

CADER IDRIS

There are a number of important passes in this very mountainous region allowing North-South travel; some of these routeways have lost their importance as modes of travel changes. However, the pass that allows the Pre-mediaeval road of Y Ffordd Ddu to bypass Cader Idris is not named as a *bwlch*, it is simply known as Trawsfynydd the name has been given to a nearby hill.

Bwlch Aran SH 734136

This pass is little more than a ramp line above the lake named as Llyn Aran; the name is not to be found on the OS maps. The term *aran* 'a high place, height' might refer to a comparative height.

Bwlch Cau SH 709125

This is the low point in the ridge between Mynydd Pencoed and Cader Idris, overlooking Llyn Cau – *cau* 'enclosed'; although it is not in the correct position on the OS map at present.

Bwlch Coch SH 749157

This pass name is not on the present maps, though it is seen in the farm name Bwlch Coch, the term *coch* 'red, brown' probably reflects the marshy areas and moorland vegetation which the old road by-passed. This was an important road at one time, heading to Dolgellau from the South, it is marked on John Evans' Map of North Wales (1795).

Bwlch Cyfyng SH 672065

This is the name for the narrowing in the valley when heading from Abergynolwyn towards Tywyn; the word *cyfyng* 'narrow, restricted' defines the site perfectly. Bwlch gyving 1597 Maesyneuadd Manuscripts, Bulch Kyfinge 1600 Elwes Manuscripts, Bwlch-y-gyfyng 1837 OS.

Bwlch Llyn Bach SH 755137

Unfortunately, Tal-y-llyn Pass is the name generally given to this gap today. However, the old name was Bwlch y Llyn Bach; the *llyn* 'lake' + *bach* 'small' has disappeared with the making of the modern road. An older name for this lake was the Llyn y Tri Greyenyn, the tri 'three' + *greyenyn* 'stones' are the three huge rocks which can still be seen near the road. Legend has it that the giant Idris felt these stones in his boots and shook them out at this spot.

Bwlch Oerddrws SH 795172

A great many of the names for mountain gaps or passes is the reference to wind(s) rushing through; making them cold locations and not good places to stay. This is another of these, with the descriptor elements *oer* 'cold' + *drws* 'door' combining to show it as a frigid spot. This has been a very important pass for many centuries.

Bwlch Rhiw Gwredydd SH 691135

The name is probably derived from the fact that this was used as a means of moving livestock at one time; *rhiw* 'slope' + *gyriedydd* 'drover'. The local usage for the pass name has not changed and the original OS map name is correct; one wonders why and how the name changed to Gwredydd. Rhiw'r-gyriedydd 1837 OS.

Bwlch Siglen SH 837137

Siglen 'bog, marsh, swamp', derived from the feeling of *siglo* 'quaking' when crossing marshy ground; it is certainly true of this pass.

Bwlch Ty'n y Fach SH 685100

This is named after the farm.

Bwlch y Cŵn SH 705131

This *bwlch* 'pass' seems to have three names. The Bwlch y Cŵn name, with *cŵn* 'dogs' may simply refer to the presence of either sheepdogs or hunting dogs. In the Parochialia c.1700 Bwlch y Kŵn is recorded as a cliff or rock name. Another name is Bwlch y Gwynt, once again the *gwynt* 'wind' is a reference to the open windswept funneling found at the top of a pass. While, the *cyfrwy* 'saddle' element seen in name Bwlch Cyfrwy gave its name to the nearby hill (though this name may have moved from a little pass that is closer to the mountain).

Bwlch y Foty SH 669127

This name is not on the present OS map, *hafod* 'summer dwelling' + *ty* 'house, shelter' became *hafoty* and this was further abbreviated by vocalisation to become *foty*.

Bwlch y Tri Arglwydd SH 809097

The *tri* 'three' + *arglwydd* 'lords' is an indication that the area has been disputed for a long time; it is still on a border today.

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