

HANDBOOK OF THE ORIGIN OF PLACE-NAMES IN WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

by

The Reverend
THOMAS MORGAN,
DOWLAIS,
MERTHYR TYDFIL.

▲ ▲ 'Happy is he who knows the origin of things.' ▲ ▲

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Dedicated

To The Right Honourable

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE,

In Token Of Profound Respect For Him

As

The Most Honourable and Distinguished Resident in the Principality of Wales,

THE AUTHOR.

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PREFACE.

THE Author's chief reason for publishing this work may be stated very briefly.

About two years' ago the proprietor of the Merthyr Express news paper announced in his valuable paper the following competition:—

"For the best Essay in English on the origin of the Names of Places in Wales, giving their English equivalents 1st Prize, £5 5s.; 2nd Prize, £2 2s."

Only two essays were received, one from "Llywarch ab Llewellyn" and the other from "Taliesin." The adjudicators decided that Taliesin has brought to bear in the treatment of the subject incomparably greater literary resources than his competitor, and has made a praiseworthy attempt to supply the topographical and historical information, tradition, and folk-lore associated with places which assist in elucidating the origin of names, even when they do not effectively clear up their etymology. On the whole, the adjudicators have derived much pleasure from the perusal of this Essay, and think it exhibits an amount of research which entitles it to the first prize."

The Essay was subsequently printed in several chapters in the Merthyr Express, with the following appellatory note as a standing heading for each chapter: "The Author of this Essay, assuming that his attempts at deriving the origin of many place-names are imperfect, and some, perchance, incorrect, invites criticism thereon, either private or public. Since many of the villages in the rural districts have been omitted owing to the Author's imperfect topographical knowledge of the sequestered nooks, any information relating to the same would be gladly received."

• "In the multitude of counsellors there is safety."

It is to be regretted that very few criticisms were received. The full meaning of Byron's words, "Critics all are ready-made," was not evident.

"To-morrow the critics will commence." In writing upon a subject, so full of intricacies and difficulties, the Author is far from being satisfied with his etymological attempts in many instances. Far be it from him to say:

"I am Sir Oracle,
And when I ope my lips, let no dog bark."

His experience oft-times, when exploring the different fields of research, is aptly described in Milton's words:

"The oracles are dumb,
No voice or hideous hum
Runs thro' the arched roof in words deceiving."

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The Author begs to state that he has succeeded in gaining access to some of the most reliable sources of information, and has consulted not a few of the best authorities in different localities, for which assistance he desires to express his gratitude and obligations. He also acknowledges his indebtedness to the following works : "Cymru 'by Rev. Owen Jones ; " Parthsylydd," by Dr. Emlyn Jones; " Geiriadur Bywgraphyddol," by Rev. J. T. Jones ; Myv. Arch ; Iolo MSS.; Iago Emlyn's Prize Essay on "The Philosophical Construction of Celtic Nomenclature, &c. ;" Professor Rhys's " Lectures on Welsh Philology ;" Rev. I. Taylor's "Words and Places ;" Jones's "History of Breconshire," &c.

The most difficult names have been left almost unnoticed by our tourists and topographers, and in our endeavour to throw light upon these obscure names it is probable that we have not altogether avoided errors. In numerous instances we were deeply sensible of our failure to realise the import of the proverb, " Happy is he who knows the origin of things." In anticipation of the discovery of many errors by Welsh philologists and antiquarians, the Author humbly claims their sympathetic consideration, and invokes their valuable assistance to rectify the same when the opportunity is afforded them.

He has had to consider some ingenious conjectures, far-fetched derivations, and wild etymological dreams with great patience and caution before arriving at his own conclusions. In a large number of examples he had no option but to endeavour to ascertain their origin by conjecture.

During the issue of the Essay a large number of friends, both in England and Wales, expressed a strong desire to see it re-published in book form. Mr. Henry Richard, MP., wrote, ** I really think you ought to put your Essay into a more permanent form." Mr. Southey, the prize donor, not only consented, but urgently requested the Author to accede to their desire. Steps were accordingly taken to test the extent of this feeling, with the result that a sufficient number of copies was subscribed for to indemnify the Author against loss, and thereupon it was decided to submit the Essay, with amplifications and emendations, to the leading public.

It was once intended to supplement a chapter on Welsh place-names in England, but what with the amplifications and appendices of the Essay, together with the addition of the place-names of Monmouthshire, the dimensions assigned to the book have been altogether occupied. Should the contents of this little volume be the means of throwing any light on this interesting branch of Welsh literature, and thereby enhance the vitality of the dear old language in the estimation of the reader, the Author will be more than amply compensated.

Dowlais, January, 1887. THOMAS MORGAN.

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THE ORIGIN OF PLACE-NAMES IN WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

INTRODUCTION.

IT is surprising that a subject so deeply interesting, and so full of historical value, should not have induced some competent Welsh scholar to explore every possible field of research, and give the results of his etymological investigations to the public in a permanent form.

Welsh nomenclature has not had the attention it deserves. This interesting field has been sadly neglected. Very few have made it the ambition of their life to enter therein, and glean every possible information necessary to throw light upon our Welsh place-names. The renowned Lewis Morris was deeply engrossed in this branch of literature, and the publication of his *Celtic Remains* would, assuredly, be an invaluable boon to Welsh literati. Iago Emllyn's Essay which gained the prize at Carmarthen Eisteddfod, September, 1867, is eminently calculated to be an admirable quota rendered by the Eisteddfod to the elucidation of this subject. Most of our Eisteddfodic productions are locked up in impenetrable secrecy, but this, fortunately, has seen the light of day.

With the exception of the above-mentioned essay our national institution has done but very little to fill this gap in Welsh literature. Worthy attempts have been made by some Welsh topographers to clear up the etymology of a moiety of our place-names. Others have endeavoured to explain their origin and meaning, but owing to their imperfect acquaintance with the vernacular, many of their attempts have been futile and unsatisfactory: as Caermarthen, the county of Merlin, Ish enchanter; Denbigh, a dwelling in the vale; ke, the hill over the brook; Douglas is given to black-water; Pontypridd, bridge of beauty; Tyr Bishop's tower; Llanfawr, the church of four &c. &c. We might quote a large number of very misleading explanations of Welsh words that are found in English books written evidently by other than Welsh etymologists. The attempts made by Englishmen and others ignorant of the language of Old Cambria to explain Celtic names are often lost and something more. Alt macn, high rock, in the lake district has been transformed into the Old Coniston; Bryn Huel or Hual, hill of shackles, is spelt Brown Willy, a Cornish ridge, and Pensant is designated Penzance.

Jurists' Guides to Wales may be quite safe and worthy in their geographical information, but the majority of them are woefully misleading in their topological peregrinations. Some of their derivations deserve to be remitted to the cabinet of philosophical curiosities. Out of many hundred place-names very few of them are explained satisfactorily, and the most abstruse of them are left untouched.

Needless to say that Welsh philologists only can satisfactorily work with purely Welsh names, and even then it no easy task to investigate and ascertain the origin of many of them, especially those that have undergone so many processes of corruption. " Many Welsh appellations and local names' writes one eminent Welsh historian, " have so long corrupted that it would be affectation to: to reform them." We may be allowed to give instances of names that have already been grossly distorted.

Llechwedd has been dislocated at Leckwith; Llys y Fro Nudd has been cruelly distorted into Llisworney; Caerau has been pulled down to Carew; Magwyr has been almost ruined in Magor; Cnwc-glas n twisted into the form of Knucklas; Merthyr n brutally martyred at Marthrey; Tafam Yspytty m has been long converted into Spite Tavern; Meinciau has been minced into Minke; Gwentllwg has been changed into Wentlooge; Myddfai has been muffled in Mothvey; Sarnau has been beaten down into Sarney, &c. &c.

Considering the rapid strides of English education in the Principality we fear the time is not far distant when a moiety of our mutilated Welsh place-names will be nothing less than a series of enigmatical problems even to children of Welsh parentage. Many of them already seem to them as a meaningless and unpronounceable jumble of letters. This process of mutilation appears to be getting more prevalent. Our English friends, not only do not exhibit any sign of bringing forth fruit worthy of repentance, but they seem to persist in the error of their way in dealing with Welsh names. Btynmawr, big hill, is pronounced with stentorian voice Brynmdr, which signifies the hill by the sea. A complete stranger to the place, yet conversant with the Welsh tongue, on hearing the latter pronunciation of the name, would naturally expect he was going to inhale the salubrious sea-air ; whereas, after little enquiry, he would find himself in a tantalized mood distantly situated from the sea. A few miles distant, at Nantybwhch, the buck's brook, he might be pardoned if he concluded from the

pitiful cries of the railway officials that there were none-to-book at that station. If he pursued his journey to Llwydcoed, grey wood, which is pronounced by the railway men Lycod, he would naturally conclude that the place must have been sometime noted for rats, because Llygod is the Welsh for rats.

In going through Loughor, provided his geographical knowledge were deficient, he would imagine himself to have reached Lotgr, which is the Welsh name for England. And a few miles lower down he would find himself at Llanelly, which is pronounced by certain parties Lan-hcalthy r, where he would be induced to call his inhaling powers into full play, positively thinking he was landed in a place famous for its salubriousness. In North Wales he would discover the same aptitude in the art of mispronunciation. Amid the din of the "fiery horse" he might hear a name pronounced Aber-jeel, the suffix of which would remind him at once of the Hindostanee for a morass, or a shallow lake; but a few minutes talk with a villager would soon relieve him from the nightmare of this confusion of tongues by furnishing him with the right pronunciation, Aber-gele, an out-and-out Welsh name. At Dolgellau, which is pronounced Dol-jelly, he might almost imagine the name to imply a doll made of jelly; and at Llangollen, pronounced Lan-jolen, he would, both from a geographical and etymological point of view, indulge himself in little self-congratulation on being conveyed to a jolly place.

Now he has travelled far enough to be thoroughly convinced of the necessity of making an effort to save our local names from the relentless hands of the foreigner before they become so distorted as to be difficult of recognition even by Welsh etymologists.

Pure Welsh names should be left intact — those that have undergone any changes should, if possible, be restored to their primitive form, and English equivalents or names should be given to each and every one of them.

An attempt is being made in this book to assign English names to all the places that bear Welsh or quasi-Welsh appellations. This was by no means an easy task.

Fear and trembling haunted us all along the line, lest we should fail to give intelligible, short, and easily-pronounced names in English garb. Perhaps we have sacrificed too much upon the altar of conciseness. A full, literal translation of many of our place-names, designed for English Appellations, would be none less than an etymological onus to others than Welshmen, so we were naturally led to the other extreme. In order to avoid a repetition of a literary ordeal to our dim-Cymraeg friends, we felt " 'tis better to be brief than tedious." The enticing name Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwillantysiliogogoch has been reduced to Whitwood. It is said that a Welsh celebrity at a certain railway station asked for a ticket to the last-named place, and the retort given, ex cathedra, was that such a place was not in existence; whereas, if he had only asked for a ticket to Llanfair P.G., the clipped form of the name, he would have been supplied with it instantaneously. Llanfair-mathafam-eithiaf has been abbreviated to Meadton, &c. &c. These longitudinal designations should be preserved intact, and transmitted to the Welsh cabinet of curiosities in nomenclature, and brief English names, such as Whitwood, Meadton, &c, should be adopted for the common purposes of everyday life.

In pursuing the study of Welsh place-names we were forcibly reminded of Home Tooke's observation, as to "letters, like soldiers, being very apt to desert and drop off in a long march." Contraction increases our difficulties in endeavouring to get at the full and correct import of words. If the American tendency - to pronounce words exactly as they are spelt and written - were a universal principle, the burdens of philologists would be considerably lessened. Such is not the case in Welsh nomenclature. Although every Welsh letter is supposed to have its own distinct sound, wherever placed, many of them have dropped off in long marches, and some indeed in exceedingly short marches, and it is with great difficulty we have induced some of them to return to their proper places in the etymological army - some, probably, never to return; hence the primary form of many a name cannot be obtained nor the true meaning ascertained.

Latinized and Anglicized forms of Welsh names considerably enhance our difficulties. M on was transmuted to Mona, Aberconwy to Aberconovium, Abergafeni to Abergavennium, Aberogwr to Ogmore, Nedd to Nedium, Coed-dy to Coyty, Talyfan to Talavan, Sili to Sully, Llys-y-Fro-Nudd to Lisworney, Llanyffydd to Lamphey y Llandeg to Lanteague, Gwynfa to Wenvoe, &c. Our names, like our fathers, were mercilessly treated by our foreign invaders.

Hybridism is another element that renders Welsh nomenclature exceedingly difficult and perplexing. Different nations visited our shores, and played sad havoc with our local names, especially those having gutturals in them. "We have names of such barbarous origin," writes one, "compounded one-half of one language and the other of another, that it is impossible to fix a criterion how they ought to be spelt." The Flemish colony in

Pembrokeshire, in the reign of Henry I and the Norman settlement in the south of Glamorgan, in the tenth century, are chiefly responsible for this etymological jumble. The Norman Conquest affected the English language more than anything that happened either before or after it, but very little of its effect is found in the Welsh, except in place-names. These hybrid names, albeit, are full of historical value, because they give us geographical clues to the inroads and settlements of these foreign invaders.

Alluding to the desirability of getting a correct definition of an effete nomenclature, one writer remarks, "It must be borne in mind that the nomenclature of our country greatly explains the early history of Britain from the time of the first colonists, the settlement of the Druids, and their subsequent power both in civil and religious matters, and its continuance down to the age of Suetonius, and later still, as the old superstition was not quite eradicated for many ages afterwards. Their mythology has left its marks on numerous places, even where their lithonic structures have been demolished." After all it is, as Defoe ironically remarks in his "

True-born Englishmen,"

With easy pains you may distinguish

Your Roman-Saxon-Danish-Norman-English.

Personal names enter very largely into Welsh names of places. The first place-name we have on record was formed after this fashion, "And he (Cain) builded a city, and called the name of the city after the name of his son, Enoch." Gen. iv., 17.

These personal names are invariably in the vernacular affixed to words, more or less, of a descriptive character, as *T r dales*; *tre y* the descriptive first, then comes the personal, *Laics*; *Porthmadog*, *porth*, the descriptive, then follows the name *Madog*. The majority of names beginning with *Llan* belong to this section. In Saxon and Norse names the reverse of this is the general rule. The descriptive part of the name comes last, preceded by a personal or common name, such as *Tenby*; *Ten*, a mutation of *Dane*, and by *y* the Norse for a dwelling, hence the dwelling-place of the Danes. *Walton*, *Walter's town*; *Williamston*, *William's town*; *Gomfreston*, *Gomfre's town*; &c.

It was customary in olden times in Wales for men to take their names from the places where they were born or resided, as *Pennant*, *Mostyn*, &c, and often-times the case was reversed. *Brecon* was called after *Brychan*; *Cardigan* after *Ceredig*; *Merioneth* after *Meirion*; *Eaeyrnion* after *Edeyrn*; *Dogfeilit* after *Dog fad*; *Merthyr Tydfil* after *Tydfil*, *Brychan's daughter*, &c. The names of popular Welsh saints have been bestowed so liberally on the *Llanau* as to occasion no little confusion. A similar practise prevails in the United States from respect to their popular Presidents. The Rev. Isaac Taylor tells us that no less than 169 places bear the name of *Washington*, 86 that of *Jefferson*, 132 that of *Jackson*, 71 that of *Munroe*, and 62 that of *Harrison*. Hagiology has left a deep and wide impress upon our nomenclature. *St. Mary's* name has been bestowed upon upwards of 150 churches and chapels in the Welsh sees, that of *St. Michael's* upon about 100, and that of *St. David's* upon 60 or 70.

A great number of our place-names describe graphically the physical features of the country. Mountains, hills, and mounds, rocks and cliffs, glens and combes, moors and woods, rivers and brooks, all contribute their quota to the treasury of our nomenclature.

Many of them are traced to local traditions which rarely command more than a local circulation. In making enquiries at different localities we were more than amused to observe the prevalent tendency of the inhabitants to trace the origin of their local names to traditionary sources. The philologist is often superseded by the traditionist. Graphic and descriptive names are frequently explained from a traditional stand-point. *Machynllaith*—*di* name descriptive of the geographical position of the place — was very dogmatically referred by one to an ancient legend concerning some " *mochyn-yn-y-llaeth*" the pig in the milk. *Troed-rhiwfuwch*, explained another, means *Troed-rhyw-fuwch*, the foot of some cow, in allusion to a local tradition about a cow that had gone astray. *Manorbier*, the third opines, has reference to a severe conflict between a man and a bear in times gone by. *Wrexham*, says the fourth, is obviously a corruption of *Gwraig Sam*, *Sam's wife*. *Crymmych*, the fifth avers, is **i* transposition of " *Ychyn crymu*," the ox stooping, &c, &c. The reader may take these fanciful and untenable derivations for their worth as evidences of the tenacity with which some people hold to their folk-lore.

The majority of our place-names, as might have been expected, have been derived from pure Celtic sources.

Bishop Percy says that "in England, although the names of the towns and villages are almost universally of Anglo-Saxon derivation, yet hills, forests, rivers, &c, have generally preserved their old Celtic names." In illustrating the prevalence of Celtic names in Britain, the Rev. Isaac Taylor writes: " Throughout the whole island almost every river-name is Celtic, most of the shire-names contain Celtic roots, and a fair sprinkling of names of hills, valleys, and fortresses, bear witness that the Celt was the aboriginal possessor of the soil; while in the border counties of Salop, Hereford, Gloucester, Dorset, Somerset, and Devon, and in the mountain fastnesses of Derbyshire and Cumberland, not only are the names of the great natural features of the country derived from the Celtic speech, but we find occasional village-names, with the prefixes 'lan' and 'tre', interspersed among the Saxon patronymics."

What is true of England is pre-eminently true of Wales, where the great bulk of place-names are distinctly Cymric, everywhere thrusting themselves upon our notice as standing proofs of the vitality of the language of our progenitors. Many are the false prophets that have sarcastically declared, from time to time, that the days of the Welsh language have been numbered. We might observe, en passant, that it contains more vitality than the Gaelic. The latter is only talked in some parts of Scotland, but the Cymric is the domestic language of the vast majority of the Welsh people, wheresoever situated. It is calculated that more than a million of the inhabitants of Wales and Monmouthshire use the vernacular in domestic conversation, in literary and newspaper reading, and in religious exercises. What with the continuation of the Cymric in the curriculum of our Universities and Theological Colleges, its introduction as a specific subject into our public elementary schools, the ardency and faithfulness with which it is taught in our Sunday schools from Caergybi to Caerdydd, the ever-increasing attention paid and the new life infused into it by various institutions, as the Eisteddfod, the Honourable Society of Cymrodorion, the Society for Utilising the Welsh language, and the proverbial clannishness of the Kymry; looking retrospectively and prospectively our conviction is that the dear old language contains germs of a long and healthy life, and when it shall cease to be a vernacular much of its intrinsic value and glory will be preserved in its local names.

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

We shall now deal briefly with the chief prefixes and suffixes that occur so frequently as components in names of places in Wales, in order to avoid entering largely into details in tracing their origin in the subsequent pages. Many of them contain the geographical and historical clues to a large number of names, and since they enter so extensively into Welsh nomenclature, we think it essential to offer a few explanatory notes thereon.

Aber means the mouth of a river, a particular point at which the lesser water discharges itself into the greater. In the old Welsh it is spelt aper, and Professor Rhys, Oxford, derives it from the root ber, the Celtic equivalent of fer, in Lat. Fer-oe, Greek phero Æ English bear. It originally meant a volume of water which a river bears or brings into the sea, or into another river ; but it is now generally used to denote an estuary, the mouth of a river. Some think it is cognate with the Irish inver: Inverary, mouth of the Airy; and that inver and aber are suitable test-words in discriminating between the two chief branches of the Celts. Mr. Taylor says that "if we draw a line across the map from a point a little south of Inverary to one a little north of Aberdeen we shall find (with very few exceptions) the invers lie to the north-west of the line, and the abers to the south-east of it." The Welsh form occurs repeatedly in Brittany: Abervrack, Avranches. The Norman French haver is identified with the Welsh abet. In the lowlands of Scotland we find it in Aberdeen, Abernethy, Abercorn, Abertay, &c, and in England we find it in Aberford, Berwick, &c. Wherever found in Welsh place-names it is almost invariably followed by a proper or common name, indicating a brook or river flowing into another river, or the sea.

Ach is a Celtic derivative particle denoting water. Agh in Ireland means a ford, och signifies the same in Scotland, and the Latin aqua has the same meaning. The Sanscrit ux, uks, means to water. We find many brooks and rivers called Clydach, sheltering water; Achddu means black water, amdgwyach is a general term for several species of water-fowl.

Afon, a river, comes probably from the Celtic awon, the moving water. In the Manx language it is written Aon, in the Gaelic abhainn (pronounced avain), and in the Itinerary of Antonius it is Abona. It is found in English in the form of Avon, which, in the opinion of Professor Rhys, appears to have been entitled to a v as early as the time of Tacitus. This form occasions redundancy in the English language. To say " Bristol is on the river Avon " is tantamount to saying " Bristol is on the river river." Afon, a common name, has become a proper name in England, but in Wales it is the generic term for a river.

Ar signifies "ploughed land." Arddu, to plough. The Greek word for a plough is arotron, the Latin is ardrum, the Norse is ardr, the Irish is arathar, and the Welsh is aradr. The English "harrow" was originally a rude instrument drawn over ploughed land to level it and break the clods, and to cover seed when sown. Ploughing and reaping are called "earing and harvest." Compare Gen. xlv., 6. ; Ex. xxxiv.,-21.

When at is used as a suffix it generally has an agricultural signification, but when used as a prefix it is a preposition, meaning on, upon: Ardwr, on the water; Argoed, on or above a wood.

Bettws forms a part of a large number of our local names. Some think it is a Welshified form of the Latin beatus, blessed, and that it refers to the religious institutions of St. Beuno. Others derive it from abbatis, an appendage to a monastery or an abbey, taking it as one of the few Latin words which found a permanent place in the Welsh language.

It is derived by some from bod-cwys, a place of shelter, but the most prevalent opinion is that the word is a Welshified form of bead-house, an ecclesiastical term signifying a hospital or alms-house, where the poor prayed for their founders and benefactors.

"Beads are used by Roman Catholics to keep them right as to the number of their prayers, one bead of their rosary being dropped every time a prayer is said; - hence the transference of the name from that which is counted (the prayers) to that which is used to count them. The old phrase to 'bid one's beads' means to say one's prayers (Imp. Diet)." In a recent communication to us, Professor Rhys says "Bettws would be phonologically accounted for exactly by supposing it to be the English bed-Ms or house of prayer, but if that origin be the correct one to assume there is the historical difficulty: where is there any account of this institution bearing an English name?" There is the rub. We cannot find a single instance of the name being perpetuated in England. The Rev. J. Davies, F.S.A., Pandy, is of opinion that "Bettws was never an institution properly speaking, and it never existed as a distinct religious house, but undoubtedly it did exist in some instances as a cell in connection with large Abbeys. Soon after the principal Abbeys had been founded in this country, and their fame as seats of piety and learning had spread far and wide, pilgrims began to flock to them, many of whom had long distances to travel, on account of which houses of prayer, called ead-houses, were erected at long intervals along their course into which the 'wearied pilgrims' entered to offer prayers on their way to and from the Abbey. I believe we never have a Bead-house (Bettws) but on the way to an Abbey. When the Abbeys were suppressed, most of these Bead-houses fell into ruin, as a matter of course, while a few of them may have developed into parish Churches and Chapels of Ease, after the Reformation. I do not think it has a Welsh origin, for the reason that the thing itself was imported from Normandy, and I am of opinion that Bettws as a place-name was not in existence prior to the Norman Survey."

Blaen means extremity, the top of anything. It is frequently used as a prefix in the names of places that are situated at the extreme end of a valley or near the sources of brooks and rivers. Blaenau afonydd, the sources of rivers. Dwfry blaenau, water or stream from the height.

Bod originally meant a lord's residence. Having fixed upon a certain spot of land, he would build a dwelling-house thereon, which was called bod, and the name of the builder or owner was added to distinguish it from other dwelling-houses, hence we have Bodowain, Bodedeyrn, &c. He had two residences—_yr Hafod, the summer residence, and Gauafod, the winter residence. But in course of time bod was used to designate any house or dwelling-place. Compare the English "abode."

Bron means a round protuberance, and is equivalent to the English breast. In place-names it signifies the breast of a hill. Ar frest y mynydd, is a very common expression, meaning on the breast of the mountain.

Bryn seems to be a compound of bre, a mountain, and the diminutive yn; hence breyn, afterwards contracted into bryn, a small mountain, a hill. It enters largely into Welsh place-names, and we find it also Anglicized in Breandown, a high ridge near Weston-super-Mare; Brendon, a part of the great ridge of Exmoor; Brinsop, Hereford, &c.

Bwlch signifies a break or breach. It is generally found in names of places where there is a narrow pass in the mountains.

Caer is one of our enchorial names for a wall or mound for defence, the wall of a city or castle, a fortress. Perhaps the root is cau, to shut up, to fence, to enclose with a hedge. Cae means a field enclosed with hedges. Caerau were the most ancient military earthworks in the Principality, and when the Britons began to build cities they surrounded them by a fortified wall called caer.

The city of Chester is still popularly called *Caer*, from the ancient wall that has encircled it for ages. Chester — a Saxonized form of the Latin *castrum*, a fort, and one of the six words recognised as directly inherited from the Roman invaders — is a common prefix and suffix in English place-names; as Colchester, Manchester, Chesterford, Chesterton. In the Anglian and Danish districts we find "Chester" is replaced by "caster"; as Doncaster, Lancaster, &c, but both forms are allied to *castrum*, which is a Latinization of the Celtic *caer*. As the Latin *castrum* will always be an etymological souvenir to future generations of the Roman incursions, and the havoc they committed here ere "Britannia ruled the waves," even so the Celtic word *caer*, which is found in so many Welsh and a few English place-names, will ever be an historical finger-post, pointing to the necessity which was laid upon our forefathers to defend themselves against foreign bands of invaders. The word is also a standing proof in England that the dominion of the ancient Kymry was sometimes considerably more extensive than that of little Wales. If the reader will be so fortunate as to find a map of England which was published in the time of Ella, the first Bretwalda of the Saxon race, the recurrent *caer* would make him almost imagine he was perusing the map of Wales. There he would find *Caer-legion*, Chester, which is still called *Caerleon*; *Caer-Badon*, Bath; *Caer-Glou*, Gloucester; *Caer-Ebrawe*, Eboracum of the Romans, and the Saxon York; and *Caer-Lundene*, London, &c. In course of time the vowel *e* was elided, hence we have such examples as Carmarthen, Cardiff, Carlisle, Carsey, Carsop, Pencarow (*Pencaerau*), Carew, &c.

Carn, *Carnedd*, or *Cairn*, means a heap of stones. These cairns or *tumuli* are found in large numbers in Wales. They were, according to some, either family cemeteries or monuments raised to commemorate the relics of a number of heroes who fell in defence of their country. But others are inclined to think they were thrown, as tokens of disgrace, over executed malefactors. Dr. Owen Pugh says — "The *carneddau* and the *tumuli* of earth were the common monuments that the ancient Britons erected in honour of their great men. Which of the two kinds was probably determined by the circumstance of the country being stony or otherwise. These modes of interment continued in use many years after the introduction of Christianity; but when the custom of burying in churches became general, the former ways were not only disused, but condemned as fit only for the great criminals. When the *carnedd* was considered as the honourable tomb of a warrior, every passenger threw his additional stone out of reverence to his memory. When this heap came to be disgraced by being the mark where the guilty was laid, the custom for everyone that passed to fling his stone still continued, but nowise a token of detestation."

Professor Rhys, in his "Celtic Britain," gives a graphic description of the removal of one of these cairns in the vicinity of Mold, in 1832. "It was believed," he writes, "in the country around to be haunted by a spectre in gold armour, and when more than 300 loads of stones had been carted away the workmen came to the skeleton of a tall and powerful man placed at full length. He had been laid there clad in a finely-wrought corslet of gold, with a lining of bronze: the former was found to be a thin plate of the precious metal, measuring three feet seven inches long by eight inches wide. Near at hand were discovered 300 amber beads and traces of something made of iron, together with an urn full of ashes, and standing about three yards from the skeleton. The work on the corslet is believed to have been foreign, and is termed Etruscan by Prof. Boyd Dawkins. The burial belongs to an age when cremation was not entirely obsolete in this country, and we should probably not be wrong in attributing it to the time of the Roman occupation. On the whole, the duty of commemorating the dead among the Celts may be supposed to have devolved on the bards, to whom we are probably indebted for the seventy or more triplets devoted to this object and preserved in a Welsh manuscript of the twelfth century. The last of them, which, remarkably enough, has to do with a grave in this same district of Mold, runs as follows, when freely rendered into English: -

"Whose is the grave in the great glade?
Proud was his hand on his blade —
There Beli the giant is laid."

Castell, frequently contracted into *cas*, is the Welsh for a castle, a fortified residence.

It is difficult to ascertain the exact time when castles were first introduced into Wales.

The Romans probably began to erect fortresses in the territories conquered by them, and the Saxons followed their example; but strong castles of defence were comparatively few here ere the commencement of the Norman Conquest. Feudalism gave rise to castles in the sense of fortified residences, and it is from the advent of the Normans to our land we must date the castle as an institution. A large number was also erected during the reign of Edward III. and his immediate successors. "That old fortress," said Mr. Gladstone, pointing with his stick to the remains of Hawarden Castle, "is one of the emblems of the difficulty

the English had in governing the Welsh in former times. They had to plant their strongholds all along the Welsh border."

Cefn, in names of places, means a high ridge. It is but natural that this prefix should be applied to so many places in mountainous Wales. The Chevin Hills in Yorkshire, and Cevennes in France, derive their names from the same root.

Cil implies a sequestered place, a place of retreat. Cil haul means the shade or where the sun does not shine. Cil y llygad, the corner of the eye. In Ireland it is spelt kil (the c being changed to k) signifying a church, and is found in no less than 1,400 names, and in a good many in Scotland. Kilkenny, church of Kenny; Kilpatrick, church of Patrick; Kilmore (Cilmaivr), the great church. Gilmor is still a surname in the Scottish lowlands, and we find Gilmorton in Leicester. We find the root in cilio, to retreat, to go away. Cilfach, a place to retreat to, a creak, a nook. Some Welsh historians think that cil is a local memorial of those Irish missionaries, who, about the 5th century, visited the shores of Wales for evangelistic purposes, and founded churches in the most quiet and sequestered spots they could find.

Clyd means sheltering, warm, comfortable. Lie clyd y a warm, comfortable place. We have it in different forms in Clydach, Clydlyn, Clyder, Clyde, Strathclud, Clodock.

Clyn signifies a place covered with brakes, Clyn o eithin, a furze brake.

Cnwe literally means a bump, a swelling: Cnwe y gwegil, the back part of the skull; but its geographical signification is a knoll or mound. We find it corrupted in a few Welsh names, Knucklas (Cnwe-glas), &c, and in Irish names, Knockglass (Cnwe-glas), Knockmoy (Cnwe-tnai), Knockaderry (Cnwe-y-deri), &c, and in England we have Nocton, Nacton, Knockin, Knook, &c.

Coed is the Welsh for wood, trees. In remote times the summits of Cambria's hills were covered with wood, which accounts for the word coed being still applied to barren and hilly districts.

Craig, a high rock or crag, and sometimes it is applied to a steep, woody eminence. It takes the form of carraig or carrick in Ireland; Carrigafoyle (Craigy-foel), the barren rock; Carrickfergus, the rock where Fergus was drowned; and in England we find it in Crick, Cricklade, &c.

Croes means a cross. Croes-ffordd, a cross-way. The word evidently points to the Roman epoch, and also to the ancient Welsh custom of burying malefactors near the cross roads. Croes-feini, stone-crosses, in the time of Howell the Good, were used principally to mark land property, and sometimes, when placed in hedges, to caution travellers not to cross the fields. Some of them, with the names of the primitive British saints inscribed upon them, were placed by the road-side in commemoration of the blessed fact that the Gospel had been preached there.

Crug means a heap, a mound. Crug o gerryg, a heap of stones. It appears that the Britons held their bardic and judicial gorseddau or assemblies on these mounds, and hence "crug" and "gorsedd," according to Dr. Owen Pughe, are sometimes used as synonymous terms. "Crug" is a frequent component in Welsh names, and we find it Anglicized in Crich (Derby), Creach (Somerset), &c.

Cwm denotes a low place enclosed with hills. It has a large place in Welsh nomenclature, and it often occurs in English local names, especially in the western counties. In Devonshire the Saxonized form comb or combe meet us frequently: Wide-comb, Wrel-comb, Ilfra-combe, Babba-comb, Burles-comb, Challa-comb, Hac-comb, Para-comb, Yarns-comb, &c. In Somerset it is more plentiful than in any other English county: we have Nettle-comb, Od-comb, Timber-comb, Charls-comb, Wid-comb, Moncton-comb, Comb-hay, Cros-comb, Wins-combe, &c. We find King-combe, Rat-combe, Bos-comb, &c, in Dorset. Cumberland, a Celtic county, is derived by some from the combes with which it abounds. So writes Anderson, a Cumberland poet, of his native county: -

There's Cumwhitton, Cumwhinton, Cumranton,
Cumrangan, Cumrew, and Cumcatch,
And many mair Cums i' the county,
But none with Cumdivock can match.

Cymmer means a junction or confluence, and is frequently applied to places situated near the junction of two or more rivers. The root is related to aber (vide abet).

Din is an ancient Welsh word for a fortified hill, a camp, from which we have our dinas, a fortified town or city, and probably the English denizen. Our cities were once surrounded by fortified walls, like Chester, on account of which every one of them was denominated dinas. Professor Rhys groups the Welsh din with the Irish dun, the Anglo-Saxon tun, and the English town.

The dunum, dinum, and dinium of the Romans are probably allied with it.

The English suffix bury is closely related to it in meaning. Very few Welsh place-names have the termination burgh, bury, or borough. The root is almost an English monopoly. Home Toke says that a burgh or borough formerly meant a fortified town." In the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' we find the following exposition of the word : - Bourignons or Burgundians, one of the nations who over-ran the Roman Empire, and settled in Gaul. They were of great stature and very warlike, for which reason the Emperor Valentinian the Great engaged them against the Germans. They lived in tents, which were close to each other, that they might the more readily unite in arms on any unforeseen attack. These conjunctions of tents they called burghs, and they were to them what towns are to us." It is supposed that the Burgundians introduced the word to the Germans, and they, again, left it in England as a trace of their settlement here.

Dol signifies a meadow. Dol-dir, meadow-land. We find it in many of our place-names, and also in various forms in Arundel, Kendal (Pen -ddol), Annandale, Dalkeith, Dalrymple, Dovedale, &c. The word is found in names of places situate in valleys all over Wales, Cornwall, and Brittany.

Dwfr is the modern Welsh for water. It is frequently spelt dwr : Cwmdwr, the water-vale. In English it has suffered much from phonetic decay: Derwent, Dover, Appledore, Durham, Dore, Thur, Durra, &c. It is also found in European names: Dordogne, Adour, Durbian, Durbach, Douron, Dwerna, Oder, &c. (" Words and Places' p. 200). It may be compared with the Cornish dour, the Gaelic and Irish dur and dobhar, pronounced doar, and the Greek udor, all derived probably from the Celtic dubr.

Dyffryn is popularly derived from dwfr, water, and hynt, a way, a course ; literally a water-course, or a vale through which a river takes its course. In the ancient Welsh laws the word dyffrynt is used to denote a river. Ynysoedd yn nyffrynt," islands in a river. It may be a compound of dwfr-bryn, signifying a hilly place through which water flows.

Gallt means an ascent, a slope. Gallt o goed, a woody slope or eminence. In North Wales it signifies "a steep hill," and in South Wales "a coppice of wood."

Garth originally meant a buttress, an inclosure. The Norse garth, the Persian gird, and the Anglo-Saxon yard, denote a place girded round, or guarded. Garden is a place fenced round for special cultivation. Buarth, from bu, kine, and garth, a small inclosure, was situated on a hill in perilous times. Lluarth from llu, a legion, and garth, inclosure, means an entrenchment on a hill. In course of time the word became to signify a ridge, a hill, a rising eminence, a promontory.

Gelli-Cell means a wood, a copse. The simpler form cell meant a grove, and the Irish coill bears an identical meaning. Cell ysgaw, an elder grove. The aborigines of Scotland were called Ceoilldaoin, which meant " the people of the wood," which name was changed by the Romans to Caledonia. A great number of places have received their names from species of trees, as Clynog, Pantycelyn, Clyn eiddw, &c.

Glan means brink, side, shore. Glan yr afon, the river side, or the bank of the river. Glan y tnor, the sea shore. The word is generally prefixed to river-names, as Glan-Conwy, Glan Taf, &c.

Glas is used to denote blue, azure, green. When applied to water it signifies blue - Dulas, black-blue; but when applied to land it means green; Caeglas, green field. The word is supposed by some Cymric scholars to be allied to the Greek glaukos, both expressing the same colours - those of the sea. Glaucus was a sea-deity.

Glyn implies a vale narrower but deeper than a dyffryn, through which a river flows. It generally precedes the name of a river that flows through a vale, as Glyn Ceiriog, Glyn Dyfrdwy, &c. From the same root we have the Gaelic "gleann" and the Anglo-Saxon "glen," both expressing a small valley.

Gwydd signifies wood, from which we have gwyddel, which means a brake or bush. Tir gwyddtlawg, land overrun with brambles. Gwyddel is also the Welsh for Irishman, and some view the few place-names that contain the word only as ethnological evidences of the temporary sojourn of the Gaels in Wales. Some, evidently, have the latter signification, but the majority of them have no reference to Irishmen, as Gwyddelwern, &c.

Hafod is a compound of haf and bod, signifying a summer house. The ancient farmers had their summer dairy-houses, and in that season they resorted thither, as the farmers in the Swiss Alps do to their Sennes. The hafod consisted of a long, low room, with a hole at one end to emit the smoke from the fire which was made beneath. Its stools were stones, and beds were made of hay ranged along the sides.

Llan is identified with nearly all the names of parish churches in Wales, from which an exceedingly large number of places take their names. It has been said that "England is pre-eminently the land of hedges and inclosures." The terminations, ton, ham, worth, stoke, fold, garth, park, burgh, bury, brough, burrow, almost invariably convey the notion of inclosure and protection. The Welsh prefix Llan, which signifies a sacred inclosure, probably suggested the idea to the Saxon colonists. We find the word in perllan, orchard; gwinllan, vineyard; corlan, sheep-yard, in Welsh place-names it generally means a church, probably including the church-yard. Mynedfrillan means* "going to church." The British saints, having been deprived of their possessions by the powerful and ever-increasing foreigners and invaders, retired to the most solitary places in the country to live a wholly religious life, and founded churches which will bear their names as long as hagiology will remain a part of Welsh history. Judging from the number of churches dedicated to the saints, it appears that the most popular among them were St. Mary, St. Michael, and St. David, the patron saint of Wales. It is needless to say that the first two never founded churches, although we find that 26 churches in the see of Bangor; 27 in the see of St. Asaph; 59 in the see of St. David's; and a few in the see of Llandaff; in all about 150 churches and chapels have been dedicated to St. Mary, and to St. Michael: 48 in the see of St. David's; 8 in the see of St. Asaph; 16 in the see of Bangor; 20 in the see of Llandaff; and a few in the see of Hereford, making a total of nearly 100. Next comes St. David. We find that 42 sacred edifices bear his name in the see of St. David's; 8 in the see of Llandaff; and a few in the see of Hereford. Many churches were also named from their contiguity to water, as well as to -other objects: Llanwrtyd (Llan- wrth-y-rhyd), the church by the ford; Llanddaff the church on the Taff, &c. The llan, a public house, and a few cottages, formed the nucleus of the majority of our rural villages and parishes, and when the village or parish became worthy of an appellation, the name of the llan was almost invariably applied to them. The word sant, saint, never became a popular term in Wales. We have simply the llan and the unadorned name of the saint to whom it was dedicated, not Llansantddewi, St. David's church, but Llanddewi, David's church.

When several churches are dedicated to the same saint some differential words are added, and so we have those long names which arouse the curiosity of our English friends, and often supply a healthy exercise to their risible faculties, such as Llanfair-Mathafarneithafy &c.

For the sake of euphony and brevity we have, in many of our English equivalents, omitted the word llan ~ and have given the names of the saints only, except when they are translatable. When differential words are added to the hagiological names, as Penybryn, Helygen, &c, we have thought it advisable to omit the ecclesiastical term, and give the mundane portion of the name only as an English quasi-equivalent. For instance, Llandewi-Aberarth, omitting St. David's, and render Aberarth into an intelligible English name. We find the word llan in many place-names in England, in the Cymric part of Scotland, as Lanark, Lanrick, &c, and in Brittany, as Langeac, Lannion, Lanoe, &c. It is now superseded by the word egluys, church, in most parts of the Principality.

Llech, a flat stone, a flag, refers probably to the Druidical circle stones. Notice should be made of the difference between Cromlech and Cistfaen. The former was a sepulchral monument and always above ground, and the latter was the coffin, concealed either by a tumulus of earth or stones. The cromlech generally had a cistfaen under it. The English league is probably derived from this word, a "league*" was a measure of distance marked by a stone standing on end.

Llwh is the ancient Welsh for an inlet of water, a lake. It corresponds to the Scottish lock, the Irish lough, and the English lake. Loch Leven - smooth lake.

Llwyn in its primary sense means a bush, but it is frequently used to denote a grove.

Llys originally meant a royal court, a palace. Llysdin, a city where a prince's court was kept, but it is now the common appellation for a court.

Maenor originally meant a division of land marked by stones, from maen, a stone ; hence it became to signify a district, a manor. The maen-hir, long-stone monument, is considered by Professor Rhys to be as old as the cromlech, but not so imposing and costly. Crots-faen. (See Croes).

Maes, an open field, in contradistinction to cat, an enclosed field. It is sometimes used as a military term signifying a battle-field. Cad at faes is a pitched battle, and colli y maes is to lose the battle. In the majority of names where this component occurs we may fairly infer that a battle has been fought there.

Mai means an open, beautiful plain. It is also the Welsh for May, the month when nature induces one to go out to the open fields to view her gems of beauty.

Moel when used as a substantive signifies a bald, conical hill. Dynpenfoel, a bald-headed man. In olden times it was used as a surname. Hywel Foel, Howell, the bald-headed. It is derived by some from the Celtic root mull y a bald head. Moylisker (Westmoreland) is a corrupted form of Moel-esgair, bare ridge. Malvern is supposed to be a contraction of Moel-y-fartt, the hill of judgment. In Ireland we find it corrupted to moyle: Kilmoyle, bald church ; Dinmoyle, bald fort.

Mynydd is the popular Welsh word for mountain, from mwn, what rises considerably above the surface of the surrounding land. Myn'd t fynydd or fyny means going upwards.

Nant in its primary sense signified a ravine, a dingle ; but now it is mostly used to denote a brook, a streamlet. The root enters largely into Welsh nomenclature, and it is also found in many place-names in the region of the High Alps. Nannau and Nanney are plural forms of it, omitting t, and adding the plural termination au.

Pant means a low place, a hollow. It is considerably less than a cwm or dyffryn, combe or valley, being somewhat similar to a glen.

Parc is an inclosure, equivalent to cae, a piece of land enclosed with hedges. It is used in the latter sense in the south-west counties. Parth comes from the same root, which means a division of land. Parthau Cytnru, the divisions of Wales. The English " park " is a derivative, which has a more extensive meaning.

Pen in geographical names means the highest part or the extreme end, as of a mountain or a field, or a meadow. We find it intact in names of places in Cornwall, as Penzance (saint's head), Penrhyn (headland), and in the north of England we have Penrith; but in its native country the consonant n has been omitted in many instances, and m substituted, as in Pembroke, Pembrey, &c. Ben, a mountain, enters largely into the composition of place-names in Scotland, especially in the Highlands, as Ben-more, (Penmawr), great mountain, &c. Cen or cenn is another Gaelic form, signifying the same as pen and ben. Cantyre (Pentir), headland ; Kenmore (Penmawr), great mountain; Kinloch (Penllwch), head of the lake. In South Scotland ben is replaced by pen, the Cymric form, as Pencraig, the top of the rock; Penpont, the end of the bridge, &c. We find it also in European names pointing out the earlier settlements of the Celtic race, as Pennine, Apennines, Penne, Penmark, &c.

Pont is generally derived from the Latin pons, pontis (f) a bridge. The monks were great bridge-builders, and it is supposed that they introduced the word to us. Pontage is a duty paid for repairing bridges. The Roman pontiff was so called because the first bridge over the Tiber was constructed and consecrated by the high priest. Pontefract is a pure Latin name, from pons, a bridge, and frangere William, Archbishop of York, was passing over.

Porth is referred by some to the Latin porta, a passage-way, a gate, an opening.

Rhiw is the Welsh for ascent, acclivity, slope. It has an analogous meaning to Eppynt, the name of a chain of mountains in Breconshire, probably from eb, an issuing out, and hynt, a way, a course, signifying a way rising abruptly. Hyntio means to set off abruptly.

Rhos means a moor. Some think the Latin *rus* is a cognate word, signifying undrained moorland. The Cymric *rhos* is frequently confused with the Gaelic *ros*, which signifies a promontory. *Ross*, the name of a town in Herefordshire, is probably a corruption of the former.

Rhyd in its primary sense means a ford, but its secondary meaning - a stream, is frequently given to it. Rhyderwin means the rough, dangerous ford, whereas Rhydfelin designates a stream of water that turns a mill.

Sakn is the Welsh for the old Roman paved road, and wherever it occurs one may almost certainly find traces of a Roman road. Unlike almost every other road the Roman *strata* was distinguished for its straightness. It ran from fortress to fortress, as straight as an arrow course, in order to facilitate communications between those who were stationed in the chief strategic positions of Britain. It was generally about 15 feet wide, the sides being fenced by huge stones, and the middle well paved. Remains of it are still discernible in many parts of the Principality, such as the neighbourhood of Caersws, Montgomery; Gaer, Brecon; Neath, Glamorgan; and many other places.

Tal when applied to places means end, but when applied to persons it denotes front. Taliesin means radiant front or luminous head, but Talybont signifies the end of the bridge. From this comes the English tall.

Ton originally meant a piece of unploughed or uncultivated land, perhaps from *twyn*, which implies a piece of land taken for the purpose of cultivation. It is used in Glamorgan to denote a green. sward.

Tref was the primitive Welsh appellative for a homestead, a dwelling-house. *Myned tua thref* going home, is still a common expression in South Wales. In course of time the term was extended to indicate a group of homesteads. Having built a house for himself the lord would proceed to build dwellings for his people and his cattle, and these formed what was called tref. The word gradually became to be applied to an aggregate of houses, hence the reason why it is used so frequently in village as well as in town-names.

The root is widely distributed over Britain and Europe. The Norse *by*, the Danish *thorpe*, the German *dorf*, and the English *ham* and *ton* may be considered as its equivalents. It is spelt *treu* in Domesday Book, hence we have *Treuddyn* for *Treddyn*.

- *Hendref* forms the names of many old mansions, and is synonymous with the English *Aldham* and *Oldham*. *Hydref* (October) was the harvest season - the time to gather the produce of the fields to the barns, and leave the *hafod*, summer-house, to spend the winter months in the *hendref*, the older establishment. The original meaning of *cantref* (canton or hundred) is supposed to have been a hundred homesteads.

Troed is the Welsh for foot, base. The Irish *traig* signifies the same, both of which, Professor Rhys thinks, are of the same origin as the Greek *trecho*, "I run." The English *tread* means to set the foot. The word is frequently applied to places situated at the foot of a mountain. The Welsh *Troedyrhiw* and the Italian *pie di monte* are almost synonymous terms.

Ty generally means a house, a dwelling-place, but in Welsh nomenclature it is occasionally used to denote a church or place of worship, as *Ty Ddewi*, St. David's. The house of God is considered by many as equivalent to the church of God. *Ty* has an inferior meaning to *bod*; the latter was the residence of a superior, and the former is of a later date, signifying an ordinary house, a cottage.

WrY — *Gwy* is an obsolete Celtic word for water, mostly used as a suffix in river-names, as *Elwy*, *Tawy*; and sometimes "as a prefix, as *gwyach*, a water-fowl; *gwyllan*, sea-gull; *gwydd*, goose. *Gwysg* is related to it, which means a tendency to a level, as of a fluid or stream. We find the root in various forms, as *Wysg* task, *uisge*, *usk*, *esh*, *ex*, *is-ca*, &c.

Ynys anciently signified, a quasi-island in the marshes, answering to *inch* in Scotland, *Inch Keith*; and *inis* or *ennis* in Ireland, *Ennis Killen*, *Ennis Corthy*, *Inniskea*, &c., The word is applied to some places with no river or water near them, nor anything suggesting the probability that they had, in remote times, been islands.

Ystrad is a general term for a low or flat valley through which a river flows. The Latin *strata*, the Scotch *strath*, and the English *street* are supposed to be of the same origin. The term *ystrad* was used sometimes to denote a paved road.

PLACE-NAMES IN WALES.

Wales. — The real and correct name is Cymru, or as the late Mr. T. Stephens invariably spelt it, Kymru, from cym-bro, the compatriot, the native of the country, in contradistinction to ail-fro, the foreign invader who came to dispossess him of his native land.

Professor Sylvan Evans derives it from cyd, the d being changed to m for assimilation with the following b ; and bro, a vale, a country. Some think it is a compound of cyn, first, prior ; and bru, matrix, hence implying Primitive Mother, an expression signifying that the aboriginal Brythons, to sustain their inalienable claim to the country, considered themselves as descended from the direct offspring of their native soil. According to some the name is synonymous with the Cimmerii and Gomari.

A few derive the name from Camber, the son of Brutus, whilst others insist upon a remoter origin, and trace it back to Gomer, the eldest son of Japhet. In the laws of Hywel Dda the name is spelt Cybru, and in G. ap Arthur's Chronicle the names Kymry and Kymraec are respectively given to the nation and the language.

Mr. Stephens derives Kymry from Homer's Kim meroi and Germania's Cimbri. These people gave their name to Cumberland, and subsequently they settled in their present country, and called themselves Kymry or Cymry, and the country Cymru.

Professor Rhys thinks the ties of union between the Brythons of Upper Britain proved so strong and close that the word Kymry, which meant merely fellow-countrymen, acquired the force and charm of a national name, which it still retains among the natives of the Principality. It is also popularly called Gwalia, of which Wales is a Saxonized form.

Very many favour the German derivation wal, foreign; wallet, foreigner. The general name given by the Teutonic races to their neighbours is Walsch, foreigners or strangers. " The word Dutch is an adjective signifying national, and was the name by which the old Teutons called themselves in contradistinction to other people, whose language they were unable to understand. They styled themselves the (intelligible) people, but called others, as the Romans, and the Kelts in Britain, Walsch and Welsh.** (Morris* Hist. Gram.).

Walsch-land is the German name of Italy, and Weal-land is the name given by the Saxon Chronicle to Brittany. Cornwales was the original form of Cornwall which signifies the country inhabited by the Welsh of the Horn. Some derive the name from Gal, the ancient Gal, whilst others give the preference to gal, an open, cultivated Country. " Le Prince de Galles " is the name given to the Prince of Wales in France. The people of Galatia in the time of St. Paul possessed some characteristic features of the Celtic race. Mr. Jacob Grim traces the name back to Galli (Gauls, Fr.), which was taken by the Germans from the neighbouring Gauls. It is generally supposed that when the Saxons settled among the Britannic Loegrians (the Kymry of England) they called them Vealls, Weala, or Weal has, from which the name Wales probably originated.

Cambria. — Some derive it from Camber of fabulous record, but we rather think it is a distorted Latinized form of Kymry.

We shall now proceed to deal with the names of the ancient territories of Wales, namely, Gwynedd, Powys, Dyfed, and Gwent.

Gwynedd, or Venedocia. — This territory comprised the counties of Anglesey, Carnarfon, and Denbigh, or Gwynedd is Gonwy, Venedocia below Conway, and Gwynedd uch Gonwy, Venedocia above Conway. It was sometimes applied to all North Wales. The root of the word evidently is Celtic, gwy, water; nedd, a dingle, a resting place, an abode. The Welsh for a dwelling is an-nedd.

Professor Rhys thinks " the word Veneti is most likely of the same origin as the Anglo-Saxon wine, a friend, and meant allies; the Irish fine, a tribe or sect, is most likely related, and so may be the Welsh Gwyttud. The Veneti have left their name to the part of Brittany called by the Bretons Guened, Vannes, and it is this name probably that laid the foundation for the tales which trace an army of Kymry from Gwynedd to Guened." (Celtic Britain, p. 307.)

Powys. — This included the counties of Meirioneth, Flint, and Montgomery. The word, according to Dr. Pughe, means a state of rest. Pwyso means to lean; gorphwyso, to rest. It is said that Ceridwen placed

Gwion, the son of Gwreang, the herald of Llanfair, the fane of the lady, in Caer Einiawn, the city of the just in Powys, the land of rest. (Davies' Myth., p. dd?.)

Dyfed, or Demetia. — This province embraced the counties of Pembroke, Carmarthen, and Cardigan; the former constituted the principal part, and is called Dyfed even to-day by the old inhabitants. In the seventh century Dyfed consisted only of Pembrokeshire. Some derive the name from Dehtubarth, which is rather far-fetched. Baxter derives it from defaid, sheep, and bases his belief on the fact that that part of the country in olden times was noted for its large number of sheep and goats. We are induced to think the root is dwfn, deep or low, indicating the geographical position of Dyfed, which is the lowest part of the Principality. Devon is probably of the same origin. Demetia is Dyfed Latinized.

Gwent. — This territory comprised Glamorgan, Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor counties. The word denotes an open or fair region, and was Latinized by the Romans into Venta. Venta Silurum is now Caerwent, in Monmouthshire.

ANGLESEY.

Anglesey. — The Welsh name is Ynys Mon, the Isle of Mona. Mon is variously derived. Philotechnus derives it from the Greek monos, alone, left alone, standing alone, from its being separated by sea from the counties of North Wales. Dr. Owen Pughe seems to endorse the above : " Man, what is isolated, an isolated one, or that is separate." The author of Mona Antique derives it from bdn, a stem, a base, a foundation, from its situation at the extreme point of the Principality, or, perhaps, from its being called " Mdn, mam Cymru," Mona, the mother of Wales. We are induced to think that the Isle of Mona and the Isle of Man derive their names from mon, which means what is isolated, separate. The English name was bestowed upon it after the battle of Llanvaes, in which Egbert proved himself victor over Merddyn. In 818 or 819 the Saxon king subdued Mona, and called it Anglesey, or the Isle of the Angles, or English. The terminal syllable, ey, is the Norse for island.

Aberffraw. — This seaport village is situate at the mouth of the river Ffraw. Aber, estuary; ffraw means agitation, activity, swiftness. Effraw, awake, vigilant. The Romans called it Gadavia ; gada, to fall or run down ; via, way, signifying the swift or running water. English name - Swiftmouth.

Amlwch. — This name has elicited various conjectures. Some think it is a compound of aml-llwch, signifying a dusty place. Others derive it thus: am, round, about; llwch, a lake, an inlet of water, signifying a circular inlet of water. Llwh is cognate with the Scottish loch. Many places in Wales take their names from this word, as Penllwch, Talylychau, Llanlhvch, and, perhaps, Amlwch. In an ancient book, " The Record of Carnarvon," supposed to be written about 1451, the name is spelt Amlogh, which induces us to think the right wording is Aml-och, signifying a place of many groans. Several names in the district point to the probability that bloody battles were waged here in ancient times, such as Cadfa, battleplace ; Cerryg-y-llefau, stones of weeping; R.iyd y Galanastra, the ford of massacre ; and here Aml-och, the place of many groans. Groaning and weeping are universally the concomitants of bloodshed and war. English name- Groanston.

Beumaris. — Various names are given to this town - Bumaris, Bimaris, Beumarish, Bello-Mariseum, and Beumaris. In the Myvyrian list of the parishes of Wales it is spelt Bywmares. Edmunds derives it from buw, a cow; mor, the sea; and is, low; signifying the low place of cows by the sea. Some think the name is a compounded form of bis, twice ; and maris, the sea, founding their reason upon the position of the town as lying between two seas, the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. Others think the radices are beau, beautiful, fine, and marie, sea ; signifying a place near the beautiful sea. Many will have the suffix to be marish, marsh, a tract of low land occasionally covered with water, hence the name signifies the beautiful marsh. The town was anciently called Forth Wygyr; porth, port; wygyr, perhaps a contraction of Gwaed-gwyr, men's blood; or it may be a corruption of Wig-ir; wig - gwig, an opening in the wood, a wood; ir, fresh, florid. Pren ir, a green tree. The new name, Beumaris, it is said, was given to the town by Edward I. He built the castle about the year 1285, and changed the name of the place to Beumaris, descriptive of its pleasant situation in low ground.

Belan. — An abbreviation of Llanbeulan, the church dedicated to Beulan, son of Paulinus. English name -Beulan.

Bethel. — So called after a Nonconformist chapel in the village. The sacred edifices of the Established

Church are generally dedicated to eminent Welsh saints; but the Nonconformist sanctuaries are generally denominated after Scriptural place-names.

Bodedern. — Bod, a dwelling-place, an abode; Edern, or Edeyrn, the son of Nudd, the son of Belt. He was a warrior and a poet, and before the end of his earthly career he became very devoted to religion, and built a church in this place, which was dedicated to him, hence the name. English name — Kingham.

Bodewryd. — This place is situated about four miles west of Amlwch. Bod, a dwelling; ewryd, a contraction, perhaps, of ewiar, smooth, clear, and rhyd, a ford; the name, therefore, signifies a mansion at the clear ford. English name — Clearford.

Bodffordd. — Bod, a dwelling; ffordd, a way, a road; the name, therefore, signifies a residence by the way or road. English name — Wayham.

Bodwrog. — Bod, a dwelling; Twrog, supposed to be the son of Ithel Wael, of Brittany, to whom the church is dedicated. The name signifies a fortified dwelling. English name — Towerham.

Brynsiencyn. — Bryn, a hill; Siencyn, a Welshified form of Jenkin, which means little and pretty John. English name — Jenkin 's Hill.

Capel Gwyn. — Capel, chapel; Gwyn, a contracted form, probably, of Gwyngenu, the son of Pawl, the elder; or, perhaps, gwyn here has an ecclesiastical meaning, signifying blessed. " Gwyn ei fyd y gwr," blessed is the man. English name— Blisschapel.

Capel Meugan. — Capel, chapel; Meugan, son of Gwyndaf Hen, the son of Emyr Llydaw. Meugan means "my song." English name — Praise-chapel.

Ceirchiog. — This name means "abounding with oats." The soil of the district is remarkable for yielding large crops of oats. English name — Oatham.

Cemaes. — This name is very common in Wales. It is a compound word, made up of cefn, back, ridge; and mats, a field, signifying a high field. Some think the name denotes ridged or arable land, from the fertility of the soil in the district. Others think it is a compounded form of camp, a feat, a game ; and maes, a field. The Welsh had 24 games, or qualifications, that may be called their course of education. We rather think the word must be understood here in a martial sense, signifying a field on a high place, forming a vantage-ground for military operations. The name indicates signs of the defensive conflict of the Kymry from the time of Cadwaladr down to the fall of Llewellyn, with whom the independence of Cambria terminated. English name — Highfield.

Cerryg Ceinwen. — Cerryg, stones; Ceinwen, the daughter of Brychan Brycheiniog, to whom the church is dedicated. English name — Fairstone.

Cerryg y Gwyddyl. — Cerryg, stones; Gwyddyl, Irishmen. Caswallon Law-Hir (Long Hand), about the year 500, fought valiantly against the Irish invaders in North Wales. Having achieved such a noble victory at a certain place in Mona, he built a church thereon, and called it Llany Gwyddyl, but now it is known by the name of Cerryg Gwyddyl English name — Woodstone.

Clegyrog. — The root, probably, is clegr, which means a rock, a cliff. Clegyrog, rocky, rugged; the name is quite descriptive of this craggy district. English name — Kockton.

Coedana. — Coed, wood; Ana- Anne, supposed to be a Welsh lady to whom the parish church is dedicated. Anne or Ann is a contraction of Hannah, which means she who is gracious, merciful, good-natured. English name — Gracewood.

Gaerwen. — A compound of caer, a fortified wall, a fortress; and wen, the feminine form of gwyn, white, fair, blessed, what is desirable or affords happiness. A fortified wall was certainly a desideratum when our forefathers were, ever and anon, the objects of foreign onslaughts. English name — Whitfort.

Gwredog. — The root may be gwar (gwareddawg), tame, mild, gentle; or, perhaps, it is derived from gwaered, a declivity. We adopt the latter. The right wording, therefore, is Gwaeredog, a flat or bottom at the foot of high ground. It is the name of several farms in Anglesey; as Gwaeredog, Amlwch, and Gwaeredog

Uchaf, and Gwaeredog Isaf, near Llanerchymedd. English name — Flatham.

Gwyndy. — Gwyn, white, blessed; dy-ty, house ; the name signifies a blessed house. The name was once used to denote an episcopal residence. In the time of St. Germanus, gwyndai — episcopal residences or houses — were first allotted to the bishops. It was supposed that a cloister was once in the place where a large number of virgins devoted themselves entirely to holy service. English name — Blissam.

Holyhead. — The Welsh name is Caergybi or according to some, Caer Cybi. Cybi, the son of the King of Cornwall, flourished about the latter half of the fourth century. Having spent some time with Bishop Hilary, in Gaul, he returned and took up his abode here. It is said that the Prince of Mona took compassion upon him in his great poverty, and presented him with a castle in the place, wherein he established a small monastery, from which circumstance the castle was called Cdr Cybi — Cybi's Choir. Pennant thinks the right wording is Caergybi, from the afore-mentioned castle, ruins of which are discernible now. The saint also is memorable for his connection with the Roman pharos or lighthouse on a hill adjacent to the town. At the north end of the parish church the following inscription may be seen: - Sancte Kybi, ora pro nobis, i.e., " Oh ! Saint Cybi, pray for me." Opinions differ as to the origin of Holyhead. Some think it was so named from the large number of sacred edifices in the place. Others think the English gave the appellation Holyhead " to the place on account of the holy and sanctified life of the ever memorable Saint Kybi. Others maintain that the right wording is Hollyhead — a translation of Pencelyn, or more correctly, Pen Cyhelyn, Cyhelyn's Head. Pen means head; and Cyhelyn was reduced to Celyn, which signifies holly-wood, hence Hollyhead, and then Holyhead.

Llanbabo. — Llan in Welsh place-names generally means a church, probably including the churchyard. Pabo Post Prydain was an eminent warrior, and ere the close of his life he devoted himself unreservedly to religious matters. He founded the church of Llanbabo, where still remains a stone on which his image and the following inscription may be seen: - " Hie jacet Pabo Post Prud Corpors-te-Prima." English name — Pabo.

Llanbadrig. — Iolo's MSS. inform us that Badrig was a saint of the seventh century, a contemporary of Elford, and a fellow of Kybi's seminary. He built the above church, which still bears his name. This is St. Patrick, the great apostle of Ireland. The name Patrick means a senator, a nobleman. English name — Nobleton.

Llandegfan. — Some think the church was built by Tydecha and his sister Tegfedd, and that it was dedicated to the latter in the sixth century; but we rather think that Tegfan, uncle of Elian, and a saint and confessor in Kybi's seminary gave his name to it. (Williams' " Eminent Welshmen.") Teg fan means a fair spot, or a fine place. English name — Fairton.

Llandyssilio. — The church is dedicated to Tyssilio, a celebrated saint of the sixth century. English name— Tysulton.

Llan Ddaniel Fab. — Mr. Rowlands writes: — that Daniel, who had a church near that of Llan Aiden, was son of Daniel, first Bishop of Bangor ; and, therefore, the church is commonly called Llan Ddaniel Fab. The name signifies " The Church of God, the judge." English name — Danielston or Dansonton.

Llanddeusant. — The church is dedicated to dau sant, two saints — Marcellus and Marcellinus. English name — Saintham.

Llanddyfnan. — The church was dedicated to Dyfnan, son of Brychan, in the fifth century. He is recorded to have come here from Rome in 180 to convert the Britons to the Christian faith. Dyfnan signifies a deep brook. English name— Deepbrook.

Llanddyfrydog. — Tyfrydog, the son of Arwystl Gloff, was a member of Enlli seminary, and the founder of this church, which was dedicated to him in the sixth century. Dyfrydog means full of thought, musing, pensive. English name — Museton.

Llanedwen. — The church is supposed to have been built by Edwen, niece or daughter of King Edwin, and a Saxon saintess of the sixth or seventh century. Edwen is probably a feminine form of Edwin, which means a happy conqueror ; or he who attains felicity. English name— Victorton.

Llaneilian. — Eilian Geimiad, the pilgrim son of Gellan Ruddawg, was a saint of a very early date. Some

think he was a contemporary of St. Kybi. A few churches in Wales bear his name. English name — Pilgrinton.

Llanerchymedd. — This town was anciently called Chehran, clock, bell; tan, part, portion. It is supposed that the steeple of the church stood on portions of three, if not four parishes, hence the name. Various structures are propounded on the origin of the present one. An old tradition says that a man named Tegerin was preparing a family grave on the spot where the old church stands, and, when he was building the vault, someone asked him — "What do you raise on this land?" His rejoinder was, "Llanerch fy medd" the place of my sepulchre. Some derive the name from vn y medd, a mead tavern. Medd, mead, a drink of honey and water; that ancient beverage was ably prepared and consumed at the above tavern, hence the name. English name — Meadham.

Llaneugrad. — The church was dedicated to Lleugrad, son of Caw Cawlwyd, a fellow of Illtyd's seminary, and a saint of the sixth century. English name — Eugrad.

Llanfachreth. — A local tradition has it that a ??? once found its way to the place from Holyhead, someone asked, i* bleyr aeth ? Where did it go ? The answer was, I lan fach yr aeth, to Lanfach it went; hence lame. We rather think the church was dedicated to Machraith, who flourished in the seventh century, he founded churches in Merioneth and Anglesey; hraith signifies the law of surety-ship. English name — Bailton.

Llanfaelog. — The church was dedicated about the seventh century to Maelog, son of Caw Cawlwyd. Hard about there is a little pool called "Llyn Maelog," Maelog's pool. Maelog is a derivative of maelio, to get advantage. to gain, to profit. English name— Martham.

Llanfaes. — Maes, a field. The name denotes a church built on the spot where a memorable battle was fought in the year 819 between Egbert and the Welsh. English name — Churchfield.

Llanfaethlu. — The church was dedicated to Faehlu, son of Caradog Freichfras, in the sixth century. Mathiu or Maethle means a nursing place. English name — Fosterton.

Llanfair-Mathafarn-Eithaf. — The names of this the adjoining parish must be compared here in order that they may throw light on each other. Llanbedr-goch, or Llanbedr-Mathafarn-Gwion-Goch, the contiguous parish is called Llanbedr, the church dedicated to St. Peter; Mathafarn, a mead tavern or inn; Gwion Goch, the name of the owner. Now take the next. Llanfair, St. Mary's Church; Mathafarn, mead tavern; Eithaf, extreme, furthest ; the suffix eithaf was added to the latter tavern to distinguish it from the other. Some are of opinion that Mathafarn means a plain of weeping or grief. If so, the adjective eithaf extreme, was added to denote its intensity. We adopt the former. English name — Meadton.

Llanfair-pwll-gwyngyll. — Llanfair, St. Mary's Church; pwll, pool; gwyn, white; cyll, hazel wood. Ceris Pool, Menai Straits, is contiguous to this place, and the banks of the straits were sometime covered with white hazel wood. The name in full is supposed to be Llanfairpwllgwynyllgogeryichwyrndrobwlltysiliogogogoch — a rather pretty and inviting word to a Saxon tourist. The railway station is called Llanfair P.G., obviously for the sake of those who cannot master the Welsh consonants. English name — Whitwood.

Llanfechell. — Mechell or Mechyll, the son of Eckwydd, was a Welsh bishop, and the church was dedicated to him in the seventh century. He was buried in Penrhos Llugwy, and Mr. Rowlands (Mona Antiqua) says that an old stone was found there in the eighteenth century bearing his name. English name — Macatus.

Llanfihangel Din Sylwy. — Llanfihangel, St. Michael's Church. Din Sylwy, according to some, is a contraction of Dittos Sylwi, the gazing city; others trace it to Din Sol, the city of the sun. It is generally believed that an old British stronghold stood here, and was taken by the Romans during the subjugation of Mona. We offer the following derivation: Din, a hill ; syl-syllu, to gaze; wy-gwy, water; the name, therefore, signifies a church on a hill which commands a view of the river or water. English name — Waterview.

Llanfihangel Tre'r Beirdd. — Llanfihangel, St. Michael's Church. Tver Beirdd, the bards' dwelling-place. It is supposed that a Druidic station and a bard's seminary existed here in remote times, from which circumstance the village and parish derive the name. English name — Bardston.

Llangefni. — The name signifies a church on the river Cefni, which runs through the place. Cefni is probably a contraction of Cefn-llif-y. great or high flood. English name — Floodnam.

Llangoed. — The name signifies a church in the wood, so called from the woody nature of the neighbourhood. The church was dedicated to Cawrdaf in the sixth century, and the parish is sometimes called Llangawrdaf. English name — Churchwood.

Llangristiolus. — Cristiolus, a descendant of Emyr Llydaw, flourished in the seventh century, and built the church which commemorated his name. Cristiolus signifies " the anointed." English name — Christchurch.

Llanrhyddlad. — Rhuddlad, a daughter of the King of Leinster, Ireland, was a saintess of the seventh century, and the supposed founder of the above church. One author thinks the right wording is Rhyddlad; rhydd, at liberty, free; lad-gwlad, country. Perhaps the prefix is rhudd, red; the name, therefore, means red soil or country. English name — Redham.

Llantrisant. — The church is dedicated to tri sant, three saints: Afren, Ieuan, and Savan, who, it is supposed, founded it in the year 570. English name- Triton.

Llechylched. — Some think the church is dedicated to Ilched or Ylched. The name is, probably, a compound of Llech, a flat stone ; and cylched, a circumference, what goes about or encloses. Cylchedu, to encircle, to include in a circle. Perhaps the name has reference to the Druidical circle stones. English name — Circumstone.

Menai Bridge. — The Welsh name is Porthaethwy which is variously derived. The late Rev. P. B. Williams writes: — " This ferry, probably, took its name from the hundred or division in which it is situated - Tindaethwy. Porth, port, a ferrying place; - Tindaethwy, according to some, is a contraction of aeth or aethant y went ; and hwy - they, signifying the ferry over the strait which they — the first settlers of Mona — crossed to the other side. Iago Emlyn derives aethwy thus: Aeth, terrible; wy-gwy, water; founding his reason on the perilousness of the passage across the straits. Another writer thinks it is Porth-y-caeth-wy, the port of the narrow water. The place has been popularly called Menai Bridge ever since the construction of the world-renowned bridge that spans the straits. Menai comes from Main -aw, which signifies the narrow water; or it might be main-wy, which means the same.

Moelfre. — A very common place-name in Wales. It is a compound of Motl y bare, bald ; and bre, a hill, a mountain. The name is generally applied to a treeless hill, but covered with short, smooth grass, sometimes interspersed with heath. English name — Baldhill.

Nebo. — This village takes its name from a Nonconformist chapel in the place.

Niwbwrch, or Newborough. — Its ancient name, according to some, was Rhosfair, from a small church dedicated to St. Mary. Mr. Rowlands thinks the name was Rhos Hit, long meadow, from its situation in an extensive marshy plain on the eastern side. The place was once the capital of Mona, and the residence of the princes of North Wales. Edward I. made it a free corporation, from which circumstance originated the present name of Newborough. Niwbwrch is probably a corruption of Newborough.

Pencarneddi. — Pen, head, top, end ; Carneddi, a plural form of Carnedd, which denotes a sepulchral heap of stones. Carneddau were the common monuments erected by the ancient Britons in honour of their great men. English name — Cairnham.

Penmynydd. — The name signifies mountain top, and was given to the village from respect to the mansion of the same name, which is famous for being the place where Owain Tudor was born in 1384. English name — Montham.

Pensarn. — Pen, head, end; Sam, Roman paved road, a causeway. A name of frequent occurrence in Welsh topography. English name— Roadsend.

Pentraeth. — The parish is also called Llanfair- Bettws-Geraint. The church was dedicated to St. Mary about the sixth century, and supposed to have been built by Geraint or Gerimius, grandson of Constantine. The village is called Pentraeth, from its being situated at the head or upper end of the sandy beach, or bay, which is called Traethcoch or Red Wharf Bay. English name — Beachend.

Pontripont. — A corruption, probably, of Pontrhyd- y-bont. The ancient name was Rhydpont, or Rhyd-y-bont, the fori of the bridge. The prefix pont was probably added when another bridge was built across Rhydybont. English name — Bridgeford.

Rhosbeirio. — Rhos, a moor, a dry meadow; Peirio, the name of the son of Caw of Twrcelyn, to whom the church is dedicated. Peirio implies what causes or effects. " Abwy a bait wybod lie bo v — carrion will cause it to be known where it is. English name — Causemoor.

Rhosneigr. — Rhos, a moor; neigr is generally supposed to be a corruption of niger, in allusion to the black hue and peaty nature of the soil. English name — Blackmoor.

Rhosybol. - Bol is an etymological puzzle. It looks like a contraction of Paul-Paulinas. Edward Llwyd refers to a place called Pant-y -Potion, near which he found an inscription of the name Paulinus. Some think that Suetonius Paulinus once took up his abode in Talybolion. We are inclined to think bol is a corruption of moel, a coped hill. Moel Don is now commonly called Bol y Don. Talybelion was, probably, some time called Talymoelion. The name, therefore, denotes a moor near a coped hill. English name — Moorhill.

Tre-Gwalchmai. — Tre, a dwelling-place ; Gwalch- mai, the son of Meilir. The name was bestowed upon the place about the twelfth century. Gwalchmai implies a hero in war. English name — Heroton.

Valley. — A gross mutilation of the Welsh Mael-dy, a house of trade or traffic. Tacitus informs us that an extensive trade was carried on between this district and Ireland in the time of Julius Agricola. There is a homestead not far from the place called " Ty Milo," which, evidently, is a corruption of " Ty Maelu," a house of trade. English name — Barterham.

Ynys Bronwen. — It is recorded in the " Mabinogion " that Bronwen, the daughter of Llyr, was buried here. " Bedd petryal a wnaed i Vronwen, verch Llyr, ar lan afon Alaw " — i.e., " A square grave was made for Bronwen, the daughter of Llyr, on the banks of the river Alaw (Cambro-Briton, vol ii., p. 71.) Ynys means an island.

Ynys Seiriol. — Seiriol had a residence here in the sixth century, hence the name. It is also called Puffin Island.

BRECONSHIRE.

The name of this county is spelt Brecon and Brecknock, which are corruptions of the Welsh Brychan and Bryckeniog. The county was anciently called Garth Madryn; garth, that part of a mountain that terminates in a point, a promontory, a ridge; madryn, an old Welsh word for fox. It appears that madryn's offspring, wolves, wild cats, and beavers abounded in that part of the Principality in olden times. Brychan gave the county its present name when he came from Ireland, and settled here as king, some say in the fifth, others say in the sixth century. The king's name is derived from Brych, which signifies brindled, or spotted. Dyn brych, a freckled man. Y frech wen, the small pox.

Aberbaidon. — This place is situated at the confluence of the rivers Baidon and Usk. The radix is Baid, briskness, liveliness. English name — Briskmouth.

Abercrave. — The old Welsh name was Abercrdf, from its situation at the confluence of the brook Craf or Crai, with the river Tawy. Cra-af, the issuing forth, the channel torn by the impulsive force of the stream, as well as the act of tearing or breaking up any substance*. Crafu means to scratch; crafangu, to claw, to gripe. English name — Tearmouth.

Abergwesyn. — The place is situated at the confluence of the rivers Gwesyn and Irvon. According to the Welsh Triads, Gwesyn is an old Welsh word for a shepherd, and he was so called after Gwesyn, the shepherd of Goronwy ab Ednyfain. The district is noted for rearing sheep, and some think that the name Gwesyn was given to the stream that runs through the place in honour of some popular shepherd. We are inclined to think that gwesyn is a diminutive of gwes, what moves on or goes; therefore meaning the little moving stream. English name — Stream-mouth.

Aberhonddu. — Honddu, the name of the river that, on approaching the town, flows quietly into and joins the Usk to run to its destination. Hon seems like sl. contraction of hoen, complexion, hue; and ddu, black, seems to indicate the respective hue of the water. Many Welsh streams and lakes received their names from the peculiar hue of their respective waters, such, as Dulas, black-blue ; Gwenffrwd, white stream; Pwllglas,

blue pool. Llewellyn uses the word hoen in that sense. " Hoen blodau haf," the colour of the summer flowers. Hoen also implies liveliness, gladness.

Perhaps hoen was used to denote the lively nature of the river, and ddu, black, to indicate the hue of its waters. Others seem to think that the name is a compound of hawn-heini, swift, wild, hasty ; and dwy, which means original cause. Dwyf, which signifies 'I am', the self-existent, was frequently applied by the Druids to rivers, such as Dyfrdwy, &c.

We rather think the correct wording is Hawn-ddu, the rapid black stream, which is a true description of its course from its rise on the Epynt mountain to its junction with the Usk.

Aberllyfni. — Llyfni is a compound of llyfn, . smooth; and wy, water. The place is delightfully situated at the junction of the Llyfni and Wye Rivers* English name — Sleekmouth.

Aberyscir. — A corruption of Aberesgair, from its situation on the river Esgair, which discharges itself here into the river Usk. Esgair here implies a branch, or tributary. English name — Branchton.

Battle. — This small parish, according to tradition, received its name from a battle that was fought here, in which Bleddyn ab Maenyrch, the last of the Brychan princes was killed by Bernard de Newmarch. We, find several names in the vicinity which favour the above derivation, such as Heol y Cymry, the Welshmen's road; Cwm Gwry Gad, the vale of the battle men.

Beaufort. — The popular Welsh name of this place is Cendl. from Kendall, the name of the proprietor of the Ironworks that was once the mainstay of the place. The present name was given in honour of the Duke of Beaufort.

Beulah. — This village takes its name from a chapel of that name which belongs to the Congregational body.

Bronllys. — Some spell it Brynllys, and others Brwynllys, but the former is the correct wording. A farmhouse in the parish is called Bryn y Grots, the hill of the cross. History points to the probability that wars were engaged here, from which we may infer that a llys, a court, was held on a certain hill in the vicinity. The old castle is still called Bronllys. English name — Courthill.

Brynmawr. — It was anciently called Waun Helygen, willow-tree common, from a meadow in the place which abounded with willow-trees, but when it became an important seat of the iron and coal trades, the old name was changed for the new and more dignified one of Brynmawr, the big hill. English name — Big-hill, or Hillton.

Builth. — This name is a mutation of Buallt. Some are of opinion that Buallt is the Balceum Silurum of the Romans, but others are induced to think the name is a derivative of Bual, the wild ox or buffalo. Llanfair-pi-Muallt, St. Mary's Church in the wood of the wild ox. Historians believe that the wild ox ranged unmolested in the forests of this district. We offer the following derivation: Bu, an ox; allt, gallt, a wooded eminence. English name — Oxhill.

Capel Isaf. — Isaf, lower, is a differentia added to distinguish it from Capel Uchaf. English name — Lowchapel.

Capel Uchaf. — The name means the higher chapel, and it was so called from the chapel of ease that was built in the place. English name — Highchapel.

Capelyffin. — The name signifies boundary chapel, and is derived by Mr. Jones (History of Brecknock) thus: " In 1708 there was a long dispute in the ecclesiastical court about this chapel (chapel of the boundary); Lewis Thomas, clerk, vicar of Llanigon, refused to do duty here as there was no salary annexed to the cure, whereupon he was cited to the bishop's court at the promotion of some of the parishioners, and in the articles filed against him it is stated that sometimes a corpse remained uninterred a whole night, and children died without being baptized in consequence of the vicar's neglect, though he had theretofore regularly officiated there by himself or curate for ten or twelve years. In this cause many old witnesses were examined, two or three of them say the chapel is in the hamlet of Blaenbwch, in the parish of Glasbury, others that it is in Llanigon, but all agree that it is a chapel of ease to the latter." English name — Boundary Chapel.

Cathedin. — A corruption of Caethadyn, which implies an incarcerated vagabond. Mr. Jones, in his " History

of Brecknock," states that this vicinity was given by Bernard de Newmarch towards the support of Gwrgan, who was to be kept confined in Brecon Castle. English name — Slaveton.

Cefn-Coed-y-Cymmer. — Cefn, back, ridge; coed, wood; y y the; cymmer, confluence of waters. The village is situated on a rising, and (one time) very woody eminence, below which the Taf Fawr and Taf Fechan embrace each other. English name — Woodridge.

Cenol. — Catwl, middle, is the right wording. This picturesque neighbourhood forms the middle of Llanfiangel-Cwmdy; hence the name. English name — Midham.

Cil-le. — This name signifies a sequestered place. English name — Nookham.

Coelbren. — A corruption, probably, of cil-y-bryn, church on the hill, or the hill of the sanctuary. Cilybebyll, the church of the tents, is in the neighbourhood. English name — Churchhill.

Crickadarn. — Some are of opinion that Crug-cadam is the true orthography. Crug, heap or bank; cadarn, strong. The church was built upon the top of a craggy hillock. We rather think it is a contraction of Cerryg-cadam, from the rocks and stones which appear frequently on the surface in different parts of the parish. The river Clettwr rushes over rocks and through craggy places until it falls into the Wye at Erwood. Clettwr is a contraction of caled-ddwr, hard water, or it might be Clyd-ddwr, sheltered water. English name — Cragton.

Crickhowel. — A mutation of Crug Hywel, or Cerrig Hywel. Crug, a heap ; hywel, conspicuous. Cerrig, stones ; Howel, proper name. Historians differ as to the application of the word Hywel. Some apply it to the place from the conspicuity of the hill ; others apply it to Howel, the prince of Glamorgan. The latter theory is supported by the fact that in this vicinity the territorial boundaries of Howel and the Lords of Brecknock were determined. After the battle Howel raised a huge heap of stones to define the boundary henceforth; hence the name Crug Hywel, Howel's heap. Cerrig Hywel allude to the same circumstance. Some derive the name from Crug Hywel, an ancient British fortress, surrounded by large heaps of stones, situated about two miles north-north-east of the town, the remains of which are still visible. English name — Howelstone.

Cwmioy. — A corruption of Cwm iau, the vale of yoke, so called, probably, from the resemblance of the vale to oxen's yoke. Cymerwch fy iau arnoch," — take my yoke upon you. English name — Yokecomb.

Defynog. — Some derive this name from dyfnog, which signifies a place abounding with glens. Dyfn, deep. Devon comes from the same root. Others think the patron saint is Dyfnog, the son of Medrod, a grandson of Cradoc Fraich-fras, who flourished in the sixth century. The right wording is Tref Cynog. Saint Cynog, son of Brychan, flourished in the fifth century, and founded a church here, which is dedicated to him. His name is preserved also in Merthyr Cynog and Llangynog. English name — Cynogton.

Dolgaer. — Dol, meadow; goer — caer, a wall. This place took its name from a farmhouse of the same name. English name— Moorhall.

Dukestown. — In honour of the Duke of Beaufort.

Dyfnant. — A compound of dyfn, deep, and nant, a brook. English name— Deepbrook.

Erwood. — Some think this is an Anglicized form of the Welsh Erw-yd, which signifies the land of corn. It is, probably, a corruption of y rhyd, the ford, in allusion to a certain ford in the river Wye, where cattle were wont to cross in time of yore. English name — Fordham.

Felinfach. — The name means the little mill, probably derived from an old mill which formed the nucleus of the village. English name — Little Mill.

Garth. — From an old mansion of the name, whence the celebrated Charles Wesley had his "better half." Garth has been explained in the introduction. English name — Hillton.

Glasbury. — This name is derived by some from glasy green, verdant, and bury, borough, probably from the beauty and fertility of the valley. The ancient name of this place was Y Clds, the green or verdant inclosure. Cladir means glebe land. English name — Greenbury.

Gwenddwr. — A compound of gwen, feminine form of gwyn, white, clear, transparent, and dwr, water.

English name— Clearwater.

Gwravog. — This name has suffered a little from mutation. Gwar, a ridge; af from haf, summer; hafog, summer-like. English name — Sunnybank.

Halfway. — This village derives its name from an inn so called, which is situated halfway between Tre-castel and Llandoverly.

Hay. — The original name was Gelli, which signifies an enclosed park or forest, containing wood or boschage within a fence or pale; a grove; and the present name is supposed to have been derived from the Norman-French Haye or Hate, which originally meant the hedge or inclosure itself only, but in course of time its meaning was amplified, and the name was used to denote the wood and ground inclosed. Hater, to inclose. Here we perceive the Welsh name supplanted by that of the Norman Castle. English name — Groveham.

Kilmery. — A corruption of Cil-Mary, which signifies St. Mary's Church. English name— Mary's church.

Libanus. — This place probably derives its name from a sacred edifice so called, which belongs to the Congregational body.

Llanafan Fawr. — The church was dedicated to bishop Ieuan or Ivan, whose name is found in the list of the prelates of St. David's during the tenth century, and who is supposed to have been murdered by the Danes in a meadow on the Whefri side, a little below the vicarage house, where a maen hir was placed, obviously, in memory of the martyred bishop. On an altar-tomb in the churchyard the following inscription is discernible: "Hie jacet Sanctus Avanus Episcopus" English name — Evanston.

Llanamlech. — Ami, many; llech-lech, a stone. The church is built upon the strata of the rock, and the churchyard contains a great number of stones and fragments of slates. There is a village called Llechfaen in the same parish, which supports the given derivation. The English equivalent of the former would be Stonechurch, and the latter Stoneham.

Llanbedr Ystradyw. — Llanbedr, St. Peter's church. Ystradyw, or more correctly Ystrad-wy, the vale of waters, was added to distinguish the parish from St. Peter's at Painscastle, Glasbury, &c. English name — Churchvale.

Llandefaelog Fach. — The old church was dedicated to St. Tyfaelog. It was re-built in 1831. The village is beautifully situated on the river Honddu. English name— Tyvaelogton.

Llandefalleg. — Def alley may be a corruption of Tyfaelog, to whom this church was probably dedicated. English name — Tyvaelog.

Llandeilo Arfan. — The church is dedicated to St Teilo. Arfan is probably a contraction of At Ma wen. The church is situated near the conflux of three brooks, the Mawen, the Ethryw, and Cilieni. This derivation is supported by the following fact: In the register book of Devynock the following may be seen, "Siwan Morgan de Nant y Sebon in Llandeilo ar Fawen. sepulta est cet. 96, octris. 1726." Mawen signifies broad water. English name — Broadwater.

Llanddew. — It is sometimes spelt Llanthew. Some think the right wording is Llandduw, the church of God, or the church of the Holy Trinity. We have no instance of a church thus dedicated. The name is probably an abbreviation of Llanddewi, the church of St. David's. It appears that Llanddew has been a seat and house of the bishop of St. David's. English name--Davidston.

Llanelli. — The church is supposed to have been dedicated to Ellyned or Eilined, a daughter of Brychan. Some think it was anciently called Llanellyned, of which Llanelly is an abbreviation. English name — Eilined.

Llanfeugan. — Meugan, the son of Gwyndaf Hen, was a saint of the sixth century, and founded the church which bears his name. English name — Meugan.

Llanfihangel Cwmdy. — Llanfihangel, St. Michael's church. Opinions differ as to Cwmdy, the black or gloomy vale. The old inhabitants very strongly objected to the name Cwmdy, as the following couplet shows:
—

Cam cnwir ef Cwmdu,
Cwm gwyn yw & n cwm ni.
It is wrongly called the vale of gloom,
Ours is a fair and bright comb.

A glance at this cheerful vale would never suggest such a gloomy appellation. The ancient name of the parish was Llanfihangd tref Cerriau & or Catrau, from the numerous fortifications there are in it, and the present name is supposed to have taken its origin from the black moor-stone rock, which is on the brow of an adjacent hill. Some derive it from Cum De, the south vale, from its being situated in the southern part of the cantrev of Crickhowell. We have instances of du being changed into de and dee, such as Tydu-Tydee, &c, and it might have undergone the same process here. English name — Blackvale.

Llanfihangel Nantbran. -- The church was dedicated to St Michael, and is situated on a tributary called Bran. Nant Bran, Bran brook. English name — Branbrook.

Llanfilo. — The church is dedicated to Milburg, the eldest daughter of Merwald, King of Mercia, and a saint of the seventh century. Ffynon Villo, a well in the neighbourhood, also preserves her name. English name — Milburg.

Llanfrynach. — Brynach, an abbot and confessor, married Corth, the daughter of Brychan. The church was dedicated to him. English name — Waterhill.

Llangammarch. — Some think the name signifies the church upon the river Caenenarck, but the general opinion is that the church is dedicated to Camenarch, a grandson of Brychan. The river-name is very descriptive, cam y winding, and arach, a channel, perhaps from the Irish ar to guide or conduct; arwain, to lead. Or arach may be a compound of dr, arable land, and ach, water, hence the name signifies a river winding its way through arable land. English name — Meanderton.

Llangasty-Talyllyn. — Gastyn was an eminent religious teacher in Brychan's family, and the above church was dedicated to him. Talyllyn, the end of the lake, in allusion to the situation of the church. English name — Lakesend.

Llangaten. — The church is dedicated to Canten, grandson of Brychan. English name — Canten.

Llangattock. — The church is dedicated to Cattwg, grandson of Brychan. English name — Cadoxton.

Llangors. — A contraction of Llan-yn-y-gors, the church in the Fen or Marsh. The soil near the lake is very marshy. The correct name of the lake is Llynsafeddan, the standing water or lake. An old tradition says that the lake covers the remains of an ancient and populous city called Loventhm. English name — Marshton.

Llangynidr. — St. Cynidr, grandson of Brychan, founded the churches at Llangynidr and Aberyscir, which were subsequently dedicated to him and St. Mary. English name — Cynidr.

Llanigon. — The old church was dedicated either to Eigen, daughter of Cradoc ab Bran, or to Eigion or Eigrion, son of Caw, a saint of the sixth century. The present church is dedicated to Nicholas. English name — Nicholaston .

Llanilid. — The church was dedicated to St. Hid, and is situated on the banks of the river Crai. English name — Hid.

Llanlleonfoel. — Lleon might have a reference to Sam Lleon or Sam Helen, Helen's causeway, a branch of which, it is supposed, passed through the place. The suffix foel signifies a bare tract of land. English name— Helenton.

Llanspyddyd. — A corruption, according to some, of Llan-osbaid-ty, a house of entertainment or refreshment for guests. In ancient times hospitable mansions were kept by the monks to entertain man and beast free of charge, and the chief officer therein was called Hosiillarius, whose sole duty was " To welcome the coming, speed the going guest." It is said that this hospitium was supported by the priory of Malvern. English name — Hospeston.

Llanwrtyd. — The church, according to some, is dedicated to St. Wrtyd, but we cannot find the name in "

Bonedd y Saint. Its proximity to the river Irfon, where, in times of yore, there was a ford, which is now spanned by a stone bridge, induces us to think the right wording is Llan-wrth-y-rhyd t the church by the ford. A place in Herefordshire is called Byford from the situation of the church by a ford. The ancient name of the village was Pontrkydybere, which is a compound of pont, bridge; rkyd, ford; y, the; fferau, ankles; signifying a bridge spanning a ford which one could wade without going over his ankles. Irfon, or Irfawn, signifies the oozings from the turbary, which is very descriptive of the river. English name — Churchford.

Llanywern. — Gwern means a bog or swamp; gwernen, the alder tree; the alder grows in wet swampy places. The name signifies the church in the swamp or alderwood. English name — Alderchurch.

Llechfaen. — The ancient etymology of this name means the "upright or lofty stone." There was a chapel of ease here sometime to the mother church of Llanatnlech. English name — Stoneham.

Llechryd. — From a farm of the name, but it is now called Rhymney Bridge from the railway station. For Rhymney, see Monmouthshire.

Llwynegrog. — The right wording is Llwyn-y-grog, which means the bush of the cross. English name — Bushcross.

Llyswen. — The name signifies a white court. A Welsh prince resided in the parish at some period, and probably held a court here; hence the name. Some think it is Llys Owen, Owen's court; but who this Owen was we are not informed. English name — Whitecourt.

Llywel. — Sometimes spelt Lliwel, which, according to some is a mutation of Llu-Ile, the residence of the army, in allusion to the soldiers of Rhys ab Tewdwr making this place one of their stations to resist the attacks of the Norman invaders. It is derived by some from Lie Wyllt y a nephew of Rhys ab Tewdwr. We offer the following: Lly, what is manifest; wel-gwel, see; signifying a conspicuous place. Trecastell mountain is 2,596 feet high. English name — Highton.

Maesygarthaf. — Maes, a field; gwarthaf, the upper part, the summit. The village lies in the upper part of the parish; hence its descriptive name. Some of the inhabitants think the name is a corruption of Maesygartheg, cattle field. English name — Highfield.

Maesymynys. — Ym,yn, in; ynys, island; therefore, it literally means a field in the island. This derivation is supported by the fact that Llanynys is the name of the contiguous parish. English name — Plotfield.

Merthyr Cynog. — Merthyr, martyr; Cynog, the eldest son of Brychan. He was murdered by the Saxon pagans on a mountain called Y Fan, where a church was built on his grave in commemoration of his martyrdom, which was called Merthyr Cynog. English name — Cynogton.

Nantgaen. — A compound of nant, a brook, and waen, a meadow, a common. English name — Brookmoor.

Nantyffin. — The name signifies the boundary brook. The bounds of a parish or county are frequently defined by certain marks or boundaries, such as heaps of stones, dikes, hedges, ditches, rivers, streams, rivulets, &c. English name — Markbrook.

Nantyrarian. — It signifies the silver brook. English name — Silverbrook.

Newchurch. — The ancient name of this church was Llan-ddulas-tir-yr-Abbad. It was presented by Rhys ab Gruffydd to the monastery of Strata Florida, on account of which it was called Tir-yr-Abbad, abbot's land. In 1716 a new church was built here; hence the new name.

Onllwyn. — This appears like a transposition of Llwyn On, the ash grove. English Name — Ashton.

Pantycelyn. — Pant, a hollow, a low place; celyn, holly wood. English name — Hollyton.

Patrishow. — The name is a corruption, either of Parthau yr Ishow, the territory of I show, the patron saint of the parish, or of Merthyr Ishow. It appears that Bishop Herewald, in the eleventh century, dedicated the church to Ishow, and named it Merthyr Yssui. English name — Ishow.

Pencelli. — This is a compound of pen, head, and celli, grove. English name — Grovetop.

Penderyn. — A corruption probably of Penydaren, which is a very frequent term in South Wales, signifying a rocky cliff, a rocky tump. The church is situated on the very summit of a rock. Pen-mailard is close by, which is a corruption of Pen-moel-arth, the summit of the bare cliff. English name — Cliff by.

Pentrefelin. — Pentre, village; felin, mill. English name — Millham.

Pentre Solers. — From the Solers or de Solariis, Norman conquerors, who settled in the neighbourhood, and continued to be very wealthy and influential here until the middle of the seventeenth century. Another branch of the house of Solers settled at Pauntley and Shipton Solers, in Gloucestershire. English name— Solerston.

Pontbrenllwyd. — Pont, bridge; pren, wood; Uwydy grey, adorable. In olden times a very ancient oak-tree was thrown across the rivulet in the place, which was a very good specimen of the unadorned wooden bridges of our forefathers. In course of time this old much-worn oak became a kind of a trough, for which it was called Pontbrenllwyd. English name— Woodbridge.

Pontneddfechan. — Nedd fechan, the lesser Neath, is a tributary emptying itself into the greater Neath river, and spanned by a bridge in the village, hence the name. English name — Neath Bridge.

Pontsarn. — Sam, Roman paved road. The common opinion is that the Romans constructed a road from Merthyr Tydfil over the site of the present Cyfarthfa Park to the place now called Pontsarn. English name — Bridge-road.

Pontsenny. — The name signifies a bridge across the Senny river. Senny is derived by some from san, a fishery, nets; and gwy, water; signifying a river abounding in fishes. Mr. Jones (" History of Brecknock ") derives it from the Celtic seanaid, to drop or ooze forth, the name, accordingly, signifying the oozing or flowing water. It might be a corruption of swyn-wy, the noisy water. English name — Dinwater Bridge.

Pontsticyll. — A compound of pont, bridge; and ystigl, a stile, from the Anglo-Saxon stigel, a step. Stigan, to ascend. About the beginning of this century there was an old bridge, a little below the village, with a stile at each end of it, from which the place received its name. English name — Bridgestile.

Princetown. — From an old public house in the place called " Prince of Wales."

Pwllgwrach. — Pwll, a pool; gwraich, a hag; literally, the hag's pool. The village lies in a deep valley at the base of Talgarth Hill. English name — Hag's Pool.

Rhosferrig. — Rhos, moor, meadow; Ferrig from Ferreg, an extensive district situate between the rivers Wye and Severn. The suffix is probably a corruption of Meurig. English name — Moorton.

Seven Sisters. — Mr. Bevan, when he opened his colliery in the place, called it Seven Sisters in honour of his seven daughters.

Tafarnau Bach. — The ancient name of this place was Twyn-aber-dwynant, a hillock where two brooks embrace each other. Some derive the present name from tafarn a bach, a public house with a hook attached to the outer wall, whereto the rider, having dismounted his steed, could fasten it. Others derive it from the great number of small taverns in the place. English name — Tavernton.

Talachddu. — Achddu is the name of a small brook. Ach, a stem, a pedigree, a river; ddu, inflection of du, black. We find ach in Clydach, Mawddach, &c. The river Ach has its source in the Black Mountain; hence it is called Achddu. English name- Blackbrook.

Talgarth. — Garth mear denotes the end or head of hill. English name — Browh

Talybont. — Tal, when applied to bont means end; but when applied to Taliesin means radiant front c ??? and means Bridgend.

Tallylyn. — Llyn, lake. The name signifies the end of a lake. Safaddan Lake is close by. English name — Lake's End.

Three Cocks. — From a public house of the name.

Torpantau. — A compound of tor, a break, a rupture; and pantau, plural of pant, hollow: a name quite descriptive of this wild spot. A great number of brooks rush impetuously from the higher grounds, forming excavations in the hills, a glance at which immediately helps one to catch the meaning of the name. English name — Breakhill.

Trallwng. — Some think the name signifies " a soft place on the road or elsewhere that travellers may be apt to sink into; a dirty, boggy place." Edward Llwyd derives it from Traeth-lyn, a quagmire. The distance of this place from the sea-shore dismisses the component ttaeth from the name altogether. Mr. Jones (History of Brecknock) thinks the name is a corruption of Tre'r lleng, oppidum Ugionis, the town of the legion, founding his reasons upon the supposition that a summer camp of the second legion of Augustus must have been at Twyn-y-gatr, a hill in the parish where an artificial mound is still seen. — English name — Legionton.

Trecastell. — Tre, a place; castell, castle. A castle was built here by Bernard de Newmarch, some ruins of which are to be seen now; hence the name. English name — Castleton.

Trefecca. — The name signifies Rebecca's home, from an heiress of the name of Rebecca Prosser, who built it in the reign of Elizabeth. English name — Beccaston.

Trefil. — Some think the name is a mutation of Tir-foel, barren land, which is very descriptive of the place, but we rather think it is a compound of tre, a place, and mul, an animal, a beast. Studfarms were very numerous among the ancient Britons, and one might have been here. English name — Studham.

Tre'r Esgob. — The tenants in this place owe suit and service to the bishop's courts leet and courts baron, and pay their chief rents at Llanddew-i, St. David's. Tre'r Esgob means Bishop's place. English name — Bishopston.

Vaenor. — This is derived by some from Maenawr, which signifies a district surrounded by a wall, a manor. Others think it is of the same family as the Latin enanerc, which implies locality or stability. According to the laws of Howell the Good, the Maenawr contained 1024 acres. This one was probably the demesne attached to Morlais castle. In ancient MSS. the parish is called Y Faenor Wen, signifying Gwen or Gwenffrewi's demesne or manor. English name — Manor.

Velindre. — The right wording is y felin-dre, the mill of the town, from an old mill, called the lord's mill, that stood here in ancient times. English name — Milton.

Ystradfellte. — Ystrad has already been explained. It means here a flat or low valley formed by the course of the river Melite - Mellte — mellten, lightning. The river is so called because it runs very rapidly for some distance on the surface, and then it is suddenly lost underground. English name — Rapid Vale.

Ystradgynlais. — It is supposed that this Ystrad, vale, was the marriage portion that Gunleus ap Glewisseg, prince of Gwent, and father of Saint Cattwg, received with his wife, Gwladys, daughter of Brychan. Others state that the church is dedicated to St. Mary, and not to St. Gunleus, and that the proper name of the parish is Ystrad-Gwrlais, or Garwlais, signifying " the vale of the rough-sounding brook," and is derived from a stream so called, which forms a boundary between the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan. Iago Emlyn derives Cynlais from cyn, primeval; and dais, a trench through which a stream flows. English name — Brookvale.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

Cardigan is a corruption of Ceredigion, the original name, which was so called after Ceredig, the son of Cunedda Wledig, who became its king about the end of the fourth century. It is also called Aberteifi, from the situation of its capital at the estuary of the river ' which was called Aber-y-Porth, the mouth of the harbour. English name — Portsmouth.

Aberystwyth. — This fashionable town and seaport is situated on the conflux of the rivers Ystwyth and Rheidiol, the former of which gives the town its name. Its ancient name was Llanbadarn Gaerog, but it is known by its present name since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. English name — Supplemouth.

Ardudwy. — Ar, upon or above; tud, soil, land; wy y water; literally, on the land or banks of the Wye. According to Dr. Pughe, the name means a " maritime region." English name — Waterby'.

Argoed. — Ar-ard, signifying height; coed, trees. The name signifies a place sheltered by woods. English name — Highwood.

Atpar. — Probably an Anglicized form of At-bar, which means towards the top of the hill. The village is also called Trefhedyn, which is probably a corruption of Tref-y-din - hill-town. English name — Hillham.

Bettws-Bledrws. — Bettws has already been explained. The church is dedicated to St. Bledrws; hence the name. English name — Bledrws.

Bettws I fan. — The church is dedicated to St. John. I fan or leuan is an old Welsh form of loan, John. English name— John's Church.

Blaencaron. — This place is situated near the source of the river Caron ; hence the name. English name — Caronton.

Blaenhownant. — This rivulet is called Hownant, which is a corruption of hoyw, lively; and nant, brook; and the place was so called from its situation near the source of the Hownant. English name— Sprightham.

Brechfa. — A compound of breck, brindled, freckled, and man, a place. It is supposed that Brychan, who came originally from Ireland, and settled in Breconshire in the sixth century, was so called from his being freckled. English name — Freckleton or Spotham.

Brongest. — Bron, a slope, or side of a hill; literally, breast. Cest, a deep glen between two mountains. The name is quite descriptive of the situation of the place. English name — Hillcombe.

Brongwyn. — A parish in Cardigan and Pembroke counties. Some are of opinion that this name is a relic of the Druids, to whose system belonged Ceryg y Bryn Gwyn, i.e., the stones of the hill of judicature. If so, the prefix bron here is a corruption of bryn, a hill. English name — Whitehill.

Bwlchcrwys. — Bwlch, a break or breach, a gap, a defile; crwys, a corrupt form of croes, a cross. The name Bwlch-y-groes is of frequent occurrence in the Principality. We have many instances of croes being changed to crwys, Y Crwys, Pantycrwys and Bwlch-y -crwys, &c. " Dan ei gtwys," under the cross, is a phrase even now frequently used in Wales in reference to the posture of a dead body before it is put into the coffin. In Popish times it was customary to put a cross or a crucifix on a dead body lying in its shroud; but now, although the phrase is occasionally heard, the usage of this Popish relic has been entirely abandoned among the Welsh people. Many Welsh places still retain the name, among which is Bwlchcrwys. It was customary in olden times for pilgrims to prostrate themselves at certain passes to invoke the blessings of the Cross before going through; hence the name Bwlchcrwys or Bwlchgyroes. English name — Passcross.

Capel Gwndwn. — Capel, chapel ; Gwndwn, is a compound of cwn, a head, top, summit; and twyn, a hillock. The name signifies a chapel built on an eminence. — English name— Highchapel.

Capel y Drindod. — This village probably derives its name from a Welsh Calvinistic Methodist chapel of the name. English name— Trinity Chapel.

Ceinewydd. — A hybrid name made up of quay, from French quai, a mole or bank formed toward the sea or on the side of a river for the purpose of loading and unloading vessels; and newydd, new. Or perhaps the prefix comes from cae, an inclosure. English name — New Quay.

Cellan. — The name of this parish is a compound of cell, a sheltering place, a grove; and llan, a church, signifying a church in a grove. English name — Grovechurch.

Cenarth. — Some maintain that the right wording is Genarth, the bear's jaw. Tradition has it that the jaw-bone of a bear was found in the place, and its head in Penarth. Penarth, as we show elsewhere, is Peny garth, and we are inclined to think Cenarth is a compound of cefn, ridge, back; and garth, a fort, a hill, a cape. The name is a graphic description of the place, being perched on a high ridge, ever watching the graceful movements of the Teivi. English name — Ridgeham.

Ceulan. — This place derives its name from the river Ceulan that flows through it. Tradition points to this place as Taliesin's place of sepulture. English name — Bankham.

Cilcenin. — Cil, a place of retreat; Cennin, a corrupted form of St. Cannen, to whose memory the parish church is dedicated. English name — Cannenchurch.

Clarach. — This place takes its name from the river Clarach, near which it is situated. Clar-clatr, clear; ach, river. English name — Clearwater.

Croes. — This place takes its name from the river Croes, which signifies cross. English name — Crosby.

Cwm Barre. — A valley through which the river Barre flows. Bar, a limit; re, a corruption of rau, pluralising bar. The river is the boundary between some parts of the parishes of Troedyraur and Penbryn. Barry is supposed to have come from the same root. English name — Limit Vale.

Cwm Rheidiol. — Cwm, a low place surrounded by hills; Rheidiol, the name of the river that flows through it, which is a contraction of rhyd-y-ddol, the stream of the meadow. English name — Moorcombe.

Dihewyd. — A mutation of Dehau-wydd. Dehau, south; gwydd, the state of being in view. Gwyddfod means presence. There is a hill called Moel Dihewyd in the parish, so called from its southern aspect. English name — Southview.

Dothi-Camddwr. — Dothi, a corrupted form of iowyddu, which implies swelling; Camddwr, the crooked water, the name of the river that flows through the place, so called from its meandering course. English name — Crookby.

Ferwig. — Berw, a boiling, an ebullition; wig, inflection of gwig, a grove, a nook. The right orthography is Betwig, which, according to some, is cognate with Berwick and other places in England. From its contiguity to the sea, its English name would be Grovesea,

Gartheli. — A corrupted form of Gwrtheli, the name of the saint who founded a chapel in the place. English name — Gwrtheli.

Hawen. — The village takes its name from the river Hawen. Hawen is a compound of aw, a moving agent, water, and an or ain, brook, signifying the running stream. English name — Brookham.

Henbelin. — A corrupted form probably of Henfelin, old mill. English name — Oldmill.

Henfynyw. — The name signifies " Old Menevia." Tradition has it that the cathedral of St. David's was originally designed to have been erected here. This parish is famous for being the place where the patron saint of Wales spent his earlier days. A spring that is near the church is still called Ffynon Ddewi, St. David's Well.

Henllan. — The name signifies old church, and it points out the great antiquity of the original edifice of this parish. English name- -Oldchurch.

Henllys. — Hen, old; llys, court, hall, or seat, signifying the ancient hall. Henllys and Gadlys are found to be very numerous in Wales, as traces of the battles fought by the Welsh princes. English name — Oldhall.

Llananerch. — A compound of Llan and llanerch, an enclosure, and sometimes the latter signifies a rising eminence. English name — Churchill.

Llanarth. — Arth here means a bear, according to some. The general opinion of the inhabitants is that bears existed here at some remote period. It is hardly credible that the saintly Cymry would do the bear such an honour as to couple his name with the sacred edifice. We derive the name from Llan, church ; and garth, a hill, and sometimes enclosure. English name — Risechurch.

Llanbadarn. — The church is dedicated to Padarn, who, according to Usher, was an Armorican bishop, and came to Wales with his cousin Cadven in 516. He left Illtyd's seminary for Ceredigion, and gathered a congregation of 120 members at a place called afterwards Llanbadarn Fawr. The differentia fawr was added

to mark its pre-eminence over the other parishes of the same name, and to distinguish it from the adjacent town of Aberystwyth, which was anciently called Llanbadarn Gaerog. English name — Bishop Padarn.

Llanbedr-pont-Stephan. — The popular English name is Lampeter, which is an Anglicized form of Llanbedr. We find many churches in Wales bearing the name Pedr, Peter, but who this Peter was is a matter of conjecture. Most writers point to Peter the Apostle. From a certain document the pont, bridge, appears to have been erected early in the fifteenth century. " Rhys, the son of David ap Rhys, of Pencarreg, married Lleuan, daughter of Ieuan David Llwyd ap David Ddu ap David Decca ap Steven, the man who erected Lampeter bridge at his own expense" English name — Peterschurch.

Llandain Fach. — Dain means beautiful, fine; fach, little. The name signifies the beautiful little church. English name — Little Church, or Beauchurch.

Llandegwy. — Tegwy was a saint of the sixth century, and a descendant of Nudd Hael. The above church was dedicated to him. English name — Fairchurch.

Llandysiliogogo. — St. Tysilio, a bishop and an eminent author, who flourished about the middle of the seventh century. Brut Tysilio, a copy of which is in the Myv. Arch. and is attributed to him. He was the patron saint of many churches in Wales. The differentia gogo is a mutation of gogofau, caves, which are very numerous in the parish. English name — Caveham.

Llandysul. — Tysul, a descendant of Cunedda Wledig, and a saint of the sixth century, to whom the above church was dedicated. English name — Tysul.

Llanddeiniol. — Deiniol Wyn, or Daniel, assisted his father, Dunawd Fur, in founding the celebrated monastery at Bangor Iscoed, and he founded several churches, of which Llanddeiniol is reckoned to be one; hence the name. English name — St. Daniel.

Llanddewi-Aberarth. — The church was dedicated to Dewi, the patron saint of Wales. Aber, estuary; Arth, the name of the river, near the mouth of which the village is situated. Arth signifies rough, harsh. English name — Roughton.

Llanddewi-Brefi. — Brefi means bellowing. The traditional ox overstrained himself in endeavouring to draw the avane (beaver) from the lake, and suddenly expired. The other, having lost his yoke-fellow, would not be consoled, refused food, and wandered about until he died in a place called Brefi, so called from the dismal moans of the sacred animal. Dewi, the patron saint of Wales, founded a church and a religious seminary on the spot; hence Llanddewi-Brefi. English name — Moanham.

Llanddyfriog. — Tyfriog, a saint who flourished about the close of the sixth century, founded the church. English name — Tyvriog.

Llanfair. — The church was dedicated to St. Mary; hence the name of the little village would be St. Mary's Church.

Llanfihangel Castell Gwallter. — The church was dedicated to St. Michael. Walter l'Espece built a castle on a hill near the church during the Norman conquest gives the additional name. Omitting the first portion of the name, the English name is – Walter's Castle.

Llanfihangel Lledrod. — The church is dedicated to Lledrod which is a compound of lleth, a slope, and rod, a base; the church being built at the foot of a hill. - English name — Foothill.

Llanfihangel -y-Creuddyn. — The church is dedicated to ??? and ???hael. Lewis Morris derives Cmidlyn; and dun, a fort, signifying a bloody battle a commot of the same name nearby: the the castle of Dyganwy was situated, English kings, John and Henry III., had pursued their fruitless expeditions against the ??? English name — Churchfort.

?????. — St. Ceitho. who flourished in the indded the church, which was dedicated to ??? English name — Ceitho.

Note for Readers:

A number of place-names are omitted here. Faulty scanning encountered.

Llanilar. — The church was dedicated to St. Hilary, who flourished in the sixth century; but one writer derives liar from ill, a particle implying two, both, and double, and dr, land; hence the name signifies two portions of land, or territories. The parish contains two hamlets bearing the names Llanilar Uchaf (higher) and Llanilar Isaf (lower). English name — Hilarton.

Llanina. — The church was dedicated to Ina, king of the West Saxons. English name — Inaton.

Llanllwchhaiarn. — Llŵchhaiarn was a saint of the seventh century. Iolo MSS. give him the honour of having founded many churches, among which the above is named. English name — Ironton.

Llanllyr. — Llyr Metini flourished about the end of the fifth century, and founded a church and nunnery at the above place. English name — Lyrtton.

Llanrhystyd. — The church was dedicated to Rhystyd, a descendant of Hywel ap Emyr Llydaw, who flourished in the sixteenth century.

" Rhystyd Sant, rhyw astud serch,
A roe lln ar ryw lanerch. "

i.e. — St. Rhystyd, with the love of pious zeal, Would with a line enclose some sacred spot. English name — Rhystyd.

Llansantffraid. — The common opinion is that the church was dedicated to Sanffraid, but we are inclined to think it was dedicated to St. Ffraid, who was called Bridget or Bride, a celebrated Irish saint. English name — Brideton.

Llanwenog. — St. Gwenog is recorded to have founded the church. English name — Gwenogton.

Llanwndws. — Wndws is a corruption of Gwynws, the name of the saint who founded the church in the sixth century. English name — Whitton.

Llanwnen. — Wnen is a corruption of Gwnen, the name of the saint to whom it is supposed the church is dedicated. English name — Risby.

Llechryd. — Llech, a stone; rhyd, a ford, a stream. This place is generally pointed out as the scene of a terrible engagement that took place between Rhys ab Tewdwr and the three sons of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, in 1087, in which the sons of Bleddyn were defeated, and two of them slain on the field. In course of time it is thought a stone was raised here in memory of Riryd, one of Bleddyn's sons. Some think the name is derived from the river being seamed with ledges of rock. English name — Stoneford.

Llwyndafydd. — Llwyn, bush; Dafydd, David; from an ancient house in the place, which belonged to Dafydd ab Ieuan, and where he entertained the Earl of Richmond on his way to Bosworth field. English name — Davidston.

Merthyr Cyflefyr. — Merthyr, martyr; Cyfiefyr, name of a descendant of Brychan, who is supposed to have been murdered at a place ever since called after his name. English name — Martyrham.

Mochros. — Moch, pigs; rhos, a meadow, a moor. Tradition says that St. Dyfrig was warned in this place by an angel to build a church in the name of the Trinity, where he would see a white sow lying with her sucklings; hence the name. If we take mdch as an adjective, it means quick, abrupt. Therefore, the name signifies a sloping meadow. English name — Pigmoor.

Mydyreilin. — The name, probably, means the eilin (arm) of the river Mudyf. Penelin is the Welsh for elbow. The crooked course of the river here reminds the observer very vividly of a man holding his arm in a sling. Myllyr is a corrupt form of Mudyf, the silent water. English name — Armtton.

Nantcwnlle. — Nant, brook; Cwnlle, a corruption of Cunllo, an eminent British saint of the fifth century. The parish is intersected by the brook, and the church is dedicated to Cunllo. English name — Brookham.

Nanteirw. — This place derives its name from the brook Eirw. Nant, brook; eirw, eirwy, a. foaming cataract.

Some think that eirw is a corruption of aeron, summer fruits, so called on account of the abundance of these fruits on the banks of the rivulet. English name — Foam brook.

Newchurch. — It was anciently called Llanfihangel- y-Creuddyn-Uchaf. The new name was derived from the fact that Colonel Thomas Johns, Hafod Uchtryd, built a new church here in 1803.

Penddol. — Pen, top; dol, meadow, signifying a place at the top or head of a meadow. English name — Upton.

Penrhiwal. — Pen, top rhiw, slope; bal, prominence. Bal is a general term applied to those mountains that terminate in a peak. English name — Peakton.

Penrhylog. — Pen, head, top; rhylog, according to some, is a contraction of yr-haleg, salty place. We rather think it to be rhyllleg, the name in full signifying a high place full of clefts. English name — Clefthead.

Penrhyngoch. — Penrhyn, headland; coch, red, so called from the hue of the soil of the land. English name — Redland.

Pentref Taliesin. — Pentref, a village; Taliesin, the name of the chief of the Welsh bards. His sepulture took place near the village. English name — Bardham.

Penybryn. — The name, which signifies " the head or top of the hill," is derived from the situation of the church on the summit of a hill overlooking the sea. Sometimes the parish is called Llanfihangel Penybryn from the dedication of the church to St. Michael. English name — Hilltop.

Penyparc. — Parc means an enclosed piece of land. In the Southern counties it is synonymous with cae, a field. Penyparc, therefore, means the end of a field. Park is an Anglicized form of pare, English name — Parksend.

Ponterwyd. — Pont, bridge; Erwyd, the name of the river that flows under the bridge. The village derives its name from the old bridge. English name — Bridgewater.

Pontrhydfendigaid. — Bendigaid, blessed. This name, evidently, is a relic of the Roman epoch. The blessed celebrities of the monastery at Strata Florida were wont to cross a certain ford in the river, where they invoked the blessings of the blessed virgin, over which, in course of time, a bridge was built ; hence the name. English name — Blissford.

Pontrhydygroes. — Pont, bridge; rhyd, ford; y, the; groes, cross. English name — Crossford

Rhiwarthen. — Rhiw, slope, declivity; Art hen, according to some, is the name of a king or lord of Ceredigion, who died in 804, but we rather think it is a clipped form of garthen, a camp or battle. English name — Camphill.

Rhuddlan. — A compound of rhudd, red; and glan, bank. English name — Redbank.

Rhydanteg. — Rhyd, ford; man, place, spot; teg, fair. English name — Fordham.

Rhyd-Pennant. — Pennant means the end of the brook. English name — Brookford.

Sarnau. — This name is the plural form of sarn, paved road, causeway, so called from the remains of several paved roads across a bog in the district. English name — Roadby.

Strata Florida. — Strata, paved roads. The Roman strata became the Saxon streets. Florida, abounding with flowers. Some maintain that the abbey was dedicated to Fflur, the daughter of Mygnach Gorr, but the supposition is unsupported by historical fact. An eye-witness wrote, a few years ago, anent the famous place — " even now the adjacent peat land is covered with heath flowers. As we were travelling over it, reaching Tregaron about sunset, we gazed on the scene, and the whole extensive plain blushed as it bathed in a sea of purple. " English name — Floridton.

Swyddffynon. — Swydd here means jurisdiction. In ancient times the law court of the commot of Mefenydd was held here, perhaps near a celebrated well, called Ffynon oer, cold well. English name — Lexwell.

Talsarn. — Tal, end; sarn, road ; from a branch of a Roman road which terminated here. English name — Roadton.

Traeth Saith. — Traeth, sands, seashore; Saith is referred by some as Seithedin, famous in Welsh mythology. The small river that flows into Traeth Saith is called Saeth, which means an arrow, so called probably from its arrow-like course. " As straight as an arrow " is a proverbial phrase. Perhaps it was so called in contradistinction from the river Ystwyth with its meandering course. The names Blaensaeth and Dyffryn Saeth, which are found in the vicinity, induce us to adopt the latter derivation. English name — Straighton.

Trefilan. — The church was dedicated to Elen the mother of Constantine the Great; therefore, Ban is a mutation of Elen. Eglwys llan, Glamorgan, bears her name. English name — Ellenton.

Treflyn. — A compound of tref, a place, a town; and llyn, a lake. The place takes its name from a beautiful lake called Llyn y maes, the lake of the field, which, according to tradition, covers the original site of Tregaron. English name — Laketon.

Tregaron. — The church was dedicated to Bishop Caron, and the place is named in honour of him. English name — Carontown.

Tremaen. — Tre, place ; maen, stone; its literal signification being " the town of the stone," so called from the noted stone, Llech yr ast, and the adjacent cistfaens near the village. English name — Stoneton.

Troedyrur. — Troed, foot, base, lower part. Troed-y-bryn, the lowest part of the hill. Piedmont has the same signification, from It. pie di monte, foot of the mountain, so called from its situation. Yr, the; aur, probably wrongly-spelt for air, bright, clear. If we adopt the termination air, the name means the basement of a hill, from which a clear view may be had of the surrounding district. Some derive the name from the tradition that aur, gold, was discovered at the foot of the hill. It appears that the ancient name of the church was Tredeyrn, the king's town, from the supposition that Owain ab Hywel Dda, the king of Ceredigion, some time took up his abode in the vicinity. Llys Owain, Owen's court, the ruins of which are still discernible, about a quarter of a mile from the church, inclines us to think that Tredeyrn is the correct name of this place. English name — Kington.

Tynyswydd. — Ty, house; yn, in; y, the; swydd, jurisdiction. The house, from which the village takes its name, was probably situated at the extreme end of the Mefenydd judicature. English name — Lexham.

Ystrad Meurig. — Meurig is recorded to have been killed at a place where a church was dedicated to him. The place is also famous for its ancient seminary. Meyryg, son of Meirchion, was a brave, far-famed king. In his time the Irish Picts came to Cambria; he, however, marched against them, drove them away, or slew them; but was killed by an Irishman concealed in a wood, since called Ystrad Meyryg." Iolo MSS., p. 352. English name — Meurig's Vale.

Ystumtuem. — Ystum, a bend, a shape, a form; Tuem, the name of the river that flows through the place. Tuem probably is a compound of tu, a side, a region, a part; and an-ain, water, signifying a piece of land near the water. English name — Waterham.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

Carmarthen is an Anglicized form of Caerfyrddin. The Welsh Chronicle derives the name from Myrddin, the pseudo-prophet and bard, and many are the traditions that boldly, but absurdly, support the derivation. History rejects this popular etymology by stating that the town was called " Maridunum " by the Romans, during and after the Roman subjugation, long ere the prophet was born. The Kaerfyrddin of the Britons is the " Maridunum," the city by the sea, of Ptolemy ; and the " Muridunum," the walled city of Antonius. Some think that the Latin name is a translation of the Welsh one, and derive the latter thus: Caer, fortress, wall; fyr, a mutation of mor-tnyr, the sea; din-ddin, a hill ; signifying a fortified hill upon or near the sea. Others maintain that Caermyrddin, the ruinous city, is the true derivation. Another derivation is offered. Caerfyrdd-ddyn, the citadel of ten thousand, from myrdd, a myriad, and dyn t a man. We are inclined to think that " Maridunum " is the etymology of the name, and that the Welsh caer was prefixed to it, and hence it was transmuted to its

present form — Caerfyrddin.

Abergwili. — Aber f estuary; Gwili, the name of the river that flows into the Towy; hence the name. Gwili is a derivative of gwyllt, wild, and lli t a flux, signifying wild water. Some derive it from gwy, water, and Hi, a flux. The " Dictionary of Universal Information " appears to confuse Abergwili with Abergorlech, and wrongly informs us that in the latter "is an episcopal palace belonging to the see of St. David's." Welshmen know that the two places are not one and the same, and that Abergwili still retains the honour of being the residence of the Bishop of St. David's. English name — Waterflux.

Abergorlech. — The river Gorlech discharges itself into the river Cothi near the village; hence the name. Gorlech, probably, is a mutation of Garwlech. Garw, rough; lech-llech, stone; rough stones from the bed of the river. English name — Stonemouth.

Abercowyn. — The river Cowyn or Cywyn flows into the river Taf at the place; hence the name. Cywyn means a rising or swelling up; the popular word cwnu, rising, comes from the verb cywynu, to rise, mount up. English name— Swellmouth.

Aberarad. — Arad, the name of the river on which the village is situated, so called, perhaps, from its resemblance to an aradr, plough. Arad is the popular pronunciation of the Welsh aradr. English name — Ploughton.

Aberbran. — This place takes its name from the river Bran, which is a contraction of bre, mountain; and an, ain, or en, brook, signifying the mountain brook. English name — Brookmouth.

Aberduar. — The right wording probably is Aber-dyar, from its situation on the river Dyar, which means a noise, a sound, a din. English name — Dinmouth.

Above-Saw ddwy. — The village derives its name from the river Sawddwy, on which it is situated. Sawdd implies depth, a sinking; wy-gwy, water; the name signifying the deep or plunging water. English name — Deepwater.

Ammanford. — The ancient name of the place was Cross Inn, from a public house of that name, which is situated at the junction of four roads. Ammanford, from its situation on the river A man, which name is probably a compound of ami, many; and ain, water; signifying a river of many tributaries or sources.

Burry Port. - Burry Port adjoins the ancient village of Penbre* Pen, head, top; bre-fre, up high, or perhaps bre is a corruption of bryn, a hill. Both suffixes come from the same root, and have analogous significations. Some think Burry is a compound of bur, wild, frothy, and gwy, water. Buryrn, barm, is derived from the same root. The river Berem is not far from this vicinity. Another attempt is bre-borth; bre-bryn, hill; borth-porth, port. The seaport is situated at the entrance of the river Burry; hence the English name — Burry Port.

Bryn-y-Beirdd. — This place derives its name from an ancient farmhouse in the vicinity, called Cwri-Bryn- y-Beirdd, from the supposition that it was once the residence of the bards. English name — Bardshill.

Bryn Gwyne. — Bryn, hill; Gwyne, intensified form of gwyn, white, blessed. Gwyndud, a happy land. English name — Bliss-hill.

Bryn Hafod. — Hafod means a summer-house, which was generally built on a hill. English name — Summer Hill.

Brynaman. — Bryn, hill; Aman, the name of the River on which the place is situated. For Aman, vide Ammanford. English name — Waterhill.

Bwlchgwynt. — Bwlch, an opening, a pass; gwynt, wind; signifying a pass where the wind occasionally asserts its power very vehemently. English name — Windham.

Caledfwlch. — Caled, hard, severe; bwlch, opening, pass. Tradition has it that bloody wars were fought in the vicinity, and that the distress and calamity was so great at a certain spot that it was henceforth called Caledfwlch. A brook in the place is called Nantgoch, red brook, from the traditional belief that it was sometime red with blood. English name — Warstow.

Cilmaenllwyd. — Cil, a place of retreat; maen, stone; llwyd, grey, blessed; so called from the relics of druidical stones in the place. English name — Greystone.

Cwmsarnddu. — Cwtfi, vale; sarn, paved road; ddu, black; from a farm so named. English name — Black-road.

Cydweli. — This ancient name implies two streams of water joining to run on the same bed. The place is situated about half-a-mile from Carmarthen Bay at the junction of the rivers Gwendraeth Fach and Gwendraeth Fawr. Gweilgi means a flood, sea, beds of water. English name — Biwater.

Cefncethin. — A village in the parish of Llandilo. The common opinion of the inhabitants is that the place took its name from an eminent poet, named Cethin, who lived in the neighbourhood in the sixteenth century. Cethin means dark, frightful, terrible. English name — Frighthill.

Cynwil Gaio. — Cyn, prior, first; wil- gwyl, to watch; Caio, Caius, the name of a Roman personage. The Rev. Eliezer Williams, in the 'Cambrian Register,' thinks that the place was taken possession of by Caius's advanced guards. He says : " It is probable that the advanced guards of the British were stationed at Cynwyl Elfed (the advanced post of Elfed), a place situate some miles to the south of Caio." English name — Caiustown.

Cloygyn. — Clogwyn is the right wording. English name — Rockham.

Capel Paulin. — Capel, chapel; Paulin, a mutation of Paul Hen, St. Paulinus, who flourished in the fifth century. English name — Paul's Chapel.

Crugybar. — Crug, heap; bar, affliction, fury, wrath. The place derives its name from the supposition that the Romans buried their fallen soldiers in the vicinity, where they suffered heavily from the hands of the wrathful and formidable Britons, led by the immortal Buddug. English name — Wrathby.

Cwm Gwendraeth. — Cwm, valley; Gwendraeth, the name of the river that runs through the valley. Gwen, white; traeth, a tract, beach. English name — Whitcombe.

Capel Iwan. — Capel, chapel; Iwan, Ivan, loan, John; meaning John the Baptist. English name — John's Chapel.

Capel Isaac. — A noted place in connection with the Congregational body since the year 1650, when the Rev. Stephen Hughes, formerly the vicar of Meidrym, left the Church of England and founded a Congregational church. Suffering from persecution, they took refuge in a cave for a short time, and afterwards built a chapel in 1672 on the land of Isaac Thomas; hence the name, Capel Isaac. English name — Isaac's Chapel.

Cwmcothi. — The river Cothi flows through the combe. Cothi means to eject or evacuate; ysgothi, to babble. The Greek Kaithaiso has a similar meaning. Dolaucothi is the seat of the Johnses, a well-known family in the county of Carmarthen, and close by was the residence of the celebrated bard, Llywelyn (Lewis) Glyn Cothi, who flourished in the fifteenth century. English name — Throwcombe.

Cwmcuch. — A village situate on the banks of the river Cuch. Cuch means what is contracted or drawn together. Cuchio, to frown. English name — Frowncombe.

Cwmhwplin. — Hwplin only requires explanation. Hwp, an effort, a push. Trwy fawr hwp, through a great effort. Hwpio means to push. Lin-glin, leg. The early Christians suffered severely from persecution in this place, and consequently were obliged to make great efforts to maintain their own and proceed with their good work despite all obstructions. English name — Pushton.

Cwm Duad. — Duad implies blackness. The river Duad flows through the vale. English name — Blackcombe.

Cenarth. — Cen, low Celtic for pen, head or top; arth- garth, a hill. It is synonymous with Penarth. English name — Hill's Head.

Cilcarw. — Cil, a place of retreat; carw, stag. In olden times stags resorted to this sequestered vicinity as a

place of refuge; hence the name. English name — Stagham.

Cilcwm. — The name signifies a sequestered vale. English name — Glenham.

Ceryg Sawdde. — A village near Llangattock derives its name from the river Sawdde that flows through it. One of the inhabitants assured us that the first row of houses in the village were built of stones conveyed from the river Sawdde ; hence the name. English name — Riverstone.

Cenol. — The name, which signifies " middle," was given to this hamlet because it comprises the middle part of the parish of Llansawyl. English name — Midham.

Cwmaman. — Cwm, narrow vale; Aman, the name of the river that flows through it. Aman is a compound of ami, many, and an or ain, which implies waters; hence the name means a river of many sources. English name — Aquaton.

Dafen. — From the river Dafen, which flows through the place. Some think the name is a contraction of dwr-afon, river water, so called to distinguish it from the sea-water, which is near the place. We are induced to derive it from taf-ain, the spreading water - Tafwys, the Thames, signifies the same. English name — Spreadwater.

Dyffryn Ceidrych. — Dyffryn, a valley; cei-caitir clear, fair, beautiful; drych, aspect, sight; the name Dyffryn signifies a valley of beautiful sceneries. Some think that the valley was named after Ceindrych, a daughter - of Brychan. English name — Fairview Vale.

Edwinsford. — A semi-translation of the Welsh name, Rydodyn. Rhyd, ford; odyn, kiln; signifying a ford near the kiln. Some think it is a translation of Rhyd Edwyn.

Felinwen. — This village takes its name from an old mill called Felinwen, white mill, which is still in the place. English name — Whitemill.

Ferry Side. — A pretty village near the mouth of the river Towy, where passengers ferry over in boats to the opposite village, Llanstephan; hence the name.

Goytre. — A mutation of coed, wood, and tre, a place. English name — Woodham.

Gwynfe. — Gwyn, white, blessed; fe-fai, an inflection of mat, a plain. Gwynfa is the Welsh for Paradise. English name — Blissham.

Hengoed. — A compound of hen, aged, and coed, so called from the abundance of ancient and large forests of wood that once adorned the district. English name — Oldwood.

Hyreth. — A corruption of hiraeth, longing, earnest desire, or, perhaps, a mutation of hyriaeth, a shock, a concussion. English name — Shockham.

Johnstown. — A small village near Carmarthen town named in honour of Mr. John Jones, Ystrad.

Laugharne. — The old Welsh names are Talycoran, Abercoran, Tal-Llacharn. Tal, end; y, the; Coran, the name of the river that finishes its individual course by flowing into the river Taf. Abercoran means the same. Some derive the present name from Field-Marshal W Laugharne, but we are inclined to think it is an Anglicized form of Llacham or Talycoran. Coran is an abbreviation of Corafon. a rivulet. English name — Streammouth.

Llangeler. — The church was dedicated to St. Celert, who flourished in the fifth century. St. Celert's well is near the church. English name — Celerton.

Llangadog. — The church was dedicated to St. Cadoc y a martyr who flourished in the fifth century, and died in Brittany. English name — Cadocton.

Llanfrynach. — The church was dedicated to St.. Brynach, whose history, according to some, is marked by somewhat remarkable incidents. English name — Bernard.

Llanstephan. — The church was founded by Ystyffan, a saint and bard of the sixth century. Some derive the name from the dedication of the church to Stephen, the first martyr. English name — Stephen's Church.

Llangyndeyrn. — The church was dedicated to St. Cyndeyrn, one of the most popular of the Welsh saints of the seventh century. English name — Chiefchurch.

Llandyfaelog. — The church was dedicated to Maelog, one of Catwg's disciples. The proper name is Llanmaelog. English name — Martton.

Llanon. — The church was dedicated to Honn, the pious mother of Dewi, the patron saint of Wales. English name — Honnchurch.

Llangathen. — The church was dedicated to Cathen, a Welsh saint who flourished early in the seventh century. English name — Cathenton.

Llanedi. — The church was dedicated to Edyth, a Saxon saint. There were five Saxon saints bearing the name. Edi is an abbreviation of Edith. English name — Edithchurch .

Login. — Some think the name is a contracted form of Hahgyn, the polluted or turbid, but from the geographical position of the place we are inclined to derive the name from clogwyn, precipice, steep. Clogwynog, craggy, rocky. English name — Steephram.

Llan.- This hamlet takes its name from the parochial church being situated within its limits, near the right bank of the Gwendraeth Fechan river. English name — Churchham.

Llanarthney. — Arthney is probably a corruption of garthen, a camp. There are several objects of antiquarian interest in this district, such as the ruins of Dryslwyn castle, and Grongar hill, which has been immortalised by the famous Dyer. English name — Campton.

Llansadwrn. — The church was dedicated to Sadwrn, the brother of Illtud. English name — Sadwrn.

Llan sadyrnyn.- The church was dedicated to Sadyrnyn, the Bishop of St. David's in the early part of the ninth century. English name — Saturnine.

Llanwrda. — Wrda is a corruption of Cawrdaf, a saint, and a son of Caradog Freichfras, to whom the church was dedicated. English name — Cawrdaf.

Llangain. — Cain was a saint of the early part of the sixth century, to whom the church was dedicated. English name — Fairchurch.

Llangan. — The church was dedicated to Cana, the daughter of Tewdwr Mawr, and the wife of Sadwrn. English name — Brightchurch.

Llanpumpsaint. — Pump saint, five saints. The church was dedicated to five brothers, Ceitho, Gwyn, Gwynno, Gwynoro, and Celynir, who were born at the same time, and devoted themselves to religious life. English name — Brotherston.

Llangenech. — The church was dedicated to St. Cenych. English name — Cenyton.

Llangynin. — The church was dedicated to Cynin, a saint of the fifth century. English name — Cyninton.

Llanegwad. — The church was dedicated to Egwad, a saint of the seventh century. English name — Egwadton.

Llanwynio. — The church is supposed to have been dedicated to Gwynio, a Welsh saint. English name — Foamton.

Llanllwni. — Llwni is a corruption of llotti, to gladden. Llonio Lawhir (long hand) was a descendant of Emyr Llydaw, and is supposed to have founded the churches of Llandinam (Montgomery) and Llanllwni (Carm.). English name— Gladchurch.

Llansawyl. — The church was dedicated to Sawyl y a saint of the eighth century. English name — Stopchurch.

Llandybie. — Tybie was a daughter of Brychan, and a saint of the fifth century. History tells us she was murdered at a place where a church was afterwards built and consecrated to her memory. English name — Tybton.

Llandeilo. — The church was dedicated to St. Teilo - a descendant of Cunedda Wledig, and one of the most popular saints in the ancient British Church. A large number of churches in Wales bear his name. In the "Liber Landavensis" he is written Teiliau. He was St. Teliaraus, the patron saint of Llandaff. He departed this life at Llandeilo Fawr, and was interred at Llandaff in 566. English name-Teilton.

Llandefeisent. — Tyfei Sant, a nephew of St. Teilo. He lived in an early period of the sixth century. The above church was dedicated to him. English name — Growchurch.

Llanboidy. — Boidy, probably, is a corruption of bendy, an ox house. Most of our parish churches have been dedicated to saints, but this is one of the few exceptions. The church might have been built in conjunction with the ox-house, or, perhaps, the oxen had to perform the same duties there as their kindred at Brevi. Some think the church was dedicated to St. Brynach. English name — Oxchurch.

Llandovery. — An Anglicized form of Llanym-ddyfri, which means a church between waters. The " Myvyrian " calls it Llanymddywy. The town is situate on the river Towy, at the confluence of the rivers Gwytherig and Bran, the latter joining the Towy a little distance below the town. English name — Waterchurch.

Llanelli. — The church was dedicated to Ellyw, a descendant of Brychan, and a saint of the fifth century. Llanelliw is the proper name. On a map published in 1788 by a Mr. William Owen it is spelt Llanelliw. English name — Elywton.

Llandysilio. — The church was dedicated to St. Tyssilio. English name — Tysilio.

Llanddarog. — The church was dedicated to St. Twrog. English name — Towerchurch.

Llanddowror. — A corruption of Llanddyfrgwyr the church of the men of the water, so called on account of the seven sons of Mainaur Mathru, who were called Dyfrgwyr, water-men, because they were found in the water, escaped from the water, and were maintained by fishes of the water. They devoted themselves to religious life; hence the above church was dedicated to them. English name — Waterton.

Llanfihangel-ar-Arth. — The church was dedicated to St. Michael, and is situated on a hill above the Teivi. Ar-arth or ar-y-garth means on the hill. English name — Church Hill.

Llanfynydd. — The name signifies a church on the mountain. English name — Mountain Church.

Llanybydder. — Bydder is a corruption of Pedr y Peter. The church is dedicated to St. Peter; hence the right wording is Llanbedr. English name — Peterchurch.

Llanybri. — Bri is, according to one writer, a corruption of beyr, the Norse for farmstead; but we are induced to think it is a mutation of bu t up high, or bryn, a hill. English name — Highton.

Llanllwch. — Llwh - an inlet of water, a lake. The church is situated in a low place, which is frequently covered by floods and the tide, leaving many pools and lakes behind them. Many places in Wales derive their names from this word, as :- Sawdde, Amlwch, Talylychau, &c. English name - Lakechurch.

Llechfron. — Lluchy stone; gron-crwn, roundcular. English name— Roundstone.

Llwynhendy. — Llwyn, bush; hendy, old. There was a bush near an old homestead called, concerning which a local dispute arose, and in order distinguish it henceforth from other bushes it is called Llwyn-hendy. English name — Bushham.

Machynys. ~- Annslet at the estuary of the ????? Some think the name is a mutation of the little island but viewing the fact that a monastery, was established here in 513 by 910, we incline to derive it from the name of the institution, mynach-ynys reduced to machynys, monk's island. English name — Monk's Island.

Marros. — A mountain in the parish is called Marros. The name signifies a wild, mountainous region, which was undoubtedly suggested by the physical aspect of the district. English name - Montham.

Meinciau. — A corruption, probably, of Mer-??? the edge of the field. Some think it is the plural of ??? a bench implying elevated pieces of land. English name— Highfield.

Moelfre. — A compound of mod, bare, and b' yn y hill. English name — Barehill.

Myddfai. — Mydd-tnedd, meadow ; fai-mai, a place or open field. The place is noted for its celebrated physicians in the twelfth century. Meddygon M the physicians of Myddfai is a proverbial form. English name — Meadham.

Mydrim. — Meidrum is the true orthography

Mynachdy. — The name signifies a monastery It is supposed that a cell to some ancient abbey; that was situated here sometime ; hence the name, ???, the church of the cross, the name of the parish was ??? the place is of Roman origin. English name - Monkham.

Nantgaredig. — Nant, brook; garedig, loving, kind. English name— Lovingbrook.

Nantycain. — Nant, brook; coin, clear, fair. English name — Clearbrook.

Nantymwyn. — Mwyn, mine, ore. Lead mines abound in this district. English name — Leadbrook.

Newcastle-Emlyn. — Opinions differ as to the origin of this name. It is a translation of the Welsh Castell-newydd-Emlyn. The present castle was built on the site of the old one by Sir Rhys ap Thomas, in the reign of Henry VIII., hence the appellation Newcastle. Emlyn is variously derived. Some derive it from Emilianus, the name of a Roman nobleman that took up his abode here. Others derive it from the shape (llun) of the letter M formed by the winding course of the Teivi in the vicinity of Newcastle, thus M tun, shape of the letter M. The most plausible are the following derivations :—E; -, am, round, about; lyn-glynu, to adhere, to cleave. The river encompasses the town, and its slowness indicates, as it were, its preference to adhere to the town than make for its salty home. Another attempt: Emyl, border or edge, add the particle yn to it, and then we have Emylyn; t omit the first y, and we have Emlyn, a borderer. Once more : Em, round; lyn, llyn, a lake, or a body of water, signifying water-circled. English name — Newcastle- on-Teivi.

Pantyffynon. — Pant, a low place; y, the; ffynon, a well; from a farm so called which is situated in a low place. English name — Wellton.

Penrhiwgoch. — Pen, top; rhiw, slope; gock, red. The suffix coch forms a part of many names in the district, as Garreg-goch, red-stone; Ffynon-goch, red-well, &c. This place is situated on a rising eminence. English name — Redhill.

Pontaman. — Pont, bridge; a man, the name of the river that flows through the place. The village takes its name from a mansion so called, which is situated on the river A man. English name— Bridgewater.

Pontyberem. — This name was taken from the river Berem, on the banks of which the village is situated. Pont, bridge; the general opinion is that a wooden bridge crossed the Berem before the Gwendraeth bridge was built; hence the name. Berem comes from berw y a boiling, an ebullition. Sion Lam Roger, about 170 years ago, called the place Pontyberw. English name— Boilton.

Pontyates. — Pont, bridge, which was, according to some, built by a Mr. Yates; hence the name. English name — Yatesbridge.

Pencader. — Some think it was originally called Pencadlys. Pen, head; cad, battle, battlefield; lys, court. Near the church there is a cairn called " The Castle," and from that the common inference is that some battles were fought in the vicinity. Coder means a stronghold or a castle. Many fortified hills still retain the name of Cader, as Cader Dinmael, Cader Idris, &c. Cadernid is the Welsh for strength or fortitude. English name — Headfort.

Pontargothi. — Pont, bridge; ar, on, across; Gothi-tothi, the name of the river, which means to cast out, to

eject. The village took its name from the bridge. English name — Bridgecast.

Penrhos. — The name of this village signifies the top of a meadow or plain. English name — Meadow Top.

Pontbrenaraeth. — Pontbren, a wooden bridge; Aratth, the name of the river. Ar, surface; aeik, went, signifying a shallow river. English name — Woodbridge.

Penbeyr, or Penboyr. — Pen, top; beyr and hoyr are Norse for farmstead. The name signifies a district of farmhouses terminating at the foot of a certain mountain. English name — Farmsend.

Pump Heol. — Pump, five; heol, road; so called from the junction of five roads in the place. English name — Five Roads.

Rhandirmwyn. — Rhandir, a portion of land, a district; twnyn, a mine, ore. There are ancient lead mines in the district called Nantymwyn, which are noted for pottery ore. English name — Mineton.

St. Clears. — The Normans, immediately after the Conquest, built a castle and a church here, the latter of which was dedicated to one of their own clan, named St. Clar; hence the name of the place. In the "Myvyrian" she is called Sain Cler and St. Clares.

Tygywn. — A village in the parish of Llanboidy. It means the white house. In ancient times it was called Ty gwyn ar Daf, white house on the Tanv English name — Whitehouse.

Tkimsaran. — A compound of trum, ridge, back,, hill, and sarn, road, way. English name — Hillroad.

Talylychau, or Talley. — Tal, front or end; y, the; llychau, plural of llwch, lake or pool. There are two large pools near the church; hence the name. Talley is an abbreviation of the Welsh name. English name — Lakesend.

Terra-Coed. — Much like the Italian terra-cotta, but we have no reason why we should refer it to any Italian source. It is, probably, a corruption of Tir-y-coed, which implies woody land. English name — Woodland.

Tir Esgob. — Tir, land; esgob, bishop. To what bishop the reference is made, we do not know. English name — Bishopsland.

Tir Rosier. — Tir, land; rhos, meadow, plain; hir t long ; Tir-rhos-hir is the right wording, which means the land of the long meadow," or " the long peat-land." English name — Peatland.

Trelech. — The name signifies " the town of stones." Not far from the village there is an immense carnedd called Crug y Deyrn, or more correctly, Crug Edeyrn. The place derives its name, probably, from this and other relics of Druidism in the district. Some antiquarians believe that Edeyrn was buried here. The celebrated poet and antiquarian, Nathan Dyfed, and another gentleman opened a cistfaen here in 1830, and found therein calcined bones and charcoal. English name — Stoneton.

Tachbuan. — Tach, what spreads or vanishes; buan, soon, quick. English name — Quickton.

Treclas. — Clas means a green covering or surface. " Clas Merddin, the green space of smooth hills; the old name of the Isle of Britain." — Trioedd. English name — Greenham.

Talog. — The name signifies high-fronted, bold-faced. Talwg means a high house with stone roof, in contradistinction to the low cot with thatched roof. Fob ty talwg, all highly frowning houses. English name — Highham.

Trethos. — Tre, place, town; rhos, meadow. The village is situated on a marshy plain. — English name — Marshton.

Felinfoel. — It signifies the bald or bare mill. The old mill near the river Lliedi was designated Felinfoel in order to distinguish it from Felinyrafr, or Felingyrnig, which was higher up on the side of the same river. The latter was remarkable for its cornigerous appearance, whereas the former was a bare building, and, therefore, entitled to the appellation Felinfoel. When the village grew sufficiently to claim a share in nomenclature, it was decided to perpetuate the name of the old mill. English name — Baremill.

Whitland. — A semi-translation of the Welsh name " Hen dy Gwyn at Daf," old white house on the Taf. This was the hunting-house of Hywel Dda, built by him in 914. In order to distinguish it from common houses it was built of white perches, supposed to be 18ft. in length. Here Hywel and six of the wisest men in his dominion met in 927 to revise and amend the laws of the Cymry. English name — Whitham.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

An Anglicized form of Caev-yn-Arfon, the fortified town opposite to Mona. After the subjugation of Wales under Edward I. the name of the town was applied to the newly-formed county, comprising of the Lleyn and Eifionydd.

Lleyn. — A region, according to some, that derived its name from Lleyn, the son of Baran. He conquered this portion of the territory of the King of Gwynedd, and called it the country of Lleyn (Iolo MSS., 346). The late celebrated antiquarian, Mr. Owen Williams, of Waenfawr, derives it from lleuyn, which is synonymous with lleuar, lleuad, goleuad, goleuni, signifying light, splendour. Lleuer haul, the light of the sun. He finds his reasons upon the fact that Lleyn is an even country, enjoying the light of the sun from morning till dusk; hence it was called Lleyn, the land of the light. Dr. Owen Pughe translates Lleyn thus — lleyn, a stripe, a tongue of land, which corresponds with the physical aspect of this part of the Principality.

Eifionydd. — Eifion means the land of rivers. Afon f a river, eifion, an old plural form of afon, as meibion becomes the plural of hab, a son. Ap, a Sanskrit root signifying water, is seen in the names of the Punj-ab, the land of the five rivers; Do-ab, a district between the two rivers Ganges and Jumna. We find it also in the river-names of the L-ab and Dan-ub-ue, or Danube.

Aber, or Abergwyngregyn. — From the quantity of cockles found there. The river Gwyngregyn, white shells, discharges itself into the sea about half-a-mile below the village. English name — Shellmouth.

Aberdaron. — The village is situate at the mouth of the river Daron. Although an insignificant place, it is famous for being the birth-place of Richard Robert Jones, alias Die Aberdaron, the celebrated linguist. The name was anciently applied to the Deity, signifying "Thunderer." Daron implies noisy water. English name — Dinmouth.

Abererch. — The river Erch flows into the sea a little below the village; hence the name. Erch means dark, frightful. Some think the ancient name of the river is Eirch, the plural form of arch, coffin, from the tradition that coffins were sometime seen floating down the river. We adopt the former derivation. English name— Darkmouth.

Abersoch. — The village lies at the mouth of the river Soch. Soch means a sink, a drain, a ditch, so called from the slow course and muddy hue of the river. English name— Drainmouth.

Avon Wen. — This name was taken from the river, which has its source near Mynachdy gwyn, the white monastery. Wen is the feminine form of gwyn, white. English name — Whiteriver.

Bangor. — Ban, high, superior; gor-cor, a circle, a stall, a choir. Cor is now used in many parts of the Principality to denote a pew or seat. The term cor has also been rendered " college." Bangor means the chief enclosure or circle, and when applied to any particular establishment, it signifies a 'high choir, or chief college. " The common churches were called corau, but the chief or superior churches bangorau, because they were the chief theological seminaries of the period, the centres from which the Christian religion extended over the country. It is supposed that this Bangor was established as early as the year 525 by Deiniol ab Dunawd, which shows that a University College is not a new boon to this city. English name — Highton.

Beddgelert. — Various derivations are assigned to this popular name. It is said that a hermit erected a booth in the place, and, in the course of time, a church was built on the same site, and was called Bwth Cilfach Garth, which was corrupted into Bwth Cilarth, and then Bethcelert. Some trace it to the name of Celer, the patron saint of Llaneler. Tradition says the name is derived from the following circumstance: — At a remote period, when wolves were numerous, and consequently formidable in Wales, Llewelyn the Great came to reside here for the hunting season, with his princess; but while the family were absent one entered the

house, and attempted to kill an infant enjoying his sleep in the cradle. The faithful greyhound named Gelert, in whose care the child doubtless was entrusted, seized the animal and, after a severe struggle, killed it. In the struggle the cradle was overturned, and revealed both the wolf and child. On the prince's coming the infant, and observing the dog's maw awash with blood, he rashly jumped to the conclusion it, Gelert had killed the child, and, in a rage, drew his sword, and buried it in the faithful animal; but how great was his sadness when, on replacing the cradle, he found it and the child alive. He, however, caused Gelert to be honourably interred, and, as a tribute to his memory, erected a church on this spot offering to God for the preservation of his soul and held contiguous to the churchyard are two gravestones overhung with bushes, which point out the resting place of Gelert, and a rustic seat is placed near, that I may recline and meditate the legend. The name means the "grave of Gelert ap Llewelyn, descendant of one of the Irish princes that came from that country about the beginning of the fourth century. English name— Gelert's Grave.

?????. — Its ancient name was Cilfoden. Its name is derived from Bethesda, the name of a ???il chapel built in the place in 1819. An attempt recently made to abandon the Scriptural interpretation named it "Glan Ogwen," after the new church nearby of Penrhyn, but it proved unsuccessful.

Bettws-y-Coed. — Bettws is a Welshified form of house of prayer, a monkish institution of churches, built, perhaps, on or near the site that perpetuate the name of Bettws. It derives its name from an ancient religious ???fed Bettws Wyrion Iddon, the bead-house ??? p of Iddon. Bettws in Welsh means a prayer and comfort. William Llyn writes :— ?????m yr owan i Fettws, hyny yw, lie cynhes

Caer Rhun. — Rhun, the son of Maelgwyn Gwynedd, and a prince of the sixth century, who took up his abode in the Roman Conovium; hence the name* English name — Grandfort.

Capel Curig. — Capel, chapel; Curig, the name of the son of Hid or Julitta, who flourished in the seventh century. The church was dedicated to Curig and his mother. English name— Curig's Chapel.

Carn Giwch. — Cam, a heap. On the summit of a hill close by, called Mod Cam Ciwch, there is a large heap of loose stones, supposed to have been raised to Ciwch, a British saint of an early period. English name— Heapham.

Clwtybont. — Clwt, a portion; "clwt o dir" a piece of land; y, the; bont-pont, bridge; signifying a piece of land near a bridge. English name — Bridgeland.

Clynog. — A corruption of Celynog, a place overrun with hollywood. It is situated in a small grove near the shore, on a plain near the base of the hill. English name — Hollyham.

Colwyn. — Some derive the name from Colwyn, the name of the chief shepherd of Bran ab Llyr Lledfaith. Others think it is a compound of cau, hollow, enclosed; and llwyn, a grove, a bush, from the deep brooks and encircling groves in the district. English name — Grovebrook.

Conway. — The town of Conway was built on the north side of the river by Maelgwyn Gwynedd, in 581, and was called Caer Gyffin, which signifies the border fortress. Conwy is the present Welsh name, taken from the name of the river, which signifies the chief water. Some philologists derive the name from cain, fair, fine, beautiful; and wy, water. Conwy and Cainwy are equally applicable to this beautiful river. From gwy or wy, water, most of the Welsh rivers derive their names. For instance, Llugwy, clear water; Elwy y gliding water; and the above, Conwy, chief water, or Cainwy, fair or fine water. The site of Conway Castle was anciently called Cannock, from cann, white, fair, clear, and oich, water. English name — Fairwater.

Criccieth. — Pennant spells it Crickaeth, "The Myvyrian" Cruciaith, and others Crug -earth. Some think it is a compound of crug, a heap, a hillock, and aeth, sorrow, pain; signifying a frightful or formidable promontory. Others say it is Crug-caeth* the narrow hill. Perhaps it is a compound of craig aeth, signifying the awful rock. English name — Frethill.

Croesor. — A narrow comb in Blaenau Nanmor. Tradition says that Elen Lueddog was on her journey homewards when, on hearing the sad news of her son's death, she sorrowfully exclaimed, "Croesawr i mi — i.e. 9 "an hour of adversity to me" and the place was called Croesawr or Croesor from that sorrowful circumstance. English name — Griefham.

Crynant. — Cry, a corruption of crai, a word implying a narrow place; crai'r nodwydd, the eye of the needle; nant, a brook. The old inhabitants spell it Crainant, and a bridge that spans Nant-y-Bettws is called Pont-y

-Crainant, because under the bridge the brook is very narrow. English name— Brookton.

Cwmeigiau. — Cwm, valley; eigiau, the plural form of aig, which signifies what brings forth, anything that is prolific. Month (mynydd, mountain) Eigie, in Scotland, implies a hill covered with luxuriant grass. Eigion is another plural form of aig, meaning the sea, or a conflux of many waters. There are several lakes in the valley, and the natural inference is that it was so called from its bifurcated aspect. English name — Watervale.

Cwmglo. — Cwm, valley; glo, a corruption probably of goleu, goleuni, light; signifying a valley remarkable for enjoying the sunny beams. English name — Lightcomb.

Cymydmaen. — Cytnyd-Cwmwd, a vicinity; maen, a stone. On the sands, opposite Bardsey Island, there is a stone called Maen Melyn Lleyn, from which the vicinity took its name. English name — Stoneton.

Dinas Emrys. — Dinas, a fortified city; Emrys, the surname of a celebrated bard of the fifth century, who was known by the name of Merddin Emrys, or Ambrosius. King Gwrtheyrn presented the place to Emrys, and hence it is called after his name. English name — Emryston.

Dolbadarn. — The church was dedicated to Padarn; hence the name. English name— Fatherton.

Dolgarrog. — A compound of dol, a meadow, and carog, a torrent, a brook. The place is remarkable for its deep hollows and beautiful waterfalls. English name — Glenham.

Dolwyddelen. — Some say that the right wording is Dolyddelen, Elen's meadow, from the supposition that Elen Lwyddog, daughter of Coel Codebog, took up her abode here. Others think it is Dol y meadow; gwydd, wood, and Elen. We rather think the name signifies the meadow of Gwythelan, or Gwyddelan, to whom the church of the parish was dedicated. English name — Bushton.

Dwygfylychi. — Dwy, a corruption of dy, on, upon; gy-cydy with, united; fylchi y plural of bwlch, a gap, a breach, a pass. The name signifies the joint passes. Some think the right wording is Rhiwfylychi, which signifies a slope with passes. The village is perched on the mountain side, between Penmaen Mawr and Penmaen Bach. English name— Passton.

Ebenezer. — The village derives its name from the Congregational Chapel called Ebenezer, which was built when the place was developing into a populous village.

Edeyrn. — Probably called in honour of Edeyrn ab Nudd. The church is dedicated to St. Edeyrn.

Efail Newydd. — The name signifies a new smithy. English name — Smithby.

Four Crosses. — Near the village there are two roads intersecting each other; hence the name.

Garndolbenmaen. —Gam, a heap, a cairn; dol, mountain meadow; pen, top, head; tnaen, stone. In the vicinity there is a large mount, on which might have been a watch-tower. About the beginning of this century some cairns and urns were discovered here. English name — Cairnton.

Garswyllt. — Probably a corruption of corswyllt y which signifies a wild bog. English name — Bogham.

Glan Adda. — A corruption, probably, of Clyn Eiddw; clyn, a place covered with brakes; eiddw, ivy* English name — Ivyham.

Glanwydden. — The village takes its name from a farm of the name in the vicinity. The name, probably, is a compound of glan, brink, side, shore, bank; and gwyddtn, a standing tree; or gwydd-din, woody hill. English name — Woodbank.

Groeslon. — Grots-croes, cross; Ldn., a narrow road 'x' signifying the cross road, Ldn is cognate with lane English name — Crossroad.

Gwibernant. — This name is variously spelt namely, Ewybr Nant, a fleet, swift brook; Gwyber Nant* a brook of sweet water; and Gwiber Nant, the viper's brook. The last is the proper name. English name — Viper's Brook.

Gwydir. — Prima facie one may take it to be a compound of gwy, water, and tir, land. Some derive it from gwydir, glass, upon the supposition that the mansion of Gwydir was the first house in Wales to have glass windows. Sir John Wynn mentions a date of 1512 on a window at Dolwyddelen, which is long before the building of Gwydir. Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr, who flourished about the year 1250, mused the following line:—
" Trwy ffenestri Gwydir yd ym gwelant " —
that is, " They see me through the glass windows."

The name probably is a corruption of gwaed, blood, and tir, land, signifying the bloody land. Bloody battles were fought here between Llywarch Hen and his foes about the year 610, and also between Grufydd ab Cynan and Traehaearn ab Caradog, and others. English name — Bloodham.

Gyffin. — An inflection of cyffin, a confine, a limit, a border. The village is situated on the rivulet Gyffin, about three-quarters of a mile from Conway, which was anciently called Caer Gyffin. English name — Borderton*.

Hirael. — Hir, long; ael, brow; ael bryn, the brow of a hill. The name is quite descriptive of the situation of the village. English name— Longbrow.

Hebron. — The village took its name from the Congregational Chapel that was built in the place.

Llanaelhaiarn. — The church is dedicated to Aelhaiarn, a brother of Llŵchhaiarn, and a saint of the sixth century. English name — Ironbrow.

Llanddnyiol. — The church is dedicated to Deiniolen, a descendant of Dunawd, the founder of Bangor Iscoed. English name— Danielston.

Llanllechid. — The church is dedicated to Llechid, daughter of Ithel Hael, and a saint of the sixth century. English name — Lurkton.

Llaneugan, or Llaineion. — The church is dedicated to Einion, a royal saint of the sixth century. The following inscription was in the belfry of the church some time ago : " Eneanus Rex Wallia Fabricavit" English name — Rexton.

Llandegwynin. — The fair church of Gwynin, a saint of the seventh century, to whose memory it was dedicated. English name — Whitham.

Llangwnadle. — The church is dedicated to Gwynodl, son of Seithenyn, and a celebrated saint of the sixth century. English name — Lifeton.

Llanrhychwyn. — According to the " Myvyrian," the church was dedicated to Rhychwyn, son of Ithel Hael. English name — Wailton.

Llandwrog. — The church is dedicated to Twrog, son of Ithel Hael. English name — Towerton.

Llanfor. — The church is dedicated to Mdr ab Ceneu ab Coel, a saint of the fifth century. English name — Morton.

Llaniestyn. — The church is dedicated to Iestyn ab Geraint, the founder of it. He flourished about the end of the sixth century. English name— Iestyn.

Llandudwen. — The church was dedicated to Tudwen, a Welsh saint. English name — Whitplace.

Llandudno. — The church is dedicated to Tudno, son of Seithenyn, and a saint of the sixth century. A curious rocking stone, called Cryd Tudno, Tudno's cradle, is seen on the Great Orme's Head. English name — Stopton.

Llanberis. — The church was dedicated to Peris, a saint of the sixth century, and a cardinal missioned from Rome, took up his abode and died here. English name — Causeton.

Llanarmon. — The church is dedicated to Gartnon, or Germanus, a saint and bishop of the fifth century. English name — Garmon. '

Llangystenyn. — The church was probably dedicated to Cysttyn Gorneu, and not to Constantine the Great, as some believe. English name — Constantine.

Llanfaelrys. — The church was dedicated to Maelfrys, a descendant of Emyr Llydaw, and a saint of the sixth century. English name — Martby.

Llanystumdwy. — Ystum, a bend, a turn, a curve, a form; dwy, two; signifying the form of two rivers. English name — Biwaters.

Llanbeblig. — The church is dedicated to Peblic, son of Maesen Wledig, and a saint of the fifth century. English name — Peblicton.

Llanllyfni. — Llyfni, the name of the river that flows through the village. The name signifies a church on or near the smooth water. English name — Smoothton.

Llandegai. — Tegai, son of Ithel Hael, and a popular saint of the sixth century, founded the church. In "Achau y Saint," he is Tegai Glasog o Ma elan. This beautiful little place is called a "model village." English name — Beauchurch.

Llanbedrog. — The church is dedicated to Pedrog, son of Clement, who is supposed to have founded it in the seventh century. English name — Petrocton.

Llanrhos. — Rhos, a dry meadow, a plain; the name signifies a church on the meadow. The church is celebrated for the death of Maelgwyn Gwynedd, who* had taken shelter here to avoid the fad felen, yellow-plague, which at that time raged through Europe. However, he fell a victim to the plague, and was buried in this church ; hence the adage — " Hun Maelgwyn yn Eglwys y Rhos " — *.*., the sleep of Maelgwyn. in Llanrhos. English name — Meadow Church.

Llan fag lan. — The church is dedicated to Baglan son of Dingad. English name — Baglan.

Llanfihangel-y-Pennant. — The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and is situated near the river Pennant. English name — Brooksend.

Llangybi. — The church is dedicated to Cybi, a popular British saint of the sixth century. English name—Covetton.

Llithfaen. — Llith implies attraction; maen, stone. There is a stone in the vicinity that partakes of the nature of a loadstone, from which, probably, the place derives its name. English name — Stoneton.

Llanfair Fechan. — The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and the adjective fechan, small, little, was added probably to distinguish it from other and larger churches dedicated to the same saint. English name — Marychurch.

Meini Hirion. — Meiniy plural of maen, stone m r hirion, plural of hir, long. Druidic monuments, such as cromlechs and other large stones, are still visible in this vicinity. The place took its name from the long stones that were seen above the Bwlch, which, according to tradition, were conveyed there by a giant. English name- Longstone.

Moel Tryfan. — Moel y bare, bald; tryfan, high place, upland. English name — Barehill.

Mynytho. — A corrupted form of mynyddoedd* mountains. The name is quite descriptive of the place, which is situated on a rugged eminence. English name — Mountham.

Nazareth. — This village takes its name from Nazareth, the Congregational Chapel.

Nantffrancon. — Nant, a brook; francon a beaver; the name signifies the beaver's hollow. English name — Beaverton.

Nantlle. — A compound of nant, a brook, and lief, a cry, a voice, so called from the traditional belief that some sorrowful cries were heard near the brook at some remote period. English name — Crybrook.

Nefyn. — The church was probably dedicated to Nefyn, daughter of Brychari Brycheinog, and a saint of the fifth century; hence the name of the place. English name — Nevin.

Portmadoc. — In 1813 Mr. Maddock, Tan-yr-Allt, made an embankment to save the site of the present town from the incursions of the sea; and in 1821 he obtained an Act of Parliament for opening a port in the place, so he is naturally called the founder of the town, and his name was deservedly bestowed upon it.

Pontnewydd. — Pont, bridge; newydd, new; so called from a certain bridge that was built over the river Gwyrfa. English name — Newbridge.

Pwllheli. — Pwll, pool; heli, salt water; the seaport is situated on the edge of Cardigan Bay. The Myvyrian " derives heli from Heli, the son of Glanog. English name — Saltpool.

Portdinorwig. — Din, a hill fort; or-gor, border; wig-gwig, wood, forest; signifying a castle near a wood. The Rev. Isaac Taylor derives it thus: Port Dyn Norwig, the "Port of the Norway men," founding his reasons upon the probability that the Normans frequently visited that haven. His derivation, in our opinion, is rather far-fetched and misleading. English name — Castleport.

Penygroes. — So called after an insignificant cottage of the name, which stood near a crossway. English name — Crossend.

Penmaenmawr. — Pen, head; maen, stone, rock; mawr, great. The prefix pen is frequently found in the names of mountains, such as Ben Nevis, Appennines, Pennignant ; La Penne, Penard, &c. Penmaenmawr is a huge mountain, 1545 feet perpendicular from its base, it being the terminating point of the Snowdonian range of mountains. The beautiful watering-place, which shelters at its base, takes its name from it. English name — Stonehill.

Penmachno. — Machno, a mutation of Machnawf; mach-moch, ready, quick, swift; nawf, swim. " Moch dysg nawf mab hwyad " — i.e. the young of the duck soon learn to swim. Machno is the name of the river near which the village is situated. Some are of opinion that the name signifies the head of Machno, a descendant of one of the Irish princes that visited these shores about the fourth century. The common opinion of the inhabitants is that machno is a corruption of mynachlog, monastery, founding their reason upon the supposition that a monastery stood here in time of yore. English name — Swifton.

Pentir. — The name means headland. Centire has the same signification. Pen in Gaelic is cen. The place is also called Llangedol, from the dedication of its church to Cedol, a Welsh saint. English name — Headland.

Penrhyn. — Rhyn means a promontory. Rhe, , run, rain, and rhyn, are derivatives of the Sanscrit W. Rlie & eg, running; reindeer, the running deer; the, swift. Penrhyn, a point of land that runs into the sea. Rhine, a rapid river. The Rhyns are numerous in our island. Rindow Point near Wigton; Penrhyn in Cornwall; Rhynd in Perth; the Rins of Galloway, &c. English name— Capesend.

Pen Isa'r Waun. — The name signifies a place situated at the lower end of the meadow. English name — Plainsend.

Penllech. — This name signifies " the head of the rock," from the situation of the place at the extremity of some rocks on the coast of St. George's Channel. English name — Rockham.

Port Penrhyn. — The late Lord Penrhyn made this a shipping-place for the slates that were conveyed from his quarries in the Vale of Nant Ffrancon; hence the name.

Pisgah. — So called from Pisgah, the Congregational Chapel that was built in the place.

Pencarth. — A compound of pen, head or end, and garth, a promontory, a ridge. English name — Ridgend.

Pen Morfa. — The name signifies the head or end of the marsh. The village is situated between some high rocks at the end of a tract of meadows on the western bank of Traeth Mawr, the great beach. It was anciently called Y Wern, and supposed to be a seaport before Mr. Maddock raised the embankment at Port Madoc. English name — Marshend.

Rhiw. — The name means a slope, which is in correspondence with the physical aspect of the village, being situated on a rising eminence. English name — Slope.

Rhiwaedog. — Rhiw, slope, brow of a hill; gwaedog, bloody; signifying the bloody brow. The place is noted for a battle fought between Llywarch Hen and the Saxons, in which Cynddelw, his last son, fell. English name — Bloodbrow.

Roewen. — Probably a corruption of yr wy wen, the white river. A place called Gorswen is contiguous to it. English name — Whiteriver.

Rhydgoch. — The name signifies the red ford. English name — Redford.

Rhydclafdy. — Rhyd, a ford; clafdy, hospital; signifying a ford near the hospital. Several names in this neighbourhood point to the probability that it was once a scene of war. English name — Sickford.

Rhosfawr. — Rhos, a moor; fawr-mawr, great. English name — Bigmoor.

Rhoslan. — Rhos, a moor; lan-llan, a sacred inclosure, a church. English name — Churchmoor.

Rhostryfan. — Rhos, a moor; try fan, high place. The village is situated on a high elevated place. English name — Highmoor.

Sarn. — The name generally means a road. Six roads meet at a certain point in the village; hence the name. English name — Roadham.

Trefor. — A compound of tref, place, town, and fawr, large, great. English name — Bigton.

Ty'nlon. — Ty, a house; yn, in; y f the; lan, a Northwalian word for a narrow road. The name signifies a house in or near the road, and the village probably derived it from a farm-house of the name. English name — Wayham

Talsarn. — Tal, end; sarn, road; the name signifies the end of the Roman road. Sarny Cyfiawn, the highway of the righteous Sarn Helen occurs frequently in Welsh history. Helen was a Welsh princess, the daughter of Euddaf, that is, Octavius, a Cambrian prince, and the wife of Maesen Wledig, or Maximus, the emperor. Sarn Helen is an old Roman road, so called by the emperor in honour of his wife. English name — Roadsend.

Tydwaeliog. — Some are of opinion that the church was originally dedicated to Tydwal, a Welsh saint. English name — Tydwal.

Tremadog. — The derivation of Portmadoc is almost equally applicable to this name. The only difference lies in the prefix. Tre means an abode, a town. English name — Maddock's Town.

Talycafn. — Tal, front, end; y, the; cafn, a tray or trough; signifying the head or end of the trough. The name faithfully represents this isolated and encircled spot of the parish. English name — Troughend.

Trefriw. — Tref, a place, a town; rkiw, a slope, a brow of a hill. This pretty little village is situated on a small eminence, commanding an extensive view of the beautiful Vale of Llanrwst. English name — Hillton.

Waenfawr. — Waen or Waun, a meadow, a common; fawr-uiawr, great; the great meadow. The site of the present straggling village was once a large meadow, covering one square mile, where the neighbouring farmers were wont to turn their cattle in the summer to graze, and quench their thirst in the river Gwyrfai. English name — Great Meadow.

Ynys Enlli. — The name signifies an island in the sea. The English called it Bardsey Island, the isle of the bards. It is said that the bards resorted there, preferring solitude to the intrusion of foreign invaders. English name — Sealand.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

Anglicized form of Dinbych, which is variously derived. Dimbach, according to some, is the right etymon, which means "no hook," in allusion to the time when fishing hooks were obtainable in the place. Dimbeck, no sin, is another attempt. Very many favour the mythological derivation — Syr John y Bodie and the formidable bych. Having killed the bych, dragon, he shouted victoriously dim bych, no dragon. One writer derives it from din, a hill, and psych, the enveloped sin. Another suggests din, a hill, and buck, live stock, cattle, or kine. Is it not Dinbach? Din, a hill; bach, little or small. The last derivation is amply supported by the geographical position of the place, being a small hill in comparison with the loftier eminences that tower above it. The county derives its name from the town. English name — Hillock.

Abergele. — This pleasant market town is so called from its situation near the mouth of the river Gele. The river, according to some, derives its name from gele, leech. A considerable number of leeches were seen at the estuary in olden times. But we are inclined to think the word is a contraction of geleu, ooze, so called from the very nature of the water. English name — Oozemouth.

Bontnewydd. — A compound of pont, a bridge, and newydd, new. English name — Newbridge.

Brymbo. — Brym is a corruption of bryn, hill. Bo, according to some, is an abbreviation of the word boda, the kite, which is supposed to have made this place a favourite place of refuge at times of peril. We rather think the suffix to be a contraction of bwa, a bow. The name has special reference to a severe battle fought in the vicinity, when our forefathers used the bow as the chief weapon of war. English name — Bowhill.

Brynkinalt. — A compound of bryn, a hill; cyn f prior; gallt, a woody slope. The name implies that a mountain existed before the trees that grew on it. English name — Hillwood.

Bodrhychwyn. — Bod, a dwelling; Rychwyn, the name of the son of Ithel Hael, who is supposed to have taken up his abode here. English name — Furrowton.

Bwlchcynbryd. — Bwlck, a gap, breach, pass; Cynbryd, the name of a saint of the fifth century, supposed to have been killed by the Saxons at the place which bears his name. English name — Model Pass.

Bangor-Iscoed. — For the derivation of Bangor, see Carnarvonshire. The place is considered to be the site of the most ancient and extensive monastery founded in Britain, which afterwards became a great centre-place of learning. The differentia iscoed was evidently appended to distinguish it from Bangor, Carnarvonshire. English name — Underwood.

Cefn Mawr. — The name signifies a high ridge, so called to distinguish it from Cembychan, which is in close proximity. English name — Highridge.

Cristionydd. — The name means a worshipper of Christ, a Christian. English name — Christianham.

Chirk. — Probably from Ceiriog, its ancient name. The town is in close proximity to the river Ceiriog.

Clog Caenog. — Clog, a detached rock; caenog, having a cover enclosed. Caenen, a covering. There are some excellent quarries of stone in this mountainous district, and some parts of it abound with heaths. English name — Heathton.

Ceryg-y-Drudion. — A corruption of Ctryg-y-Dewrion, the stones of the champions or warriors, so called from a large heap of stones that stood, a century or two ago, near the church in memory of some celebrated warriors. Some think drudion is a corruption of druydion, druids; hence the interpretation would be "stones of the Druids." English name — Warrior-stone.

Derwen. — The name means an oak, so called, probably, from the abundance of oaks in the district. English name — Oakham.

Dolwen. — Dol, a meadow; wen, feminine form of gwyn, white. English name — White Meadow.

Eglwys Bach. — Eglwys, church; Bach, the name of the son of Corwel, who took refuge in North Wales in the seventh century, devoted himself to religious life, and founded a church on the banks of the Conwy;

hence the name of the place. English name— Littlechurch.

Esgair Ebrill. — Esg, a shank, a long ridge, that which stretches out; air, bright, clear; Ebrill, April. English name— Aprilridge.

Efenechtyd. — A corruption of y fyneichdyd, the monk's land; mynach, monk; dyd or dud, land. English name — Monkland.

Esclusham. — From esglyw, protection, defence, and ham, a place. The place is in close proximity to Offa's Dyke. English name — Dykeham.

Fron. — An inflection of bron, a pointed or breast-shaped hill. English name — Pointhill.

Ffrwd. — The name means a stream, a torrent. " Ffrwd yr afon," the stream of the river. English name— Streamton.

Glynceiriog. — Glyn, a narrow vale; Ceiriog, the name of the river that flows through the valley. English name — Glenceiriog.

Garthen. — From gatrdin, fortified bill, so called from an old British camp in the place. In this place Owain Gyfeiliog vanquished the Saxons in 1161. English name— Forthill.

Gresford. — A corruption of Groesffordd, so called from its close proximity to an old cross. English name— Crossway.

Gwersyllt. — The name signifies a camp or encampment. English name — Campton.

Gwytherin. — From Sant Gwytherin, to whom the church was dedicated. He flourished about the end of the sixth century. Gwyth- vein; erin gold. English name — Goldton.

Gefailrhyd. — Gefail, smithy; rhyd, ford. English name — Smithford,

Henllan. — Hen, old; lion, church. A name of frequent occurrence in Wales. The old church, dedicated to St. Sadwrn, was demolished, and re-built in 1806. English name— Oldchurch.

Holt. — The Norse for wood, or hold of wild animals. We find Berg-holt in Essex, which means the fortress in the wood. According to Lewis's " Topographical Dictionary," the ancient name was Castell Lleon, the " castle of the legions," and the present name was probably derived from a family of the name of Holt, who are said to have held the castle in remote times. English name — Woodby.

Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant. — Rhaiadr, waterfall; yn t the; mochnant, quick, swift-brook. According to this interpretation, the name signifies a church built near the swift water. Others say that mock means swine, and that the word nant is applied to the whole valley, inclusive of the brook that flows through it, on the traditional belief that the place was some time abounding with wild hogs. The latter is the more plausible and acceptable. English name — Hogham.

Llanelian. — From Elian Geiniad, a saint of the sixth century, to whom the church was * dedicated. Elian's Well is near the village. English name — Elianschurch.

Llanegwestl. — From Egwestl, to whom the old church was dedicated. Einion Waun alludes to him in the following couplet : —

"Gwra wnair fel Gwair fab G west l,
Gwyr wawr yn llawr Llanegwestl."

id est.:-
"Like Gwestyl's son, he lies in gloom profound
In Valle Crucis Abbey's holy ground".

English name — Guestham.

Llanelidan. — The church is dedicated to St. Elidan. English name — Elidan.

Llangollen. — From Collen, a saint of the seventh century. A Welsh legend recounts his martial deeds when he was in the Roman army, and shows how he became Abbot of Glastonbury, and spent the latter -end of his life in that delightful vale which still bears his name. English name — Hazelchurch.

Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd. — Llanfaify St. Mary's church; dyffryn, vale; Clwyd, the name of the picturesque and fertile vale in which the church is situated. Clwyd is probably a mutation of llwyd, venerable, adorable. " Duw lwyd," the adorable God. English name — Holychurch.

Llanrhaiadr Dyffryn Clwyd. — Rhaiadr means cataract, waterfall. Rhaiadru, to spout out. " Ffynon Ddyfrog," Dyvrog's well, a short distance from the church, suddenly disappears in the fissures of the rock. Dyffryn Clwyd has been explained already. English name — Wellchurch.

Llanrhudd. — A corruption of Llanrhyd, the church by the ford. English name — Churchford.

Llansantffraid-glan-Conwy. — The church was dedicated to St. Ffraid, and the village stands on the banks of the river Conway. The name of the railway-station is Cruog, to distinguish it from the other Llansantffraid. English name— St Bride's-on-the-Conway.

Llandyrnog. — From Dyrnog, a descendant of Seithenin, to whom the church is dedicated. English name — Thrashton.

Llansilin. — The church is dedicated to Silin, a descendant of Emyr Llydaw, and a saint of the sixth century. Eglwys Sulien, Cardigan, also bears his. name. English name — Silinton.

Llangwyfen. — From Cwyfen, a descendant of Caradog Breichfras.— English name — Kwyven.

Llandrillo. — From Trillo, son of Ithel Hael, and a saint of the sixth century. He was a member of the Enlli seminary. This village is famous for being the residence of Maelgwyn Gwynedd in the fifth century, and afterwards of Ednyfed Fychan, chief of one of the royal tribes of Wales. English name — Trillham.

Llanhychan. — From Hychan, a descendant of Brychan, and a saint of the fifth century. English name — Youngston.

Llangynhafal. — The church is dedicated to- Cytthafal, a descendant of Caradog Freichfras, and a saint of the seventh century. English name— Cynhafal.

Llangernyw. — The church was founded by Sll Digain in the fifth century, and probably dedicated it to his father, Cystenyn Gorneu, a British king, and son of Cadwr, the prince of Cernyw (Cornwall); hence the name Llangernyw. English name — Hornton.

Llanrwst. — The old church was built in 1170, and dedicated to Crwst, a descendant of Urien Rheged, and a saint of the seventh century. Lord Herbert burned the church in 1468, and the present one was built in 1470. Pennant says the church was dedicated to St. Rhystid, or Restitutus, Archbishop of London, in 361. English name — Manton.

Llangadwaladr. — The church is dedicated to Cadwaladr the Blessed, who succeeded his father, Cadwallawn, to the throne of Britain in 634. He was the last of the Welsh princes who assumed the title of King of Britain. English name — Valiantton.

Llangedwyn. — From Cedwyn, a descendant of Gwrthefyr, the king, and a saint of the sixth century. It is supposed he was buried in the church. English name — Giffton.

Llandegla. — The church was probably dedicated to Tegla who, according to tradition, was' converted to Christianity by the Apostle Paul, and suffered martyrdom under Nero at Iconium. The celebrated Tegla's Well is about 200 yards from the Church. English name — Teglaton .

Llanddulais. — From Dulais—du, black; glas, blue — the river on which the church is situated. Here the unfortunate Richard the Second was betrayed into the hands of his formidable rival to the throne. The cantrev is called Is-Dulais. English name — Lividton.

Llanferres. — The church was probably dedicated, about the latter end of the fourth century, to Berres, a disciple of St. Martin, the Hungarian. Dr. John Davies, the eminent antiquarian, and the author of the Welsh-Latin Dictionary, was a native of this, parish. English name — Berreston.

Llangwm. — The name signifies a church in the vale or dingle. English name — Churchcombe.

Llanddoged. — The church was dedicated to Doged, a descendant of Cunedda, and a saint of the sixth century. " Bonedd y Saint " calls him Doged the King. English name — Shareton.

Llanefydd. — Nefydd, a descendant of Brychan, and a saint of the fifth century, founded the church. English name — Shipton.

Llansannan. — Senally or Senanus, was a saint and an Irish bishop of the sixth century, and it is calculated that he lived in Wales from the fact that this church was dedicated to him. English name — Senanton.

Llanfair-Talhaiarn. — The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Talhaiarn was a celebrated bard and saint of the sixth century. He was also a chaplain to Emrys Wledig; but after the latter was killed, he became a hermit, and founded the church which bears his name. English name — Talhaiarn, or Ironfront.

Llanarmon-yn-Ial. — The church was dedicated to St. Garmon, bishop of Auxerre. Ial, the name of the cantrev, means an open space or region. Tir ial, open land. Yale, Derbyshire, is derived from the same root. Ial is the differentia added to distinguish the place from the other Llanarmon. The " Topographical Dictionary of Wales " says that " within a niche in the outer wall of the church is the figure of a bishop, six feet four inches in height, which is said to be that of St. Germanus, Bishop of Auxerre, who, with St. Lupus, gained over the Picts and Saxons, at Maesgarmon, near Mold, in the year 420, the celebrated victory called by historians Victoria Alleluiatica. M English name — Garmonton.

Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog. — The village is situated on the river Ceiriog; hence the differentia. The parish is supposed to have been the burial-place of St. Germanus. English name — Garmonham.

Moelfre. — Moel, bare, bald; fre-fryn, hill. English name — Baldhill.

Minera. — The primitive name of this place was Mwyn-y-Clawdd, the mine-ditch, in allusion to Offa's Dyke, which passes through it; and the present name is probably derived from the abundance of minerals it contains. English name — Mineham.

Mochdre. — Mock, quick, swift; or, perhaps, it is the plural for pigs; dre-tref, a dwelling-place. English name — Swineham.

Marchwiail. — March, perhaps, is the same as mare, a mark, and wiail is the plural of gwialen, a rod. Viewing the geographical position of this place, being in close proximity to Wat's Dyke, we are of opinion that the line of demarcation was made of rods or poles ; hence the origin of the name. English name — Markton.

Moss. — A corruption, perhaps, of ffos, a ditch or trench. Ffos is cognate with the Latin fossa, a ditch. Moss is the Norse for bog. English name — Bogton.

Nantglyn. — Nant, brook; glyn, glen, vale. English name — Brookvale.

Oernant. — Oer, cold; nant, brook. English name — Coldbrook.

Penrhos. — A compound of pen, head, end; ai rhos, a meadow, a moor. English name — Moorsend.

Pensarn. — The name signifies the end of the Roman road. Castell-y-cawr, the giant's castle, which is considered to be one of the most complete Roman camps in the kingdom, is in this vicinity. English name— Viaton.

Pentrefoelas. — Pentre, village; moel, a pile, conical hill; las-glas, blue. Many of our mountains and hills bear the name moel, such as Moel Siabo Y Foel (Cwmavon), Moelyfamau, Moelwyn, Y Fc Goch, and the Foel Las. English name — Hillham.

Pontllogell. — Pont, bridge; llogell, pocket, called, probably, from the pedestrians being obliged put their

hands into their pockets to pay a certain farmer before crossing the bridge. English name — Coinbridge.

Ponkey.— A corruption of Poncyn, a small hillock or it may be a contraction of the plural ponciau. English name— Littlebank.

Pantygroes. — Pant, small dingle; y, the; croes aid that the form of a cross w; certain spot in the neighbourhood :named by Cromwell's soldiers, from which the place was called Pantygroes. English name -Dingle Cross.

Penrhydhen. — nhyd, ford; onen, the ash tree. Our writer thinks it is a corruption of Rhyd Hen, the ash ford; but this is rather far-fetched. Hewers of woe in olden times might have conveyed the ash trees over the ford, near which a bridge now stands. English name— Ashford.

Rhosllanerchrugog. — Rhos, meadow; llanerch, glade; crugog, abounding with tumps. English name — Gladeham.

Rhosymedre. — A compound of Rhos amdyn, the, a corruption of mhen-pen, and dre-trt, a dwelling-place, signifying a meadow at the end of the town. Some say that medre is a mutation of mydreu, measures or circles. The former derivation is supported by the geographical position of the village. English name — Townsend.

Rosset. — A corruption of rhosydd, the plural of rhos. English name— Meadows.

Ruabon. — An Anglicized form of Rhiw Mabon. Rhiw, slope, ascending path; Mabon, the name of a Welsh saint who lived here and founded a church about the time of Llewelyn ab Iorwerth. Some think the place took its name from its physical aspect, being situate on a rhiw, a slope, near a streamlet called Afon; hence Rhiwafon. The former is the more popular view. English name — Boyhill.

Ruthin. — This name is variously derived. Some say that a woman named Ruth once kept a large inn near the (then) village, and, when the place began to develop into a town, the people began to call it Ruth Inn Red is the prevailing colour of the soil in the district. The principal parts of the town are situated on red sands or ashes; hence the name was taken from the ruddy hue of the soil. Rhuth-rhudd, ruddy, crimson, red; in, an abbreviation of din; signifying a ruddy town. English name — Redtown.

Rhufoniog. — This place was given to Rhufawn, son of Cunedda Wledig, for the gallantry shown by him in driving the Picts from North Wales; hence the name. English name — Redham.

St. Asaph. — The Welsh name is Llanelwy, from its situation on the banks of the river Elwy. The English name was bestowed upon it in honour of St. Asaph, who became the second bishop of the see in 560, died in 596, and was interred in his own cathedral. The township in which it stands is called Bryn Paulin, in honour of Paulinus, a Roman general, who made the hill a place of encampment on his way to Mona.

Trefnant. — A compound of tref, place, a town, and nant, brook. English name — Brookton.

Trefor. — Tref a town; for-fawr, great; in contradistinction to trefan, a small hamlet or city. English name — Bigton.

Tre'r Ynys. — Ynys Cyrys, to whom is generally dedicated the honour of having been the first to collect the Welsh proverbs. The collection is called " Madwaith hen Gyrys o Ial, " the good work of old Cyrys of Ial. English name — Cyrystown.

Wig Fawr, or Wicwer. — Wig-gwig, a wood or forest; Mair, St. Mary, signifying Mary's wood. There is also a well in the place dedicated to St. Mary. English name — Maryswood.

Wrexham. — Someone, more wittily than correctly, said that Gwrecsam means Gwraig Sam, Sam's wife.

" Such short-lived wits do wither as they grow."

The most ancient forms of the name are Wrighesham and Wrightelesham. Churchyard, the Elizabethan bard, described it as " trim Wricksam town, a pearl in Denbighshire." The name, we think, is a compound of rex, king, and ham, signifying the king's hamlet. A few Latin words were introduced into the speech of the

Cymry in the middle ages. In the elegy of Meilyr on " Gruffydd ab Cynan " (twelfth century) we find the epithet, " rex radau," king of gifts or graces. English name — Kingham.

Ysbytty Ifan. — This village, situated on the banks of the Conwy, took its name from an ysbytty, hospital, that was founded here in 1189, by Ifan ab Rhys. Tir Ifan is another place in the parish. English name — John's Hospital.

FLINTSHIRE.

The name of this county still remains an etymological puzzle. Mr. Jones, in his " History of Wales," says of the Cambrians: — " It is probable that the national name of these settlers was Flytwr-Flyndi* whence came Flintshire." Others think it was named after the castle, which was originally called Castellum- super-Flintum y - the castle near the sea. The county is exceedingly rich in minerals, especially lead and coal; but flintstones have not as yet been discovered there; therefore, we must seek elsewhere for the origin of the name. Some think the name refers to the oblong form of the county, which, when looking on the map, reminds one of the ancient Celtic knives which were made of flint.

Adwy'r Clawdd. — Adwy, gap, breach; Clawdd 'r, a dyke. The place is in close proximity to Offa's Dyke; hence the name. English name — Dykeham.

Argoed. — The name signifies a place on or above the wood, and is cognate with Arghait in Scotland. English name — Woodham.

Bodidris. — From Idris, the son of Llewelyn Aurdorchog (the golden-torqued), one of the lords of Idris. English name — Idriston.

Bodfari. — The common opinion is that the Roman station called Varis was here, and recent discoveries, corroborate the theory; hence the name. English name — Variston.

Bettesfield. — The general opinion is that the field belonged to a woman called Betty. A field below the Baily hill, called Cat Owaen, Owen's field, is supposed to be the place where Owen and his men encamped when they stormed the Baily castle. There are several fields in this district either affixed or prefixed by proper names. The right wording would be Bettysfield.

Baggilt. — This name is a perversion of Bugeillt r which is a compound of bu, a cow, an ox, and geillt, the plural form of gallt, a cliff, an ascent. English name — Oxcliff.

Broughton. — Pennant says that ere the Norman Conquest this place was held by Lovelot, and afterwards by Brochetune. The latter name was probably conferred upon the place.

Cilowen. — Cil, a hidden place. This name was given in honour of Owen Gwynedd, who camped there in order to avoid the intrigues of Henry II. English name — Owenton.

Caerwys. — Caer, a fortress, a city; wys-gwys, summons. Some think that the Romans had a station here, where they held their judicial courts. The bards, in time of yore, frequently held their sessions here. An eisteddfod was held here by royal commission on the 2nd of July, in the 15th year of Henry VIII. The last royal summons for holding these national festivals was issued in the ninth year of the reign of Elizabeth. English name — Courtton.

Caerfallwch. — A corruption probably of Caer, stronghold; Afallech, proper name. In the pedigree of Sir Owain Tudor we find the name of " Afallech ap Afflech, ap Beli Mawr." This Afallech is supposed to be a nephew of the renowned Caswallawn. On an adjacent hill called " Moel-y-gaer " there are some remains of a British stronghold, which is supposed to have been under the command of Afallech during the Roman incursions. Afallech, or Afallach, means an orchard. English name — Orchardton.

Caergwrle. — Caer is plain; gwr, from cwr, a boundary; le-lle, a place, signifying the border fortress. An old castle bearing the name is situated about a mile from the village called Mope. It is supposed to have been a Roman outpost to Deva. English name — Borderfort.

Cefn. — The name signifies a ridge, which is quite descriptive of the place, being situated on a high eminence on the left bank of the river Alun. English name — Ridgeton.

Coedmynydd. — A compound of coed, wood; and mynydd, mountain. English name — Woodhill.

Coed Talon. — Coed, wood, trees; talon, plural form of tal, towering, high, tall. English name — Highwood.

Coleshill. — Literally, hill of coal. The Welsh name is Cwnsylvllt, which means the anvil of a smith, and the other English name, Englefield, means the field of the English, which was given to it, perhaps, because the Earl of Chester and his followers were encamping there when Owain Gwynedd marched to meet him and impede his progress through his territory.

Cilcain. — Cil, a place of retreat; cain, probably an abbreviation of Eurgain, the name of St. Asaph's niece. Pending the religious persecution that raged at the time, Eurgain repaired to a sequestered spot in this vicinity, built a cell there, and became a religious devotee. Shortly afterwards she built a church near the cell, which was dedicated to her memory. English name- Fairnook.

Coedllai. — Coed, wood; llai less. It is generally called in English Leeswood, taking llai to mean lees; but the proper English name is Lesswood. Owing to the abundance of wood in the district, Edward, before his conquest of Wales, was obliged to cut a passage through them ; hence there were less trees than before. English name — Lesswood.

Dolffin. — A compound of dol, a dale, a meadow; and ffin, boundary, limit. English name — Markdale.

Dyserth. — Dy, on, upon; serth, a steep, a declivity. Dyserth also means a desert. The village probably takes its name from the ancient castle which occupied the summit of the rock. In time of yore it was known by the names of Dincoiyn, Castell-y-Ffaidon, and Castell Ceri, and is supposed to have been the last of the chain of British posts on the Clwydian hills. Pennant calls it Dissarch. We have Dysart on the Firth of Forth, and Dyzard in Cornwall. English name — Steepton.

Ffrith. — The right wording, probably, is ffridd, a forest, a plantation. Ffridd Celyddon, the forest of Caledonia. The old Welsh fruith, and the modern Welsh ffrwyth, fruit, belong to the same family of words. English name — Woodland.

Garneddwen. — Carnedd, heap of stones, cairn; wen, white. English name — Whitcairn.

Gelli. — Celli, a grove, a bower, English name — Groveham.

Glanrafon. — Glan, brink, side, bank; yr, the; afan, river. Glanytnor, the . sea-shore. Glanydwr, the water-side. Glanrafon, the river side. English name — Riverside.

Gop. — So called from its close proximity to Gop-ar-Uni. It means the top, the summit. Copa'r pen, the crown of the head. English name — Topton.

Gwaenyscor. — A corruption of gwaen, meadow; is, below; catr, wall, fortress. English name — Plainfort.

Gwespyr. — A compound of gwest, an inn, a place of accommodation; and pyr, lords. English name — Lords Inn.

Gwernafield. — A compound of gwern, a swamp, a bog; and field. Perhaps gwern here means the common alder trees. English name — Alderfield.

Gronant. — Probably a compound of croyw, clear, sweet, fresh, and nant, a brook; or gro-nant, sandbrook. English name — Clearbrook.

Hanmer. — A mutation of Handmere, with the d and the final e omitted. Hand requires no comment; mere, from the Latin mare, sea, lake, or pool. The village is situated near a lake, which lies between its banks in the form of a man's hand. English name — Handlake.

Hawarden. — A corruption of Haordine, which is really a Welsh name; haw, fixed; ar y upon; den-din, hill; signifying a castle built on a hill. In " Domesday " it is Haordin. The " Brut" calls it Penharddhch. Penard or

Penarth Halawg is the Welsh name, which means the headland above the lake. Garth, hill, is forcibly expressed in the word lluarth, an entrenchment on the hill. Halawg comes from hal y salt marsh, referring to the Saltney and other marshes, which were formerly covered by the sea. This place is world-renowned for being the residence of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. English name— Castle Hill

Halkin. — A corruption of the Welsh name Helygen, which means a willow, a willow tree. At the time of the Norman Conquest, the district was called Alchene, a contraction, probably, of Helygen. The village lies at the base of a mountain called Helygen. English name — Willowton .

Holywell. — A free translation of Treffynon, so called from St. Winifred's Well, of legendary renown. The original meaning of holy is healing. The water of this fabulous well was believed to be efficacious in the cure of all corporeal infirmities. It discharges 21 tons of water in a minute. It is covered by a beautiful Gothic building, supposed to have been erected by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VI-Wellstown would be the right English name.

Hope. — The old name was Caergwrle, previously explained. Edward I. took possession of Castle Estyn June 1282, and bestowed it upon Queen Eleanor when on her journey to Carnarvon, where she gave birth to Edward II., the first Englishman that was titled Prince of Wales, from which circumstance the place was called Queen's Hope, and sometimes East Hope, to distinguish it from North Hope.

Licswm. — A compound of Hug, from Greek lycyws y and Latin lux, a light, a gleam; and cwm, a dingle, a vale, signifying a luminous vale. English name — Lightcombe.

Llanasa. - Asa is an abbreviation of Asaph, a popular saint of the sixth century, who succeeded St. Cyndeyrn in the see of Llanelwy in 560. The church, and hence the village, were named in honour of him. Pantasaph took its name from him. English name — Asaphton.

Llangynfarch. — Cynfarch, a prince of the North Britons, and a saint of the sixth century, founded the church, which was afterwards destroyed by the Saxons in the battle of Bangor Orchard, 607. English name — Knighton.

Llancilcen. — Cily a hidden place; Cen-cain, an abbreviation of Eurgain, niece to St. Asaph. She was the founder of the church. Vide Cilcain. English name — Fairton.

Llanerch-y-Mor. — Llanerch, a glade; y, the; mor, sea. This town, as its name signifies, is situate near the sea. English name — Seaton.

Lloc. — The word means a mound, a dam, a fold. Lloc rhagy Llifeiriant, a dam against the flood. Llochi, to protect. Lloches, a covert, a refuge. Lock-gates are employed on rivers and canals for penning back the water and forming locks. The word here probably implies a sheepfold. English name — Foldham.

Llong. — Llong a ship. The village derives its name from a small inn which had the figure of a ship in full sail on its sign-board. English name — Shipton.

Meliden. — This place is supposed to derive its name from the dedication of the church to St. Meliden or Melid. English name— Melidton.

Mancot. — A compound of man, a place, a spot; and coed, wood. English name— Spotwood.

Mostyn. — A corruption, probably, of maes-ddin, which signifies the fortress field. Thomas ap Richard ap Hywel ap Ithel Fychan, at the suggestion of Rowland Lee, Bishop of Lichfield, was the first to adopt the place-name as a personal name — English name — Fortfield.

Mold. — Gwyddgrug is the Welsh name, which means " the conspicuous mount, or hill," so called from the great heap (now known by the name Bryn Btili, Bailey hill, from the word ballium, castle-yard), which is near the principal road. The prevalent opinion is, that this heap was once a tower of defence, which stood so conspicuously in the Vale of Alun, that it was called Y Wyddgrug. The Normans partially translated it Mont Haut, or Mouthault, the high mount, and some think it was ultimately reduced to Mold. Others think it may be a corruption of mod iad, bald pate. The name is obviously one of the few memorials left us of the Norman Conquest. English name — Highmound.

Maesgarmon. — Named in honour of St. Garmon, who, with Bishop Lupus, led the Britons against, and obtained a glorious victory over, the Pagan Saxons and Picts. This took place in Easter week, 440, and is to this day called the "Hallelujah Victory." Nehemiah Griffiths, Esq., of Rhual, erected an obelisk in 1736, with an inscription to commemorate the event. English name — Garmon's Field.

Maelor. — A corruption of mael, mart, and llawr, ground, signifying a place where trade could be carried on unmolested. Maelawr was a free trader, who favoured importations, in consequence of which he was slain. Some think the name is a contraction of max lawr, which signifies plain land. English name — Martham.

Newmarket. — The old Welsh name was Rhiwlyf- wyd, but Pennant calls it Treflwnyd, which signifies " a place full of corn." About the beginning of the 18th century, John Wynn, Esq., of Gop, the then owner of the estate, succeeded in getting a market here, which had been a long-felt desideratum, and, probably, from that circumstance, the place was henceforth called Newmarket.

Northop. — An abbreviation of North Hope, so called to distinguish it from East Hope. Llaneurgain is the ancient Welsh name. The church was dedicated to Eurgain, the daughter of Maelgwyn Gwynedd, and a saint of the sixth century.

Nanerch. — A compound of nant, a brook, and erch, a dark colour. English name — Dunbrook.

Nerquis. — A corruption of Nercwys; ner, a sovereign; cwys, a furrow. Cwys dir, a furrow of land. English name — Lordton.

Overton. — A corruption of Owrtyn, which is probably a compound of gowyro, to make a little oblique, and din, a fortified hill. It was anciently called Owrtyn Fadoc from Madoc ab Meredydd, the prince of Powys, who is supposed to have built a castle here. The town is situated on a rising eminence near the river Dee. English name— Slanthill.

Pentre Hobyn. — Pentre, a village; hobyn, a pig. Hanerkob, a flitch or side of a hog. This place in ancient times was famous for its abundance of wild boars. Vide Rhos-hobyn, Denbigh. English name — Boarton.

Penygelli. — Petty head, end; y, the; gelli, grove. English name — Grovesend.

Penymynydd. — The name signifies a place situated on a mountain. — English name — Mountton.

Pontbleiddyn. — Pont, a bridge; bleiddyn, a wolf's cub. English name — Wolfbridge.

Prestatyn. — A corruption of Prysgoed-ddin. In ancient times there was a castle here called Prysgoed-ddin, evidently built by the Kymry, a few ruins of which still remain. Prys, a covert; coed, wood; din, fortress; the name signifies a place of resort. Some say it is a corruption of Prys Tydain, Tydain's place of resort. Prys form a part of many names, Prysaddfed, Pryseddfof, Prystalyn, &c. English name— Covertham

Rhuddlan. — This name is variously derived. Some derive it from Robert de Rothelan, a military chief, who visited the place. Others derive it from rhudd, red; and glan, bank, from the town being situated on the red banks of the river Clwyd. The castle was anciently called Castell Coch yn Ngwernfar, i.e., the red castle on the great plain. The most natural explanation is Rhyd-y-llan, the ford by the church. The name is written even now by the oldest inhabitants Rhydlan. There are three fords in the district: Rhyd-y-ddau-ddwfr, the ford of the two waters, which is fordable to this day; For-tyd, the ford by the sea; and Rhyd-y-llan, the ford by the church. To the north of this ford, on an eminence, there is a church dating back many centuries; and the ford is spanned by a bridge which dates back to 1595. Ere the building of this bridge, the church-goers, undoubtedly, were wont to cross the river by means of this ford, hence it was called Rhyd-y-llan. It is spelt by some Rhyddlan, perhaps from its having been made a free borough by Edward I., whose son was proclaimed here the Prince of Wales, the first English Prince of Wales, 1283. Morfa Rhuddlan is the celebrated marsh where that memorable battle was fought in 795 between the Saxons under Offa and the Welsh under the valiant Caradog, when the last fell in the conflict. Many names in the vicinity point to the sad catastrophe, such as Bryny saeihau, hill of arrows; Bryn y lladfa, hill of slaughter; Pant y gwae, the vale of woe; Cat yr orsedd, field of the throne or tribunal. We adopt Rhyd-y-Llan as the correct wording. English name — Fordchurch or Fordton.

Rhyl. — This beautiful watering-place is situated at the extremity of Saltney marsh, which is called in Welsh Morfa yr Hal, or Yr Haleg. We find the names Penarleg near Chester, and Plas-yr-hal near Ruthin, and an old

mansion in the vicinity is called Tyn-y-Rhyl, which means a house in the salt marsh; hence we are induced to think that Rhyl is a mutation of Yr Hal, or Rhal English name — Saltton.

Saltney. — An abbreviation of Saltney, which is a translation of the Welsh halenog, abounding with salt. The site of the present village was nothing better than a marsh until the year 1778.

Sealand. — Soon after the incorporation of "The River Dee Company," in 1740, six hundred acres of the waste marsh land of this district were purchased from the lord and freeholders of the manor of Hawarden, through which a new channel was cut for the Dee, and soon afterwards some thousands of acres of the sands were redeemed, which are now covered with good crops of corn, &c.; hence the name — Sealand.

Trallon. — A compound of tra-llwng, a sinking place, a quagmire. English name — Bogham.

Trelan. — A compound of tref, a place, and llan, a church. English name — Churchton.

Tremeirchion. — Tref, place; meirchion, a plural form of march; a word denoting a line of demarcation, made of rods or poles. Compare Marchwail, Denbighshire. English name — Markton.

Treuddyn. — The name is variously spelt. Treuddyn, Tryddyn, and Treddyn. The latter is the most acceptable. Tre, a dwelling; dyn, a man. English name — Manton.

Talar. — The name means a headland in a field. Tal, head or end; dr, land, ploughed land. English name — Headland.

Threapwood. — Threap, perhaps from throp, the meeting of cross-roads. English name — Crosswood.

Wepre. — A corruption of Gwybre, its ancient name. Owy, water; bre-bryn y a hill. The place is situated on the river Dee. English name — Waterhill.

Ysceifiog. — A corruption of Yscawog, abounding with ysgaw, the elder wood. The correct name of the parish is Llanfair Ysceifiog, so called, it is supposed, from its abundance of elder wood. English name — Elderham.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Morgan Mwynfawr, the Courteous, became the prince of Gwent, Essyllt, Gorwenydd, and Rheged in 543, and called them after his own name, Morganwg. Taking the postfix, wg, to be synonymous with the Latin locus, Morganwg means Gwlad Morgan, which has been Anglicized into Glamorgan.

Aberavon. — The right wording is Aberafan. Avon is a general term for river, but afan or avan is a proper name, denoting here the river at the mouth of which this ancient town is situated. Ban is the root, which means height. The river receives its contributory streams from high and lofty mountains. English name — Highmouth.

Abercanaid. — The village is situated near the spot where the rivulet Canaid discharges itself into the Taff. Canaid means white, pure, bright. English name — Brightmouth.

Aberdulais. — The village stands near the confluence of the rivers Dulas and Nedd. Some spell it Dulas, black-blue. English name — Lividham.

Aberdar. — This populous place lies at the confluence of the rivulets Dar and Cynon. Dar is a corruption of Dyar y which signifies sound, noise, or din, so called, probably, from its noisy waterfalls in the upper part of the valley. English name — Dinmouth.

Aberaman. — The streamlet A man joins the Cynon here; hence the name. Man is a commutative form of ban, height. English name — Highton.

Aberthaw. — A corruption of the Welsh Aberddawen, a place situated at the mouth of the river Dawen. The root, probably, is taw, silent, quiet. English name — Stillmouth.

Abertridwr. — Tridwr, three waters, so-called from the situation of the village at the confluence of three brooks. English name — Watermouth.

Abernant. — A brook called Nantygroes flows through the place, and empties into the Cynon near Tir-y-founder. English name — Brookmouth.

Aberfan. — Ban, high; Banau Brycheiniog, the Brecknock Beacons. Fan is a brook that falls into the river Taff at the place. Two farmhouses also bear the name. The village is also called Ynys Owen, from a farm of that name. The railway station has been designated Merthyr Vale, and henceforth, the village will, doubtless, be known by the same name.

Alltwen. — Allt, a cliff, the side of a hill; wen r feminine of gwyn, white. The name is in correspondence with the situation of the village, being on a hill-side. English name— Whitehill.

Abwrthin. — Perhaps a corruption of Aberihin, which implies a place of sacrifices, so called, probably, from the supposition that Druidical sacrifices were offered here. English name — Altarton.

Abercenffig. — Cenffig is a contraction of Cefn-y-Figy so called from the situation of the place on a ridge of ground above a bog. It is generally believed that this ancient town was inundated by the sea about the middle of the sixteenth century, and that the present village was built near or on the place of inundation. English name — Bogton.

Abercwmboy. — Some think the name is a corruption of Abercwmbywci: cum, a dingle; y, the; bwci a bugbear, hobgoblin. It was the vain belief of the aborigines of this valley that a hobgoblin once haunted the place- Bwci was reduced to bo and ultimately y was added; hence the name in its present form. Perhaps the right wording is Aber-cwm-bwdau. Bwa is the Welsh for bow. Bwa a saeth r bow and arrow. We find Cwmbwa in Cardiganshire ; and Brynbo (Bryn-bwa) and Cwm Bowydd (Cwra-bwa-gwydd) in North Wales, where bo is a contraction of bwa. Perhaps the place was once noted for its abundance of trees of which our forefathers made their bows. The village is also called Cap Coch, red cap. Tradition has it that an eccentric publican and cock-fighter in remote times always wore a red cap on a cock-fighting day, and that the place is so called from that circumstance. English name — Bowcombe, or Bocombe.

Abergwynfi. — From a farm so named. It was once called Trejenkin, in honour of Mr. Jenkins, Gelli farm. It was also called Blaenavan, from its situation at the source of the river Avan. Gwynfi is a corruption of gwyn-fai, white or blessed plain. English name — Whitmouth.

Bedlinog. — From an old farm so named. The word is probably a compound of bedw, birch tree, and llain, a slip, or long narrow place. Llain o dir, a slip of land, a small field. Or the right wording may be Bedw-lmyn, birchgrove. The village is also called Cwmfelin, from an old mill in the place. It is also popularly called Colly, from a farm so called; col, any' projecting body, a sharp hillock; and It-lc, place. English name — Bircham.

Black Pill. — Probably from the blackened stumps of a submerged forest, which are to be seen all along the shore.

Blaengwrach. — The village is situated at the extreme end of the Neath Vale, near the source (blaen) o the rivulet Gwrach; hence the name. Gwrach may be a compound of cwr, extremity, and dch, river, signifying a river flowing at the extreme end of a vale. English name — Nookton.

Broughton. — From barrow, a sepulchral mound of great antiquity formed of earth or stones. Stone barrows are called cairns in Scotland. Several tumuli or barrows were found on each side of the road from Lantwit Major to Eweny; hence the name. English name — Barrowton .

Bodringallt. — Bod, a dwelling-place; ringallt is variously derived. Some are of opinion it is a corruption of rhingyll, a summoner, founding their reasons upon the supposition that Cadwgan y Fwyall, the summoner, took up his abode here. We rather think it is a corruption of reynallt, a fox, a reynard. The valley was noted in olden times for fox-hunting, as the following extract shows: — "1752, killing a fox whelp, 2s. 6d. 1819, paid for killing a fox, 5s." English name — Foxham.

Blaen Rhondda. — So called from a farmhouse bearing the name, and also the village is situated near the source of the river Rhondda. Blaen means the forepart of anything, and here the spring of the river. English

name — Springton.

Blaenycwm. — So called from its situation at the extreme end of the Rhondda Valley. English name — Comb's-end.

Bargod. — The full name is Pont-aber-Bargod, signifying the bridge near where the brook Bargod flows into the river Rhymney. Bargod means a springing out. English name — Springham.

Brithdir. — The village takes its name from Cefn Brithdir, the name of the mountain that towers above it. Brithdir means a land of medium quality. English name — Midland, or Minland.

Baglan. — An abbreviation of Llanfaglan. The church was dedicated to Baglan, a Welsh saint of the sixth century.

Blaenllechau. — From a farm of the same name. Another farm in the neighbourhood is called CefnUchau* The lands of both were remarkable for Llechiau y stones. Some call the place Tre Rhondda, Rhondda town it is also called Ferndale. English name— Stoneby.

Boverton. — A corruption of Boviutn, the name of a Roman station which stood near the road called Julia Strata Maritana. There are extensive remains of Roman camps in the vicinity. In 1798 a considerable number of Roman coins were discovered here.

Briton Ferry. — In ancient MSS. the place is called Berton Ferry, and Britane Ferry, the ferry where the Britons crossed the estuary of the Neath river. Llansawel, the Welsh name, is derived by some from llan-is-awd, a church under the breeze. Others think it was dedicated to Sawyl.

Barry. — Some think the place derives its name from Baruch, a disciple of Gilsach, who was buried here in the year 700. Others think it is the Norse for bare island.

Bridgend. — A translation of the Welsh Penybont. The full name is Penybont-ar-Ogwy, Bridgend-on-the Ogmore.

Birchgrove. — From a farm of the name, whereon the village is situated.

Bishopston. — In olden times the manor belonged to the see of Llandaff, and, on account of that, the parish received its ecclesiastical name. The Welsh name is Llandeilo Ferwallt. The church is dedicated to Bishop Teilo. Berwallt is a compound of berw, the water-cress, and gallt, a wooded declivity. In the " Liber Landavensis " it is called Lanberugall.

Blackmill. — A semi-translation of the Welsh name, Melin Ifan Ddu. Ifan, Evan, was the owner of the mill, and he lived in a farm called Dai Ifan Ddu hence the name.

Bryncethin. — Bryn, a hill; cethin, dark, terrible frightful. English name— Frighthill.

Bonvilstone. — The Welsh name, Tresimwn, and the English name, Bonvilstone, were bestowed in honour of Simon Bonvile, the chief steward of Sir Robert Fitzhamon.

Bryntroedgam. — Bryn, a hill; troed, foot; gam-cam, crooked, signifying a place at the crooked foot of a hill. English name — Crookhill.

Butetown. — This isolated village, which is situated near Rhymney. received its name in honour of the late Marquis of Bute.

Cardiff. — An Anglicism of the Welsh name Caerdydd, or, more correctly, Caer Daf. Opinions differ as to the right wording of the postfix. Some derive the name from Caer Didius, the city of Didius (Aulus Didius), the Roman general, who -commanded in Britain from a.d. 53 to about 57. It is supposed that he built a fortress on the Taff, where, from its contiguity to the sea, he would have been much less exposed to the onsets of the warlike Silures. As the Romans Latinized British names with increments, such as Casivellaunus from Caswallon, so, on the contrary, the Britons rejected the final syllable of Latin names and words, as Iwl, from Julius: Aleg, from Alectus; and here (a case in point) Dydd from Didius, whence Caer Dydd. Despite the plausibility of the above derivation, we rather think the right wording is Caer Daf, a fortress on the Taff, which,

it is said, was originally built by Morgan ap Hywel ap Rhys. Close by we find Llandaf, the stately edifice on the Taff, and in the metropolis of Wales we find a fortress on the Taff. Taf means spreading. Tafwys, the Welsh for Thames, means the spreading or expanding water. English name — Broadfort.

Cerryg Llwydion. — Cerryg, stones; llwydion, plural form of llwyd, grey; from a number of grey stones in the place. English name — Greystone.

Cilffriw. — A compound of cil, a place of retreat; and ffriwy mien, countenance, visage. " A gwaed ffrau ar ffriw " — and streaming blood on a visage. Ffroen, nose, nostril, comes from the same root. The name is applied to hill tops or some kind of eminences. English name — Phizton.

Clwydyfagwyr. — Clwyd, a hurdle, a wattled gate; y, the; fagwyr-magwyr, a structure, a wall, an enclosure. English name — Wallgate.

Craigcefnparc. — Craig, rock; cefn, ridge, back; parc, a field, an enclosure. English name — Rockfield.

Cwmbwrla. — Bwrla is probably a corruption of bwr-le; bwr, an old Welsh word denoting a place of defence; le-lle, a place. " Ni sefis na thwr na bwr " — i.e., there stood nor tower nor wall. English name — Fortcomb.

Cwmaman. — Cwm, a narrow vale; Atnan, the name of the rivulet that flows through it; hence the name. English name — Highcombe.

Castella. — Probably contracted, from castellan, a form of castell, a castle. English name — Castleby.

Caersalem Newydd. — A village near Llangyfelach. It was known by the name Tirdeunaw until the Baptists built their magnificent sacred edifice in the place, and called it Caersalem Newydd, which means New Jerusalem.

Cwmparc. — The rivulet Pare flows through the combe; hence the name. English name — Parkcombe.

Cwmbach. — From an old cottage bearing the name, which signifies " small vale." English name — Pettycombe.

Cwmdar. — From an old cottage of the name, so called from its situation on the river Ddr, or Dyar. English name — Dincombe.

Cellywion. — Probably a corruption of Celliwyn, which signifies the white grove. Some think the right wording is Celli Gwion, Gwion's grove. English name — Whitegrove.

Cadoxton. — Cadog's town. The church was dedicated to Catwg the Wise; hence the Welsh name Llangatwg. From its contiguity to Neath, it is called Cadoxton-juxta-Neath. The saint was called Catwg the Wise from his superior wisdom in all councils.

Crynant. — Probably a corruption of croyw, clear, crystal ; and fant, a brook. The clear brook runs through the place, and empties itself into the Dulais. English name — Clearbrook.

Caerphili. — The prefix is clear, but opinions vary as to the origin of phily. Iago Emlyn says: The probable root of phily is vallum, the moat that surrounded it (the castle), the watermark of which is still visible on the old outer wall. Vallum could easily have become "valley," and then " villy," and last "phily."* There are other less plausible derivations, but we incline to think it comes from Ffili, the name of the son of Cenydd. Its pristine name was Senghenydd (Saint Cenydd), in honour of Cenydd, who founded a seminary here. When Cenydd moved to Gower he left the seminary under the auspices of his son Ffili* who built a caev, fortress or defensive wall round it ; hence it was called Caer Ffili. If the old name Senghenydd was given in honour of Cenydd, it is but natural that the new name was given in honour of his son Ffili. English name — Filfort.

Cefnpenar. — Cefn, back, ridge; penar, a mutation oipenor, bright, fair. English name — Fairridge.

Cowbridge. — A translation of the old Welsh name of the town, Pontyfon. Mon is an old Welsh word for cow. In an old manuscript, dated 1645, it is written Pontyfuwch, the bridge of the cow. Its pristine name was Y Dref Hir yn y Waun, the long town in the meadow, and its present name was derived from the following incident. Soon after the stone bridge was built across the river Dawen, a cow, being chased by the dogs, ran under it,

and her horns stuck in the arch; the place being so narrow, she could neither move onwards or backwards, and ultimately the owner had no alternative but to kill her on the spot. The town's coat of arms ever since is the figure of a cow standing on a bridge.

Cheriton. — Probably a corruption of Cherry-town, so called from its abundance of cherries in olden times.

Cilbebyll. — Cil, a hidden place ; pebyll, tents ; signifying the retreat of the tents. It was customary in olden times to repair to temporary tents in sequestered places in the summer. This sequestered place commands a beautiful view of the sea, and the surrounding district. English name — Nookham.

Cymer. — From cym-mer, which literally means a confluence or junction. Several places in Wales are called Cymer, from their situation on the junction of rivers, as Pontycymer, Cymer Glyn Corwg, &c. English name — Biwater.

Cyfarthfa. — Cyfarthfa is the right name according to some, signifying the place of barking. It is said that it was a general rendezvous for hunters. One writer thinks it is a corruption of Cyfarwydd-fa, the place of Cwta Cyfarwydd, one of the heroes of Welsh legend. English name — Barkham.

Colwinstone. — A translation of the Welsh name, Tregolwyn, Colwin's town.

Cadle. — Cad, battle; lie, place; signifying a battlefield. Cad is derived from the Sanskrit had, to hurt or kill. It is supposed that a terrible battle was fought here at some remote period. English name — Battleton.

Clydach. — The village takes its name from the rivulet Clydach, which discharges itself into the river Tawy. Some trace the name to the Gaelic clith, strong. We have the Clyde in Scotland, the Clwyd in Wales, and the Glyde in Ireland. Others refer it to cludo, to carry. We have the Cludan in Scotland, and Strathclud, or the kingdom of the Clyde. We offer the following: Clyd, sheltering, warm; ach, a river; signifying a river flowing through a sheltering place. English name — Shelterham.

Cabalfa. — A corruption probably of ceubalfa, which signifies a ferrying-place. English name — Ferryham.

Crossvane. — An Anglicized form of Croesfaen, which signifies the cross stone. English name — Cross-stone.

Coyty. — A corruption of coed, wood, and ty, a house, signifying a wood-house. English name — Woodby.

Cors Einion. — Cors, a bog; Einion, the name of a descendant of Howell the Good. History tells us that he led an army twice to Gower, and on his way thither he probably encamped here. The name of Einion is borne down to us also in Port Eynion Bay. It is a strange coincidence that the name Einion signifies "our leader." English name — Leaderham.

Caerau. — The church was built on the ruins of an old Roman fortress; hence the name. English name — Fortham.

Cwmgiedd. — Cwm, a narrow vale; Giedd, the name of the rivulet that runs through it to the Tawy; hence the name. We are inclined to think Giedd is a contraction of gwy eidden, which signifies noisy water, in contradistinction from taw-wy, the smooth or silent water, and llynnell, the smooth water. English name — Dinvale.

Cwmtwrch. — The river Twrch rushes through the combe and empties into the Tawy near Ystalyfera. Twrch, probably, is a derivation of tyrchu, to turn up, to burrow. The Welsh for a mole is twrch daear, from its burrowing nature. English name — Boarcombe.

Coychurch. — Coy, is, probably, a corruption of coed, wood; the name signifying the church in the wood. Pencoed is in the same parish. The Welsh name is Llangrallo, from Crallo, the founder and patron saint of the church, and a nephew to Illtyd. English name — Woodchurch.

Cenffig. — Probably a compound of cefn, a ridge, and tnignen, a bog, signifying a ridge above a bog, which answers to the position of the place. English name — Bogridge.

Cogan. — A corruption, perhaps, of Gwgan, the name of a celebrated Welsh personage.

Cwmlllynfell. — Cwm, a narrow vale; llynfell, a mutation of llyfnell, which means a smooth river. Llyfn wy, the smooth water. " Ni bydd llyfn heb ei anafi" there is nothing smooth without its blemish. English name — Smoothton.

Crwys. — This name is a mutation of croes, a cross. A corpse lying in its shroud is said to be dan ei groes, i.e., " under the cross," from the Popish usage of putting a cross on the bosom of the dead. English name — Crosston.

Dowlais. — Some derive the name from Dwrlais, the supposed name of the brook that flows through the old ironworks, and joins the Morlais at the upper part of Penydaren. " Clais dwfr a glau," the water edge, was an ancient Welsh expression. Dwr might be easily changed into dow. Dowgate, London, was once called Dwrgau. Llandwr, a small parish in the Vale of Glamorgan, is now called Llandow. Others think it is a corruption of Dwylais, from the confluence of the two brooks in the place. Others derive it thus: du, black; clais, a little trench or rivulet. We rather think the right wording is Dulas: du, black; glas, blue, signifying the livid water. Our forefathers were wont to name the rivulets and rivers from the respective hue of their waters. Dulas is a very common appellation in Welsh topography, and we find its cognate in Douglas, Isle of Man. And, strange to say, Morlais or Morlas is in close proximity to Dulas in several districts in Wales, and in Brittany we find its cognate in Morlaix. This coincidence inclines us to think that glas, blue, is the suffix of both names. Morglas, sea-green colour; Du-glas, black and blue. We have five Dulas in Wales, three in Scotland, and one in Dorset; and the word appears in different forms: — Douglas once in the Isle of Man, twice in Scotland, once in Lancashire, and twice in Ireland; Doulas in Radnor, Dowles in Salop, Dawlish in Devon, and Dowlais in Glamorgan. English name — Lividton.

Dinas Powis. — Dinas is a corruption of Denis. When Iestyn ab Gwrgant married Denis, the daughter of Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, Prince of Powys, he built a castle in the place, and called it Denis Powys, in honour of his wife. English name — Denisham.

Deri. — This place adopted the name of a farm-house called Deri, from its situation in a place abounding with oaks. Deri means oaks, and it is cognate with Derry and Kildare. It is also called Darran from Darren Ysgwyddgwyn, which towers above the village. English name — Oakham.

Dinas. — A populous village in the Rhondda Valley. It was first called Dims y Glo t the city of coal, on account of its wealth of coal. English name — Coaltown.

Dyffryn. — Dyffryn means a valley. The village is situated near Dyffryn Goluch, the valley of worship, or the hill of adoration, where the largest cromlech in the kingdom and other remarkable remains of ancient religious sanctuaries are visible. English name — Worshipton.

Ely. — The river Llai, which means a dun-coloured water, flows through the village. The Welsh name is Trelai, and the English is a corruption of the same. English name — Dunwater.

Ewenny. — A corruption of Ewyn-wy, the name of the river that flows through the place. It means the frothy water. English name — Foamton.

Eglwys llan. — The church, according to some, was dedicated to Elian. Others think it was dedicated to Elen Deg (the Fair), the daughter of Morgan Mwyn-fawr. llan, therefore, is a corruption either of Elian or Elen. English name — Ellenschurch.

Efailfach. — Gefail, a smithy; fach-back a small, little; from a smitny in the place. English name — Smithham.

Flemingston. — This place was named in honour of Sir John Fleming, Robert Fitzhamon's knight, to whom he gave the manors of St. George, Llanfaes, &c. The ancient name was Llanfihangel-y-twyn, St. Michael's church-on-the-hill.

Fforchdwm. — Fforch, fforchi, to fork, to part into two; and twnt, a round heap; or, perhaps turn, fracture, splint. The name, probably, signifies a hillock forming a divergent point between two vales. English name — Forkhill.

Glanybad. — Glan, side, bank; y the; bad, boat. Before the present bridge was built across the river Taff, the

people were wont to cross to the other side by means of a boat, and the place where they disembarked was called Glanybad, the shore of the boat; hence the name of the village. English name — Boatside.

Gower. — A corruption of the Welsh gwyr, from gwyro, to deviate, to swerve. This name was probably suggested by the deviation of the peninsula from the mainland. Its original Welsh name was Rheged, which implies a promontory running out into the sea. English name — Swervington .

Gower Road. — At a vestry meeting of the ratepayers of the parish of Loughor, held October 15th, 1885, it was unanimously passed — " That the name of this village be changed from Gower-road to Gowerton." A few gentlemen were appointed to communicate with the railway and postal authorities, with the view of making the necessary arrangements for the new name to be adopted January 1st, 1886.

Gwaelodygarth. — Gwaelod, bottom, base; y, the; garth, a hill. The mountain that towers above the village is called Mynydd-y-Garth, and the village resting humbly at its base is naturally called Gwaelodygarth. English name — Foothill.

Garw Valley. — The river Garw runs through it. Garw means rough. It is cognate with the Gaelic garble. The river Llyfnwy is not far from it, and the Garw rushes fiercely through a wild and rugged valley. Garry in Perth and Inverness, Yarrow in Selkirk, Gazelock in Ross, Garonne in France, and Guer in Brittany, probably come from the same root. English name— Rough Vale.

Glyncorwg. — Two rivulets, called Corrwg Fawr and Corrwg Fach, join in the glen, near the church of Glyncorwg. Some derive Corrwg from Carrog, an obsolete term for brook. Others derive it from corr, a Celtic name for sheep ; and the affix wg, as already explained, implies a place or locality; hence it means sheep-dale. English name— Sheepton.

Gellionen. — Gelly grove, an enclosure; onen, ash tree; signifying the ash-grove. Gellionen Well is celebrated for its remediate waters. English name — Ashgrove.

Gadlys. — Gad-cad, battle, battle-field; llys, court. The name is one of the traces left us of that terrible battle fought in the upper part of the Aberdare valley between Rhys ab Tewdwr and Iestyn ab Gwrgant. The general opinion is that Iestyn's army encamped in the Lower Gadlys, and Rhys's army in the Upper Gadlys, whence came the name. English name — Battle Court.

Gelligaer. — This name is probably derived from Caer Castell, the ruins of which still remain near the village. It was built by Iorwerth ab Owen in 1140. English name — Castle Grove.

Gellideg. — Gelli, grove; dig, teg, fair. English name — Fairgrove.

Glyn Neath. — Glyn, valley, glen; neath, a corruption of Nedd, the name of the river that runs through it. English name — Glenneath.

Groeswen. — The name, literally, means white cross, but, figuratively, blessed cross. White in olden times was an emblem of moral purity, and, therefore, a source of blessedness. English name — White Cross.

Gileston. — The Welsh name is Llanfabon~y-Fro f from the dedication of the church to Mabon, and its situation in the Vale of Glamorgan. The English name was given to it by a Norman, named Giles, who took up his abode here.

Glais. — The village derives its name from the word Clais, which implies a trench through which a stream of water rushes. English name — Glenbrook.

Goytre. — A compound of coed, wood, and tre, a dwelling-place. English name — Woodham.

Gelli. — A rising village in the Rhondda Valley, so called from a farm of the same name. English name — Groveton.

Gilfach Gocu. — Ciffach, a place of retreat, a nook; coch, red. The village probably derives its name from a heap of red cinders that remain as a memento of the ironworks that stood there in olden times. English name — Rednook.

Gwarycaeau. — Gwdr, the nape of the neck; y y the; caeau, fields; signifying a place situated in the upper part of, or above, certain hilly fields. English name — Highfield.

Hirwaun. - The name signifies long meadow. The correct name is Hirwaun Gwrgant, Gwrgan's long meadow, or mountain-plain. It appears that this meadow in olden times extended from Blaengwrach, near Rhydgroes, to Mountain Ash, and so it was nearly ten miles long; but in the eleventh century, Gwrgan ab lthel gave a portion of it, called Y Waun Hir, the long meadow, scot free; to his poor subjects and all other Welshmen for raising corn, and breeding sheep and cattle. English name — Long Meadow, or Longmoor.

Heolyfelin. — Its English name is " Mill-street, " so called from the Llwydcoed mill that stood on the river Cynon. In 1792 the first houses of this populous place were built by a Morgan Watkin. It is also called Trecynon from its situation on the bank of the Cynon. Cynon is a compound of cyn, chief, and ain, water or running brook ; signifying the chief brook.

Hafod. — The name means a summer-house, in contra-distinction from Gauafod, winter-house. The village derived its name from a farmhouse of the same name. English name— Solham, or Summerham.

Hendre. — A compound of hen, old, and tref, a dwelling. In times of yore, the people took up their abode for the winter in the valleys, and these homesteads were called Hendref, in contradistinction from Hafod, which was only a temporary residence. English name— Oldham.'

??3N. — It is an abbreviation of Illtyd, or lltutus, it signifying Illtyd's town. The Welsh name Illtyd. The church here was probably dedicated to Illtyd, a descendant of Emyr Llydaw, and a saint of the sixth the century.

Cilfray. — An Anglicized form of Cilfai; cil, a place t; fai-mai, a plain. The name signifies a ed place. English name — Hidham.

??ifabon. — The church was dedicated to Mabon, brother, who founded it in the sixth century, it is derived from ltnapos, in Old Welsh map y now in the church is the name of, a youth, a son. English name — Boychurch.

Lewiston. — So called in honour of W. Lewis, Lewitnewydd House, on whose estate the village stands.

Caegynwyd. — The church was dedicated to saint of the sixth century. Cynwyd signifies evil or mischief. Gwlaw cynwyd, a destructive force. - English name — Primechurch.

Gyfelach. — Cyfelach, bishop of Llandaff in first century, is supposed to have founded the church here, which was dedicated to him. Cyfelach resembling his ancestors. English name — ????

Llanblethian. — The ancient church was dedicated to n or Bleddyn, a contemporary of Garmon, who, founded it in the sixth century. Bleddyn means wolf-child. English name — Wolfton.

Llandough. — The church was dedicated to Dochwy, a Dominican saint, who founded a seminary here in the first century. The Welsh name, Llandochwy, is transcribed into Llandough. Dochwy is probably a derivative of tawch-wy, the hazy water. English name— ??????

Llanilltyd Faerdref. — The church is dedicated to Faerdref, a dairy hamlet. The Welsh princes men kept dairy-houses at a little distance from the palaces and courts. Two farmsteads in the neighbourhood still retain the names of Faerdref Fawft ~ being of or near the site of one of these dairy-houses; hence the name. English name — Dairychurch.

Landore. — From the Welsh Glandwr, the name of an old farmstead situated near the river Tawy. English name — Waterton.

Lantwit-Major. — A semi-translation of Llanilltyd Fawr. A religious seminary was founded here at a very early period, which, about the year 450, was renovated by Garmon, who, together with Dyfrig, dedicated Illtyd to be the head teacher thereof; hence it was called Car Illtyd, Bangor Illtyd, and Llanilltyd Fawr. The differentia fawr was added to distinguish it as par excellence above every other institution bearing the name Illtyd. English name — Illston Major.

Loughor. — A corruption of Llychwr, which forms a part of the Welsh name Castell Llychwr. The castle was built on an eminence above the estuary of the river Llychwr. The name is a compound of llwch, an inlet of water, a lake, a lough; and dwr, water. The ancient name was Treafanc, from the great number of beavers abounding in the contiguous waters, afanc being the old Welsh name of the beaver. Some suppose the place to have been the Leucamm of Antonius. English name — Castlelock.

Laleston. — A translation of the Welsh Trelalys, the town of Lales. The parish and village were so called in honour of Lales, who built the Neath and Margam Abbeys. Having received a portion of land, he built a mansion here, demolished the old church, and, in 1115, built a new one near his mansion.

Leckwith. — This name is one of the many instances of the sad havoc the Normans played with Welsh names when they settled in Glamorgan in the eleventh century. It is a corruption of llechwedd, the steep of a hill, hill-side. English name — Slopeton.

Lavernock. — Another Norman corruption of Llanwernog, which means a church on a meadow. English name — Meadow Church.

Lisfane. — An Anglicized form of the Welsh Llys-faen. Llys, court; nfaen, stone. It appears that there was a large stone in the vicinity, upon which the law court was held in ancient times; hence the name. English name — Stonecourt.

Llancarvan. — "Bonedd y Saint" tells us the church was dedicated to Carvan. Iolo MSS. inform us that here the first monastery was built in Britain by Germanus, from which circumstance the learned editor thinks that Llancarvan signifies the church of Germanus, Carfan being a corruption of the saint's name. English name — Carvanton.

Llanharan. — In some ancient MSS. it is written Llanaron from the church being dedicated to Julius and Aaron. English name — Aaronton.

Llanharry. — It appears that Llanarai was the ancient name, and that Garai was the founder of the church. English name — Garton.

Llanilid. — The church was dedicated to Ildid f who, according to some, was the first to introduce Christianity to the Celts in the first century. English name — Ildidton.

Llanwonno. — The church was dedicated to Gwynoy Gwyno having been changed to Wonos. English name — Whitby.

Llanfaes. — It was anciently called Llan Ffagan Fach, in honour of Ffagan, the founder of the church. The present name implies that Ffagan's Church was demolished, and the present one was built on a spot where a memorable battle was fought. Maes, a high field, is to be understood here in a martial sense. English name — Churchfield.

Llanedeyrn. — The church was dedicated to Edeyrn, the son of Gwrtheyrn, who flourished in the fifteenth century. He established a religious community of 300 members in this place. English name — Rexton.

Llandaff. — The name signifies a church on the Taff. It was built, according to the "Welsh Chronicles," in the year 171 by Lleurwg (Lucius), and the see is reckoned to be the most ancient in Britain. English name — Taffchurch.

Llanddewi. — The church was dedicated to Dewi, the patron saint of Wales. English name — Davidston.

Llandeilo-Talybont. — The church was founded by Teilo, bishop of Llandaff, in the sixth century. Talybont has been already explained. English name — Bridgechurch.

Llanrhidian. — From Rhidian, a student in Cenydd's seminary at Gower, and the founder of the church. English name — Rhidianon.

Llanmadog. — The church was dedicated to Madoc, the son of Gildas. English name — Madocton.

Llysworney. — A mutilation of the Welsh Llysy-fronydd, which, also, is a corruption of Llys Bro Nudd. Bro

means a cultivated region, a vale, and Nudd is supposed to have held a court (llys) here; hence the name. English name — Court Vale.

Llwydcoed. — Llwyd, grey; coed y wood. In the sixteenth century the forest of Llwydcoed was reckoned to be one of the finest in the Principality. English name — Greywood.

Llwynpia. — From a farmhouse so named. Llwyn, bush, grove; pia, a pie. English name — Pieton.

Llanishen. — The church was dedicated to Isan, a disciple of Illtyd. Isan has been corrupted to Ishen. English name — Isanton.

Llansamlet. — " Bonedd y Saint " tells us that the church was founded by Samled, who flourished in the seventh century. The place is sometimes called Llwynbrwydrau, grove of battles, which probably refers to some battles that were fought here. English name — Samled.

Llantrisant. - Its ancient name was Llangawrdaf, so called in honour of Cawrdaf, who founded a seminary here. Llantrisant implies that the church was dedicated to three saints, namely, Illtyd, Tyfodwg, and Gwyno; hence the peculiar name. English name — Saintham.

Llanillteyrn. — Illtern is a corruption of Eldeyrn f the name of the saint who founded the church in the fifth century. Eldeyrn signifies a strange or foreign king. English name — Kingschurch.

Melin Griffith. — This place derives its name from a Mr. Griffith, who kept a mill (melin) here to grind corn for the farmers of the district. English name —Griffith's Mill.

Melin Crythan. — So called from a mill situated on the brook Crythan. Crythan means a little crooth, or it may come from the verb cryddu, to stretch, or extend round. English name — Croothmill.

Michaelstone-super-Ely. — A translation of the Welsh Llanfihangel-ar-Elai, from the dedication of the church to St. Michael, and its situation on the river Ely.

Mumbles. — This place was anciently known by the name Oystermouth, so called, it is said, from its abundance of oysters, of which even now considerable quantities are yearly sent to London and other places. In "Y Cymrodor," vol. vi., part II., page 149, one writer says that " whether of Scandinavian origin, as a local antiquary of repute would have it, or Celtic as is sometimes contended, it is certain the village owes nothing to the oysters of the neighbouring sea for its name, the early form of writing which was * Ostremuere.' " The present name was probably derived from the perpetual mumbling of the sea.

Manselfield. — So called in honour of the Mansel family. William Mansel, Esq., Penrice Castle, was the owner of the estate in the reign of Henry VI.

Maesteg. — The popular Welsh name was Llwyni, bushes, from a farmstead of the name, but was changed to Llyfnwy by Nathan Dyfed at an eisteddfod held here in 1839. The present name is a compound of mats, a field, which probably comes from the Sanskrit matrix terra; and teg, fair; so called from another farmstead bearing the name. English name — Fairfield.

Merthyr Tydfil. — The town takes its name from the martyr Tydfil, daughter of Brychan Brycheiniog, who was brutally murdered here by the heathen Picts, August 23rd, 420. Some are of opinion that the Parish Church is built on the scene of murder, and hence dedicated to Tydfil. English name — Tydfilton.

Mawdlam. — A corruption of Magdalen. An old church in the parish was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. English name — Magdalen.

Morrison. — So called in honour of Sir John Morris, Clasmont, who built a large copper works here in 1768, and thereby rendered the largest quota to the growth of this populous place.

Margam. — Morgan Mwynfawr, the Courteous, founded Margam Abbey, which was known for some centuries by the name of Morgan, and ultimately it was changed into Margam. Rees Meyric believed that " Robert (Consul) founded Morgan (Margam) 1146, and was benefactor to the Abbey of Neath seventeen years before Morgan was founded." — " Morganie Archaigraphioe," page 29. English name — Morganton.

Marcross. — Probably a translation of Croes Marc, Mark's cross. It is supposed that a large cross was erected here at some remote period to St. Mark, or, perhaps, it is a corruption of Mer-groes, the cross on the sea shore.

Merthyr Dyfan. — Some ecclesiastical historians think that Dyfan introduced Christianity to this neighbourhood as early as the second century, and that he fell a martyr to his faith here. The parish church is dedicated to him. English name — Dyvanton.

Mountain Ash. — The ancient name was Aberpennar, and the present name was bestowed upon it by John Bruce Pryce, Esq., then owner of the estate. A man named David John Rhys went to Mr. Pryce one day to ask him for a lease on a certain piece of land, on which he purposed building a public-house and a private house. They went together to measure the land, and, in reply to a question of Mr. Pryce with regard to the name of the new public-house he was asked to name, seeing a cerdinen (mountain ash) close by, he turned to Mrs. Pryce, and said — " We shall call this place Mountain Ash."

Maerdy. — A name of frequent occurrence in Wales. The Welsh maer is synonymous with the English land agent, steward, and bailiff. In ancient times maer was the king's land agent; but, in course of time, the word became to signify any land steward. Matt biswail, the keeper of the cowlair. Maerdy means a dairy-house. The village derives its name from a farmhouse bearing the name. English name— Dairyton.

Miskin. — The name is spelt Meisgun by old Welsh historians. Meis-tnaes, field, land; gun-cun, a leader, a chief, a lord. Miskin, near Llantrisant, formed a portion of the hereditary estates of Iestyn ap Gwrgant, lord of Glamorgan; hence the name signifies " the lord's land," or " the royal land." English name — Kingsland.

Monknash. — The prefix was derived on account of Sir Richard de Grenville having conferred this manor, together with the castle and lordship of Neath, on the monks of Neath Abbey. Nash is cognate with ness or naze, which means a nose or promontory of land.

Neath. — An Anglicised form of Nedd, the name of the river on which the town is situated. Nedd means turning, whirling; the river was so called, probably, from its various meanderings. The Romans had a station here called Nidium. The Welsh popular name is Castell Nedd, the castle on the Neath. Richard de Grenville, a Norman knight, built a castle here early in the twelfth century, and the Neath Abbey was founded by him in the year 1111.

Nelson. — The ancient name was Ffos y Gerdinen, the mountain ash bog; but, when the village began to increase, a public-house was built and named " Lord Nelson," and, in course of time, the gallant admiral's name, minus " Lord," was bestowed upon the place.

Nantymoel. — Nant, a streamlet; y, the; mod, a heap, a conical hill; signifying a brook rushing from a high hill. English name — Brookhill.

Nantgarw. — So called from a violent brook that runs through the place, called Nantgarw, the rough brook. English name — Roughbrook.

Nicholaston. — The church was dedicated to a saint named Nicholas, of whom nothing more is known.

Newton Nottage. — A semi-translation of the Welsh name, Trenewydd Ynottais. The y was dropped; hence Nottais and Nottage. Ynottais, perhaps, comes from hynod, noted, remarkable.

Norton. — A corruption of North-town, so called after an ancient homestead bearing the name in the vicinity.

Ogmore. — An Anglicism of the Welsh Ogwy or Eogwy. Eog, salmon; wy-gwy, river. We are inclined to think the correct wording is Ogwy; og- apt to move, active; and gwy, water; the moving or stirring water. Diog means not active, sluggish. English name — Moveton

Overton. — When a suffix, over seems to mean a hill site; when a prefix, it indicates the higher of two places.

Pontardawe. — Pont, bridge; ar, on, upon; Tawy, the name of the river. The place takes its name from a bridge built by William Edwards about the year 1757. Tawy means the still or silent water. English name — Tawy Bridge.

Penrhiwfer.— Pen, head, top; rhiw, slope, mountain-side; fir, feminine form of the adjective byr, short, abrupt. English name — Uphill.

Pandy. — Several grinding mills were in the Rhondda Valley called Cwmsatrbren Mill, Tyle Coch Mill, &c, and Pandy was the fulling mill. English name— Fulling Mill.

Pentre. — A populous village near Treorchy, so called from a very ancient farmstead bearing the name. It was decided, at a meeting of the Rhondda Chamber of Trade, April 8th, 1886, to petition the Postmaster-General for a town post-office at Pentre, to be called Ystrad Rhondda.

Pendoylan. — A corruption of Pendeulwyn, which means " the top of two groves." The physical aspect of the district probably suggested the name. English name — Grovesend.

Pantdu. — Pant, a hollow; du, black, so called from an old farmstead bearing the name, and it answers to the physical position of the village, being* situated in a dreary dingle between Cwmavon and Aberavon. English name — Darkcomb.

Pwllgwlaw. — This village takes its name from a farmhouse so called. Pwll, pool; gwllaw, rain. English name — Rainpool.

Pantcadifor. — So called, according to some, in honour of Cadivor, son of Cedrych, who is supposed to have lived here some time. Others think Cadifor is a corruption of cawd lfor, signifying the place Back was found dead after a terrible conflict with his enemies. A few refer the name to Coed lfor, Ivor's wood. English name- Ivor this-place, or Ivorton.

Pantscallog. — The village takes its name from a farmhouse of the same appellation. Sgallog is an abbreviation of y sgallog, abounding with thistles. English name — Thistleham.

Penmarc. — The name signifies the head of St. Mark. We had occasion before to refer to Mark's cross, but here we are quite at sea as to the origin of Mark's head. English name — Markshead.

Penrice. — An Anglicism of the Welsh Pen Rhys y Rhys' s head. Rhys, the son of Caradog ab Iestyn, was beheaded here by the Normans in 1099, from which circumstance the place took its name. English name — Reeshead.

Penyfai. — Fai is a mutation of mat, a. plain; therefore, the name signifies the head of the plain * English name — Plainham.

Pentrebach. — The name signifies a small village. It is situate about a mile below Merthyr Tydfil, and so called, evidently, to distinguish it from the latter, which is called colloquially Y Pentref, the village* English name — Smallham.

Port Eynon. — Probably from Einion, a descendant of Howell the Good. See Cors Einion.

Pentyrch. — The affix has elicited many conjectures. An old tradition has it that a parish wake was wont to be held in the vicinity in olden times, during which very questionable pastimes were carried on. A few days previous to the festival a piece of wood was fixed in the ground. Every young woman that intended being present in the wake was expected to make a torch (torque or wreath), with her name on it, and the colour she purposed wearing on that day plaited therein. This wreath was an ornament worn by our forefathers round the neck, formed of small rings of metals interlaced in each other. One young woman produced a better torque than all her rivals, and the bystanders unanimously exclaimed, " Wei, dyma ben y tyrch," i.e., " Well, this is the head of the torques," and so runs the traditional origin of this place-name. " Mi dyna'r dorch a chwi" ("I'll pluck the torques with you ") is a very common Welsh expression. Some think the name is a corruption of Pen-yr-ych, the head of the ox. There is a combe hard by called Cwm-y-fuwch, the vale of the cow, the extreme end of which bears striking resemblance to the form of an ox's head. The right wording is Pen Twrch, boar's head, from the similarity of the brow of the Garth mountain, at the base of which the village quietly rests, to a boar's head. A mountain in Wales is called Moel-ben twrch, boar's head hill, obviously for the same reason. English name — Boar's Head.

Penprysg. — Prys-g means brushwood, or that which extends. The appellation is given to some of our hills, as Prys-g-du in Radnorshire, and Y Prys-g in Glamorgan. The name therefore signifies either a place abounding with brushwood, or a place situated near the Prys-g mountain. English name — Brushwood.

Pantyr-id. — A corruption of Pant-y-rhyd, which means the hollow near the ford. English name — Fordham.

Pengarnddu. — A small village perched on a hillock near Dowlais. Garn, heap of stones; ddu, black. The name is derived from a black heap of stones that was once in the place. English name — Blackheap.

Pyle. — An Anglicism of the Welsh Pil, which means a creek, a small inlet of the sea filled by the tide, or perhaps it is a corruption of pwll, pool, lake. It is supposed that the place was once covered by the sea; hence the name. We have Pill in Milford Haven, and Pill in Falmouth, and Pil Gwenlli in the parish of St. Woolos, Monmouth. English name — Poolham.

Pontlottyn. — The bridge that crosses the Rhymney river, according to some, was named in honour of a man called in the vernacular Lottyn. Others think the right name is Pontyplottyn, which means a bridge built on a dry plot between two streams of the river. The name is derived from an old farmstead of the name, which existed long before the bridge was ever built. English name — Bridgeton.

Portkerry. — Some think this quaint place takes its name from Ceri, the son of Caid, a remarkably wise man, and a shipbuilder, who, it is said, took up his abode here. Professor Rhys (Welsh Saints) thinks that the church of Portkerry was dedicated to Curig, but this derivation is untenable. Font-de-Gety, Ceri's well, is not far from this place.

Penydarren. — An old cottage was so called from its situation on a rising eminence, and at the commencement of the ironworks the name was bestowed upon the place. Darren means a rocky hill. English name- Rockham.

Porthcawl. — Porth, port, harbour; cawl, a corruption of Gaul. It appears that the Gauls were wont to land here, and we have traces of their name here, as well as in Galloway, Scotland, and Galway and Donegal in Ireland. English name — Gaulport.

Penarth. — Some think it is a compound of pen, head, end; and arth, a bear; signifying a bear's head, in allusion to the similarity of the promontory to that animal's head. But the suffix arth is, more probably, an abbreviation of garth, a hill; therefore, Penarth means headland, which is quite descriptive of the place. It was once called Cogawn Penar-dd. English name — Headland.

Pencoed. — The name signifies a place situated at the head of the wood. It appears that the vicinity was richly wooded in olden times. English name — Headwood.

Penclawdd. — This place derives its name from Pen Cat Clawdd, an old camp on the Gaer mountain, near an old Roman road. Clawdd is a derivative of llawdd, which signifies gladness, or what causes joy or gladness. In ancient times a dyke (clawdd) was considered as a sign of defence and safety; hence the reason for joy. English name — Dykesend.

Pontclown. — Pont, bridge; Clown, the name of a brook that flows under the bridge, and empties itself into the river Ely near Llantrisant station. Clown, perhaps, is a corruption of clwyn, which implies a white swelling water. English name — Whitebridge.

Pontypridd. — This town takes its name from the unique bridge that was built across the Taff by William Edwards in 1755. The name is an abbreviation of Pont-yr-hen-dy-pridd, which means "the bridge near the old clay house." English name — Claybridge.

Pontrhydyfen. — Pont is clear. Some say Rhyd-y-Waun, the meadow ford; others think it is Rhyd Ifan, Evan's ford; others think it is Rhydyfon, cow's ford. We think the original name was Pont-ar-rhyd-Afan, a bridge on the ford of the Avan. This huge bridge was built about the year 1826, and is 459 feet long, 75 feet high, with four large arches. English name — Avan-bridge.

Pwll Cwm. — Pwll, a pit; cwm, a valley; so called from an old coal pit that was in the place. English name — Pitcomb.

Port Talbot. — So called in 1835 in honour of C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P., Margam Park, who is the sole proprietor of the harbour. The name is now being applied to the whole district.

Port Tennant. — So named in honour of H. T. Tennant, Esq., Cadoxton Lodge, who constructed it at his own expense in 1826.

Penmaen. — The name signifies " the head of the rock or stone," from the situation of the place at the extremity of a ridge of rocks overlooking Oxwich Bay. English name — Rocksend.

Peterston-super-Montem. — A translation of the Welsh Llanbedr-ar-Fynydd. The church was probably dedicated to Peter le Sorre, and is situated on the mountain.

Peterston-super-Ely. — The church was probably dedicated to Peter le Sorre, and is situated on the river Ely.

Pontlliw. — Pont, bridge; Lliw, the name of the rivulet that flows under the bridge, and hastens to discharge itself into the Loughor river. English name — Huebridge.

Pontardulais. — The name means a bridge on the Dulais. English name — Dulais Bridge.

Pontygwaith. — Gwaith means work. It appears that there was an ironworks here once, and a smelting furnace was seen here as late as the year 1850. A bridge was probably built near the works; hence the name. — English name — Workbridge.

Penrhiwceiber. — Penrhiw, head of the slope; cciber-ceibr is probably either a contraction of ceu bren f hollow tree; or of ceibren, rafter, joist. Ceibren is sometimes spelt cebr, the plural of which is ceibr or ceibrau. English name — Woodhill.

Pantywaun. — Pant, hollow; y, the; waun, mountain meadow. The place, as the name signifies, is situated on a low, isolated spot on a mountain meadow. English name — Dinglemoor.

Penwaun. — The name signifies the head or end of the moor or meadow. The small village lies in the upper part of the Aberdare valley, and, like Hirwaun, derives its name from Gwrgant's meadow. English name — Moorsend.

Quaker's Yard. — Lydia Fell, a wealthy member of the Quaker fraternity, was the owner of the northern portion of the Llanfaboht estate, and, when a burial- place for the Quakers became a desideratum, she gave a piece of land for the purpose, which was made a suitable repository for the dead about the year 1670 or 1680. The village takes its name from this ancient burial-place.

Rudry. — A corruption of Rhydri or Rhuddry, Some think the original name wysryw dre f the home of yew trees, from the abundance of yew trees in the neighbourhood. English name — Yewham.

Rhydyboithan. — Rhyd, ford; boithan, a corruption of byddin, an army. Another attempt: Boithan is a corruption, perhaps, of bwthyn, a cottage; the name signifying the ford near the cottage. English name — Armyford.

Rhosily. — The right wording is Rhos Sulwy. Rhos means a dry meadow, a plain, which was given by Fitzhamon to Reginald de Sulwy; hence the name. Sily is a corruption of Sulwy. English name — Sulton.

Radir. — A small parish in which the waters of the Taff form a cataract. Rhaiadr is the Welsh for cataract or waterfall, and Radir, according to some, is a corruption thereof. We rather think it is a contraction of yr dr dir, the arable land. Bar, the root of bara, bread, signifies what grows from arable land. English name — Tillton.

Rhydfelen. — The right wording is Rhydyfelin, signifying the ford of the mill. English name — Millford.

Raven Hill. — The village was once called Fforest Fach, from its situation near a forest. Raven puzzles us. Perhaps from Nraefn, a raven, the Danish standard, indicating the place as the abode of a Dane. There is a farm in the vicinity called Penile 'rbrain, which signifies the chief rendezvous of the raven tribe in the district, and the present name is, doubtless, a translation of the same.

Rhigos. — It is spelt Regoes in ancient MSS. It may be a compound of grug, heath, and rhos, mountain meadow. The physical aspect of the place suggests another derivation. Rhug, what has breaks or points; rhos, meadow; but we rather think it is a contraction of grugos, heath, heather; signifying a heathy place. The place is noted for its small batches of heath. English name — Heathham.

Resolven. — Re, a corruption of rhiw, a slope, the brow of a hill; Solven, the name of the hill near which the village is situated. Solven may be a compound of siol, head, and maen a stone. Some think the name is a contraction of bre soften, which signifies the hill of stubble, but, viewing the physical aspect of the place, we rather think it is a corruption of rhiw sylfan; rhiw, slope; sylfan, a place to gaze. English name — Hillview.

Reynoldston. — So named in honour of Reginald de Breos, who was once the lord of the manor, and is said to have been the founder of the church; Reginald, for the sake of euphony, being changed to Reynold.

Rhondda. — In some old documents it is called Glyn Rhondda, Glyn Rhodneu, and by some English writers Glyn Rotheney, and Glyn Rothire. Some think Rhondda is a corruption of Yr Honddu; hoen, complexion, hue; ddu black. The valley received its name, probably, in 877, when Roderic the Great divided the Principality into three provinces, which were afterwards sub-divided into cantrevs and commots. English name — Blackvale.

Sketty. — An Anglicized form probably of Is Ketti. Maen Ketti signifies the stone of the Arkite power. The place was called Is Ketti from its situation at the base of the hill where Maen Ketti stands. Is means below or under. English name — Underhill.

Skiwen. — A corruption of the Welsh Ysgawen, the elderwood, so called from the abundance of that wood in the neighbourhood. English name — Elderwood.

St. Ffagan. — The parish was named in honour of Ffazan, who is recorded to have founded a church here in the second century.

St. Bride. — Bride is probably a clipped form of Ffraid, the saint's name to whom the church was dedicated; hence the right name is St. Ffraid. According to Iolo Morganwg, the church was dedicated to St. Bride, the nun, the daughter of Dwpdagws, an Irish saint.

St. Athan. — The church was built by Tathan, son of Amwn Ddu, in the sixth century, and, according to the "Welsh Chronicles," his remains were interred here.

St. Donnatt's. — Donnatt is a modification of the Welsh Dunawd, the saint's name to whom the pristine church was probably dedicated. It was anciently called Llanwerydd, the church being dedicated to Gwerydd, a descendant of Bran the Blessed.

St. Hilary. — Hilary is a modified form of Elari y the saint's name, to whom the church was dedicated.

St. Nicholas. — The Welsh name is Llaneinydd, so called after Einydd, the son of Morgan the Courteous, who, it is said, built the church. Pope Nicholas Brekspere, according to Iolo Morganwg, lived in the vicinity in the twelfth century, when probably the present name was given to the place.

Sully. — Abersili is the Welsh name, from its situation at the mouth of the rivulet Silt, which means the hissing water. Sully is a corruption of Silt. English name — Hissmouth.

Skerry. — From the Norse scar, a precipitous bank of earth, a cliff, as Scarborough and the Skerries. English name— Cliffham.

Ton. — From a farmstead so named. Ton means unploughed land, a grassy plot of ground. English name — Plotham.

Treherbert. — The name was bestowed on the place in 1851 by the Marquis of Bute in honour of Herbert, a favourite name in the Bute family. English name — Herbertston.

Treorchy. — Orhy is probably a modification of the Welsh Gorchwy, the name of the rivulet on which this populous place is situated. Gorch-wy signifies encompassing or overflowing water; or, perhaps, the root is orch, a limit, a border. English name — Borderton.

Trealaw. — This appellation was given to the place in honour of D. Williams, Esq., whose nom-de-plume was Alaw Goch, and on whose land the village stands. A law here means a lily, a genus of plants and flowers of many species. Alaw gwyn, white lily; alaw glas, the blue water lily. English name — Lilyton.

Treforest. — This name is derived from Craig y Fforest, the rock of the forest, near which the village is situated. English name — Foreston.

Tondu. — Ton means a grassy plot of ground. Ithel Ddu, a grandson of Morgan Hen, had a summer-house here, called Ton Ithel Ddu. He was called Ithel ddu, Ithel the dark, from his very black hair and beard. Eventually Ithel was omitted, and then the name was contracted to Tonddu and Tondu. English name — Blackward.

Taibach. — The name signifies "small houses," so called from the four small thatched houses that some time stood at the bottom of the present Water-street. English name — Smallham or Smallton.

Tongwynlais. — Ton, already explained; gwynlas, white and green, so called from the hue of the soil. Some call it Tongwyrddlas, which signifies a green, grassy plot of ground. There is a mansion near the village called "Green Meadow," which is an approximate equivalent to the Welsh name. English name — Green Meadow.

Taff's Well. — So called on account of the celebrated well that springs from the bed of the river Taff. The village takes its name from the well. Taff is an Anglicism of the Welsh Taf, which signifies "spreading." Tafwysy the Welsh for Thames, means the spreading or expanding water.

Talygarn. — Tal, front, end; earn, a heap, a prominence. English name — Browhill.

Tythegston. — Tytheg is a modification of Tudwg, the name of a saint who flourished in the sixth century, and to whom the church is dedicated. Llandudwg is the Welsh name. English name — Placechurch.

Treharris. — This rising place was name honour of Mr. Harris, who opened a large col here in 1873, and called it Harris's Navigation Coll. English name — Harriston.

Tylorstown. — So called in honour of Mr. A Tylor, who opened the first colliery here about year 1872.

Tonyrefail. -.Ton, a green sward; yr, the; gefail, smithy. The name signifies a smithy built on a green sward. A smithy has been here from a time unknown. English name — Smithham.

Troedrhiwflywch. — Troedy foot; rhiw, slope, brow; fuwch, the consonant f was inserted between vowels w and u for the sake of euphony; the coi affix is uwch, higher. There is an old farmhouse down in the valley called Troedrhiw-isaf, and the h higher up on the hill-side is called Troedrhiw-uchw distinguish it from the former. We incline to think the village takes its name from the latter; hence right wording is Troedrhiw-uchaf. English name - Highbrow.

Troedyrhiw. — This place derives its name from a farmhouse bearing the name. It means a place situate at the base of a hill. English name — Foothill.

Tirphil. — Tir, land; Phil, an abbreviation for Philip, the name of the then owner of the land in which the place is situated. The village branches into two divisions, Tir Phil in Glamorgan, and 'Tir Tredegar in Monmouth. The Monmouth side is called in honour of Lord Tredegar, the owner of land. English name — Phillipston.

Swansea. — Caer Wyr, the fortress of Gower, the original name of the town. It is called Abet from its situation at the estuary of the Tawy. Tawy is a contraction of law, silent, still, and water, signifying the silent river. Opinions differ as to the origin of Swansea. Hearne, in 1722, records that "King Swanus, his fleet, drowned at Swenawick, Swanese (i.e., Swanus-sea)." Edmunds thinks name is derived from Sweyn, king of Denmark, conqueror of the Saxons in England, and explains it thus: "Swansea, Sweyn's water or harbour." The prevalent opinion is that the name is a modification of swine-sea, so called on account of the number of porpoises found in this part of the Bristol Channel. The name has been variously spelt from time to time: — In 1188 it was spelt Sweynsei; in 1234, Sweineshie; in 1278, Sweynesheie; in 1313, Sweyneseye; in 1433, Sweynesey; in 1463, Swaynesey; in 1553, Swahnesey; in 1569, Swanese; in 1585, Swansey; in 1738, Swansea.

Vochriw. — Some are of opinion that it is the ancient Bochrkiw-carn, which is translated in " The Lives of British Saints," " the check on a stony road ' Others derive it from mock, pigs; and rhiw, slope. Viewing the physical aspect of the place, one may be induced to derive it from moch, ready, quick, swift and rhiw, slope; signifying a steepy hill-side. Mocu ddwyreog, quickly rising. Some think the prefix is bat, cheek, from the geographical position of the place, Bach-rhiw, the little slope, is suggested by others as the right etymology. English name — Steephill.

Waunarlwydd. — Waun, meadow; arlwydd, modt Welsh arglwydd, a lord, a lord of the manor. I Griffiths, Bryn Dafydd, purchased a piece of land which belonged to the lord of the manor, from wl. In the circumstance the place was called Waunarlwydd, the lord's meadow. English name — Lord's Meadow.

Walnut Tree Bridge. — On a well-known plot of ground, in the place, three walnut trees had grown near each other, and in order to facilitate the construction of the Taff Vale railway in the place, it was necessary to uproot these beautiful trees and build a bridge on the spot; hence the name.

Wenvoe. — A corruption of Gwynfa, which signifies white or blessed land. Gwyn, white; fa-mai, a region. English name — Whitland.

Wautrodau. — Waun, a meadow; trodau, per lexing. Some think it is a corruption of Ty Rhoda, the house of Rhoda. Others say it is a corruption of trotian, to trot, to go on trot; trodi, to journey. Others think the name is a contraction of Gwauntroedyda, which signifies the meadow where traces of cows' feet were visible. In support of the first derivation, it is certified that an old house called Castell Rhode, Rhode's castle, once stood in the place. English name — Moorton.

Wick. — An Anglicized form of the Welsh Wig, a wood. The place was once called Y Wig Fawt, the great wood, which implies that the locality was some time thickly wooded. English name — Woodham.

Walterston. — So called in honour of Walter de Mapres, son of Blondel de Mapres, who is supposed to have been the founder of the place.

Ystrad Owen. — Prince Owen, the son of Morgan Hen, the king of Glamorgan, took up his abode in this parish, and his remains were consigned to their last resting-place here in the year 987; hence the name. English name — Owenston.

Ystalyfera. — Ys, the; tal, front, end; y, the; few-beta, a pyramid, a stack of corn or hay; signifying the end of the rick. Or, perhaps the prefix is ystdl, a stock or produce, a stall. English name — Stallton.

Ynyspenllwch. — Ynys, island; pen, head; llwch, lake; signifying a place at the head of a lake. It appears that the vale was once studded with many lakes. English name — Lakesend.

Ynyslwyd. — So called from a cottage bearing the name, situate on the river Cynon. Some say it is Ynys y tywod llwyd, an island on grey sands. English name — Greyham.

Ynysshir. — So named after a farmstead of the name. It means long island. English name — Longtown.

Ystradyfodwg. — The Parish Church was dedicated to Tyfodwg ab Gwilfyw, a saint of the sixth century. English name — Tyvodwg.

Ynysybwl. — A corruption, perhaps, of Ynys-y-pwll, the island near the pit; or, perhaps, the suffix is pwl, meaning unprofitable. We are inclined to think the right wording is Ynys-y-bel, which signifies the ball-meadow. It was in olden times a famous rendezvous for ball-players. English name — Ballton.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

The county takes its name from the old cantrev of rion y so called in honour of Meirion, grandson of Iedda Wledig. The affix eth is a modification of the lsh ydd, a particle denoting agency or personality, it's the only Northern county that has kept its original title.

Aberdyfi. — So called from its situation at the mouth of the river Dyfi. Some think Dyfi means smooth water, and that the right wording is Dofwy, tame or smooth water. Others think it is Dyfnwy, deep water. English name — Deep river. We adopt the former Explanation.

Arthog. — The right word is Garthog, mountainous, the little village is embosomed between rugged mountains. English name — Hillyham.

Abergynolwyn. — Gwynolwyn is probably a corruption of Gwernol-wy. The river is called Gwernol, and has its source in Gwernol's Well. Gwernol, swampy, boggy; wy, water. English name — Bogmouth.

Abercywarch. — A small place situated at the th of the river Cywarch. Perhaps cywarch is a variation of cawerch; caw, moveable, swift; and erch, nimble, rushing; signifying a swift and terrible water, English name — Rushmouth.

Abercorus. — The rivulet was called Corus from its possessing round excavations in the angles of its banks. English name — Breakmouth.

Aberdysyni. — Dr. Pughe thinks the name of the rivulet (Dysini) means a sonorous water. We are inclined to think it has a contrary signification, and the etymology is di-swn-wy, the noiseless water. The English name — Silenton.

Bala. — The name seems to be derived from balu, to spurt or issue forth. Bala coed, the budding or blossom issues. Bala llyn y the outlet or efflux of a lake. It is cognate with Balloch, in Scotland. The town is situated at Tegid. It lies at the effluence of Llyn Tegid, the lake of Tegid. The lake was so called from the following circumstance :— " Tegid, the son of Baran, was a wise king and a good bard. He enacted excellent regulations for literature; restored ancient learning, which had nearly become lost; and instituted a council of bards and Druids, as of old. He continued at war with his enemies, but they took him at last, through treachery, and drowned him in the great lake, called from that circumstance Llyn Tegid (Tegid's lake), in Gwynedd."—(" Iolo MSS.," p. 346.) English name— Outlake.

Barmouth. — An Anglicized form of the Welsh name, Abermaw, which signifies a place situated at the mouth of the river Maw. Bar is a modification of Aber, and mouth of Maw, or Mawddwy. Maw means broad, expanding. Mawddach, according to Dr. Owen Pughe, means overflowing water. " Oedd maw ei rhydau," broad were its fords. The Anglicized name was adopted in 1768 by the seafaring fraternity in order to have an English name inscribed upon the vessels. English name — Broadmouth.

Bryn y Crug. — Bryn, a hill; y, the; crug, a heap; signifying a heap on a hill. English name — Heaphill.

Carrog. — From carog, which signifies a torrent or brook. English name — Brookby.

Cwm Prysor. — Cwm, valley; Prysor seems to be derived from prysu, to form a resort or covert. The name is quite descriptive of this deep and solitary vale, in which the ruins of Castle Prysor are still visible. English name — Covertham.

Ceinog. — The root is cain, clear, bright, fair. The name was given to the place, probably, on account of the beautiful views it commands. English name— Brightham.

Corwen. — Some derive the name from Corwena the name of the mother of Bran and Belli, twin brothers. Others derive it from Corvaen, which implies a stone in a circle. Others think it is a mutation of Caer Owain. History tells us that the place is famous for being the rendezvous where the Welsh assembled about the year 1163, under their valiant leader, Owen Gwynedd, against Henry II., and also for being the place of encampment of Owain Glyndwr when he defended his country against Henry IV. We incline to think the name retains its primitive form; hence it means the white choir or church. English name — Whitchurch.

Cwmorthin. — A corruption probably of Cwm-certh-hin. Cwm, valley; cert A, awful, dangerous; kin, the weather. The name is quite descriptive of the physical aspect of this deep valley. English name — Perilton.

Cymerau. — The root is cymer, the union of two rivers. The place is situated near the confluence of the rivers Erch and Heli. English name — Biwater.

Cynwyd. — The name, which signifies primary evil, or mischief, was probably derived from Cynwyd ah

Cynwydion, once a very powerful prince in Edeyrnion, but spent the latter end of his life in a hermitage. English name — Primeill.

Doldrewin. — Some are of opinion that the name refers to the druidical circles, remains of which are now seen in the village. Dol, a meadow; drewin, a corruption of derwydd, a druid. English name — Druid's Meadow.

Derwen Las. — Derwen, an oak; las-glas, green. English name — Greenoak.

Dolgelley. — Dol, a meadow, a plain, dale; gelley is derived by some from celli, a grove. The name is quite in correspondence with the physical aspect of the town, which is situate in a fertile vale between the rivers Aran and Wnion, and surrounded on all sides by lofty and thickly-wooded mountains. We rather think that gelley is a corruption of collen, hazel-tree, from the abundance of hazel-wood in the district. English name — Hazeldale.

Dinas Mawddwy. — A small place, although dignified with the name dinas, a city. In olden times it was the capital of an extensive lordship, preserving the insignia of power, the stocks and whipping-post, the feg fawr, or great fetter, the mace, and standard measure. Mawddwy, broad water. English name — Broadwater.

Dugoed. — Du, black; goed-coed, wood. English name — Blackwood.

Ffestiniog. — Edmunds derives the name from mesen, an acorn, and wg, a district. Others derive it from the Latin Festino, which, it is supposed, was bestowed upon it by the Romans when they took up their abode here. Dr. O. Pughe traces it to the Welsh ffestinio, to hasten. The pedestrian was obliged to hasten through the place if he destined to cross the mountains and reach Bala or Ysbytty ere being enveloped in darkness. We rather think the name is allied with penffestin, a helmet. Penffestiniog, wearing a helmet. The name, therefore, implies a district possessing fortified places. English name — Helmetton.

Glyndyfrdwy. — Glyn, glen; dyfrdwy, the name of the river that flows through it. Various explanations have been given of Dyfrdwy. Some derive it from dwfr-dwy-afon, the water of two rivers; others maintain it is a mutation of dwfr-du, black water; according to others it is a corruption of Dwrdd-gwy, the roaring water. Another derivation is y drydedd wy, the third river: Cynwy (Conway), being the first river; Elwy, the second river; and Drydwy, the third river from Arvon to England that emptied themselves into the sea before reaching Chester. The most popular derivation is dyfr-dwy (f), the goddess' water, or the water of the divinity, from the supposition that its waters were held in superstitious veneration by the Kymry. English name — Glendee.

Gwyddelwern. — Gwyddel, a man of the woods; gwern y alder trees. Alder wood, perchance, abounded in the district, and the early inhabitants probably were obliged to build their hut-homes in the woods. Or, perhaps, it means the alders of the Irish, indicating the place where a band of Irishmen were defeated. Dr. O. Pughe translates the word thus: "A moor or meadow overgrown with bushes," which signification tallies well with the bushy aspect of the place* We also find Y Wern Ddu, black moor, and Ty'nywern, the house on the moor, in the district. English name — Bushland.

Harlech. — In ancient times the castle was known by the names of Twr Bronwen, Bronwen's Tower, from Bronwen, the White-necked, sister to Bran ap Llyr, king of Britain; and Caer Collwyn, from Collwyn ap Tango, one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales, and lord of Eifionydd, Ardudwy, and part of Lley. When Edward I. built the present castle it was denominated, according to some, Arlech, from its situation on the rock, or Harddlech, the fair or fine rock or stone. The county is exceedingly rich in cromlechs and fine stone monuments. A traveller, in climbing an adjacent hill, may observe several meini hirion, and circles formed of large common pebble-stones. English name — Beaurock.

Llandanwg. — From Tanwg, son of Ithel Hael, and a saint of the sixth century. Tanwg means lowland. English name — Downchurch.

Llandecwyn. — From Tecwyn, son of Ithel Hael, and a saint of the sixth century. Two lakes in the parish, Tecwyn Ucha and Tecwyn Isa, bear his name. Some derive tecwyn thus — teg, far; gwyn, white, lovely. Llyn Tecwyn is near the village, whose waters are of crystalline clearness. English name — Fairchurch.

Llandrinio. — Trinio y a descendant of Emyr Llydaw, is supposed to have been the founder of the church, Trinio probably comes from trin, which means a battle or combat; trinio, to meddle, to manage. English name — Strifeton.

Llanddwywe. — From Dwywau, a descendant of Emyr Llydaw, and a saint of the sixth century. English name — Bichurch.

Llanfihangel-y-Traethau. — The Parish Church is dedicated to St. Michael, and is situated near the two beaches, called Y Traeth Bach and Traeth Mawr* English name — Beachton.

Llanfor. — Some think the church is dedicated to Mor Meirion. The right wording, perhaps, is Llai-mor, the great church. English name — Bigchurch.

Llangar. — The right word probably is Llan y Gar, which means the fortress church. The church is near an ancient fortress called Caerwern; hence its name. English name — Forton.

Llangower. — Gower is a corruption of Gwawr mother of Llywarch Hen, and a saint, to whom the church is dedicated. English name — Dawnton.

Llanuwchllyn. — The name indicates a clearing above the lake. The village is situated on the left, a short distance above Tegid lake. English name Lakechurch.

Llandderfel. — From Derfel Gaemrn, a celebrated warrior in the sixth century. The church was remarkable for a vast wooden image of Derfel, which was the subject of much superstition in olden times. English name — Dervelton.

Llandrillo. — From Trillo, son of Ithel. Trillo's Well is near the village. English name Trilchurch.

Llanfrothen. — From Brothen, son of lleli Glanawg, and a popular saint of the sixth century. English name — Brothenton.

Llangelynin. — From Celynin, son of Heli Glanawg. English name— Hollyton.

Llanegryn. — Egryn, a saint of the seventh century, is supposed to have founded the church. English name — Fearton.

Llanwrin. — From Gwrhin, son of Cynddil supposed saint of the sixth century. English name Manby.

Llanelltyd. — From Illtyd, one of the most celebrated of the Welsh saints. English name— Iltutid.

Llanferin. — Merin y a descendant of Seithen; was recorded to have been the founder of the church. English name — Merinton.

Llanbedr. — The church is dedicated to St. Peter. This neighbourhood, according to some historians, forms a part of the Cantref y Gwaelod, the lowland hundred. English name — Peterschurch.

Llanaber. — The church stands on the south extremity of the plain of Ardudwy, within about a furlong from the sea. English name — Seaton.

Llanymawddwy. — The church and village are situated at the base of Aran Fawddwy. English name — Broadwater.

Llanycil. — The name indicates a church built in a sequestered place. English name — Nookchurch.

Llanerchfydda. — Fydda is probably a corruption of byda, a beehive. The name indicates a noted place for bees. English name — Beesham.

Llwyn. — A village in the parish of Llanegryn. The name means a bush. English name — Bushton.

Llwyngwriil. — Llwyn, bush; gwriil, perhaps an abbreviation of gwriah a heroic act, a combat. Some remains of druidical circles and of an old encampment are still visible in the parish. English name — Braveton.

Maentwrog. — So called from the memorial stone of Twrogy a celebrated British saint of the fifth century, which still remains at one angle of the church. English name— Towerston.

Mallwyd. — This place derives its name from maen, a stone, and llwyd, grey. A Druidic monument is supposed to have been here; whence came the name. Some think the name is a compound of man-llwyd, the grey district; so called probably from the appearance of the mountains. English name — Greystone.

Nannau. — A compound of nant, a brook, and au, a plural termination. The t is dropped and n substituted for the sake of euphony. English name — Brooks, or Brookton.

Penrhyndeudraeth. — Penrhytty headland; dau, two; traeth, beach, seashore. The headland projects into the Tremadoc Bay, between the Traeth Mawr and the Traeth Bach. English name — Beachham.

Peniarth. — The right wording is probably Petty-garth, which means hill-top, from the village being situated on a part of the Cader Idris range. English name — Hilltop.

Pandy'r Capel. — Pandy means a fulling-mill, which was situated near what is supposed to have been some-time a Roman Catholic Chapel. English name — Millchapel.

Pennal. — A compound of Pen, head, top, and al, a partition, a fence, a defence. The village lies on the old Roman road called "Sarn Helen," Helen's causeway, and it is supposed that the Romans had a station here. English name — Fenceton.

Rhyderin. — Rhyd, a ford; erin, a corruption of gerwin, rough. The name is derived from a rough and perilous ford across the Dysyni river. The etymology of Dysyni is di-swn-wy, noiseless water. English name — Roughford.

Rhydonen. — Rhyd, a ford; otten, the ash tree, English name — Ashford.

Rhyduchaf. — The name signifies the highest ford. English name — Highford.

Rhiwaedog. — Rhiw, slope, the brow of a hill; gwaedog, bloody; so called from a battle that was fought here at some remote period. A small lake in the district is called Pwll y Gelanedd, the pool of slaughter. English name — Battle Hill.

Saeth Marchog. — In this place Owen Gwynedd is supposed to have surprised Reginald de Grey and seven knights (Saith Marchog) in his train; hence the right wording is Saith Marchog, and its English name is Seven Knights.

Towyn. — Edmunds derives the name from twyn, a curved hillock or bank; but we think the right word is Tywyn, which is derived from tywodyn, sand; hence the name signifies a place of sands. The village is situated near the seashore, and is celebrated as a beautiful bathing-place. English name — Sandham.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The Monnow river flows between the counties of Monmouth and Hereford. We rather think the right wording is mynw-wy; mynw, quick, active; the name signifying the brisk or lively water.

Aberbig. — Aber, estuary; big-pig, a slender, narrow thing; or perhaps the suffix is a contraction of pygwy, tar, a liquid pitch, in allusion to the hue of the water. We are inclined to think the name in its pristine form was A ber-byga; byga, a point. The two valleys, Ebbw and Nantyglo, meet here in a point. English name — Pointham.

Abercarn. — The river-name cam, a hoof, is a descriptive term, showing the semi-circular turn of the river, like that of a horse's hoof. Cam yr ebol, colt's foot. English name — Hoofton.

Abergavenny. — Flavel Edmunds derives Gavenny, the river-name, from gwy, water, and venny from fynydd, mountain; hence the mountain water. It is generally called by Welshmen Y Fenni, which induces some to think the name in its original form was men-wy, the active water. We rather think the name is a compound of cefn, ridge, and gwy, water, denoting a river having its source in high places. This etymology is supported by the fact that this small stream rises on a ridge where some of the water runs in the direction of

Crickhowell and some in the direction of Abergavenny. The town is almost encircled by ridges and mountains. English name — Ridgeton.

Abersychan. — Sychan is the name of the rivulet that joins the Afon Lwyd at the place. Sych, dry; an-ain, a stream of water, a brook. We find a brook called Sychryd in Breconshire, and also Hepste, which is probably a corruption of Hesp-an, water that dries up. We have also Havesp; haf, summer; hesp, dry. In summer time the channels of these rivulets dry up; hence the name. English name — Drymouth.

Abertillery. — Tillery is the name of the river that flows through the place. Til implies a small thing; air, clear, bright; gwy, water; the name, according to this derivation, signifies the mouth of the small clear river. Another attempt: Tel, implying straight; llerw, soft, smooth; gwy, water. We are induced to think the name is a compound of telor, warbler, and gwy, water; signifying the warbling river. English name — Warbleton.

Argoed. — A contraction of ar-y-coed, signifying a place situated on or above a wood. Dr. O. Pughe says camps were fortified, on emergencies, by felling trees to surround them, and one so constructed was called Argoed. It is cognate with Arghait in Scotland. English name — Upwood.

Bassaleg. — Many conjectures have been propounded as to the origin of this name. Nennius and others think it means Maes Aleg, the field of Alectus, signifying elect-land, Aleg being a Welshism of Alectus. It is supposed that here the famous Myrddin was discovered by the messengers of King Gwrtheyrn. About a mile from the village there is a circular entrenchment supposed to have been a Saxon camp. Some think the correct wording is Bats-Aleg; baes-bais, flats or shallows, a ford; Aleg, a contraction of Alexander. It is, according to some, a corruption of nuus-yr-helyg, the field of the willows, from the abundance of willow-trees in the vicinity. In the middle ages there was a priory here dedicated to St. Basil, which was a cell in connection with Glastonbury Abbey. The name of the priory in full was probably Basili Ecclesia, the church of Basil. The name was ultimately contracted into Basil-ecc, and further corrupted into Bassilech and Bassaleg. The parish church is dedicated to St. Basil. Basil-ecc is identical in meaning with Llanbasil. English name — Basilchurch or Basilton.

Bedwas. — Some derive the name from ?????. Bedwas, one of the twelve sons of Helig ab Glanawg. We are inclined to derive it from bedw, birch; and as, a plain surface; signifying a place of birch-trees. English name — Birchton.

Blaenavon. — Blaen here means the source of the river; Avon, river. This place is situated near the source of the river Llwyd; hence the name. English name — Springton.

Blaina. — A slight mutation of Blaenau, plural form of blaen, source. Blaenau afonydd, the sources of rivers. The name signifies a place where several streams of water commence their sea-ward journey. English name — Springston.

Bryngwyn. — The correct wording, perhaps, is Brein Gwyn, the supreme or royal tribunal. We do not know of any vestige of this royal court, but a British camp called " The Camp Hill " is in the parish. English name — Rexhill.

Bwlch Trewyn. — Bwlch, a break or breach, a gap; generally applied to places where mountains terminate, and form a pass; Trewyn, leading away, persuasion. English name — Passton.

Caergwent. — Caer, fortified wall, camp; gwent, a fair or open region. The name Gwent in ancient times comprehended portions of the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, and Monmouth; and Cas gwent, or the Venta Silurum of the Romans, was the capital; but now it is confined to the county of Monmouth. English name — Campton.

Caerleon. — Caer, already explained; leon, legion. It is generally believed that the Roman station of the Second Augustan Legion was situated here, which was then called Isca Silurum. The Silures occupied the eastern half of the country between the lower course of the Severn and Cardigan Bay, and Isca was the reputed seat of Caractacus when leader of the Silures. Isca is the Latin for Wysg or Usk. The Second Legion was permanently posted here under the command of Vespasian, hence the name Caerlleon ar Wysg - the Camp of the Legion on the Usk. English name — Legionton.

Caldicot. — Some think the right wording is Galdigoed; gal, a plain; digoed, woodless; signifying a woodless region. Others derive it from Ch-dy-coed, a house of retreat in the woods. Isaac Taylor derives it as ?????

English name - ???

Chepstow. - An early market town, a seat of commercial activity, as Cheapside, Chippingham, &c. Chipping was the old English term for a market-place, which in Wickliffe's time was spelt chepinge. " They ben like children sitting in chepinge and spekinge togidre." (Wickliffe's translation of Luke vii., 32.) Cheapside and Eastcheap occupy the sites of the two chief centres of trade in London in olden times.

Coed-duon. — Coed, wood; duon, plural of du, black. The English generally put the adjective before the noun, hence we have Blackwood, but the Welsh usage is vice-versa; hence Coed-duon. A local gentleman once endeavoured to bestow his own name upon the place, and call it Moggridgeton. He persisted in calling it after the self-made name for some time, but the inhabitants clung tenaciously to the old name, and have done so ever since.

Cross Keys. — This village takes its name from a public-house so named. The " Cross Keys," common in the mediaeval ages, is in allusion to St. Peter, or one of the bishops, whose cognomen it was— probably the lord of the manor, or the patron saint of the parish church.

Crumlin. — A compound of crwm, bending, crooked; and llun, a. form, a shape; probably from the meandering course of the river in this picturesque part of the valley. Leland spells it Cremline, a little brook. Some derive it from crwm-lyn, crooked lake, from the configuration of the valley, in which, probably, there was a lake in time of yore. English name — Crookton.

Cwmavon. — Cwm, valley; of on, the river Llwyd, which runs through the place. English name — Rivervale.

Cwmbran. — Cwm, valley; Bran, the name of the first British Christian. We find Bran in mountain and river names, as Dinas Bran, Brandon Hill, Aberbran, Glanbran, &c. The root is brean, which signifies the mountain brook; bre, mountain; an-ain, brook. It remains intact in Brean Down, and we have variations Braintree, Brentford, Brentry, &c. English name - Brookdale.

Ebbw Vale. — An Anglicized form of the Welsh Glan Ebbwy. Glyn, a deep vale through which a stream issues. Ebbwy, from eb, an issuing out; and gwy, water. English name — Exvale.

Fleur-de-Lis. — The Welsh name of the place is given to a flower found on or near a lake, which was bestowed as a mark of respect to the Welsh idiosyncratic ???dy Llanover. The present name was ???? irewery which stands at the lower end of ????? and is a French name signifying " flower of the Royal insignia of France. English name- - Lily Flower.

Gelly Groes. — A compound of gelly, grove; and Groes, a cross. English name — Crossgrove.

Glas Coed. — Glas, green ; coed, wood. Glasgow is a corruption of this name. Greenock is the port of Glasgow, the prefix being a literal transform of that of the city. English name — Greenwood.

?????f. — In this parish there is a peninsulated opening rising abruptly from the sea to the height of ??? . It consists of limestone lying horizontally interspersed with silicious crystallizations, above this is an immense bed of mica. The glistening of this substance when the sun shines upon it is supposed to have given it its present appellation.

Govilon. — Several derivations are given to this place-name. Some derive it from " Gafael loan," John's holding. Gafael means the share which each brother held in their father's land however numerous the brothers were. Gafael cenedl, the hold or tenure of a family. There is a tradition in the neighbourhood that a considerable part of the district was owned at one time by twin-brothers, and that the part now called Govilon was John's portion; hence Gafael loan. We rather think the name is derived from the plural form of gefail or gofail, smithy. In olden times, before the construction of railways and canals, when almost everything, especially coal and lime, was carried on pack horses and mules to Abergavenny, Hereford, Brecon, &c, there were many " smithies " in the immediate locality, the chief work at which was shoeing horses and mules. The place is also called after that of the parish, Llanwenarth; Llan, church; gwen, feminine form of gwyn, white; arth-garth, a promontory, a ridge. English name — Smithby.

Goytre. — A compound of coed, wood; tref, a dwelling; signifying either a dwelling in a wood, or a house built of wood. English name — Woodham.

Griffithstown. — This village was named after a Mr. Griffiths, who now resides in the place.

Grosmont. — This name signifies a mount marked by a cross. English name — Crossmount.

Henllys. — Hen, old, ancient; llys, a court, a hall, a palace. Various courts (llysoedd) were held in olden times called Llys y brenin, the king's court; llys benadur, the principal court; llys breyr, a court baron; henllys, old court. English name — Oldcourt.

Kemeys. — A gross mutilation of Cemaes, which is a compound of cefn, ridge, high; and maes, a field; signifying a high place forming a vantage ground for military operations. English name — Highfield.

Llanarth. — A compound of llan, church; and garth, a promontory, a ridge; signifying a church built on a high place. English name — Hillchurch.

Llanbadoc. — A corruption of Llanfadog, from the dedication of the church to St. Madog. Madog is derived from mad, a good, a benefit. Madog, goodly. English name — Goodchurch.

Llandegfeth. — From the church being dedicated to St. Tegwedd. Tegwedd signifies one of a noble appearance. English name -- Nobleton.

Llandogo. — Dogo is a corruption of Odoceus, the name of the saint to whom the church is dedicated. English name — Odoceus.

Llanddewi Rhydderch. — The church was built or founded by Rhydderch, Richard, one of the three generous princes of Britain, and dedicated to St. David. English name — Richardston.

Llanellen. — From the church being dedicated to St. Ellen. English name — Ellenston.

Llanfaches. — From Maches, a saint of the sixth century, and a daughter of Gwynlliw Filwr, who suffered martyrdom here at the hands of the Saxons. Mach means a bail, a surety. English name — Bailton.

Llanfair Discoed. — The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and is situated at is-y-coed, below the wood; hence the name. Dis, as a prefix, sometimes implies privation or negation, and is equivalent to the English im and un; so if discoed be the right wording, the name signifies the church of St. Mary in a woodless place. English name — Maryston.

Llanfapley. — The name signifies a church dedicated to Fabiali, son of Brychan Brycheiniog. English name — Fabialton.

Llanfethrin. — A corruption of Llan-Gwytherin, the church being dedicated to St. Gwytherin. Gwytherin means golden vein, or the bright or splendid vein. English name — Brightchurch.

Llanfihangel Crucorney. — Llanfihangel, St. Michael's church; crug-craig, rock; corn, horn; and gwy, water; the name signifying a church' built on an elevated place on the horn of the water. The village is situated on the river Monnow, overshadowed by the mountain Skyrrid Fawr. English name — Cragton.

Llanfihangel - near - Usk. — Llanfihangel, St. Michael's church. The place is situated about six miles north-west from the town of Usk. The river Usk forms the boundary of the parish on the south. English name — St. Michael-near- Usk.

Llanfoist. — Foist is probably a corruption of Faith, Llanfey, Pembroke, according to some, is Llanyffydd, Fanum Fidei, the church of the Faith. It is spelt in some ancient documents Llanfaith and Llanfeth. Iago Emlyn thinks that the Normans translated it into Llanfoi, foi being French for faith. If so, it may easily have been changed into Llanfey, Lamphey, and Llanfoist. English name — Faithchurch.

Llangattwg-Llingoed. — The church is dedicated St. Cattwg. Llingoed may be a compound of Hi, stream; yn, the; coed, wood; signifying a stream in the wood. Or the prefix may be llain, a slip or long narrow place; llain o dir, a slip of land; the name, therefore, signifying St. Cadoc's church on a narrow field near the wood. We adopt the former. English name — Stream-wood.

Llangwm. — The name signifies a church in the combe or vale. English name — Churchvale.

Llangybi. — From the dedication of the church to St. Cybi. English name — Kybi's Church.

Llanhiddel. — Some are of the opinion that the church takes its name from Ithel, King of Gwent, who was slain in battle in 846; but we rather think that Hiddel is a barbaric transposition of Elltyd or Illtyd, Iltutus, the patron saint of the church. Elltyd means an alien, a stranger. English name — Alienton.

Llanmartin. — From the dedication of the church to St. Martin. English name — Martinton.

Llanover. — The correct spelling of the suffix is govety which means a small current, a stream that runs out of a spring. Gofer ffynon, the rivulet of a well. There are nine springs in the park called Ffynon Ofor, Gover Well. English name — Streamton.

Llantarnam. — Tarnam is a corrupted form of Torfaen, breaker of stones, the original name it is said of the river Llwyd. The church, situated not far from the banks of this torrent, was called from its geographical position, Llantorfaen, afterwards corrupted into Llantarnam. Some derive it from Llan-tor-Nonn, the church on the hill dedicated to Nonn, the mother of St. David. We adopt the former. English name — Breakstone.

Llantillio-Crosseny. — Tillio is a corruption of Teilo, the celebrated saint to whom the church is dedicated. Crossenny or Croes-senw, means a cross of honour. " Enw heb senw," a name without dignity. English name — Crossby.

Llanthony. — A contracted form of Llanddewi Nant Honddu. The ancient chapel or church was dedicated to St. David, and erected near the brook Honddu. The monastery was established here in 1107 under the patronage of Walter de Lacey, Earl of Hereford, Henry I., Empress Maude, and others. English name — Blackbrook.

Llanwern. — The name signifies a church among the alder-trees. English name — Alderchurch.

Machen. — A compound of tnach, a high ridge, a barrier, a place of defence; and ain, water. We find magh as a prefix in more than a hundred Irish names, as Magh-Era, &c, and as a suffix in Armagh, &c. If we take mach as signifying a place of defence or surety, the verb mechnio, to become surety, strengthens the above derivation. The name, therefore, signifies a place of safety near or on the water. English name — Safeton.

Maescwmmer. — Some spell the latter portion of the name as cwmmwr, which in this district means any kind of a bridge to cross the river. " Myn'd dros y cwmmwr," crossing by means of the wooden bridge. The correct wording probably is Maes-y-cymmer. Maes, a field; y, the*; cymmer, a confluence of waters. English name — Waterfield.

Magor. — A corruption of Magwyr, which signifies the remains or ruins of a demolished or decayed building, fortress, &c. Hen fagwyr being an old building or toft of a house. "A byddwch fel magwyr ogwyddedig," "As a bowing wall shall ye be." The place takes its name from an old ruin covered with ivy. English name — Wallham.

Maindy. — Some derive the name from maen-du, which signifies the black stone or rock. We rather think it is a compound of maen, stone; and ty, house, signifying a house made of stones, in contradistinction from coed-dy, wood-house. English name — Stoneham.

Malpas. — This is one of the few Norman-French names that remind us of the conquest. It signifies a bad frontier pass, from mains, bad; and passii, step.

Marshfield. — Marsh, a derivative of mare, the sea, Anglicized into marish, then shortened into marsh; and field, signifying a tract of land on the sea-coast. The suffix means a forest clearing or place where the trees have been felled, hence field.

Mathern. — This place is supposed to derive its name from Merthyr Tewdrig, who died here in the sixth century from the effects of a wound he received in battle against the Saxons. A church was built on the spot where his remains were interred, and dedicated to him. English name — Martyrton.

Mitchel-Troy. — Mitchel is a corruption of St. Michael, the patron saint of the church. Troy is a contraction of Trothy, the name of the river on which it is situated. The suffix is a compound of troth, what tends through;

and gwy, water. Treiddiod troth tnaen — let it burst through the rock. Trwydded means a passage through. This river-name implies a violent or furious water. Or it may be a contraction of tre-wy, the town by the water. We adopt the former. English name — Borewater or Passwater.

Mounton. — A corruption of the old name of the place, Monckton, the monk's town, probably so called from the monks of Chepstow, who for some centuries held the tithes and provided a priest for the church. English name — Monkton.

Nantyglo. — Nant, brook; y, the; glo, coal; signifying the coal brook, from the fact, it is said, that in this place coal was first used to make iron, about the middle of the eighteenth century. English name — Coalbrook.

Nash. — From the Norse ness or naze, which means a nose or promontory of land. Norse names are frequently found on places fringing our coasts, such as Stack Rocks, Penyholt Stack, Stockholm Island, Nash, &c. This place is situated on the coast of the Bristol Channel.

Newbridge. — A translation of the Welsh name, Pontnewydd.

Newcastle. — From the fortress which anciently stood here, surrounded by a moat.

Panteg. — Pant, hollow; teg, fair; signifying a beautiful vale, a name quite descriptive of the place. English name — Beauvale.

Pengam. — It was anciently called Pont-maen-pen-gam, which signifies a bridge built on a bended rock, or on the river Pengam. Pengam means wry-headed. English name — Wryton or Twistton.

Penmain. — A compound of pen, head, top ; and maen, a stone, a rock. English name — Topstone.

Peterston. — From the dedication of the church to St. Peter.

Ponthir. — Pont, bridge; hir, long; from a long bridge built over the river Llwyd about ninety years ago. When the Tin Works were first erected here, that is, prior to the erection of the bridge, the place was called Gwaith Newydd, New Works, but within the past sixty years Gwaith Newydd has given place to Ponthir. English name — Longbridge.

Pontllanfraith. — Pont, bridge; llan, church fraith, a mutation, perhaps, of ffridd, a forest, a plantation. Or perhaps the church was dedicated to St. Ffraid or St. Faith. English name — Brideschurch.

Pontnewynydd. — Some say this is a contraction of Pont-y-naw-mynydd, the bridge from which nine mountains are visible, but we cannot find so many mountains to support this derivation. It is more probably, says the Rev. J. Williams, Pontypool, derived from pont-dewynydd, the bridge of the divine. Dewynydd is the old Welsh form of duwinydd, divine, theologian. The bridge is supposed to have been built by a parson, a divine, called Sir Dafydd, vicar of Trevechin, in the reign of James or Charles I. Close to the bridge there are remains of his residence, whilst the narrow meadow, adjoining, is called Waun Sir Dafydd, Sir David's meadow. English name— Priestbridge.

Pontrhydyrun. — A compound of pont, bridge; rhyd, ford; yr, the; ynn, ash tree; signifying the bridge across the ash-tree ford. English name— Ashford Bridge.

Pontrilas. — The name probably means the bridge of the three rivers. Lais is an old British word, standing for water, or stream, and here we have three rivers meeting, and just below the confluence a bridge is thrown across; hence Pont-tri-lais. Some say it is the Pont-tri-llais, the bridge of the three murmuring streams. Others think it is a clipped form of Pont-rhyd- Dulas, the bridge on the ford of Dulas. English name — Bridgewater.

Pontymistr. — A corruption of Pont-y-minster, the cloister or abbey bridge. Minster is the Anglo-Saxon form of the Latin monastrium, and is a frequent component in English and European place-names, as Leominster, Westminster, Monstiers, &c It is supposed that a Conventual church once existed in this neighbourhood. English name — Abbey Bridge.

Pontymoel. — A compound of pont, bridge; and moel, a conical hill. The place lies at the foot of a hill called Moel. English name — Bridgehill.

Pontypool. — Some derive the name from Ponty-pwll, which signifies a bridge thrown over a pool in the river Llwyd. The correct wording is Pont-ap-Howel, the bridge of the son of Howell, from the bridge having been built by Ap Howel. It is difficult to determine who this Ap Howel was. Some maintain that he was Dafydd ap Howel, a parson of Trevechin, probably the Sir Dafydd of Pontnewynydd. It appears that there was in the reign of Queen Elizabeth a certain Lord Howell living somewhere in this neighbourhood, who left a deep impress on this vicinity, and Sir Dafydd might have been Ap Howel, the son of Howell. The patronymic ap or ab, son, was used very frequently in personal names in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. We meet the clipped form of it in Prichard, from Ap Richard; Pugh, from Ap Hugh; Prys or Price, from Ap Rhys; Powell, from Ap Howell, &c.; hence we may call this ancient town Powell's Bridge.

Pontywain. — Pont, bridge; y, the; wain, meadow, down. English name — Downbridge.

Portskewett. — A corrupted form of porth-is-coed, the port by or below the wood. In ancient times this port is said to have been the chief port of Gwent. English name — Portwood.

Raglan. — Some think it is a contraction of rhagor llan, which means the supreme or excellent church. It is spelt in ancient books Ragland, perhaps from rag, a fragment, a patch; and land. Or perhaps the latter part is a clipped form of llanerch, as it is in Penlan; therefore meaning a flat piece of land stretching forward in opposition to Penylan. This derivation is supported by the physical aspect of the district.

Rhiwderin. — A compound of rhiw, slope; and taren, tump, knoll. English name — Tumphill.

Rhydymere. — A compound probably of rhyd-y-march, the horse's ford. English name — Horseford.

Rhymney. — This place takes its name from the river that flows through it. The root is rhytn, what stretches round, what extends. It is cognate with the Gaelic word ruimne, marsh. Romney Marsh is now a large fertile tract of land situate at the most southern part of the county, but in olden times it was a worthless marsh overflowed at every tide. Ramsey, Old Romney, New Romney, and Rimina (Italy) are probably derived from the same source. The name Romney Marsh is one of the many instances we have of reduplication of synonyms. When we say Romney Marsh we say in effect Marsh Marsh, and are guilty of such tautology as the Englishman is when he says River Avon, which is in effect River River. English name — Marshton.

Risca. — The root, according to some, is rhisg, bark. Yr hesg-gae, the sedgy field, is another derivation. Others derive it from is-y-cae, below the field. We rather think it is a contraction of Yr Isca, the Latin form of Yr Wysg. Caerleon was called Isca Silurum.

Rogerston. — This place derives its name from Roger de Berkerolles, a Norman lord, who built a small castle in the place, of which very few remains are now discernible.

Scenfrith. — Some derive it from hesg-gae-ffridd, the sedgy place in the wood. We are inclined to think it is a clipped form of ys-gaw (n)-ffrith, which means a plantation of elder wood. English name — Elderwood.

Shire Newton. — The ancient Welsh name was Tre-newydd-gelli-fach, the new town near the small grove. Perhaps shire was prefixed on account of the place having been in ancient times a detached portion of the lordship of Caldicot. Shire is derived from the Norse skera, to shear, or cut asunder. A division of land is called a shire, that which divides land from sea is called a shore.

Sirhowy. — A compound of star, an articulate sound; hoyw, sprightly, lively; and gwy, water. English name—Sprightwater.

Six Bells. — From a public-house so called. "The Bell" is a common tavern sign, selected from its allusion to races, a silver bell having been the winner's prize up to the reign of Charles II.

St. Mellons. — The Welsh name is Llaneurwg, or more correctly Llan-Lleuwig, from Lleuwig ab Coel ab Gyffin Sunt, who, according to the "Welsh Chronicles" was the first to devise means to introduce Christianity to the Isle of Britain. He is recorded to have established a church here. The present name is derived from the dedication of the church to St. Mrtlans.

Tintern Abbey. — A ruined abbey of that name stands here. It is supposed a Cistercian abbey was founded here May 9th, 1131, by Walter de Clare, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and colonised from L'Aumone. Some

derive Tintern from *din*, fortified hill, a camp; and Teyron, or Tegernacus, the grandson of Gwladys. We rather think the correct wording is *Din-Teytn*. The prefix is quite clear, as the ruined abbey occupies a gentle eminence in the middle of a circular valley. The suffix *teytn* means a king, a supreme ruler, in allusion here probably to the royal founder of the abbey, who was a scion of Gilbert, Earl of Brionne. Tintern Parva, or Little Tintern, takes its name from this celebrated abbey. English name— Rexhill Abbey.

Tredegar. — *Troedygaer*, say some, is the right wording, which signifies a place at the foot of the fort. Others think it is *Tre-deg-aradr*, the town of ten ploughs, or *Tre-deg-erw*, the town of ten acres. A very plausible derivation is the following: *tre*, abode; *deg-teg*, fair; and dry land; signifying an abode situated on a fair land, or a fine abode situated on arable land. Mr. Octavius Morgan in the "*Archaeological Cambrensis*" offers the following derivation: — The earliest mention of this name is in an old copy of a poem by a Welsh poet who flourished between 1430 and 1470, and presided at a *gorsedd* in Glamorgan in 1460, about which time he wrote a poem in praise of Sir John Morgan, whom in the title he styles "*Syr Sion ap forgan o Dre-Degyr* (*t* and *d* being interchangeable consonants in the Welsh language). The *Tre* and *Degyr* in both instances are separated by a hyphen, and *Degyr* in both instances has a capital *D*, indicating a proper name. In a MS. of the seventeenth century, in the possession of the late Mr. S. R. Bosanquet, is this statement, "The house of *Trefddigr*, holden by inheritance of blood from time to time, is the most ancient in Wales;" "*Teigr ap Tegonwy* was an ancient prince in King Arthur's time." The *t* is changed into *d* for the sake of euphony. The place, again, is called *Tref-Deigr*, and though *Teigr* may be as mythical as King Arthur, this is strong presumptive evidence that there was such a traditionary personage connected with this place, at whatever time he may have lived. Again, in a pedigree by Robert Vaughan, of *Hengwrt*, made about 1660, and now among the *Hengwrt MSS.* at *Peniarth*, the name is written "*Thomas Morgan de Dref-deg-yr, Esq.*" From this evidence it seems to me clear that *Tredegar* received its name from its early possessor, whose name was *Teigr*, though when he lived and who he was is not known, but his name was attached to his *tref* or homestead, and has continued to this day, as is the case with an adjoining hamlet in the same parish, which now retains its name of *Tre-Gwilym*, derived from being the *tref*, residence or homestead, of William de Berkerolles, a Norman who came over at the Conquest, and was father to Roger de Berkerolles, who built a small castle adjoining it, which after the Norman usage he called *Rogerstone*, and both names are retained at the present day; the one being the Welsh name of the *tref* and hamlet, and the other the name of the manor founded by Roger, the builder of the small castle, a scanty fragment of the wall of which still exists." We have a few instances in which *tref* has been changed to *troed*. *Troedyraur* was anciently called *Tredeyrn*, the king's abode; but we cannot find a single instance of *troed* being changed to *tref* *Troed-rhiwgwair* is in the immediate neighbourhood of *Tredegar*, but we can find no etymological reason to think the one is allied with the other. The rendering of the name into *Tre-deg-erw* for the town of ten acres, is too wide of the mark, because the territory is immensely more than ten acres. *Tri-deg-erw*, sixty acres, would be more feasible from the numerical point of view, but this mode of counting is far too modern to be applied to this ancient place-name. We were once inclined to derive it thus: *tre*, abode; *deg*, fair; *gwar*, the nape of the neck, a ridge; signifying a fair abode on an elevated place; but since we saw Mr. Octavius Morgan's exposition of the name we adopt his in preference to all others. Many Welsh personal names contain the word *teyrn*, a king, a monarch, the Irish form of which is *tigern*, *tighearna*; and in our early inscriptions we have *tigirn-i* and *tegern-o*. *Tegyrn* was the Brythonic for *Teyrn*. From Cornwall we have *Tegtrnomaliy* which means king-like or lord-like, hence we are induced to think that *Tegyr* is an ancient form of *Teyrn*. English name — *Kington*.

Trefethin. — Some derive it from *Tref-y-din*, camp town; but we rather think it is a compound of *tref*, abode, and *eithin*, furze, gorse; signifying an abode situated on furzy land. English name — *Gorseton*.

Trelleck. — A corruption of *Trelech* a place of stones; so called from three stone pillars which stand in a small field in the place. Tradition says that they were erected by Harold in commemoration of a victory over the Britons. It is more probable that they are relics of Druidism, and the spot whereon they stand was included within the precincts of a consecrated grove. English name — *Stoneham*.

Twyngwyn. — A compound of *twyn*, a hillock, and *gwyn*, white. *Ar dwyn*, on an eminence. The name is quite descriptive of the position of this place. English name — *Whitehill*.

Tydee. — A corruption of *Ty-du*, which means black house, probably from an ancient homestead of the name. English name — *Blackham*.

Usk. — The Welsh name is *Bryn-biga*; *bryn*, a hill, and *pig-byga* a point. The English peak specifically means the sharp top of a hill or mountain, which is quite descriptive of the hill in the place, which terminates in a point or peak. The present name, *Usk*, is an Anglicized form of *Wysg*, water, the name of the river upon which the town is situated. It assumes various forms — *Exe*, *Ax*, *Ux*, and *Ox*, &c. The *Exe* has given its name

to Exeter; the Ax to Axbridge; and the Ux joins the Thames near Oxford. We have an Esk in Donegal; an Esky in Sligo; and a Wisk in Yorkshire. The Gaelic and Erse word for water is uisge, of which whiskey is probably a corruption. English name — Waterton.

Victoria. — The place was anciently called Troed-rhiw'r-clawdd, which signifies a place near a dyke at the foot of the hill. The present name is derived from the street that leads to the place from Ebbw Vale.

Waun Avon. — A compound of waun, meadow, moor; and afon, river, from its proximity to the source of the river Llwyd. English name — Rivermoor.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

The Welsh name is Trefaldwyn, Baldwin's town, so called in honour of Baldwin, a Norman general, who built a castle on the border of the county. In 1090, the castle was taken by Roger Montgomery, and the Saxons called the place afterwards Montgomery. Some seem to think the English name is a Norman corruption of Mynyddy Cymry, the mount of the Kymry.

Aberhavesp. — The place is situate at the confluence of the rivers Havesp and Severn; hence the name Havesp signifies a river whose channel is dry in the summer. English name— Hespmonth.

Aberrhosan. — Abet, estuary; rhosan, the name of the river, which signifies the meadow brook. English name— Moorbrook.

Abermule. — The village is situated near the point where the river Mule discharges itself into the Severn. Mule is probably a contraction of mudliw, changing colour, from which we have the English motley, English name — Motleyton.

Blarnglesyrch. — A place situate on the rivulet Ghsyrch, from which it takes its name. Glesyrch is a corruption of glas-erch, dusky blue. English name- Dusky ham.

Buttington. — The Welsh name is Talybont, x bridgend, from a bridge crossing the Severn nearby. Offa's Dyke passes through the parish, and hereabouts, separates England from Wales. During the Saxon period it was called Butdigintune; hence Buttington. The name signifies Archer's town.

Bwlchyffridd. — Bwlch, pass, breach; y, the; ffridd, plantation, forest. English name — Passwood.

Carno. — From cam, cairn, heap. Pennant says: " The mountains of Carno, like those of Gilboa, are celebrated for the fall of the mighty. On a mountain called Mynydd y Garn or Garnedd, a huge heap of stones was raised to commemorate the death of a celebrated warrior. English name — Moundham.

Cann Office. — An abbreviation of Cannon Office, so called from the cannons used by Cromwell's soldiers during their encampment in the place.

Ceri. — A corruption of Caerau, fortresses or walls, according to some; but some derive it from Cm Hir Lyngwyv, the name of Caradog's grandfather, who was the owner of the estate, which, as it was customary then, was called after his name. Others derive it from ceri, the medlar tree, which, it is supposed, abounded in the district in time of yore. We adopt the latter derivation. English name — Medlarton.

Cemmaes. — A compound of cefn, back, ridge, and maes, a field. English name — Highfield.

Clitterwood. — Perhaps from glitter and wood.

Crigion. — A corruption of crugiau, heaps. English name— Heapham.

Church Stoke. — From stoc, or stocce, the stem or main part of a tree. Woodstock, woody place.

Cyfeiliog. — This pleasant vale is named in honour of Owen Cyfeiliog, who, in 1130, became the sole owner of the estate through the death of his grandfather, Meredyth, the prince. The name, means "compact together." English name — Jointon.

Caersws. — It appears that the Romans had a station and a road in this place. The latter was called Sam Swsan, Susan's road, portions of which are discernible to this day. The station was probably called after the same name, and the Britons decided to perpetuate it, reducing Swsan to Sws; hence Caersws.
English name — Susfort.

Croesllwybir. — Croes, cross, over; llwybir, a corruption of llwybr, a way, path. English name — Crossway.

Cyfronydd. — A compound of cyd, with, united, and bronnydd, sloping hills. Cyfronydd Hall is situated on a rising eminence, commanding the beautiful sceneries of the valley below, through which the river Manw flows. English name — Slopeton. *

Dolarddin. — Some are of opinion that this place was named in honour of Arddun, daughter of Pabo Post Prydain, and a saint of the sixth century. Arddun means sublime, grand. English name — Grandmoor.

Darowen. — A corruption of dar or deri, oaks, and O wain y name of a man. English name — Owen's Oak.

Derllwyn. — From deri, oaks, and llwyn, bush, grove. English name — Oakbush.

Dolfor. — A compound of dol, a meadow or plain, and fawr, large, great. English name- Big Meadow,

Dolwen. — A compound of dol, meadow, and wen, feminine form of gwyn, white. English name — White Meadow.

Doll. — A corruption of dol, a meadow. For the sake of variety we assign to this the following English name— Plainham.

Dwyriv. — A compound of dwy t feminine of dau two; and rhiw, slope, ascending path. English name— Bislope.

Dwynant. — Dwy, two; nant, brook; signifying a place situated between two brooks that flow into the river Bachog. English name — Bibrook.

Dylifau. — Some think the name is the plural form of dylif, a warp. Dylif go ton, a cotton warp. It is sometimes spelt Dylife, which is probably a contraction of dylif-le, which means a high place whence water flows to different directions. English name — Flowhill.

Dolyfelin. — Dol, meadow, dale; y the; melin, mill. Near this place is the site of an ancient British smelting-hearth, where numerous pieces of lead-ore have been found. English name — Milldale.

Dyffryn. — A village in the parish of Meifod. English name — Valley.

Esgair-Geiliog. — Esgair means a conspicuous promontory. Geilioe-geilig, hunting, exploring. The name signifies a hunting-ground. English name— Hunthill.

Esgair Maen. — Maen, a stone. The name signifies a stony or rocky ridge. English name — Stoneham.

Forden. — Perhaps an Anglo-Saxon word, meaning a shallow part of a river where a road crosses. The use of the Anglo-Saxon verbal plural en is very common, in some parts of this county. English name — Fordham.

Gaer. — From eaer, a fortress. This place is in the parish of Caereinion. English name — Fort.

Garth Mill. — Garth, an enclosure, a ness, a promontory. English name — Millyard.

Garthbeibio. — Peibio is a modification of Peibiau, the name of a king recorded in many of the Welsh legends. English name — Rexhill.

Garth Gellin. — Gellin, perhaps, is a corruption of collen, hazel-tree. English name — Hazelham.

Glanynant. — The name signifies the bank of the brook. English name — Brookside.

Glyn Trefnant. — Glyn, a glen, a narrow vale; Trefnant is a corruption of tri-nant, three brooks, so called from the confluence of three brooks in the place. English name — Glenbrooks.

Gribbin. — A compound of crib, crest, summit; y, the ; bryn, hill; signifying a place situated high on the hill. Crib mynydd, the summit of a mountain. English name — Cresthill.

Guilsfield. — The Welsh name is Cegidfa, signifying a place of hemlock, or, perhaps, it is a compound oicegid, the bird witwal; and fan-man, place. Some derive Guilsfield from St. Gulan's field. Perhaps it is a compound of guild, an incorporation, and field.

Gungrog. — A corruption of Gwaun-y-grog, the meadow of the cross, so called from the supposition that a cross was erected here in the middle ages in connection with the Ystrad Farchell monastery. English name — Crossmeadow.

Gwestydd. — From gwest-ty-ddin, the camp resting-place. English name — Campham.

Gwern-y-Bwlch. — Gwern, a swamp, a bog; y, the; bwlch, a pass, a gap. The name is derived from a mountain-pass in the district, from which a distant view of Cader Idris is obtained. English name — Passmeadow.

Gwern Esgob. — Gwern, a swamp, a meadow; Esgob, a bishop. English name — Bishop's Meadow.

Hirnant. - Hir, long; nant, a brook. The village is situated in a narrow valley, and watered by an inconsiderable stream, tributary to the Tanat. English name — Longstream.

Llangadfan. — The church was dedicated to St. Cadfan. The " Myvyrian " says: — " This Cadvan, being a nobleman and son-in-law of the king of Armorica, came over with Uthr Bendragon, or his son king Arthur, and a great number of pious and learned men in his retinue, and chose for his residence Ynys Enlli (that is the monastery in the Isle of Bardsey), where he was an abbot, and many of his followers had churches dedicated to them' Some of his followers were Cynon, Padarn, Tydecho, Dochtwy, Mael, &c. Cadvan means the battle-place. English name — Warriorston.

Llangurig. — A village near Plinlimmon. The church was dedicated to Curig, an eminent saint of the seventh century. Eislluddfa Curig, Moel Gurig, in the same vicinity, bear his name. Curig-curiog means bearing pain or affliction. English name — Painton.

Llanfyllin. — From Myllin, to whom the church was dedicated. Myllin is an old Welsh word implying a violet. English name — Violaton.

Llanwyddelen. — From Gwyddelan, the patron saint of the church. Gwyddelan is probably a compound of gwydd, wood, and elain, a young hind, a fawn. English name — Fawnwood.

Llanidloes. — Id-loes, a saint of the seventh century, is the patron saint of the church. Professor Rhys refers the prefix id to the Skr. yudh, " to fight ;" and loes is probably a mutation of glwys, full of love, signifying one eager to fight; or perhaps the suffix is gloes, a pang, a pain. We adopt the former. English name — Mileston.

Llandinam. — Dinam is referred by some to the Roman Dinutn, a frequent termination in place-names in Gaul and Britain, equivalent to the English Tune, now ton, town, &c. English name — Churchton.

Llangynog. — The church is dedicated to Cynog the eldest son of Brychan. English name — Kynogton.

Llanwynog. — Gwynog, son of Gildas, a saint of the sixth century, is the patron saint of the church. English name — Whitham.

Llandysilio. — The church is dedicated to Tysilio, the son of Brochwel Ysgythrog. English name — Tysilton.

Llanfair Caereinion. — Llanfair, a church dedicated to St. Mary. Caer, fortress; Einion, the name of the river near which the town is situated. The latter part of the name is derived from an old British encampment, about three miles from the town, parts of which are discernible to this day. English name — Eynon's Fort.

Llanerfyl. — The church is dedicated to Erfyl, in memory of whom a large stone is erected in the churchyard.

English name — Erylton.

Llanymechain. — Mechain is a compound of ma, a place; and cain, fair, the name of the river on which the church is situate. This parish is famous for being the birth-place of Gwallter Mechain, in 1761. English name — Fairchurch.

Llanfihangel-yn-Ngwynfa. — The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and the village is situated in that part of Powys called Gwynfa, the blessed place; hence the name. English name — Blisston.

Llanymynach. — Mynach here is probably a corruption of mwnau, mines. The ch is frequently added to plural nouns ending with au. Mwnau is the right word, but it is colloquially pronounced mwnach. The place probably derives its name from the mines in which the district formerly abounded, and which were worked so early as the Roman period. Some think the word is mynach, monk, from the supposition that a monk lived some time in the vicinity. English name — Mineschurch.

Llansantffraid. — From St. Ffraid, to whom the church is dedicated. English name — Fraidham.

Llanwddyn. — The church was probably dedicated to a monk named Wddyn, who, according to tradition, lived in a sequestered spot in the neighbourhood. English name — Monkchurch.

Llanwrin. — From Gwrin, to whom the church is dedicated. English name — Heroton.

Llandrinio. — Trinio is the patron saint of the church. English name — Bustleton.

Llanllwchhaiarn. — From Llwhchhaiarn, to whom the church is dedicated. English name — Ironchurch.

Llanbrynmair. — Bryn, a hill; Matt, the Virgin Mary. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and pleasantly situated on an eminence; hence the name. English name — Hillchurch.

Machynlleth. — Some derive the name thus: Ma, a place; chyn, from cain, fair, beautiful lleth, an abbreviation of llethr, a slope. Another derivation: Mack, a high ridge, a barrier; yn, in or on; lleth-lethr, a slope. Edmunds thinks lleth is a contraction of llaith, dead, and that the name signifies "the field of the dead by the wayside." Viewing the situation of the town, we offer the following derivation: Mack, a dam, an embankment, a place; yn, the; lleth, corruption of llaith, moist, humid, wet. English name — Moistham.

Mochnant. — Mock, quick, swift; nant, brook; the name of the swift stream that flows through the place. English name — Runbrook.

Meifod. — Mai, a plain, or campaign country; bod, a dwelling. The parish consists of an open and extensive tract of land. Or, perhaps, it is a compound of maes, a field; and bod, a dwelling; signifying a dwelling in a field. English name — Plainham.

Moughtre. — A corruption of Mochdre. English name— Swineham.

Newchapel. — So called from the chapel which is situated on the confines of the parishes of Guilsfield, Llansantffraid, and Meifod, for the accommodation of those who reside at a distance from the parish church.

Newtown. — A translation of the Welsh name Trefnewydd. Its ancient name was Llanfair-yn-Nghyd-ewain; but, in consequence of the large flannel manufactories that were built here, the place grew so rapidly that, in 1832, the privileges of corporation were bestowed upon it, and henceforth it was called Newtown.

Pool Quay. — A village near Welshpool, whence it derives its name.

Pennant Melangell. — Pen, head or end; nant brook; Melangell, called in a Latin saint book St. Monacella. Her remains were interred in Pennant Church, which, henceforth, was called Pennant Melan geil. English name — Brookton.

Penstrowed. — Pen, termination, head; sir owed, perhaps from ystref-wydd, a dwelling among trees; or from pen strata, the termination of a Roman road. Compare Stroud (Gloucestershire). English name — Wayton.

Penybont Fawr. — A village in the parish of Pennant. English name — Bridgend Major.

Penygelli. — The name signifies the head or termination of the grove. English name — Grovesend.

Pont-Dolgoch. — This name signifies a bridge on the red meadow. English name — Meadow Bridge.

Pontrobert. — English name — Robert's Bridge.

Pentref Heilyn. — This pentref (village) derives its name from a family named Heilyn, who flourished here in the time of "Llewelyn, the Last Prince." Heilyn means a cup-bearer, a waiter, a butler. Heilio gwin, to serve wine. English name — Butlerton.

Penegoes. — A corruption of Penegwest. The place derives its name from a supposition that a Welsh chief named Egwest was beheaded near the church. English name — Feaston.

Pontdolanog. — A compound probably of pont, bridge, and dolenog, having curves or bows. English name — Bowbridge.

Pentre Cilcwm. — Pentre, village; Cil-cwm, a sequestered place in a valley. English name — Nookham.

Rhiw Saeson. — Rhiw, slope; Sarson, Saxons, English. We find the name Saeson introduced into many names in the district: Nantysaeson, Saxons' brook; Plas-rhiw-Saeson, and Rhiw Saeson. About 300 years ago a number of Saxon soldiers were stationed in the place, which is now called Rhiw Saeson. English name — Saxonshill.

Snead. — From the English snad, a piece of land separated from a manor.

Staylitle. — The ancient name was Penfforddilas, the head or end of the green way. The present name is derived from a public-house in the place bearing the name.

Tylwch. — From ty, a house ; and llwch, a lake, or inlet of water. English name- -Lakeham.

Tregynon. — From the dedication of the church to St. Cynan. English name — Gynonton.

Tafolog. — The name implies a place abounding in dock plants; dail tafol, dock leaves. English name — Dockham.

Trefeglwys. — The name means a hamlet or a district privileged with a church. English name — Churchham.

Tir-y-Mynach. — Tir, ground, territory; y, the; mynach, monk; so called from the township having some time formed a portion of the possessions of the Abbey of Strata Marcella. English name — Monkton.

Welshpool. — The Welsh name is Trallwm, or Trallwng, Tra, extreme, very; llwng, a corruption of llwnga, so called from the great depth of the lake below Powys Castle. The name signifies a greedy swallow. It has been prophesied that the pool is some day to swallow up the whole of the town of Welshpool. It was called Welshpool by the English to distinguish it from a town in Dorsetshire called Poole. English name— Deep-pool.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

Some Welsh scholars think that the Old Welsh form of the name was Peiibrog or Penbrogh, and the Latinized form Petnbrochia, whence probably the English Pembroke. The roots are pen, head, end; and bro t a country, or extensive tract of land, signifying a headland, which is a very proper appellation, since the county forms the west end of Wales. The name Dyved was once applied to the whole county, from which the Roman Dimeto was derived, but in the time of Giraldus Cambrensis, the small peninsula of Castlemartin, lying between Milford Haven, on the north, and the Bristol Channel on the south, constituted the province of Pembroke. The name was also extended to the town and fortress built there by Arnulph de Montgomery, in the reign of Henry I., and ultimately it was given to the whole county.

Angle. — Probably from the angle-like form of the district. It lies in angulo.

Ambleston. — This place was named in honour of Hamill, one of the Vikings who founded the Welsh colony. English name — Hamillston.

Amroth. — Am, about, encircling; roth, a corrupted form of rath, a mound or hill, and rath is used to denote a plain or moorland. Roath Cardiff, comes from the latter root. In "Liber Landavensis " it is called Radh and Llanrath. English name — Roundhill.

Brawdy. — Fenton thinks it is a mutation of Broadway. We incline to think it has a more ancient derivation. Brawd is an ancient Welsh word for judgment. Dydd brawd, the day of judgment. Dy-ty, house. The remains of an old British encampment that are discernible near a farmhouse called Brawdy points to the probability that a judgment court was held here; hence the name Brawdy or Brawd-dy. English name — Courtham.

Butter Hill. — In an ancient deed it is called " the Grange of Butter Hill," supposed to have been a grange to the Priory of Pill, settled by the founder, Adam de Rupe. Butter, perhaps, is a corruption of Buthar, the name of another Viking who visited these shores.

Brimston. — From Britni, the name of a Norse settler. Brimi is the Norse for flame, and the name of a magical sword mentioned in Norse poetry. Brimi has left his name in Brimscomb, Somerset.

Buckston. — Named in honour of Bakki, a Norse settler.

Burton. — An old Saxon form of Briton. Briton Ferry was once called Burton Ferry.

Brynberian. — Bryn, a hill; berian, according to some, comes from Beran, the name of a rivulet, signifying a short river; but we incline to derive berian from beri, a kite or glede. Beri Farm, near Newport, Pem., was so called probably from the visit of the kite to this district. English name— Gledeland.

Boncath. — Named after another of the bird species, the buzzard. English name — Buzzardton.

Bugely. — Bu, an ox; gely, a corruption of gtily, a grove, signifying the buffalo of the forest. English name— Oxgrove.

Blaenffos. — The village takes its name from a farmhouse so called, signifying the head of the ditch. We have Penyfoes, or, as it should be written, Penyffos, near St. David's, so named from the tenement of Mynydd Din, bounded by a deep ditch. English name —Boghead.

Blaenconin. — The name signifies a place situate at the source of the river Conin. English name — Coninton.

Barry. — The name means bare island.

Colby. — A compound of cold and the Norse by, an abode ; signifying a cold place.

Caldy. — The name is Norse, signifying cold island.

Cilgeran. — This name has been, more wittily than correctly, derived thus: Cil yw dy gaerau, Ann — narrow are thy walls, Ann. Cil or kit forms a part of a large number of Welsh, Irish, and Scottish names of places. It means a hidden place, a place of retreat. Cil haul, the shade, or where the sun does not shine. Geran is an abbreviation of Geraint, son of Erbin, and a prince of Devon. Before the castle was built the spot was known by the name Dingeraint, Geraint's fortress. The prefix din was changed into cil s and now the name signifies the place of retreat of Geraint. English name — Gerainton.

Cilfowyr. — The right wording is Cil Ofwyr, signifying Ovates' place of retreat. English name — Ovateston.

Castle Martin. — So named in honour of Martin, a descendant of Martin de Tours. The family built a castle here in time of yore, of which Leland remarks: " Towards this extreme part of Pembrokeshire be the vestigia of Martin Castle."

Creamston. — Cream is a corruption of Grim, the name of a Norse settler. English name — Grimston.

Camrose. — An Anglicized form of Camrhos; cam, crooked, and rhos, heather. English name — Crookheath.

Castle Morris. — So called in honour of a man named Morris.

Cylch Bychan. — The parish is divided into four districts, of which this is the smallest; hence the name. Cylch Bychan, the small district. English name — Smallton.

Capel Newydd. — A small village not far from Castell Newydd. English name — Newchapel.

Cilymaenllwyd. — Cil, hidden place; y t the; maen, stone; llwyd, grey. English name — Greystone.

Clydey. — So named in honour of Clydai, a daughter of Brychan, to whom the church is dedicated.

Crymych. — The popular explanation of the name is ych yn crymu, the ox stooping or bending. We find the root crwm in crymlin and cromlech. The name may be a contraction of crwm-rhych; crwm, bending, concave, crooked; rhych, ditch, trench. English name — Ditchham.

Creselly. — The roots are cres, a heating or parching, and gelly, a grove, so called probably from the abundance of culm and coal in the district. English name — Heatgrove.

Carew. — A corruption of caerau, walls, or fortifications. The castle was built by Nest, the daughter of Rhys ab Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales. English name — Castlefort.

Dale. — A Norse name, signifying a broad valley, answering to the Saxon "vale, M and to the Welsh cum. One writer thinks it is a contraction of De Vale, the name of one of its ancient lords, in whose time it was dignified with the title of a borough.

Dinas. — This place derives its name from Pendinas, the promontory that forms a part of the Fishguard anchorage. Fortified walls were once built on the headland; hence it was called Pendinas. English name — Forthill.

Drewson. — A corruption of Druid's town. Near the village there is an enclosure of nearly one acre called Drewson chapel. The stones which formed the Druidical circle were removed in 1740. English name — Druidston.

Eglwyswrw. — Eglwyseirw is the right wording, the church being dedicated to Eirw, whose remains are supposed to have been interred here. English name — Eirooton.

Estington. — A translation of Tre Iestyn, Iestyn's town. Iestyn was a Welsh prince.

Freysthorp. — The prefix refers to the goddess Freya (Friday), and the affix thorp is the Norse word for village, and the equivalent of the Saxon hanu English name — Freyham.

Felindre. — This place has probably taken its name from an old mill that was in the vicinity. English name — Millton.

Fishguard. — Abergwaun is the Welsh name, from its situation at the mouth of the river Gwaen or Gwain, which implies a river taking a level or straight course. It bore the name of Fishgarth as far back as the time of Richard II. The Welsh garth and the Norse gardr, originally meant an enclosure or yard. The name occurs in Normandy, as Fisigard, Auppegard, and Epegard, the former of which may be compared with Fishguard, which means a fishing wear or fishing enclosure. English name — Fishton.

Flatholm. — A large body of Danes took refuge here in the year 918, and left their mark in the above name, which was originally Fladholmene, signifying a flat island. Holm is the Danish word for a grassy bank near water, or an island. Stockholm, the Swedish capital, is situated on two grassy hills near the water.

Flemingston. — This name is a conclusive ethnological evidence of the Flemish settlement.

Gellyswick. — Another hybrid. Gelly, a grove; wick, a creek or bay. English name— Groveham.

Gresholm. — A compound of grass and holm, signifying a grassy island. English name — Grassey.

Gomfreston. — So called in honour of Gorm or Gomfre, a Norse settler.

Glynderwen. — A compound of clyn, a place covered with brakes, and derwen, oak. English name — Oakton.

Goodwick. — Some say it is a corrupted form of the Welsh cotdwig, a forest; but we are inclined to think it is a hybrid name, made up of good, and the Norse wick, a creek or bay. Isaac Taylor is of opinion that the Vikings, or "creekers," derived their name from the wics or creeks in which they anchored. In the ninth and tenth centuries the creeks and islands along the Welsh coast, especially those of Pembrokeshire, were infested with these marauders. The Anglo-Saxon verb wician means to run a ship on shore, to take up a station, and finally it became to mean a village.

Haverfordwest. — The Welsh is Hwlffordd, from hwyl, a sail, and ffordd, a way, a striking appellation to a place where the sea makes its way into it. Edmunds derives the English name from Gafr-ffordd-gwest, the inn on the goat's road. Haver is rather perplexing. It may be a modification either of the Norse hofn or of the welsh aber; ford, perhaps, from fjord; and west is probably a differentia added to distinguish it from Hereford East.

Hakin. — Also called Hagin, which is probably a modification of the Danish kagen, a port. Compare Copenhagen. English name — Port.

Harroldston. — So called in honour of Harold, a Norse settler, who became the lord of the manor.

Henllan. — The name signifies an old church, so called from the supposition that an old chapel of ease stood here in ancient times, but whose ruins are not now discernible. English name— Oldchurch.

Henry's Moat. — There is a mound called Castell Hendref, the castle of the old town, in the parish, surrounded by a moat, and when the English settled here they attempted a translation of the name, reducing Hendref to Henry, and Castell to moat; hence Henry's Moat. English name — Old Castleton.

Harburston. — From Herbrandt, the name of a Fleming, who, soon after the Conquest, fixed his abode at that place.

Honeyborough. — Honey is probably a corruption of Hogni, the name of a Viking, who settled here soon after the Conquest; or, perhaps, it is from Hunna, a chiefs name. We find Honeybourne, Hunna's Brook, in Worcestershire. Some think it was so called because honey was so largely made here in olden times.

Hearston. — So called in honour of Hearn, a Norse settler.

Hodgeston. — A modification of Oggeston or Hoggeston probably from some Norse chief called Ugg.

Hubberston. — So called in honour of Rubber, or Hubba, a Norman warrior, who, with his brother Hingua, led the Norsemen in that great invasion of 866. His name is also preserved in Hubberst, Derbyshire; and probably in Ubbeston, Somerset.

Hungerston. — From Hingwar,' the companion of Ubba, 866.

Jameston. — So named in honour of James, a Fleming who took refuge here after the submersion of Flanders in the year 1110.

Jeffreston. — From Jeffrey, another of the settlers of Anglia Transwallia. Jeffrey or Geoffrey is probably a Norman corruption of God fred, the good peace, or God's peace.

Johnstown. — Named in honour of John, an English nobleman, it is supposed, of the twelfth century.

Keston. — Probably from Kessa or Cissa, a Norman.

Keswick. -(Cumberland), Cissa's dwelling.

Lawrenny. — Some think it is a corruption of llawreni, plural of llawren, or llawr, floor, ground. Others think it is a corruption of Llan-yr-ynys, a church in the island. This accords with the topographical situation of the place, as it is an island surrounded by water, forming two creeks, one running to Carew and the other to Langum. We prefer the following: Llawr, ground; yn, the; wy, water; signifying land in the water, an island. English name — Islet.

Langum. — A corruption of Llangwm, signifying a church in the valley. English name— Church vale.

Ludchurch. — The Welsh name is Eglwys Lwyd. Lud is an Anglicism of lwyd-llwyd, adorable, blessed. English name — Holychurch.

Lambstone. — So called in honour of Lambi or Lamba, one of the settlers of the Welsh colony, whose name is also preserved in Lambeth, Lambourne, and in the surname Lambe.

Lamphey. — A corruption of Llanyffydd, Fanum Fidei, the church of the faith. It is spelt in some old documents Llanfaith and Llanfeth; then it was corrupted into Llanfey and Lamphey. The consonant n is frequently substituted in Welsh place-names in lieu of the letter m. English name — Faithchurch.

Lanteague. — Probably a corruption of Llan-deg* signifying a fair church. English name — Fairchurch.

Letterston. — A translation of the Welsh name, Trelettert, from Lettard, the ancient owner of the land, who gave the advowson of the church, with the chapel of Llanfair annexed, to the commandery of Slebech.

Llaniaden. -- Lladen is a corruption of Aeddán, the name of the patron saint of the parish church. Professor Rhys refers the name Aedd to the word udd, which is explained in Dr. Davis's dictionary as meaning dominus, master. " It would seem," he says, " to be matched in O. Irish by Oeda, the genitive of Oed, later Aedh, Aodh y Haodli, Anglicized Hugh, and the late Mr. Stephens, of Merthyr Tydfil, was probably right in regarding the Aedd of modern Welsh tradition as a Goidelic importation from North Britain." English name — Masterchurch.

Llanfrynach or Llanfyrnach. — From Brynach, a popular Irish saint, who accompanied Brychan Brycheimog to Britain in the fifth century. English name — Waterhill.

Llangloffan. — The church is dedicated to Cloffan. English name — Cloffan.

Llangolman.—From Coltnan, supposed to be an Irish saint. English name — Colman.

Llanwnda. — Wnda is a corruption of Gwyndaf, a descendant of Emyr Llydaw, and a saint of the sixth century, who is supposed to have been the founder of the church. Llanwnda Point is celebrated for the surrender, in 1797, of the French troops under General Tate. English name — Fairby.

Llantyd. — Tyd is an abbreviation of Illtyd, to whom the church is dedicated. It is also called Llantwd. English name — Illutus.

Llandeloy. — A corruption of Llandeilo; the parish church is dedicated to Teilo. English name — Teilo.

Llanrhian. — Rhian is supposed to have been the founder of the church. English name — Ladychurch.

Llanstinan. — Stinan or Justinian, a saint of the sixth century, was the founder of the church. English name — Justinian.

Milford Haven. — Some are of opinion that this is a translation of Rhyd-y-milwr, the name of a brook; taking mil from milwr, a soldier, and translating rhyd into ford, then Milford. Others think it is an Anglicized form of Myl fdr, or ymyl mdr, bordering the sea. Within a mile of the present town a streamlet was wont to turn a mill that belonged to the Priory, and, before the bridge-period had dawned in the district, the people were obliged to cross the brook over the mill's ford, called in Welsh Rhydyfelin, and we incline to think Milford is a translation of Rhydyfelin. The Welsh name is Aber-dau-gleddyf, from the fact that the two rivers, Cleddau Fawr and Cleddau Fach, discharge themselves into the haven. Dan Gleddyf means two swords. It appears

that the two rivers in their flowing course resemble two swords; hence the name. English name — The old one, with l inserted between m and f; hence Millford. Haven is an Anglicized form of hafn, a flat, still place; hence a refuge for ships.

Moleston. — The place was once remarkable for its numbers of moles, on account of which it was called Moleston, moles' town. Compare Molton (Devon) and Molesworth (Hants), &c.

Manorbier. — Very many of the inhabitants think the name was derived from an expression made by the eye-witnesses of a conflict that took place between a man and a bear. When the combatants met vis-a-vis, the people shouted " Man or bear," hence Manorbier. We dismiss the derivation as an outcome of vain conjecture. Some derive Pyrr from Barri, a Norman lord. Others think it is the plural of por, a lord. One writer derives it from beyr, the Norse for farmstead. Evidently the English name is a modification of the Welsh Maenor Pyrr. Maenor is the Welsh for manor, and Giraldus Cambrensis (who was born here about the year 1146) thought it was called after Pyrrus, who took up his abode here; hence Maenor Pyrr, Mansio Pyrr, or the residence of Pyr. Had we not better call it Manor Pyr ?

Maenclochog. — Maen, a stone; clochog, bell-like, ringing. It appears the place derived its name from a large stone that lay on the roadside near the church, which, on being struck, gave a bell-like sound. English name — Ringstone.

Mynwere. — This name seems like a corruption of Mwyn aurt gold mine, which was supposed to have been here in olden times; 'but we rather think it is derived from a weir on the Eastern Cleddy, on the banks of which river the parish is situated, which was noted for the abundance of fish caught there during the season. English name — Weirton.

Marloes. — A mutation of Marlais; mar, an extensive tract of land; lais, a corruption of dais, a trench or rivulet. English name — Trencham.

Mazebridge. — The prefix may be the Anglo-Saxon-maze, signifying a place or passage full of windings and turnings, which is very often spanned by a bridge.

Marthrey or Marthri. — , This is a corruption of fnerthyr, martyr. The place suffered very heavily from the Danish onslaughts, and the church is dedicated to the holy martyrs. English name — Martyrham.

Middlemill. — A translation of Felinganol. A Baptist Chapel was built here in 1756, and called Felinganol, from its situation near a mill of that name, which intervened between two other mills.

Muzzlewick. — From Moussel, a Norse settler; and wick, a creek or bay.

Mynachlog Ddu. — Black monastery; i.e., a monastery belonging to the Black Friars. English name— Blackfriars Place.

Moylgrove. — A compound of moel, a bare pointed hill, and grove. English name — Grovehill.

Neyland. — The old Norman name was Nayland - signifying nigh land, the land near the sea. We find Nayland in Suffolk and Nyland in Somerset. The inhabitants, aspiring hard to compete with their neighbours in Milford, abandoned the old name, and called the place New Milford.

Narberth. — In the Mabinogion it is called Yr Arber'h, which signifies a place situated on a sloping hill, abounding with peithi, bushes. The name answers to the physical aspect of the town. The preposition yn, in, was generally used before Arberth; hence the consonant n adhered to the name, and thence we have-Narberth. English name — Bushton.

NeVERN. — The parish derives its name from the rivulet Nevern, which flows through it. Lewis, in the "New Topographical Dictionary," thinks the word is derived from nifer, a number, on account of the numerous streamlets that run through the parish into the sea. Tegid spelt it Nanhyfer; if so, the roots are nant, a brook; and hyf, bold, daring. English name — Boldbrook.

Nash. — A modification of the Norse ness, a cape* or promontory. Nash, Point, Naze, and Nazeby, come from the same root. Nash village is situated near Milford Bay.

Nolton. — Nol is supposed to be a contraction of Oliver; hence the name means Oliver's town.

New Moat. — So called from the Flemings having constructed a new moat here in the time of Henry II.

Newport. — The Welsh name is Trefdraeth, which, signifies " a town on the sands," from its situation near a sandy beach of considerable extent. Six or seven places in the United Kingdom bear the name Newport. It was wisely proposed sometime ago to change Newport, Monmouth, to Uskport. We would strongly advise the corporation of Trefdraeth to abandon the name Newport, and give it the right English name — Beachton .

Newcastle. — There is an ancient mound near the church called " the Castle," which was called " new " to distinguish it from a much older one, which is at a short distance from the village.

Pelcwm. — From Pela, the titmouse; and cwm, valley. English name — Titcombe.

Penybryn. — The name signifies a place on the top of the hill. English name — Tophill.

Pope Hill. — The lower part of the county was once designated Pebydiog, popedom, because St. David was considered as the pope of the district.

Pater, or Pembroke Dock. — This place once consisted only of a farm, one house, and a church, then designated Paterchurch. In 1812 surveys were made, and in two years after the nucleus of the present Government was formed, when it was called Pembroke Dock.

Penally. — Pen, head; ally, a corruption of gelly, a .grove; signifying the head of the grove. The church is situated in a thickly-wooded place. English name — Groveshead.

Pontfaen. — Pont, bridge; faen-maen, stone. Perhaps faen is a corruption of Gwaen, the name of the river that flows through the parish; f being changed into g for the sake of euphony. English name — Stonebridge.

Prendergast. — This place derives its name from a Demetian family of the name, who were the owners of the land in olden times. Maurice de Prendergast was the last member of the family that lived here. Some think the name is a Saxonized form of Bryn y Gest. Bryn, a hill; y, the; gest-cest, a deep glen between two mountains having but one opening. Others say it is Pren-dwr-gwest, the inn by the tree near the water. The right wording is probably Pen-dre-gast. The suffix is Druidic. Llech-yr-ast, in Cardiganshire, consists of five -cist faen, stone chests or cells, enclosed within a circle of rude stone pillars.

Puncheston. — Camael, the Welsh name, is a compound of Castell, castle; and Maelog, or more probably Maelgwyn — Maelgwm Fychan. The " Myvyrian " calls it Castell Mal. Some derive the English name from pincan, pine tree; Pincanes-tun, then Puncheston, the town of the pine trees. Others derive it from Peyntz, a proper name, pronounced Panches.

Roach. — A mutation of rock, from the castle being perched on a solitary rock standing out of the plain. The first possessor of the castle is supposed to have been Adam de Rupe, or Adam of the Rock, in the reign of Henry I. The Roche family held possession of the castle until the reign of Henry VI., when their extensive estates were divided between two co-heiresses, since which time it is supposed to have been abandoned as a residence. English name— Rockby.

Rhosmarket. — Rhos, the name of the cantrev. A market was once held here; hence the market for Rhos. Rhos is spelt Roos, Roose, and Rouse by English writers.

Rhydgwilym. — The Rev. William Jones was the first Baptist minister of the place, and having performed the rite of Baptism for the first time in the river, the spot was called after him Rhydgwilym. English name — Williamsford.

Reynoldston. — So called in honour of Reynold, a Fleming, who probably settled here in the reign of Henry I.

Rogeston. — From Roger, another Fleming, who took up his abode here.

St. David's. — A free translation of the Welsh Tyddewi, so called in honour of Dewi, David, the patron saint of Wales. Its ancient name was Mynywy, jutting, peninsulated; but after St. David removed there, and

became the bishop of the see, and was buried, the old name was abandoned, and his honourable name was bestowed upon it. St. David was grandson of Ceredig, who gave his name to Ceredigion, and was son of Cunedda. It is supposed that he was the first who systematically undertook to Christianise the people of Demetia.

St. Dogmell's. — The Welsh name is Llandudoch. Tud t a surface, a region; oich, the Celtic for water, a name quite descriptive of the physical aspect of the place. The church was dedicated to Dogfael, son of Ithel, son of Ceredig. Dogmell is an Anglicism of Dogfael.

St. Ismael. — This village derives its name from Ismael, a saint of the sixth century, and supposed to have been the founder of the church.

St. Florence. — Called in Welsh Tregoyr, which is probably a corruption of Tregaer, walled town or place. We have no reason to suppose that this place was fortified by a caer; but it may be so called from its contiguity to a large wall that belonged to the extensive lands of the Earls of Pembroke. The church was dedicated to St. Florence; hence its present name.

St. Nicholas. — The place was once called Monk from the church being granted by Arnulph d ornery, in 1088, to the Abbey of St. Seyes of Normandy. In a short time later this became a priory of the Benedictine order, dedicated to St Nicholas, it was founded at this place, and made a cell of the foreign abbey.

St. Lawrence. — This parish derives its name from the church, which is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

St. Petrox. — A free translation of Llanbedrog church that was dedicated to St. Pedrog, or Petrox who flourished about the beginning of the seventh century.

Solva.— This beautiful little village derives its name from the river Solfach. Sol may be a corruption of Solf, to hiss, whizz; and Ili, a stream, signifying the stream, or it may be derived from silod, seed a young fish. Or, perhaps, sol is the feminine form of the adjective swl, which signifies dirty or muddy, yng ach, water; hence solach, the muddy stream, we think the name is an Anglicism of Cilfach, giving a sing sound to c; hence Silfach, then Solfach, It appears that the name was once spelt Cilfach lfach; hence it might be easily changed to Solfa. We adopt the latter. English name— ??? ton.

Yspittal. — This name is a modification of the Latin for a hospital. An ysbytty, hospital, is recorded to have been sited here in olden times near Roach encampment.

Staynton. — This village probably was so called in memory of Adam de Stainton. Some derive it from stean, sometimes a boundary stone.

Saundersfoot. — The prefix is a contraction of ???r. The name signifies Alexander's place at the foot of the hill.

Silver Hill. — Perhaps the burial-place of a Viking called Solvar.

South Dairy. — So called to distinguish it from the north and west dairies.

Skokholm. — A Norse name signifying a wooded island.

Tafarn Spite. — Tafarn, inn, public-house; Spite, a corruption of ysbytty, hospital; the name is derived from an inn raised from the ruins of an hospitium, which had been founded there for the accommodation of the pilgrim traveller to the shrine of St. David's. Spital Square, London, derives its name from the church of the priory and hospital of St. Mary, which stood in Spitalfields. English name — Hospeston.

Tier's Cross. — Perhaps from Thor, one of the Vikings who founded the Welsh colony.

Trefgarn. — Tref, place, town; carn, heap, cairn; signifying, literally, the town on the heap. There are great masses of rock contiguous to the village, which from a distance appear like extensive ruins of buildings. English name — Cairnton.

Templeton. — This village is so called from the fact that the Knights of the Temple in olden times made it a special place of resort.

Trefin. — A corruption probably of Treyfin, a boundary-place. English name — Markton.

Tenby. — Called in Welsh Dinbych y Pysgod. The word pysgod, fish, is the differentia added to distinguish it from its namesake in North Wales. Some maintain it is a corrupt Anglicism of the original name, dinbychan, the little fortification or camp. The English name affords an ethnological evidence of the temporary occupation of the Danes. Ten is a mutation of Dane, and by is Norse for a dwelling, a residence, an abode; hence the name* signifies the dwelling-place of the Danes. Danesby would be the correct name. We have Danby, the Dane's abode in Yorkshire, and sixteen places in the north-east counties of England called Denton, the Dane's town.

RADNORSHIRE.

The Welsh name, Maesyfed, is variously derived. In some ancient MSS. it is written Maeshyfaidd, which signifies a land of boldness, or a martial region. We are informed in the British "Triads" that three exiled princes, Gwrgai, Cadafael and Hyfaidd Hir, the son of Caradog Freichfras, were on account of their military prowess made kings; the former two in the north, and Hyfaidd Hir in the south. Some are of opinion that the latter was made king of Radnor, and hence his name was bestowed upon it. Others adhere to the present orthography, Maesyfed, which signifies "the imbibing meadow," or "the drinking land," from the fact that the little river Somergill suddenly sinks into the earth in the vicinity of New Radnor, and then follows a subterranean course for a considerable distance. The popular derivation among the inhabitants is Maesyfedw, from the abundance of birch-groves in the county. The English name, Radnor, was given to it in the reign of Henry VIII., and signifies the red district. We find Radford in Notts, Radlow in Hereford, Redcliff in Gloucester, &c.

Aberedwy. — From the river Edwy that flows through the place. Edwy is probably a derivative of eddu, to press on, to go. Or, perhaps, the right wording is aidwy, signifying the lively water. We adopt the latter. English name — Brismouth.

Abbey Cwm Hir. — Cwm Hir, long vale. Cadwallon ab Madoc built an abbey here in the year 1143; hence the name. English name — Longton Abbey.

Beguildy. — A corruption probably of BugeiUdy y the shepherd's house, a very appropriate name in a sheep-rearing district. English name — Swainham.

Bettws-Clyro. — Bettws has been explained already. Clyro is a corruption of clear-wy, the clear water. English name — Waterby.

Blethfa. — Some derive it from blith, milk; and man, a place; signifying a dairy place. It is sometimes spelt Bliddfa as a contraction of Bleddyn-fan, Bleddyn's place. Bleddyn was the name of several bards in the years 1090- 1260. We incline to think it is a compound of blaidd, wolf; and man, place. English name — Wolfham.

Bough rood. — Edmunds thinks it is a corruption of buwchffrwd, the cow's brook. We rather think it is an Anglicised form of Bachrhyd, which is a compound of bachog, crooked, having many turnings or windings; and rhyd, a ford. A streamlet that discharges itself into the Wye, near the village, is called Bachwy, the meandering water. The Wye makes a sharp turning here. Maiandros, a river in Phrygia, is proverbial for its many windings, whence came the word meander. Some think the right wording is Bach-rhyd, signifying "the little ford" on the Wye, where a boat and horse were in constant attendance. English name- Meanderford.

Croesfeilig. — Croes, cross; Meilig, the name of the son of Caw, and a saint of the fifth century. English name — Meilig's Cross.

Cregrina. — A mutilation of Crugynau, heaps. English name — Heapton.

Colfa. — A corruption of Collfa, which means the place of the hazel-wood. English name — Hazelton.

Cascob. — In "Domesday Book" it is called Cascope, which, according to some, is a compound of cask and hope. Mr. Williams, in his "History of Radnorshire," derives it thus: "Cas, a fortress; and cope, an eminence. The justness of this etymology is confirmed by tradition, which reports that a small fortification of

earth formerly stood on a summit on which the church is erected; or, perhaps, the name casgob might mean the eminence impending over the brook Cas, which runs through the parish, and discharges itself into the river Lug."

Cefnlllys. — Cefn, back, ridge; llys, court, hall. Ralph Mortimer built a castle here in the year 1242, which suggests the probability of the place being defended against the incursions of the Saxons. The name might have been derived from a martial court that was held here. Camden says that there were ruins of an ancient fortress upon the spot when he wrote, almost surrounding the Court House, except on one side, where it lies open to the common. English name — Courthill.

Cenarth. — Cen is Gaelic for pen, head; arth is an abbreviation of garth, a hill. The place forms the lower end of the parish. English name — Upton.

Cilgil, or Kilgil. — Cil, a hidden place, a nook; gil, probably a corruption of coll, the plural of collen, hazel-tree; so called from the abundance of hazel wood in the district. English name— Hazelham.

Coed-glassen. — Coed, wood; glassen, a corruption of gleision, the plural of glas, green; so named from the abundance of green trees that beautified the district in olden times. English name — Greenwood.

Cwm-gellau, or Cwm-gilla. — Cwm, a vale; gellau, a corruption of collen, hazel-tree. The place lies in a beautiful valley, abounding with hazel wood's English name — Hazel Vale.

Cwmduddwr. — Duddwr, two streams of water, so called from the situation of the parish church near the confluence of the rivers Elain and Wye. The parish adjoins the counties of Brecon, Cardigan, and Montgomery, and is the only one in Radnorshire where Welsh is understood and spoken. According to colloquial pronunciation it is Cwmwd Douddwr, the commote of the two waters. English name — Watercomb.

Clas Garmon. — Clas, a green spot of enclosure, a cloister; Garmon, perhaps the memorable German us. English name — Garmon's Cloister.

Dyffryn Elan. — Dyffryn, a long vale; Elan, the name of the river that runs through it. English name — Elan Vale.

Evenjobb. — The popular opinion in the neighbourhood anent the name is that a man named Job lived here at some remote period, and was proverbial, as the prototype Job, for patience and evenness of temper, and hence the place was called in honour of him. The name is, perhaps, a compound of efes, brink or margin; and hwpp, a slope. Burlinjobb, in the same county, means Brechla's hwpp or slope. It was anciently spelt Evan's kobb, Evan's cop, i.e., Evan's hill-top.

Felindre. — A compound of melin, mill; and tref, a place. English name — Million.

Glascomb. — A compound of glas, green; and comb, an Anglicism of cwm, a valley, a dingle. The village lies in a beautiful and verdant valley, where also stands the fine mansion of Glascomb. English name— Greencomb.

Golon. — A corruption probably of colwyn, a sharp hillock, a promontory. English name — Hillton.

Harpton. — A translation of the Welsh name, Trefydelyn.

Heyop. — A compound of haye, a grove, and cope, an eminence. English name— Grovehill.

Kinnerton. — A corruption of Cenarth, headland, and town, signifying a place at the headland.

Knighton. — The Welsh name is Trefyclawdd' Dykestown, so called from its contiguity to Offa's Dyke, traces of which are discernible to this day. The English name means knight-town, which, after the Norman Conquest, was probably held on the tenure of knightly service, and is one of those names that illustrate the old law phrase, "a knight's fee."

Knucklas. — A corrupted form of knwc, a slight eminence, and glas, green. Cnwc has been corrupted in a few English place-names, such as Knocklin (Salop), Knock-holt (Kent), and Knook (Wilts); and in Ireland we

find Knockglass, Knockdow, &c. English name— Greenbank

Llananno. — The church is dedicated to Wonno, or Llantto. English name— Annoton.

Llanbadarn Fawr. — The church is dedicated to Tadarn, a descendant of Emyr Llydaw, and it is called Fawr in distinction from Llanbadarn- Fynydd and Llan-badarn-y-Gareg. English name — Padarn Major.

Llandegley. — The church was probably dedicated to Tegwel, a Welsh saint. Tegwel means a fair countenance or aspect. English name Fairchurch.

Llangunllo. — The church is dedicated to Cunllo, a Welsh saint. Cunllo, or Cynllo, is probably made up of cyn, the first or chief, and llo or lo, referred by Professor Rhys to a word of the same origin as the Latin lupus, a wolf. English name — Wolfton.

Llandrindod. — Its ancient name was Ffynon Llwyn y Gdg, the well of the cuckoo's bush; but in 1603 the church was dedicated to the Drindod (Trinity); hence the name. English name — Trichurch.

Llanddewi-Ystradenni. — The church is dedicated to St. Dewi. Ystrad, a flat, a vale; enni-yn-wy, on or near the water. The village is situated in a low vale on the river Ithion. English name — Ithonton.

Llanfareth. — The church is situated near the confluence of the rivers Mareth and Wye; hence the name. Mareth signifies lively or active water. English name— Sprigton.

Llanfihangel Rhydithon. — The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Rhyd, a ford; Ithon, the name of the river that flows through the parish. English name — Ithonford.

Llanyre. — Yre is an abbreviation of Llyre. The church is dedicated to Llyr, a descendant of Cunedda Wledig, and a saint of the fifth century. English name — Lyrton.

Meisty-Rhos-Lowry. — Meisty is, probably, a corruption of maes, a field, and ty, a house; rhos, a dry meadow, a plain. Lowry perplexes us; the root, perhaps, is llawr, ground; or, perhaps, it is a gross mutilation of loyw-ddu, reddish black, in allusion to the hue of the boggy ground. English name— Plainton.

Monoghty. — A corruption of mynach-dy, a monastery. It is supposed that a monastery stood here in olden times. Monaghty Poydd (Salop) is said to be Monaghty Posth, the hot monastery. English name — Monkton.

Nantmel. — Nant, a brook; mil, according to some' is an abbreviation of Mael, a personal name; but we rather think it is the Welsh for honey; hence the name means honey-brook, so called, perhaps, from its hue, or from the hives of wild bees in the neighbouring; rocks. English name — Honeybrook.

Norton. — The name probably means north-town, or, perhaps, Norman town. The British name was supplanted by that of the Norman Castle.

Painscastle. — A castle was built here during the Norman period by the De Pain family, whose name was conferred upon it and the village which lies at the base of the hill. Pain was a Norman knight, and his wick (Gloucester).

Presteign. — It was anciently known as Llanandras, so called from the dedication of the church to St. Andrew. The English name means the priest's town. The name is also preserved in Paignton (Devon) and Painswick. It is the solitary instance of Prest occurring in Welsh place-names. We have thirty-six Prestons two Prestburys, and two Prestwolds, in the nomenclature of England; but we have only one in Wales, and that occurs in the more than half English county of Radnor. Who was this priest? Probably David Martin, bishop of St. David's, about the end of the thirteenth century. He was an extraordinary benefactor to this place having obtained for the inhabitants many privileges, and among others, those of holding a weekly market on Saturday, and fairs three times a year. English name — Prieston.

Pantydwr. — The name signifies the hollow of the water. English name — Dalewater.

Penybont. — The end of the bridge; hence Bridgend.

Pilleth. — A corruption of pwill, pool; and llaith, moist, humid. The vale is very narrow and well-watered, which probably suggested the name. English name— Glenwater.

Rhaiadr. — This town derives its name from a Rhaiadr, a waterfall, that, is contiguous to it. The Welsh call it Rhaiadr Gwy, from its situation on the eastern bank of the river Wye. The word rhaiadr is derived, perhaps, from rhuo, to roar, bluster, in allusion to the din of the water in its fallen state. English name— Dinwater.

Salford. — A compound of sath, a willow, and ford; signifying the willow ford.

St. Harmon. — From St. Gartnon, to whom the parish church is dedicated.

Trefonen. — Tref, an abode, a place; onen, ash tree. English name — Ashtown.

Weythel. — A corruption of Gwyddel, a man of the wood, an Irishman. English name — Woodby.



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 Thomas, T. C, Bedlinog
 Thomas, Rev. I., Caersalem Newydd
 Thomas, M., Bryntroedgam
 Thomas, Henry, Pontardulais
 Thomas, W., Carno Pit, Dowlais
 Thomas, Ebenezer, Llandilo
 Thomas, D., sculptor, Dowlais
 Thomas, Rev. J., Pontypool
 Thomas, W. D., Rhymney
 Thomas, E., Cochfarf, Cardiff
 Thomas, Walter, Merthyr
 Thomas, Nathaniel, Dowlais
 Thomas, W. P., Treorchy
 Thomas, M. E., Carmarthen
 Thomas, Rev. W., Abercwmboy
 Thomas, Rev. B., Merthyr
 Thomas, Rev. T., Risca

 Truran, Matthew, Bedlinog Hall

 Vaughan, J., solicitor, Merthyr
 Vaughan, E. J., Merthyr Vale
 Vaughan, J. Dowlais

 Vivian, Sir Hussey, Bart, M.P.

 Walters, W., Pengam
 Walters, J., Aberaman

 Watkins, Mrs.. Merthyr
 Watkins, John, Dowlais
 Watkins, Rev. Evan, Ryeford

 Webster, T. J., M.R.C.S., Merthyr

 Williams, Rev. James, Dowlais
 Williams, Rev. D., Merthyr
 Williams, Rev. A.. Ystrad
 Williams, David. Merthyr
 Williams, T., Gellyfaelozj
 Williams, Rev. R., Dowlais
 Williams, T., J. P., Merthyr
 Williams, Henry, Dowlais

Williams, D., Penywern
Williams, Rev. W, Ebbw Vale
Williams, D. D., Merthyr
Williams, James, Dowlais
Williams, Fred, Dowlais
Williams, Miss M. A., Blaenllechan
Williams, W. C, Haverfordwest

Williams, Rev. John, Pontypool
Williams, Rev. T. E., Aberystwyth
Williams, Rev. W. Anelyf. Porthyrhydi

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THE END.

APPENDIX

"Handbook of the origin of place-names in Wales and Monmouthshire"

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Additional Notes.

The original 'google-text' contained numerous mis-scanned sections and 'wrong' formatting. As a result the entire text has been reformatted to A4 size, text errors corrected, where possible, and font changed to Arial type-face to improve legibility.

The entire re-worked material is offered for the purpose of private study only, and must not be used for any commercial enterprise whatsoever.

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