

FFOREST FAWR

The rocks of the area are similar to those of Y Mynydd Du and together with Y Mynydd Du, the whole area was designated as a Geopark in 2005. The limestone areas has some of the largest cave systems in Britain.

Carn y Goetre SN 945142

The word *carn* 'cairn, barrow, tumulus, mound, rock; heap, pile' could indicate any one of a plethora of features; there are cairns to the South. However, this area has a number of lime kilns and quarried faces and other rock strewn areas. Goetre is taken from the property shown as Goitre (SN 940143), which can be seen at the foot of the hill, Goytre in 1832 on the OS map. This name is derived from the word *coetref*; *coe(d)* 'wood' + *tref* 'habitation', some form of dwelling in a wooded area and not 'a timber homestead'.

Carreg Lem SN 893144

Carreg 'rock' + *lem* is the lenited form of *llem* 'sharp', which is itself a feminine form of the word *llym*. However, a confusion with a corrupted or lenited *llam* 'leap' may sometimes be present. Carreg Llem 1832 OS.

Carreg Lwyd SN 862154

This is a North facing *carreg* 'rock', in the shade for much of the day, hence one must decide if it is *llwyd* 'grey' for the colour of the rock; or, shaded. Carreg Llwyl 1832 OS.

Craig Cerrig Gleisiaid SN 963217

The word *gleisiaid* 'grils, young salmon' is unusual for this cliff, the streams below the cliff are very high and steep for salmon reached them. Alternatively, some have stated that the name is a form of a slang term for the bluish grey rocks, or, resembling the cloaks of Franciscan [Greyfriars] monks. However, it is probable that a corruption of the word *cleisiau*, the plural of *clais* 'ditch, fissure, groove' has taken place; probably referring to the broken and gullied appearance of the steep northern face of this hill.

Craig Cwm Du SN 945213

Named after the vale below. This crag is a good example of a feature which is in the shadows; one that looks *du* 'dark, black' and is shaded on most days, located in a deep cwm.

Craig Penmailard SO 016097

The hill name is now Penmoelallt though the early OS maps of 1832 show the name of the hill and the farm (as was) as Penmailard; this is also seen in the name of this *craig* 'cliff' from 1892 onwards. The meaning has been given as being *mailart* a variation on *marlat* 'mallard', a name which at one time would apply to male ducks in general; from the Old French *malart*, *mallart* 'wild drake'. Another suggestion is that a *mael* 'prince, chieftan' and its variant form *mail* appears in the name.

However, the whole area of Mynydd y Glog was named as being Mynydd Penmailiaid on the 1832 OS. The *mailiaid*, *meiliaid* 'vesselful, bushel', derived from *mail* 'bowl, basin, tub' + *iaid*, *-aid* 'a measurement suffix'. This could describe a hilltop or be used to describe a variety of shapes in the landscape; the area has cairns, rocky tors, quarries, hollows and old limekilns.

Craig Rhiwarth SN 844157

There is an Iron Age Hillfort atop this *craig* 'cliff'; it is situated in an impressive location dominating the upper Tawe valley and the routes through the mountains. The terms *rhiw* 'steep rise, slope' + (*g*)*arth* 'ridge, promontory' are both very apt, as the name does denote the steep end of a prominent ridge. However, *garth* 'enclosure' could also be inferred because of the hillfort.

Craig y Fro SN 970207

In this part of Wales, the word *bro* has an additional meaning of 'vale, lowland' rather than the usual *bro* 'region, country, land, neighbourhood'. Therefore, Craig y Fro has a meaning closer to 'valley crag'. Craig y Fro 1832 OS.

Y Garreg Lwyd SN 950129

This *carreg* 'rock' + *llwyd* 'grey, pale' as it is the colour of bare limestone outcrops that are to be found in this area. However, in other names it may infer other colours from fallow through to brown.

Y Glog Las SN 958144

This is probably *clog* 'cliff, rock' + *glas* 'grey' for the colour seen in limestone rocks, rather than the greenish or blue colours that the term *glas* is generally used for today. However, because of the circumflex above the letter *ô* in the OS map name this could lead to one to perhaps erroneously link the name to *clôc*, *clôg* 'cloak, cover, mantle'.

Y Graig Llech SN 846121

This is a location of steep slopes above the river Nant Llech, there is no actual *llech* 'rock, slab, cliff' here; however, the river bed is stony and slabby in some areas.

Saith Maen SN 862147

The word *maen* 'rock, stone' is quite straightforward, then one has to decide if there is *saith* 'seven' or *saeth* 'arrow'. Saith would be used to denote a grouping or alignment of seven rocks, as is to be found 3km away on the other side of the Tawe, at (SN 833154). The First Series 1" OS maps of 1832 have the name as Saethmaen and the later 6" maps Saeth maen.