

BANNAU BRYCHEINIOG

Many of the names here are for features that may have been affected by industrial activity, particularly in the South, and bear no resemblance to the features that may have been present at one time due to quarrying. The limestone scarps were a useful commodity in steel-making at one time and also used as a general building material for the industrial sites .

Cerrig Edmwnt SO 062191

Cerrig 'stones' + Edmwnt - the personal name Edmond or Edmund; Cefn Edmwnt is on the other side of the mountain.

Cerrig y Llwyni SO 068128

The word cerrig is the plural of carreg 'stone, rock', while llwyni is the plural of llwyn 'thicket; copse, grove'. There would have been far more trees on the mountains at one time.

Y Chwar Mawr SO 195157

The chwar 'quarry' here denotes one of the limestone cliffs used for rock in the industries development that took place.

Clo Cadno SO 117164

It may be that the first word here is a corrupted form of the word clog 'crag', rather than clo 'lock' + cadno 'fox'.

Craig Cwareli SO 046200

This craig 'rock' + cwareli 'quarries' forms a high rocky rim; although the rocks may have resembled quarries one must remember that stone was often taken from such places for building walls or houses. Here the rock may have been taken from lower down, in the ravine of Cwm Cwareli (055215) rather than this remote place. In some places one can still see the tracks made by the dragging of horse-drawn sledges on the slopes down to the valleys.

Craig Cwm Cynwyn SO 026206

This is at the very head of the deep trough and is named after the cwm and the river below.

Craig Cwm Llwh SO 004215

Once again a cliff is named after the cwm, in this instance this is not the word llwh 'dust, powder' which some have suggested but a totally different term. The alternative word llwh 'pool, lake; mire, bog' is similar in origin to the Old Irish *loch*.

Craig Cwm Oergwm SO 037200

This deep vale would be shaded for much of the time, especially in winter, thus oer 'cold' + cwm 'valley' would be a good descriptor.

Craig Cwm Sere SO 015214

A cliff that has taken its name from the cwm and the river Nant Sere.

Craig Fan Ddu SO 017190

Craig 'cliff' + ban 'height' + du 'dark'; however, the Fan Ddu does not appear on the hilltop. The only name seen is Cefn Cul which refers to the narrow ridge joining this outlying spur to Corn Du.

Craig Gwaun Taf SO 008204

A crag located above the gwaun 'moor' where the Afon Taf originates. Gwaun 'moorland, upland' Old Welsh *guoun*, Cornish *goon*, Breton *geun*.

Craig Pwllfa SO 065204

Craig 'crag' + pwllfa 'hollow, trough'; the trough in question is the small but very deep cwm between Cefn Bach and Cefn Edmwent.

Craig y Byllfa SO 006198

The deep valley of Blaen Crew is crested by this craig 'cliff', either of the terms pyllfa, pwllfa 'pit, well, ditch, hollow, gorge' would be apt descriptors of the view looking down into the cwm.

Craig y Castell SO 172167

The rock resembled the walls of fortifications for some. Brittonic **castellon* 'castle'; or, the Middle English *castel*.

Craig y Ciliau SO 185161

Cil 'nook corner', a reference to the recesses in the cliff; however, one should note it was singular, on the first OS map as Craig y cil le 1832. This could refer to the single gap between the crags up to the hilltop.

Craig y Fan SO 071199

This craig 'cliff' does not really have a rocky crag feature, mainly very steep slopes high up above Nant Tarthwynni.

Cwalca SO 161174

This is a corruption of gwalca, the plural of gwalc 'edge, wall', borrowed from the Old English *wealca* 'wave, billow'. There is a prominent little scarp of rock across the ridge at this point.

Cwar y Gigfran SO 064197

The word cwar 'cliff' is one borrowed from the English quar(r) 'quarry, stone pit'; however, in Welsh the word can also be used to denote a rock or crag in its natural state. The word cigfran is derived from of cig 'meat' + brân 'crow' and denotes a raven; in Cornish *brân* 'crow'. In 'Celtic' mythology crows and ravens were linked to foreboding and to death because of their scavenging and also their colouring.

Y Darren SO 208152

There are many meanings behind the word tarren, here seen in its mutated form; originally it was used to describe poor ground. In this part of South Wales tarren denotes a 'cliff, steep slope, scarp, rocky hill, rock'; further North, the word is used more for 'steep hill, hillock, rough ground'.

Y Darren Ciliau SO 201156

The word cil can define a number of features 'nook, angle, corner'; the meaning of ciliau, the plural of the word cil, was probably a reference to the narrow 'breaches' or changes in angle in the cliff, allowing access to the moorland above. At a later stage a large area of quarries developed here. Darren y cil le 1832 OS.

Y Darren Clôg Fawr SO 110164

This tarren 'rock, crag, rough ground' has the word clôg 'cloak, mantle' in the name; however, this is probably in error, in the earlier maps clog 'cliff' is to be seen and this is also the name of the farm below.

Y Darren Ddu SO 109156, SO 221130

Once again the word du 'dark, black' in the landscape. The first location probably refers to its shaded location, the other because of rock colour.

Y Darren Disgwylfa SO 218144

The main interest in this name is the word *disgwylfa* 'lookout'; the lookout could be a sheperding overview or other vantage point. The view from this rock was very good, one could see any approach up or down the valleys leading to Y Fenni.

Y Darren Fach SO 088164, SO 019105

This comparative is used in two sites against the larger Y Darren Fawr nearby.

Y Darren Fawr SO 082164, SO 022100

Both of these (the) Big Cliff are near a Y Darren Fach.

Gwalciau'r Cwm SO 065160

The word *gwalciau* is a plural of the word *gwalc* 'edge, rim, ridge, wall'; borrowed from the Old English *wealca* 'wave, billow' + *cwm* 'valley'.

Tarren Tormwnt SO 044152

A tarren named after the hill on which it is located.