The Place-Names of the Book of Llandaf

Jonathan Baron Coe

PhD Thesis Submitted for Examination

University of Wales, Aberystwyth

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This work has not previously been accepted in substance for any degree and is not being concurrently submitted in candidature for any degree.

Signed .................................................... (candidate)

Date: 2001-08-27

STATEMENT 1

This thesis is the result of my own investigations, except where otherwise stated.

Other sources are acknowledged by footnotes giving explicit references. A bibliography is appended.

Signed .................................................... (candidate)

Date: 2001-08-27

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Summary of Thesis

This thesis brings together all the place-names contained in the Book of Llandaf (also known as Liber Landavensis), and discusses them, together with certain associated problems. The manuscript concerned is a cartulary of the early twelfth century, compiled at the cathedral church of Llandaf in an effort to demonstrate the legitimacy of the diocese's territorial claims. Much of the material copied into the Book is significantly older than the Book itself, some probably dating back to the seventh century, and the Book also contains documents bound into it after the twelfth century. Most of the place-names are Welsh, but a significant proportion is English or French. For each place-name there is a list of attestations (generally drawn only from within the Book, but occasionally referring to other primary or secondary sources), a suggested location for the place, discussion of the place-name's documentary context and the evidence for its location, and a discussion of the elements contained in the place-name. An alphabetical list of the elements found in the place-names is also supplied. An important adjunct to the thesis is a discussion of the boundary clauses which are attached to most of the charters copied into the Book. These bounds are written in Old Welsh or Latin, or in a mixture of the two languages, and have largely been overlooked by linguists due to the controversy surrounding the dating of the documents copied into the Book. A methodology is presented, involving the examination of proportions of certain datable features of language and style, whereby approximate dates can be supplied for these bounds. Editions and translations of each of the bounds, and a glossary of their vocabulary, are supplied as appendices to the thesis.
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Preface

I should acknowledge foremost the patience and helpful guidance of my supervisor, Professor Patrick Sims-Williams.

I must also thank my partner, Lisa Collinson, and my friends and family for their support and encouragement.

This project was funded during its first three years by the British Academy's Humanities Research Board, and I am also most grateful to the Trustees of the Rhŷs Fund at the University of Oxford for awarding me the Sir John Rhŷs Studentship at Jesus College, which enabled me to complete the work.

My gratitude is due also, not least, to the various academic institutions at which I have studied, and to their staff (particularly Dr Oliver Padel, who first suggested the place-names of the Book of Llandaf to me as a PhD topic): the Department of Anglo-Saxon, Norse, and Celtic at Cambridge; the Department of Welsh at Aberystwyth; and the Celticists at Oxford.
## List of Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anc Corr</td>
<td>Edwards, <em>Calendar of Ancient Correspondence Concerning Wales</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>AnnCamb</td>
<td>Williams, <em>Annales Cambriæ</em></td>
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<td>CPNE</td>
<td>Padel, <em>Cornish Place-Name Elements</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>DB</td>
<td>Domesday Book</td>
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<tr>
<td>dim.</td>
<td>diminutive</td>
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<tr>
<td>EANC</td>
<td>Thomas, <em>Enwau Afonydd a Nentydd Cymru</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Eng.</td>
<td>English</td>
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<tr>
<td>fem.</td>
<td>feminine</td>
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<td>gen.</td>
<td>genitive</td>
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<tr>
<td>GMW</td>
<td>Evans, <em>Grammar of Middle Welsh</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>GPC</td>
<td>Thomas, <em>Geiriadur Prifysgol Cymru</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lat.</td>
<td>Latin</td>
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<tr>
<td>len.</td>
<td>lenited</td>
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<tr>
<td>LHEB</td>
<td>Jackson, <em>Language and History in Early Britain</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>LL</td>
<td>Evans, <em>The Text of the Book of Llan Dâv</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>masc.</td>
<td>masculine</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGR</td>
<td>National Grid Reference</td>
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<td>nr</td>
<td>near</td>
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<tr>
<td>pl.</td>
<td>plural</td>
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<tr>
<td>PNDinas P.</td>
<td>Pierce, <em>The Place-Names of Dinas Powys Hundred</em></td>
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<td>PNPemb.</td>
<td>Charles, <em>The Place-Names of Pembrokeshire</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>PNRom. Brit.</td>
<td>Rivet and Smith, <em>The Place-Names of Roman Britain</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>s.a.</td>
<td><em>sub anno</em> 'under the year'</td>
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<td>s.v.</td>
<td><em>sub verbo</em> 'under the word'</td>
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<tr>
<td>sg.</td>
<td>singular/singulative</td>
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<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>Val. Eccl.</td>
<td><em>Valor Ecclesiasticus Temp.</em>, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAS</td>
<td>Vita I Sancti Samsonis, edited in Flobert, <em>La Vie ancienne</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vesp.</td>
<td>British Library manuscript, Cotton Vespasian A. XIV</td>
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<tr>
<td>W.</td>
<td>Welsh</td>
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<tr>
<td>WATU</td>
<td>Richards, <em>Welsh Administrative and Territorial Units</em></td>
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1. Introduction

1.1 The Book of Llandaf

1.1.1 Contents and Date

'The Book of Llandaf' is the name given in English to Aberystwyth, National Library of Wales MS 17110; in Welsh it is called 'Llyfr Llandaf', and in Latin, 'Liber Landavensis' (whence the usual abbreviation 'LL'). The standard edition of the manuscript is that of Gwenogvryn Evans, which is noted for its accuracy. The manuscript was originally made up essentially of a gospel book, the Lives of some Southern Welsh saints, a cartulary (apparently of grants to the bishopric of Llandaf), and some documents relating to a territorial dispute between Bishop Urban of Llandaf and the bishops of St David's and Hereford. The precise date of the manuscript is still controversial, but it is safe to say that it was written in the first two-thirds of the twelfth century. Based on purely palaeographical considerations Huws was unwilling to offer a more precise dating than 's. xii med'. Christopher Brooke proposed a date of c. 1135–50, based on an argument that the volume was written after Bishop Urban's death (due to a reference to him as 'uir bone memorie' on page 85 of LL), whereas John Davies argued that the work was overseen (and probably partly written) by Urban himself, and consequently it should be dated to the period between 1119 (when Urban initiated the territorial dispute, which seems to be the reason behind the writing of the Book of Llandaf, with a letter to the Pope) and 1134 (Urban's death). I find Davies's argument the more convincing, and have therefore applied 'c. 1120s' as a general date for documents belonging to the period during which the manuscript was put together. The manuscript also contains a good deal of material added later in the form of glosses (mostly fifteenth-century) and memoranda (mostly administrative

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1 The spelling of the place-name Llandaf [ST156781] as an element in the name of the manuscript varies somewhat—in English Llandaff is common.
2 Evans, The Text of the Book of Llan Däv. Henceforth abbreviated to 'LL'.
3 The definitive account of the manuscript is that of Daniel Huws ('The Making of Liber Landavensis'), to which should be supplemented the comments of John Davies ('Liber Landavensis').
5 'The Archbishops of St David's, Llandaff and Caerleon-on-Usk', pp. 18–19.
6 'Liber Landavensis', p. 11.
and fourteenth-century) relating to the diocese of Llandaf.  

1.1.2 The Llandaf Charters

Bishop Urban's desire to demonstrate the antiquity and importance of his diocese in his dispute before the Pope seems to underlie the construction of the Book of Llandaf. In fact, there is no reliable evidence for a diocese covering south-east Wales, nor for one centred on Llandaf, from before the time of Urban himself. In pursuit of the diocese's territorial claims a large number of charters were copied into the Book, and it is on these that most of the controversy surrounding the Book has been focused. Due to certain rather obvious irregularities in these charters and the political bias of the undertaking, it has long been assumed that the charters are total forgeries, or, at least, that the degree of forgery is so high that no information can be reliably obtained from them. In the course of her work on the Book of Llandaf, however, Wendy Davies discovered that there were correlations between the witness lists of most of the charters, which rendered the possibility of straightforward forgery highly unlikely. Furthermore, she concluded that it was possible to establish a relative chronology of the charters, to which approximate absolute dates could be linked. Patrick Sims-Williams broadly agreed with Davies's methodology, though he disagreed with the position of a few of the charters in the relative chronology, and suggested two general alterations to the absolute dating. Sims-Williams's examination of the orthography used to represent the personal names from the Book of Llandaf charter witness lists serves as additional evidence for the general reliability of the absolute dates. Where there has been disagreement with Davies's work it has mainly been directed at her use of the charters as datable evidence for the history of south-east Wales, a use which depends on the assumption that the Narrations of the charters were not substantially altered in the course of transmission. I agree that the Narrations should be treated with great suspicion, but I would argue that the name of the land granted by a charter

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7 I have followed Huws ('The Making of Liber Landavensis') in the dating of these later additions.
9 See Wendy Davies, The Llandaff Charters, pp. 92–130, for a list of these charters and a brief description of each.
10 Brooke, 'The Archbishops of St David's, Llandaff and Caerleon-on-Usk', pp. 31–34.
11 See The Llandaff Charters, passim.
12 Ibid.
13 [Review article], pp. 125-27.
14 'The Emergence of Old Welsh, Cornish and Breton Orthography', especially p. 78.
is the most likely element of a charter to be preserved in the course of its transmission. While it could be argued that Llandavian forgers simply collected together a pile of charters, copied out the witness lists for their nefarious purpose, and then threw away the rest of each charter, this seems far-fetched, and it can besides be shown that many witnesses are only named in charters purporting to grant land in particular districts (not the random distribution we should expect if place-names were randomly allocated to witness lists). Consequently, for the purposes of a discussion of place-names, I have followed Davies’s charter dates, but with the proviso that these should be read only as approximate dates (and in the case of the earlier charters, as very approximate).

1.2 The Present Study

1.2.1 Objectives
The principal objective of the thesis is to gather together all the place-names contained within the Book of Llandaf. The great majority of the names refer, naturally, to places in South Wales, but there is a significant number from other areas, particularly Normandy (most of which occur as locative surnames of Normans). It should be noted that I have ignored place-names occurring in the flyleaves and the Gospels (with which the manuscript begins), and in this I might be accused of having fallen into the trap described by Huws, of defining a ‘Liber Landavensis proper’. I think the omission can be justified, however, on the grounds that the Gospels are very widespread and well-known documents, quite unlike the rest of the Book of Llandaf, which contains texts of relatively specific Llandaf interest, or which were composed or substantially re-worked at Llandaf. Each attestation of a place-name is shown in the form in which it appears in the manuscript, together with a reference to the location of the attestation, and a date for the text from which it is taken. In some cases I have presented, together with the Book of Llandaf attestations of a place-name, other mediaeval attestations of the same place-name. The primary objectives are twofold: first, to identify the location or feature intended by each place-name; and second, to

16 See the preface to the Register of Place-Names (§3.1) for what constitutes a place-name for this purpose.
identify the elements used in the formation of each place-name (only for Welsh-language names, and all names of places within the territory claimed by Llandaf).

1.2.2 Methodology
The foundation of the research is a database of the names (both personal and place-names) contained in the Book. The database contains over ten thousand records based on over two thousand names. Personal names were included because it was felt that these might be useful to other scholars, but also because many of the place-names contain a personal name as the qualifying element. The database is relational, allowing ready retrieval of records by type, element, source document, and so on.¹⁸

Many of the manuscript's place-names occur in the boundary clauses of charters. Very little work has been undertaken on these bounds since the publication of LL (where Evans and Rhŷs supply translations of the Welsh-language bounds as Appendix iv), the main exception being Lynda Rollason's detailed survey of the Herefordshire bounds.¹⁹ I disagree with many of Evans's translations, so I have included new editions and translations of these bounds in an appendix, together with a glossary of all words (Latin and Welsh) occurring in the bounds.²⁰ Until now, little has been said regarding the dating of the boundary clauses (other than that they generally appear to be later additions to their charters), so chapter 2 presents an analysis of some linguistic and orthographical features of the bounds in an attempt to establish their chronology. This chapter is a useful adjunct to the study because without a specific dating for the bounds one is left with a choice of dates between the date of the charter (in many cases too early) and the date of the manuscript (in almost all cases too late).

1.2.3 Expected Benefits
While some use has been made of particular place-names from the Book for comparative purposes, there has not yet been any analysis of the corpus as a whole—a particularly important task considering the potentially very early date of some of the name forms, and the fact that some of the names pertain to places in areas which were settled and re-named early on by English speakers. Several benefits may be expected

¹⁸ I gratefully acknowledge the help of Terrence James and Dr Gregory Toner in setting up this database.

¹⁹ LL, pp. 363–84; Rollason, 'The Boundaries'.
from this project. Reliable identifications of the places named in the Book will be of interest to historians and geographers. Analysis of the place-names themselves will produce useful data on place-name formation, and on aspects of the philology and orthography of Old Welsh. Furthermore, it is hoped that patterns in orthographical use will throw some light on the controversies surrounding the compilation of the Book of Llandaf.

20 Appendices 1 and 2 respectively.
2. Dating the Bounds

2.1 Introduction

The delimitation of boundaries is an important element of the Book of Llandaf. The majority of the charters include some kind of boundary clause, and there are a few instances of bounds not associated with specific charters (for example, the perambulation of the territory claimed for the See of Llandaf on fol. 41, and, in more detail, on fols 67v–68r). The bounds vary a great deal in such features as their language (some are entirely in Latin, some entirely in Welsh, and most are in a mixture of the two), their level of detail, and whether they describe a perambulation of the territory or merely give an idea of the length and width of the area.

2.1.1 The Issues

The matter of the dates of composition of these bounds has been largely ignored. It seems to be generally accepted that a boundary clause need not be contemporaneous with the charter to which it belongs, and, presumably, where the two are not contemporaneous, the bounds would be the later element (though it is not inconceivable that the composer of a charter might copy the boundary clause of an earlier charter for the same land). Where there has been discussion, the assumption has generally been that the bounds are late compositions, belonging to the eleventh and twelfth centuries. This relegation of the bounds to a late period (thereby, apparently, rendering them uninteresting to the scholar of Old Welsh) may be criticised on two fronts, however. The first is historical

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1 Henceforth, boundary clauses will be referred to by the number of the charter (following the convention explained by Davies, The Llandaff Charters, p. 4) to which they are attached, or, where they are not attached to a charter, by the page number (in parentheses) of LL on which they begin. Where more than one boundary clause occurs in a charter, or more than one unattached boundary begins on a particular page, these are distinguished by lower-case roman numerals. The two perambulations of the See referred to above are, therefore, ‘(42)’ and ‘(134ii)’. Editions and translations of all the boundaries are supplied in Appendix 1.

2 Davies, Early Welsh Microcosm, p. 29.

3 Ibid.; LHEB, p. 58. In The Llandaff Charters (pp. 142 and 143–44) Davies took the view, albeit cautiously, that some of the lengthier perambulations could date back to the mid-ninth century, and that some of the shorter boundary clauses could be even earlier; she suggested many of the features examined below (orthography, language, type, position) as potentially revealing.
rather than philological: some of the bounds are for territory known to have been under English settlement since well before the eleventh century (76a and 174b/229b). If these bounds are late then either Welsh was still in use among the clergy in these areas (even the Latin bounds contain the Welsh versions of place-names), or Llandaf was prepared to send out its own Welsh-speaking scribes (perhaps briefed with the Welsh equivalents of by then English place-names) to the English areas, or Llandaf obtained Latin/Old English boundary records and translated them. None of these suggestions is impossible, but it would be simpler to argue that these bounds date from an earlier period when Welsh was more likely to have been in use in their areas. Such an argument does not present any insurmountable difficulties. Many of the bounds which show late linguistic or orthographic features do so inconsistently, also exhibiting earlier features. If the bounds, as we see them, are essentially as they were first written (i.e. if the process of transmission was either very short, or, at any rate, highly conservative), then we must assume that they date from a period of linguistic flux when authors could select, apparently at random, between earlier and later forms and spellings of words. While we must allow for a more relaxed attitude to spelling (in the vernacular, at least) before the Modern period, it is hard to accept that linguistic flux could extend to actual forms (i.e. pronunciations) of words within a short example of idiolectal writing such as a boundary clause. It is more likely, therefore, that the inconsistencies of language in the bounds are the results of scribal alteration during less conservative copying. Scribal alteration can tend to affect a text in one of two ways, either through archaisation or through modernisation. On the whole, modernisation is the more likely effect, unless there is a clear motivation for archaisation. John Armstrong, discussing the occurrence of both d- and non-d spellings of the preposition di in some of the bounds (see §2.2.3 below), stated: ‘Without attempting to argue the point in detail, I will propose that the loss of the initial consonants was already complete at the time of the writing of the Book of Llandaf, and that the d-forms, common as they are, are nothing more than archaizing spellings, serving to give the text the appearance of age and authority.’ I should respond, though, that archaisation would be the result of deliberate, conscious work by the copyist, whereas modernisation could be an unconscious artefact of the

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4 Davies, *Early Welsh Microcosm*, p. 29; LHEB, p. 58.

5 Davies, ibid.
copying process. I find it hard to believe that a consciously archaising copyist should do so such a bad job as to leave a significant proportion of the more modern, non-
forms in the text. In the case of boundary clauses there would have been a need for intelligibility (i.e. contemporary language) which would probably have outweighed any desire to create archaic effect. On balance, therefore, it may be said that the presence of late language need not imply a late date for the bounds.

2.1.2 The Benefits of this Study
If the bounds cannot all be relegated to the same late date, then they represent a very significant, and hitherto overlooked, body of data. The surviving corpus of Old Welsh is very small, and its texts are often difficult to date or localise. The place of composition of all of the Book of Llandaf's bounds can at least be identified as South Wales, and in most cases one could be much more precise. It should also be possible to establish some kind of chronology for these documents. Comparison of dated and localised boundary texts from the Book of Llandaf with the rest of the Old Welsh corpus could add greatly to our knowledge of Old Welsh phonology, orthography, and, to a lesser extent, morphology. Even those bounds which are shown to belong to the eleventh or twelfth centuries could prove to be useful as representatives of the transition from Old to Middle Welsh—a period which has been relatively overlooked, particularly in recent years, when linguistic interest has been focused particularly on the beginnings of Old Welsh. For the purposes of this dissertation, however, the principal benefit of dating the bounds is in the determination of dates for the place-names occurring in them. As with place-names elsewhere in the Book of Llandaf, the form of the name is not necessarily of the same date as its document; it could be earlier (though one would suppose that archaisation would not have been favoured where there was a need for intelligibility), or it could belong to any time between the date of its document and the final production stage of the Book of Llandaf.

2.1.3 Methodology
This collection of bounds provides no absolute dating criteria per se (at least, not until there is an improvement in our knowledge of Old Welsh and the transition to Middle

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* 'On Some Middle Welsh Relative Constructions', p. 23.
7 For a survey see LHEB, pp. 42–59.
8 The work of John Koch in particular should be noted in this connexion.
Welsh), but there are certain criteria which, in combination, might establish a relative chronology. Each criterion consists of a pair of variants, where one is characteristic of an earlier date than the other. These criteria are of several kinds—phonological, orthographical, and textual—but, in order to yield useful data, they must be widespread throughout the corpus. For example, a characteristic feature of Old Welsh is the use of the grapheme i to represent the phoneme pair [i]/[a], where generally in Middle Welsh (and always in Modern Welsh) y is employed. So this orthographical criterion consists of the variant pair i : y (earlier : later). In each case the later variants of a pair could be artefacts of the copying process, but, assuming that there was little tendency to archaisation, the earlier variants are more likely to be survivals from the original document. It seems reasonable to suggest that bounds with higher proportions of earlier forms of particular features are probably earlier than bounds with higher proportions of later forms. The main objection to such a suggestion would be that the bounds have not all undergone the same transmission process. The more stages of recension experienced by a text, the greater the probability of scribal updating. All that can reasonably be suggested from analysis of a particular criterion is that a text which appears to be earlier by virtue of its forms is probably early; texts which appear to be late need not be so.

The Book of Llandaf contains five boundary doublets, i.e. bounds which are found at two different locations in the manuscript. There are also eleven bounds which were copied into the British Library manuscript from sheets used in the compilation of the Book of Llandaf, Cotton Vespasian A. XIV (including one of the boundary doublets, thereby providing three versions of the same text). It is probable that the doublets within the Book of Llandaf, and the versions of the bounds in Cotton Vespasian A. XIV are all witnesses to the same late stage of editing in the composition of the Book of Llandaf. Although deliberate alterations, as well as scribal errors, are apparent from these witnesses, they are generally minor and tend towards modernisation rather than the reverse.

A relative chronology of the bounds (heavily weighted by caveats) may be obtained by identifying those bounds which appear to be earlier for each criterion. Some will appear to be earlier by all the criteria used—these can safely be classed as 'early'
(within the range of dates spanned by the bounds), others will not appear to be earlier by any of the criteria—these can be classed as 'late' (but it must be borne in mind that this late appearance could just be the result of treatment at the hands of determined modernising scribes). The remaining group of bounds, which appear to be earlier by some criteria but not by others, need to be carefully considered to see whether they are genuinely intermediate in date or whether their appearance is simply the result of selective scribal updating (some scribes might have had a liberal attitude to some features but a conservative attitude to others). Genuine intermediacy is possible here because the change of variant from earlier to later did not take place at the same time for each of the criteria analysed. For example, the change to the later form of the definite article ([ɛr] > [ɔ]) might have been completed before the spelling y instead of i became common. If this were the case then we would expect to see an early group of bounds using the earlier r form of the article, spelling it ir, an intermediate group using the r-less form, spelling it i, and a late group spelling it y. The spelling yr would then be suspected as a partial modernisation of an original ir.

The criteria to be considered are:

1. The use of i : y in the orthography of Welsh words
2. The form taken by the Welsh definite article (r : r-less) between consonants
3. The form taken by the Old Welsh preposition di 'to, for', Modern Welsh i, (d : d-less)
4. The form taken by the Old Welsh preposition behit 'as far as', Modern Welsh bed etc., (disyllabic : monosyllabic)
5. The relative use of Latin : Welsh
6. The type of the boundary (dimensional : perambulatory)

* They are 74/171bi, (124)/(255), 162b/171bvi, 167/237b, 174b/229b.
10 In each pair the earlier form is placed first.
2.2 Dating Criteria

2.2.1 i : y in Orthography

As was stated above, a characteristic feature of Old Welsh is its use of the grapheme \textit{i} to represent the phonemes [i] and [ə], for which Middle Welsh usually employs \textit{y}. Examples of both types of spelling can be found in the Book of Llandaf. A simple comparison of numbers of \textit{i} and \textit{y} occurring throughout the corpus of bounds will not be meaningful here. Occurrences in Latin words, of course, should not be counted, but there is also a large number of corrupt or unknown words in which it is impossible to be sure of the phonological status of an \textit{i} or \textit{y}. The solution adopted here is to examine only certain commonly occurring words for which an \textit{i}-spelling would have been usual in Old Welsh and a \textit{y}-spelling usual in Middle Welsh. It is possible that the \textit{y} grapheme was introduced for [i] first, and only later came to represent [ə]. The nature of the relationship between orthography and phonological changes caused by the accent shift is irrelevant for the purpose of examining the relative positions of the bounds in a spectrum of orthographic development. The twelve lexical items selected for this purpose are:

- the preposition \textit{dili} ‘to, for’,
- the noun \textit{finhaun} / \textit{finnaun} ‘spring’,
- the noun and preposition \textit{hit} ‘length, as far as’,
- the preverbal particle \textit{i},
- the possessive pronoun 3 sg. \textit{i},
- the adverbial particle \textit{in},
- the preposition \textit{in} ‘in’,
- the article \textit{irli},
- the noun \textit{licat} ‘spring, source’,
- the noun \textit{minid} / \textit{uinid} ‘mountain’ (the two vowels counted separately),
- the noun \textit{rit} ‘ford’,
- the preposition \textit{trui} ‘through’.

The values obtained for each of the bounds for this criterion are as follows:
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<th>EARLIER(^{12})</th>
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</table>

\(^{11}\) The figures in this column are the sum of the numbers of i and y occurring in the selected lexical items in the bound.

\(^{12}\) The figures in this column are the proportion of i, the earlier variant.

\(^{13}\) This criterion is not applicable to all the bounds, because they do not all contain the examined lexical items.
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<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It will be seen that the majority of the bounds appear to be earlier as regards this criterion. The technique that will be followed here (and for each of the remaining criteria) is to divide the bounds as evenly as possible into an apparently earlier and an apparently later group. This will be done by finding the median proportion figure and classing all the bounds returning that figure or a lower figure as 'late' (except where the median is 100%, when only bounds returning a lower figure will come into this category), all the remaining bounds (of those for which a figure is available) will be classed as 'early'.

In this case the median is 100%. The following bounds are, therefore, apparently earlier by this criterion:

73a, 74, 77i, 121, 122, (124), 125bii, 125biii, 127a, 154, 156, 157, 158, 159a, 159b, 160, 162b, 165, 170, 171bi, 171bii, 171biii, 171biv, 171bv, 180b, 183a, 187, 195, 201, 206, 208, 209b, 210a, 212, 216b, 218, 224, 225, 227b, 228, 233, 235b, 237a, 240ii, 240iii, 240iv, 240v, 240vi, 240vii, 240viii, 244i, 244ii, 249a, 249bi, 249bii, 251i, 251ii, (255), 255i, 255ii, 257i, 257ii, 259, 260, 262, 263, 264a, 264b, 267, 271, 274.

The following bounds are apparently later:

(42), 72b, 76a, 77ii, 123, 125bi, (134ii), 140i, 140ii, 141, 144, 145, 146, 173, 183b, 190b, 240i, 246, 261.

Data are not available for the following bounds:

(69), 73b, 75, (134i), 143, 147i, 147ii, 148, 155, 164, 167, 174a, 174b, 176a, 188b, 197a, 199b, 200, 202, 204a, 223, 227a, 229b, 237b, 239, 255iii, 258.

2.2.2 The Article
The form taken by the definite article in standard Old Welsh is *ir* (or possibly ‘*r* post-
vocalically). In Middle and Modern Welsh yr (or 'r) is still used before a vowel, but before a consonant the form is y (or 'r). So the form of the definite article used in inter-consonantal position (but not before r or h) or simply before a consonant when at the head of a clause may be regarded as an indicator of the period of the language to which a text belongs (r forms being earlier, and r-less forms later). For this criterion, then, all occurrences of the definite article in the position just defined were counted. The r forms occurred in the spellings ir, hir, yr, and the r-less forms in the spellings i, he, hi, y. The figures given below have a small element of subjectivity as there is a potential for ambiguity with the article: the r-less forms could be confused with examples of the possessive pronoun 3 sg., or the prepositions 'to, for', 'from', or 'in', and the r forms could be confused with examples of those prepositions plus the post-vocalic 'r form of the article.

The values obtained were:

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* GMW, p. 24.
* Ibid.
* GMW, pp. 9–10 and 201.
* GMW, p. 201.
* GPC, i, 266 (s.v. bed', fed) and ii, 1163 (s.v. ed'); GMW, p. 196.
* GPC, ibid.; GMW, p. 24.
* GMW, p. 24.
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In this case the median is 33%. The following bounds are, therefore, apparently earlier:

72b, 73a, 121, 141, 144, 145, 146, 156, 159a, 159b, 171bii, 171biv, 171bv, 173, 180b, 183a, 187, 201, 206, 208, 212, 218, 225, 240iv, 240v, 240vii, 240viii, 244i, 244ii, 262, 263, 264b, 274.

The following bounds are apparently later:

(42), 77i, 77ii, 122, 125bi, 125biii, 127a, (134ii), 140i, 154, 157, 158, 160, 171biii, 190b, 195, 216b, 224, 227b, 228, 233, 235b, 240i, 240ii, 240iii, 240vi, 246, 249a, 249bii, 251i, 251ii, 255i, 255ii, 257i, 257ii, 259, 260, 261, 267, 271.
Data are not available for the following bounds:
(69), 73b, 74, 75, 76a, 123, (124), 125bii, (134i), 140ii, 143, 147i, 147ii, 148, 155, 162b, 164, 165, 167, 170, 171bi, 171bvi, 174a, 174b, 176a, 183b, 188b, 197a, 199b, 200, 202, 204a, 209b, 210a, 223, 227a, 229b, 237a, 237b, 239, 249bi, (255), 255iii, 258, 264a.

2.2.3 The Preposition *di*

The Old Welsh preposition *di* "to, for" became Middle Welsh *y* (Modern Welsh *i*). The mechanism for this is assumed to be, first, lenition of the initial *d* (as commonly in prepositions, conjunctions, and adverbs), and second, weakening and loss of the lenited *d* (similarly to the loss of *[v]*). It is not (usually) possible to distinguish between lenited and non-lenited *d* in Old Welsh orthography, but examples of both *d* and non-*d* forms do occur in the Book of Llandaf. Whether the spelling *di* (or *dy*) represents *[d̪]*, *[d̪i]*, or *[l]*, it is reasonable to assume that *d* spellings are earlier than non-*d* ones. Examples also occur in the Book of Llandaf of a formally identical preposition meaning "from", but since this preposition underwent the same sound changes as the one meaning "to, for", it is not necessary to draw a distinction between the two for the purposes of this test.

The values obtained were:

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" GMW, pp. 9–10 and 201.
" GMW, p. 201.
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The median is 100%. The following bounds appear to be earlier:

(42), 72b, 73a, 74, 121, 122, 125bii, 125biii, 127a, 140i, 140ii, 144, 145, 146, 158, 159a, 160, 162b, 171bi, 171bii, 171biii, 171biv, 171bvi, 173, 180b, 183b, 187, 190b, 201, 208, 209b, 210a, 212, 216b, 218, 225, 227b, 228, 235b, 240i, 240ii, 240iii, 240iv, 240v, 240vi, 249bii, 251ii, 255i, 257i, 257ii, 260, 262, 264a, 264b.

The following appear to be later:

77i, 77ii, 123, 125bi, (134ii), 141, 154, 156, 157, 165, 171biv, 195, 206, 240vii,
21

No data are available for the following:

(69), 73b, 75, 76a, (124), (134i), 143, 147i, 147ii, 148, 155, 159b, 164, 167, 170, 174a, 174b, 176a, 183a, 188b, 197a, 199b, 200, 202, 204a, 223, 224, 227a, 229b, 233, 237a, 237b, 239, 244i, 246, 249a, 249bi, 251i, (255), 255ii, 255iii, 258, 263, 274.

2.2.4 The Preposition behit

This preposition (meaning 'as far as', or, with pan, as a conjunction 'until') occurs in the spellings behet, behit, bihet, and bet in the Book of Llandaf, of which bet is by far the most common. GPC supplies various other Old Welsh examples of the preposition: behet (Book of Saint Chad, s. ix), bet (Juvencus Englynion, s. ix/x), biheit (Oxoniensis Prior glosses, s. ix), bichet (Computus Fragment, s. x), bihit (no source or date given). The word seems rather less common in Middle Welsh: vet (Breudwyt Ronabwy, Red Book of Hergest, s. xiv; the manuscript reads ver), ed (Llansteffan 164, s. xv). The adverb educher 'till evening' contains the preposition as its first element; three examples are cited by GPC, twice in the White Book Mabinogion (s. xii), and once in Ystorya de Carolo Magn (s. xiv). This preposition is not part of the vocabulary of Modern Literary Welsh, but it is still to be heard in the form ed in south-east Wales. The word seems to be cognate with Old Breton bichit and bit (Middle Breton bet, Modern Breton bete, beteg), and with Middle Cornish bys. Fleuriot suggested (albeit very tentatively) that the Old Breton bit does not derive from bichit, but rather that bichit derives from bit cit 'jusqu'au bout de' (in which the element cit is of uncertain origin). Fleuriot's suggestion does not fit very well with the Welsh evidence. The etymology is unclear, but the word looks like a compound of hyd 'length' (which can also be used as a preposition with a similar range of meaning to behit etc., and occurs in the Book of Llandaf in the forms hit, het, and hyt). Whatever the derivation, it seems clear that the disyllabic forms of the preposition are earlier than the monosyllabic forms.

18 GPC, 1, 266 (s.v. bed', fed) and 1163 (s.v. ed'); GMW, p. 196.
19 Ibid.
20 Dictionary of Old Breton, pp. 82 (s.v. bichit), 84 (s.v. 2. bit), and 84 (s.v. bit cit).
21 Although no explicit connection is made, bet is discussed in GMW (p. 196) in a note following the entry on hty (pp. 195–96); and similarly in Strachan, Introduction to Early Welsh, p. 112.
The values obtained were:

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The median is 0%. The following appear to be earlier:

72b, 121, 174b, 204a, 229b.

The following appear to be later:


No data are available for the following:

(42), (69), 73a, 73b, 74, 75, 76a, 77i, (124), (134i), 143, 144, 147i, 147ii, 148, 155, 156, 157, 159b, 162b, 164, 167, 170, 171bi, 171bvi, 174a, 176a, 183a, 188b, 199b, 200, 202, 210a, 223, 224, 227a, 237a, 237b, 239, 244ii, 249a, 251ii, (255), 255iii, 258, 259, 274.

2.2.5 Latin or Welsh?
The criteria employed so far have applied only to the Welsh features of the boundaries. A large number of the boundaries, however, are predominantly Latin in language and, consequently, these have not yet yielded any data. There are, in fact, good grounds for supposing that the very Latinity of these boundaries is itself evidence for their date. It is known that the earliest Anglo-Saxon boundary clauses were written (at least predominantly) in Latin, and that only later did the vernacular become established for this purpose. Stenton remarked that ‘detailed perambulations began to appear, particularly in Wessex, set out at first in Latin and English, but passing by the early ninth century into the Anglo-Saxon boundary-clauses which give a distinctive character to later Old English charters’, and that ‘in the tenth century a

* Stenton, Latin Charters, p. 56.
set of boundaries written in English becomes a regular part of every normal charter.\footnote{Ibid., p. 66.} While the evidence from Wales is much scantier in this regard, there does appear to be a general trend over time away from use of Latin to use of the vernacular in all fields of literature.

This criterion is particularly useful because it provides a set of data covering all the bounds, but it must be treated with caution. The context of the bounds varies—some (principally those which are not associated with a charter) are thoroughly embedded in the Latin of their document, and might therefore be more susceptible to translation into Latin (if they were written in Welsh originally), whereas others stand much more as independent clauses. There can be no doubt that, even in the more independent seeming clauses, translation could occur (though in which direction is debatable); the boundary pair 74/171bi attests to this: where 74 reads ‘& inhit dirtno guinn’, 171bi has ‘deinde dirtno guinn’. However, as with all the criteria, the simple fact that the bounds are not uniform in their features provides the hope that their original state is still perceptible. No single criterion can be trusted as a guide to the chronology of the bounds, the criteria must be examined as a whole.

The method followed here is to establish the proportion of Latin words in the total number of words for each boundary. A ‘word’ is defined in this case as a group of letters which, in the critically edited text, are preceded by and followed by either a space or a mark of punctuation. So, for example, di'r `to the' is regarded as two words rather than one. Introductory and concluding statements such as ‘Finis autem huius agri est’ or ‘ubi incepit’ are not included in the total number of words, because these are always in Latin (except, possibly, in the case of 190b, where the clause is introduced by ‘Fin’). Personal and place-names are not regarded as Latin words (even when surrounded by Latin) unless they are obviously Latinised (e.g. Landauensis).

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\footnote{Ibid., p. 66.}
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<tr>
<td>274</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>41.7%</td>
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</table>
The median is 12%. The following appear to be earlier:

(42), (69), 73a, 73b, 74, 75, 76a, 121, 125biii, 127a, (134i), 140i, 143, 144, 147i, 147ii, 148, 155, 156, 158, 159b, 164, 165, 167, 170, 171bi, 171bii, 174a, 174b, 176a, 183a, 187, 188b, 197a, 199b, 200, 202, 204a, 210a, 216b, 223, 224, 227a, 229b, 233, 235b, 237a, 237b, 239, 240iii, 244i, 249a, 249bii, 251i, 255ii, 255iii, 258, 263, 274.

The following appear to be later:


### 2.2.6 Boundary Type

There is reason to believe that the style of bounds changed over time from relatively simple expressions of the dimensions of a territory (e.g. 255ii) to detailed perambulations (e.g. 77i), the motivation presumably being a combination of fashion and increasing competition for land. Davies perceived a distinction between ‘short expressions of limits’, which she thought to be ‘original to the earliest charter texts’, and long perambulations, which she regarded as later, sometimes original, and sometimes added. The term ‘dimensional’ will be used to refer to those bounds which are defined in terms of opposing points, and ‘perambulatory’ will be used of those which define a circular route around the border of the territory (though frequently the final element, back to the starting point of a perambulation, is omitted). In fact, while most bounds conform straightforwardly to the dimensional or perambulatory modes, there are a number which fall somewhere in between the two categories. These variations can be described as either ‘semi-perambulatory’ (in which the boundary is followed from one point to another in one direction, and then between the same two points in the other direction, e.g. 125bi), or ‘mixed’ (in which the territory is first defined dimensionally, and then by a perambulatory or semi-perambulatory description, e.g. 249bii).

---

*The Llandaff Charters*, p. 144.
The boundary types were as follows:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>BOUND</th>
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</tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>147i</td>
<td>d</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>171bvi</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>173</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key: p, perambulatory; d, dimensional; s, semi-perambulatory; m, mixed; ?, indeterminable.
It would be wise to test the data to see whether there is any basis to the assumption that the dimensional type of boundary is earlier than the perambulatory type. The charts below (Figures 2.1 and 2.2) show the type of the boundary plotted against its apparent earliness or lateness on the basis of the other criteria. The numbers on the Y axis represent, as regards the columns, the number of criteria (the maximum is 5, therefore), and, as regards the diamond points, represent the boundary type (the dimensional type is plotted at 4, the mixed type at 3, the semi-perambulatory at 2, and the perambulatory at 1). For each boundary there are two columns, one for the number of criteria by which the boundary appeared to be earlier—in black, and one for the number of criteria by which it could potentially be earlier (i.e. the number by which it appeared to be earlier plus the number for which no data was available)—in white. The bounds are arranged primarily in order of potential earliness, and secondarily in order of the number of criteria for which they actually appeared to be earlier. Figure 1 shows those boundaries which had a potential earliness of 3 or more, and Figure 2 shows those with a potential earliness of 3 or less (consequently there is an overlap of twenty seven boundaries which appear on both charts).

\[\text{Boundary types classed as 'indeterminable' were left out.}\]
Figure 2.1:

Figure 2.2:
The dimensional-type bounds are clearly clustered among those bounds which appear generally to be earlier (or, at least, potentially earlier), with only two (125bii and 255ii) occurring in the overlapping mid-range. The same applies to the mixed type (although, with only three examples, it would be foolish to place too much weight on this). When it comes to the semi-perambulatory type, however, there is a much more even spread—of the seven examples, two appear to be earlier, two occur in the mid-range, and three appear to be later. The perambulatory type is also spread across the whole range, but with a distinct bias to the later end—eighteen of these bounds appear to be earlier, seventeen are mid-range, and forty one appear to be later. These figures would fit a scenario in which the earliest boundaries were dimensional types, but with perambulations gradually coming into vogue at an early period (before the appearance of later forms among the other five criteria), and the two types overlapping for a while after the appearance of later forms in some of the other criteria. Many other explanations would be possible, though, so the type of a boundary should not be made to bear too much weight in questions over its dating.

The following boundaries are of the dimensional or mixed types, which will be regarded as earlier:

(69), 73b, 75, 76a, (124), 125bii, 143, 147i, 170, 174b, 176a, 183a, 187, 188b, 197a, 199b, 200, 202, 204a, 224, 229b, 233, 239, 244ii, 249a, 249bii, (255), 255ii, 255iii, 263.

The following are, therefore, apparently later:

(42), 72b, 73a, 74, 77i, 77ii, 121, 122, 123, 125bi, 125biii, 127a, (134i), (134ii), 140i, 140ii, 141, 144, 145, 146, 148, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159a, 159b, 160, 164, 165, 167, 171bi, 171bii, 171biii, 171biv, 171bv, 173, 174a, 180b, 183b, 190b, 195, 201, 206, 208, 209b, 210a, 212, 216b, 218, 223, 225, 227a, 227b, 228, 235b, 237b, 240i, 240ii, 240iii, 240iv, 240v, 240vi, 240vii, 240viii, 244i, 246, 251i, 251ii, 255i, 257i, 257ii, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 264a, 264b, 267, 271, 274.

It is not possible to categorise:

147ii, 162b, 171bvi, 237a, 249bi.
2.3 Relative Chronology

The data for each of the six criteria are presented above. No one of those criteria individually is sufficient to produce a relative chronology, but, if they are analysed together, it may be possible. The table below shows the results so far. Columns 1–6 represent the six dating criteria (in the order in which they were dealt with in the preceding pages). An ‘X’ is used to indicate that the boundary appeared to be earlier according to that criterion, ‘N/A’ indicates that data were not available, and the space is left blank if the boundary was classed as later (i.e. not earlier) according to the criterion. At the end of each row the number of criteria for which that boundary appeared to be earlier is given, followed by the number of criteria for which the boundary was potentially earlier (i.e. number of ‘X’s plus number of ‘N/A’s). The bounds are ranked primarily in order of their potential earliness, and within that in order of their ‘definite earliness’ (i.e. number of ‘X’s only).

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2.3.1 The Sequence of the Dating Criteria

Of the one hundred and eighteen bounds, twenty appear in the very earliest group (potential earliness = 6) and four in the very latest (potential earliness = 0). This leaves ninety four bounds which show some combination of earlier and later appearance according to the six criteria employed. It should be possible to place these in chronological order by a more sophisticated examination than simply following the order in the table above. The changes on which the six criteria are based did not all happen at the same time, nor even over the same span of time. An orthographical change such as that from i-spellings to y-spellings, for example, may have taken a much longer time to become established than a phonologically-based one such as that from di to i. If the sequence of the changes could be established, then a more accurate chronology (with less reliance on ‘potential earliness’) could be created.

Since the chronology to be established is relative, the ‘date’ of a boundary will be expressed by means of list number (the number in the leftmost column, which shows
the relative ranking of each boundary). The sequence of change can be revealed by finding the mid-point of the span between the earliest occurrence, as regards each criterion, of a boundary classed as later and the latest occurrence of a boundary classed as earlier (the mid-point for this purpose is the point at which there are as many later-looking boundaries before as there are earlier-looking ones after).

<table>
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<th>CRITERION</th>
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<th>MID-POINT</th>
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<td>1. Orthography (i : y)</td>
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<td>99</td>
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<td>2. The Article (fær)</td>
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<td>72</td>
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<td>3. Preposition di : i</td>
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<td>97</td>
</tr>
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<td>4. Preposition behit :</td>
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<td>22</td>
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<td>5. Latin : Welsh</td>
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<td>82</td>
<td>59</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Boundary Type</td>
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<td>54</td>
<td>32</td>
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</table>

The sequence of change, therefore, appears to have been:

- The Preposition behit : bet,
- Boundary Type,
- Latin : Welsh,
- The Article,
- Preposition di : i,
- Orthography (i : y).

On this basis the bounds should each be datable to one of seven periods:

I. the period before the change from earlier to later in any of the criteria,
II. after the change from behit to bet, but before the other changes,
III. after the preceding change and the change in the type of the clause, but before the other changes,
IV. after the preceding changes and the change of use from Latin to Welsh, but before the other changes,
V. after the preceding changes and the change in the form of the article, but before the other changes,
VI. after the preceding changes and the change from \textit{di} to \textit{i}, but before the change from \textit{i} to \textit{y} in orthography,

VII. after all the changes.

It is, however, quite likely that some of the changes overlapped others—those for Boundary Type, Latin : Welsh, and Orthography, may well have taken a long time to complete. The effect of such overlapping would be to blur the boundaries between one period and its neighbours. Perambulations, for example, may have been coming into vogue already before the change from \textit{behit} to \textit{bet} was complete (which would explain the results for 121, which appears to be early in all respects other than boundary type), and if this were the case, it would be impossible to tell whether a dimensional clause with \textit{behit} were earlier or later than a perambulatory one, also with \textit{behit}.

2.3.2 The Earliest Bounds

The following twenty bounds appeared to be earlier or potentially earlier by all six criteria:

(69), 73b, 75, 143, 147i, 147ii, 170, 174b, 176a, 183a, 188b, 199b, 200, 202, 204a, 229b, 237a, 239, 244ii, 255iii.

The table below shows the data for this group of bounds, with the criteria arranged in the sequence suggested above for their order of change. The bounds are arranged according to whether they show a definite early result (an ‘X’) or an ‘N/A’ for Criteria 4, 6, and 5. The sequence of change is such that we would expect bounds belonging to Period I to show ‘X’s in all columns, those in Period II to show a blank for Criterion 4, and those in Period III to show blanks for Criteria 4 and 6.

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<td>N/A</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>199b</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The table shows that bounds 174b/229b (a boundary doublet) and 204a are those that can most confidently be said to belong to Period I. Bounds (69), 73b, 75, 143, 147i, 170, 176a, 183a, 188b, 199b, 200, 202, 239, 244ii, and 255iii could be as early as the first three, but could equally well belong to Period II. Bounds 147ii and 237a could be even younger still, dating to Period III, but again an earlier date is equally possible.

2.3.3 Bounds with a Potential Earliness of 5

The following table shows this group of bounds arranged according to their treatment of the individual criteria.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOUND</th>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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</tr>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tr>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tr>
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<td>X</td>
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</tr>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<td>171bi</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>210a</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
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<td>223</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>227a</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td>258</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>274</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>X</td>
</tr>
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<td>(255)</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76a</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bounds 187, 197a, and 263 show the expected results for bounds dating from Period II. Boundary 121 may be explained as an overlap of the change to perambulatory type
before the change to *bet*, consequently it should probably be dated to Period I. Bounds 73a, 74/171bii, (134i), 148, 155, 159b, 164, 167/237b, 174a, 210a, 223, 227a, 258, and 274 could be explained in the same way, but, if their 'N/A' for Criterion 4 be interpreted as a blank (i.e. later result), then they could equally well belong to Period III. The features of the doublet (124)/(255) could be the result of overlapping Between Criteria 6 and 5, in which case this boundary should be classed as belonging to early Period IV; as it is not, however, really a typical dimensional type (giving limits in only one dimension, rather than two) and is too short to supply reliable statistics, it could be regarded as later—possibly even as late as Period VI. The doublet 162b/171bvi could also be explained as an example of Criteria 6 and 5 overlapping, but this boundary is very short too, and could be as late as Period V. The remaining bounds—76a, 224, and 249a—appear to show unusual combinations of features which are difficult to explain without recourse to unlikely amounts of overlap. In fact, the data for these three bounds are not very reliable. All that can safely be said about 76a is that it is not a perambulation, which probably places it in Periods I or II. As regards Criterion 2 (the article), bounds 224 and 249a have only one example each, so they cannot be securely classed as later for that feature, and consequently these too could be dated to Periods I or II.

### 2.3.4 Bounds with a Potential Earliness of 4

The table below shows the next group of bounds arranged according to their treatment of the criteria.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>171bii</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>156</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125bii</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>249bii</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>249bii</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>233</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>255ii</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only 171bii shows the result expected for a boundary from Period III. The results for 144 and 156 are difficult to explain. The use of *y* rather than *i* in the orthography of 144 sits uneasily with its appearance otherwise, so it is probably best explained as a Period III boundary which has undergone some modernisation. The later appearance of boundary 156 by Criterion 3 is entirely due to the interpretation of its reading *irtu*
guartha as ‘to the upper side’; if the ir is taken instead as the simple definite article, the problem can be avoided, and the boundary can be dated to Period III. Bounds 144 and 156 could conceivably belong to Period I, like bounds 73a, 74, (134i), 148, 155, 159b, 164, 167, 171bi, 174a, 210a, 223, 227a, 237b, 258, and 274 above. Boundary 125bii appears to show an overlap between Criteria 6 and 5, that is, it was written at a time when dimensional-type clauses could be written in Welsh, rather than mainly in Latin: early Period IV. Boundary 249bi could belong to the same overlap period, or it could belong to any subsequent period up to Period VI. With regard to the form of the article (Criterion 2), boundary 249bii appears to be late, which does not fit well with its results for Criteria 6 and 5. This could be the result of selective modernisation (making it originally a Period II boundary), or it could show overlapping of Criteria 6 and 5 with Criterion 2 (dating, therefore, from early in Period V). The latter seems more probable, particularly in view of the fact that in terms of type, this boundary is mixed—a type not as clearly early as the dimensional type. The remaining bounds in this group—233 and 255ii—are not as convincingly late as 249bii by Criterion 2. The late result for 255ii in Criterion 2 is due solely to a single reading which could easily be the result of modernisation, so 255ii could be interpreted as a Period II boundary. 233 is more complicated because it is really made up of two boundaries. The first is a perambulation, mainly in Latin, with no examples of the article, all of which would place it in Period III. The second is dimensional (albeit without the standard phrasing of the type), mainly in Latin, and has one (probable) example of the article in pollicaith, a place-name, perhaps meaning ‘pit of the captive’. While this second part of the boundary could belong to late in Period IV, showing overlapping of Criteria 6 and 5 with Criterion 2, as was suggested for 249bii, it is easier to put the late form of the definite article down to modernisation, in this case, and regard it as dating from Period II.

2.3.5 Bounds with a Potential Earliness of 3

The following table shows the results for this group of bounds, arranged according to their treatment of the criteria.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOUND</th>
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<tr>
<td>159a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>171bv</td>
<td></td>
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<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180b</td>
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<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>208</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bounds 159a, 171bv, 180b, 201, 208, 212, 218, 225, 240iv, 240v, 262, and 264b show results consistent with an origin in Period IV. Bounds 209b and 264a could belong to either Periods IV or V, depending on the interpretation of their 'N/A' result for Criterion 2. Bounds 125biii, 127a, 158, 216b, 235b, and 240iii show overlapping of Criteria 5 and 2 (i.e. bounds still using significant amounts of Latin after the change in the form of the article), which would place them early in Period V. Boundary 251i could be explained in the same way, but as its late result for Criterion 2 rests on a single example (beticelli ‘as far as the grove’), which might not, in any case, be the article—it could be the possessive pronoun 3 sg.—this boundary might well belong to Period III. Boundary (42)—the bounds of the bishopric—can only be explained by recourse to modernisation. The simplest solution is that the modernisation occurred in the orthography only (it is notable that one of the fairly few examples of the grapheme w occurs in this boundary in the river name tywi), and that this shows the same overlapping of Criteria 5 and 2 as encountered above, placing the boundary, therefore, early in Period V. Disregarding its ‘N/A’ in Criterion 4, 251ii shows the expected pattern for a typical Period V boundary. As the only one showing more than one example of the disyllabic form of the preposition behit : bet, boundary 72b really ought to belong to Period I and give early results for all the criteria. That it appears to be late with regard to its orthography can only be explained as modernisation (it may be significant that this is the first boundary clause in the Book of Llandaf). The fact that it is a Welsh-language perambulation cannot, however, be explained in the same
way. The only solution is to argue that overlapping could take place between Criterion 4 and Criteria 6 and 5. The late result of boundary 165 in Criterion 3 is due to the single instance of *i*, rather than *di*, in *iuniid* 'upwards', all its other examples of this preposition are of the earlier form. This is probably a case of modernisation again, and the boundary can, therefore, be dated to Period III or early in Period V, depending on the interpretation of the 'N/A' result in Criterion 2.

### 2.3.6 Bounds with a Potential Earliness of 2

The following table shows the results for this group of bounds, arranged according to their treatment of the criteria.

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<td>X</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td>227b</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tr>
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<td>173</td>
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<td>X</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

Bounds 122, 160, 171biii, 227b, 228, 240ii, 240vi, 255i, 257i, 257ii, and 260 show the expected pattern for Period V. Bounds 171biv, 206, 240vii, 240viii, and 244i appear to show overlapping of Criteria 2 and 3, placing them early in Period VI. Bounds 77i, 157, and 259 are typical of Period VI (assuming that, had they used a form of the preposition *behit : bet*, it would have been the later). The apparently late results for boundary 140i by Criteria 1 and 2 are not very trustworthy—for the orthographical criterion the sample size is only three (one *i* and two *y*), and the result
by Criterion 2 is based on one example, so scribal interference could easily be invoked in explanation. Boundary 140i could be dated, therefore, to Period III, or possibly to early in Period V if the late form of the article is allowed to stand and overlapping between Criteria 5 and 2 is adduced. The next cluster of bounds—145, 146, and 173—probably reveal overlapping of Criterion 1 with Criteria 2 and 3. The single y found in 173 could be a consequence of modernisation, which would allow the boundary to be dated straightforwardly to Period IV. Bounds 145 and 146, however, have much more significant looking proportions of y (28/35 and 21/31 respectively), and, while modernisation cannot be ruled out, it is easier to see the use of y on such a scale as an original feature. Allowing this kind of overlapping, bounds 145 and 146 should be dated to late in Period IV. The remaining two bounds—140ii and 183b—could show the same kind of overlapping. However, since 183b has only one y (against twenty i), its late result for Criterion 1 can probably be ignored and a date of Period IV or V (depending on the interpretation of the 'N/A' for Criterion 2) can be assigned to it. The proportion of y in 140ii (13/22) is not so easily ignored, but, given the lack of a definitive result for Criterion 2, this boundary might well show overlapping of Criteria 1 and 3 only, and be datable to late in Period V.

2.3.7 Bounds with a Potential Earliness of 1

The following table shows the results for this group of bounds, arranged according to their treatment of the criteria.

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</tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

Bounds 154, 195, 267, and 271 show the expected pattern for Period VI. Bounds 190b and 240i could belong to late in Period V (with overlapping of Criteria 3 and 1), or (if the single y in each is ascribed to modernisation) to any time in Period V. 246 is most easily explained as a Period VII boundary. The late appearance of boundary 141 by Criterion 3 could be the result of modernisation (only two of its fifteen examples of the preposition di : i are the later form, one of which occurs in a potentially later
parenthetical statement), but its result for Criterion 1 is more likely to be original, so the situation is similar to that for bounds 145 and 146 above, and this boundary should probably be dated to late in Period IV. The remaining boundary, 123, probably belongs to Period VII.

2.3.8 The Latest Bounds
Four bounds remain which show definite later results by all the dating criteria: 77ii, 125bi, (134ii), and 261. These, therefore, belong to Period VII.

2.4 Absolute Chronology
As a general rule it may be assumed that a charter's boundary clause will be of the same date or later than its charter. The work of the preceding sections has established a relative chronology by period, so it would be very useful to find some way of pinning absolute dates to some of the bounds. In fact, it may be possible to do this by examining the position of the boundary clauses in their charters. The usual position of the boundary clause in Continental and Anglo-Saxon examples is following the Disposition but preceding the Attestation and Sanction. This is the placement in 28% of those Llandaf charters which have both boundary clauses and Attestations. In the majority of cases the boundary clause comes after the Attestation, either as the last element (57%), or followed only by the Sanction (15%). Where the boundary is the final clause of a charter it is likely to be a later addition; this is not to suggest that such boundary clauses are actually late, just that they were not composed as part of the charter. The same explanation probably applies to boundary clauses followed only by the Sanction—Sanctions could well have been composed and tacked on during the final stages of redaction at Llandaf. There is some evidence for the transmission of boundaries on separate sheets from their charters, and it seems that when the Book of Llandaf compilers received a boundary on a separate sheet they simply copied it out at the end of the charter to which it applied. This is suggested by the facts that in the

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* Davies noted the higher frequency of post-Attestation boundary clauses, but described the order Attestation/Boundary Clause/Sanction as being "nearly as common" as Attestation/Sanction/Boundary Clause (*The Llandaff Charters*, p. 7).

* Commenting specifically on the variation between the orders Attestation/Sanction/Boundary Clause and Attestation/Boundary Clause/Sanction, Davies remarked that "this seems to be quite arbitrary and without any determinable significance" (*The Llandaff Charters*, p. 132), though, presumably, she could have tried to explain it by her own arguments regarding separate stages of redaction (*The Llandaff*
manuscript the bounds sometimes appear in different ink from their charters and that occasionally space apparently intended for a boundary clause is left unfilled, and also by the fact that the wrong bounds are occasionally appended to a charter (as, perhaps, in the charter pair 176a/190b). The compilers of the Book of Llandaf do not appear to have had a policy of ‘tidying up’ charters with separate bounds by copying those bounds into the correct position. It follows, therefore, that where a boundary clause does precede the Attestation in a charter that is likely to have been the format of the charter when it reached Llandaf. It is, of course, possible that an originally separate boundary clause could have been copied into the text of a charter at an earlier, pre-Llandaf stage of redaction, or, conversely, that some centres may have been in the habit of composing charters with boundary clauses in final position. However, it is worth exploring the possibility that boundary clauses appearing before Attestations in their charters may be contemporaneous with those charters.

The following table compares the position of each boundary clause relative to the Attestation, and the date given to the charter by Davies, with the period assigned to that boundary in the preceding section. Not all the bounds appear as charter clauses, so no data can be given in the ‘position’ column; the same is true of boundary clauses whose charters have no Attestation. The bounds have been arranged first in order of their period (where more than one possibility was suggested, the earliest possible is used), and second in order of date. Crossing out is used to indicate impossible data (so ‘I or II’ means that the boundary could belong to either period, whereas ‘I or –II’ means that the boundary was assigned originally to either period, but could only belong, in fact, to Period I on grounds of date).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERIOD</th>
<th>BOUND</th>
<th>POSITION</th>
<th>DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I or II</td>
<td>(69)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I or III</td>
<td>(134i)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I or II</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I or II</td>
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<td>b</td>
<td>575</td>
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<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>72b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I or II</td>
<td>73a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I or II</td>
<td>73b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>595</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Charters, particularly p. 15*.

1 I am grateful to John Davies for this information.

2 Davies adduces the occurrence of boundary clauses before Attestations as supporting evidence for the originality of those bounds to their charters (*The Llandaff Charters*, p. 144).

3 Key: a1, after Attestation but followed by Sanction; a2, after Attestation as last element; b, before Attestation.
<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>a2</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I or III</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>a1</td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I or III</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>a2</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
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<td>I or II</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>a2</td>
<td>660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I er-H</td>
<td>147i</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>665</td>
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<tr>
<td>I-III</td>
<td>147ii</td>
<td>a2</td>
<td>665</td>
</tr>
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<td>I or III</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>a2</td>
<td>675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I er-III</td>
<td>159b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>685</td>
</tr>
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<td>I or III</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>a1</td>
<td>688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I or III</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>a1</td>
<td>698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>174b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>229b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I er-H</td>
<td>176a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>705</td>
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<td>I or II</td>
<td>188b</td>
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<td>710</td>
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<td>183a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>735</td>
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<td>202</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>745</td>
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<td>850</td>
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<td>174a</td>
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<td>855</td>
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<td>74</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I er-H</td>
<td>171bi [= 74]</td>
<td>a1</td>
<td>860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>227a</td>
<td>a1</td>
<td>864</td>
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<td>I or II</td>
<td>199b</td>
<td>a2</td>
<td>868</td>
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<td>?</td>
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<td>b</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>(255)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>a2</td>
<td>860</td>
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<td>240v</td>
<td>a2</td>
<td>970</td>
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<td>1015</td>
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<td>(42)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>?</td>
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<td>190b</td>
<td>a2</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>a2</td>
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<td>160</td>
<td>a2</td>
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<td>a2</td>
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<td>a2</td>
<td>970</td>
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<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>240ii</td>
<td>a2</td>
<td>970</td>
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<tr>
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<td>240vi</td>
<td>a2</td>
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<td>251i</td>
<td>a2</td>
<td>1005</td>
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<td>a2</td>
<td>1015</td>
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<td>257i</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>1033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>257ii</td>
<td>a2</td>
<td>1033</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1035</td>
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<tr>
<td>H [or V]</td>
<td>255ii</td>
<td>a1</td>
<td>1035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I or-H for</td>
<td>255iii</td>
<td>a1</td>
<td>1038</td>
</tr>
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<td>I or-III for</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>1038</td>
</tr>
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<td>249a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>1040</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>a1</td>
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<td>VI</td>
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<td>a2</td>
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<td>a2</td>
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<td>244i</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>980</td>
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<td>b</td>
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<td>(134ii)</td>
<td></td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
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<td>a2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>a2</td>
<td>1045</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is a strong correlation between the dates of charters whose boundary clauses precede the Attestation and the relative chronology, in terms of period, of those
boundary clauses. Using these apparently datable boundary clauses as anchor points, and working on the assumption that post-Attestation boundary clauses could have been added at any time after the composition of the charter, the following scenario is reached:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>up to c. 930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>c. 930–c. 990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>c. 990–c. 1010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>c. 1010–c. 1030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>c. 1030–c. 1050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>c. 1050–c. 1080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>c. 1080–completion of the Book of Llandaff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These dates must be treated with great caution, but they do fit the data, without requiring much special pleading. The few special cases are as follows:

The normal rule regarding position and date does not apply in the case of 244i. This can be explained as a result of the fact that charter 244 already included a boundary clause (244ii) when it was written c. 980, so when 244i was added later, during Period VI, it was written in the same location as the existing boundary, instead of being added on at the end of the charter as usual.

The results for 249a and 255iii (which were assessed as Period I or II) and 255ii (which was assessed as Period II) fit better with their dates if they are regarded as showing the same kind of overlapping as 249bii. Similarly 258 (which was assessed as Period I or III) could show overlapping as in 125biii, 127a, 158, 216b, 235b, and 240iii.

The boundary clause for charter 274 (the last charter in the Book, in textual position as well as date) appears to be earlier than its charter’s 1075 dating would allow. While it could be made later than its current assignment to Periods I or III, it could not really be later than, perhaps, the beginning of Period VI (it shows retention of the r form of the article). This is probably a case of an existing, older boundary being added to a charter later on. Another case of this may be boundary 263, assigned to Period II, but attached to a charter of 1040.
2.5 Analysis of Results

2.5.1 Boundary Dates and Anglo-Saxon Settlement

In section 2.1.1 above it was argued that some bounds must be earlier than the twelfth or eleventh centuries because they are for areas which were by that time probably too anglicised for Welsh still to be in use. It follows, then, that bounds from those areas should be early (i.e. Period I for those areas which were substantially Anglo-Saxon by c. 930, Period I or II for those which were anglicised by c. 990, etc.). Determining which areas were sufficiently anglicised for Welsh-language bounds to be unlikely (and by what date that occurred) is a difficult matter, but it is probably safe to say that the north and east banks of the Wye (downstream of Bridge Sollers, where Offa’s Dyke reaches the river) were in Anglo-Saxon hands by 930. The only charters with boundary clauses to have been localised by Davies to east of the Wye are 174b and 229b (both Tidenham [ST556959], c. 703 and c. 878, using the same boundary) whose boundary clause belongs to Period I.

How much of the land to the south and west of the Wye was anglicised by the same date is more of a problem. There is a reference in the Book of Llandaf to an invasion of the *parrochia* by Saxons during the tenure of Bishop Euddogwy.\(^4\) The area of this invasion is defined by the Rivers Wye and Dore, and the Worm Brook [SO401282], and Tar’s Brook [SO550362], and, though it is not made explicit, this area corresponds with the district known as Anergyng. This district, as the name suggests, was a part of the region (and one-time kingdom) of Ergyng. Whether or not Anergyng was taken by military force or just by steady pressure of migration, the reference suggests that the district was regarded as having been settled by Anglo-Saxons a long time before the twelfth century.

The Domesday Book provides an additional perspective on the area of anglicisation. South and west of the Wye it records the Hundreds of Wormelow, Dinedor, and the southern part of Stretford, together with the districts of Ewias and Archenfield.\(^5\) The Domesday Book distinguishes between English and Welsh land-holders and their customs, so it is apparent that the three Hundreds mentioned above were predominantly English by 1086, whereas Ewias and Archenfield were still perceived

\(^4\) LL, pp. 133–34.
as Welsh areas, albeit under Norman control. The Golden Valley (the valley of the River Dore, also known as Straddle Hundred) was hidated (an indication of English settlement), but was clearly a frontier area, as can be seen from the fact that much of it is recorded as waste. The boundary between Welsh and English areas as represented by the Domesday Book is similar to that described in the Book of Llandaf, referred to above, the major differences being the addition of Wormelow Hundred (really a single manor) and the manor of Holme Lacy to the English area. The western boundary of Archenfield (i.e. Ergyng without Anergyng) was the River Monnow, which also formed the southern boundary of Ewias. The division between the Golden Valley and Ewias is not certain, but it is presumed to lie to the west of the River Dore. Figure 2.3 below shows the area under discussion, and the boundaries (together with the periods assigned to them).

Key:

For the sake of convenience each location on the map is represented by a lower-case letter and the period of the boundary (or boundaries) at that site is represented by an upper-case roman numeral. Some locations are the subject of boundary doublets, and some have more than one boundary associated with them. Where a boundary could belong to more than one period, the period numbers are separated by a slash (e.g. ‘f’ is I / III). Where more than one boundary is associated with a location, and the boundaries belong to different periods, the different period numbers are separated by a ‘+’ (e.g. ‘y’ is V + VII). The letters represent the following boundaries:

| a: 72b | k: 73a | t: 74/171bi + |
| b: 76a | l: 75 | 264b |
| c: 73b | m: 240v | u: 171biv + |
| d: 162b/171bvi | n: 174a | 264a |
| e: 170 | o: 122 | v: 123 |
| f: 164 | p: 228 | w: 171bii |
| g: 195 | q: 240i | x: 240iv |
| h: 160 | r: 240ii | y: 240iii + 246 |
| i: 200 | s: 210a | z: 183a |

* * Morris, Domesday Book, xvii: Herefordshire, passim (particularly n. 1).
* * Ibid., n. 7.
* * Ibid., n. 1 and 7.
As the map shows, all the boundaries of locations north and east of the Monnow belong, or could belong, to Period I, with the exceptions of d (162b/171bvi: Mafurn), g (195: Clodock), h (160: Llancillo), and u (171biv + 264a: Llangunville). Llangunville lies in the south of Archenfield, not far from Monmouth, and therefore in an area that was still regarded as culturally Welsh in 1086.¹ Clodock and Llancillo are both in the territory of Ewias which was also a Welsh area under Norman control according to the Domesday Book.² The remaining location, Mafurn, has not yet been identified, but it is assumed to have been in the Dore Valley. Although the Golden Valley is treated as an English hundred by the Domesday Book, it is clear that it was still a frontier zone between the Welsh and the English in 1086, so an eleventh-
century Welsh boundary clause for a territory on the west bank of the Dore (perhaps towards its southern end) is not too improbable. Besides, the bounds of Mafurn are so short and corrupt that secure dating is not really possible.

\[^{2}\text{Ibid.}\]
3. Register of Place-Names

3.1 Preface

3.1.1 Limits and Arrangement of the Register
The following Register contains all the place-names found in the Book of Llandaf (with the restrictions outlined hereafter).

First of all, it is necessary to draw a distinction between place-names and topographical descriptions. Broadly the definition of 'place-name' employed here is 'a form of words used to refer to a place, which would not be an everyday description of that place'. So Caerdydd ('the fort of the Taf') must be a place-name partly because, as a description, 'the fort of the Taf' is not specific (the river is a long one, with other CAER sites not far from its banks). A phrase like i nant bichan ('the little stream'; charter 227b) is very specific, but only in the context of the bounds in which it appears, and it can be regarded simply as a description and not as a name. ↑Nant Brat ('the stream of treachery'), on the other hand is useless as a description (one could not describe the stream thus to a stranger demanding directions, and expect him to identify it on the basis of the description alone)—it is, therefore, a place-name. Most phrases of the form ABER + river name, I have indexed under the river name, rather than as names in their own right, except in those cases where it is apparent that the phrase no longer refers specifically to the mouth (ABER) of the river, but to a settlement near that location (e.g. Abergefenni). I have tried to err on the side of inclusivity, so it might be felt that some items discussed are not really place-names, but I hope that I have not left out, as descriptive phrases, any items which might be regarded as place-names.

Place-names from the documents comprising the flyleaves of the manuscript have not been included, and nor have place-names from the Gospels which begin the Book.

Population and language names are not included, except where they derive from a place-name, so there is an entry for Anglia (a place-name derived from a population name), but references to Anglice (language) or Angli (people) are not discussed, and there is an entry for Britannia, which includes discussion of Britannice (language), and Britanni (people), but not Britones (people). Locative surnames are only
discussed when they are Welsh in language, or from places within the territory claimed by Llandaf, or pertaining to people so named in or before the twelfth century.

Note that each entry refers to a particular place-name—where a place is referred to by more than one name in the collection, there is a separate entry for each of those names (though with cross-referencing between the names). Names for a particular place are distinguished or grouped according to whether they contain all the same elements, so *Cair Dulcil* and *Din Duicil* are counted as different names for the same place (despite the fact that the elements CAER and DIN are apparently synonyms here), as are *Cantuaria* and *Canterbury* (though both are based on the same stem, the latter is formed with an additional element). Where one name has Welsh and English spellings (as opposed to different forms), the Welsh form is preferred if the place is in what is now Wales, and the English if in England (though, again, with cross-referencing between the spellings). Entries are only for ‘living’ names, i.e. names which are or were in general use. Essentially this means that Latin forms are indexed under the Welsh or English name which they appear to calque. So *Bella Aqua* is discussed under *Fairwater*, and *Ecclesia Aquilensium* under *Llanddowror*. The exception to this rule is where the place named is unknown, or where it is known, but the apparently calqued form does not exist.

English alphabetical order is followed, but spaces and hyphens are not included as part of the alphabetisation.

3.1.2 Entry Layout
Each entry is presented in the following format:

{Place-Name}: [{grid reference, if possible}] [{other names for same place}]

Attestations
{attested form} {source document} {page reference} {document date}

Location
{Discussion of the evidence for the identification of the place}

Elements
{The elements from which the place-name is constructed}

{Discussion of the elements, where necessary}

The dagger symbol (†) precedes name forms which are deemed to be no longer in use (in the case of Latin names which are still in use, it has been necessary to make a
judgment as to how well known the Latin form is). All place-names for which there is an entry in the Register are in **bold type**.

Grid references are standard Ordnance Survey National Grid References (abbreviated to ‘NGR’). Where a grid reference is not available (for places outside the United Kingdom, for unidentified places, or for places too large to be usefully located by this means) the name is accompanied by ‘[NGR N/A]’ or by some other description to aid location.

Where there are other names for the same place, these are given in parentheses alongside the NGR (in bold if they are to be found elsewhere in the Register, but otherwise in *italic type*).

The attested forms of a place-name are then listed, together with the document in which they appear, a page reference, and a date for the source document. The attestations are presented in the form in which they appear in LL (or as close an approximation to that form as my word-processor will allow), so where Evans has expanded a contraction, I have followed his expansion (representing his under-dotting with italic letters). I have used the modern s and r to represent the manuscript forms of those letters. I have sometimes included words that are not part of the place-name with an attestation, where those words are significant for an understanding of the use of the name (e.g. 'princeps aluni capitis' under Penally, where *princeps* indicates that the attested form refers to a monastic institution). A similar example from the same entry is ‘[terra] pen alun’, where the fuller context of the attestation is ‘terras eiusdem lann teliaumaur uidelicet & pen alun’.

The source document is represented by a code: LLch. (followed by a number) indicates a charter (the numbering system used is that of Wendy Davies); LLb. (followed by a number) indicates a Papal Bull or one of the other letters or notices regarding the case brought by Bishop Urban against his neighbours at St David’s and Hereford (the numbering system used is that of John Davies, which follows his arrangement of the documents in chronological order); LLgloss indicates that the attested form is written as a gloss or marginal note; LLrub. indicates that the attested form is from the rubrication of the manuscript; and LL indicates any other document

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1 *The Llandaff Charters*, p. 4.
in the Book of Llandaf.

The page reference is to the page in LL on which the attestation is found.

The dates given for the source documents have been obtained from various sources: attestations found in boundary descriptions are dated according to the methodology described in chapter §2.4 above; Wendy Davies's dates are followed for the charters (shown in 'inverted commas' to distinguish them from dates obtained by other means); John Davies's dates are followed for the legal documents (those represented by the code LLb.); other sources contemporary with the construction of the Book are dated 'c. 1120s'; and all other Llandaf sources are dated on the basis of the remarks of Huws.6

In some cases I have presented, together with the Book of Llandaf attestations of a place-name, other mediaeval attestations of the same place-name. These are generally obtained directly from secondary sources, and I have not had time to examine the original documents, so in these cases a footnote reference from the source code reveals the secondary literature from which I obtained the information.

Elements are given for all Welsh-language names, and all names of places within the territory claimed by Llandaf. Elements are in SMALL CAPITALS, underlined if English, italicised if Latin or French. The elements found in LL place-names are listed and discussed below in §3.3. Welsh elements appear in their Modern spelling, but English and French elements are given in their Old English and Old French forms, following what seems to be becoming the standard practice for Welsh place-name studies.

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1 The Llandaff Charters, pp. 92–130.
3 See §1.1.1 above.
4 'The Making of Liber Landavensis'.
5 See, for example, PNPemb., ii, 742.
\[\ldots]/A

\[\ldots\]nuc Bacan: [nr ST1378]

**Attestations**

nuc bacan \hspace{1cm} LLch.159b \hspace{1cm} p. 159 \hspace{1cm} ‘c. 685’

**Location**

The scribe (hand ‘A’) of the single attestation of this name left a lacuna in place of its first part, presumably because at some stage in the transmission of the charter the first part of the name had become illegible. The name refers to the three modii of land granted by Brochfael on the same day as the six modii (known as †Villa Meneich) with which the charter seems primarily concerned. Bounds are given, but it is not clear whether they constitute a single boundary clause, broken up by expansive references, or two, or perhaps even three, separate clauses. If there is only one clause here then it probably defines the boundary of †Villa Meneich, if two or three then the final one refers to the three modii of \[\ldots\]nuc Bacan. In either case, there are good grounds for locating †Villa Meneich in the vicinity of Llandaf, and the additional gift of the three modii would probably have been from the same area. If the final part of the bounds does refer to the three modii, then a location bordering on Llandaf’s own podum seems more certain, given the mention of †Riu Finion and Henriu (if this is the same as †Henriu Gunma), both of which occur in the boundary of Llandaf on page 69 of the Book of Llandaf. It seems a little strange, however, that a Llandaf scribe should apparently have been unfamiliar with the name of a place so close to home.

**Elements**

? + ?BYCHAN

The -uc of the first word looks like the dialectal reflex of the adjectival termination -OG. The second element is obscure as it stands, but it could be a miscopying or dialectal variant of bichan or bechan ‘little’. Support for this suggestion might be taken from some of the forms of Cantref Bychan, where the second element is sometimes spelt bachan and sometimes bican.

---

1 Davies, *The Llandaff Charters*, p. 103.
†[...]tauc: [nr ST5294]

Attestations

| tauc       | LLch.165 | p. 166 | c. 990–c. 1050 |

Location

As with the name discussed above, the first part of this name is missing where the scribe (hand ‘A’) left a lacuna. The name occurs as a point in the bounds of the MAENOR of †Tnou Mur (north Chepstow), and is mentioned in the bounds between †Taranpull and †Cumulum ir Iuenn. Since the bounds travel clockwise, with the Wye (Gwy) as their eastern limit, this place should be on the northern or north-western edge of the territory described.

Elements

The -auc may be the adjectival termination -OG (MW -awc).

Abbey Dore: see Dore Abbey.

†Abbona: [SS757901] (W. Aberfan; Eng. Aberavon)

Attestations

| ecclesia de Abbona | LL | p. 326 | c. 1350 |
| Ecc’ia de Abbona cum Capella | LL | p. 331 | c. 1350 |

Location

Both references occur in the additional documents at the end of the Book of Llandaf, the first in a list of the synodalia payable by churches in the deanery of Gorfynydd, and the second in a list of the tithes gathered by churches (under the heading of Cynffig). There seems to be no reason to doubt Evans’s identification, since Aberfan occurs in the same area as the other churches referred to in both lists.

Elements

Aberfan stands at the mouth of the River Afan, the source, presumably, of the Book of Llandaf’s Abbona. Confusion between the river name Afan and the common noun afon ‘river’ has given rise to the English form Aberavon. Curiously, the Brittonic form of afon was abona; so it is interesting to note that in the first occurrence of Abbona on page 326, the first b has been partially erased.

2 GPC, 1, 43.
Abendonensis: see Abingdon.

Aberafan, Aberavon: see †Abbona.

Abergavenny: see Abergefenni.

Abergavenny: [SO300140] (Eng. Abergavenny)

Attestations

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<td>s. xiii²</td>
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<td>LL</td>
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<td>c. 1350</td>
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<td>c. 1350</td>
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<td>c. 1350</td>
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<td>p. 318</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
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<td>p. 318</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
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<td>p. 321</td>
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<td>c. 1477</td>
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<td>Henricus de bergeveny</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 314</td>
<td>c. 1477</td>
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Location

Bergeueny is undoubtedly the same as modern Abergefenni. The consistent loss of the initial a is curious, but it is probably the result of Anglo-Norman mispronunciation.

Elements

ABER + Gefenni

Aberhonddu: see Brecon.

Aber Meuruc: see †Mouric.
Aberthin: [SS999750]

Attestations

| Name            | LL reference | Page | Date
|-----------------|--------------|------|------
| ebirthun        | LLch.260     | p. 260 | 'c. 1040'–c. 1050
| aper epyrthun   | LLch.260     | p. 261 | 'c. 1040'–c. 1050

Location

Both attestations are from the bounds of †Villa Fratrus. The identification followed here, can be regarded as secure, resting on the distinctive appearance of the name and the fact that the bounds tell us that the Epyrthun flows into the Thaw (Ddawan).

Elements

This name is discussed by Thomas. The initial A- of the modern name form is probably a haplological development from the name of the town at the mouth of the stream (also Aberthin, but originally Aper Epyrthun). Thomas was unable to suggest a meaning for the name, but maintained that the vowel of the final syllable was originally [u], and that the change to [i] was dialectal. The same name (Berthin Brook) is borne by a tributary of the Usk (Wysg), joining that river at SO372017—see †Everbechyn.

Abingdon: [SU490970]

Attestations

| Name            | LL reference | Page | Date
|-----------------|--------------|------|------
| monasterij abendonensis | LL | p. 304 | after 1480

Location

The name occurs in a list of the bishops of Llandaf, in a reference to Milo Salley, one time almoner of Abingdon monastery.

†Abrenan: [?nr ST1177]

Attestations

| Name            | LL reference | Page | Date
|-----------------|--------------|------|------
| abrenan         | LLch.258     | p. 258 | 'c. 1038'

Location

This name occurs as a point in the bounds of †Tref Ginhill, which has not yet been identified. The Elái occurs in the bounds too, however, which at least provides some sense of the location. Evans noted the similarity of Abrenan to

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¹ LL, p. 382; EANC, pp. 198–99.
†Brenan Picet. If the two names are the same, then Abrenan would be located near the Eláí, not far from †Henriu Gunma, to the north west of Llandaf.

Elements

?BRYNAN

The initial a could be an error.

Abrinum: see Hafren.

Acghiti, Acgiti: see Anghidi.

Aconbury: [nr SO505330]

Attestations

Priorissa de Aconeburye LL p. 327 c. 1350

Location

Evans identified this place with ‘Acornbury, Her.’. I can find no place with this exact name, but modern Aconbury, originally the name of the hill, but now carried also by a parish and Aconbury Court [SO517335], seems most likely. Knowles and Hadcock describe the history of Aconbury priory, which was founded in the early twelfth century as a hospital, and which survived to the Dissolution. See also †Cair Rein.

Adar: see †Cil ir Adar.

Æ Ecclesia names: see under Ecclesia.

Ager: see †Estrat Ager.

Ager Cinguali: see †Lann Cingualan.

Ager Cinir: see †Tir Cynir.

Ager Conloc: see †Tir Conloc.

†Ager Cynfall: [nr the Eláí]

Attestations

agrum Cynfall LLch.155 p. 155 ‘c. 675’

* EANC, pp. 198–99.
* LL, p. 378.
* See also the discussion of †Brenan Picet.
* Medieval Religious Houses, pp. 201, 278–79, and 313.
Location

Ager Cynfall occurs as an additional piece of land granted together with †Lann Cincirill in charter 155. Neither Evans nor Davies offers any suggestion regarding the identification of †Lann Cincirill itself, so the bounds attached to the charter may provide the best evidence for location. However, it is not clear whether the bounds are those of †Lann Cincirill alone, or of Ager Cynfall alone, or of both territories together. Such additional pieces of land do not necessarily adjoin the territory with which their charter is primarily concerned, but the occurrence of †Cruc Cynfall Scoti as a point in the bounds, suggests that either the two territories were adjoining, or, if they were not, that the bounds refer only to Ager Cynfall. Whichever may be the case, the bounds should be useful for the present purpose. The bounds contain five place-names: †Cepetic Trican, Vadum Rufum, †Claud Trycan, Elái, and †Talpon Brinan. Of these the Elái is known, and †Cepetic Trican appears to be identified in the text with Vadum Rufum, which occurs elsewhere as a name (in the charter pair 74/171bi). However, as the charter pair 74/171bi concerns Llanfocha, which is a long way from the Elái, these references to Vadum Rufum must be to different places (see (1) †Vadum Rufum and (2) †Vadum Rufum). In the absence of further identifiable points in the bounds, the best that can be said is that Ager Cynfall lies near a fording point (VADUM) of the Elái.

Elements

AGER + personal name

†Ager Filiorum Grucauc: [?nr SS445865]

Attestations

agrum filiorum grucauc LLch.239 p. 240 ‘c. 925’

Location

This reference occurs in the bounds of the two fields (duobus agris) of †Meinporth, which were granted together with †Penn i Bei, the main subject of the charter. Ager Filiorum Grucauc is at the opposite point in the (dimensional) bounds to a ditch which is described as being to the east. Consequently, it is reasonable to locate this place to the west of †Meinporth.
Elements
AGER + FILIUS (gen. pl.) + personal name

†Ager Guinna: [?ST030957] (?mod. Llanwynno)

Attestations

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<td>agri guinna</td>
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Location
The identification suggested here is that suggested tentatively by Davies. She does not state the grounds for this identification, so presumably it is based on the similarity of Guinna and the second element of Llanwynno. No bounds, nor any explicit statement of the place's location, are given, and the witnesses (apart from the king and bishop) have no associations with other charters.

Elements
AGER + ?personal name

†Ager Gurmarch: [?in Ergyng]

Attestations

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<th>p. 185</th>
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<tr>
<td>Gvrmarch</td>
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Location
The only clue to the location of this territory is the reference to the presence at the original deal of the nobiles seniores of Ergyng. Coplestone-Crow suggests (without further elucidation) that the site of this land might be Marstow [SO553192] ((1) Llanmartin).

Elements
AGER + personal name

†Ager Helic: [?in Gwent or Ergyng]

Attestations

<table>
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<th>p. 178</th>
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</table>

*Herefordshire Place-Names*, p. 145.
Location
This territory (as also †Ager Tencu), according to charter 176b, was granted to Bishop Berthwyn at Welsh Bicknor (†Lann Garth Benni), by the penitent King Clodri. No other evidence is available to locate it, so the best that can be said is that it lies in an area over which King Clodri and Bishop Berthwyn would have been likely to have had control.*

Elements
AGER + ?HELG
AGER names are normally qualified by a personal name, so it is possible instead that the element here is the personal name Helig.10

Ager Hiernin: see †Tir Hiernin.

†Ager Louhai: [SO531007] (mod. Tyndyrn, Eng. Tintern Parva)

Attestations
agrum Louhai LLch.209b p. 209 ‘c. 765’
LOVHAI LLrub. p. 209 c. 1120s

Location
This territory is granted in charter 209b. The bounds define the territory in terms of the Wye (Gwy), †Drech Dindirn, and the †Catfrut. Evans identified this place as Tintern Parva (Tyndyrn, grid reference above), with which Davies agreed.11 Given the location on the Wye (Gwy) and the probable relationship between the names †Drech Dindirn and Tyndyrn, this identification is likely.

Elements
AGER + ?personal name

Ager Redoc: see †Tir Retoc.

†Ager Tencu: [?in Gwent or Ergyng]

Attestations
agrum Tencu LLch.176b p. 178 ‘c. 700’?
ager tencu LLrub. p. 176 c. 1120s

* Clodri’s only other grant (also to Berthwyn) is (2) Cemais.
10 Compare the discussion of the river name Helygi in EANC, p. 148.
11 LL, p. 410; The Llandaff Charters, p. 118.
Location
See †Ager Helic.

Elements
AGER + personal name

Aghiti: see Anghidi.

Agustan: see Aust.

Aithnauc: see †Tal ir Aithnauc.

Alarun: see †Ynys Alarun.

Albano: [NGR N/A]

Attestations
Albanensis LLb.30 p. 54 1130

Location
This name occurs (in its Latin adjectival form) as the surname of one Mattheus, one of Pope Innocent’s electors. Evans translates it ‘of Albano’.\(^1\) It might refer to Lake Albano, about 20 km south east of Rome.

†All Hilguid: [SO473025]

Attestations
all hilguid LLch.240 p. 242 s. xi\(^2\)

Location
This name occurs as a point in the bounds of (1) Llanisien, one of several territories granted in charter 240. The boundary goes from the source of the †Anghidi Fechan upwards to All Hilguid; through the wood to the slope; along the slope to the breast of the hill; to below (1) Llanisien. From this description it is evident that the name refers to the ridge now called ‘Star Hill’ at its southern end and ‘Llanishen Hill’ at its northern end. The source of the †Anghidi Fechan is on the eastern side of this ridge, and if the ridge is crossed, the steeper western slope is still wooded.

Elements
ALLT + ?

The qualifier hilguid could be a compound of GWÝDD ‘wood’ and another

\(^1\) LL, p. 386.
element, possibly *hyll* 'ugly, bristly, matted'.

**All Luyt**: see †Alt Luit.

†**Allt Coit Guent**: [?ST3892]

**Attestations**

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<tr>
<td>allt coit guent</td>
<td>Llan-bedr.</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>c. 1080–c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

The attestation is from the bounds of *Llan-bedr*. The relevant section of the bounds could be translated in several different ways, the most likely of which would either treat *Allt Coit Guent* as a place-name, or take the element *ALLT* as a common noun and assume that the preposition *in* has been omitted between it and the place-name *Coed Gwent* ('the *ALLT* in *Coed Gwent*'). Whichever approach is taken makes little difference to the interpretation of the bounds, which (provided that the identification of the grant's focus is correct) appear to be relatively easy to follow. *Allt Coit Guent* stands between the source (BLAEN) of †Nant i Gall and a point opposite (penn arcuiur) †Lann Mihacgel. We are also told that the *ALLT* has a ridge (CEGIN), which the boundary follows. The most obvious ridge feature in the vicinity of *Llan-bedr* is the one to the north west, the north-western face of which is known as *Kemeys Graig* (grid reference above).

*Coit Guent* is, in Modern Welsh, *Coed Gwent*, the large tract of woodland known in English as *Wentwood* [ST4294]. The English name is presumably a translation of the Welsh.

**Elements**

*ALLT + Coed Gwent*

†**Allt ir Cicbran**: [?SO428055]

**Attestations**

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<tr>
<td>allt ireicbran</td>
<td>Llanerthill</td>
<td>159a</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This name occurs as a point in the bounds of *Llanerthill*. The bounds begin at a ford on the Olway (Olwy), and proceed to follow a stream upwards. *Allt ir

¹¹ The name *Coed Gwent* is not marked on the Ordnance Survey maps of the area, but the name is in use (e.g. EANC, p. 170, s.v. Trogi). Evans translates *Coit Guent* as 'Went Wood' (LL, p. 383).
*Cicbran* lies between the source of this stream and †*Nant ir Hebauc*. The text could be read to mean that the former of the two streams is the Olway (Olwy) itself, but this hardly seems likely given that the source of the Olway (Olwy) is significantly further west. In the absence of any other identifiable points, the best that can be said is that the name describes a hill (*ALLT*) near Llanerthill, possibly Cyncoed hill.

**Elements**

*ALLT + YR + CIGFRAN*

GPC adduces this place-name as an example of the noun *cigfran* `raven`, a compound of *cig* `flesh` + BRAN.  

Allt Llwyncelyn: see †Hen Alt.

Alltudion: see †Nant Bed ir Alltudion.

**Alps: [NGR N/A]**

**Attestations**

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<th>alpes</th>
<th>LL</th>
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<tr>
<td>alpes</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 130</td>
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**Location**

The first example is from the Life of Saint Teilo, and the second is from the Life of Saint Euddogwy. In both cases the reference is to the Continent, so there is no reason to doubt the obvious identification with the Alps. In the first case the *Alpes* separate France and Italy, but the geography of the Life of Euddogwy is rather less accurate in its statement that *Armorica* extended as far as the *Alpes*.

Altisiodori, Altissiodorensis: see Auxerre.

†*Alt Luit, Ir*: [?SO139212]

**Attestations**

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<th>[i]ralt luit</th>
<th>LLb.25</th>
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<tr>
<td>[i]r all luyt</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 134</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
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</table>

**Location**

Both attestations are versions of the same perambulation of the diocese. The

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¹ GPC, t, 477.
version from bull 25 uses older orthographic and linguistic forms than the document's date of 1129 would suggest: it appears to be a fairly faithful copy from a document of the first half of the eleventh century. The other version, however, from the Life of Euddogwy, is one of the most modern bounds in the Book of Llandaf in terms of orthographic and linguistic features, and is likely to be contemporary with the Book itself.

Ir Alt Luit occurs as a point in the perambulation, preceded by †Cil Idris, and followed by †Lech Bichlit. While the location of †Cil Idris depends on one's opinion of where the boundary reaches the Wysg, the grounds for associating †Lech Bichlit with Blaenbychlwyd [SO142216], on Buckland Hill are reasonably solid. Evans tentatively identified Ir Alt Luit with 'Graig Lwyd', presumably present-day Craig-lwyd-fawr [SO146209], a farm on the southeastern slope of Buckland Hill.¹⁴ Since ALLT has a range of meanings encompassing both 'hill' and 'slope',¹⁵ the name under discussion could refer to Buckland Hill itself, or to a particular slope of the hill. Alternatively, if one favoured a crossing of the Wysg at SO123232, the name could refer to Allt yr Esgair [SO126244].

Elements
YR + ALLT + LLWYD (fem.)

†Alt Minchei: [SN627059] (mod. Cefn Drum)

Attestations
alt minchei  LLch.140  p. 141  s. xi¹

Location
This name occurs as a point in the bounds of Llandeilo Tal-y-bont. In the perambulation it stands between the source of the Camffrwd and an unspecified point on the (2) Dulais. Evans identified this place with Cefn Drum,¹⁶ which does seem to be the most suitable feature.

Elements
ALLT + ?MYNECHI

Evans suggested that Minchei should be read as Minechi or Meneich. The

¹⁴ LL, p. 368.
¹⁵ GPC, i, 78. The entry states that the meaning 'wood, wooded slope' is common in the South.
¹⁶ LL, p. 368.
elements MYNECHI (interpreted by Thomas as a name meaning ‘tir y mynach neu’r meneich’, derived from MYNACH + -t1e) and meneich (one of the plural forms of MYNACH) both occur elsewhere in the Book of Llandaf (see †Lann Menechi and †Nant i Meneich).

†Alt Rudlan: [?SO360283]

Attestations

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<td>alt rudlan</td>
<td>LLch.162b</td>
<td>p. 163, s. xi</td>
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</table>
| alt rudlan | LLch.171b | p. 173, s. xi |}

Location

Both attestations are from almost identical versions of the same boundary: that of †Mafurn. Unfortunately the bounds are very short, with a lacuna following Alt Rudlan, so a firm identification is difficult. Melville Richards saw the name surviving in Ruthland Farm [SO356282], which is plausible.† Alt Rudlan cannot be very far from the Dore, as this also occurs as a point in the bounds. The clause begins di guar alt rudlan ‘from on Alt Rudlan’, which implies (as does the element ALLT ‘hill, slope’), that it was a feature from which a descent could be made. Ruthland Farm stands on something of a promontory, jutting out from the eastern side of Mynydd Merddin, so, if Richards’s identification is correct, this may be the ALLT of the name.

Elements

ALLT + ?RHUDD + ?LLAN

The qualifying element could instead begin with grudd ‘cheek, slope’ with the g lenited after feminine ALLT. Similarly the second part of the qualifier could be GLAN, or possibly glän ‘clean, holy, beautiful’, rather than LLAN. The etymology RHUDD + LLAN is favoured by the fact that generally in Old Welsh lenited g would be preserved in orthography, but cf. †Rudlan Elei.

Alun: see †Nant Alun.

Aluni Caput: see Penally.

Ambrus: see †Tref Meibion Ambrus.

Amhyr: see Gamber.

"EANC, p. 127."
Amir: see †Humir.

†Amithieil: [around SM9701]

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<td>amithieil</td>
<td>LL</td>
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<tr>
<td>amithieil</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>before ‘c. 1025’</td>
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</table>

Location

This name is found in two documents: a list of possessions on page 124 (probably originally a list of Penally’s possessions), and a list appended to the Privilege of Bishop Joseph (granted by Rhydderch ab Iestyn) on pages 253–55 (classed by Davies as charter 253). The list appended to the Privilege seems to be a composite of several documents, including the list of Penally’s possessions.† Davies, referring to the Privilege, states that ‘it is highly likely that [the Privilege] and list derive from a note made during [Joseph’s] episcopate’, and gives a date of c. 1025. If Davies is right in making the list and the main body of the Privilege contemporaneous, then the original list of Penally’s possessions must date from earlier than c. 1025.

In both versions of the list the reference to Amithieil occurs in clarifying the location of †Porth Manach, which is said to be in Amithieil. The location of †Porth Manach is uncertain, but it may be modern Monkton [SM9701]. The context of the list places Amithieil in Penfro, but no more can be deduced. Consequently the best that can be said is that this is a district name, possibly referring to the area around Monkton.

Elements

?AM- + ?

If the first element is indeed AM-, then the second element might have undergone lenition from a form with initial g.

Amroth: [around SN1607]

Attestations

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<td>tribus territoriiis amrath</td>
<td>LL</td>
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<td>before ‘c. 1025’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tribus territoriiis amrath</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>before ‘c. 1025’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Finberg, *The Early Charters*, p. 137.

Location
See Charles's discussion of this name. See under †Amithieil above for a discussion of the attesting documents. Amrath in the Book of Llandaf may be a district name—the territory around the river †Rath—whereas the settlement (or, at least, its church) is designated by †Lann Rath.

Elements
AM- + †Rath

Amyr: see Gamber.

Andrea, Andree: see Saint Andras.

Anergyng: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

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<td>Anercyc</td>
<td>LL</td>
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<tr>
<td>anergyn</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 248</td>
<td>before s. xiii¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anergyng</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 69</td>
<td>1476x78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location
Anergyng is the Welsh name for the part of Ergyng which was settled earliest by Anglo-Saxons, the area defined by the Rivers Gwy and Dore, and the Worm, and †Taratir. In each of the three attestations the name occurs in conjunction with Ergyng.

Elements
AN- + Ergyng
The name is constructed with a prefix an-, which probably denotes negation here, indicating that it refers to the place which is not (i.e. was, but no longer is) Ergyng.

Anghidi (Fawr): [SO530002] (Eng. Angidy River)

Attestations

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<td>aghiti maur</td>
<td>LLch.199bii</td>
<td>p. 200</td>
<td>'c. 868'–c. 930</td>
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<tr>
<td>acghiti</td>
<td>LLch.218</td>
<td>p. 221</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aghiti maur</td>
<td>LLch.240</td>
<td>p. 242</td>
<td>s. xi²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

²² See above, §2.5.1.
²³ GPC, I, 104.
Location
It is clear that all three instances refer to the same river, which rises at Hygga [SO485037] according to Thomas (though, in the absence of other evidence, Ffynnon Gaer [SO495037] would seem an equally plausible source). Acghiti in charter 218 could refer to †Anghidi Fechan, but without a qualifier the name is more likely to be used of the larger stream.

Elements
ANGH- + -ID + -I [+ MAWR (fem.)]
Thomas regards ang(h)- as the stem of the word, with -idi being a double termination from the verbal suffix -id and -i. The stem may be associated with the meaning ‘hook’, ‘twist’, or may mean ‘narrow’.

†Anghidi Fechan: [?SO490006] (?mod. Nant y Defaid)

Attestations
aghiti bichan LLch.199bii p. 200 ‘c. 868’–c. 930
acgiti bechan LLch.240 p. 242 s. xi²

Location
It seems reasonable to assume, where two rivers in the same area bear the same name, one qualified by ‘large’ and one by ‘small’, that the smaller one should flow into the larger one. In the endorsement to charter 199b the territory of Ecclesia Trylec is said simply to lie between the two rivers Anghidi Fawr and Anghidi Fechan. Davies’s identification of Trylec with Trellech [SO500055] is implausible, on the grounds that it is too far from the Anghidi Fawr. However, Trelleck Grange is situated very close to the Anghidi Fawr. (See Tryleg for further discussion.) If Trylec is to be identified with Trelleck Grange then the obvious candidate for the Anghidi Fechan is the stream now called Nant y Defaid, which joins the Anghidi Fawr about a kilometre south of Trelleck Grange. This agrees with Thomas’s identification.

Elements
Anghidi + BYCHAN (fem.)

²⁴ EANC, p. 128.
²⁵ Ibid..
²⁶ Ibid..
See Anghidi Fawr.

†Anglia: [NGR N/A] (mod. Jersey)

Attestation
angiam LL p. 23 c. 1130

Location
The single attestation is from the Life of St Samson. Evans identified the place with Anjou, but essentially the same reference occurs in other, fuller versions of the Life (the composition of which is dated by Flobert to c. 750), where it is clear that Angia is a marine island, almost certainly Jersey (which was known as Andium/Angia in the Classical/Dark-Age period). See also †Lesia.

Anglesey: see Môn.

Anglia: [NGR N/A] (mod. England)

Attestations

| anglię | LLch.192 | p. 192 | 'c. 745'? |
| agglię | LLch.192 | p. 192 | 'c. 745'? |
| angliam | LL | p. 254 | 'c. 1025' |
| angliam | LL | p. 254 | 'c. 1025' |
| anglię | LL | p. 246 | 982x1120s |
| AGGLIGENA | LL | p. 1 | 1120s |
| anglię | LL | p. 266 | 1120s |
| anglię | LL | p. 275 | 1120s |
| angliam | LL | p. 278 | 1120s |
| anglię | LL | p. 278 | 1120s |
| anglię | LL | p. 280 | 1120s |
| agliam | LLb.8 | p. 48 | 1125 |
| angliam | LLb.13 | p. 34 | 1128 |
| anglię | LLb.21 | p. 40 | 1129 |
| anglię | LLb.26 | p. 53 | 1129 |
| Anglie | LLb.42 | p. 66 | 1131 |

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27 Ibid.
28 LL, p. 386.
29 Coates, Ancient and Modern Names of the Channel Islands, pp. 17–21; Flobert, La Vie ancienne, p. 232.
Location

The place-name *England* is not found in the Book of Llandaf, instead Latin *Anglia* is used in all but one case (see *Lloegr*).

**Anhuc**: see †Pant Anhuc.

**Annouid**: see Nofydd y Annouid and †Djfrinn Annouid.

**Annuc**: see †Pant Anhuc.

**Aper Epyrthun**: see Aberthin.

**Aper Guaech**: see †Guaech.

**†Aper Guenfrut**: [?SO537068] (?mod. *Whitebrook*)

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<td>aperguenfrut</td>
<td>LLch.222</td>
<td>p. 222</td>
<td>'c. 942'</td>
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</table>

**Location**

Although this name is descriptive in origin (‘mouth of the †Guenfrut’), it is clear from the context of the reference in charter 222 that it is applied to a settlement. Evans, followed by Davies, identified this place with Whitebrook, a village on the banks of the stream named *White Brook*. ‘White Brook’ would then be an example of translation of a Welsh place-name into English. There is no further detail in charter 222 to confirm this identification, but two pieces of circumstantial evidence in its favour may be admitted: after the transgression at *Aper Guenfrut* a synod was held at Llandogo only about two kilometres south of Whitebrook; a stream called †Guenfrut occurs in the bounds of Llandogo (charter 156) which can reasonably be identified as the above-mentioned White Brook.
Elements
ABER + †Guenfrut

Aper Humir: see †Humir.

Aper Humur: see †Lann Guenn Aper Humur.

†Aper Menei: [?SO333097 or SO334098]

Attestations

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<td>LLrub.</td>
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<td>1120s</td>
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<tr>
<td>aper Menei</td>
<td>LLch.180a</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>'c. 720'</td>
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<td>Pont-Abermenu</td>
<td>Hist. Mon.</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>1738</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pont Abermynew</td>
<td>Hist. Mon.</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>1774</td>
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</table>

Location

Davies identified this place as Monmouth (i.e. †Aper Myngui), but as she herself noted the charter's rubric locates it iuxta frut mur fin mainaur Lann Garth ('next to †Frut Mur [on?] the boundary of Llan-arth'). Llan-arth lies fourteen kilometres west of Monmouth which is probably too far away for it to have a boundary point described as 'next to' Monmouth. Furthermore, it would seem odd to describe the location of Monmouth with reference to anything other than the rivers Mynwy and Gwy. †Frut Mur is probably Ffrwd Brook, which flows into the Usk (Wysg) about two kilometres south west of Llan-arth.

Thomas identified the Menei of the name as a small stream with its source at SO324109 and its mouth on the Wysg at SO334097,\(^\text{v}\) which would place Aper Menei sufficiently close to Llan-arth.

Elements
ABER + river name

Aper Muric: see †Mouric.

†Aper Myngui: [SO512122]

Attestations

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<td>aper Mynuy</td>
<td>LLch.175</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>'c. 733'</td>
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</table>

\(^\text{v}\) Bradney, *History of Monmouthshire*.
\(^\text{u}\) Ibid..
\(^\text{v}\) EANC, pp. 29–30.
aper myngui  LLch.186b  p. 186  ‘c. 733’

Location
The two charters attesting this name are doublets, but vary slightly in their readings so that it is unclear whether their original recorded a gift of land which took place at Aper Myngui or a gift of land at this location. Davies opts for the former. It is difficult to tell whether these are instances of a name-phrase referring to a settlement at or near the mouth of the Mynwy, or merely a topographical description (i.e. specifically the mouth of the river). Given the lack of description of the location in this charter doublet, we cannot be certain that the Myngui of the name is the major river Mynwy and not some other, smaller stream of the same name, but, equally, there is no strong reason for doubt.

Elements
ABER + Mynwy

†Aquila: [NGR N/A]

Attestations
aquila  LL  p. 29  1126

Location
This place-name occurs (as the locative surname of a certain Richard) in the list of the witnesses to the agreement between Bishop Urban and Robert of Gloucester. Evans tentatively suggested an identification with L’Aigle, forty eight kilometres south-east of Évreux in Normandy. The following witness in the list is one Robert of †Sigillo. There is also a place called L’Aquila in Abruzzi, Italy (Italia), ninety kilometres north-east of Rome (Roma), and, given that this L’Aquila is relatively close (thirty kilometres south-east) to a place called Sigillo, this identification might be preferred.

Aquilensium, Aquilentium: see Llanddowror.

†Arbores Foton: [?nr ST502955]

Attestations
arbores foton  LLch.143  p. 143  ‘c. 660’—c. 990

\footnote{The Llandaff Charters, p. 108.}
\footnote{LL, p. 386.}
Location
This name occurs in the boundary clause to charter 143 (Period I or II). The land granted is *Ecclesia Guruid*, which has been identified with St Wormet's (Howick). None of the four points of this dimensional boundary can be identified so a definite conclusion is not possible.

Elements
*ARBOR* (acc. pl.) + ?personal name
*ARBORES* probably translates *COED*, a collective plural, which can have either a plural (‘trees’) or singular sense (‘wood’).

Archenfield: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

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<td>LLb.35i</td>
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<td>LLb.35i</td>
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<tr>
<td>Erchynfeld</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 275</td>
<td>s. xv&lt;sup&gt;med&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erchynfeld</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 279</td>
<td>s. xv&lt;sup&gt;med&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vrchinveld</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 57</td>
<td>1476x78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location
The English-language place-name *Archenfield* was used in the Domesday Book of the district defined by the rivers *Mynwy* and *Gwy* to the west and east, and the *Worm Brook* and *Tar’s Brook* to the north, i.e. the Welsh district of *Ergyng* after the loss of *Anergyng*. On pages 275 and 279 *Erchynfeld* glosses forms of *Ergyng*.

Elements
The name is based on a tribal name *Ircingas*, derived from the same place-name as *Ergyng* (apparently formed with the tribal-name suffix *-ingas*) + FELD.*

(I) *Arganhell: [?SO505257]*

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>DB</th>
<th>fol. 179b</th>
<th>1086</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>arganhell</td>
<td>LLch.75</td>
<td>p. 75</td>
<td>‘c. 555’–c. 930</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See above, §2.5.1.
Location
This name (which is fairly common as a stream name) occurs in a very brief boundary clause. The charter is for †Cil Hal which has been identified (with varying degrees of confidence) with Pencoyd in Herefordshire [SO517266]. If the identification of †Cil Hal is correct then the suggested identity of the Arganhell is reasonable. See also the following entry.

Elements
ARIAN + -ELL

(2) †Arganhell: [?SO474178]

Attestations
Licat arganhell LLch.171b p. 173 s. xi
licat argannel LLch.171b p. 173 s. xi

Location
This stream name occurs twice in the boundary clause for †Lann Tipallai, which is probably near Llanfocha. The grid reference given here is for the stream suggested by Thomas, the source (LLYGAD) of which would be at either SO453175 or SO454171. If the suggested location of †Duuir in Dair is correct then the latter grid reference is more likely to be the point referred to in these bounds. See also the preceding entry.

Elements
ARIAN + -ELL

Armorica: [NGR N/A]

Attestations
armoricas gentes LL p. 109 ?
gentis armoricæ LL p. 109 ?
armoricorum brittonum LL p. 110 ?
armoricorum LL p. 110 ?
armorici LL p. 111 ?
gentis armoricæ LL p. 112 ?
milites armorici LL p. 113 ?

See EANC, pp. 92-96; CPNE, p. 11, s.v. *arghantell.
See EANC, p. 94, and Rollason, 'The Boundaries', p. 71, for a discussion of this stream.
See EANC, p. 94.
| Location          | Armorica was the Roman name for north-western Gaul, comprising modern Brittany and the west of modern Normandy. Later, as the zone of Celtic culture was pushed westwards, the name became a synonym for Brittany. These attestations, from the Lives of Samson, Teilo, and Euddogwy, seem to refer to a culturally, rather than geographically, defined area—the name is frequently used adjectivally to refer to a people. The only definition of the geographical extent of the term comes from the Life of Euddogwy (p. 130) where the 'armoricam terram' is described as 'duranatem usque ad alpes' in the saint's lifetime (see Alps). This cannot be taken entirely seriously, but it does suggest that the author recognised that the region had shrunk since the time of the saint. The fifteenth-century gloss on page 18 of the Life of Samson equates the name Armorica with 'parue britannie', i.e. Brittany (see Britannia). |
| Attestations      | Arthbodu, Arthuodu: see †Lann Arthbodu. Arualth: see †Rit Arualth. Aruen: see †Finnaun Diguinid Aruen. Aruyno: see St Arvans. As Fach: see (1) Nash. Astur: see †Main Dyastur. †Atguedauc: [nr SO363172] atguedauc | LLch.228 | p. 229 | s. xi<sup>1</sup> |
| Location          | This name occurs in the bounds of Llanwytherin. It is clear that it is the name of a stream as it is mentioned in conjunction with a ford (†Rit ir Euic), but it
is difficult to identify the stream more precisely than to say that it is probably one of several to the north of Llanwytherin which flow west–east from the slopes of the Ysgyryd Fawr towards the Troddi. It should also run to the north of the †Coluin.

Elements

?ADWEDD + -OG

We should expect Atguedauc to represent *Adweddog in Modern Welsh orthography. The final -auc is presumably the adjectival suffix -OG, which leaves atgued- to be explained. A noun adwedd ‘death, retreat, disappearance, return’ is well attested, and GPC plausibly suggests that this is present in Atguedauc.\(^4\)

†Auferreum Mare: (?W. Môr Hafren, ?Eng. Bristol Channel)

Attestations

\[
\begin{array}{lll}
\text{mare} & \text{Austreum} & \text{VAS} & \text{p. 214} & \text{c. 750} \\
\text{auferreum mare} & \text{LL} & \text{p. 19} & \text{c. 1130} \\
\end{array}
\]

Location

The reference occurs in the Life of Samson, when the saint is said to have crossed (transfretavit) the Auferreum sea. At the equivalent point in earlier versions of the Life this sea is called Austreum, which Flobert translates as ‘Méridionale’, and explains as ‘dénomination insulaire de la Manche’.\(^4\) While an interpretation of Austreum as ‘southern’ (an otherwise unattested adjective derived from auster ‘south’) is quite plausible, it might be preferable to regard this as a name for the Bristol, rather than English, Channel, since Samson is at this point travelling between Wales and Cornwall. Evans identified the first element of the Book of Llandaf version of the name as ‘Austferry’ (presumably the landing place for the Severn crossing near Aust),\(^2\) but it seems more likely that auferreum arose through a misreading of austreum, than the other way round.

Augustini: see St Augustine’s Abbey.

---

\(^4\) GPC, 1, 28, s.v. adwedd.
\(^4\) Flobert, La Vie ancienne, pp. 216–17.
\(^2\) LL, p. 387.
Aust: [ST572891]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>agustan</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>1046–1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This place name occurs in a note on the career of Bishop Joseph. The note states that the bishop died while on pilgrimage to Rome at Agustan ('in via Sancti Petri Apostoli apud Agustan'). It is possible that Joseph died before he was any great distance from Llandaf, and Aust, on the east bank of the Severn is a good candidate. The two earliest (Anglo-Saxon) references to Aust are æt Austin (691–99) and æt/ætto Austan (794), and the crossing of the Severn at Aust has been in use since Roman times. Agustan would then be an Old Welsh equivalent of Old English Austan, with the typical Old Welsh use of gu to represent [u]. See also †Auferreum Mare.

Auxerre: [NGA N/A]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Altisi odori</td>
<td>LLb.41</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>1131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>altissiodorensis</td>
<td>LL-gloss</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1477x78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>altissiodorensis</td>
<td>LL-gloss</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>1477x78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The first example is from the datum of bull 41, and the other two are late glosses on the name of Saint Germanus (of Auxerre).

---

41 Sawyer, Anglo-Saxon Charters, numbers 77 and 137 respectively.
43 Compare the spelling of King Awst's name as agustus in charter 146.
Bacan: see † [ ... ] nuс Bacan.

Bacat: see † Garth Bacat.

Bachawy: see † Difrinn Machagui.

Bach Latron: see † Nant Bach Latron.

Baclan: see † Carn Baclan.

Badalon, Badlon, Baeluna: see Ballon.

Ballingham: see † Lann Budgualan.

Ballon: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-Name</th>
<th>Bull</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>badalon</td>
<td>LLb.4</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>1119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>badlon</td>
<td>LLb.16</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baeluna</td>
<td>LLb.28i</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1129?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baeluna</td>
<td>LLb.28ii</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>1129?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This place-name occurs as the surname of one Winebald, in three bulls (bull 28 was copied twice). Bulls 4 and 16 are addressed to Winebald (amongst others), regarding a complaint from Llandaf, and bull 28 is to Llandaf, on behalf of Winebald. It may be, then, that the spelling of the first two is that of someone at Llandaf, and that of bull 28 is that of Winebald himself (or an associate). Ballon is the name of a town to the north of Le Mans.

Bancorensi, Bancorensis: see Bangor.

Bangor: [SH575715]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-Name</th>
<th>Bull</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>episcopum</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>1120s?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>episcopi</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>1120s?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bancorensis episcoli</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>1120s?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bancorensis ecclesi pontificis</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>1120s?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bancorensis ecclesi episcopum</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1120s?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>All the attestations of this name are adjectival, referring to the bishop or bishopric of Bangor. The references occur in the Lives of Elgar and Dyfrig (and the associated document 'On the First State of the Church of Llandaf'), in connection with Daniel of Bangor’s subordinate relationship to Dyfrig, and with David of Bangor’s consent in the translation of Dyfrig’s bones.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements</td>
<td>BANGOR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The primary sense of bangor is ‘cross-bar in a wattled fence’ (a compound of ban ‘branch’ and côr ‘plaiting, binding, boundary’), but it could be transferred (as here) to refer to churchland enclosed within a wattled fence.¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Baraen: see †Nant Baraen.  
Baraliuen: see †Fons Baraliuen.  
Bard: see †Main i Bard.  
Bardsey: see †Roma Britanniae, Ynys Enlli.  
Barri, Y: [ST1067] (Eng. Barry)  
Attestations  
| ecclesia de Barry | LL | p. 324 | c. 1350 |

Location  
The attestation is from a list of churches in the deanery of Llandaf, the area of which included the parish of Barry. There is no reason to doubt the obvious identification.  
Elements  
?BAR (pl.)  

¹ Williams, Enwau Lleoedd, pp. 55–56; GPC, i, 254.
The name is discussed at length by Pierce. A connexion with BAR is one of several possibilities explored, and the suggestion is made that all the forms might derive from an unattested stage *Barreu, but Pierce is unable to make a suggestion as to the meaning of the ending -eu. I would see no difficulty, however, in interpreting *Barreu as a plural of BAR.

Barruc: see †Cum Barruc.

Barry: see Barri.

Basaleg: [ST278871] (Eng. Bassaleg)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestations</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>presbiter bassalec</td>
<td>LLch.272 p. 273 'c. 1072'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Basselek</td>
<td>LL p. 319 c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Basselec</td>
<td>LL p. 323 c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecc’ia de basselec</td>
<td>LL p. 329 c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecclesie de basselec</td>
<td>LL p. 333 c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basselec</td>
<td>LL p. 330 ?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location
There is no reason to doubt that all the attestations given here refer to the place still called Basaleg. No topographical information is provided apart from the fact that the attestations on pages 319 and 323 are in lists of churches in the deanery of Newport.

Elements
The name is a borrowing from Graeco-Latin basilica.

Basilica Sancti Laurentii Extra Muros: [NGR N/A]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestations</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basilica sancti Laurentij extra muros</td>
<td>LL p. 25 1128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location
Mentioned in the Description of Rome.

---

3 PNDinas P., pp. 2–6.
3 Ibid., p. 4.
4 Williams, Enwau Lleoedd, p. 10.
Basilica Sanctae Mariae Maioris: [NGR N/A]

Attestations
Basilica sancte Mariæ maioris LL p. 25 1128
Sancte Mariæ maioris LL p. 25 1128

Location
Mentioned in the Description of Rome.

Basilica Sancti Pauli Apostoli: [NGR N/A]

Attestations
Basilica sancti Pauli apostoli LL p. 25 1128
Sancti Pauli LL p. 25 1128

Location
Mentioned in the Description of Rome.

Basilica Sancti Petri Apostoli: [NGR N/A]

Attestations
Basilica sancti Petri apostoli LL p. 25 1128

Location
Mentioned in the Description of Rome.

Basilica Salvatoris Patriarchalis: [NGR N/A]

Attestations
Basilica saluatoris patriarchalis LL p. 25 1128

Location
Mentioned in the Description of Rome.

Bassaleg: see Basaleg.

Baddon: [ST750640] (Eng. Bath)

Attestations
bathonensi LL p. 280 s. xii

Location
This single reference is to John, Bishop of Bath, one of several English bishops present at the consecration of Urban as Bishop of Llandaf.

Bath: see Baddon.
†Baudur: [nr SO461172]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>baudur</td>
<td>LLch.74</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>'c. 860'-'c. 930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baudur</td>
<td>LLch.171b</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>'c. 860'-'c. 930</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This stream name occurs as a point in the bounds of Llanfocha (the same bounds are used in both charters). Too few of the other points have been identified for this stream to be identifiable.

Elements

BAW + DWR

A compound of baw 'filth, dung' and DWR, seems a plausible name for a small stream such as this one. The same compound is seen in Cornish *bodour.*

Beacons Down: see †Mons Gurai.

Beate Marie: see †Ecclesia Beate Marie.

Beaujeu: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Helioci</td>
<td>LLb.43i</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>1132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The form of the name here is the result of a scribal error—read Belioci. Beaujeu lies to the south of Macon. For the identification, see LL, p. 404.

Beaulieu: [SU387025]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbas de bello loco</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>s. xiv⁴/s. xv⁴?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbas de bello loco</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>s. xiv⁴/s. xv⁴?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This name occurs in both of the lists of the bishops of Llandaf, in reference to one Tidemannus or Tidmannus. Evans made the identification with Beaulieu in Hampshire.†

Bechan, Bichan: see †Anghidi Fechan, Cantref Bychan.

---

* GPC, 1, 265, s.v. baw.
† LL, p. 387.
Becheiniaun: see Brycheinlog.

Bedeuil: see †Lann Bedeuil.

Bedewas: see Bedwas.

Bed ir Alltudion: see †Nant Bed ir Alltudion.

Bedwas: [ST170890]

Attestations

ecclesia de Bedewas LL p. 323 c. 1350

Location
Evans made the identification followed here,† which seems probable both on grounds of form and context (a list of churches in the deanery of Newport).

Elements
BEDWOS†

Beggan: see †Beganeston.

†Beganeston: [?ST147747]

Attestations

ecclesia de Beganestoñ LL p. 324 c. 1350

beganestoñ LL p. 332 c. 1350

Location
Evans tentatively identified this place with ‘Beggan, Glam.’,10 by which he presumably meant the farm of that name to the west of Leckwith. This identification seems reasonable both on grounds of form and context (the attestation from page 324 occurs in a list of churches in the deanery of Llandaf).

Elements
?personal name (gen.) + TŪN

Beiliau: see †Villa Gunnuc.

Bella Aqua: see Fairwater.

Bellamore: see †Bolgros.

---

* Ibid..
† GPC, i, 266.
10 LL, p. 387.
Bellus Locus: see Beaulieu.

Benni: see †Garth Benni.

Bergeueny, Bergeveny: see Abergefenni.

Berkeley: [?ST685990]

Attestations
Rogerio deberkele LLb.4 p. 93 1119

Location
Roger de Berkeley is one of several addressees of bull 4. It seems likely that the place referred to is the Berkeley in Gloucestershire.

Bernay: [NGR N/A]

Attestations
raul debernai LL p. 276 c. 1120s
raul debernhai LL p. 277 c. 1120s

Location
The man named in both attestations is Ralph de Bernay, Sheriff of Hereford under Earl William fitz Osbern. The Bernay after which he is named is in the département of Eure, Normandy."

Berthin: see †Everbechyn.

Bertus: see †Villa Bertus.

Betgues: see †Betguos.

†Betguos, Ir: [?nr SO457055]

Attestations
blain irbetguos LLch.206 p. 207 s. xi²
arhit irbetguos LLch.206 p. 207 s. xi²
pennibetgues LLch.206 p. 207 s. xi²

Location
This name (if it is such—it could be a common noun) occurs three times in the boundary clause of charter 206. The object of the charter (†Ecclesia Mamouric/†Lann Uuien) may be Llangovan (at the grid reference given

---

above), but I am not confident of the identification.

**Elements**

**BEDWOS**

†Bic: [?ST433994]

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>LLch.173</th>
<th>p. 174</th>
<th>s. xi¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>imich</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bic</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

These three attestations refer to a stream in the bounds of Llangwm. We know from the bounds that it has at least one tributary: the †Bis, and possibly another (unnamed) stream which might run down from a spring ('licat irfinnaun') to the Bic above the confluence of the †Bis. Furthermore, the Bic is encountered in the area between †Nant Broueni (Dyffryn Brook) and †Nant Foss Pluum, so it is likely that it is a tributary of one or the other. There are only two tributary streams of Dyffryn Brook which themselves have tributaries: the one at the grid reference above and the one at ST435982. Of these two the former better suits the description given in the bounds (see †Bis).

**Elements**

*BYCH*

The spelling with initial m is the result of nasalisation after the preposition in 'in'. In the orthography of the Book of Llandaf ch sometimes represents [k], but more commonly [χ], and, conversely c may represent [χ] as well as [k] or [g]. The i could stand for the i or y of Modern Welsh orthography. The obsolete *BYCH* is the only Welsh word which these spellings could represent.

Bichein: see †Pillou Bichein.

Bichlit: see †Lech Bichlit.

Birran: see †Cair Birran.

Birrion: see †Din Birrion.

1² GPC, 1, 266.
†Bis: [?ST436993]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestation</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Element</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aper nant bis</td>
<td>LLch.173 p. 174</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bis</td>
<td>LLch.173 p. 174</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oper bis</td>
<td>LLch.173 p. 174</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

These three attestations refer to a stream in the bounds of Llangwm. The stream is a tributary of the †Bic. From the source (BLAEN) of the Bis the bounds cross a road and head westwards towards †Rit yr Onnenn, a ford on †Nant Broueni (Dyffryn Brook). There are two candidates for the †Bic, and each has a tributary stream entering it from the western side: the one at the grid reference above and the one at ST435982. The former of these is separated from Dyffryn Brook by a road, and has its source east of a ford on Dyffryn Brook, and consequently this one is the more likely identification.

Elements

Bisgueiliauc: see †Dugleis Bisgueiliauc.

Bishopston: [SS578894] (W. Llandeilo Ferwall; also †Ecclesia Cyngur Tros Gardi, †Lann Conuur, †Lann Merguall)

Attestations

[ecclesia] que vocatur/Bysschopestoñ LL p. 333 c. 1350

Location

As this attestation specifies that Bysschopestoñ is ‘in Goweria’ (i.e. Gŵyr), there is no reason to doubt this identification.

Elements

BISCOP (gen.) + TŪN

There is no reason to doubt the obvious assumption that the first element is BISCOP, Modern English bishop.

Bishton: see †Lann Catgualatir.

Bist: see †Finhaun Bist.

Bistill Deui: see †Pistill Deui.

Biuguan: see †Nant Biuguan.
Bledgint: see †Tref Bledgint.

Bledgur mab Aches: see †Tref Bledgur mab Aches.

Bolcros: see †Bolgros.

†Bolgros: [SO394407] (mod. Bellamore)

**Attestations**

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbas bolgros</td>
<td>LLch.165</td>
<td>p. 166</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agrum nomine bolgros</td>
<td>LLch.161</td>
<td>p. 161</td>
<td>'c. 610'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbas bolgros</td>
<td>LLch.164</td>
<td>p. 164</td>
<td>'c. 620'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbas bolcros</td>
<td>LLch.163b</td>
<td>p. 164</td>
<td>'c. 620'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolgros</td>
<td>LLch.192</td>
<td>p. 192</td>
<td>'c. 745'?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolgros</td>
<td>LLrub</td>
<td>p. 161</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

The identification of this place is followed by all the commentators (even if they do not all agree on the spelling of the modern name). The situation of Bolgros, as described in charter 161—'super ripam Guy eminus Mochros'—accurately describes the area of Bellamore (identifiable by three farms bearing the name) which lies about two kilometres south of the river Gwy and is not far from Moccas. There is no reason to doubt that the other attestations refer to the same place (the context is generally an Ergyngh one).

**Elements**

BOL + RHOS

The modern Welsh spelling of this name would be Bolros. The first element is bol 'belly'—bolg in Old Welsh, where orthographic g represents lenited g (i.e. [ʒ]). The spelling bolcros in charter 163b is probably an error, caused either by a misunderstanding of orthographical conventions, or simply by misreading. The name could be translated literally into English as 'Bellymoor', which is apparently what did happen. [11] Evans says of BOL that it

---


14 GPC, t. 296, s.v. bol.

15 Coplestone-Crow (Herefordshire Place-Names, p. 169) implicitly does not regard Bellamore as a translation of Bolgros (he regards the second element of Bellamore as more likely to contain mere 'pond' than MOCR), but as he does not know of the explanation for the first element of Bolgros, perhaps his interpretation should be treated with caution.
signifies a large bog which swallows everything into itself." The form of the name is compound, but the equivalent name-phrase form occurs in Rhos-y-Bol, Anglesey."

Boneuyleston: see Bonvilston.

Bonvilston: [ST065741] (W. Tresimwn)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestation</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Boneuyleston</td>
<td>p. 324 c. 1350</td>
<td>personal name (gen.) + TON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecc'ia de Boneuyleston</td>
<td>p. 330 c. 1350</td>
<td>personal name (gen.) + TON</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

There is no reason to doubt that these two attestations refer to Bonvilston in the Vale of Glamorgan—both are from lists of churches in the deanery of Llandaf. Pierce discusses this place-name."

Elements

Bracd: see †Cruc Bracd.

Brace: see †Brehes.

Brachan: see †Nant Brachan.

Brachani: see Brycheiniog.

Brangwayn: see Bryngwyn.

Branuc: see †Villa Branuc.

Brat: see †Nant Brat.

Bratguen, Bratguenn: see †Inis Bratguen.

Brecheinauc, Brecheinniauc, Brecheniauc, Brechenniauc, Brechenoc: see Brycheiniog.

Brechfa: [?around SO115380]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestation</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>brecaua</td>
<td>p. 255 'c. 1025'</td>
<td>personal name (gen.) + TON</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Enwau Lleoedd*, p. 48.

"GPC, t, 296, s.v. bol.

"PNDinas P., pp. 11-13.
Location
This place-name occurs in the list of Teilo churches claimed by Llandaf in the
Privilege of Bishop Joseph, where †Lann Guruaet (modern Llandeilo'r Fan)
is said to be in brecua. In form it looks very much like Brechfa (the name of a
village and the surrounding forest in Cantref Mawr—see †Lann Teliau Nant
Seru), but †Lann Guruaet is too distant for this identification to be correct.
More promising, however, is the small cluster of Brechfa names (at the grid
reference above) on the eastern edge of Cantref Selyf. This area is also some
way from Llandeilo’r Fan, but it is near Llangoed, the next church after
†Lann Guruaet in the list. It is possible that there has been a copying error in
the list. If the list originally read something like

Incantref selim. Lann coit inbrecua. Lann guruaet mainaur.
(with Cantref Selyf as a major region containing two churches, one of which
is in a district called Brechfa) a scribe might have misunderstood brecua as
another regional heading, and moved this new entry forward in the list to stand
between the preceding Dyfed entries, and the following Brycheiniog entries
(perhaps on the assumption that this Brechfa was the more western one in
Cantref Mawr), resulting in the Book of Llandaf's

In brecua. Lann guruaet mainaur. Incantref selim. Lann coit.
Evans suggested that brecua here is an error for some form of Brycheiniog,\(^{19}\)
but this is a less satisfactory explanation as Brycheiniog would be a higher-
level regional term than those used elsewhere in this list.

Elements
BRYCH (fem.) + MA\(^{20}\)
The first element does appear to be brych (fem. brech) 'spotted, variegated'.
Perhaps the name refers to some peculiar feature of the local soil.

Brechhina6c, Brechinawc: see Brycheiniog.

Brechmil: see †Guoun Brechmil.

Brechynna6c: see Brycheiniog.

\(^{19}\) LL, p. 388.
\(^{20}\) PNPemb., 1, 414, s.v. Brechfa.
Brecon: [SO045285] (W. Aberhonddu)

Attestations
Archidiaconus Brechon LL p. 305 after 1575

Location
The name occurs late in a list of the bishops of Llandaf, in a reference to Willelmus Blethyn, previously archdeacon of Brecon.

Elements
The English-language place-name Brecon is derived from the Welsh district name Brycheiniog, itself based on the personal name Brychan. The -ch- of this instance may reflect a pronunciation preserving the [χ] of Brycheiniog.

Brecua: see Brechfa.

†Brehes: [around SO4304]

Attestations
Lann efrdil inbrehes LLch.159a p. 159 ‘c. 685’

Location
Brehes appears to be the name of the area around Llanerthill. Might the name be preserved in the first element of Brace Farm [SO428045] and Brace Barn [SO431045]?

Elements
?

Breigam: see †Villa Breican.

Breit: see †Eccluis Sant Breit.

Breith: see †Guoun Breith.

†Brenan Picet: [?nr ST1177]

Attestations
brenan picet LLch.237a p. 237 ‘c. 890’

Location
The name occurs as a point in the bounds (probably contemporaneous with the charter) of †Cair Birran, which has not yet been identified. However, one of the other points in the bounds is †Guorlurch Iudgual, which also occurs in the bounds of †Henriu Gunma, and this place lay on the north-western edge
of Llandaf’s own podum. Brenan Picet may be the same place as †Abrenan, in which case it can be further located to somewhere near the Elái.

Elements

?*BRYNAN + ?PIG + ?

If this name is the same as †Abrenan, then it is possible that the o which precedes it in the clause is part of the name (i.e. Obrenan) rather than the preposition o ‘from’, in which case the first word is obscure. The second element might be connected with the noun pig ‘point, peak’ (if the word is not a borrowing from Middle English, as GPC tentatively suggests), perhaps as a participial adjective (with -ed or -aid), though the verb pigaf is not attested with the meaning ‘to form into a peak’.

Brethinoc, Brethynoc: see Brycheiniog.

Brideston: see Briton Ferry.

Bridstow: see (1) †Lann San Bregit.

Brigida: see (1) Saint-y-brid.

Brigide: see †Eccluis Sant Breit, St Bride’s Major, St Bride’s Minor, (1) Saint-y-brid.

†Brinn Bucelid: [SN869357] (mod. Mynydd Bwlch-y-Groes)

Attestations

brinn bucelid LLch.154 p. 155 s. xi

Location

This place occurs as a point in the bounds of †Lann Guruaet (Llandeilo’r Fan). It stands between a marsh (GWERN) near the source of the Clydach and the source of the Eithrim. It is quite clear, then, that the reference is to Mynydd Bwlch-y-Groes rather than the similarly named Bryn Bugeiliaid at SN858137.

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21 LL, p. 378.
22 GPC, III, 2798.
23 GPC, 1, 69 (s.v. -aid²) and 1163 (s.v. -ed²).
24 GPC, III, 2799.
25 Following Evans’s suggestion that references to the Mawan and the Eithrim have been confused in this clause: LL, p. 370.
Elements
BRYN + BUGAIL (pl.)

†Brinn Cornou: [nr SO367141]

Attestations
brinn cornou LLch.171b p. 172 c. 990–c. 1010

Location
This place occurs as a point in the bounds of Llanfable. The other points in the boundary near brinn cornou have not been securely identified, and no feature bearing the name exists today, so it cannot be identified.

Elements
BRYN + ?*CORNAU

Padel takes the second element, rather, to be a plural form of CORN. 26

†Brinn Hinn Hitian: [nr ST097782]

Attestations
brinn hinn hitian LLch.216b p. 217 s. xi

Location
This place occurs as a point in the bounds of Saint-y-nyll. The hill is described as lying between a ridge (CEGIN) and the Dowlais. Insufficient information is available, however, to make a positive identification.

Elements
BRYN + ?YNN + ?

It is not certain that all three elements here constitute a single name. Evans suggested that the second element might be ynn 'ash trees' (plural of ONN), presumably influenced by †Penn Onn, the name of part of the territory granted. 27 If this is correct, and the whole thing constitutes a single name, then the third element could be a personal name or an adjective. The second element might otherwise be the preposition YN, in which case the third element could be a river name (with this part of the clause to be translated 'as far as the hill, into Hitian, as far as Dowlais'). Even if Evans’s interpretation of the second element is allowed to stand, the third element could be a separate name, (to be translated perhaps 'as far as Brinn Hinn, Hitian as far as

26 CPNE, p. 66.
Dowlais').

†Brinn i Cassec: [nr †Pull Mouric]

Attestations

brinn i cassec LLch.262 p. 262 'c. 1022'–c. 1030

Location

This place occurs as a point in the bounds appended to charter 262. Although the approximate area is known, it is not clear precisely what the object of the grant is, nor whether the bounds given are for all, or only part of the territory. In the bounds the hill is located between Mounton Brook (†Pull Mouric) and the end of a marsh ('penniguern'), but there is a lack of identifiable points to give a more precise identification.

Elements

BRYN + YR + CASEG

†Brinn Luguni: [?nr SO4107]

Attestations

brinnluguni LLch.207 p. 207 'c. 760'

Brynn lyguni LLrub. p. 207 c. 1120s

Location

The place named in these attestations is one of two places granted in charter 207. The other place is the land of †Mathenni, which was probably in the vicinity of Llandenny. While it is likely that two places granted together in one charter are adjacent, or close by, it is by no means certain. I can find no trace of this name near Llandenny. Evans tentatively suggests Rhaglan, but this based on Wakeman’s assertion that Brinn Luguni represents Bryn Llyngwren (which he claims to be the ancient name of Rhaglan), which I do not find convincing.  

Elements

BRYN + ?

27 LL, p. 376.
28 See †Villa Carnou, †Villa Crucou Leuirn, and †Villa Crucou Morcan for discussion of the problems.
Bristol: [ST5872]

Attestations

Abbas sancti Augustini bristoll' | LL | p. 329 | c. 1350
Abbas sancti Augustini bristoll | LLgloss | p. 329 | s. xvi

Location

Both references are from a list of tithes collected in the deanery of Newport. Bristol Cathedral was originally an Augustinian abbey.

Bristol Channel: see †Auferreum Mare, Hafren.

Britannia:

The name Britannia seems to be used in three different senses in the Book of Llandaf (the island of Britain, Wales, and Brittany), and can also occur as an element in name phrases for parts of Britain. Because of these different usages, and the occasional impossibility of determining the intended meaning, I shall discuss entries based on the name Britannia (together with its Norman descendant Britayne) here below. See also †Roma Britanniae.

Britannia

| Britanniam | LL | p. 26 | ?
| Britannia  | LL | p. 26 | ?
| Britanniæm | LL | p. 68 | ?
| Britanniæ  | LL | p. 68 | ?
| Britanniæ insula | LL | p. 69 | ?
| Britanniæ  | LL | p. 69 | ?
| Britanniæm | LL | p. 99 | ?
| Britannia insula | LL | p. 110 | ?
| Britanniæ  | LL | p. 118 | ?
| Britannia  | LL | p. 130 | ?
| Britanniæ  | LL | p. 131 | ?
| Britanniæ historiographus | LL | p. 138 | ?
| Telpaldi & ithaili regum britanniæ | LLch.192 | p. 192 | 'c. 745'?
| Confinibus britanniæ & angliæ | LLch.192 | p. 192 | 'c. 745'?
| Britanniæ totum confinium | LLch.192 | p. 192 | 'c. 745'?
| Confinia [...] aggliæ & britanniæ | LLch.192 | p. 192 | 'c. 745'?
| Regum britanniæ regis [...] riderch | LL | p. 252 | 1046–1120s
Grifudi regis britanniæ LL p. 269 'c. 1060'
britanniæ LL p. 270 'c. 1060'
britanniam insulam LL p. 88 1119
britanniam LL p. 80 1120s?
britanniæ LL p. 80 1120s?
britanniam LL p. 81 1120s?
episcopatus per britanniam LL p. 278 1120s
britannia LL p. 7 c. 1130
britanniæ LL p. 19 c. 1130
britanniam LL p. 21 c. 1130
britanniam LL p. 24 c. 1130
britanniam LL p. 24 c. 1130
ducem totius britanniæ LL p. 24 c. 1130
britanniæ LL p. 24 c. 1130
Edgar. Rex tocius britannie LL p. 248 before s. xiii
Nomina regum britanniae LL p. 285 1199
le Rey de Britayne LL p. 313 c. 1350
del Rey de Britaygne LL p. 313 c. 1350
britanie LL gloss p. 10 1476x78
reignum britannie LL gloss p. 116 1476x78
historiographus tocius britannie LL gloss p. 138 1476x78
nidualus dux britanniae LL gloss p. 24 s. xvi

Apart from the sixteenth-century gloss on page 24 the only examples from the above list used equivalently to modern Brittany all occur in the Life of Samson (pages 6 to 24), though not all the examples from that source are used unambiguously, as, for example, where Samson’s mother, before his birth, is told that ‘Talem britannia nunquam genuit. nec umquam generabit’.30 References to Britannia Insula are obviously to be interpreted in terms of Britain as a whole rather than just Wales, as also are references to kings of Britain which specifically include English kings, such as at pages 192, 248, and 285.

However, unless the reference to Æthelbald of Mercia in Charter 192 is
intended to imply that he, as well as Ithel, is in some sense a king of Wales, that charter nicely demonstrates the confusion over the use of the name Britannia, for the other three attestations refer to the border between Britannia and Anglia. The equivalence of Wales and Britannia is also clearly visible on page 252 (when Joseph is consecrated Bishop of Llandaf at the court of Cnut 'electione [...] regum britannici regis [...] riderch regnantis per totam gualiam'), and on page 269 (where Griffudd is described as 'regis britannici & ut sic dicam totius gualiq define adfinem'). Further confirmation is provided by the translation of the phrase 'regibus istis & principibus britannici' in the Latin Privilege of Teilo into Welsh as 'breenhined hinn hatouyssocion cymry'.

Generally, though, the choice between the senses of Britain or Wales is not easy, as, for example, when, in the Life of Euddogwy, the saint’s father puts him to the study of letters just as he had promised Teilo previously in ‘britannia’.

**Britannicus (adj.)**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>houel britannicum regem</td>
<td>LLch.218</td>
<td>p. 219</td>
<td>‘c. 955’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>britannice</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 78</td>
<td>1120s?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>britannico sermone</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 80</td>
<td>1120s?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gens britannica</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 81</td>
<td>1120s?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>more britannico</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 83</td>
<td>1120s?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>britannicg gentis</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 266</td>
<td>1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>more britannico</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 1</td>
<td>1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>britannicg gentis</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 18</td>
<td>c. 1130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>herwaldi [...] britannici</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 267</td>
<td>1476x78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The field of reference of this adjective is clearly Brittonic (i.e. pertaining to Wales, Brittany, and potentially Cornwall) and cultural more than geographical. Four of the attestations (from pages 1, 78, 80, and 83) refer to the Welsh language. On three occasions the adjective qualifies gens, exclusive of the English on page 266, and inclusive of the Bretons on page 18 (in the
Life of Samson, which notably uses *Britannia* in the sense of Brittany). The reference also appears to be cultural in the remaining two examples from pages 219 and 267.

**Britann(i)us** (adj.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lucio britannio rege</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucius britannorum rex</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>britannos</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>britannis</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>britannos</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 69</td>
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<tr>
<td>britannos</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>britannorum</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gens britannorum</strong></td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Britannorum</strong></td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucio Britannio reg[e]</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuique britanno</td>
<td>LLCh.192</td>
<td>p. 192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>britannos</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>britanniis</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Britannorum</strong></td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This adjective is employed, in all but two cases, substantivally as a population name. The field of reference seems to correspond to that of *Britannicus* above. None of the above attestations can certainly be said to include the English, and those from the Life of Samson (pages 18 and 21) refer only to Bretons.

**Dextera Pars Britanniae vel sim.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dextralis partis britannie</td>
<td>LL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regni dextralis britannie</td>
<td>LL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dextralem Britanniam</td>
<td>LL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dextralis britannie</td>
<td>LL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dextralis britannie</td>
<td>LL</td>
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<td>dextralis britannie</td>
<td>LL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dextralis britannie</td>
<td>LL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dextralem Britanniam</td>
<td>LL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dextralis britannie</td>
<td>LLCh.165</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The adjective *dexter* (normally ‘right’) and its non-Classical derivative *dextralis* must in these cases be taken to mean ‘southern’, a Cambro-Latin usage derived from the dual meaning of Welsh *deau.* If *Britannia* can refer either to Britain as a whole or to Wales, then these variations on *Dextera Pars Britanniae* could mean either ‘Southern Britain’ or ‘South Wales’. Many of these attestations are quite formulaic and lack contextual clues as to the intended geographical reference. The references to Llandaf’s superiority over other bishoprics in *Dextera Pars Britanniae* (particularly the references to Dyfrig as archbishop at pages 3, 69, 163, 192, and 230) really oblige us to think in terms of a larger area than just South Wales. In the early twelfth-century context of the Book of Llandaf’s creation, there were only two sees in South Wales—Llandaf and St David’s—not enough to warrant an archiepiscopal authority. While the straightforward interpretation ‘the southern part of Britain’ would be possible, I would argue that, given Llandaf’s acceptance of Canterbury’s primacy, the name-phrase is not intended to include any part of England, but refers to Wales as a whole. This
interpretation would be backed up by the attestations on pages 118 and 256. In the former the phrase ‘& amultis aliis regibus & principibus dextralis britanniae’ is appended to a list of kings, which implies that the kings named are themselves of Dextralis Britannia. The list is made up exclusively of Welsh kings from the North as well as the South. Charter 255 begins with an account of how Meurig, king of Glamorgan, made a pact with Edwin, king of Gwent Is Coed, against the Brachanii and their other enemies. The Brachanii are presumably the inhabitants of Brycheiniog. These two sets of opponents are then described as the English (‘anglos’) on the one hand, and ‘dextrales britannos ultra montanos’ on the other. Since the Brachanii are very unlikely to be the English party, we should infer that they are the ‘dextrales britannos’. This variation on the phrase Dextera Pars Britanniae is significant because it clearly excludes the English. If I am right in my contention that for the twelfth-century editors/compilers of the Book of Llandaf the term Dextera Pars Britanniae meant Wales, it is necessary to explain the strange situation that Britannia alone could also carry that meaning.

Dextera Pars Britanniae would be a perfect calque on the Welsh territorial name Deheubarth Cymru, and it may be that this is its source. Indeed, one of the above attestations—‘regni dextralis britanniae’ from page 70—may carry the original meaning, since in a mediaeval context a kingdom of Deheubarth was a much more likely concept than a kingdom of Wales, let alone a kingdom of ‘Southern Britain’. The ambiguity of Britannia is likely to be to blame for the distortion in the meaning of Dextera Pars Britanniae: authors and redactors, having misunderstood the name to mean the whole of Wales, might then either misapply it in their own writing, or emend the text around an existing use of the name so as to change the apparent meaning.

Occidentalis Britannia

occidentalis britanniae archiepiscopum LL p. 6 c. 1130

This single reference to Dyfrig is exactly equivalent to the references above to him as Dextralis Britanniae Archiepiscopum. If I am right in my interpretation above of that phrase as Wales, then Occidentalis Britannia should have the
same meaning. It may be significant that this example of a difference in vocabulary comes from the Life of Samson, which generally uses *Britannia* in a different way.

**Magna Britannia vel sim.: Minor Britannia vel sim.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Source</th>
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<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maiorem britanniam</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rey de tote Britayne la Grande</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>britania minor</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>s. xv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parue britannie</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>1476x78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magne britanie [...] rege</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>1476x78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The attestations from pages 181 and 130 are glosses on forms of *Cornugallia*, i.e. *Cornouaille*, and presumably, therefore, refer to Brittany. The attestation from page 131 is a reference in the Life of Euddogwy to the plague which affected Teilo in *Wales*. It is not clear whether *Maior Britannia* should be understood to mean the island of Britain as a whole or just *Wales*, but the use of the comparative *maior* does seem to imply an opposition to a *Britannia Minor*, which would presumably be Brittany. The remaining two attestations are late, and there is no reason to suppose that they are not usages similar to modern *Great Britain*.

**Briton (Ferry): [SS736943] (W. Llansawel)**

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brigeton</td>
<td>PNDinas P.</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>1208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigeton</td>
<td>PNDinas P.</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>1336</td>
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<tr>
<td>Briggetun</td>
<td>PNDinas P.</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>1338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Bridestoñ</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

*Bridestoñ* is identified with Briton Ferry by Evans, and the identification is plausible from the context (churches in the deanery of Gorfynydd). Pierce's suggestion that the LL attestation should be identified instead with St Bride's Minor can be rejected on the grounds that that church is mentioned earlier in the same list (LL, p. 325).

---

* LL, p. 388.
* PNDinas P., pp. 253–54, s.v. *Drope.*
Elements

?personal name (gen.) + TÖN

The first element could be Bride, i.e. St Bridget, but Pierce would prefer BRYCG.*

†Britton: [ST108758] (?mod. Drope)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Year</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Brittoñi</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
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<tr>
<td>Britton super Elly</td>
<td>Val. Eccl.</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>1535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britton-Thorpe</td>
<td>PNDinas P.</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>1657–60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This place-name is identified with Burton [ST034675] by Evans,** and the identification is plausible from the context (churches in the deanery of Gorfynydd), but Pierce points out that there is no evidence of a chapel or church at Burton.* Pierce suggests, instead, identification with Drope (grid reference above), the early forms of which contain Britton.

Elements

?BRYCO + TÖN

The name is discussed by Pierce, who favours the etymology above, but draws attention to Paterson's suggestion that the first element might be Bride (i.e. St Bridget), referring to the adjoining parish of St Bride's-super-Ely ((2) †Lann San Bregit).”

Brockweir: [SO539011] (?also †Pull Brochuail)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brockereve</td>
<td>LL-gloss</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>c. 1328</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This name occurs as a gloss on †Pull Brochuail in charter 141, in the account of King Tewdrig's rout of Saxon invaders, where the king is told by an angel that the enemy will turn in flight as far as †Pull Brochuail. The identification with modern Brockweir suits the context of the story perfectly. Brockweir is

---

* LL, p. 389.
* PNDinas P., p. 172, s.v. Burton.
not far from Tintern (Tyndyrn) where the attack is said to have been made, and stands on the opposite bank of the Wye (Gwy), and although it is not explicitly stated that the Saxons were driven across the river, it is implicit in the account.

†Brodlan: [?SM908123]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestation</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brodlan</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>before 'c. 1025'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronnlann</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>before 'c. 1025'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brodlan</td>
<td>LLb.36i</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>1130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brodlann</td>
<td>LLb.36ii</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>1130</td>
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<tr>
<td>brodlan</td>
<td>LLb.36iii</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>1130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This is the name of one of three places in the cantref of Rhos claimed by Llandaf. I know of no identification for the place-name, and can find no trace of it on the current 1:25 000 Ordnance Survey map for the area, unless it is preserved in Broadland (NGR given in heading). No mention is made of the name in Charles's Place-Names of Pembrokeshire.

Elements

?BRAWD + ?LLAN

The second element (as usually in compound names with -lan) could be LLAN or GLAN. The first element presents more of a problem. It is possible that we have here BRON as shown in the attestation from the Privilege of Bishop Joseph (page 255), but, since the Privilege probably derives from the list of churches on page 124, and the reading of the various copies of Bull 36 agrees with that of the list, Brod- is more likely to be correct. Middle English bröde can probably be ruled out on grounds of date. In Old and Middle Welsh orthography internal or final d would normally represent [d]. The -o- of a monosyllabic first element would be expected to appear as -aw- in its uncompounded Modern Welsh form. However, no word brawdd exists before the eighteenth century, so probably the -d- does represent [d]. If this is so, then the possibilities are brawd ‘brother’ and brawd ‘judgment’, of which the

* GPC, 1, 313, lists brawdd, but as an eighteenth-century invention.
latter seems more likely.

Brodlann: see †Brodlan.

Broeni: see †Nant Broueni.

†Broi: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Attestation</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Year</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gefrido debroi</td>
<td>LLb.4 p. 93</td>
<td>1119</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This place-name occurs as the locative surname of one Geoffrey, one of several nobles addressed in bull 4 regarding a complaint from Llandaf. A search of similar place-names in Normandy revealed three possible candidates: Brouay (between Caen and Bayeux), Bray (between Évreux and Bernay), and another Bray (about 25 kilometres east of Alençon).

Bronnlann: see †Brodlan.

Broueni: see †Nant Broueni.

Brunus: see †Lann Tellau Mainaur Brunus, †Mainaur Brunus.

Brycheiniog: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Attestation</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rex brecheinniauc</td>
<td>LLch.146 p. 146</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rex becheiniaun</td>
<td>LLch.154 p. 154</td>
<td>?</td>
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<tr>
<td>reges brecheniauc</td>
<td>LLch.167 p. 167</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regem brecheniauc</td>
<td>LLch.237b p. 237</td>
<td>'c. 925'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regem inregione brachani</td>
<td>LLch.218 p. 219</td>
<td>955</td>
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<td>LL p. 254</td>
<td>'c. 1025'</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>brecheniauc</td>
<td>LL p. 270</td>
<td>'c. 1060'</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Brechenniauc</td>
<td>LLrub p. 167</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rex de brechyn(na6c)</td>
<td>LLgloss p. 146</td>
<td>s. xvmed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reges de brechenoc</td>
<td>LLgloss p. 167</td>
<td>s. xvmed</td>
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<tr>
<td>brecheinauc</td>
<td>LLgloss p. 168</td>
<td>s. xvmed</td>
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<tr>
<td>rege de breth[i]noc</td>
<td>LLgloss p. 219</td>
<td>s. xvmed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brethinoc</td>
<td>LLgloss p. 237</td>
<td>s. xvmed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brethynoc</td>
<td>LLgloss p. 254</td>
<td>s. xvmed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
These references are all quite clearly to the region of Brycheiniog or its kings. There is little here to add to existing knowledge of the extent of the region; the following churches are in Brycheiniog (or, at least, in the gift of its king): Llangors (charter 146), †Lann Guruaet (charter 154), †Lann Mihaegel Tref Ceriau (charters 167 and 237b). The Privilege of Bishop Herewald (pages 270–71) mentions churches in Brycheiniog that were in the diocese of St David’s. See also Brecon and †Brecua.

Elements

personal name + -00
REGIO + personal name (gen.)

In the attestation from charter 218 we see the name fully translated into Latin as ‘the kingdom (regio) of Brychan’.

Brydell: see †Pridell.

Brynbuga: see Usk.

Bryngwyn: [SO390093]

Attestations
ecclesia de Brangwayn LL p. 320 c. 1350

Location

Evans’s identification with Bryngwyn in Monmouthshire is probable given the context of the attestation (a list of churches in the deanery of Abergefenny).

Elements

?BRYN + ?GWYN

Although the modern form of the name appears to be quite clearly a name-phrase of BRYN and GWYN, this is not the impression given by the LL form (where the second element looks more like GWAUN).

---

41 See WATU, p. 241, for a definition of the extent of the territory.
†Brynn Eital: [SO116289]

Attestations
penn brynn eital LLch.146 p. 146 s. xi

Location
This hill name occurs as a point in the bounds of Llan-gors. Assuming that the second occurrence of the word BRYN in the bounds refers to the same feature, one end (PEN) of Brynn Eital appears to be on the left bank of the Llynfi. Two hills fit the necessary requirements: Allt yr Esgair [SO126244] and the hill at the grid reference above. Making the same assumption, we can also say that the source (BLAEN) of Nant Tawel is on or near Brynn Eital. If the identification of Nant Tawel with the stream now bearing that name which enters the Llynfi at SO127280 is correct, then Brynn Eital must be the hill at the grid reference above. Thomas’s identification of Nant Tawel, however, is a stream entering the Llynfi on the right bank. Either the bounds (or my interpretation of them) are wrong, or Thomas’s identification is incorrect.

In an article on the crannog in Llyn Syfaddan, Ewan Campbell and Ian Lane refer to the bounds of charter 146, and supply a map to illustrate their interpretation of them, but unfortunately they do not provide an explanation of their interpretation. They appear to identify Brynn Eital with the hill at SO142297, but this can only be correct if the second reference to a BRYN is to a different place from the first.

Elements
BRYN + personal name

Brynn Lyguni: see †Brinn Luguni.
Buceil: see †Merthir Buceil.
Bucelid: see †Brinn Bucelid.
Buch: see Bwch, †Nant i Buch.
Budic: see †Cerniu Budic.
Buell: see Buellt.

---

4 EANC, p. 89.
4 ‘Llangorse’, p. 676.
Buellt: [NGR N/A] (Eng. Builth)

Attestations

| buell       | LL  | p. 134 | c. 1120s |

Location

This attestation occurs in the version of the bounds of the diocese of Llandaf from the Life of Euddogwy, in an explanation of the name †Castell Teirtut. We are meant to understand that †Castell Teirtut takes its name from the juncture of three cantrefs: Cantref Bychan, Cantref Selyf, and Buellt.

Elements

Buellt is derived from bu 'head of cattle' + *gellt 'pasture' (probably the same word as gwellt 'grass, straw', in which the w developed under the influence of gwair 'hay'). The place-name occurs as an element in †Teir Guernen Buell.

Builth: see Buellt.

Burgo: see †Monasterium de Burgo.

Bwch: [SO256314]

Attestations

| guarthaf buch | LLb.25 | p. 42 | s. xi1 |
| guarthaf buch | LL     | p. 134 | c. 1120s |

Location

The head (GWARTHAF) of this stream is used as a point in both versions of the diocesan bounds. The suggestion that Guarthaf Buch might be connected with the Bwch brook was made by Evans. The point is between the source of the Grwyne and †Mincul. The latter point is uncertain, but the general direction of the bounds is clearly north-eastward, and the head of the Bwch is to the north-east of the Grwyne. Evans pointed out, though, that the reference might be not to the head of the brook itself, but rather to 'a place or district in that neighbourhood'. In either case the intended location should be in the area of SO223348. The peak called Twmpa (English Lord Hereford's Knob) is an obvious high point near the head of the Bwch.

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* EANC, pp. 23–24; GPC, I, 1632, s.v. gwellt.
* LL, p. 368, n. 9.
* Ibid..
Elements
BWCII

Bwlch yr Efengyl: see †Mincul.

Bychlyt: see †Lech Bichlit.

Bysschopeston: see Bishopston.

Byuguan: see †Nant Biuguan.
C

Caddoc, -i: see †Lan Caddoc Penros.

Caddokeston: see Cadouxon, Cadouxon-juxta-Neath.

Cadoxton: [ST1269] (W. *Tregatwg*)

Attestations

| Ecclesia de Caddokestoñ | LL | p. 324 | c. 1350 |

Location

There are two places named Cadoxton in south-east Wales (the other being Cadouxon-juxta-Neath). This attestation is from a list of churches in the deanery of Llandaf, so it must refer to the Cadoxton which is now a suburb of Barry. The name is discussed by Pierce.¹

Elements

personal name (gen.) + TON

Cadoxton-juxta-Neath: [SS756986] (W. *Llangatwg Nedd*)

Attestations

| Ecclesia de Caddokestoñ | LL | p. 325 | c. 1350 |
| Caddokestoñ | LL | p. 331 | c. 1350 |
| Vicaria de Caddokestoñ | LL | p. 331 | c. 1350 |

Location

See Cadoxton above. These three attestations are from lists of churches in the deaneries of Gorfynydd/Cynffig, so they must refer to Cadoxton-juxta-Neath.

Elements

personal name (gen.) + TON

Cædwelli: see Cydweli.

Caeo: see †Cair Caiau.

Caerau: [ST1375]

Attestations

| Kayr | LL | p. 326 | c. 1350 |

¹ PNDinas P., pp. 21–23.
Prebenda de Kayr       LL       p. 329    c. 1350

Location
Both attestations are references to one of the prebends of Llandaf cathedral.
We can be confident that Evans's identification (followed here) is correct,
because the prebend of Caerau is still in existence.

Elements
CAER (pl.)
The LL form is apparently singular.

Caerdydd: [ST1876] (Eng. Cardiff)

Attestations
uicecomiti decairti     LLb.34    p. 93   1119
kardi                 LL        p. 27   1126
uicecomite [...] de kardi   LL     p. 28   1126
castello de kardi    LL        p. 28   1126
castello de kardi    LL        p. 28   1126
castello de kairdi   LL        p. 28   1126
vicecomite. de kardi  LL        p. 29   1126
ecclesia ffratrum predicatorm de kerdyf LL     p. 317   c. 1350
ecclesia beate Marie de kerdyf LL       p. 319   c. 1350
Ecc'ia de Kerdyf      LL        p. 330   c. 1350
kerdyf            LLgloss   p. 27    s. xv
kardi id est kardiuiia LLgloss p. 27   1476x78

Location
There is no reason to doubt that these attestations all refer to the same place as present-day Cardiff. The twelfth-century references are all to the sheriff or castle of Cardiff.

Elements
CAER + Taf
The river-name Taf (Taf Fawr) in this name shows i-affection from an earlier genitive case ending. The original final [v] was replaced by [d] in Welsh (through phonological hypercorrection), and by [f] in English (perhaps through a mixture of phonological and orthographical confusion). It is interesting that none of the twelfth-century attestations show a final consonant,
which suggests that it was only weakly pronounced, if at all. It is not clear whether the fourteenth-century spellings represent a final [v] or [f], but as [v] is normally represented in the orthography of this hand (‘G’) by u or v, and [f] by ff or f, a final [f] is more likely. The kardiuia of the final attestation represents a final [v].

Caerfanell: [SO123232]

Attestations

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>p. 134</th>
<th>c. 1120s</th>
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<td>crafnell</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pont Krevannell</td>
<td>EANC</td>
<td>p. 97</td>
<td>1670–85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

Two issues need to be addressed in the discussion of this attestation: first, with which river name it should be identified, and second, with which river it should be identified. I shall begin with the second. The attestation is taken from the later of the two versions of the diocesan bounds. It seems probable that Crafnell is an error for Crafnant (see Crawnon), but, if this is not the case, then it should be identified with a river flowing into the Usk (Wysg) opposite Buckland Hill [SO139212]—either the Crawnon or the Caerfanell, of which the latter seems more likely in terms of the name’s appearance. Even if Crafnell is an error, it probably derives from a scribe’s knowledge of the existence of the Caerfanell in the vicinity of the Crawnon. Both Evans and Thomas identified Crafnell with the Caerfanell.1

Elements

? + -ELL

Thomas regarded Crafnell as a genuine form of the name, and demonstrated how the modern Caerfanell could develop from such a form.2 The ending is clearly the common diminutive (and river-name) suffix -ELL, which, if the Book of Llandaf form is genuine, leaves crafn- as the stem of the name. Thomas connected this crafn- with Craf, but the n is difficult to explain. It is tempting to see a link with Crafnant, with which this name might have been confused, but it may be that the apparent similarity of the forms is a scribal

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2 See Crawnon for the reasoning behind these arguments.
1 LL, p. 368; EANC, p. 97.
4 EANC, p. 97.
artifact. More forms are needed.

**Caerfyrddin:** [SN4120] (Eng. *Carmarthen*)

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Manuscript</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lann Toulidauc icair</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>before ‘c. 1025’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanntoulidauc icair</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>before ‘c. 1025’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iann touliadauc ig cair mirdin</td>
<td>LLb.36i</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>1130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanteuledaue in ggair uyrdin</td>
<td>LLb.36ii</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>1130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

Essentially there are only two attestations here, as the list of properties on pages 254-55 is based in part on the list on page 124, and bull 36 exists in two copies. The assumption that the *cair* of the first two attestations is the same as the *cair mirdin* of bull 36i, is based on the connection with †Lann Toulidauc (which does not occur anywhere else in the manuscript), and on the similar context of the documents (lists of Teilo properties). Probably either *cair* was a normal contracted form of *cair mirdin*, or the second element was omitted by mistake. The name is sufficiently unusual that we may reasonably assume that these attestations refer to the same place as modern *Caerfyrddin*.

**Elements**

CAER + place-name

The second element is derived from *Moridunum*, the Roman name for the place.¹

**Caerleon:** see Caerllion.

**Caerllion:** [ST3490] (Eng. *Caerleon*)

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Manuscript</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ciuitatem legionum supra huisc</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terram de Caerleon</td>
<td>LLb.28i</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1129?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>LL</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>c. 1195</td>
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<td>ecclesia de Kaerlyon</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
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<td>Abbas de Kaerlyon</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
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<tr>
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<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1476x78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ PNRom. Brit., p. 422.
Location

This name is quite distinctive so there need be no doubt as to its identity, and the references to the place's situation on the Wysg confirm it (they might reflect the longer form of the place name: Caerllion-ar-Wysg/Caerleon-upon-Usk). On pages 322 and 328, the name occurs among places in the deanery of Nether Went. The Latin forms can be regarded as calques, as the actual Roman name for the place was Isca.*

Elements

CAER + LLEON

CIVITAS + LEGIO (gen. pl.)

URBS + LEGIO (gen. pl.)

Both civitas 'city' and URBS are employed here as Latin equivalents of Welsh CAER. Welsh lleon 'legions' is, in fact, derived from this place-name, but the etymological assumption behind the coinage (that the lleon element is derived from the plural of Latin legio 'legion') is correct.†

Caerwent: [ST469905] (also 'Guentonia Urbs)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Place</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lector urbis guenti</td>
<td>LLch.243</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>'c. 980'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lector urbis guenti</td>
<td>LLch.245</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>'c. 980'</td>
</tr>
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<td>cairguent</td>
<td>LLch.274</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>'c. 1075'</td>
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<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>s. xvmed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The earliest attestation of the Welsh form, Cairguent, supplies little information (it is the cognomen of the father of one of the witnesses to the charter), the three from the financial lists on pages 318 to 331 are each from a list for the deanery of Nether Went, and the fifteenth-century gloss is on

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† GPC, ii, 2155, s.v. lleon.
†Guentonia Urbs. None of these would contradict the assumption that the reference is to modern Caerwent. The two attestations of the Latin name, Urbs Guenti, are from witness lists, which record the presence of Eidef, lector of this place. There is not really any firm evidence for the location, but the use of Gwent as an element suggests that the place is in that region. Indeed, Urbs Guenti looks very much like a Latin calque on Caerwent (particularly considering that †Guentonia Urbs is also used as a Latin name for Caerwent), as Evans supposed.

Elements

CAER + Gwent

URBS + Gwent (Lat. gen.)

Caerwrangon: see †Wigornia.

†Cai: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>Initials</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fontem sanifluum Cai</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cai</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

These two attestations from the Life of Teilo are references to a health-giving fountain near Dol, left by Teilo as a sign of his holiness. The name of the fountain is probably preserved in Lairgue, near Carfantain, which was earlier spelt Ergai or Argai (i.e. ar- ‘opposite’ + Cai).

Calau, Caio: see †Cair Calau.

Cair: see Caerfyrddin, †Tir i Cair.

†Cair Birran: [?nr ST1177]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>Initials</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uillam cair birran</td>
<td>LLch.237a</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>‘c. 890’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VILLA BIRRAN</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The VILLA of Cair Birran is the object of the grant recorded in charter 237a. The rubric of the charter calls the place Villa Birran, which might represent a

---

* LL, p. 401, s.v. Guentonia.
genuine, abbreviated form of the place-name, but it seems more likely to be an error for Villa Cair Birran, as the place is described in the body of the charter. Bounds are supplied with the charter which provide two clues as to the location of this place. The strongest evidence is provided by the reference to †Guorlurch Iudgual as a point in the bounds, a place which is also mentioned in the bounds of †Henriu Gunma, which lay on the north-western edge of Llandaf's own PODUM. If another of the points in the bounds, †Brenan Picet, can be regarded as the same place as †Abrenan,* then the bounds can be further located to somewhere near the Elái. I can, however, find no trace of a CAER feature in this area.

**Elements**

CAER + personal name


**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Book</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kaircaiau</td>
<td>LLb.36i</td>
<td>p. 56</td>
<td>1130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cair caiau</td>
<td>LLb.36ii</td>
<td>p. 62</td>
<td>1130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaircaiau</td>
<td>LLb.36iii</td>
<td>p. 287</td>
<td>1130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

All three attestations are from a list of properties in the three copies of bull 36. Evans identifies the place as being 'in Caio, Carm.',* and Thomas locates it between Llanpumsaint and Cynwyl Gaeo.** A connexion with the settlement of Caio at the grid reference above is plausible, both on the ground of the appearance of the name, and on the ground that †Lan Teliau Pimp Seint (possibly Pumsaint, two kilometres west of Caio) immediately precedes Cair Caiau in the Book of Llandaf list. I do not know whether Cair Caiau refers to Caio itself, or to some other place in the area.

**Elements**

CAER + place-name

The second element is the name of the commote.* Thomas suggests that it

---

** LL, p. 378.
*** LL, p. 389.
**** EANC, p. 215.
***** WATU, pp. 25 and 250.
might either be a hypocoristic form of the personal name Cai, or based on the
common noun cae ‘hedge, enclosure, field'.

†Cair Castell: [?ST136969] (?mod. Gelli-gaer)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Book</th>
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<th>Year</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caircastell</td>
<td>LLb.2</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1119</td>
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<tr>
<td>cair castell</td>
<td>LLb.12</td>
<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>cair castell</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

Evans identifies this name with Gelli-gaer, though he does not say on what
grounds. The attestations are all from lists of properties confirmed by papal
privilege as belonging to Llandaf, and the context is the same for each:

between †Riu Brein and †Penn i Prisc. †Riu Brein and †Penn i Prisc seem
to be neighbouring territories (the Nofydd features in the bounds of both), so,
unless there is good evidence for the identification with Gelli-gaer, it might be
better to look in the vicinity of Cwm Nofydd (around ST1483). Indeed, a cair
is mentioned in the bounds of †Penn i Prisc.

Elements

CAER + CASTELL

†Cair Duicil: [?] (also †Din Duicil)

Attestations

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<tr>
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<th>Book</th>
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<th>Year</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>cairduicil. cum ecclesia sua</td>
<td>LLch.226</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>‘c. 860’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villam cairduicil. cum ecclesia</td>
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<td>90</td>
<td>1119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAIR DVICIL</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uillam cairduicil cum ecclesia</td>
<td>LLb.12</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villam cairduicil. cum ecclesia</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

There is very little to help in the identification of this name. It occurs in
charter 226 and in the lists of properties confirmed by papal privilege as
belonging to Llandaf. The charter offers Dinduicil as an alternative name for
the place (described as a castellum), and, though there are no bounds as such,
the limits of an additional three modii granted with the territory are described

**EANC, pp. 215–16.**
as 'per circuitvm arcis supra montem et infra montem'. The mons of this description may indicate that the CAER or DIN of the name was situated on a hill. The name's context in the papal privileges is not very helpful: the immediate neighbours in the list are either unidentified or too far from each other to suggest any geographic order to the list, though †Ecclesia Sancti Catoci and †Tal Pont Escob are (or may be) in the area of Caerdydd. Analysis of the witness list of charter 226 is not very fruitful either: Bishop Nudd and King Hywel are active over a wide area and only two of the other witnesses crop up elsewhere (Ruid and Bleinguid), but the area covered by the witnesses does include Caerdydd, with two charters from the vicinity (216b and 227a). At present, then, there is more evidence to support a location near Caerdydd than there is for any other area, but the evidence is rather flimsy.

Elements
CAER + ?

†Cair Eunin: [?SO432033]

Attestations
cair enuin LLch.187 p. 188 s. x

Location
This name is used of a point in the bounds of Llan-soe, between the source (BLAEN) of the †Murn and (1) †Tolcoit. A fort (unnamed) is marked on the Ordnance Survey 1:25 000 map about 1.3 kilometres north west of Llan-soe, and this seems the most likely identification.

Elements
CAER + ?

Cairguent: see Caerwent.

Caerlion: see Caerllion.

Cair Mirdin: see Caerfyrrddin.

Cair Nonou: see †Cair Nonui.

" LL, p. 389.
†Cair Nonui: [?in S. Gwent]

Attestations

<table>
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<tr>
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</thead>
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<td>LLch.221</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>'c. 1120s'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agri cairnonui</td>
<td>LLch.221</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>'c. 950'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cairnonui</td>
<td>LLch.221</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>'c. 950'</td>
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</table>

Location

This place is the object of charter 221. Its identity is uncertain, and no additional topographical information (such as a boundary clause) is present within the charter. Davies suggests only ‘?S. Gwent’. With no other options available, it may be fruitful to look at the witnesses to the charter. Charter 221 is one of only three grants to Bishop Pater, and one of only three attested by Nowy ap Gwriad as king, the other two being charters 217 and 218 in both respects. When the activities of the other witnesses are examined too it is clear that there is a strong relationship between charters 217, 218, and 221. The object of charter 217 (†Villa Guidcon) was granted at Trelleck Grange (Tryleg), and that of 218 has been identified as Penterry (see †Lann Bedeui), two places only three kilometres apart. Six CAER names are marked on the Ordnance Survey map in the vicinity of these two places—Gaer Wood [SO468059], Efynnnon Gaer (near a fort at SO492037), Cwrt-y-Gaer [ST449999], Gaer-fawr [ST441988], Gaer Hill [ST517979], Gaerllwyd [ST448968]—but Caer Nonui need not be any of these.

Elements

CAER + ?personal name

The second element is obscure. The variation in spelling between -ou and -ui probably has a phonological cause, perhaps a very early example of the falling together of [u] and [i]. It is possible, given the prominence of King Nowy in this cluster of grants that the name really represents Cair Nouui, whence nonui by scribal error, but the spelling Nouui for this personal name is not elsewhere attested in the Book of Llandaf.

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16 The Llandaff Charters, p. 189.
17 Dated to late Middle Welsh in GMW, p. 2.
†Cair Rein: [?SO505330] (mod. Aconbury)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>p. 43</th>
<th>s. xi¹</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cair rein</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 135</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
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<tr>
<td>cayr rein</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 135</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This place-name occurs as a point in both versions of the diocesan bounds. It lies between the sources of the Worm and †Taratir, and, although it is not possible to be certain as to where exactly the source of each is meant to be, the area of reference is clear. The area is hilly overall, but the hill of Aconbury still shows ancient earthworks, so is the most likely site for the name (as was suggested by Evans).¹

Elements

CAER + personal name

†Cair Riou: [?nr SO431170]

Attestations

<table>
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<th>LLch.210a</th>
<th>p. 210</th>
<th>‘c. 780’</th>
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<tr>
<td>cariou</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 210</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cair Riiov</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 210</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

Cair Riou is the name of the land granted in charter 210. Although the exact location of this place-name is undetermined, its general location is quite clear from the bounds, provided that the identification of the †Distin with Croft Hir Brook, and of the Liminan with Llymon, is accepted. There is no obvious CAER site in the area between these two streams now. Evans identified the place as ‘‘Chapel Farm,” Ll. Vannar’,” (presumably the place now marked ‘Old Chapel Farm’ at SO433161) and Davies gives the grid reference SO435158.²

Elements

CAER + ?RHI (pl.)

The form cariou in the body of the charter allows us to have some doubt as to

¹ LL, p. 368.
² LL, p. 389.
³ The Llandaff Charters, p. 118.
whether this really is a CAER name, though it is difficult to explain otherwise. The second element is probably the plural of RHI, but a singular rhiau (with the same range of meanings as, and probably derived from RHI) is also attested sufficiently early.\textsuperscript{21}

Cairti: see Caerdydd.

Calcuch: see †Lann Calcuch.

Caldeke: see Caldicot.

Caldicote: [ST4888]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Henrico de Caldicote</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>s. xiii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Caldeke</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Caldeke</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Caldeke</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The context for the three attestations from the financial lists of pages 318 to 331 is one of churches in the deanery of †Nether Went, which would support the obvious assumption that these are references to modern Caldicot.

Elements

CALD + COTE

CALD is Modern English 'cold', and COTE is Modern English 'cottage, shelter'. The name is quite a common one, perhaps used of an uncomfortable lodging place for travellers. Compare Coquet in Pembrokeshire.\textsuperscript{22}

Caldicote: see Caldicot.

Caletan: see Cledan.

Cambren, Cambrenn: see †Rit i Cambren.

Camffrwd: [SN592061]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Century</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>camfrut</td>
<td>LLch.140</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>s. xi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{21} GPC, III, 3066, s.v. rhiau\textsuperscript{2}.

\textsuperscript{22} PNPemb., II, 728–29.
camfrut  LLch.140  p. 140  s. xi

Location
The bounds of Llandeilo Tal-y-bont follow this river from its mouth on the Llwchwr to its source, on or near Alt Minchei. This description fits well with the stream still known as Camffrwd to the north of Pontardulais.

Elements
CAM + FFRWD

(1) †Camfrut: [?SO456105]

Attestations
aper camfrut  LLch.227b  p. 228  s. xi
aper camfrut  LLch.227b  p. 228  s. xi

Location
This river name occurs as the opening and closing point in the bounds of Llanddingad (Dingestow). No stream of this name is marked in the area on the current 1:25 000 Ordnance Survey map, but there is sufficient evidence in the bounds to narrow the possibilities down. The Camfrut is a tributary of the Troddi. The bounds follow a ditch (FFOS) across from the Camfrut to the source of the stream which runs down to †Finnaun i Cleuion. The direction taken by the ditch from the Camfrut is ‘ad dexteram’, which could be translated either ‘to the right’, or ‘to the south’. The translation ‘to the south’ would make good sense here, and would require the Camfrut to be the stream at the grid reference above. This identification depends, then, on the identification of †Finnaun i Cleuion.

Elements
CAM + FFRWD

(2) Camfrut: see Camffrwd.

†Camguili: [SN583032] (mod. Gwili)

Attestations
camguili  LLch.140  p. 140  s. xi
camguili  LLch.140  p. 140  s. xi

Location
This river name occurs as a point in the bounds of Llandeilo Tal-y-bont. It is located between the Morlais and the Llwchwr. One might suppose from its
name that the Camguili would be a tributary of the Gwili, but this is probably not the case given that the Gwili ought then to be mentioned separately, and it is not. Thomas also took the view that Camguili here was an older, or alternative, name for the Gwili. The qualified form Camguili was probably used to contrast this river with the rather larger Gwili which enters the Tywi at SN431205.

Elements

CAM + river name

The second element is discussed by Thomas.

Camprenn: see †Rit i Cambren.

†Campull: [?SO537290]

Attestations

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<th>Name</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>guartham campull</td>
<td>LLch.73a</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>‘c. 585’–c. 930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[i]rcampull</td>
<td>LLch.73a</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>‘c. 585’–c. 930</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The two attestations are from the bounds of Llandinabo. It is not certain that ‘guartham campull’ should be interpreted as a phrase—GWARTHAF could be taken to refer to the wood which precedes in the bounds, i.e. ‘through the wood right to its top end’. The relevant section of the bounds could be interpreted in two different ways, either:

per silvam recte di guartham; campull; o’r campull recte usque Guy
‘through the wood right to its top end; Campull; from the Campull right to the Wye’;

or:

per silvam recte di guartham campull; o’r campull recte usque Guy
‘through the wood right to the head of Campull; from the Campull right to the Wye’.

Neither is it certain that we are dealing here with a place-name, rather than a common noun. If it is a place-name it could be the name of a pool, or possibly the name of a stream (as a kind of pars pro toto name). Whichever is the case, the feature should not be far from the west bank of the Wye (Gwy), in the

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11 EANC, pp. 147–48.
vicinity of Llandinabo, perhaps the pool at the grid reference above.

Elements
CAMBWLL
GPC cites the second attestation as an example of CAMBWLL (CAM + PWLL), ‘river bend, crooked pool, whirlpool’.

Campus Malochu: see †Mais Mail Lochou.

Candos: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>LLb</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Year</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roberto decandos</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>1119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberto decandos</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location
Robert de Candos is one of several nobles addressed in these two bulls regarding a complaint from Llandaf. There is a village of this name about fifteen kilometres north-west of Rouen.

CâneT: see Cantwn.

Canteleu: see †Cantelou.

†Cantelou: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>LLb</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>willelmus decantolo</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willelmus decantelou</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location
These two attestations occur in lists of Llandaf properties, both times with reference to twelve acres possessed by the William of this locative surname. Nicholl associated this William with the Cantelupe family, but the forms here are more reminiscent of the place-name Canteleu, four kilometres west of Rouen. There are five Canteloup/Chanteloup names in the northern regions of France: three in Lower Normandy (twenty kilometres east of Cherbourg, seventeen kilometres south-east of Caen, and ten kilometres north-east of Granville), one in Upper Normandy (nineteen kilometres south-west of

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24 Ibid.
25 GPC, l, 397–98, s.v. cambren.
26 The Normans, p. 100.
Évreux), and one in Brittany (eighteen kilometres south of Rennes).

Canteloup: see †Cantelou.

Canterbury: [TR1457] (also Cantuaria; Durovernum)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-Name</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Erceueske de Canterbury</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 313</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canterbury</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 314</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

In both attestations this place-name is associated with Archbishop Anselm, so the identification is certain.

Canthed: see †Finnaun Canthed.

Cantolo: see †Cantelou.

Canton: see Cantwn.

Cantrebachan, Cantre Bican, Cantrebigann, Cantre Bichan, Cantref Bican, Cantref Bichan: see Cantref Bychan.

Cantref Bychan: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

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<th>Place-Name</th>
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<th>Page</th>
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<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 134</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>p. 36</td>
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<td>Llb.29ii</td>
<td>p. 286</td>
<td>1130</td>
</tr>
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<td>cantrebachan</td>
<td>Llb.38i</td>
<td>p. 59</td>
<td>1131</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cantrebigann</td>
<td>Llb.38ii</td>
<td>p. 63</td>
<td>1131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cantref [...] bican</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 247</td>
<td>before s. xiii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Location
Cantref Bychan was the name of one of the cantrefs of Ystrad Tywi. The name does not appear to have been used of any other cantref. The first attestation here is from the longer version of the diocesan bounds, in an explanation of the name "Castell Teirtut" (see also Buellt and Cantref Selyf). The second attestation occurs in a reference to Cadwgon's rule over Gŵyr, Cedweli, and Cantref Bychan (i.e. Ystrad Tywi); it immediately follows a list of churches consecrated, and clerics ordained, by Bishop Herewald, and, although the connexion is not made explicit, we are probably to understand that the churches are those in the secular dominion of Cadwgon. None of the churches mentioned is in Cantref Bychan, however. The final attestation is from a list of the seven cantrefs of Morgannwg and its bishopric of Llandaf. It is first in the list, followed by Gŵyr, Cydweli, and Carnwyllion, a context repeated in all the remaining attestations. From these contexts, it is reasonable to assume that all the attestations refer to the same place, and that that place is the cantref of Ystrad Tywi.

Elements
CANTREF + BYCHAN
Some of the forms show loss of final [v]. The spelling of BYCHAN as bachan is attested elsewhere, and probably derives from the influence of BACH.

Cantref Gwarthaf: [NGR N/A]

Attestations
cantref guartha LL p. 254 'c. 1025'

Location
This place-name heads a section in a list of Llandaf's extra-diocesan possessions. Cantref Gwarthaf was the name of one of the cantrefs of Dyfed, but was also used of Penweddig in Ceredigion. From the list of places in the cantref which follows the heading it is clear that the Dyfed cantref is meant.

Elements
CANTREF + GWARTHAF

WATU, pp. 28, 227 (s.v. Ystrad Tywi), and 229.
GMW, p. 9; LHEB, pp. 417–18.
GPC, II, 1387, s.v. gwarthaf; WATU, pp. 229, 248, and 253.
In the attestation the second element, unlike the first, shows loss of final [v].

Cantref Mawr: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cantref maur</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>before 'c. 1025'</td>
</tr>
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<td>LL</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>before 'c. 1025'</td>
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<tr>
<td>cantref maur</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>'c. 1025'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

Two cantrefs by this name are recorded by Richards, one in Ystrad Tywi, and the other in Brycheiniog. The first attestation locates †Lann Teliau Nant Seru in Cantref Mawr. The location of this place is uncertain, but it is said to be on the Cothi, which rules out the Cantref Mawr in Brycheiniog. The second attestation (from a document closely related to that of the first attestation) heads a list of churches in Cantref Mawr, not all of which can be identified with certainty, but which do provide sufficient information to confirm that the cantref named is the one in Ystrad Tywi. The churches are: Llandeilo Fawr, †Lann Teliau Nant Seru, †Lann Teliau Garth Teuir, †Lann Teliau Mainaur Brunus, and †Lann Teliau Beechan in Dyffryn Teifi. The final attestation is in the preface to the list of Llandaf's extra-diocesan properties, in a reference to the regions in which those properties lay. Although the preface itself does not provide any clues as to which Cantref Mawr is meant, the only Cantref Mawr in the list is the one discussed above, so the same identification is probable.

Elements

CANTREF + MAWR

Cantref Selif, Selim: see Cantref Selyf.

Cantref Selyf: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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<td>255</td>
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<tr>
<td>cantref selif</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

* GMW, p. 9; LHEB, pp. 417–18.

" WATU, pp. 21 (s.v. Brycheiniog), 28, 227 (s.v. Ystrad Tywi), and 229.
Location

*Cantref Selyf* was the name of the northernmost division of *Brycheiniog.* The first attestation here is from the longer version of the diocesan bounds, in an explanation of the name †*Castell Teirtut* (see also Buellt and Cantref Bychan). The second attestation is from the list of Llandaf's extra-diocesan possessions, where *Llangoed* (and probably originally †*Lann Guruaet* too—see Brechfa) is said to be in *Cantref Selyf.* None of these facts disagrees with the known area of Cantref Selyf.

Elements

CANTREF + personal name

The second element is the Welsh form of Latin *Salomo,* English *Solomon.*

**Cantuaria:** [TR1457] (also Durovernum; Eng. Canterbury)

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 252</td>
<td>1046–1120s</td>
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<tr>
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<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 280</td>
<td>1107–34</td>
</tr>
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<td>cantuarię</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 280</td>
<td>1107–34</td>
</tr>
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<td>LLb.3</td>
<td>p. 92</td>
<td>1119</td>
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<td>p. 87</td>
<td>c. 1120</td>
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<tr>
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<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 84</td>
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<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 84</td>
<td>1120s?</td>
</tr>
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<td>cantuariensis ecclesię</td>
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<td>1120s?</td>
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<td>1120s?</td>
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<td>p. 5</td>
<td>1120s</td>
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<td>LLb.8</td>
<td>p. 48</td>
<td>1125</td>
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<td>p. 49</td>
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<td>1128</td>
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<td>p. 34</td>
<td>1128</td>
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<td>LLb.14</td>
<td>p. 35</td>
<td>1128</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*WATU,* pp. 21 (s.v. *Brycheiniog*), 29, 229, and 251.

"EANC,* p. 166.
Cantuaria is the Anglo-Latin form of Canterbury (the Classical name is Durovernum).

Cantwn: [ST1676] (Eng. Canton; ?also †Inis Marchan)

Attestations

Molendino de cänete LL p. 284 c. 1195

Location

This reference to a mill occurs in a list of benefices contributed to Llandaf. Evans quotes Phillimore’s opinion that the name represents ‘canneton, now Canton, Cardiff’. "There is nothing in the context of the list to suggest a location, so Phillimore’s opinion is the best guess.

Elements

?CANNE + TÖN

The Dictionary of Welsh Biography takes the first element to be the saint’s name Canna, but unless there is strong evidence in favour of the personal name interpretation, I should suggest that Old (and Middle) English canne ‘can’, used topographically of a hollow, would provide an equally plausible
alternative."

Canus: see †Tref Canus.

Caprae: see †Portus Caprae.

Carbani Uallis: see Llancarfan.

Cardiff: see Caerdydd.

Carfan: see Cwmcarfan.

Cariou: see †Cair Riou.

Carlione: see Caerllion.

Carmarthen: see Caerfyrrddin.

Carmel: see †Mons Sanctae Mariae de Carmelo.

Carn: see †Tref Carn.

†Carn Baclan: [SS113997]

Attestations

carn baclan LLch.125b p. 126 s. xi

Location

This place-name occurs as a point in the very brief, dimensional bounds of †Laithti Teliau, apparently opposed to †Cil Meiniauc and the †Ritec. The precise location is uncertain, but Campbell and Lane would, judging from their discussion of †Laithti Teliau and their map, place it in the vicinity of Frankleston Farm (grid reference above)."

Elements

CARN + BAGLAN

The second element is most likely to be baglan 'crook, crutch', formed from bagl 'crozier, crook, crutch' + -AN, though the LL attestation is not noted by GPC."

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" Gelling, Place-Names in the Landscape, p. 89. A probable Welsh example of this element is found in The Cunn [SM815070]: PNPemb., II, 635.

" 'Excavations', pp. 56 and 58. This, however, is based on their assumption that Carn Baclan stands at the head of †Cil Meiniauc, with which I do not agree.

" GPC, I, 249.
†Carn Cymlyr: [nr SS578894]

Attestations

\[
\text{carn cymlyr} \quad \text{LLch.145} \quad \text{p. 145} \quad s. \, xi^1
\]

Location

The precise location of this place-name, which is a point in the bounds of Llandeilo Ferwallt, is uncertain. It is between some pools (pyllou) and †Main Dyastur.

Elements

CARN + ?

The second element might be a personal name.

†Carn Elfin: [?nr ST1577]

Attestations

\[
\text{carn elfin} \quad \text{LLb.12} \quad \text{p. 32} \quad 1128
\]
\[
\text{carn elfin} \quad \text{LLb.25} \quad \text{p. 43} \quad 1129
\]

Location

This place-name occurs in two lists of Llandaf’s properties, confirmed by papal privilege. No topographical information as such is provided, but the context of the surrounding identifiable names in the list (†Tref Ginhill, †Tref Laur, †Tref Crinorth, †Tref Miluc, †Merthir Onbrit, †Inis Marchan, †Inis Bratguen, †Tref Gillic) points to a location not far from Llandaf, or perhaps a little further up the valley of the Ely (Elái).

Elements

CARN + personal name

†Carn Erchan: [?SN888368]

Attestations

\[
\text{carn erchan} \quad \text{LLch.154} \quad \text{p. 154} \quad s. \, xi^2
\]
\[
\text{[i]carn erchan} \quad \text{LLch.154} \quad \text{p. 154} \quad s. \, xi^2
\]

Location

This place occurs as a point in the bounds of †Lann Guruaet (Llandeilo'r-fân). It is said to stand between the source of the Eithrim and an old road (henford). As Evans suggested, however, there seems to be some confusion between the streams Eithrim and Mawan in this boundary clause, and it
might be better to substitute the names, one for the other, where they occur." If this is so, then the cairn of the name under discussion should stand near the source of the Mawan. The grid reference given is for a cairn (after which Bryn-y-Garn is named) between the source of the Mawan and a road, but there is also a cairn (Garn Wen) at SN877367 between the source of the Eithrim and a road.

Elements
CARN + ?personal name

Erchan is attested as a river name, based on erch 'mottled, dun, dark, hideous'. A personal name would be more satisfactory in this case, however, and, indeed, Erchan is attested as a personal name in the Book of Llandaf (charter 199bii). One of the examples of the word in a place-name occurs not far from Llandeilo'r Fan in Cwm Erchan [SN942343]—could it be that the cwm was, in fact, named after the same man as the one commemorated in Carn Erchan?

†Carneu: [nr ST4587]

Attestations

| carneu | LLch.233 | p. 234 | c. 990–c. 1010 |

Location
It may be doubted whether this represents a place-name or just a common noun. It occurs in the first part of the bounds of †Tref Perenn (identified with Llanfihangel Rogiet, grid reference above), which are almost entirely in Latin. The only other uses of Welsh in this part of the bounds are proper nouns, so it is easiest to assume that the same is the case with Carneu, but it need not be so. The reference is to a road which leads to Carneu, so the place need not be very close to the focus of the grant. I can find no evidence of cairns in the area, apart from the bounds of charter 235b (†Castell Conscuit and †Eccluis Sant Breit) which refer to cairns (carnou) along their boundary (fin) with †Tref Perenn. That part of the boundary runs down to the shore, presumably ending at a point in grid square ST4686 or ST4786. Evans tentatively suggested an identification with 'Carry Hill', by which, I assume, he means

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* LL, p. 370.
* GPC, i, 1229, s.v. erch'; EANC, pp. 66–67.
the hamlet of Carrow Hill [ST437903]. A road does lead south from Carrow Hill towards Llanfihangel Rogiet, but it does not seem to me that there are sufficient grounds to be at all confident of this identification.

Elements
CARN (pl.)

†Carn Gistlerth: [nr ST0972]
Attestations
carn gistlerth    LLch.259 p. 260 s. xi²

Location
This cairn is named as a point in the bounds of †Tref Gulich, between †Pouisma Deui and †Carn Guocof.

Elements
CARN + personal name

†Carn Guenn: [?nr SO455014]
Attestations
carnguenn    LLch.251 p. 251 c. 1005

Location
This cairn is a point at the end of the bounds of †Penn Celli Guenhuc, which has not been identified other than to say that it is probably a territory adjacent to Llangunnog (hence the grid reference above).

Elements
CARN + GWYN (fem.)

†Carn Gunstan: [nr SO398149]
Attestations
carn gunstan    LLch.123 p. 124 c. 1080–c. 1120s
carn gunstan    LLch.123 p. 124 c. 1080–c. 1120s

Location
Both attestations are from the bounds of Llandeilo Gresynni. In the bounds the cairn stands between the source (LLYGAD) of the †Grenin and †Castell Mei, but until at least one of these points is identified, a precise identification of Carn Gunstan will have to wait.

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" LL, p. 390.
Elements
CARN + ?personal name
The second element could represent a Welsh borrowing (or spelling) of the Old English personal name Wynstān.\(^a\)

\*Carn Guocof: [nr ST0972]

Attestations
carn guocof LLch.259 p. 260 s. xi\(^2\)

Location
This cairn is named as a point in the bounds of \*Tref Gulich, between \*Carn Gistlerth and a NANT flowing into the \*Guorrimi. Given the close relationship between this boundary clause and that of charter 157,\(^a\) it is tempting to make a connection between the second element of this place-name and the territory known as \*Guocob.

Elements
CARN + ?OGOF
If the second element is the common noun OGOF, we might expect the definite article to be used (i.e. \*Carn ir Guocof). An interpretation of the element as a proper noun would be more satisfactory, but to my knowledge Guocof is not attested as a personal name.

Carn Luit: see Garn Lwyd.
Carnoti: see Chartres.
Carnou: see \*Villa Carnou.

\*Carn Perth yr Onn: [nr ST5391]

Attestations
carn perth yronn LLch.141 p. 143 s. xi\(^1\)

Location
This cairn is named as a point in the bounds of the territory granted in charter 141, probably around Matharn. The bounds run inland from the mouth (ABER) of \*Pull Mouric on the Severn (Hafren) to the ABER of Hunger Pill (\*Pull Neuynn) on the Wye (Gwy), and then back along the shore. Carn

\(^a\) Von Feilitzen, Pre-Conquest Names, p. 429.
Perth yr Onn is named between †Otyrn Lunbiu and some ruins (macyrou) near †Pull Neuynn, so it is probably not far from the shore. This section of the bounds might well lie in the industrial estate to the south of Chepstow (Cas-Gwent).

Elements
CARN + PERTH + YR + ONN

GPC cites this place-name as an example of the noun perth ‘hedge, thicket, copse’.«

Carnpont: see †Tref i Carnpont.

Carnwyllion: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

| carnwaliaun | LL | p. 247 | before s. xiii |

Location

The commote of Carnwyllion was one of the three commotes making up the cantref of Eginog, the other two being Cydweli and Gwyrr.« The attestation above is from a list of the seven cantrefs of Morgannwg, in which the second cantref is defined as Gwyrr, Cydweli, and Carnwaliaun, so there need be no doubt over the identity of this place-name.

Elements

personal name + -ON
CARN + GWAAL (pl.)

I am uncertain of the second element—the form in the Book of Llandaf looks very much like a plural of gwyal ‘wall’; which is not implausible, but the modern form looks like the plural of gwylit ‘wild’.

Carran: see †Nant Castell Cerran.

Cartusiensis: see Chartreuse.

(1) †Caruan: [SO399146] (?mod. White Castle Brook)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>caruan</th>
<th>LLch.123</th>
<th>p. 123</th>
<th>c. 1080–c. 1120s</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aper caruan</td>
<td>LLch.123</td>
<td>p. 124</td>
<td>c. 1080–c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See †Tref Gulych below for a discussion.

GPC, III, 2780.

† (caruan) WATU, pp. 35 (s.v. Carnwyllion) and 64 (s.v. Eginog).

The name could contain CARN, and an uncertain second element, but as a district name, it seems best to explain the ending as the region-naming suffix -ON, commonly seen with a root -ON.
Both attestations are from the bounds of Llandeilo Gresynni, which, despite being relatively full and late, are difficult to follow due to the lack of certainly identifiable points. It is curious that the Troddi is not mentioned in the bounds, considering that that river flows only about four hundred metres south of the church. Perhaps, despite the description in the body of the charter, the land granted was not around the mound (circa cumulum) of the church (or perhaps the mound referred to was not the mound on which the church now stands). The bounds tell us that the Caruan joins the †Ciuerdiued, and that that ABER is not far from †Castell Mei.

Bradney tells us that a pack of hounds were kept into the nineteenth century by the Powells of Llandeilo Gresynni: 'The kennels were on the site of the lodge opposite the mill, and the watercourse which brought water through the kennels from the Carvan brook can be still traced.' The fifteenth-century attestation of the name above is from a Rent Roll reference to the holding by one David Wilcox of a brewery on the Carvan brook 'somewhere where the post office now stands' according to Bradney. The identification given here is that of Thomas, which does seem to tie in with the evidence provided by Bradney.

Elements

personal name?

See the discussion under Llancarfan.

(2) Caruan: see Cwmcarfan.

Caruani Uallis: see Llancarfan.

Cas-gwent: [ST534941] (Eng. Chepstow; also †Emricorua, †Strugull)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestations</th>
<th>Castellguent</th>
<th>Castell guent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>p. 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>p. 44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Bradney, History of Monmouthshire.
* * Ibid., l. 96.
* * Ibid., l. 97.
* * EANC, p. 48.
Castle-Guent LLgloss p. 32 'modern'

**Location**

The attestations from bulls 12 and 25 are from copies of the same list of Llandaf properties, so there is really only one example of this place-name here. There is no reason to doubt that it represents modern Cas-gwent. The place-name occurs in a reference to *Lann Cinmarch* (St Kingsmark), whose territory is said to include a meadow and weirs on the Wye (Gwy), and land within *Castell Guent*.

**Elements**

CASTELL + Gwent

Casnewydd: see Newport.

Cassec: see †Brinn i Cassec, Porthcaseg.

Cassecc, Casseg: see Porthcaseg.

Castell Carran: see †Nant Castell Cerran.

†Castell Cerran: [?SN070001] (mod. Norchard Beacon)

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Chart.</th>
<th>P.</th>
<th>Century</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>castell cerran</td>
<td>LLch.127a</td>
<td>p. 127</td>
<td>s. xi³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This place-name occurs as a point in the boundary clause of charter 127a, which grants †Cil Tutuc and †Penn Clecir. These place-names and those of the bounds are all now lost, except, possibly, †Ritec, and the only additional information available is from the charter’s Narration which locates the story in the area of Penally. If the identification of the †Ritec is correct, then this place should be somewhere along it, and Norchard Beacon (at the grid reference above) appears to be the only feature in the area which might be described as a CASTELL. See also †Nant Castell Cerran.

**Elements**

CASTELL + ?personal name

Charles compares this place-name with Cilgerran and suggests that the second element of both might be an unrecorded personal name Cerran.⁶ An Old Irish

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⁶ PNtymb., 1, 356.
personal name *Gerrán* also occurs, but, if Welsh *Cerran* is derived from this, then the initial consonant has undergone hypercorrection.

**Castell Conscuit:** see †Castell Conscuit.

†Castell Conscuit: [nr ST4888]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ecclesiæam castell conscuit</td>
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<td>p. 234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s. xv&lt;sup&gt;med&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

Davies located the church of *Castell Conscuit* in Caldicot, and Evans identified it with Caldicot Castle itself. The main aids to the location of this place-name are the references in the charter to *Trogi*, *Hafren*, and †Tref *Perenn*, and the fifteenth-century glossator's assertion that the place lay near a group of territories in the vicinity of *Matharn*. The *Trogi* formerly flowed into the Bristol Channel (*Hafren*) at Sudbrook, less than five kilometres south west of *Matharn*. The bounds of charter 235b follow the *Trogi* from its mouth as far as a PANT, along the PANT, and then along the boundary of †Tref *Perenn* to the coast, and back to the mouth of the *Trogi*. †Tref *Perenn* is probably to the west of the *Trogi*, and, if that is correct, then *Castell Conscuit* should be in the area of Caldicot.

**Elements**

CASTELL + personal name

*A Conscuit* was the father of one of the lay witnesses to charters 198b and 199bi, both of which were granted at Cemais, not far from *Castell Conscuit*. The same personal name also occurs in †Tonou Cinscuit.

**Castell Dinas:** see †Din March Lythan.

**Castell Guent:** see Cas-gwent.

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<sup>51</sup> *The Llandaff Charters*, p. 123.

<sup>52</sup> LL, p. 378.

<sup>53</sup> EANC, p. 170, s.v. *Trogi*. 
†Castell Mei: [?SO379167] (?mod. White Castle)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LLch.123</th>
<th>p. 124</th>
<th>c. 1080–c. 1120s</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>castell mei</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>castell mei</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

Both attestations are from the bounds of Llandeillo Gresynni. Castell Mei stands between †Carn Gunstan and the confluence (ABER) of the (1) †Caruan and †Ciuerdiued, none of which are certainly identified. Only one feature worthy of the description CASTELL is still visible in the vicinity—White Castle (at the grid reference above).

Elements

CASTELL + ?personal name

The second element was considered to be probably a personal name by both Thomas and Williams.  

†Castell Meirch: [?SO448173] (?mod. Newcastle)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LLch.74</th>
<th>p. 74</th>
<th>c. 860–c. 930</th>
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<tr>
<td>castell merych</td>
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<tr>
<td>castell meirch</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>cestill meirch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The first two attestations are from different versions of the same boundary clause for Llanfocha. The remaining attestation is from the bounds of †Lann Tipallai, and I am not certain that it represents the same place as the first two, though it seems likely. The only CASTELL-type feature still visible in the vicinity of Llanfocha is Newcastle, just over a kilometre to the west, and this is the identification made by Thomas and Richards!

Elements

CASTELL + MARCII (pl.)

Note the apparently plural form of the first element in the final attestation—see the discussion of CASTELL in §3.3 below. The spelling merych for the second element could either be the result of a miscopying of meyrch—the  

---

* EANC, p. 31; Enwau Lleoedd, p. 41.
* EANC, p. 94, s.v. Ariannell; WATU, p. 166, s.v. Newcastle.
spelling used in the version of these bounds from the Vespasian manuscript—or it could represent a pronunciation with an epenthetic vowel breaking the consonant cluster [rx].

Castell Merych: see †Castell Meirch.

†Castell Mingui: [SO507129]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASTELLO MONEMVDE</th>
<th>DB</th>
<th>fol. 180d</th>
<th>1086</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>castell mingui</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 275</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>castellum demingui</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 276</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>castellum demingui</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 277</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>castello mingui</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 278</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

It is quite clear that the above are all references to Monmouth Castle (grid reference above). The attestations are from a list of Ergyng churches and the accompanying account of Bishop Herewald’s pastoral activities in that region. On pages 277 to 278 there is an account of the foundation and changes in possession of the castle. Castell Mingui must be Monmouth Castle as there is no other castle site on the Ergyng side of the Monnow (Mynwy).

Elements

CASTELL + Mynwy
CASTELLUM + [DE +] Mynwy

Latin castellum ‘castle, fort’ is the noun from which CASTELL is derived.*

Castellnewydd, Y: [SS902800] (Eng. Newcastle)

Attestations

| ecclesia de Nouo Castro | LL   | p. 325 | c. 1350 |
| Ecc’ia de Nouo Castro   | LL   | p. 331 | c. 1350 |
| Vicaria de Nouo Castro  | LL   | p. 331 | c. 1350 |

Location

The first attestation is from a list of churches in the deanery of Gorfynydd, and the remaining two are from a similar list, this time headed Cynffig, apparently a subset of the Gorfynydd list which precedes it. So the place

* GPC, i, 438, s.v. castell.
should be in the Cynffig division (the northern half) of the deanery of Gorfynydd. Evans's identification with Newcastle (grid reference above)—the Norman castle and adjacent district of Bridgend—fits this evidence, and as the Latin of the attestations means 'new castle', and this is the only Newcastle place-name in the relevant area, can probably be regarded as secure. The prebend of a certain Ralph, surnamed 'de Nouo castro', is listed in a document from the second half of the thirteenth century (page 284). The surname might derive from the name of this Newcastle, but it is not possible to be sure.

Elements

NOVUS (neut.) + CASTRUM

It is interesting that castrum 'fort' is used here, rather than CASTELLUM (as in †Castell Mingui).

†Castell Teirt Tut: [?SN828312] (?mod. Y Pigwn)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Castell Teirtut</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>p. 134</th>
<th>c. 1120s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Castell Teirtut</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

Both attestations are from the diocesan bounds in the Life of Euddogwy; see †Alt Luit, Ir for the dating. As Evans explains, this part of the boundary is difficult to follow, but he (and Richards) identify Castell Teirtut with Trecastle. By this I assume that they mean the remains of Roman camp on Mynydd Bach Trecastell (at the grid reference above), rather than the town itself.

The two boundary points before (†Pyscotuc and †Teir Guernen Buell) and the one after (†Douluin Helic) are not certainly identified, but the points either side of those are known: the Tywi and the source (BLAEN) of the Usk (Wysg). The name Castell Teirtut is explained in the text as relating to the three cantrefs of Cantref Bychan, Cantref Selyf, and Buellt, which presumably indicates a point in the vicinity of SN8739, where the three

57 LL, p. 414.
58 LL, p. 367; WATU, p. 37, s.v. Castell Teirtud.
cantrefs meet. The seven cantrefs of the diocese of Llandaf are defined elsewhere in the Book of Llandaf, and those parts of the diocesan bounds which can be traced do appear to correspond, at least broadly, to the external boundaries of this group of cantrefs. The relevant section of the bounds here—between the Tywi and the source of the Usk (Wysg)—should correspond, then, to the north-eastern border of Cantref Bychan, which appears to be the same as the border between modern-day Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire. The Roman camp on Mynydd Bach Trecastell is the most obvious CASTELL-type feature along this stretch of border, but another possible site is an earthwork at SN849415.

Elements
CASTELL + TRI (fem.) + TUD

The three peoples (tud 'people, tribe') referred to are presumably those of the three cantrefs.

Castellum de Mingui, Castellum Mingui: see †Castell Mingui.

Castle-Guent: see Cas-gwent.

Castrogi: see Trogi.

Caswell: see †Lann Teiliau Portulon, †Porth Tulon.

Cat Brook: see †Catfrut.

Catan: see †Cil Catan.

†Cateir Neueni: [?SO229288]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bronn cateir neueni</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>p. 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bron cateir neueni</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The attestations occur in both versions of the bounds of the diocese of Llandaf. The immediately preceding features in the clause are †Din March Lythan and †Ol i Gabr, and the following point is the source (LLYGAD) of the

---

* See maps 17, 26, 30, and 63 in WATU, pp. 242, 251, 253, and 283.
* LL, pp. 247–49.
* See the maps referred to in note 59 above.
* For a discussion of the date and context of these bounds, see above s.v. †A’lluit.
Grwyne. Evans identified *Cateir Neueni* with ‘?Nevein’ which I cannot find. Between Castell Dinas [SO179301]—the suggested identity of †Dinmarch Lythan—and the source of the Grwyne, is a ridge of several peaks, one of which (at the grid reference given in the heading) is called *Pen y Gadair Fawr*, and from which descends a stream *Nant y Gadair* [SO217279]. I am not sure whether *Cateir Neueni* could refer to the whole ridge, or just to one of its peaks.

Elements

*CADAIR* + ?personal name

*Cadair* ‘chair’ occurs frequently in names of rocks, hills, and mountains, where it refers to a camp or fort, or to a feature in the shape of a chair. The second element could be the result of a misreading of *Neuein*, i.e. the female personal name *Nyfain*.

†Catfrut: [SO531008] (Eng. *Cat Brook*)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APER CATFRUT</th>
<th>LLCH.209B</th>
<th>P. 209</th>
<th>S. XI1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APER CATFRUT</td>
<td>LLCH.209B</td>
<td>P. 210</td>
<td>S. XI1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The ABER of this stream with the Wye (*Gwy*) is the opening and closing point in the bounds of †Ager Louhai. Evans identified this stream with the one now known as *Cat Brook* which flows into the Wye (*Gwy*) in the right area, and I see no reason to doubt his identification.

Elements

*CAD* + *FFRWD*

Thomas conjectured that the name might refer to a battle fought nearby, or to the strength of the stream’s flow. For a similar name semantically see †Catlan.

Catguistil: see †Nant Catguistil.

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63 Williams, *Enwau Lleoedd*, p. 22; GPC, i, 375.
64 Attested as the name of a daughter of Brychan: Bartrum, *Early Welsh Genealogical Tracts*, pp. 15 (*Nyuein*), 18 (*Nyuen*), and 82 (*Nevyn*).
65 LL, pp. 376 and 390.
66 LL, p. 376; EANC, p. 131, s.v. *Cedi*.
67 EANC, p. 131, s.v. *Cedi*. 
Cathouen: see †Villa Cathouen.

†Catlan: [?SO482149]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nant catlan</td>
<td>LLch.240 p. 241 s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catlan</td>
<td>LLch.240 p. 241 s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catlan</td>
<td>LLch.240 p. 241 s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This stream is followed in one of the two (different) bounds of †Lann Guoronui, which has been identified, though not certainly, with Rockfield. The bounds appear to be fairly simple: they run from a PANT in a ridge (CEGIN) on the western side of the Monnow (Mynwy) to the north of the church, to †Finnaun Dioci, along a brook (GOFER) to the Catlan, and along the Catlan back to the Monnow (Mynwy). If the territory described by the bounds is supposed to include the church itself, and if the identification with Rockfield is correct, then the Catlan could only be the stream entering the Monnow (Mynwy) at the grid reference above.

The difficulty with this identification is that precisely the same stream has been identified with the †Ieuen of the bounds given for †Lann Guoronui in charter 246. It is possible that the stream changed its name in the course of the eleventh century, but it seems unlikely. Both sets of bounds refer to a stream which runs into the Monnow (Mynwy), and which has at least one tributary; the stream at the grid reference above is the only such stream in the vicinity of Rockfield (otherwise the nearest to the north is at SO479167, and the nearest to the south is SO504126). Perhaps the two sets of bounds describe two different territories, only one of which includes the church itself (which most likely would be the bounds of charter 240, given the reference to the church in these). Alternatively, the identification of †Lann Guoronui could be incorrect.

Elements

[NANT +] CADLAN

Although this instance of the word is not noted by GPC, * there is no reason to

* GPC, i, 378.
doubt that the element here is *cadlan* ‘battlefield, battle’ (CAD + LLAN). For a similar name semantically see †Catfrut.

Catoci: see †Ecclesia Sancti Catoci.

Cayr Rein: see †Cair Rein.

†Cecin Clysty: [?SN992146] (?mod. *Cefn Nantygeugarn*)

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Attestation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cechenclisti</td>
<td>LLb.25 p. 42 s. xi&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cecin clysty</td>
<td>LL p. 134 c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cecycin clysti</td>
<td>LL p. 134 c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This ridge occurs as a point in both versions of the diocesan bounds. It is clear that it lies somewhere in the area between the Mellte and the Taf Fawr, but a precise identification is more difficult. Evans identified this place-name with ‘?Mynwy’ Glôg in Penderyn’, i.e. SN979089, but this seems to be based on his assertion that the Hepstur of the boundary is not the same as the Hepste, and on two partial co-incidences of place-names. I disagree with Evans’s identification of the Hepstur (see Hepste), and prefer to assume that the modern county boundary reflects the mediaeval diocesan boundary unless there is sound evidence to the contrary. Cecin Clysty stands between †Deri Emreis and the source (BLAEN) of †Frut i Guidon, a tributary of the Taf Fawr. *Cefn Nantygeugarn* (grid reference above) is the only obvious ridge along the relevant stretch of the modern county boundary, and lies above the west bank of the Taf Fawr.

**Elements**

CEGIN + ?

Cechenclisti: see †Cecin Clysty.

†Cecin Meirch: [?SN594283]

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Attestation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cecyn meryrc</td>
<td>LLch.77 p. 78 c. 1080–c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup> LL, p. 367. The partial co-incidences are †Gavanhauc and *Tre-banog*, and †Deri Emreis and Nant y Deri.
This feature is a point in the bounds of Llandeilo Fawr. It stands between Nant Llwyd and †Dugleis Bisgueiliauc. The identification given above (apparently that of Evans too)² is made on the basis that the ridge to which it refers is the most obvious ridge (CEGIN) feature in the area between the two streams, but it is also supported by a small amount of circumstantial evidence. Although the ridge identified with Cecin Meirch does not itself have a name nowadays (at least not on the current 1:25 000 Ordnance Survey map), two place-names containing the element MARCH are present at either end of its north-western slope: Llwyn-march [SN594287] and Pistyllmarch [SN582275]. Furthermore, a stream [SN610281] running between Nant Llwyd and the northern end of the ridge is called Nant y Ffin `the NANT of the boundary', which might be a reference to the boundary of Llandeilo Fawr.³

Elements
CEGIN + MARCH (pl.)
The forms of the two attestations in the Vespasian manuscript's version of these bounds are cecin meryrc and cecin meircht. The spelling meryrc is likely to derive from a failed attempt to correct a spelling like meryc (cf. merych in †Castell Meirch).

†Cecin Penn i Celli: [?SO470166] (?mod. Maypole/St Maughans Green)

Attestations

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<td>cecin penn iegelli</td>
<td>LLch.264b</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>c. 1025</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cecin pennicelli</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penygelli</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>1476x78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location
This place is specifically located next to (iuxta) St Maughans (Llanfocha) in the rubric of the charter, and such proximity is also implied by the charter’s Narration. The topology of the the bounds is quite specific: a PANT is mentioned, with its mouth to the north, up which the bounds travel (by implication southwards), a main road is followed westwards to the source of

² LL, p. 364.
³ Cf. Pant y Ffin, s.v. †Seeuliauc.
†Finnaun Oir, whence one follows a brook (GOFER) down to a clay-pit (pridpull), and down further to the mouth of the PANT. The bounds describe a tract of land sloping down from high ground in the south. Given that the generic element of the name for the land is CEGIN, it is reasonable to assume that the high ground constitutes a ridge, along which the main road of the bounds would run east–west. The road from Monmouth to St Maughans (Llanfocha) runs for a time east–west along a ridge to the south-east of St Maughans (Llanfocha), and this appears to be the only ridge fitting the requirements of the description.

Elements
CEGIN + PEN + YR + CELLI (len.)

The spelling icgelli in the first attestation would be a normal way of indicating the nasalisation caused by the preposition in with a following [k], but this cannot be the case here. CELLI is feminine, and, therefore, lenited after the article (as shown by the late gloss), so the spelling icgelli is probably an attempt to indicate this lenition.

Cecin Penn i Cgelli: see †Cecin Penn i Celli.

†Cecin Penn Ros: [?SO491149]

Attestations

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Text</th>
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<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cecin penn ros</td>
<td>LLch.264a</td>
<td>p. 264</td>
<td>'c. 1030'–c. 1050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cecin penn ros</td>
<td>LLch.264a</td>
<td>p. 264</td>
<td>'c. 1030'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cecin penn ros</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 264</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penros</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 264</td>
<td>s. xymed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This place-name refers to land described in the Narrative as lying on the Monnow (Mynwy) on the other side from Llangunville. The rubric describes the land as arguy 'on the Wye (Gwy)’—which, in the light of the other evidence, must either be a mistake or a fairly generous use of the preposition ar. The name is also used of a specific feature within the area described in the bounds. The land granted must, therefore, lie on the west bank of the Monnow (Mynwy), opposite Llangunville (if that identification of lannceinfall is correct), and be dominated by a ridge (CEGIN). The bounds run along the ridge from a point opposite the mouth of †Finnaun Emrdil to the end of a meadow
on the Monnow (Mynwy). If we insist on the meaning 'ridge' for CEGIN then the place best fitting this description is the ridge on which Deepholm Farm now stands (grid reference above). The sense of CEGIN is not well understood, however, and, if a meaning like 'straight hill slope' (as one might find on one side of a ridge) be admitted, then this place-name could apply to the hill-face on which Perthyre Farm [SO487159] stands.∗

**Elements**

CEGIN + PEN + RHOS

It is possible that the two qualifying elements should be treated as a single phrasal compound, pen-rhos.

*Cecycin Clysti*: see †Cecin Clysty.

†**Cecyn Chethin**: [?nr ST387873]

**Attestations**

| cecyn chethin | LLch.180b | p. 183 | s. xi |

**Location**

This ridge is mentioned as a point in the bounds of †Lann Catgualatir (identified with Bishton—grid reference above). The bounds are lengthy, but following them is greatly hindered by the fact that a large steelworks now occupies much of the area described, and, furthermore, much of the terrain is low-lying (and originally marshy), so landscape features have probably been lost through drainage works. The ridge occurs in the bounds between †Hentref Merchitir (which lies to its east) and †Lontre Tunbulch, but separated from them by stagnant pools (marulinniou) and marsh (cors) respectively. This reference, then, probably applied to a long island in the marshland to the south of Bishton.

**Elements**

CEGIN + CETHIN

The *ch* of the second element probably represents [k], under the influence of Norman orthography. Although the adjective cethin 'dark, rough' would not be inappropriate in a place-name, it is possible that the second element is the result of a corruption of the word CEGIN itself (perhaps spelt chechin).

∗ As suggested by Evans: LL, p. 383.
Cedgueli: see Cydweli.

Cefn Nantygeugarn: see †Cecin Clysty.

Cefn Pyllauduon: see †Hir Cemyn.

Cefn yr Ystrad: see †Hir Cemyn.

(1) †Cehir: [?SN254149]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cehir</th>
<th>LLch.77</th>
<th>p. 78</th>
<th>s. xi²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Location

This name occurs in the bounds of Llanddowror. It is not obvious from the bounds whether the name refers to a fixed point or a linear feature, but it is most probably a stream name like its namesake below ((2) †Cehir). The name occurs in the bounds between †Nant Eilon and †Nant Bach Latron, both of which seem to be tributaries of the Cehir, the former downstream of the latter. If either of the suggested identities of †Nant Duuin (and hence of †Nant Bach Latron) is correct, then Cehir is probably the stream which flows past Llanddowror to the Taf at the grid reference above.

Elements

CYI JYR

The noun cyhyr in its meaning ‘sinew’ seems like a plausible name for a stream.

(2) †Cehir: [?nr SO457055]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cehir</th>
<th>LLch.206</th>
<th>p. 207</th>
<th>s. xi²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cehir</td>
<td>LLch.206</td>
<td>p. 207</td>
<td>s. xi²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This stream name is mentioned at two points in the bounds of †Ecclesia Mamouric (also known as †Lann Uuien), the identity of which is uncertain, though it has been identified with Llangovan in Gwent (grid reference above). Because of the uncertainty over the location of the charter grant, there remains a slight possibility that this Cehir is the same as (1) †Cehir. The stream occurs
in the bounds first between a birch grove (†Betguos) and an unnamed GOFER running into it from the east, where it has its source in †Inis Cein, and second between †Sulcein (with which it, presumably, has a confluence) and the breast of an unnamed hill.

Elements

CYHYR

Cein: see †Inis Cein, †Nant Cein.

Celinni: see †Lann Celinni.

Cella Arthuodu: see †Lann Arthbodu.

Cella Conguri: see †Lann Conuur.

Cella Cyngualan: see †Lann Cingualan.

Cella Penncreic: see †Lann Pencreic.

Celli Cintur: see †Riu Celli Cintur.

Celli Guenhuc, Celli Guennhuc, Celli Guennuc, Celli Guenuc: see †Penn Celli Guenhuc.

Celli Gulible: see †Penn Celli Gulible.

†Celli Rudanhint: [?nr SO482147]

Attestations

celli rudan hint LLch.246 p. 247 c. 1080–c. 1120s

Location

This place-name occurs as a point in one of the two (different) bounds of †Lann Guoronui, which has been identified with Rockfield (grid reference above). The point in the bounds is between †Finnaun he Collenn and the †Ieuen, or, more generally, in the fork between the †Targuus and the †Ieuen. The grid reference above is for the confluence of these last two streams.

Elements

CELLI + ?RHUDD

I can make nothing of the second element as it stands, unless it is separated as rud and an hint, where rud is the second element of the place-name, and an hint is a misreading of ar hint ‘along, on the course of’, to be taken as part of the text of the clause. Although ar hit is much more common in the Book of
Llandaf, ar hint is also found in the bounds of charter 262.

(1) Cemais: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

cheimeis

Location

This attestation occurs in a description of the location of the mainaur of †Lann Teliau Litgarth as ‘in fin Dou Cledif ha Chemeis’, (‘on the boundary of Daugleddau and Cemais’). The reference is from a list of Teilo churches in south-west Wales. As Daugleddau and Cemais are neighbouring cantrefs of Dyfed, and a Llandeilo (†Lann Teliau Litgarth) is, indeed, to be found on their border, we can be confident that this is a reference to the cantref of Cemais.

Elements

CEMAIS

The name is discussed by Charles. The spelling with initial ch- might be to indicate spirant mutation caused by the conjunction ha, but there are several examples in the Book of Llandaf of ch representing [k], so this need not be the case.

(2) Cemais: [ST381928] (Eng. Kemeys Inferior)

Attestations

agrum Cemeis

cemeis

cemeis

CEMEIS

Location

Charter 183b grants the territory of Cemeis itself, and charters 198b and 199b both refer to transactions taking place there, both in connection with King Ffernfael. The place is described as ‘in hostio humri riuuli’ in charter 183b, and as ‘in hostio humir’ in charter 199b. It is reasonable, therefore, to assume that all these attestations refer to the same place. Bounds are supplied in charter 183b, and these locate the place on the Usk (Wysg). There are,

5 PNPemb., i, 25.
however, two CEMAIS place-names on the Usk (Wysg): one at the grid reference above, known in English as Kemeys Inferior, and the other, Kemeys Commander (Cemais Comawndwr), further north. [SO349048]. We can be confident in following Evans and later commentators in their identification of these attestations with the former,* though, because of a shared boundary point (†Nant Merthir) between this Cemeis and †Merthir Iun et Aaron, which, although some distance from the former, is certainly too far from the latter. See also Cemais Comawndwr.

Elements
CEMAIS

Cemais (Comawndwr): [SO349048] (Eng. Kemeys Commander)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-name</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Kemmeys</td>
<td>LL p. 321 c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecc’ia de Kemmeys</td>
<td>LL p. 328 c. 1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location
Both attestations are from lists of churches in the deanery of Usk, which suits the identification above, made by Evans.† Kemeys Inferior ((2) Cemais) is only about twelve kilometres to the south, but would not have fallen within the deanery of Usk.

Elements
CEMAIS

Cemeis: see (2) Cemais.

Cenard Maur: see Cenarth.

Cenarth: [?SN269416]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-name</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cenard maur</td>
<td>LLch.127b p. 129 before ‘c. 1025’</td>
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<tr>
<td>cenarth maur</td>
<td>LLch.127b p. 129 before ‘c. 1025’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cenarth maur</td>
<td>LL p. 255 ‘c. 1025’</td>
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<tr>
<td>cenarth maur</td>
<td>LLrub. p. 127 c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* LL, p. 391; Davies, The Llandaff Charters, p. 111.
† LL, p. 391.
Location
Charter 127b (probably spurious) concerns the grant of Cenarth Maur. No topographical information is provided, but the place is granted together with Mathri, though there is nothing to suggest that the two places are near each other. The remaining attestation, from the list of Teilo properties, places Cenarth Maur together with Mainaur Mathru (Mathri), under the heading Inpepitiauc 'In Pebidiog'.

Davies identifies this place with modern Cenarth (grid reference above), on the basis, presumably, of the similarity of form. The trouble is that modern Cenarth is not in Pebidiog. I can find only three other similar place-names in the whole of Wales, of which two (Cefn Cenarth: SN969762; and Ceniarth: SN771970) are too far north to be of interest to the church of Llandaf; the remaining one (Cenarth Bychan) has been tentatively identified with Cefn-garth, Cilgerran [SN 195431], about eight kilometres west of Cenarth (and not in Pebidiog either). In the absence of any further contenders, Davies's identification is the most probable. Indeed, the use of MAWR as a qualifier in all the attestations implies the existence of a Cenarth Bychan, which may be the one mentioned above.

The best explanation for the listing of Cenarth Maur under Pebidiog in the list is that it is a mistake occasioned by the association of the place with Mathri (which is in Pebidiog) in charter 127b.

Elements
?CEN + ?GARTII

This name is discussed by Thomas, who seems to favour the meaning of a GARTII with lichen (CEN) growing on it. Thomas also suggests, however, that the name might be an Irish calque (or partial calque) on the relatively common Penarth, Peniarth names. Another possibility, suggested by the identification of Cenarth Bychan with Cefn-garth (see above), is that the first element could be a form of CEFN.

Cenarth Maur: see Cenarth.

---

8 The Llandaff Charters, p. 96.
9 See PNPemb., t, 356–57.
10 EANC, p. 108.
Ceneian: see †Fons Ceneian.

†Ceninuc: [?SO447032]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>LLch.155</th>
<th>p. 155</th>
<th>'c. 675'–c. 1010</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aper ceninuc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>aper cennichuc</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Location

This stream name occurs in the bounds of Llan-soe. It is a tributary of the Olway (Olwy), and has itself a tributary, described only as ifinnaun 'the FFYNNON'. It is clear that it runs southwards from the Olway (Olwy), towards the Pill brook, and, if my identification of †Cair Enuin in the bounds is correct, it must also be to the east of Llan-soe. Only one stream meets all these conditions (grid reference above).

Elements

CENNIN + -OG

This adjectival derivative of cennin 'leeks, daffodils' is paralleled in Cornish (Ganinick) and Breton (Quignéne). The name presumably indicates that these plants were common along the banks of the stream.

Cennichuc: see †Ceninuc.

Cenou: see †Nant Cenou.

Cenubia Colcuch: see †Lann Calcuch.

Cenubia Cornubium: see †Lann Cerniu.

†Cepetic Trican: [on the Elái] (?also †Redyng, (1) †Vadum Rufum)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>LLch.155</th>
<th>p. 155</th>
<th>'c. 675'–c. 1010</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cepetic trican</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Location

This place-name occurs in the bounds of charter 155, which grants †Lann Cincirill and †Ager Cynfall. Neither of these places has been identified, and it is not clear whether the bounds are those of both territories together, or of one territory alone. The place-name begins the bounds with no preceding

---

\[n \text{ CPNE, p. 50, s.v. } \text{kenin; Tanguy, Les Noms de lieux bretons, p. 112.}\]
preposition and is immediately followed by ‘hoc est auado rufo’, which probably indicates that (1) †Vadum Rufum (glossed †Redyng)—a ford on the Ely (Elāl)—is an alternative designation for the place, though it could just be somewhere close by.

Elements

? + personal name

The assumption that the second element is the personal name Tyrchan is reinforced by the occurrence in the same bounds of †Claud Trycan. The first element is a complete mystery to me.

Ceriau: see †Lann Mihacghgel Tref Ceriau, †Tref Ceriau.

Cerion: see †Lann Deui Ros Cerion.

Cerniu: see †Lann Cerniu, †Lann Teliau Tref i Cerniu.

†Cerniu Budic: [NGR N/A] (also Cornouaille)

Attestations
cerniu budic LL p. 131 ?

Location

This name is given in the Life of Euddogwy as an alternative name for Cornugallia (Cornouaille).

Elements

Cernyw + personal name

Cernyw: [NGR N/A] (Eng. Cornwall)

Attestations
cornubiensem regionem LL p. 108 ?

Location

The attestation, from the Life of Teilo, refers to the name of the land of King Gerennius, where the saint stayed on the way to Armorica. Although no further reference is made to this land by name, from the account of Gerennius’s death later in the Life (pages 113–14) it is apparent that it lay over the sea from Armorica. Cornubia (of which Cornubiensem here is an adjectival form) is the normal Vulgar Latin name for Cornwall, and is a
representation of the Brittonic name which became, in Welsh, Cernyw.\footnote{LHEB, pp. 376–78.} Apart from the appearance of the name itself, there are other reasons for locating this place-name in the south-western peninsula of Britain: first, its position between Teilo’s native South Wales and Armorica; and second is the association of the place with King Gerennius, who bears a name (Welsh Geraint) prominent among the list of historical or pseudo-historical south-western figures.\footnote{Sims-Williams, ‘The Early Welsh Arthurian Poems’, p. 46.}

\textbf{Cerr:} see \textit{†Ryt y Cerr}.

\textbf{Cerran:} see \textit{†Castell Cerran, †Nant Castell Cerran}.

\textbf{Cerruc:} see \textit{†Cum Cerruc}.

\textbf{†Cestill Dinan:} [?ST412878] (mod. Wilcric Hill)

\begin{tabular}{lcc}
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<td>cestill dinan</td>
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<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>p. 44</td>
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<td>1129</td>
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</table>
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\textbf{Location}

This place-name is attested first in the bounds of \textit{†Lann Catgualatir}, and also in the list of Llandaf possessions in bulls 12 and 25. Evans identified this feature with ‘?Bishton Castle’ [ST392881].\footnote{LL, p. 373} Although Evans’s identification is not impossible, the remains of a fort on Wilcric Hill (grid reference above) seem a more likely candidate. See also Dinham.

\textbf{Elements}

CASTELL + DINAN

The \textit{i}-affection shown by the first element is also found in one of the attestations of \textit{†Castell Meirch}—see the discussion of CASTELL in §3.3 below. The second element is probably the diminutive form of DIN, making this place-name somewhat tautologous.

\textbf{Cestill Meirch:} see \textit{†Castell Meirch}.

\textbf{Cestrensi:} see Chester.
Cetgueli: see Cydweli.

Cetguinn: see †Cum Cetguinn, †Lann Cetguinn.

Ceth: see Pwll-y-cath.

Cetiau: see †Sedes Cetiau.

Chanteloup: see †Cantelou.

Chartres: [NGR N/A]

Attestations
  carnoti LLb.37 p. 64 1131

Location
This place-name is attested in the datum of bull 37. The form of the name is Mediaeval Latin, derived from the Classical name of the local tribe: the Carnutes. In the Classical period Chartres was known as Autricum.¹¹

Chartreuse: [NGR N/A]

Attestations
  ordinis cartusiensis LL p. 304 s. xvex

Location
The attestation is from a list of the bishops of Llandaf in a reference to Bishop John Ingleby of the Carthusian order. Cartusia is the Latin form of Chartreuse.

Cheduelli: see Cydweli.

Chemeis: see (1) Cemais.

Cheneian: see †Fons Ceneian.

Chepstow: see Cas-gwent, †Emricorua.

Cheriton: see †Porth Medgen.

Chester: [SJ4066]

Attestations
  cestrensi [episcopo] LL p. 280 1107–34

¹¹ Lewis, Latin Dictionary, p. 294, s.v. Carnutes.
Location
This place-name is attested in the list of bishops present at Urban’s consecration in Canterbury. The identification with Chester is by Evans, and there is no reason to doubt it. From the vowel affection it is clear that this is a latinised form of the English name Chester, which is itself ultimately derived from Latin castrum (the proper adjectival form of castrum is castrensis). The Roman name for this place was Deva (and possibly also Civitas Legionum). Cf. Chichester below.

Chethin: see †Cecyn Chethin.

Chichester: [SU8504]

Attestations

cicestrensi [episcopo]  LL  p. 280  1107–34

Location
This place-name is attested in the list of bishops present at Urban’s consecration in Canterbury. The identification with Chichester is by Evans, and there is no reason to doubt it. The form here is a latinisation of the English name (the Roman name for this place was Noviomagus Reginorum). Cf. Chester above.

Chil Idris: see †Cil Idris.

Christchurch: [ST346894]

Attestations

christi ecclesia  LL  p. 318  c. 1350

christi ecclesia cum Capellis  LL  p. 322  c. 1350

Vicaria de christi ecc’ia  LL  p. 329  c. 1350

Location
All three attestations are from lists of churches in the deanery of †Nether Went. Evans made the identification with ‘Christ Ch., Mon.’, now a suburb of Newport (grid reference above), and there is no reason to doubt it.

---

* LL, p. 391.
* Lewis, Latin Dictionary, p. 298.
* LL, p. 391.
Elements

*personal name* (gen.) + *ECCLESIA*

Christi Ecclesia: see Christchurch.

**Cibi: [SO300136]**

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Attestation</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Century</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>blain cubi</td>
<td>LLch.122</td>
<td>p. 122</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cubi</td>
<td>LLch.122</td>
<td>p. 123</td>
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<td>cubi</td>
<td>LLch.122</td>
<td>p. 123</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This river name is attested in the bounds of Llandello Bertholau. There is no reason to doubt that the river named *Cubi* in the Book of Llandaf is the same as the modern Cibi.

**Elements**

*personal name*

The name is discussed by Thomas.² He concluded that it derives from the personal name *Cybi*, specifically, even, from the saint of that name who is said to have had connexions with two places in *Gwent*—Llangybi [ST374967] and Tredynog [ST379948]. While it is possible that the river was named after Saint Cybi, Thomas does not adduce any evidence of a cult of that saint anywhere nearer to it than Llangybi (which is about twenty kilometres away). The change from *u* to *i* in the first syllable of the river name is explained as a result of the falling together of these two sounds in South-Eastern dialect. Thomas suggested that the variation between *Cubi/Cibi* and *Cybi* was due to different treatments of [ü] before a labial.

**Cibwr: [NGR N/A] (Eng. *Kibbor*)**

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Attestation</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>kybor</td>
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<tr>
<td>kybor</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 27</td>
<td>1126</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

Both the attestations are from the record of the agreement between Robert,

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² LL, p. 391.

²² EANC, pp. 133–34.
Count of Gloucester, and Bishop Urban. The general Cardiff (Caerdydd) context of the attestations allows us to be confident in identifying them as references to Cibwr, the name of the commote in which Cardiff (Caerdydd) is situated.  

Elements

Cichman, Cichmann: see †Nant Cichmann.

Cidi: see Cwm Cidi.

Cil: see †Tref ir Cil.

†Cil Catan: [?nr S0520000]

Attestations

fincil catan          LLch.218 p. 221 955

Location

The reference to this place is in a note of parcels of land attached to †Lann Bedeui. The three attached pieces of land are †Glin Mannou, †Ros ir Elthin, and †Cil Coit, and the Anghidi and the boundary (FFIN) of Cil Catan define the limit of either the three parcels together, or of the last only. Thomas comments on this name, together with the still current Cilgadan in Carmarthenshire [SN401115], but offers no identification.  

The fact that Cil Catan has a boundary suggests that the name refers to an area of land rather than a point. Until the three attached parcels are identified, however, little can be said, apart from that this place is not far from the Anghidi, and probably not far from †Lann Bedeui (unless the area defined by the Anghidi and the boundary of Cil Catan is separated from the main focus of the grant).

Elements

CIL + ?personal name

Cilcirch: see †Vallis Cilcirch.

Cilciuhin: see †Cilciuhinn.

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21 LL, p. 391; WATU, pp. 42 and 321.
22 EANC, pp. 44–45.
23 Ibid.
†Cilciuhinn: [in or near Gŵyr]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>LLch.</th>
<th>p.</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<td>140</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cilciuhinn</td>
<td>25</td>
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</table>

Location

Essentially we have here two references to this place: one in the list of properties from the bulls, and one in charter 140. Bounds are not given for Cilciuhinn in the charter, but it is granted together with †Lann Gemei and Llandeilo Tal-y-bont. Although the lists in bulls 2, and 12/25 are by no means identical, it is noticeable that Cilciuhinn appears in a context of the same six properties in both lists:

Bull 2

†Culalann
†Lann Cingualan
†Lann Teiliau Portulon
Llandeilo Tal-y-bont
†Lann Gemei
†Lann Dotei
Cilciuhinn
†Cruc Guernen

Bulls 12 and 25

†Lann Gemei
†Lann Cingualan
Cilciuhinn
†Porth Tulon
†Penn i Bei
†Lann Dotei
†Culalann
†Cruc Guernen

Those of these places which can be located are situated on or very close to the Gower peninsula (Gŵyr), so it is reasonable to suggest the same vicinity for Cilciuhinn.

Elements

?CIL + ?

I am not at all sure of the second element. The u could represent [v] or [y], if the latter, we could have an unattested metathesised form of cychwyn ‘beginning’ (of which a form cywyn is attested), or perhaps a form of cowyn


‘plague’. *

†Cil Coit: [?nr SO520000]

Attestations

cilcoit  LLch.218  p. 221  955

Location

*Cil Coit* is one of three parcels of land said to belong to †Lann Bedeui in charter 218 (the other two being †Glin Mannou and †Ros ir Eithin). It is not clear whether these three pieces of land adjoin each other, or, indeed, whether they adjoin †Lann Bedeui. The limits of either *Cil Coit* alone, or of the three pieces of land together, are described as the Anghidi and †Cil Catan. More information is required to make a sound identification.

Elements

CIL + COED

Cilyuhiinn, Cilyuhyynn: see †Cilciuhinn.

†Cil Fotul: [?nr SO448173]

Attestations

cil fotul  LLch.171b  p. 173  s. xi

Location

This place is mentioned as a point in the bounds of †Lann Tipallai. It is immediately preceded in these bounds by †Castell Meirch, and, as the bounds seem to describe quite a small area, *Cil Fotul* is probably nearby.

Elements

CIL + ?

Cilgedin: [around SO355086]

Attestations

ecclesia de Culcudyn  LL  p. 320  c. 1350

Location

The attestation is from a list of churches in the deanery of Abergefenni, and almost certainly corresponds to Llanfair Cilgedin which occurs in a different list of the churches of the same deanery. *Cilgedin* could be the name of the district (albeit, perhaps, a very small one) in which the church of *Llanfair*

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*GPC, 1, 573 (s.v. cowyn), 657 (s.v. cychwyn), and 837 (s.v. cywyn).*
Cilgedin stands.

Elements
?CIL + ?stream name

The spelling of the name here, and in the LL form of Llanfair Cilgedin, does not favour the interpretation of the first element as CIL. It could instead be cul 'narrow', which would require Cucudyn to be a compound (rather than a name-phrase). The modern spelling of the second element suggests *cedin, but I know of no such word. If the LL spelling is accurate, the second element could be cudyn 'lock of hair, wisp', which could be the name of the stream on which the church stands. The church stands in a bend of this little stream, and such a bend might be referred to as a CIL.

Cilgwrrwg: [SO462982] (Eng. Kilgwrrwg) (?also †Cum Cerruc)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>p.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Kilgorroc</td>
<td></td>
<td>321</td>
<td>1350</td>
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<tr>
<td>[ecclesia de Kilgor]roc</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>xv2</td>
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Location

Both attestations are from lists of churches, and both are explicitly located in the deanery of Usk. Only the last four letters of the later attestation are clearly visible due to later re-inking, but Evans’s reconstruction of the text is reasonable given the Usk context and the following reference to '[...]'vaudcn', which is almost certainly Devauden. There is no reason to doubt the identification with Cilgwrrwg.

Elements
CIL + ?CYRROG

Discussion of the second element depends to an extent on whether or not †Cum Cerruc can be identified with Cilgwrrwg. The form Kilgorroc suggests CORROG (see †Corricou), perhaps as the name of a stream in the area, but the evidence of †Cum Cerruc does not sit well with CORROG.

†Cil Hal: [SO516266] (?mod. Pencoys)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>p.</th>
<th>c.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cil Hal</td>
<td>LLch.75</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This place is granted in charter 75, and extremely brief dimensional bounds are given, defining it in terms of a large marsh (palude magno) and the (1) †Arganhell. The territory (unam tellurem) is said to have been given by Erb 'rex Guenti & ercic' to Dyfrig, which presumably places it in Gwent or Ergyng. One fifteenth-century glossator, however, apparently thought that Cil Hal was in Gower (Gŵyr). Modern commentators have preferred to identify this place with Pencoyd (grid reference above), but not one, to my knowledge, has explained why. Coplestone-Crow confesses himself uncertain of the justification for the identification, but agrees that if it is correct, then Rollason's identifications for the marsh and the (1) †Arganhell are reasonable.

Elements
CIL + HAL

†Cil Idris: [?SO144203] (?mod. Cil-wich-fawr)

Attestations
chilidris LLb.25 p. 42 s. xi

cilydris LL p. 134 c. 1120s

Location
This place is mentioned as a point in both versions of the diocesan bounds. It is immediately followed by †Alt Luit and preceded by a crossing of the Usk (Wysg). †Alt Luit is probably to be identified with Buckland Hill [SO139212], or a slope thereof, and the river crossing is most likely to be near the mouth of the Crawnon. Neither of these identifications is absolutely certain, but, if they are accepted, it seems irresistible to follow Evans in concluding that Cil Idris should be identified with modern Cil-wich (grid reference above).

Elements
CIL + personal name

≡ LL, p. 391; EANC, p. 94 (by implication—with reference to (1) †Arganhell); Finberg, The Early Charters, p. 136; Davies, The Llandaff Charters, p. 96.
> Herefordshire Place-Names, p. 161, s.v. Pencoyd. See (1) †Arganhell for Rollason's suggestions.
Cilieni: [SN938298]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Attestations</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>nant cilieni</td>
<td>LLch.154 p. 155 s. xi²</td>
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<tr>
<td>cilieni</td>
<td>LLch.154 p. 155 s. xi²</td>
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<tr>
<td>cilieni</td>
<td>LLch.154 p. 155 s. xi²</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Location

This river is followed in the bounds of Llandeilo'r-fân (†Lann Guruaet). As a river called Cilieni flows north–south less than a kilometre and a half to the east of Llandeilo'r-fân, that is the obvious identification. There is further confirmation in the fact that the bounds refer to Nant-yr-hen as a tributary of the Cilieni.

Elements

?CILAN + -I

The name is discussed by Thomas, who concludes that the stem of the name is a diminutive form of CIL. The usual diminutive is cilan, but Thomas pointed to the fact that a [j] is added to the stem in the plural of CIL, ciliau. The change *cilian to *cilien- is the result of i-affection from the -I. Thomas stated that NANT in the attestation Nant Cilieni has the meaning ‘valley’ rather than ‘stream’—this could be so, but I do not see that it is possible to be certain either way.

Ciliou: see †Lann Teliau i Ciliou.

†Cil Ir Adar: [?nr SN602229]

Attestations

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<tr>
<td>cil ir adar</td>
<td>LLch.77 p. 78 c. 1080–c. 1120s</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Location

Cil Ir Adar is a point in the bounds of Llandeillo Fawr. It occurs in these bounds immediately between †Hen Alt and a spring, †Licat Tauern, neither of which has yet been securely identified, but the place’s more general
location is in the area between the Myddyfi (below the †Isceulae) and Gwaith Dinwedd. Evans noted the place-name Rhiw-yr-adar [SN595231] in this vicinity, but, though there might be some connexion between the names, Rhiw-yr-adar will not do as an identification because it is on the wrong (west) side of the Myddyfi. Also in the vicinity, to the east of the Myddyfi, is a Birdshill Farm (grid reference above), which might also recall the element ADAR of the name, though further evidence is needed.

Elements
CIL + YR + ?ADAR

The element adar here is most likely to be modern adar 'birds'-although d would normally represent [d] in intervocal position in the orthography of the Book of Llandaf, I know of no noun **addar or **gaddar.

†Cilliuen: [?ST502941]

Attestations
cilliuen LLch.171b p. 173 s. xi

Location
This name occurs as a point in the bounds of Llandinol (Itton), between a PANT associated with †Tref Guid and the †Sichpull on the †Mouric. Cilliuen appears to be a linear feature of some sort—the boundary travels along it ('n i hit)—but it could be taken either the name of the road (FFORDD) which is mentioned, or as the name of a stream. Evans seemed to favour the former option in his index, but, perhaps, the latter in his translation of the bounds. Thomas identified Cilliuen with a stream running between Chepstow Park Wood (from ST494978) and entering Mounton Brook (†Mouric) at ST488944. I am unable to follow the whole course of this stream at 1:25 000 scale, and it may be that, like many in this district, it runs underground for some of its length, so I am not entirely confident of Thomas's description of the stream's course.

Going back to the issue of whether Cilliuen is the name of a road or a stream, I would suggest that perhaps it could be both: primarily the name of a stream,
but also the name of a road or track running along its bank. A route can be traced from Lanquilan (ST496966—on the banks of Thomas's stream) along a combination of roads, paths, and tracks, which follows the contour lines in a way suggestive of a stream (though none is shown on the map). This putative stream would fall into Mounton Brook at ST502941. I would suggest that this may be the true course of the stream identified by Thomas as the Cilliuen.

**Elements**

?CIL + ?YWEN

Although Thomas indexed this name under a modernised spelling Cyllywen he admitted that any other combination of is and ys was also possible. The double ll is the chief objection to the interpretation of the first element as CIL (I can find no other example of the element spelt in this way). An alternative possibility would be to take it as cyll-, the compound form of cwll 'belly', though I can find no examples of this as a place-name element. The interpretation of the second element as ywen (singulative of YW) is less difficult, and, if the identification suggested above is correct, it could be backed up by the name Yewtree Wood near the suggested mouth of the Cilliuen.

**Cil Luch:** see Gillow.

†Cil Meiniauc: [?SN113002]

**Attestations**

| Cil Meiniauc | LLch.125b | p. 126 | s. xi

**Location**

This place-name is mentioned in the very brief, dimensional bounds of †Laithti Teliau. It is not clear whether it refers to a linear feature or to an area; if the former, then it apparently runs down to the †Ritec. Due to the uncertainty over the location of all the places associated with †Laithti Teliau, an identification cannot be made with any degree of confidence. Campbell and Lane, however, based on their identification of †Laithti Teliau, have identified *Cil Meiniauc* with the rivulet which runs along the south-eastern face of Longbury Bank, and flows into the †Ritec's marshland at the grid

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reference above."

Elements
CIL + MEINIÖG

Cilpeddeg, Cil Pedec: see Kilpeck, †Lann Degui Cil Pedec.

Cil Retin, Cilrhedyn: see †Lann Teliau Cil Retin.

†Cil Tutuc: [?nr SN0700]

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<tr>
<td>Ciltutuc</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>127</td>
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Location

Charter 127a records the grant of two villae—Cil Tutuc and †Penn Clecir. Bounds are given, but it is not made clear whether they apply to one or both of the properties. Neither is it expressly stated that the properties are adjacent. The crops of the grantor, the eponymous Tudwg, were damaged by the pigs of a man from Penally, so it is reasonable to assume that his lands were in that vicinity. The bounds refer to the †Ritec and †Nant Castell Cerran, which are also mentioned elsewhere. The remaining attestation from page 255, adds little other than to describe Cil Tutuc as inpenbro, ‘in Penfro’, and confirm the association with †Penn Clecir.

If the bounds given are meant to include Cil Tutuc, then the place should lie either to the east or to the west of †Nant Castell Cerran, which is mentioned in the bounds, hence the grid reference above. If the bounds are for †Penn Clecir only, however, little can be said about Cil Tutuc other than that it is not far from Penally. Campbell and Lane have identified Cil Tutuc and †Penn Clecir with Tarr and Carswell farms (SN089009 and SN098010 respectively), but their identification rests mainly on the fact that Tarr and †Nant Torr i Cair both contain the element TOR, which does not seem a strong enough basis to me."

**Excavations**, p. 58.

Ibid., pp. 57–58.
Cil-wich-fawr: see †Cil Idris.

Cilybebyll: [SN743046]

Attestations

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<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Kilthibebul LL</td>
<td>p. 325 c. 1350</td>
<td>CIL + YR + PABELL(len.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| [ecclesia de] Kilthibebul LL | p. 331 c. 1350 | GPC cites this place-name in its discussion of the noun pabell 'tent'.

Cil Ydris: see †Cil Idris.

Cinahi: see †Fos Cinahi, †Luch Cinahi, †Main Cinahi.

Cinauc: see †Henlenic Cinauc.

Cinbis: see †Pant Tir Cinbis.

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41 LL, p. 391.
42 GPC, iii, 2662–63, s.v. pabell.
43 Ibid.
†Cinbran: [?SN582021] (?mod. Nant y Garreg)

Attestations

| blain Cynbran | LLch.140 | p. 141 | s. xi¹ |
| cinbran       | LLch.140 | p. 141 | s. xi¹ |

Location

This stream name is mentioned as a point in the bounds of Llandeilo Tal-y-bont. The bounds can be traced confidently for most of their course, so the general location of this stream can be determined: it flows into the Llwchwr, and should run south of Llandeilo Tal-y-bont (if the bounds are supposed to include the church). Two streams are suitable candidates. The more southerly enters the Llwchwr at SN576014, and this one has in its favour the fact that it is used as a parish boundary, and that its mouth lies opposite the mouth of the Morlais (where the bounds begin). The more northern possibility (grid reference above), though, seems to me slightly more likely on the grounds that it rises nearer to the (2) Dulais, the last certain feature in the bounds. The second attestation appears to be qualified by eithaf 'furthest', which could indicate that the Cinbran had several tributary streams, all bearing the same name—this would better describe the identity favoured here for the stream. Alternatively eithaf might be interpretable as an adverb, giving a meaning such as 'along the Cinbran utterly as far as the Llwchwr'.

Elements

?CYNFRAN

The noun cynfran 'foremost raven, warrior' (CYN- + BRAN) is also attested as the name of a cleric (dated to c. 655-98 by Davies) in the Book of Llandaf.⁴ Charter 140 is one of the charters witnessed by him.

Cincarui: see †Fons Cincarui.

Cincenn: see †Pull Otin Cincenn.

Cinfall: see †Clrn Cinfall.

Cingleis: see Cynlais.

Cingualan, Cinguali: see †Lann Cingualan.

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⁴ The Llandaff Charters, p. 156, s.v. Conbran.
Cinguid: see †Pull Cinguid.

Cinir: see †Tir Cynir.

†Cinluin: [SO372157]

**Attestations**

<table>
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<th>LLch.228</th>
<th>p. 229</th>
<th>s. xi^1</th>
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<td>LLch.228</td>
<td>p. 229</td>
<td>s. xi^1</td>
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**Location**

This stream forms part of the boundary of Llanwytherin. We learn from the bounds that it lies across a ridge (CEGIN) from the source (BLAEN) of the brook (GOFER) of †Pull Lifan. Further up the Cinluin from this point, the stream meets the boundary of †Tref Petir. Since the boundary of Llanwytherin starts from a point on the Troddi downstream from where it eventually rejoins that river, it can also be assumed (if the area described by the bounds includes the church itself) that the Cinluin runs to the south of Llanwytherin. Streams meeting the necessary criteria are those joining the Troddi at SO371169, SO372157, and SO381132 (Llanymynach Brook). If Thomas’s identification of †Pull Lifan is correct then the second of the two suggestions above is the most likely.

**Elements**

CYNLLWYN

The noun cynllwyn ‘plot, treachery, trick, ambush’ also occurs in the Book of Llandaf as a common noun in ‘Braint Teilo’. Similar names semantically are used for the streams †Murn and †Nant Brat.

Cinreith: see †Nant Cum Cinreith.

Cinscuit: see †Tonou Cinscuit.

Cintur: see †Riu Celli Cintur.

Cinuc: see †Lann Guern Cinuc.

Circan: see †Circhan.

Circh: see †Vallis Cileirch.

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^4 LL, p. 120.
†Circhan: [?SO566305]

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<td>hostio circan</td>
<td>LLch.171b</td>
<td>p. 171</td>
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<tr>
<td>riuulum cirhan</td>
<td>LLch.164</td>
<td>p. 165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostio circan</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 171</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This stream name is strongly associated with Ballingham (*Lann Budgualan*): it forms part of its boundary in charter 164, and in charter 171b †Lann Budgualan is twice described as being at the mouth of (‘in hostio’) the stream. In addition, we are told by the rubric of charter 171b that the stream’s mouth is on the Wye (Gwy). Thomas identifies the stream with the one entering the Wye (Gwy) at the grid reference above, and his identification has been followed by subsequent commentators. There are two difficulties with this identification: the first is simply that Ballingham is not on, or even very near, the mouth of any stream (Ballingham church is about a kilometre and a half from the mouth of either of the two nearest streams), but this could be explained as either an error of description in charter 171b, or as a result of a change of site; the second difficulty is in reading the bounds of charter 164. These bounds run from a ford (†Vadum Selinam) via some point, or possibly points, now lost due to a manuscript lacuna, as far as ‘the great river’ (*flumine magno*) next to (*iuxta*) the Circhan, and then around in a circuit of the Wye (Gwy). Rollason assumes that the ford at the start of the bounds is on the stream which she identifies with the Circhan, and consequently has to translate *iuxta riuulum cirhan* as ‘as far as the stream Circhan’. I am not happy with such a translation of the preposition *iuxta*, however, and would prefer to understand that the bounds meet the ‘the great river’, which, I agree, must signify the Wye (Gwy), at the point where the Circhan joins it. So it appears that the bounds refer to two streams: one with †Vadum Selinam on it, and the Circhan. There are, in fact, only two streams which provide plausible boundary points for Ballingham: the one already mentioned and another which enters the Wye (Gwy) at SO565328. The Circhan could be either of these, but

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the one already mentioned is certainly the more significant, and, therefore, the more likely.

Elements

[RIVULUS +] ?personal name

Thomas has discussed this name.***

†Cirium: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

prouncia cirivm

Location

This province is referred to in the Life of Samson as the location of one of the saint’s dragon-slaying miracles. The Seine is mentioned, and that river should be, therefore, either in the province or on its border. There is no reference to this province in the equivalent passage of the Vita Prima (book 1, chapter 58).40

†Cirn Cinfall: [?nr SO492162]

Attestations

Cirn cinfall

cirn cinfall

Location

This place-name is mentioned as the start (and end) point in the bounds of Llangunville. It stands in the bounds between the source (LLYGAD) of †Finnau Emrdil and †Tal ir Aithnauc. Evans identified this place with ‘?The Buckholt’, but there are several places in the area with this name, and he did not make it clear which he meant, but Buckholt Wood at SO5016 seems most likely. Rollason also discussed the name in her examination of the Llangunville boundary clause.52 She concluded that the element cirn probably indicated a mound, perhaps the burial mound of the Cinfall remembered in Llangunville, but her search for such a mound in the area failed.” She

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*** Ibid., p. 41.
40 EANC, p. 63, s.v. †Cyran.
41 Flobert, La Vie ancienne, p. 230.
42 LL, p. 372.
44 Ibid..
discounted the possibility that *Tump Farm* [S0492158] might have any bearing on the case, on the grounds that it is not the original name of the farm (it was earlier called *Lower Llangunville Farm*), but I would argue that probably *Tump Farm* and *Tump Wood* to the north (grid reference above) do take their names from a tump in the vicinity, even if it no longer exists. I have located this place-name near Tump Wood, but I am not very confident in this.

**Elements**

?CURN + personal name

*Cirn* probably represents Modern Welsh *cyrn*, which is either a variant of *curn* 'mound' or the plural of *CORN.* It is difficult to decide between these two, but, on balance, a singular noun seems preferable to a plural.

†Ciu: [?nr SO4501]

**Attestations**

| ciu | LLch.240 | p. 242 | s. xi² |

**Location**

The attestation is from the bounds of *Lannguern Timauc* (see †Lann Guern Cinuc). What kind of feature the name represents depends on how the bounds are punctuated at this point. Evans translated

‘dubleis digenou irfoss ciu arhihit’

as

‘The Dubleis to the mouth of the ditch of Ciu. Along it [...]'.

whereas I would prefer to avoid the problem of the double definite (which is, however, not unexampled in LL) with the translation

‘The Dubleis to the mouth of the ditch. Along the Ciu [...]’.

Evans, then, treated *Foss Ciu* as the name of a ditch, but I would take *Ciu* on its own to be the name of a linear feature (probably a stream flowing through a ditch into the Dubleis). I can find no stream bearing this name today in the relevant area, and I am unable to follow the bounds.

**Elements**

*CYW*

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* Ibid., p. 47.
* Williams, *Enwau Lleoedd*, pp. 15–16; GPC, 1, 561–62 (s.v. *corn*), and 631 (s.v. *curn*).
* LL, p. 380.
For another stream of this name see †Pant Ciu.

†Ciuerdiued: [?nr SO3816]

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<td>aper ciuerdiued</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>c. 1080–c. 1120s</td>
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<td>ciuerdiued</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>c. 1080–c. 1120s</td>
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</table>

**Location**

This stream is mentioned in the bounds of Llandeilo Gresynni. We learn from the bounds that it has confluences with both the (1) †Caruan and the †Guaech, though we cannot be sure which are the major streams in each case (the confluence with the (1) †Caruan is referred to as both ‘aper ciuerdiued icaruan’ and ‘aper caruan. iciuerdiued’). The confluence with the (1) †Caruan is apparently not very far from †Castell Mei. Without further evidence, however, identification is impossible.

**Elements**

?CYFAIR + ?DIWEDD

I am not at all sure how this name should be broken down. If it is a compound of two words the second is most likely diwedd ‘end’, and the first might be cyfair ‘place, day’s ploughing’, or possibly cyfar ‘joint ploughing’, or cywair ‘correct’.

†Ciuilchi, Ir: [?SO5203]

**Attestations**

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<th>p.</th>
<th>Period</th>
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<td>156</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>‘c. 698’–c. 1010</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Location**

This place is the starting point in the bounds of Llandogo. It is followed immediately by †Lech Oudoucui, which I have not yet identified. Evans’s suggested emendation of the final part of the bounds from ‘aguenfrut usque adtrylec bechan’ to something like ‘atrylec bechan usque adguenfrut’ is probably correct,” and this provides an end-point to the bounds in the White Brook (†Guenfrut). Since these bounds read as a perambulation (and assuming that they encompass Llandogo itself), Ir Ciuilchi should be south of

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57 LL, p. 370.
Llandogo and near the bank of the Wye (Gwy)—the final part of the boundary back along the Wye (Gwy) to the starting point has been omitted as unnecessary to mention. I can, however, find no trace of a feature in this area which might be described by the term CYFYLCHI.

**Elements**

YR + CYFYLCHI

This attestation is cited by GPC as an example of the noun cyfylchi 'round fort'.

Ciuiu: see †Dou Ciuiu; †Ecclesia Sancti Ciuiu.

Civitas Legionum: see Caerllion.

**Civitas Leoniana: [NGR N/A]**

**Attestations**

| Ciuitate Leoniana | LL | p. 25 | 1128 |

**Location**

This is a reference to the Leonine City in Rome (Roma). The attestation is from a description of Rome and its churches.

**†Claud Etern: [nr SO398149]**

**Attestations**

| Penn claud etern | LLch.123 | p. 124 | c. 1080–c. 1120s |

**Location**

This feature is named in the bounds of Llandello Gresynni. Its place in the bounds is between a little brook (‘guber bichan’) and †Fos Cinahi. Until some of the other points in these bounds have been located, however, identification of this feature will have to wait.

**Elements**

CLAWDD + personal name

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* GPC, i, 725–26.
†Claud Ismael: [SO3526]

Attestations

penn claud ismael LLch.160 p. 160 s. xi

Location

This dyke is followed in the bounds of Llancillo. Its end (PEN) is located on (ar) †Nant i Galles, and the dyke is then followed towards the spring head (licat finnaun) of the †Guualon. There are various candidates for the identity of both streams, but whichever combination of each is correct, the dyke should pass through the grid square given above.

Elements

CLAWDD + personal name

†Claud Lyuarch Hen: [between ?nr SO129290 and ?nr SO157270]

Attestations

penn claud lyuarch hen LLch.146 p. 146 s. xi

Location

This feature is named in the bounds of Llan-gors. Its place in the bounds is between the source (LLYGAD) of †Finnaun y Doudec Seint and a point on the right bank of the Llynfi. The point at which the dyke reaches the Llynfi depends on the location of †Brynn Eital—the dyke apparently reaches the Llynfi upstream of it. This end of the dyke, then, is probably around SO129290. The identification of the start (penn) of the dyke depends on the identification of †Finnaun y Doudec Seint, for which there are several possibilities, but, if the bounds are supposed to include the modern site of Llan-gors church, those possibilities are reduced to the stream heads at SO157270, SO155265, and SO147262, the first of which would require the smallest length of dyke. It may be noteworthy that it is possible to trace a route quite smoothly between the suggested ends of the dyke along a combination of track and road, a stretch of which corresponds to the modern parish boundary. My identification of the dyke’s route appears to agree with that shown in the map in Campbell and Lane’s article on the crannog in Llyn Syfaddan.1

1 ‘Llangorse’, p. 676.
Elements
CLAWDD + personal name

†Claud Tros Tref: [?nr ST5299]

Attestations
claud tros tref LLch.218 p. 221 s. xi

Location
This dyke is named in the bounds of †Lann Bedeui. Its place in the bounds is between †Torr ir Allt and †Frut i Guern. Until more evidence from this area is produced, a closer identification will not be possible.

Elements
CLAWDD + TRAWS + TREF

The use of the phrase tros tref in place-names is evidenced elsewhere in Trostre, Trostre-fawr (Carmarthenshire: SS5299), Drostre Bank (Brecknockshire: SO1031), and Troustrie (Fife, nr Crail: NO6107):

†Claud Trycan: [?nr †Ager Cynfall]

Attestations
capud claud trycan LLch.155 p. 156 ‘c. 675’–c. 1010

Location
The bounds in which this feature is mentioned are either for †Lann Cincirill and †Ager Cynfall together, or for one of them alone. The end (capud) of Claud Trycan is in a valley (vALLIS), apparently between two mountains (MUNS). The nearest named features on either side in the bounds are †Cruc Cynfall Scoti and †Tal Pon Brinan, but both appear to be at some remove from the end of Claud Trycan. The fossa which is followed in the bounds immediately after the reference to ‘capud claud trycan’ is probably the same feature, but this is not certain.

Elements
CLAWDD + personal name

Cf. †Cepetic Trican in the same bounds.

Clauorion: see †Nant y Clauorion.

Clawdd Brook: see †Clougur.
Cledan: [SO527039] (Eng. Cleddon)

Attestations

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<th>LLch.156</th>
<th>p. 156</th>
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<tr>
<td>caletan</td>
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<tr>
<td>riuulum Caletan</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 137</td>
<td>?</td>
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</table>

Location

From the contexts of these attestations it is clear that these are references to the Cledan, a short brook which enters the Wye (Gwy) near Llandogo. The charter attestation is from the bounds of Llandogo, and the other is from the Life of Euddogwy, from a passage explaining the origin of †Lann Enniaun (an alternative name for Llandogo). The story told in the Life is that King Einion (Enniaun) was hunting a stag one day, but the creature took refuge on Euddogwy’s cloak where the saint was serving God ‘prope flumen Guy supra riuulum Caletan’. The king granted land to the saint and †Lann Enniaun was founded there.

Elements

CALED + -AN

Thomas (followed by GPC) took this name to be made up of the adjective caled ‘hard, rough’ and the river-name (or diminutive) suffix -AN.¹

Cleddon: see Cledan.

Cleuion: see †Finnaun i Cleuion.

Cliduan: see †Vallis Cliduan.

Clisti: see †Cecin Clysty.

Clitauc, Clodock: see †Merthir Clitauc.

†Clougur: [?SO359092] (?mod. Clawdd Brook)

Attestations

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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clour</td>
<td>Hist. Mon.⁴</td>
<td>1, 327</td>
<td>1738</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ CPNE, p. 89, s.v. dres.
² EANC, pp. 54–55; GPC, i, 392, s.v. caled.
³ Bradney, History of Monmouthshire.
**Location**
This name occurs in the bounds of Llan-arth. Evans offered 'Clawr' as the modern form of the name, but with no further indication of its location. Thomas made the same identification, but supplied a context from which it is quite clear that he means the stream now called *Clawdd Brook* by the Ordnance Survey (grid reference above). The bounds are not easy to follow now, but Clawdd Brook is plausible as the southern/eastern boundary of Llan-arth. See also †Clouuric.

**Elements**

CLAU + GWR

The name is discussed by Thomas.

**Clouman:** see †Telich Clouman.

**Clour:** see †Clougur.

**Cloutac:** see Clydach.

**Clouuan:** see †Telich Clouman.

†Clouuric: [SO370098]

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>p. 122</th>
<th>‘c. 600’–c. 930</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clouuric</td>
<td>LLch.121</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This stream is named as a feature in the same bounds as the †Clougur (of which name it is probably a diminutive). Thomas identified it with a stream rising on Clytha Hill (at SO372080) and entering Clawdd Brook (†Clougur) at the grid reference given above. I can see nothing in the bounds which would go against this identification.

**Elements**

†Clougur + IG

The name is discussed by Thomas.

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1 LL, pp. 365–66 and 393.
2 EANC, pp. 183–84, s.v. †Clouwrig. The form *Clawdd* goes back at least as far as the 1885 Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of the area.
3 Ibid.
4 Ibid.
5 Ibid.
Clydach: [SN902291]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Sigla</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cloutac</td>
<td>LLch.154</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>s. xi²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloutac</td>
<td>LLch.154</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>s. xi²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location
Both attestations are from the bounds of †Lann Guruaet (Llandeilo'r Fan). The identification followed here is that of both Evans and Thomas,¹⁰ made, presumably, on grounds of the similar appearance of the names, but there is really no reason to doubt their conclusion.

Elements
See the full discussion by Thomas.¹¹ The same river name occurs widely throughout South Wales in various orthographies and pronunciations (this instance should properly be spelt Cleidach to reflect the local pronunciation).¹² The un-Welsh -ach ending and the coincidence of similar-looking Irish river names led Thomas to propose an Irish origin for the Welsh names. On the basis of early genitive forms (Clóitige, Clóitigi) of the Irish names, Thomas reconstructed an original nominative *Clóitech, which he connected with the root *kleu- [sic: read *klou-] 'to wash', also found in the river name Clyde.

Clysti, Clysty: see †Cecin Clysty.

Coed Gwent: see †Allt Coit Guent.

Coety: [SS923815] (Eng. Coity)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Sigla</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coitif</td>
<td>Cartae Glam.¹³</td>
<td>I, 134</td>
<td>s. xii–xiii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coytif</td>
<td>Cartae Glam.¹⁴</td>
<td>I, 249</td>
<td>s. xii–xiii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coittif</td>
<td>Cartae Glam.¹⁵</td>
<td>II, 236</td>
<td>s. xii–xiii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Coytyf</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 325</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ecc'ia de Coytyf</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 330</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹⁰ LL, p. 370; EANC, p. 8.
¹¹ EANC, pp. 8–12.
¹² Evans writes Cleudach (LL, p. 370), but his spelling is probably influenced by the Book of Llandaf's Cloutac, and the fact that Southern Welsh eu is indistinguishable from ei.
¹³ GPC, i, 535.
¹⁴ Ibid.. 
¹⁵ Ibid..
Location
The attestations are from lists of churches in the deanery of Gorfynydd, which suits the identification with modern Coety.

Elements
COETY
GPC gives the modern place-name as an example of the common noun coety ‘forest dwelling; woodstore’ (COED + TŶ), but offers no explanation for the final –f(f) of the forms listed. If the derivation is correct the final consonant must be an inorganic growth—as TŶ earlier ended in [g] (which was lenited to [ʒ] before being lost entirely)—presumably an attempt to ‘restore’ a supposed original [v] which was no longer being pronounced.

Cogan: [ST168705]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Cogan</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecc’ia de Cogan</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location
The attestations are from lists of churches in the deanery of Llandaf, and there is no reason to doubt the identification with the place now called Cogan. The original focus of the parish, and the place from which the larger settlement at the north end of the parish [ST1772] takes its name is now listed by the Ordnance Survey as Old Cogan Hall Farm (grid reference above).

Elements
COGAN
The name has been discussed in detail by Pierce, who favours the interpretation of the name as cogan, diminutive of CAWG (+ -AN). The name is attested as far back as the twelfth century in the form Cogan, and different forms do not appear until the sixteenth century.

Coit: see †Cil Coit.

Coit Guent: see †Allt Coit Guent.

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1 LHEB, pp. 445–46.
2 GMW, p. 9.
3 PNDinas P., pp. 32.
4 Ibid., pp. 30–35.
Coity: see Coety.

Colcuch: see †Lann Calcuch.

Colewinston: see Colwinston.

Colimet: see †Pull i Colimet.

Colenn: see †Finnaun he Collenn.

Collou: see †Tir Collou.

†Coluin: [nr SO363172]

Attestations
licat coluin LLch.228 p. 229 s. xi¹
coluin LLch.228 p. 229 s. xi¹

Location
This stream name is attested in the bounds of Llanwytherin. Its source (LLYGAD) is described as across a ridge (CEGIN) south or east of †Rit ir Euc, and it runs down towards the Troddi, but the bounds leave it at the point where it meets a grove (LLWYN). From a combination of the testimony of the bounds and the topography of the area, it is apparent that both the †Atguedauc and the Coluin are streams running west–east from the slopes of the Ysgyrッド Fawr. If the area described by the bounds is to include Llanwytherin itself, then the Coluin should run to the north of the church (though it could conceivably be the stream which runs immediately to the south [SO371169] if the point where the bounds leave the Coluin is before the stream reaches the church). The Coluin is most likely to be either the stream which flows into the Troddi at SO371175, or modern Nant y Bwch [SO365187].

Elements
COLWYN

Charles includes this example amongst a list of streams with this name (colwyn ‘whelp, puppy’, also used a personal name).²⁰

²⁰ PNPemb., i, 185.
Colwinston: [SS939753] (W. Tregolwyn)

Attestations

ecclesia de Colewinston LL p. 325 c. 1350

Location

The attestation is from a list of churches in the deanery of Gorfynydd, which suits the identification with modern Colwinston.

Elements

personal name (gen.) + TUN

The first element is very probably the English personal name Colwine. Rhos-y-Gilwen in Pembrokeshire is another possible example of the same element in a Welsh place-name.

Compiègne: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

Compendij LLb.39 p. 59 1131
compendij LLb.40 p. 61 1131

Location

Both attestations are from the datum of their bulls. Compendium is attested as the Latin form of this place-name from 557. The Pope is known to have been in Compiègne on the date given for bull 39 (26 May), but he was elsewhere on the date given for bull 40 (7 April)—John Davies suggested that the latter date is a mistake, and that both bulls should bear the 26 May date.

Congint: see †Villa Congint.

Conlipan: see †Villa Conlipan.

Conloc: see †Tir Conloc.

Conscuit: see †Castell Conscuit.

Conuc: see †Villa Conuc.

Conuoi, Conuoy: see †Terra Conuoi.

Corncam: see †Cruc Corncam.

---

2 PNPemb., i, 300.
3 *Encyclopædia Britannica*. 
Cornouaille: see †Brinn Cornou, Llanfihangel Crucornau.

Cornouaille: [NGR N/A] (also †Cerniu Budic; Bret. Kernev)

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cornugallia</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regione cornugallia</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cornugalliam</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cornugalliam</td>
<td>LLch.180b</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>‘c. 710’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cornwayle</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>s. xvmed</td>
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<tr>
<td>cornugallie</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>1476x78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

The attestations from pages 130 and 131 are from the earlier part of the Life of Euddogwy, which tells of the exile (from *Cornugallia*) of the saint’s father in Dyfed, of the saint’s birth in *Cornugallia*, and of Saint Teilo’s subsequent mission to *Cornugallia*. The author of the Life understands *Cornugallia* to be a region of (or possibly a synonym for) Armorica. The glossator on page 130 equated with *Cornugallie* with Parva Britannia (see Britannia). Charter 180b locates the archbishopric of Dol in *Cornugallia*, and the accompanying gloss simply repeats this information, though a different fifteenth-century hand has added ‘britania minor’. It is quite evident that these are all forms of modern *Cornouaille*, a region in Brittany.

**Cornubia**: see Cernyw.

**Cornubium**: see †Lann Cerniu.

**Cornugallia**: see Cornouaille.

**Cornwall**: see Cernyw.

**Cornwayle**: see Cornouaille.

†Corricou: [?SS861962 & SS875992] (?Afon Corrwg & Afon Corrwg Fechan)

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Note</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>corricou</td>
<td>LLch.255</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>‘c. 1035’–c. 1050</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

The single attestation comes from the bounds of †Lann Tiuauc. *Corricou* has

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the appearance of a plural form, and the use of the preposition *inter* confirms this. The singular form would probably be *corrwg*, *corryg*, or *corrig* in Modern Welsh orthography, none of which occur as common nouns. We are told that †Lann Tiuauc is in Penychen, but no further information is given which might help localise the place. Evans suggested the identification followed here, which is entirely suitable both as regards the form of the name and as regards the demarcation of territory (*Afon Corrwg Fechan* flows into *Afon Corrwg* and the two rivers form a wedge shape enclosing a block of highland—a stone is even marked on the map in the right kind of position to be the *longum lapidem* of the bounds).

**Elements**

?CORROG (pl.)

The interpretation of this name depends on whether the stem has a single or double *r*. If the former, it should probably be connected with the element CÔR, or with *corwg* 'coracle'; if the latter, then it would seem to be an adjectival form of the noun *cor* 'dwarf', i.e. CORROG in literary Modern Welsh, but showing here the South-Eastern dialectal reflex of -OG, -wg.

**Corrwg:** see †Corricou.

**Cothi:** [SN499201]

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestations</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>p. 124</th>
<th>before ‘c. 1025’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ripam cothi</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>before ‘c. 1025’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ripam cothi</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>before ‘c. 1025’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

Both attestations are from a list of properties claimed by Llandaf. The first locates †Lann Teliau Nant Seru on the Cothi, and the second locates †Lann Teliau Garth Teuir on the same river (as the properties are adjacent in the list it is reasonable to assume that the reference is to the same river in each case). The two properties have not been securely identified, and the only additional piece of information is that †Lann Teliau Nant Seru is said to be in Cantref Mawr. Thomas notes only two rivers bearing this name, one of which is in

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* LL, p. 394.
Cantref Mawr, and, as this is a fairly major river, the identification above is highly probable.

Elements

\textit{coth-} + \textit{-i}

This name is discussed by Thomas. The name is based on a stem \textit{coth-} plus the river-name suffix \textit{-i}. The meaning of the stem is uncertain, but Thomas favours a connexion with the stem of the verbs \textit{cothi} 'to throw out' and \textit{ysgothi} 'to scour, excrete', though he also draws attention to Cornish and Middle Breton \textit{coth} 'old'.

Couin: see Cywyn.

Coupalua: see Gabalfa.

Coychurch: [SS939797] (W. Llangrallo)

\textbf{Attestations}

\begin{tabular}{llll}
\textit{ecclesia de Coyt churche} & LL & p. 325 & c. 1350 \\
\textit{Ecc'ia de Coyt churche} & LL & p. 330 & c. 1350 \\
\end{tabular}

\textbf{Location}

The attestations are from lists of churches in the deanery of Gorfynydd, which suits the identification with modern \textit{Coychurch}.

Elements

?COED + \textit{CIRICE}

The area was once more heavily wooded (hence COED), judging by neighbouring place-names (e.g. \textit{Coety}). I see no reason to doubt that the second element is \textit{cirice}, Modern English \textit{church}.

Coyt Churche: see Coychurch.

Coytre: see Goetre.

Coytyf: see Coety.

Crafnant: see Crawnon.

Crafnell: see Caerfanell.

\footnotesize\textsuperscript{28} EANC, pp. 134–35.

\footnotesize\textsuperscript{27} Ibid.
Crawnon: [SO144200]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>LLb.25</th>
<th>p. 42</th>
<th>s. xi¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nant crafnant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nant crafnant</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 134</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The attestations are from the two versions of the diocesan bounds. The identification with modern Crawnon was made by Evans, and is at least superficially plausible on grounds of the name’s appearance.² The earlier attestation, from the briefer, mainly Latin boundary, arrives at Nant Crafnant after †Hal Du, and follows it to the Usk (Wysg), which it meets on the other side from †Cil Idris. The later attestation differs from this in adding †Hir Cemyn as an extra boundary point after †Hal Du, and, more significantly, in apparently jumping from Nant Crafnant to the Crafnell (see Caerfanell) before reaching the Usk (Wysg). The three most likely solutions are: the earlier version has omitted the reference to the Crafnell; or the later version is describing a slightly different boundary; or Crafnell is an error for Crafnant.² The fact that the later version does not describe the route to be followed from Crafnant to Crafnell (which would not be obvious as the two rivers run parallel for most of their length), strengthens the case for an error. The very probable location of †Lech Bichlit on Buckland Hill [SO139212] fixes the meeting point of the diocesan bounds with the Usk (Wysg) at either the mouth of the Crawnon or the mouth of the Caerfanell, more likely the former.

Elements

?CRAF + ?NANT

The second element appears to be NANT, but, if so, the change to -non in the current form of the name is odd. In the orthography of the Book of Llandaf craf could represent Modern Welsh craf ‘wild garlic’ or craff ‘tenacious’, but the element’s appearance as Craw- in the current form of the name is more easily explained by the former. See also the discussion under Caerfanell.

Crecion: see †Luch i Crecion.

Cresseny, Cressinic, Cressinych: see Cresynni.

² LL, p. 367.
Cresynni: [around SO399150]

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>LLch.</th>
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<th>?</th>
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<td>123</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sancti Teiliaui decressinic</td>
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<td>1119</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lann Teiliau Cressinych</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sancti Teiliaui de crisinic</td>
<td>Llb.12</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sancti Teiawi crissinic</td>
<td>Llb.25</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecclesia de lantelyo cresseny</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>s. xiii²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This name occurs as an element in the name Llandeilo Gresynni, and also on its own, apparently as a district name, in charter 123 (which grants Llandeilo Gresynni). The use as a district name occurs in a reference to Saint Teilo coming to a hill (MONS) in the middle of Cresynni (‘inmedio Crissinic’) next to the Troddi. Three modii of land around the hill were granted to the saint. It is reasonable to infer that this hill is the one on which Llandeilo Gresynni now stands, and, consequently, to further infer that Cresynni was the name of an area around the hill. The size of that area, however, remains unknown.

**Elements**

?personal name + ?-IG

All but the latest of the attestations from the Book of Llandaf show a final consonant, either c or ch. Final c could represent [k], [g], or [x], and ch could represent either [k] or [x]. Final [k] is unlikely in a native Welsh word, so the possibilities are really [x], or [g] (but only if the -ch of the charter rubricator was an incorrect modernisation of an earlier -c). Of these two choices, [x] seems more likely to be lost, as happened, but [g] has the advantage that it would provide the place-name with a suffix -IG which is attested as productive of at least one district name (Penweddig).²⁰ In his discussion of the stream name Crysan, Thomas suggested the possibility of a personal name Cresan.²¹ If such a name did exist, it could lie behind this district name.

Richards appears to interpret the name as Croesynyr, but the Book of Llandaf

²⁰ This last was the solution offered by Evans (LL, p. 368, n. 8).
²¹ EANC, p. 180.
²² Ibid., p. 62.
forms would not support such an interpretation.  

Crican: see †Circhan.

Crick: [ST488902]

Attestations

| kric       | LL  | p. 291 | s. xiii² |

Location

The attestation is from a note of a gift of land to the church of Llandaf. The reference is to some territory adjoining the road between Chepstow (†Strugull) and Kric. The lands granted are in the vicinity of Runston. Given that the main highway west from Chepstow passes through Crick, and given the proximity of Crick to Runston, I do not understand Evans’s apparent doubt over the identification ('?Crick, Mon.').

Elements

?CRUG

Crinow: see †Lann Teliau Tref i Cerniu.

Crinthorth: see †Tref Crinthorth.

Crisinic, Crissinic: see Cresynni.

Crita: see †Petra Crita.

Crofft Hîr Brook: see †Distin.

†Crois Guerion: [?SN925349]

Attestations

| crois guerion | LLch.154 | p. 155 | s. xi² |

Location

This cross is attested as a point in the bounds of Llandeilo’r Fan (†Lann Guruaet). It is mentioned between †Cruc Hisbernn and †Guoun Teir Fin, or, more generally, between Nant-yr-hen and †Nant Cenou which take the bounds up to and down from the high ground to the east of the Cilleni. A cairn is shown in the relevant area, and it is possible that this is the location of the cross.

WATU, p. 106.
Elements
CROES + ?personal name
GPC cites this place-name as an example of the noun *croes* 'cross [monument]'. The second element could instead be the plural of *gwy* 'error, wandering, twist', or an unattested plural form of *gwyry* 'virgin'. If the second element were a common noun, however, we might expect it to be accompanied by the definite article.

Cronnguern, Cronwern: see †Lann Cronnguern.

†Cruc Bracd: [nr SO3015]

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cruc bracd</td>
<td>LLch.122 p. 123 s. xi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**
This feature is attested as a point in the bounds of Llandeilo Bertholau, between (1) †Lech Luit and †Guern i Drution. The area where this feature lay—between the Gefenni (downstream of Llandeilo Bertholau if the bounds are to include their focus) and the Cibi—is now urban, and the features used as boundary points are probably now lost.

Elements
CRUG + ?

†Cruc Corncam: [?nr SN592258]

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cruc corn cam</td>
<td>LLch.77 p. 78 c. 1080–c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**
This feature is attested as a point in the bounds of Llandeilo Fawr, between †Cruc Cust and the source (BLAEN) of the †Isceuiauc (from which the grid reference above is taken). †Cruc Cust and Cruc Corncam carry the boundary between †Nant ir Eilin and the †Isceuiauc, so their identification is dependent on the identification of those two streams.

Elements
CRUG + CORNGAM

"LL, p. 394.
"GPC, t. 604.
The qualifying element is most likely *corngam* (CORN + CAM) ‘crooked-horned’, though it is not included among the examples of that adjective quoted by GPC. *Probably the CORN element of *corngam* has its sense of ‘cairn’ rather than ‘horn’.*

**Cruc Cornou:** see Llanfihangel Crucornau.

†**Cruc Cust:** [?nr SN592258]

**Attestations**

\[
\begin{array}{llll}
\text{chruc cust} & \text{LLch.77} & \text{p. 78} & \text{c. 1080–c. 1120s} \\
\text{cruc cust} & \text{LLch.77} & \text{p. 78} & \text{c. 1080–c. 1120s}
\end{array}
\]

**Location**

This feature is attested as a point in the bounds of Llandeilo Fawr, between †Nant ir Eilin and †Cruc Corncam. Cruc Cust and †Cruc Corncam carry the boundary between †Nant ir Eilin and the †Isceuiauc, so their identification is dependent on the identification of those two streams. The grid reference above is for the source of the †Isceuiauc, near which is †Cruc Corncam.

**Elements**

CRUG + ?*CUST

The initial ch- of the first attestation could be to show nasalisation after the preposition in. The element *cust, which would mean ‘hidden’, is attested only as the root of the adjective *digust ‘clear, open, unobscured’.*

†**Cruc Cynfall Scoti:** [?nr †Ager Cynfall]

**Attestations**

\[
\text{cruc cynfall scoti} \quad \text{LLch.155} \quad \text{p. 155} \quad \text{‘c. 675’–c. 1010}
\]

**Location**

The bounds in which this feature is mentioned are either for †Lann Cincirill and †Ager Cynfall together, or for one of them alone. Cruc Cynfall Scoti is on a wooded hill or mountain (*cliuium* and *montem* probably refer to the same feature, or to different parts of the same) near the Ely (Elái). The head of †Claud Trycan lies in a valley below this hill or mountain.

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* Ibid., 563.
* Ibid., 1002.
Elements
CRUG + personal name + ?SCOTUS (gen.)

It is tempting to link the Cynfall of †Ager Cynfall with the Cynfall of this name. The final element appears to/Latin Scotus ‘Irishman’, genitive in apposition to the personal name.

(1) †Cruc Glas: [nr the Nofydd]

Attestations
[i]r cruc glass LLch.257 p. 258 ‘c. 1033’

Location
This feature is attested as a point in the bounds of †Riu Brein. Cruc Glas lies between †Pull Otin Cincenn and †Guoun Guenn, neither of which I can identify, but a more general location is provided by the Nofydd, which borders the territory on one side.

Elements
CRUG + GLAS

(2) †Cruc Glas: [?nr ST0977]

Attestations
crucglas LLch.249a p. 249 ‘c. 1040’

Location
This feature is attested as a point in the brief, probably dimensional, bounds of †Villa Eleu. Until the focus of the grant is located it is not possible to make an suggestion as to the identity of this Cruc Glas.

Elements
CRUG + GLAS

†Cruc Guernen: [?in or near Gwyrr]

Attestations
Cruch guernen LLb.2 p. 90 1119
crucguernen LLb.12 p. 32 1128
Cruc guernen LLb.25 p. 44 1129

Location
The attestations for this place are from simple lists of Llandaf properties, so little information can be gleaned as to its location. The context of Cruc Guernen in these lists, however, is the same as that of †Cilciuhinn, so I would
venture to suggest a Gower (Gwyr) location.

Elements

CRUG + GWERN (sg.)

Cruch Guernen: see †Cruc Guernen.

†Cruc Hisbernn: [nr SN919349]

Attestations

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<tr>
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<th>LLch.154</th>
<th>p. 155</th>
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<tr>
<td>cruc hisbernn</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Location

This feature is attested as a point in the bounds of Llandeilo’r Fan (†Lann Guruaet). It is mentioned between Nant-yr-hen and †Crois Guerion. It is not specified that the bounds should be followed right to the source of Nant-yr-hen. It appears, rather, that the CRUG is close to the stream, and near its head (as the bounds proceed along the ridge of the mountain—‘cecin iminid’).

Elements

CRUG + *YSBERN

Padel cites the second element of this place-name as a cognate of Cornish spern ‘thorns, thorn-trees’. The hi of the second element is interpreted here as the parasitic schwa which grew up in front of initial clusters of [s] + stop, but it could, alternatively, be taken to be the article. The schwa interpretation is more likely, however, in view of the late date of the attestations.

Crucis: see †Ecclesia Sancte Crucis.

Cruc Leuyrn: see †Finnaun Cruc Leuyrn.

Cruc Marc: see †Mainaur Cruc Marc.

Crucou Leuguirn, Crucou Leuirn: see †Villa Crucou Leuirn.

Crucou Morcan, Crucou Morecant: see †Villa Crucou Morcan.


* Jackson (LHEB, pp. 527–28) argues that this phenomenon was in existence at least as early as the ninth century.
†Cruc Petill Bechan: [SN5827]

Attestations

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<tr>
<td>Cruc petill bechan</td>
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</table>

Location

This feature is attested a point in the bounds of Llandeilo Fawr, where it is mentioned between †Cecin Meirch and the †Hebaucmein. Cruc Petill Bechan and the †Hebaucmein serve to conduct the boundary down from †Cecin Meirch to †Dugleis Bisgueiliauc. The boundary could run straight down from the southern end of †Cecin Meirch or could turn off down the western slope at any point along the southern half of the ridge (the ridge is followed for at least some of its length from the northern end). As there is no mention of the stream which flows into †Dugleis Bisgueiliauc at SN578268, it is reasonable to assume that the boundary reaches †Dugleis Bisgueiliauc without crossing that stream, and consequently Cruc Petill Bechan is most likely to be somewhere in the grid square suggested above. This does not contradict Thomas’s suggestion that Cruc Petill Bechan was near to Capel Isaac [SN582269].

Elements

CRUG + ?PADELL (pl.) + ?personal name

The second element can only really be related to padell ‘pan, bowl, cauldron’, of which pedyll is a plural form. Bechan looks like the feminine (singular) form of BYCHAN, but this will not do if the second element is plural, but Thomas suggested that bechan here might be a personal name, which is the simplest solution. Padell is feminine, however, so if petill could be taken as a singular somehow (either a variant, or perhaps a fossilised genitive form), then bechan could be interpreted as an adjective agreeing with it.

†Cruc Ri: ['opposite' ?ST157850]

Attestations

<table>
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<th>p. 257</th>
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<tr>
<td>Cruc ri</td>
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</table>

Location

This place is mentioned in the bounds of †Penn i Prisc. It is not itself a point

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* EANC, p. 40, s.v. Aberbechan.
* Ibid.
in the bounds, but is mentioned in reference to an unnamed location: the reader is instructed by the bounds to proceed upwards from Garn Lwyd to a point opposite Cruc Ri, and from that point to an unnamed CAER. If my identification of Garn Lwyd is correct, and if the CAER of the bounds can be equated with Castell Morgraig [ST160844], then the location of the point opposite Cruc Ri is most likely to be the summit at ST157850. However, this is not in itself enough to establish the location of Cruc Ri, since the phrase penn arciueir ‘point opposite’ does not convey information about direction or distance, though it can be concluded, at least, that Cruc Ri should be visible from the specified point.

Elements

CRUG + RII

Crunwear: see †Lann Cronnguern.

Crynwedd: see †Lann Teliau Tref i Cerniu.

Cubi: see Cibi.

Culalan: see †Culalann.

†Culalann: [?in or near Gŵyr]

Attestations

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<tr>
<td>Culalann</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1129</td>
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</table>

Location

The attestations for this place are from simple lists of Llandaf properties, so little information can be gleaned as to its location. Evans suggested a connection with ‘?Croes Gwla, S. of Lampha, Glam’, but, if this place is really called Croes Gwta (the form used by the Ordnance Survey— SS918745), there is no basis for his suggestion.11 The context of Culalann in these lists is the same as that of †Cilciuhinn, so, in the absence of additional evidence, I would suggest a Gower (Gŵyr) location.

11 LL, p. 394.
Elements
I am not at all sure of the meaning of this name. It could contain LLAN or GLAN as a second element. The u of the name could represent [ü] or [u]. If the former, then cul ‘narrow’ seems the only possibility. If the latter, then cwll ‘fault, sin’ or cwll ‘belly’ are possibilities, but we would expect [u] to become [a] in this position in a compound. However cwll does have a derivative, cylla ‘stomach, maw’, which would explain the first a.

Culcudyn: see Cilgedin, Llanfair Cilgedin.

†Cum Barruc: [?north end of †Istrat Dour] (also †Lann Calcuch)

Attestations

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<td>76</td>
<td>‘c. 575’–c. 930</td>
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<td>LLch.73b</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>‘c. 595’</td>
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<td>agri Cumbarruc</td>
<td>LLch.163a</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>‘c. 595’</td>
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<td>Cumbarruc</td>
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<td>192</td>
<td>‘c. 745’?</td>
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<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
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<tr>
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<td>c. 1120s</td>
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Location
For the equation of Cum Barruc with †Lann Calcuch see under that name. This territory is granted in charters 73b/163a and 192, and these references do not add anything to what we already know of this place’s location from †Lann Calcuch: it is mentioned in a Gwent/Ergyng context. Bounds are given for the property in charter 73b, but the only named place in them is the unidentified †Petra Creta. More can be gleaned from charter 76a, however, where Cum Barruc is mentioned in the bounds of †Tir Conloc. These bounds are of a very simple, dimensional type, and define their territory as stretching from the Wye (Gwy) below †Inis Ebrdil as far as Cum Barruc in †Istrat Dour. We are told, then, that Cum Barruc is in the Dore Valley (†Istrat Dour), but we do not know on which side of that valley its territory lay. If Cum Barruc was on the western side of the Dore, then we can also be fairly sure that it was at the northern end of that valley, since the Wye (Gwy) and the Dore deviate from each other in a way that would preclude even a territory of the size of †Tir Conloc extending from the Wye (Gwy) to a point on the Dore...
below Peterchurch [SO344385]. If, however, Cum Barruc extended from the eastern bank of the Dore, then it could be located further south, but still, probably, no further south than the valley of Ponty Pinna Farm [SO369353]. These arguments are based on the specified sizes of Tir Conloc and Cum Barruc (four and three unciae respectively), on the assumption that an uncia was equal to roughly two hundred hectares, and on the assumption that the length to width ratio of large territories such as these would not exceed 3:1.

Elements

CWM + ?*BARROG
The second element is probably derived from either bâr ‘fury, trouble’ or BAR (the double r making the latter the more likely). It could be the name of a stream running through the CWM, or a word somehow descriptive of the CWM, or the name of a person connected with the CWM. Barrwg is attested as a personal name, but the word could equally well be an adjectival form of BAR, i.e. BARROG (which is attested, with the meaning ‘spur’, but would more naturally mean ‘hilly’) showing the South-Eastern reflex of the adjectival termination -oG. A noun barrug ‘hoar-frost, rime’ is also a possibility.

†Cum Cerruc: [?ST4698] (?mod Cilgwrrwg)

Attestations

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<td>Cumcerruc</td>
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<td>179</td>
<td>‘c. 722’</td>
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<tr>
<td>CVM CERRVC</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

Cum Cerruc is the name of a valley, three unciae of which are granted in charter 179c. Either the whole valley, or, more likely, the land granted, is named ‘uillam quæ fuit guroc’—either ‘the VILLA which was Guroc’s’ or ‘the VILLA which was Guroc’. No topographical information is supplied in the charter, but the associations of its witnesses are strongly with Gwent and Ergyng. The location of the CWM depends on the assumption of a relationship between the elements Cerruc, Guroc, and the gwrrwg of Cilgwrrwg. Evans and Davies (albeit tentatively) both identified Cum Cerruc with Cilgwrrwg."

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"LL, pp. 73, 76, 163, and 192.
Davies, Early Welsh Microcosm, p. 33.
LL, p. 391, s.v. Kil Gorrock; The Llandaff Charters, p. 110."
but the justification is really rather tenuous.

Elements

CWM + ?CYRROG

The interpretation of the second element depends partly on whether or not it is the same as the Guroc of the phrase ‘uillum quê fuit guroc’. The initial c of cerruc contrasted with the g of guroc, can be explained in various ways:

- guroc is the correct radical form, and cerruc is a mistake;
- both are correct—the elements are not related;
- cerruc is the correct radical form, and guroc is the result of lenition (misunderstood by a redactor of the charter to be the radical form).

If the first solution is accepted then we should probably take the second element to be a personal name. If, however, the second or third solution is deemed more plausible, then the second element might still be a personal name, or it could be CYRROG (with the common -wg for -OG of South Eastern Welsh). The meaning ‘forked cwM’ would suit the topography of the several adjoining small valleys which accommodate the headwaters of Pill brook and its tributaries in the vicinity of Cilgwrrwg. See also Cilgwrrwg.

†Cum Cetguinn: [?SO488115]

Attestations

licat cùm cêtguinn  LLch.201  p. 202  s. xi¹

Location

This place is attested as a point in the bounds of Wonastow. Assuming that the area described by the bounds includes the church itself, the bounds are relatively easy to follow. Cum Cetguinn runs down towards a road which the bounds cross before reaching †Nant i Meneich. †Nant i Meneich can be quite confidently identified, and, consequently, the road mentioned can only really be the Wonastow Road [SO4911]. There appears to be only one feature in the high ground to the north west of the Wonastow Road which could be described as a cwM—the small valley at the grid reference above.

Elements

CWM + ?personal name

With the second element, compare †Lann Cetguinn.

Cum Cinreith: see †Nant Cum Cinreith.
Cum Kydy: see Cwm Cidi.

†Cum Mouric: [?SO529318] (mod. ?Little Dewchurch)

Attestations

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<th>Element</th>
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<td>ecclesiam Cum mouric</td>
<td>LLch.170</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>c. 850</td>
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<td>170</td>
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<td>LL</td>
<td>275</td>
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<td>cúm mouruc</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cum meuric</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>s. xvmed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This place is granted in charter 170, and is mentioned again (twice) in the list of Ergyng churches consecrated by Bishop Herewald (pages 275 and 277). The charter rubric also locates Cwm Mouric in Ergyng, and really this is all that can safely be said. Finberg identified this place with ‘Morraston in Little Dewchurch’ (grid reference above), though I do not know on what grounds, and he was followed by Davies and Coplestone-Crow.45 Coplestone-Crow supplies two early forms for Morraston, which could be interpreted as indicating that the original English form of the place-name was something like *Mourigstun (i.e. the personal name present in Cum Mouric (with change of [g] to [ʒ]) + TON): Maryheston (1409) and Morghaston (1534).46

Elements

CWM + personal name

†Cum Onnuiu: [nr SN5702]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Element</th>
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<tr>
<td>cum Onnuiu</td>
<td>LLch.140</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>s. xi</td>
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Location

This place-name is attested as a point in the bounds of Llandeilo Talybont. It stands in the bounds between †Lannerch Onnuiu and †Guyth Lunguyd, which I have not been able to identify with confidence. More generally the location of Cum Onnuiu is between the mouth (ABER) of the Morlais and some point on the Gwili (†Camguli).

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* The Early Charters, p. 138; The Llandaff Charters, p. 107; Herefordshire Place-Names, p. 64.
* Herefordshire Place-Names, p. 64.
Elements

cwm + ?personal name

†Cumulus Frut Mur: [?nr SO356095]

Attestations

cumulum frut mur LLch.121 p. 122 'c. 600'–c. 930

cumulo frut mur LLch.121 p. 122 'c. 600'–c. 930

Location

This feature is named as a point in the bounds of Llan-arth, in which it is located on or near a main road (via magna) coming from the †Clouger (probably the Clawdd Brook). It seems safe to assume that the Frut Mur of this name is the †Frut Mur of the rubric to charter 180a, given the association of both with Llan-arth. We should expect Cumulus Frut Mur to be located at some point on the Ffrwd Brook (the probable identity of †Frut Mur). The most likely road to carry the bounds from the Clawdd Brook to the Ffrwd Brook is the one which crosses those streams at SO360093 and SO356095 respectively, and if this is so, then Cumulus Frut Mur should be near the latter crossing point.

Elements

CUMULUS + †Frut Mur

†Cumulus Glas: [?nr the Gamber]

Attestations

cumulum glas LLch.174a p. 174 'c. 855'–c. 930

Location

This place is mentioned in the bounds of charter 174a. The territory granted in this charter is not named but it is described as being on the Amhyr (probably the Gamber). I am also unable to locate the other places named in the bounds (†Vadum Pallan and †Silva Mam Ilet) more precisely.

Elements

CUMULUS + GLAS

†Cumulus ir Iuenn: [nr ST5294]

Attestations

cumulum iriuenn LLch.165 p. 166 c. 990–c. 1050
Location
This place is mentioned as a point in the bounds of the MAENOR of †Tnou Mur (north Chepstow). The immediately preceding point is †[...]tauc, and after Cumulus ir Iuenn the bounds go on to travel through a wood and along a dyke (CLAWDD) to a point on the Wye (Gwy). Since the bounds travel clockwise, with the Wye (Gwy) as their eastern limit, this place should be on the northern edge of the territory described.

Elements
CUMULUS + YR + YWEN

Curum: see †Riu i Curum.

Cust: see †Cruc Cust.

Cwm Brook: see Greidol.

Cwmcarfan: [SO477075] (Eng. Cwmcarvan)

Attestations
ecclesia de Cumcaruan  LL  p. 321  c. 1350

Location
This place is mentioned in a list of churches in the deanery of Usk. No additional topographical information is supplied, but there is no reason to doubt the obvious identification with Cwmcarfan, which is in the right area.

Elements
CWM + Carfan

For the river name Carfan, see the discussion under Llancarfan.

Cwmcarvan: see Cwmcarfan.

Cwm Cidi: [ST0967]

Attestations
Cymmyoucyti  CBS  p. 83  c. 1200
Cwmkedi  VN  p. 316  1254
ecclesia de Cumkydy  LL  p. 323  c. 1350

Location
This place is mentioned in a list of churches in the deanery of Llandaf, and no
additional topographical information is supplied. Evans, Thomas, and Pierce all agree on the identification made above, and I see no reason to doubt it.

Elements

CWM + ?personal name

Cydweli: [NGR N/A] (Eng. Kidwelly)

Attestations

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<td>ketweli</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>135</td>
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Location

Cydweli was the name of one of the commotes in the cantref of Eginog, and also the name of a settlement in that commote [SN408070]. All the attestations apart from that on page 135 are from lists of larger territories such as Gower (Gŵyr) and Cantref Bychan, so in these cases it is clearly the commote to which reference is being made. The first attestation is in a description of one of Saint Euddogwy’s miracles which took place at (1) Pen-allt in Cydweli. If my identification of (1) Pen-allt is correct, then it is a place

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49 Ibid.
50 WATU, pp. 38 (s.v. Cedweli) and 256.
very close to the actual settlement of Cydweli, so in this case the reference could be to either the commote or to the settlement.

Elements
personal name + -iss

Cyffig: see †Lann Ceffic.

Cygleis: see Cynlais.

Cymlyr: see †Carn Cymlyr.

Cymru: [NGR N/A] (Eng. Wales; also Britannia)
Attestations
cymry LL p. 120 1081–1128

Location
This reference (to the princes of Wales: 'touyssocion cymry') is from the first part of the Welsh version of the Privilege of Teilo. It is translated by Britannia in the Latin version of the same document.

Cynfall: see †Ager Cynfall.

Cynfall Scoti: see †Cruc Cynfall Scoti.

Cynffig: [SS802810] (Eng. Kenfig)
Attestations
ecclesia de Kenefeg LL p. 320 c. 1350
ecclesia de Kenefeg LL p. 326 c. 1350
Kenefeg LL p. 331 c. 1350
Ecc'ia de Kenefeg LL p. 331 c. 1350
Vicaria de Kenefeg LL p. 331 c. 1350

Location
The first two attestations are from lists of churches owing tithes in the deanery of Gorfynydd. The remaining three are from a similar list, this time headed Kenefeg, and apparently constituting a subset of the Gorfynydd list which precedes it. It is quite clear from the context of these lists that Kenefeg is modern Kenfig, and the name of a district around the town.

“EANC, p. 127.
Elements

personal name

It seems that the settlement took its name from the river of the same name [SS779833], which, in turn, was originally a personal name.\(^2\)

**Cynfran:** see †Cinbran.

**Cyngualan:** see †Lann Cingualan.

**Cynir:** see †Tir Cynir.

**Cynlais:** [SN785094]

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LLb.25</th>
<th>p. 42</th>
<th>s. xi(^1)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cingleis</td>
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<td>cingleis</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 134</td>
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<td>Cingleis</td>
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<tr>
<td>blayn cygleis</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 134</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

The attestations are from the two versions of the diocesan bounds. We are told that this stream joins the Tawe upstream of the confluence of the Twrch with the Tawe, and, as the next identifiable point in the bounds is the Pyrddin, we can also be confident that the stream in question flows west–east. In fact, there is no difficulty in identifying this stream with the one from which Ystradgynlais [SN7910] takes its name, marked (incorrectly?) on the Ordnance Survey 1:25 000 map as Nant Gyrlais and Nant Cyrlais.

**Elements**

**CYN-** + GLAIS

The prefix **cyn-** is translated by GPC as ‘former, past, sometime, ex-, pre-; early, primitive, first’, but perhaps the sense should be extended to ‘foremost, important’ in this stream name.

**Cynlyuan:** see †Dinas Cynlyuan.

**Cynuc:** see †Lann Guern Cinuc.

**Cyrintord:** see †Tref Crintorth.

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\(^2\) EANC, pp. 185–86. The personal name is attested in LL as the name of a saint (p. 274), and the name of a lay witness (pp. 189 and 208).
Cyrog: see †Nant Dincat.
Cyst: see †Yscuit Cyst.
Cyuiu: see †Ecclesia Sancti Ciuiu, †Villa Cyuiu.
Cyuyu: see †Villa Cyuiu.
Cywyn: [SN308129]

Attestations
fluuium Couin LL p. 115 ?

Location
No topographical context accompanies this reference from a list of miracles in the Life of Teilo, but there is no reason to doubt the identification with the river which bears the name today, and the argument is strengthened by the presence of a church dedicated to Teilo (Llandeilo Abercywyn) at the mouth of the river.

Elements
?COWYN

The name looks very much like the noun cowyn 'plague', though it is hard to see how a river should come to have such a name. The river name is used as an element in Llandeilo Abercywyn.
Daugleddau: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

doucledif   LLch.127b p. 127 before 'c. 1025'
dou cledif  LL   p. 124 before 'c. 1025'
findou cledif LL   p. 255 before 'c. 1025'

Location
This is the name of one of the cantrefs of Dyfed, which corresponds to the later hundred of Dungleddy. The first attestation sets the scene of charter 127b's long Narration, and as the Narration is 'a long agglomeration of traditions about places in [South-]West Wales', the identification with the Dyfed cantref is secure. The remaining two attestations are from closely related lists of Teilo properties. Both occur with reference to †Lann Teliau Litgarth, the former locating that church simply in Doucledif, but the latter locating it more specifically on the border ('fin') of Doucledif and (1) Cemais (the name of the cantref immediately to the north of Daugleddau).

Elements
DAU + CLEDDYF
This name has been discussed by Charles. The cantref is named after the two rivers Cleddy (or Cleddau), which run along its eastern and western borders and form its southern border, meeting at SN003116. The attestations from the Book of Llandaf show the noun meaning 'sword' in its most common form, cleddyf, but the modern name uses the variant form cleddau.

Dauid: see St David's.

Ddawan: [ST029658] (Eng. Thaw)

Attestations

Nadauan  LLch.147 p. 148 'c. 665'
nadauan  LLch.147 p. 148 'c. 665'

1 WATU, pp. 56 and 260.
2 Davies, The Llandaff Charters, p. 97.
3 It, 395 (and l. 6).
nadauan    LLch.147 p. 148 'c. 665'–c. 930
nadauan    LLch.147 p. 148 'c. 665'–c. 1010
nau!dauan  LLch.148 p. 149 'c. 688'–c. 1010
nadauan    LLch.204b p. 204 '?c. 715'
nadauan    LLch.260 p. 261 'c. 1040'–c. 1050
nadauan    LLrub. p. 260 c. 1120s
Nadauan flumen CBS p. 45 c. 1200
Nadauan flumen CBS p. 53 c. 1200
fluminis Nadauan CBS p. 90 c. 1200

Location
Charter 147 grants four properties around this stream:

- †Riu Graenauc (whose bounds mention the Nadauan);
- †Nant Auan (whose name is derived from the name Nadauan);
- the area where King Meurig killed Cynuetu, beyond (ultra) Nadauan;
- †Villa Gurberdh, across (trans) Nadauan.

The only feature in charter 147 which provides external evidence for the location of the stream is †Nant Auan. Charter 148 grants †Villa Guilbiu, whose bounds refer both to the Nadauan and the villa where King Meurig killed Cynuetu, but there is no external evidence for the location of this place. Charter 204b grants †Villa Proclivii which is described as being next to (iuxta) the Nadauan, but again there is no external evidence for the place's location. The bounds of charter 260 (†Villa Fratrus) refer to the Epyrthun (the stream of Aberthin), which identifies this instance of the name Nadauan, at least, as the stream now called Ddawan (Eng. Thaw).

The Thaw is referred to as the Nadauan in the Life of Cadog (‘CBS’ in the list of attestations above). The name is sufficiently distinctive that it seems probable that all attestations refer to the same stream, so the identification of all of them with the Thaw is reasonable.†
Elements
? + -AN

This name is discussed by Thomas, who was unable to suggest an etymology for the name (other than, by implication, that it showed the -AN suffix), but he thought that it looked Irish. The development of the name from Nadauan to Ddawan is a result of the loss of the unaccented first syllable, and the development, in English, of Ddawan to Thaw shows the same loss of final [ən] as happened in Penally (> Penalun) and Rhosili (< Rosulgen).

Deborah's Hole: see †Meinporth.

Demeticg, Demeticam: see Dyfed.

Dene: see Forest of Dean.

Derguist: see †Finnaun Derguist.

†Deri Emreis: [?nr SN9813]

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<th>Attestations</th>
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<tr>
<td>deri emreis</td>
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<td>deri emreis</td>
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<td>p. 134</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This feature occurs as a point in both versions of the diocesan bounds. Its place in the bounds is immediately between †Gauanhauc and †Cecin Clysty, neither of which is certainly identified. Evans suggested a connexion between this place-name and Nant y Deri [SN959075], but this, together with his identifications of the surrounding place-names, is based on his identification of the Hepstur. If the Hepstur can be identified with the Hepste, and if we assume that the modern county boundary is similar to the mediaeval boundary unless there is sound evidence to the contrary, then Deri Emreis should be somewhere in the area of the grid reference above. The nearest trees shown on the modern map are those along the banks of the Taf Fawr, but the area might

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* EANC, pp. 64–65.
* EANC, p. 64.
well have sustained mixed deciduous woodland before the thirteenth century.\textsuperscript{10}

Elements
DĀR (pl.) + personal name

This place name is cited by GPC as an example of dār ‘oak tree’.\textsuperscript{11}

Deueit: see †Rit Deueit, †Ryt i Deueit.

Deui: see †Pistill Deui, St David’s, †Villa Deui.

Deustowe: see Dewstow.

Deuui, Deuvi: see St David’s.

Devauden: [ST483991]

Attestations
\[\text{[de]vaudeñ LL p. 282 s. xv}^2\]

Location
This attestation comes from the entry for Cilgwrrwg in a list of dues owed to the archdeaconry. The first part of this place-name is missing (as is most of Kilgorrock) due to a hole in the folio, but Evans’s reconstruction is reasonable given that there cannot be many place-names (particularly not in the area of the deanery of Usk, as this one is stated to be) containing the combination vauden. Devauden is about two kilometres north-east of Cilgwrrwg.

Elements
?river name + ?DENU

The name could show the suffix -den, common in English place-names, and derived from several different Old English elements: denu ‘valley’, denn ‘pasture’, dūn ‘hill’, and even tūn ‘settlement’.\textsuperscript{12} None of these elements could be rejected on the grounds of the local topography, but the meaning ‘valley’ would allow the first element to be interpreted as a river name. The -au- of the name could represent the suffix -o, attested in several river (and other place-) names.\textsuperscript{13} A river name Deifo occurs (the stem of which is uncertain), but there are also rivers with the stem Dyf-, connected by Thomas with Welsh DU (Old

\textsuperscript{10} Davies, \textit{Wales in the Early Middle Ages}, p. 11.
\textsuperscript{11} GPC, t. 890. Padel agrees: CPNE, p. 80.
\textsuperscript{12} Gelling, \textit{Place-Names in the Landscape}, p. 97.
\textsuperscript{13} EANC, pp. 215–24.
Welsh *dub*).\(^{14}\)

**Devi**: see St David’s.

**Devonshire**: [NGR N/A] (*W. Dyfnaint*)

**Attestations**

| Location | 
|---|---|
| regione devunsira | LL | p. 1 | 1120s |

**Location**

The one attestation of this place-name comes from the beginning of the Life of Elgar. The hermit is described as being English (‘aggligena natione’), and there is no reason to doubt the obvious identification of *Devunsira* with modern *Devonshire*.

**Devunsira**: see Devonshire.

**Devvi**: see St David’s.

**Dewchurch**: see †Lann Deui, †Lann Deui Ros Cerion.

**Dewi**: see St David’s.

**Dewstow**: [ST467889] (*W. Llanddewi*)

**Attestations**

| Location | 
|---|---|
| ecclesia de Deustowe | LL | p. 322 | c. 1350 |

**Location**

The single attestation comes from a list of churches in the deanery of †Nether Went. This church’s place in the list is between Caldicot and Caerwent, which suits its identification with modern Dewstow.

**Elements**

personal name + *STOW*

This name, which is a calque on *Llanddewi*, was probably also the mediaeval English name for St David’s.\(^{15}\)

**†Dibleis**: [nr ST2682]

**Attestations**

| Location | 
|---|---|
| dibleis | LLch.190b | p. 191 | s. xi\(^{1}\) |

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\(^{14}\) EANC, pp. 63–64 (s.v. *Dyfan*) and 139–40 (s.v. *Dyff*).

\(^{15}\) PNPemb., I, 284–85.
Location
This feature is mentioned as a point in the bounds of Marshfield. Its place in the bounds is between †Pillou Bichein and †Drausguern. Marshfield is on the edge of Wentlooge Level, the landscape of which has probably changed considerably since the time of these bounds. I cannot identify any of the named features in these bounds, so the grid reference is simply for the Marshfield area.

Elements
DU + GLAIS
The i of the first element probably represents a schwa sound. Jackson argued that Proto-Welsh *dūb yielded Old Welsh *dəb- in pretonic syllables but *dūb under the stress (whence DU after the loss of [b]).16 Most of the forms of this river name in the Book of Llandaf spell the first element with a u (see Dowlais, †Dubleis, †Dugleis Bisgueiliauc and Dulais), which could be an archaic spelling, but is more likely to be a secondary development due to the influence of the [u] pronunciation of the simplex.

†Difrinn Annouid: [nr ST1483] (mod. Cwm Nofydd; also †Penn i Prisc)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>LLch.</th>
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<tr>
<td>difrinn anouid</td>
<td>255</td>
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<td>'c. 1035'</td>
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<tr>
<td>drifrin annouid</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>'c. 1035'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location
The first of the two attestations is from the main body of the charter, where it is equated with †Penn i Prisc, one of the locations granted, and the second is in the title of the relevant bounds. The river-name on which this name is based, Nofydd, occurs in these same bounds, and in the bounds of †Riu Brein, charter 257. The identification of Difrin Annouid with Cwm Nofydd (made by both Evans and Davies)17 seems plausible, but, given the lack of identifiable places associated with it for confirmation, it cannot be regarded as totally secure. In charter 257, together with †Riu Brein (in whose bounds the Nofydd is mentioned), part of a wood called †Inis Peithan is also granted.

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16 LHEB, pp. 275-77; this is a development of an argument by Thomas: EANC, pp. 13-14, s.v.
17 Dywrach.
18 LL, p. 381; The Llandaff Charters, p. 127.
The bounds of †Inis Peithan can be traced with some confidence, and show it to be situated a little to the east of Cwm Nofydd. This does not provide totally watertight evidence for the identification of Difrinn Annouid with Cwm Nofydd, however, as we cannot be certain that two pieces of land granted in one charter are necessarily adjoining.

**Elements**

**DYFFRYN + Nofydd**

†Difrinn Machagui: [SO105428]

**Attestations**

| drifrinn machagui | LL | p. 255 | 'c. 1025' |

**Location**

This place-name is given in connexion with †Lann Teliau i Ciliou in a list of Teilo churches. The church is said to be in Difrinn Machagui, but, since the identification of the church rests largely on the identification of Difrinn Machagui, this evidence should be ignored. The reference occurs in one of two entries under the heading In elmail 'in Elfael'. Evans identified this valley as that of the 'Bachawy, Rad.', that is, the valley of the river which enters the Wye (Gwy) at the grid reference above.\(^{19}\) The valley of the Bachawy would certainly be in Elfael, so, given the similarity of the names, this identification is plausible.

**Elements**

**DYFFRYN + river name**

The first r of the first element is the result of scribal error. The alternation of m in Machagui and b in modern Bachawy is probably caused by the ambiguity of the lenited form, which would begin with [v] whether b or m was the radical. Thomas takes the original form to be *Machafwy or *Machawwy, i.e. *Machaf- or *Machaw- (perhaps a personal name) plus the hydronymic suffix -wy.\(^{20}\) Richards, on the other hand, treats the name as: MA + personal name Caw + -wy.

**Difrin Teiui:** see Dyffryn Teifi.

\(^{18}\) LL, p. 411.

\(^{19}\) 'Enwau Afonydd', p. 36.

\(^{20}\) 'Some Welsh Place-Names', p. 368
Diguinid Aruen: see †Finnaun Diguinid Aruen.

Dimuner: see †Tir Dimuner.

Dinan: see †Cestill Dinan.

†Dinas Cynlyuan: [?SN610032]

Attestations

dinas cynlyuan  LLch.140  p. 141  s. xi

Location
This place-name occurs in the bounds of Llandeilo Tal-y-bont. Its place in the bounds is between the (2) Dulais and the source (BLAEN) of the †Cinbran. The point at which the (2) Dulais is to be crossed is not indicated, and the identity of the †Cinbran is uncertain, though the more likely candidate is Nant y Garreg which has its source in grid square SN6002. As no intervening boundary points are mentioned, Dinas Cynlyuan is probably not very far from either the (2) Dulais or the source of the †Cinbran, so, assuming that it is still visible as a peak, it should be one of the two hills with their summits at SN610032 and SN617033, more likely the former.

Elements
DINAS + CYNLLYFAN

The element dinas (DIN + -AS) must have its earlier sense of 'fortress' here, rather than 'city'. The second element, cynllyfan 'leash', would be appropriate as the name of a stream.

†Din Birrion: [?]

Attestations

dinbirrion  LLch.210b  p. 210  'c. 765'
DIN BirrioN  LLrub.  p. 210  c. 1120s
Lisdin Borriion  VSB  p. 134  c. 1200

Location
This place is granted in charter 210b. No bounds or other topographical information are supplied. Analysis of the witness list is not very useful either: the strongest associations are with charters 209b (†Ager Louhai), 202 (†Villa Breican), and 211a (†Villa Gueruduc), of which the first is in eastern Gwent,
the second is probably in the Vale of Glamorgan, and the third is unlocated.

Elements

?*DYNN + ?BWR (pl.)

The form of this name from the Life of Cadog has llystyn ‘small castle, fortified court’ as its first element. It is uncertain whether llystyn contains DIN or *DYNN, but the latter is more likely. The spelling din for the first element in the Book of Llandaf forms could represent either DIN or *DYNN.

The second element could be a plural form of either of the adjectives byr ‘short’ or bwr ‘fat’, used substantivally here. The former has the advantage that byrion is the attested plural form, but the disadvantages that its use as a substantive does not seem to be attested in place-names, and that it does not explain the Life of Cadog o spelling. bwr, on the other hand, derives from *bor, so the o spelling of the Life of Cadog could be explained as an archaism, and, furthermore, although bwr itself is not attested as a substantive, its Cornish cognate bor does seem to be used in place-names with the meaning ‘swelling, protuberance’. The attested plural form of bwr is byr, but it might conceivably have had an alternative plural form, byrion, when used in a substantival sense. The same element might also be seen in Craig-y-Borion [SN155095].

Dinbych-y-pysgod: see Tenby.

Dincat: see †Nant Dincat.

Dindirn: see †Drech Dindirn.

†Din Duicil: [?] (also †Cair Duicil)

Attestations

| castellum dinduicil | LLch.226 | p. 226 | ‘c. 860’ |

Location

This is an alternative name for the place more commonly known as †Cair.

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21 Wade-Evans, Vitae.
22 GPC, II, 2283.
23 Williams, Enwau Lleoedd, p. 77.
24 GPC, I, 364.
25 GPC, I, 354; CPNE, pp. 26–27.
26 Charles, II, 465–66. I am not convinced by his suggestion that the second element might be contracted from original claforion.
Duicil (q.v. for further discussion).

Elements
DIN + ?

Dindyrn: see Tyndyrn.

Dinefwr: see Gwaith Dinefwr.

†Din Gerein: [?SW8735] (?mod. Gerrans)

Attestations
portum [...] din gerein LL p. 114 ?

Location
This place is mentioned in the Life of Teilo, as the saint’s port of entry on his second visit to the land of King Gerennius. There are good grounds for locating Gerennius’s kingdom in the south-western peninsula of Britain (see Cernyw), so Evans’s identification of Din Gerein with modern Gerrans (grid reference above) is plausible, though probably not provable.27 The suggestion that this Din Gerein could be the Din Gereint (at the mouth of the river Teifi [SN160485]) mentioned in Brut y Tywysogion (s.a. 1093) would require the assumption that the author of the Life had no notion of the geography of his story.28 Doble notes that the Ordnance Survey name Dingerein, given to a barrow near Gerrans, is a nineteenth-century antiquarian invention.29

Elements
DIN + personal name

Dingestow: [SO457104] (W. Llanddingad; also †Merthir Dincat)

Attestations
dynstow LLgloss p. 31 s. xvmed

Location
The attestation is a gloss on †Merthir Dincat, which it is probably safe to identify with Dingestow.

Elements
personal name + STOW

29 Ibid., p. 185, n. 61.
The personal name is Dingad, preserved more fully in the Welsh form of the name, Llanddingad.

†Din Guennham: [?SM989023] (?mod. Golden Hill)

Attestations

Din guennham       LL       p. 124 before ‘c. 1025’
Din guennhaf       LL       p. 255 before ‘c. 1025’

Location

The two documents from which the attestations are taken are closely related lists of Teilo properties. The relevant section of both lists is headed as being in Penfro. *Din Guennham* is specifically located in Lanion. I know of no ancient fort remains in this district, but Pembroke Dock covers a large part of the area now. It has been suggested that *Din Guennham* is to be identified with Golden Hill (grid reference above), which seems plausible, both in terms of name-form and location.°

Elements

DIN + ?personal name

The second element could be the female personal name Gwennaf (attested in the Book of Llandaf as the name of Saint Teilo’s grandmother).° Alternatively it could be the superlative grade of the adjective GWYN. The way in which this name could have been transformed into *Golden Hill* is discussed by Charles.°

Dinham: [ST480923]

Attestations

ecclesia de Dynan       LL       p. 322 c. 1350

Location

Evans identified this place-name with ‘Dinham, Mon.’, by which, presumably, he meant the farm, ruined castle, wood, or valley, in the area of the grid reference above.° This identification is plausible given the context of the attestation—a list of churches in the deanery of †Nether Went. An alternative possibility, however, would be identification of *Dynan* with the place known

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° LL, p. 130.
° PNPemb, II, 720–21.
° LL, p. 395.
elsewhere in LL as †Cestill Dinan, which is also in †Nether Went.

Elements

DINAN

If the identification is correct, then the origin of the name and its later development precisely parallel Dinham in Cornwall. "Dinam is the usual outcome of DINAN in Welsh place-names."

†Din March Lythan: [?SO179301] (?mod. Castell Dinas)

Attestations

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<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
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<tr>
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<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>s. xi^1</td>
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<tr>
<td>hanher din march lythan</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This name is attested in both versions of the diocesan bounds. Its place in the bounds is between †Ritnant and †Ol i Gabr, which leads on to †Cateir Neueni. The route taken by the bounds between Buckland Hill (†Lech Bichlit) and the source of the Grwyne—the area in which this place occurs—is particularly difficult to trace, due to the dearth of confidently identified place-names. Evans, followed by Richards, identified Din March Lythan with Castell Dinas (grid reference above), which is certainly a noticeable DIN-type feature in the right area, but I would not be very confident of this identification."

Elements

DIN + ?MARCH + ?LLYDAN

The final element is particularly uncertain, but it is more likely that the earlier attestation has lost letters, than that the later one has gained spurious letters. If this is so, lythan is most likely to be LLYDAN.

Dinmarchtan: see †Din March Lythan.

Dinneul: see †Tref Dinneul.

Dioci: see †Finnaun Dioci.

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* CPNE, p. 85, s.v. *dynan.
* Williams, Enwau Lleoedd, p. 79.
* LL, p. 368; Richards 'Some Welsh Place-Names', p. 375.
†Distin: [SO437151] (mod. Crofft Hir Brook)

Attestations

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<td>distin</td>
<td>c. 780'–c. 1010</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
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<tr>
<td>apernant distir</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>nant distir</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>distir</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Location

The last three attestations are from the bounds of Llanfaenor, and the evidence for their identification with the stream now known as Crofft Hir Brook (grid reference above) is overwhelming:

- assuming that the bounds enclose the object of the grant, and that the identification of the Liman with modern Llymon is correct, the Distir should join the Llymon from the east, and should have its source further north than Llanfaenor;
- Llandishty Farm [SO440157] (Llan-distil on the 1886 Ordnance Survey 6-inch map), on the high ground above Crofft Hir Brook, probably takes its name from the Distir.

It is more difficult to demonstrate that the first two attestations refer to the same stream, though this is probably the case. The evidence for this is essentially the similarity of Distin in charter 210a to Distir in charter 240, the similarity of Liminan in charter 210a to Liman in charter 240 and to modern Llymon, and the coincidence of these two stream names.

Elements

If the two spellings Distin and Distir do refer to the same stream, one is presumably the correct form, and the other the result of scribal r/n confusion. I know of no other evidence to help determine which is the correct form (Thomas could not decide between the two forms either), and neither is attested as a common noun nor, to my knowledge, a personal name. I have chosen to give the n spelling priority as the headword here, however, on the

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EANC, p. 74, s.v. †Llymon.

Ibid.
grounds that it could represent a word with the suffix -in or -yn, and such
words are far more common in Welsh than words ending in -ir or -yr." It
should be noted that Evans gave 'Dishter' as the modern form of the name in
his index, though I do not know on what grounds.

Distir: see †Distin.

Diuent: see Gwent.

†Diufrut: [SO310180] (mod. Awi)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Attestations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>blain diufrut</td>
<td>LLch.122 p. 122 s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diufrut</td>
<td>LLch.122 p. 122 s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The place-name is attested in the bounds of Llandeilo Bertholau. The bounds
go from the source (BLAEN) of the Cibi, over †Mail Uannon, to the source
(BLAEN) of the Diufrut, which is then followed down to the Gefenni. The
Diufrut could, then, be any one of the streams which flow from the west into
the Gefenni north of Llandeilo Bertholau, but the source of the one
suggested here [SO284195] is nearest the source of the Cibi. This stream
might now be called Awil/Awey, judging by the name of the pool Pwll
Blaenawi above the stream's head at SO280194.

Elements

?DU + FFRWD

Thomas cited this stream name as an example in support of his argument that
the dyw- element in this and other names is a variant of DU.⁴ He rejected the
suggestion that the first element could be a variant of dwy 'two' (the feminine
form of DAU), despite the fact that diu is attested with that meaning in the
Book of Llandaf and elsewhere in Old Welsh.⁴ I would contend that, although
the suggestion that initial dyw- in river names is a variant of DU is perfectly
plausible, neither is there any good reason to reject the possibility that this

---

¹ Thomas discusses the -in suffixes in EANC, p. 198.
² EANC, pp. 13–14, s.v. †Dywrach.
³ Ibid.. Phillimore (Owen, Description of Penbrokshire, iv, 660, n. 1) believes this and other similar
names to be formed from diu 'two' + stream name. The example of irdiu foss 'the two ditches'
(LLch.144, p. 145) can be added to Thomas's examples. The alternation between dui and diu forms of
the numeral could be compared with the development of Middle Welsh o'e 'to his' to Modern Welsh
element is a variant feminine form of DAU.

Diu Guent: see Gwent.

†Diuguinid: [SO412052]

Attestations

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<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| licat idiuguinid | LLch.208 | p. 208 | s. xi
| licat irdiuguinid | LLch.208 | p. 208 | s. xi

Location

This stream name occurs as a point in the bounds of the church of †Mathenni, which has been identified with Llandenny. Thomas discusses the name and gives a description of the stream’s course (rising in ‘Fforest Gwehelog’ and running to the Olway (Olwy) opposite Treworgan). This description makes no sense, however, as a stream such as Thomas describes would have to flow through Nant y Wilcae to reach the Olway (Olwy)—Thomas was presumably confusing these two streams, and it would appear, therefore, that the stream which he identified with the Diuguinid was the one now called Wecha Brook [SO418049] which rises at SO387053, or, perhaps, at Ffynnon y Prydd [SO392048]. I do not know how strong the evidence is for this identification; Thomas’s only other source for this stream name is Rees’s Historical Map of South Wales and the Border in the Fourteenth Century. Rees’s form of the name is Nant Dywenydd (the same as Evans’s ‘*Dywenyð’).

The bounds themselves appear to show that it is not the Diuguinid which flows into Nant y Wilcae, but rather that the Diuguinid joins another stream, the †Henn Pont, which itself flows into Nant y Wilcae. If my identification of the †Henn Pont is correct, then the Diuguinid is probably the stream flowing into the Wecha Brook at SO412052, the source of which is at SO409058. However the bounds are read, it is clear that the territory described does not include the church of Llandenny itself.

Elements

i’w (via w’y and y’w): GMW, p. 53, n. 2.
†EANC, p. 140.
LL, p. 395.
Thomas was unable to suggest a meaning for the name. He rejected the identification with dywenydd ‘gladness’ (which is followed by GPC), probably rightly, since the Book of Llandaf forms require i or y as the second vowel, and not e. See also †Finnaun Diguinid Aruen.

†Diugurach: [in Gwyr]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestation</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oculum diugurach</td>
<td>LLch.140</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>c. 990–c. 1050</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This river name occurs in the bounds of †Lann Gemei, which has not been localised much more tightly than to say it is somewhere in the Gower peninsula (Gwyr), probably in the south-west.

Elements

?DU + GWRACH

This name is discussed by Thomas. For the first element see the discussion of elements under †Diufrut above. GWRACH is common as an element in river and stream names, perhaps referring to folk traditions of local witches.

Dixton: see (1) †Hennlann, †Hennlann Titiuc, †Lann Tidiuc.

Docguinni, Dochou, Docunni: see (1) Llandoche.

Dol: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestation</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dolensis ecclesie archiepiscopo</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dol</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>episcopatus dolensis</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dolensem episcopatum</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>episcopatum dolensem</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dol</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>archiepiscopum dolensem</td>
<td>LLch.180b</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>c. 710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>archiepiscopus [...] dolensis ciuitatis</td>
<td>LLch.180b</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>c. 710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monasterium [...] dolum</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>c. 1130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* EANC, p. 141.
* EANC, pp. 13–14.
* EANC, pp. 14 (s.v. †Dywrach) and 114 (s.v. Gwrachen).
Location

The attestations occur in the Lives of Teilo and Samson, and in charter 180b in reference to a pilgrimage of penance to Dol. The place is located in Armorica in the Life of Teilo, in Britannia in the Life of Samson (which uses Britannia in the sense of Brittany), and in Cornouaille in charter 180b. The frequent references to the place as the seat of an (arch)bishopric, together with the location in Brittany make it quite clear that the place meant is Dol-de-Bretagne.

Dolensem, Dolensi, Dolensi, Dolo, Dolum: see Dol.

Donato: see Sain Dunwyd.

Dor: see Dore.

Dorcluit: see †Porth i Dorcluit.

Dore: [SO399264]

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Attestations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dol</td>
<td>riuulum Dor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ripam dour</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|            | dour         | LLb.25 | p. 43 | s. xi
|            | dour         | LLCh.171b | p. 173 | s. xi
|            | dour         | LLCh.162b | p. 163 | s. xi
|            | dour         | LL | p. 135 | c. 1120s |
The attestations on pages 43 and 135 are from the versions of the diocesan bounds, in which they occur between Nant-y-bar and the Worm—both tributaries of the Dore, so that identification for these attestations should not be in doubt. I am confident in the same identification for the attestation on page 134: the description of an area of land lost to the Saxons (clearly Anergyng though the territory is not named); the other features used in the description are the Wye (Gwy), the Worm, and †Taratir. Of the remaining attestations, those on pages 163 and 173 are from versions of the (corrupt) bounds of †Mafurn, and that on page 192 is from a description of †Lann Cerniu. Neither †Mafurn nor †Lann Cerniu have been securely identified, but they are certainly in a context of Gwent and Ergyng properties, so the identification of Dour with the Dore in these cases is probable. See also †Istrat Dour.

Elements

Dŵr

Ekwall, Förster, and Jackson agree in deriving this river name from Late British *doʊʰr-, derived from British *dubro- (whence Modern Welsh Dŷr), with a-affection from either a feminine plural or neuter plural ending—the same etymology as Dover. The u of the majority of forms probably represents [v], and not [u], as Ekwall supposed, or [u], as did Förster. See also †Istrat Dour.

Dore Abbey: [SO387304]

Attestations

Abbas de dora  LL  p. 327  c. 1350

Location

This reference occurs in a list of the tithes gathered by churches in the deanery

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* English River Names, pp. lxxxiii, 128, and 136; Der Flußname Themse, pp. 88–89; LHEB, pp. 418 and 577.

* LHEB, p. 418; English River Names, p. 128; Der Flußname Themse, p. 174, n. 1. I disagree with Jackson’s suggestion that the w of dowr also represents a [v], however—I would assume that this spelling represents something like [dour].
of Abergefenni. There is no reason to doubt that this does refer to Dore Abbey, after which the village of Abbey Dore is named.

Elements

\[ABBATIA\] + DE + Dore

**Dotei**: see †Puteus Dotei.

†Dou Ciuiu, Ir: [nr ST3892]

**Attestations**

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</table>

**Location**

This feature (or features) occurs as a point in the bounds of Kemeys Inferior ((2) Cemeis). Its place in the bounds is on an ARDD between the sources of a small stream (nant bichan) which has its mouth on the Usk (Wysg) and the †Humir. The most likely identification for the ARDD of the bounds is the long ridge of Kemeys Graig/Bertholey Graig, and the grid reference above is for an area in the middle of this ridge. It is by no means certain that this is a place-name, or, indeed, whether the reference is to one or two features.

Elements

**YR + DAU + ?**

The meaning of *ciuiu* is uncertain. The most likely explanation is that it represents Modern Welsh *cyflau* ‘shared field’, which also occurs in the boundary clause of charter 246 (‘dou ceuiou’). Alternatively it could—as a river name—be a compound of *cyf-* and *yw*, or it could be the adjective *cywiw* ‘very splendid’. I do not think there can be any connexion with the apparently identical element in †Ecclesia Sancti Ciuiu.

**Dou Cledif**: see Daugleddau.

**Doudec Seint**: see †Finnaun y Doudec Seint.

†Douluuin Helic: [nr SN8127]

**Attestations**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pendouluinhelic</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>douluyn helyc</td>
<td>LL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>douluyn helyc</td>
<td>LL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Location
This place-name is attested in the two versions of the diocesan bounds. The earlier and briefer version of the bounds (from which the first attestation comes) locates it between the source of the Tywi and the source of the Usk (Wysg). The later version gives a more specific location: between †Castell Teirtut and the source of the Usk (Wysg). I can find nowhere with this, or a similar, name in the area between these two points. In the later version of the bounds we are told to travel upwards between †Castell Teirtut and Douluin Helic, but, provided that my identification of †Castell Teirtut is correct, this instruction cannot be taken too literally as †Castell Teirtut is on quite a significant peak, with no higher point on the route between it and the source of the Usk (Wysg) (either as the crow flies, or following the modern county boundary) until close to the end. Evans, in a footnote to his translation of the bounds, refers to Phillimore’s identification of this place with Waun Ddu [SN8230], which seems to be the place referred to by Theophilus Jones as Cors Pendaualwyn in his description of the bounds of Brecknockshire. The grid reference above is for the area halfway between †Castell Teirtut and the source of the Usk (Wysg).

Elements
DAU + LLWYN + HELYG

GPC offers this place-name as an example of the rare compound deulwyn ‘two groves’. I do not think it is possible to tell whether the forms here show a single compound word or the two words DAU and LLWYN separately. The final element could alternatively be the personal name Helig (cf. †Ager Helyg).

Douluyn Helyc: see †Douluin Helic.

Dour: see Dore.

Doward: see †Lann Dougarth.

Dowlais: [ST104768] (See also †Vadum Dubleis, (2) †Dubleis)

Attestations
dugleis LLch.223 p. 224 c. 990–c. 1010
duobleis  LLch.216b  p. 217  s. xi

Location
The second attestation is from the bounds of †Penn Onn and its church †Lann Tilull. If the identification of this place with Saint-y-nyll is correct, then the identification of the bounds’ Duobleis with modern Nant Dowlais (grid reference above) is very probable. The same identification for the first attestation, from the bounds of †Villa Segan, is less certain, but still, I think, reasonable. The suggested identity of the Dugleis in charter 223 with the Duobleis of charter 216b is based on the fact that in both boundary clauses a great road (‘via lata’ in 216b and ‘via magna’/‘via lata’ in 223) crosses the relevant river at a ford named in both cases as †Vadum Duobleis.

Elements
DU + GLAIS
In both cases the first element is spelt with a u, which is probably due to the spelling of the simplex DU—see the discussion under †Dibleis. The first attestation shows that the [b] of the first element has been lost. If the different spellings of the two forms—one preserving the original final [b] of DU, the other preserving the lenited initial [ʒ] of GLAIS—are contemporary with their documents (that is, if they have not been altered during transmission), they suggest that probably neither sound was pronounced by the end of the tenth century, and that such spellings were purely conventional. The stream name is used as an element in †Vadum Duobleis.

Dowr: see Dore.

†Drausguern, Ir: [nr ST2682]

Attestations
 [i]drausguern  LLch.190b  p. 191  s. xi

Location
This feature is mentioned as a point in the bounds of Marshfield. Its place in the bounds is between the †Dibleis and the end (PEN) of †Guern Du. Marshfield is on the edge of Wentlooge Level, the landscape of which has probably changed considerably since the time of these bounds. I cannot identify any of the named features in these bounds, so the grid reference is simply for the Marshfield area.
Elements

YR + ?TRAWS + GWERN

If the name does contain traws, then this is an example of lenition represented orthographically (which is not usual in Old Welsh texts). No noun *trawswern is recorded. This is probably the name of some feature (a path or causeway?) which crossed the marsh (GWERN).

Drec Dindirn: see †Drech Dindirn.

†Drech Dindirn: [SO532013]

Attestations

| drech din dirn | LLch.209b | p. 209 | s. xi¹ |
| drec din dirn  | LLch.209b | p. 209 | s. xi¹ |
| drec din dirn  | LLch.209b | p. 209 | s. xi¹ |

Location

This place is prominent as a point in the bounds of †Ager Louhai. Its place in the bounds is between a point on the Cat Brook (†Catfrut) and the Wye (Gwy). The Cat Brook runs parallel with the Wye (Gwy) for most of its length, separated from it by a ridge. If the specified size of the grant (three modii) is correct then Drech Dindirn is most probably the peak at the southern end of the ridge (grid reference above). The name implies a point from which Tintern (Tyndyrn) can be seen, a description which perfectly suits this identification.

Elements

DRYCH + Tyndyrn

The first element is likely to be the noun drych in its sense ‘sight, spectacle’, probably giving the whole name a meaning ‘place with a view of Tyndyrn’.

Drenewydd Gelli-farch: see (1) †Neweton, Shirenewton.

Drenewydd yn Notais: see (2) †Neweton, Newton Nottage.

Drifrinn Machagui: see †Difrinn Machagui.

Drution: see †Guern i Drution.

Du: see Post Du.
(1) **†Dubleis: [?SS619905] (mod. Black Pill)**

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stream</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>p.</th>
<th>Century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dubleis</td>
<td>LLch.145</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>xi^1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dubleis</td>
<td>LLch.145</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>xi^1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

The identity of this stream, which is followed by the bounds of Llandeilo Ferwallt, is uncertain, due to the paucity of identifiable features in the bounds. Evans identified it with the Black Pill (grid reference above), but I do not know what the basis for his identification is, unless it is just the equation of English black with the element DU of Dubleis.

A ford, †Ryt i Deueit, on this stream is mentioned.

**Elements**

DU + GLAIS

See the discussion of this common stream name under †Dibleis and Dowlais.

(2) **†Dubleis: [Vale of Glamorgan]**

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stream</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>p.</th>
<th>Century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uillam Ellcon super Dubleis</td>
<td>LLch.197</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uilla Ellcun. [...] super Dubleis</td>
<td>LLch.198a</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>745</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

†Villa Ellcun, is described in both the charters where it is mentioned as being on the Dubleis. The location of †Villa Ellcun is not certain, but it is probably in the area of the Vale of Glamorgan. I know of two streams by this name in the Vale, both Nant Dowlais, one of which is attested elsewhere in the Book of Llandaf (see Dowlais), and the other enters Nant Myddlyn at ST073836.

**Elements**

DU + GLAIS

See the discussion of this common stream name under †Dibleis and Dowlais.

(3) **†Dubleis: [nr SO4501]**

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stream</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>p.</th>
<th>Century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dubleis</td>
<td>LLch.240</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>xi^2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dubleis</td>
<td>LLch.240</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>xi^2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**n** LL, p. 369.
dubleis LLch.240 p. 243 s. xi²

Location
All three attestations are from the bounds of Lannguern Timauc (see †Lann Guern Cinuc). I can find no stream bearing this name today in the relevant area, and I am unable to follow the bounds.

Elements
DU + GLAIS
See the discussion of this common stream name under †Dibleis and Dowlais.

(4) †Dubleis: [?ST388905] (?mod. Monks' Ditch)

Attestations
dubleis LLch.261 p. 261 c. 1080–c. 1120s
dyfleis LLch.261 p. 262 c. 1080–c. 1120s

Location
The attestations are from the bounds of Llan-bedr, in which they constitute the first and last points. The stream has confluences with both †Nant i Gall and †Nant March. If the bounds travel clockwise, as is the normal practice (and as seems likely here, given the relative locations of †Allt Coit Guent and the coit in the bounds), then †Nant March flows into the Dubleis upstream of †Nant i Gall. I would suggest that the most likely candidate for this name is the stream which runs to the south-east of Llan-bedr between ST400911 and ST388905, but there are too many uncertainties associated with these bounds to be confident in the identification.

Elements
DU + GLAIS
See the discussion of this common stream name under †Dibleis and Dowlais.

The y spelling of the second attestation probably indicates that the first syllable was pronounced with a schwa.

(5) Dubleis: see Dowlais, (1) Dulais, (2) Dulais, †Vadum Dubleis.

Dubleissou: see (2) Dulais.

I am unable to determine either the head or the end of this stream. Either it is now called Monks’ Ditch, or its waters have joined that stream by ST378887.
†Dubnnant Du, Ir: [nr SO367141]

**Attestations**

[i]r dubnnant du  
LLch.171b  
p. 172  
c. 990–c. 1010

**Location**

This name is attested in the bounds of **Llanfable**. The other points in the boundary nearby ((1) †Glasguern, †Flumen Iacob, and †Brinn Cornou) have not been identified, and no feature bearing the name exists today, so it cannot be positively identified.

**Elements**

YR + DYFNANT + DU

This place-name is cited by Padel as an example of *dyfnant* ‘deep valley’, a compound of *DWFN* and *NANT*, the name-phrase equivalent of which is seen in †Nant Duuin.53

**Dubricii:** see †Ecclesia Sancti Dubricii, St Dubritius.

**Dudley:** [SO9490]

**Attestations**

Prior de Tutteley  
LL  
p. 327  
c. 1350

**Location**

This reference occurs in a list of the tithes gathered in the deanery of Abergefenni. The identification with Dudley is by Evans, but he gives no further information.44 The form of the name here is unusual—all the forms listed in the place-name survey for Worcestershire show both initial and medial *d*-so, if the identification is correct, the LL form is probably just a mis-spelling. There was a small Cluniac priory at Dudley, dependent on Much Wenlock.45

**Dugleis:** see Dowlais, (1) Dulais.

†Dugleis Bisgueiliauc: [?SN544207] (?mod. Dulas)

**Attestations**

dugleis bisgueiliauc  
LLch.77  
p. 78  
c. 1080–c. 1120s

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53 CPNE, p. 88.
44 LL, p. 421.
50 Mawer, *Place-Names of Worcestershire*, p. 289.
dugleis bis gueiliauc  LLch.77  p. 78  c. 1080–c. 1120s

**Location**

The attestations are from the bounds of Llandeilo Fawr. The basis for the identification made here is simply that the name is right and that it occurs in the right area (west of Llandeilo Fawr).

**Elements**

DU + GLAIS + BISWEILIOG

For the first two elements, see the discussion under †Dibleis and Dowlais. The addition of the adjective *bisweiliog* ‘dungy’ (*biswail* ‘dung’ + -IOG) was presumably to distinguish this river from the (1) Dulais which joins the Tywi on the other side of Llandeilo Fawr. Another stream named for its filthiness is the †Baudur.

**Duicil: see †Cair Duicil.**

(1) Dulais: [SN647239]

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Attestations</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dubleis</td>
<td>LLch.77  p. 78  c. 1080–c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dugleis</td>
<td>LLch.77  p. 78  c. 1080–c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This river name is attested in the bounds of Llandeilo Fawr. The river of the bounds is followed from its union with the Euirdil to the juncture with Nant Luit, and, since there is a river Dulais (grid reference above) in the vicinity of Llandeilo Fawr which is joined by streams called Erddyl and Nant Llwyd, that identification is secure.

**Elements**

DU + GLAIS

See the discussion of this common stream name under †Dibleis and Dowlais.

(2) Dulais: [SN587037]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestations</th>
<th>Location</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dubleis</td>
<td>LLch.140 p. 141  s. xi1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dubleissou</td>
<td>LLch.140 p. 141  s. xi1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

The attestations are from the bounds of Llandeilo Tal-y-bont. The grounds for the identification made here are essentially that the name is right, and that
the Dulais would have to be crossed by the bounds anyway (assuming that the bounds are supposed to include the church of Llandeilo Tal-y-bont). The plural form of the second attestation probably indicates that both the Dulais proper and a tributary named after the major river (?*Dulais Fechan) had to be crossed.

Elements
DU + GLAIS
See the discussion of this common stream name under †Dibleis and Dowlais.

The second attestation is plural.

Dulas: see †Dugleis Bisgueiliauc.

†Dulin: [?SO439168]

Attestations

\[ \text{dulin} \]

LLch.210a p. 210 'c. 780'-c. 1010

Location

The attestation is from the bounds of †Cair Riou. The most likely interpretation of the bounds would make this the name of a stream running from †Pull Rud to Crofft Hir Brook (†Distin), but it is possible that this is only an element (a personal name?) in a name Pull Rud Dulin.\(^7\) The size of the land granted (one uncia) makes it more likely that the name refers to one of the tributaries near the head of Croft Hir Brook, rather than to one further down. On the basis of the suggested identity of †Pull Rud, I would suggest that the Dulin is the stream entering Croft Hir Brook at the grid reference above.

Elements

?DU + ?LLYN

It is tempting to compare this name with Modern Welsh Dulyn (Dublin), a compound of DU and LLYN. This analysis would be more secure had the attestation a double -n, given that LLYN originally ended in a geminate [n],\(^6\) but there is at least one other example of LLYN from LL in the spelling Lin (†Lin i Gleiniou). Alternatively, the second element could be llin 'line, discharge', and a compound dullyn 'row, line' (dull + -yn) is attested, which would be

\(^7\) Evans seems to have assumed the latter judging by his single index entry Pull Rud Dulin: LL, p. 416.
another possible derivation."

Dulon: see †Porth Tulon.

Dungleddy: see Daugleddau.

Duon: see †Guern i Duon.

Durham: [NZ2742]

Attestations

\[
\begin{array}{lll}
\text{dunolmensi [episcopo]} & \text{LL} & \text{p. 280} \quad \text{'1107–34'} \\
\text{Dvnelmensi episcopo} & \text{LL} & \text{p. 29} \quad 1126 \\
\end{array}
\]

Location

Both attestations are from witness lists—the first from a list of those present at Urban’s consecration in Canterbury, and the second from a list of those witnessing the agreement between Urban and Robert of Gloucester. The forms here are Latin adjectives based on the English place-name (Durham was not a significant Roman site). The n of the first syllable is original (the r of the modern form of the name was an innovation resulting from Norman speech habits). The two Book of Llandaf forms demonstrate an attested change from o to e in the second syllable.\footnote{GPC, ii, 2272.}

Durovernum: [TR1457] (also Cantuaria; Eng. Canterbury)

Attestations

\[
\begin{array}{lll}
\text{doroborensem ciuitatem} & \text{LL} & \text{p. 132} \quad ? \\
\text{doroborensis ecclesiæ arciepiscopi} & \text{LLch.240} & \text{p. 240} \quad '?c. 970' \\
\text{doroborensis ecclesiæ archiepiscopi} & \text{LL} & \text{p. 246} \quad 982–1120s \\
\text{metropolitano doroberensis ecclesiæ} & \text{LL} & \text{p. 252} \quad 1022–1120s \\
\text{metropolitano doroberensis ecclesiæ} & \text{LL} & \text{p. 252} \quad 1046–1120s \\
\text{doroberensis ecclesiæ metropolitani} & \text{LLb.1} & \text{p. 88} \quad 1119 \\
\end{array}
\]

Location

The attestations are from a variety of documents, all associating the place-name with an archbishopric, and once, explicitly, with Cantuaria. The LL forms are all adjectival, based on three different stems: Dorobor-, Dorober-,\footnote{GPC, i, 1099.} \footnote{Ekwall, \textit{Concise Oxford Dictionary}, p. 154.}
and Dorobern-. The Classical name for the place was Durovernum, so the three stems in LL agree on a change from u to o in the first syllable (which is first seen in Bede’s Doruvernensis civitas, but which is probably a native British phonological development), and they agree on a change from v to b (which is first seen in Asser’s Dorubernia).  

Duuin: see †Nant Duuin.

†Duuir in Dair: [7SO451169]

Attestations

| duuir indair       | LLch.171b | p. 173 | s. xi

Location

This feature is named in the bounds of †Lann Tipallai, where it is mentioned between †Cil Fotul and the source (LLYGAD) of the (2) †Arganhell. Although none of the places in the bounds has been certainly identified, the area described seems to be a small territory in the vicinity of Newcastle (†Castell Meirch). The name implies a place where a stream flows into the ground, and only one such place is shown in the right area by the current 1:25 000 Ordnance Survey map (at the grid reference above).

Elements

DWR + YN + DAEAR

The final element is probably daear ‘earth’, in its monosyllabic variant form daer (which seems to be Southern Welsh).  

Dyastur: see †Main Dyastur.

Dyfan: see Merthyr Dyfan.

Dyfed: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

| demeticq regionis | LLch.125a | p. 125 | ?
| demeticq regionis | LLch.125a | p. 125 | ?
| demeticq regionis | LLch.125b | p. 125 | ?
| demeticam regionem | LL | p. 130 | ?

6 Ibid.
61 Ibid., p. 85, s.v. Canterbury; LHEB, pp. 259-60.
62 GPC, I, 875.
demeticam regionem LL p. 254 'c. 1025'

Location
All the attestations are in a South-Western Welsh context, the first four describing a kingdom. The forms are adjectival, based on the British stem Demet-, which was preserved as the form of Dyfed used in Latin documents. See also †Methiana.

Elements
The place-name originates in the name of the tribe recorded by Ptolemy in this area, the Demetae.

Dyffryn Brook: see †Nant Broueni.

Dyffleis: see (4) †Dubleis.

Dyfnaint: see Devonshire.

Dyffryn Golych: [ST0972] (also Dyffryn Golwch)

Attestations
dyffryn golych LGloss p. 260 s. xy\textsuperscript{med}

Location
The attestation is a gloss on the river name †Gulich which is mentioned in the bounds of †Tref Gulich. As †Tref Gulich can be located near St Lythans on the basis of several shared boundary points, we can be confident in the glossator's identification. See also †Pant Gulich.

Elements
DYFFRYN + †Gulich
This name is discussed by Pierce. The Ordnance Survey form Dyffryn Golwch probably derives from an erroneous connexion of the river name †Gulich with the noun golwch 'worship'.

Dyffryn Teifi: [Valley of the Teifi [SN160485]]

Attestations
difrin teiui LL p. 124 before 'c. 1025'
difrin teiui LL p. 254 before 'c. 1025'

\* LHEB, pp. 278–79.
\* PNPemb., I, 1–2.
\* PNDinas P., pp. 263–66.
Location
Both attestations are from versions of the same list of Teilo properties. Both are in definitions of the location of †Lann Teliau Bechan, which is not securely identified, so its location cannot be used to confirm the identity of Difrin Teiui. However, †Lann Teliau Bechan is located in Cantref Mawr, the northern border of which is marked by the river Teifi. This, together with the similarity of the name should be sufficient justification for the identification made here.

Elements
DYFFRYN + Teifi

Dynan: see Dinham.

Dynevor: see Gwaith Dinefwr.

Dynstow: see Dingestow.
E

Ebbot, Ebbw: see Ebwy.

Ebirthun: see Aberthin.

Eboracum: see York.

Ebrdil: see †Inis Ebrdil.

Ebroicensi: see York.

Ebwy: [ST316837] (Eng. Ebbw)

Attestations

Malendino de ebbot LL p. 284 c. 1195

Location

The attestation comes from a list of benefices contributed to the church of Llandaf by Bishop Henry. The relevant entry is for the tithes of the mill of Ebbot, given by the lord of Caerllion. The identification of Ebbot with the Ebwy is that of Evans, and is not unreasonable, given the name’s appearance and the proximity of Caerllion to the lower reaches of the river. Similar early forms would be needed, however, before the identification could be regarded as secure. I am not sure of the location of the mill intended by the reference—the only evidence that I could find for a mill on the river was the name Millbrook in grid-square ST2098.

Elements

As a river name, it seems likely that this contains the hydronymic suffix -wy, and if this is so, then the form Ebbot should probably be explained as a scribal error. The first syllable might be the *eb ‘horse’, found in ebol ‘foal’.

Ecclesia Aquilensium: see Llanddowror.

†Ecclesia Beate Marie: [ST155803]

Attestations

ecclesia beate Marie de kerdyf LL p. 319 c. 1350

¹ LL, p. 396.
Location
This church is named in a list of churches in the deanery of Llandaf. The ‘de kerdyd’ of the attestation indicates clearly enough the location of the church in Cardiff (Caerdydd). A Benedictine priory dedicated to St Mary was ‘founded by Robert FitzHamon in the 1080s. In 1221 a parochial aisle was added, and other additions were made later. [...] It was then [early seventeenth century] under threat of undermining by the Taff and the parish transferred to St John’s. St Mary’s collapsed c. 1670. Little now remains.’

Elements
ECCLESIA + BEATUS (fem. gen.) + personal name (gen.)

Ecclesia Beate Marie supra Montem: see Eglwys Fair y Mynydd.
Ecclesia Beati Caddoci de Pen Ros: see †Lan Caddoc Pen Ros.
Ecclesia Brigide: see †Eccluis Sant Breit.
Ecclesia Cathedrali Sancti Teliai: see †Ecclesia Sancti Teliaui.
Ecclesia Cinfall: see Llangunville.
†Ecclesia Cyngur Tros Gardi: [SS578894] (W. Llandeilo Ferwallt, Eng. Bishopston; also †Lann Conuur, †Lann Merguall.)

Attestations
ecclesiam cyngur trosgardi LLch.145 p. 145 ‘c. 695’

Location
This name is recorded in charter 145, where it is the object of the grant. The charter is headed with the rubric †Lann Merguall. There is no explicit equation between the place-name of the rubric and the place-name of the narrative, but †Lann Merguall is equated in charter 239 with ‘monasterio sancti cinuuri’ (†Lann Conuur), which shares the same personal name element as Ecclesia Cyngur Tros Gardi. All the above allows us reasonably to assume that Ecclesia Cyngur Tros Gardi, †Lann Conuur, and †Lann Merguall are different names for the same church. See under †Lann Merguall below for the identification with Bishopston (Welsh Llandeilo Ferwallt).

2 Salter, Old Parish Churches, p. 52.
Elements

ECCLESIA + personal name + ?TRAWS + ?GARDD (pl.)

I am uncertain of the final elements. If the suggested etymology is correct, then the name would be parallel to †Claud Tros Tref. The plural forms of gardd ‘garden, enclosure’ listed by GPC are gerddi, garddau, and possibly geirdd; so, if the last element really is the plural of gardd, it is an example of gerddi without i-affection. Pierce has an interesting note on the use of the term gardd in South Wales.*

Ecclesia Cynmarchi: see St Kingsmark.

Ecclesia de Neeth: see Mynachlog Nedd.

Ecclesia de Sancta Brigida: see Llansanffraid, (1) Saint-y-brid.

Ecclesia de Sancta Helena: see Llanelen.

Ecclesia de Sancta Julitta: see Llanilid.

†Ecclesia de Sancto Audoeno: [?ST512929] (?mod. Mounton)

Attestations

ecclesia de sancto Audoeno    LL    p. 323    c. 1350

Location

The attestation is from a list of churches in the deanery of †Nether Went. The identification with Mounton (which is in the same half of the deanery as the surrounding places in the list) is Evans’s, but he provides no explanation.#

Elements

ECCLESIA + DE + SANCTUS (abl.) + personal name (abl.)

Ecclesia de Sancto Kynemarcho: see St Kingsmark.

Ecclesia de Sancto Machuto: see Llanfocha.

Ecclesia Diniul: see Llanddinol.

Ecclesia Elidon: see St Lythans.

Ecclesia Gart Benni, Garth Benni: see †Lann Garth Benni.

---

* GPC, II, 1381.
* PNDinas P., p. 331.
* LL, p. 387—Evans prefixes a question mark to his identification.
Ecclesia Gueithrin: see Llanwytherin.

†Ecclesia Gurthebiriuc: [SO485108] (mod. Llanwarw, Eng. Wonastow)

Attestations

ecclesiam gurthebiriuc    LLch.201    p. 201    'c. 750'

Location

This church, granted in charter 201, is equated in its rubric with Llanwarw (Wonastow).

Elements

ECCLESIA + †Gurthebiriuc

†Ecclesia Guruid: [?nr ST502955] (?mod. St Wormet's, Howick)

Attestations

ecclesiam Guruid    LLch.143    p. 143    'c. 660'

ECCLESIA GVRVID    LLrub.    p. 143    c. 1120s

Location

This church is the object of the grant recorded in charter 143. The tentative identification with Howick (grid reference above) given by Evans and Davies appears to be based on the similarity of Guruid to Wormet, the name of the saint commemorated in St Wormet's, a former alternative name for Howick. This does not seem a strong enough reason to have much confidence in the identification, and, in fact, there are no witness associations with any charter from Gwent, and what there is points instead to a Gower (Gŵyr) location. Baring-Gould identifies this church as 'Llanirwydd in Monmouthshire', which I cannot find.

Elements

ECCLESIA + ?personal name

†Ecclesia Istrat Hafren: [?ST556958] (?mod. Tidenham)

Attestations

ecclesiæm istrat hafren    LLch.174b    p. 174    'c. 703'

ecclesiæm Strat haffren    LLch.229b    p. 229    'c. 878'

ecclesia ystrat hafren    LLrub.    p. 174    c. 1120s

---

6 LL, p. 403, s.v. Guruid; The Llandaff Charters, p. 97.
Location
This church was granted in charters 174b and regranted in charter 229b. The identification with Tidenham was made by Phillimore, and followed by both Richards and Davies. The name implies a place in the valley of the Severn (Hafren) and the bounds given in both charters refer to the sea. The bounds of the earlier charter refer to Podum Ceuid which has been identified with Lancaut, two kilometres west of Tidenham, but the strength of that identification relies to an extent on the identification of Ecclesia Istrat Hafren with Tidenham. Phillimore’s identification relies mainly on his assumption that the identification of Lancaut is secure, but he also adduces as evidence his belief that the hamlet of Stroat [ST573979] (apparently Strcet in the Anglo-Saxon record of the Bounds and Customs of Tidenham), less than three kilometres north-east of Tidenham, takes its name from the element YSTRAD of Ecclesia Istrat Hafren. I do not share Phillimore’s confidence in this identification. In the absence of further evidence, however, it is reasonable to locate this church in the area of Tidenham at least, because this area is the only one on the Welsh side of the river which could be described both as in the valley (YSTRAD) of the Severn (Hafren), and as near the sea. See also Ystrad Hafren.

Elements
ECCLESIA + Ystrad Hafren

Ecclesia Julij et Aaron: see †Merthir Iun et Aaron.

Ecclesia Mainuon: see †Lann Mainuon.

†Ecclesia Mamouric: [?SO457055] (also †Lann Uuien)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ecclesiam mamouric</td>
<td>LLch.206</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>'c. 755'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecclesia Mamovric</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Owen, Description of Penbrokshire, III, 188-89, n. 4; WATU, pp. 203 and 277; The Llandaff Charters, pp. 108 and 122.
* Owen, ibid., Douglas and Greenaway, English Historical Documents, II, 879-80 (no. 174), agree in translating Street as modern Stroat. The ‘Bounds and Customs of Tidenham’ (c. 1060) is Sawyer, Anglo-Saxon Charters, no. 1555.
Location
This place-name is treated in its charter as a synonym of †Lann Uuien.

Elements
ECCLESIA + *Mamouric
The qualifying element here would most likely be either a personal name or a place-name. Richards prefers the latter, taking Mamouric to be a compound of MA and the personal name Meurig.10

Ecclesia Radh: see †Lann Rath.

†Ecclesia Riu: [?Gwent]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Element</th>
<th>Text</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ecclesiam riu</td>
<td>LLch.230a</td>
<td>p. 230</td>
<td>c. 880</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECCLESIA RIV</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 230</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
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</table>

Location
Ecclesia Riu is granted in charter 230a. No bounds or other explicit references to the place’s location are given by the charter, but the associations of its few witnesses are very strongly with places in Gwent (Is Coed and Uwch Coed).11

Elements
ECCLESIA + ?RHIW12

Ecclesia Sanctae Brigidae: see (2) †Lann San Bregit.

Ecclesia Sanctae Mariae: see (2) †Lann Meir.

Ecclesia Sancte Brigide: see (1) Saint-y-brid.

Ecclesia Sancte Brigide Maioris: see St Bride’s Major.

Ecclesia Sancte Brigide Minoris: see St Bride’s Minor.

†Ecclesia Sancti Catoci: [ST051702] (also Llancarfan)

Attestations

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Line</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abbas sancti Catoci</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 152</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbatem catoci</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 152</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10 Richards ‘Some Welsh Place-Names’, p. 395.
11 All the witnesses to this charter also witness charters 228 (Llanwytherin) and 229b (†Ecclesia Istrat Hafren), and the following charters have three witnesses in common with charter 230a: 214 (†Villa Guliple), 227a (†Villa Ellau), 227b (Llanddingad), 229a (Pencraig), and 230b (†Villa Branuc).
12 CPNE, p. 197, s.v. *rew.
Location

There is no reason to doubt the identification of all the above attestations with the church of Llancarfan. In two cases (charters 243 and 274) there is explicit reference to Llancarfan, and in all the other cases (apart from the final three, the bulls) the reference is made in conjunction with references to Llanilltud Fawr and Llandoche (which are also generally mentioned in conjunction with the place-name in its Llancarfan form). It is less easy to demonstrate that the final three attestations are also to Llancarfan, but one might expect that such an important church would be mentioned in these lists, so the identification is reasonable.

Elements

\[ \text{ECCLESIA + SANCTUS (gen.) + personal name (gen.)} \]
†Ecclesia Sancti Ciuiu: [?nr ST387873] (also †Villa Cyuiu)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ecclesia sancti Cyiuu</th>
<th>LLb.2</th>
<th>p. 90</th>
<th>1119</th>
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<td>ecclesia sancti ciuiu</td>
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<td>p. 31</td>
<td>1128</td>
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<td>ecclesia sancti cyiuu</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>p. 43</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

All the attestations are from versions of the same list of Llandaf properties. In each case the church is linked with (cum) †Lann Catgualatir, which is identified with Bishton (grid reference above). This linkage probably implies proximity, a probability strengthened by the evidence for the location of †Villa Cyuiu in the same area (provided that Ecclesia Sancti Ciuiu and †Villa Cyuiu are in the same place). There is a place by the name of Llangyw [SO396006] approximately thirteen kilometres north of Bishton, but this is probably too far away to be the identity of Ecclesia Sancti Ciuiu.

Elements

ECCLESIA + SANCTUS (gen.) + personal name

(1) †Ecclesia Sancti Dubricii: [SO419387]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ecclesiam sancti Dubricij</th>
<th>LLch.193</th>
<th>p. 194</th>
<th>c. 1100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia sancti dubricij</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 194</td>
<td>s. xvmed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The attestations are from a post-mortem miracle (and a gloss thereon) in the Life of Clydog, where they are equated with Madley. It is not clear, however, whether the words are to be taken as the name of the church at Madley, or whether they are simply a phrase to indicate that Saint Dyfrig was the dedicatee of the church there.

Elements

ECCLESIA + SANCTUS (gen.) + personal name (gen.)

(2) †Ecclesia Sancti Dubricii: [?SS5987]

Attestations

| Ecclesiam sancti dubricij | LLch.239 | p. 239 | ‘c. 925’ |

Location

The attestation is from an account of the crimes of King Gruffudd ab Owain,
one of which was selling †Porth Tulon without permission. In the account †Porth Tulon is described as 'ecclesiam sancti dubricij', but, similarly to (1) †Ecclesia Sancti Dubricii above, it is not clear whether the words indicate a church name, or just a reference to the church’s dedication.

Elements

\[ ECCLESIA + SANCTUS \text{(gen.)} + \text{personal name (gen.)} \]

†Ecclesia Sancti Hillarii: [?in †Nether Went]

Attestations

\[ \text{Ecclesia Sancti Hillarii LL p. 284 s. xiii}^2 \]

Location

This church was identified with Saint Hilari by Evans, but that identification is contradicted by the context of the attestation: a list of churches in the deanery of †Nether Went. I am, however, unable to suggest an identification for this church in †Nether Went, and Evans’s suggestion could be correct if the list heading was not meant to apply to all the churches in the list.

Elements

\[ ECCLESIA + SANCTUS \text{(gen.)} + \text{personal name (gen.)} \]

Ecclesia Sancti Ilduti: see Llanilltud (Fawr).

†Ecclesia Sancti Micaelis: [?in Gwent]

Attestations

\[ \text{abbas ecclesie sancti micaelis LLch.221 p. 222 'c. 950'} \]

Location

'Marchi filius catgen', the abbot of this place, is one of the clerical witnesses to charter 221. Charter 221 concerns the grant of †Cair Nonui, and the same man also witnesses charters 218 (†Lann Bedeui) and 239 (†Penn i Bei). †Cair Nonui and †Lann Bedeui are in Gwent but †Penn i Bei is in Gower (Gwyr). Charter 239 was granted 'c. 925' according to Davies, twenty-five to thirty years before the grants of charters 221 and 218, so it may be that Marchi moved from Gower (Gwyr) to Gwent to take up the abbacy of Ecclesia Sancti Micaelis, but the evidence is not strong. Davies located the

\[ ^{12}\text{LL, p. 404.} \]

\[ ^{13}\text{The Llandaff Charters, pp. 124 and 120.} \]
church in Kemeys Inferior ((2) Cemais), comparing its name with †Lann Mihacgel, but dedications to St Michael are quite common, so I should like to see further evidence before accepting her identification.

Elements

ECCLESIA + SANCTUS (gen.) + personal name (gen.)

(1) †Ecclesia Sancti Michaelis: [?SO180238] (?mod. Llanfihangel Cwm Du)

Attestations

ccelesiam sancti michaelis LL p. 279 c. 1120s

Location

The attestation is from a short list of churches consecrated by Bishop Herewald in Ystrad Yw. The area of Ystrad Yw is relatively small, and in it I know of only one dedication to St Michael: Llanfihangel Cwm Du (grid reference above), which is the identification made by Evans.†

Elements

ECCLESIA + SANCTUS (gen.) + personal name (gen.)

(2) †Ecclesia Sancti Michaelis: [?ST241846] (?mod. Llanfihangel-y-fedw, Eng. Michaelstone-y-Fedw)

Attestations

ecclesia sancti Michaelis LL p. 323 c. 1350
Ecc’ia sancti Michaelis LL p. 329 c. 1350

Location

The attestations are both from lists of churches in the deanery of Newport. The identification suggested above was made by Evans.‡ Certainly the dedication is right—hardly an uncommon one in Wales, but the only church of St Michael recorded by Richards in Gwynllwg (which seems to correspond to the deanery of Newport).§

Elements

ECCLESIA + SANCTUS (gen.) + personal name (gen.)

† Early Welsh Microcosm, p. 136.
‡ LL, p. 413.
§ LL, p. 412.
§ WATU, p. 86.

**Attestations**

ecclesia sancti Michaelis iuxta vsk† LL p. 320 c. 1350

**Location**

This church is named in a list of churches in the deanery of Abergeffeni. The identification suggested above was made by Evans. Certainly the dedication is right and Llanvihangel Gobion is in the right deanery and on the Usk (Wysg).

**Elements**

\[ECCLESIA + SANCTUS (gen. ) + personal name (gen. ) + IUXTA + Wysg\]

Ecclesia Sancti Michaelis Kistornew: see Llanfihangel Crucornau.

Ecclesia Sancti Michaelis super Eleye: see Llanfihangel-ar-Elái.

Ecclesia Sancti Nisien: see (2) Llanisien.

Ecclesia Sancti Sulbiu: see Llancillo.

†Ecclesia Sancti Teliaui: [ST156781] (also Llandaf)

**Attestations**

monasterium sancti teliaui LLch.218 p. 220 955
ecclesiæ sancti teliaui LLch.218 p. 220 955
presbiter sancti teliaui LLch.257 p. 258 'c. 1033'
presbiter sancti teliaui LLch.272 p. 273 'c. 1072'
ecclesia Cathedrali sancti teliai LLgloss p. 61 1476x78

**Location**

The final attestation, commenting on the unjust seizure of many Teilo churches from 'ecclesia Cathedrali sancti teliai', can safely be regarded as a reference to the church of Llandaf from context. The third and fourth attestations are the titles of the clerical witnesses Rhwydd and Morfarch respectively, who are associated in other charters with the church of Llandaf. Whether or not the first two attestations are also references to Llandaf or to

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"LL, p. 408, s.v. L. M. iuxta Usk; Richards gives Llanfihangel-nigh-Usk as an obsolete name for this church (WATU, p. 122, s.v. Llanfihangel-y-gofion), which would further confirm the identification.  
» The Llandaff Charters, pp. 181 and 184."
some other Teilo church depends on whether or not they are original to the charter, and, if they are original, on the significance of the phrase ‘sedis episcopalis famosissimē quᵉ ad ripam tauri fluminis posita est’, which describes the seat of Bishop Pater at the beginning of the charter. If the attestations are late interpolations, then they would be in favour of Llandaf, and, therefore, a reference to that church. Davies regards the bulk of the Narration of charter 218, including the phrase quoted above as original. The ‘sedis episcopalis’ is most probably Llandaf, and the sense of the Narration seems to demand that it and ‘ecclesi₇ sancti teliaui’ both refer to the same place, so if both references are early, the second attestation above is also most likely to be a name for the church at Llandaf. The ‘monasterium sancti teliaui’ is mentioned as the location where the bishop kept six men imprisoned, so the identification with Llandaf could be made on the same grounds as the identification of ‘ecclesi₇ sancti teliaui’ in the same charter.

Elements

\[ Ecclesia + ] Sanctus (gen.) + personal name (gen.)

\[ MONASTERIUM + Sanctus (gen.) + personal name (gen.) \]

†Ecclesia Sancti Teliaui de Merthir Mimor: [SS882775] (also Merthyr Mawr)

Attestations

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>LLb.2</th>
<th>p. 90</th>
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<td>Sancti Teiliaui de merthir myuor</td>
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<td>sancti teliaui demerthir mimor</td>
<td>LLb.12</td>
<td>p. 31</td>
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<tr>
<td>sancti teliawi demerthir mymor</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>p. 43</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Location

All three attestations are from versions of the same list of churches. There is no reason to doubt that this is the name of the church at Merthyr Mawr.

Elements

\[ Ecclesia ] + Sanctus (gen.) + personal name (gen.) + DE + Merthyr Mawr

Ecclesia Sancti Tussien: see (2) Llanisien.

\footnote{Ibid., p. 120.}

\footnote{Early Welsh Microcosm, p. 136.}

\footnote{Davies was uncertain about the identification of the monasterium: ibid., pp. 121 and 136.}
†Ecclesia Sanctorum Iarmen et Febric: [?ST516965] (?also St Arvans)

Attestations

ecclesiam sanctorum iarmen et febric  LLch.218  p. 219  955

Location

The attestation is from the Narration of charter 218, which recounts the events leading up to and following from a violation of sanctuary at Ecclesia Sanctorum Iarmen et Febric. Evans suggested the identification with St Arvans, which was followed by Davies. In fact, the charter gives no description of the location of the church, so the only grounds for the identification are the similarity of the personal name elements Iarmen and Arvan (Aruynus c. 1350—see St Arvans), and the fact that the land granted in recompense for the violation (†Lann Bedeui) is not far from St Arvans.

Elements

ECCLESIA + SANCTUS (gen. pl.) + personal name + ET + personal name

Ecclesia Tipallai: see †Lann Tipallai.

Ecclesia Tituuc Sancti, Ecclesia Tytiuc: see †Lann Tidiuc.

†Ecclus Guiniau: [?nr SS1199 or SN261265]

Attestations

Ecclus gunniau  LL  p. 124  before ‘c. 1025’
Ecclus guiniau  LL  p. 255  before ‘c. 1025’

Location

The two attestations are from different versions of the same list of Teilo properties. In both cases the place-name is followed by the comment ‘ubi natus est Sanctus Teliaus’, but as this is the only reference to the birthplace of Teilo (and as, in any case, there might have been conflicting traditions regarding the birthplace of the saint, as there were regarding the resting place of his body), it is not very helpful as evidence for the location of Ecclus Guiniau. Evans notes that the Life of Teilo refers to the burial of Teilo’s forefathers at Penally, and suggests that the place of the saint’s birth might,

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n LL, p. 405; The Llandaff Charters, p. 120.

n The miracle of the multiplication of Teilo’s body (LL, pp. 116–17) is clearly an attempt to account for such a dispute.
therefore, be located in that area. 26 In both versions of the list Eccluis Guiniau follows a group of properties in the vicinity of Penally, on the banks of the †Ritec, and Campbell and Lane include Eccluis Guiniau in their discussion of these properties, identifying it with Castle Gwynne [SS106999] on the grounds of the apparent similarity of the name and of the place's proximity to Trefloyne (their suggestion for the identity of †Luin Teliau). 27 Rees tentatively identifies Eccluis Guiniau with Whitewell, two kilometres west of Penally. 28 The reasons for a location near Penally are not very strong, however, and the only solid restriction on the choice of a location is that the place should be in South West Wales, as are all the other properties in the list. One might expect Eccluis Guiniau to have a modern form such as *Llanwynio, *Llanwinio, or *Llanwnnio, and, in fact, a place by the name of Llanwinio does occur [SN261265], and in the prescribed area.

Charles refers to Phillimore's identification of Eccluis Guiniau with St Twynnells [SR949976], but there is no sound evidence for this—the attestations of St Twynnells show it to be based on a personal name in -OG or -ELL. 29

Elements

EGLWYS + personal name

Eccluis Nissien: see (1) Llanisien.

†Eccluis Sant Breit: [?ST483886]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ecclesiam brigidɛ</th>
<th>LLch.235b</th>
<th>p. 235</th>
<th>'c. 895'</th>
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<tr>
<td>eccluis Santbreit</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 235</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Location

Charter 235b concerns the grant of this church, together with the church of †Castell Conscuit. Bounds are given which appear to be for both territories together (the bounds are introduced 'Finis illarum est'). The size of the grant appears to be six modii for each church (i.e. one uncia total), but it could be

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26 LL, p. 402.
27 'Excavations', pp. 56–57.
28 South Wales (SW sheet).
29 Owen, Description of Penbrokshire, ii, 321, n. 1; PNPemb., ii, 734.
read to mean six modii between the two churches. If the bounds do include Eccluis Sant Breit then the church cannot be identified with St Bride’s Netherwent (apparently the only surviving Brigidine dedication in the area—see (1) Saint-y-brid) as the grant’s size is not enough to encompass both St Bride’s Netherwent and the mouth of the Trogi. Perhaps the church at Caldicot was originally dedicated to St Bride, and later re-dedicated to St Mary (the dedication it carries now). From c. 1350 the church at Caldicot is referred to in LL lists as ‘ecclesia de Caldekote’.

**Elements**

EGLWYS + SANT + personal name

**ECCLESIA + personal name (gen.)**

Echni: see †Ynys Echni.

Eclin: see (1) †Eilin.

Edelicion: see Edeligion.

**Edeligion: [NGR N/A]**

**Attestations**

| Edelicion | LLch.272 | p. 273 | 'c. 1072' |
| edelyvon  | LL       | p. 247 | before s. xiii |

**Location**

The first attestation is part of a description of the location of †Tref Rita, and the second is from a list defining the seven cantrefs of Morgannwg (which is said to correspond to the diocese of Llandaf). Although the location of †Tref Rita is uncertain, it is described as being next to (iuxta) †Merthir Tecmed, which is in the commote of Edeligion. Therefore the identification of the first attestation with Edeligion is quite safe. Edeligion is normally considered a commote of Gwent Is Coed (see Gwent), but the reference for the second attestation, Edelyvon, describes it as part of a cantref with Gwynllŵg. The cantrefs of Gwynllŵg and Gwent Is Coed (see Gwent) were neighbours, however, so it is not too improbable that Edeligion might at some time have been considered a part of Gwynllŵg. The spelling Edelyvon is difficult to explain, unless it is just a copying error, but, as the name of a large territorial
unit in the vicinity of Gwynllwg, Edeligion is the only plausible identity.

Elements
personal name + -ION

Edelyvon: see Edeligion.

Edilbiu: see †Luch Edilbiu.

Efelffre: [NGR N/A]

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Attestations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>euelfre</td>
<td>LL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>euelfre</td>
<td>LL</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Elements
?GEFEL + ?BRE

The name is discussed by Charles, who suggests that the name is a compound of gefel ‘tongs’ and BRE. The loss of initial [g] in the first element is explained by supposing that the compound was originally preceded by the article (though it is nowhere attested with the name) which caused lenition: *Yr Efelfre. The second element poses more of a problem, as the modern pronunciation of the second syllable is [fre], and not the [vre] which BRE would be expected to yield. Charles suggests that the pronunciation is the result of English misunderstanding of Welsh orthography, but the LL attestations of this name (which are the earliest) most likely show the [fre] pronunciation of the final syllable at a date which is too early for English

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256

WATU, pp. 81 and 277.
WATU, pp. 64 and 248.
PNPemb., II, 463–64.
influence to be held responsible—perhaps [fre] should be explained as an unusual example of provection.

†Eglesclif: [?ST365831] (also Goldcliff)

Attestations

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<td>300</td>
<td>1326</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannem de Eglesclif</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>1326</td>
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<td>c. 1350</td>
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<td>LL</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>c. 1354</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Location

John of Eglesclif was a fourteenth-century bishop of Llandaf. The place-name is identified with Goldcliff by Evans,

Perhaps Egglescliffe [NZ4113] and Eaglescliffe [NZ4215], both places near Stockton-on-Tees should be considered.

Elements

?place-name + CLIF

The County Durham Egglescliffe is interpreted by Gelling as 'cliff at Eccles (Celtic Christian centre)', where Eccles is an Anglo-Saxon borrowing of the ancestor of Welsh EGLWYS.

Eglesclyf: see †Eglesclif.

Eglus Pruwy: see Eglwys Brewys.

Eglwys Brewys: [ST005691]

Attestations

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<th>Name</th>
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<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Eglus pruwys</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Orthographic f can represent both [f] and [v] in LL, but most frequently u is used for [v] and f for [f].

The obvious parallel is the common hill name Moelfre, one of the Cornish cognates of which, Mulfr, does seem to show provection of [vre] to [frei] (CPNE, p. 30, s.v. *bre).

LL, p. 400.

Place-Names in the Landscape, p. 278.

LHEB, p. 227.
Ecc'ia de Eglys pruwys  LL  p. 331  c. 1350

Location
Both attestations are from lists of churches in the deanery of Gorfynydd. I see no reason to doubt Evans's identification.\(^n\)

Elements
EGLWYS + ?personal name
The spelling pruwys probably represents the unmutated form of the second element, of which modern Brewys is the lenited form (showing lenition after the feminine EGLWYS).

Eglwys Fair y Mynydd: [SS960785] (Eng. St Mary Hill)

Attestations
ecclesia beate Marie supra Montem  LL  p. 325  c. 1350
Ecc'ia beate Marie supra montem  LL  p. 331  c. 1350

Location
Both attestations are from lists of churches in the deanery of Gorfynydd. The identification followed here is that of Evans,\(^n\) which seems reasonable as well on grounds of appearance as of general location. There is some element of doubt, however, insofar as St Mary Hill is not in the cantref of Gorfynydd (it is, rather, in Penychen),\(^n\) but St Mary Hill is on the border with the cantref of Gorfynydd, and the deanery of the same name might not have had quite the same limits.

Elements
ECCLESIA + BEATUS (fem. gen.) + personal name (gen.) + SUPRA + MONS (acc.)

Eglwysilan: see †Merthir Ilan.

Eglwys Newydd: see †Stuntav.

Eglys Pruwyys: see Eglwys Brewys.

Eguic: see †Nant ir Eguic.

Eholch: see †Pibenn Eholch.

Eillau: see †Tref Eliau.

\(^n\) LL, p. 396.
(1) †Eilin: [?SO463177]

Attestations

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<td>uallis eclin</td>
<td>LLch.74</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>‘c. 860’–c. 930</td>
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<tr>
<td>eilin</td>
<td>LLch.171b</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>‘c. 860’–c. 930</td>
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Location

This feature is named in the bounds of Llanfocha (the same bounds are used in both charters). I have not been able to follow these bounds, but the bounds of †Lann Tipallai, which has been located in the vicinity of Llanfocha, refer to a point called †Luch ir Eilin. It seems reasonable to suggest that there might be a connexion between these names, and that the form Eclin from charter 74 therefore represents an error for Eilin, rather than the other way round. It is not possible to determine which of the readings of charters 74 and 171b (i.e. with or without VALLIS) is correct, but if there is a connexion with †Luch ir Eilin, and if †Luch ir Eilin is the name of a stream source, then we should probably take Eilin here to be a stream name.

Elements

[VALLIS] + ?EILIN

This name should be compared with †Nant ir Eilin and †Nant Eilon.

(2) Eilin: see †Nant ir Eilin.

Eilon: see †Nant Eilon.

Eirgin: see Ergyng.

Eital: see †Brynn Eital.

Eithin: see †Ros ir Eithin.

Eithinauc: see †Tref Eithinauc.

Eithrim: [SN909329]

Attestations

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<td>blain ethrim</td>
<td>LLch.154</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>s. xi²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blain ethrim</td>
<td>LLch.154</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>s. xi²</td>
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**LL**, p. 411.

* WATU, pp. 279 and 313.
Location

The attestations are from the starting and finishing points of the bounds of †Lann Guruaet (Llandeilo'r Fan). In fact, there is good reason to suppose, as Evans suggested, that the Eithrim and the Mawan have been confused in these bounds, such that one should be substituted for the other (Mawan for Eithrim, and Eithrim for Mawan). The reason for this supposition is that the bounds evidently travel clockwise around their focus, so that the source of the Eithrim should be met before the source of the Mawan, but, according to the bounds, the reverse is true. The actual source (BLAEN) of the Eithrim is at SN876362, but the point referred to in the bounds as ‘blain ethrim’ is at SN888368.

Elements

?ETHR- + ?GRYM

The first part of the name could be derived from one of the following prefixes: the intensifier ad- (as in ethrin ‘turbulent’ < *athrin < *ad-trin), athr-lethr- ‘between’ (as in ethrod, a variant of athrod < *athr-rhawdd or *athr-od), or e(ch)- ‘out of, from’ (as in etholaf). In the case of the first or last of these possible prefixes, we should expect the second element of the name to be *trim or, possibly, *trym, neither of which is attested to my knowledge. If the prefix is athr-lethr- then the second element should be *rhim, *rym, *grim, grym, or a suffix *-im or *-ym, of which only grym ‘force, authority, ability’ is attested as a native word. The suggested derivation ETHR- + GRYM is by no means certain, but support might be drawn from the fact that the Irish cognate etargreim does occur, albeit as a hapax gloss, probably meaning ‘intervening, dominating’. The meaning of Ethrim as a river name would then be something like ‘the one which forces its way through’. The name also occurs as an element in †Lann Ethrim, where it is possibly the name of a stream.

If the suggested derivation is correct then the modern form of the name shows confusion of i and y (not uncommon in Southern Welsh dialects) in the second syllable, and a change from Ethr- to Eithr- in the first syllable (perhaps caused

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41 LL, p. 370.
42 GPC, 1, 1255.
43 GPC, 1, 235 and 1255.
44 GPC, 1, 1254; LHEB, p. 638.
45 Quin, Dictionary of the Irish Language, pp. 285 and 335 (s.v. foríastaígéech).
by confusion with the word *either* 'except, beyond').

Ela: see †Nant Hela.

Elái: [ST190727] (Eng. Ely)

### Attestations

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<td>p. 133</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>p. 258</td>
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<tr>
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<td>p. 155</td>
<td>s. xv&lt;sup&gt;med&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Eleye</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 258</td>
<td>s. xv&lt;sup&gt;med&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eleye</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 259</td>
<td>s. xv&lt;sup&gt;med&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Location

All the above attestations refer to the river Ely. On five occasions territory is defined as being between the rivers Taf (Fawr) and Ely: 'infra taf & elei' (pp. 32, 43, 69, and 133) and 'deinter Taf et Eley' (p. 27). The river name occurs as an element in Llanfihangel-ar-Elái, †Strat Elei, and probably †Rudlan Elei.

### Elements

? + -I
This river name is discussed by Thomas.*

Elchon: see Olchon.

Elcu: see †Villa Elcu.

Elei: see Elái, †Rudlan Elei, †Strat Elei.

Eley: see Elái, †Strat Elei.

Eleye: see Elái.

†Eleyesmor: [on the Elái]

Attestations

| Eleyesmor | LL | p. 293 | 1328 |

Location

Eleyesmor is the name given to the location of an acre of meadowland granted to John of Ireland by the Church of Llandaf. The charter provides no explicit description of the place’s location, and essentially the only evidence is in the place-name itself, which suggests marshy land (MÖR) somewhere along the Ely (Elái). The element MÖR seems to be used in the Cardiff (Caerdydd) area to denote saltmarsh—for example, Penarth Moors [ST1773], Cardiff West Moors [ST1874], East Moors [ST2075], Pengan Moors [ST2176], and perhaps †Petresmor—so Eleyesmor should probably be located near the mouth of the Ely (Elái), perhaps around Penarth Moors.

Elements

Elái (Eng. gen.) + MÖR

Elfael: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

| eluail | LL | p. 254 | ‘c. 1025’ |
| elmail | LL | p. 255 | ‘c. 1025’ |
| eluail | LLrub. | p. 149 | c. 1120s |
| Eluel | LLgloss | p. 149 | 1476x78 |

Location

There is no reason to doubt that all the attestations refer to the cantref of Elfael. On page 254 Eluail is included in a list with the larger regions of

* EANC, pp. 141–42.
Dyfed, Cantref Mawr, and Brycheiniog, and then on page 255 (part of the same document) two churches claimed by Llandaf are listed as being in Elmail. The two churches are †Lann Meilic ha Lyguess and †Lann Teliau i Ciliou, both of which can be identified independently with places in the cantref of Elfael. The attestations from page 149 are concerned with the location of †Podum Liuhess, probably to be identified with Llowes church (just as †Lann Meilic ha Lyguess), which is in Elfael.

**Elements**

*Elfael* appears to be a personal name (< *elu-* + *maglos*), so presumably it was originally the qualifying element of a longer territorial name such as *Cantref Elmail*, from which the generic element was dropped. 

Elfin: see †Carn Elfin.

Elgui: see Olwy.

Elhaith: see †Frut Elhaith.

Eliau: see †Tref Eliau, †Villa Eliau.

Elichguid: see †Fynnaun Elichguid.

Elidon: see St Lythans.

Ellcon, Ellcun: see †Villa Ellcun.

Elleti: see †Palus Elleti.

Ellgnou: see †Villa Ellgnou.

Elmail, Eluail, Eluel: see Elfael.

Ely: see Elái.

Emblin, Emelinn, Emlin, Emlinn: see Emlyn.

**Emlyn**: [NGR N/A]

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<td>56</td>
<td>1130</td>
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</table>

*I am grateful to Patrick Sims-Williams for this suggestion.*
Location

All the attestations (which are effectively from two documents—the first two are from versions of the same list, and the last three are from separate copies of the same papal letter) are from references to the location of †Lann Teliau Cil Retin. There are good grounds for locating †Lann Teliau Cil Retin in the cantref of Emlyn, so the attestations above can be explained as examples of the cantref name.

Elements

AM- + GLYN

The name is discussed by Charles. A spelling Emelyn is noted by Charles, which should be compared with Emelinn here; the e is probably epenthetic. It is easiest to explain the spelling Emblin as a miscopying of Emeli(n)n, in view of the document’s relationship with LLb.36i and LLb.36iii, but the reverse could conceivably be true (where b would be an inorganic growth). All the attestations show i-mutation of the prefix AM- under the influence of the second syllable.

Emrdil: see †Finnaun Emrdil.

Emreis: see †Deri Emreis.

†Emricorua: [ST534941] (W. Cas-gwent, Eng. Chepstow; also †Strugull)

Attestations

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<td>LLch.158</td>
<td>p. 158</td>
<td>'c. 722'</td>
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<td>Emricorua</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 158</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

Emricorua is the object of charter 158’s grant. The rubric provides the information that the place is in Gwent Is Coed (see Gwent) on the banks of the Wye (Gwy), and the Narration adds the information that it is on a navigable stretch of the river (the lower reaches, therefore). From the bounds we learn that it adjoins St Kingsmark (with †Pant Anhuc serving as the

---

* PNPemb., 1, 347.
* Ibid..
boundary), and that it must be to the south of that territory, since the bounds run up the Wye (Gwy) to reach Pant Anhuc. St Kingsmark is located a little to the north-west of Chepstow (Cas-gwent), and the territory ascribed to Emricorua is large (three unciae), so Evans’s identification of Emricorua with Chepstow (Cas-gwent) is probably correct.

Elements

*AMRYGOR + MA

The first element is discussed in GPC under amrygyr (treated as an i-affected variant of an unattested *amrygor). The first element of Emricorua appears to show i-affection in the first syllable. The original meaning of *AMRYGOR would have been ‘carrying about’ (AM- + *kor-, with perhaps some sense of frequent or excessive action (from the ry- prefix), but the Middle Welsh attestations show that it developed the meaning ‘busy, restless’ as an adjective. GPC suggests that Emricorua should be interpreted as ‘busy place’, i.e. a place for business (a meaning similar to that of Chepstow, ‘market place’). The notion of ‘business’ seems, however, to be absent from *AMRYGOR’s Old Irish cognate immarchor, with which the sense of ‘carrying about’ prevails. One of the meanings of immarchor is ‘act of ferrying, being ferried; a ferry, passage’, and it is possible that this is the meaning present in Emricorua. The meaning ‘ferrying place’ would suit the location, but, given the presence of a bridge over the river since Roman times, the ferries referred to might have plied their trade up and down the river, rather than directly across.

Eneuris: see †Lech Eneuris.

England: see Anglia, Lloegr.

Enli, Enlli: see Ynys Enlli.

Enuin: see †Cair Enuin.

Eodeton: see Itton.

Epyrthun: see Aberthin.

LL, p. 371 (Evans appears to have misinterpreted the bounds as those of †Lann Cinmarch).

GPC, 1, 100-01.

Ekwall, Concise Oxford Dictionary, p. 100, s.v. Chepstow.

Erbin: see †Poll Erbin.

Erchan: see †Carn Erchan.

Erchin, Erching, Erchyng, Ercie, Ercieg, Ereig, Ercineg, Ercyg, Ercych: see Ergyng.

Erddyl: [SN655277]

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<th>p. 78</th>
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Location

This stream forms part of the boundary of Llandeilo Fawr between †Hytyr Melin and the (1) Dulais. The Erddyl is a tributary of the (1) Dulais, and I can see no reason to doubt this identification.

Elements

?AFRDDWL

See the discussion under AFRDDWL below.

Ergic, Ergin, Erging, Ergyn: see Ergyng.

Ergyng: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

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* Ibid..
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<td>LLb.29ii</td>
<td>p. 286</td>
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<td>p. 75</td>
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<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 200</td>
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</table>
Ergyng is taken to have been initially the name of the territory defined by the rivers Wye (Gwy), Dore, and Monnow (Mynwy). Later, as a result of Anglo-Saxon incursions, it was used to refer to the reduced area defined by the Wye (Gwy), the Monnow (Mynwy), the Worm, and ΤTaratir (with the portion lost to the Anglo-Saxons being known as Archenfield). This reduced area was known to the English as Archenfield. The usage in the various documents of the Book of Llandaf sits well with the definition above—the name Ergyng is never employed inappropriately—though, on one occasion (the definition of Dyfrig’s parrochia on page 69) the name Aenergyng is used anachronistically.

Elements

Ergyng is derived from Romano-British Ariconium, a station at Weston under Penyard [SO6323], east of the Wye (Gwy), which suggests that the territory of this kingdom might once have been greater.*

Estom Lowern: see Llanfihangel Ystum Llywern, Ystum Llywern.

†Esstrat Ager: [ST138779] (W. Tyllgoed, Eng. Fairwater)

Attestations

uillam Strat hancr LLch.179a p. 179 c. 710'
agrum estrat agcr LLch.188b p. 188 c. 710'
VILLA STRAT LLrub. p. 179 c. 1120s

Location

Charters 179a and 188b are versions of the same document, though 179a is incomplete. In charter 188b Agrum Estrat Ager is equated with Tyllgoed.

Elements

YSTRAD + ?ANCR

The second element is treated as an example of the common noun ANCR

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* See above, §2.5.1.
* PNRom. Brit., p. 258; Sims-Williams, Religion and Literature, p. 45.
'anchorite' by GPC.

Estrat Elei: see †Strat Elei.

Estrat Eu: see Ystrad Yw.

Estrat Eur: see †Istrat Dour.

Estrat Iu: see Ystrad Yw.

Etern: see †Claud Etern.

Ethrim: see Eithrim; †Lann Ethrim.

Eu: see Ystrad Yw.

Euas: see Ewias.

Euelfre: see Efelffre.

Eugias, Euias: see Ewias.

Euic: see †Rit ir Euic.

EUirdil: see Erddyl.

Euonig: see Môn.

Euyas: see Ewias.

Euyrdil: see Erddyl.

†Everbechyn: [?SO372017] (?mod. Berthin Brook)

Attestations

ffratres de Everbechyn    LL    p. 328    c. 1350

Location

Thomas included this attestation, albeit with a question mark, among his list of forms for Berthin Brook (grid reference above). The LL attestation is from a list of churches and religious institutions owing tithes in the deanery of Usk (within which Berthin Brook is found), but the places named are not necessarily in the deanery, nor even in the diocese—note, for example, the presence in the same list of (2) Llanthony—so, without further evidence, the identification of Everbechyn is doubtful.

GPC, i, 110.
Elements

The name Berthin is discussed by Thomas, who connects it with Aberthin.\(^8\)

Evrddyl: see †Inis Ebrdil.

Evwias: see Ewias.

Ewenhi: see (2) Ewenni.

(1) Ewenni: [SS912778] (Eng. Ewenny)

Attestations

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<td>ecclesia de Ewenny</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior de Ewenny</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Location

The attestations are from lists of churches in the deanery of Gorfynydd, and I see no reason to doubt the obvious identification with Ewenni at the grid reference above, which has a Benedictine priory (founded 1141).\(^6\)

Elements

The settlement is named after the river (2) Ewenni on which it stands.\(^1\)

(2) Ewenni: [SS879768] (Eng. Ewenny)

Attestations

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<td>cimer euenhi</td>
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<td>Ewenny</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eweny</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>214</td>
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</table>

Location

The attestations are associated with the bounds of charters 176a (†Villa Conuc) and 212 (Merthyr Mawr). Because of the identifiability of both Merthyr Mawr (the object of the charter) and the River Ogmore (Ogwr) (mentioned in the bounds), there is no difficulty in identifying the attestations from charter 212 as references to the Ewenni river which joins the Ogmore (Ogwr) at the grid reference above. There is no such security in making the

\(^{6}\) EANC, pp. 198–99.

\(^{9}\) Ibid..

\(^{10}\) Information on the Ordnance Survey 1:25 000 scale map of the area.
same identification for the attestation from charter 176, though it is probably correct as no other river of this name is known.

**Elements**

The name is discussed in detail by Thomas. The Aventio of the Ravenna Cosmography is very probably the Romano-British form of Ewenni. The second element of the name is the -i river- and place-name suffix. Thomas favours an interpretation of the first element as a stem meaning 'water', and this is supported by Rivet and Smith.

**Ewenny**: see (1) Ewenni, (2) Ewenni.

**Eweny**: see (2) Ewenni.

**Ewias**: [NGR N/A]

### Attestations

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<td>euyas</td>
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<td>248</td>
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**Location**

Ewias is the name of a territory (treated as a commote of Gwent Uwch Coed

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¹ EANC, pp. 142–43.
² Ibid.
⁴ Ibid.
(see Gwent) by Richards) straddling the modern border between England and Wales. The attestations on pages 194 and 196 are from material relating to the martyr Clydog, whose only known church is at Clodock (†Merthir Clitauc) in Ewias. The attestations on pages 32, 42, 59, 63, and 279, are from lists of commotes and cantrefs, fitting the identification of Ewias as a commote. In the attestations on page 248, Ewias is linked with another commote, Ystrad Yw, as one of the 'two true sleeves' ('dew. wur laweys') of Gwent Uwch Coed (see Gwent), a description which agrees with Richards's designation of Ewias as part of that cantref (though there are difficulties with the classification of Ystrad Yw). The context of the attestation on page 54 is not sufficient to be as confident of the identification as in all the other cases, but I know of nowhere else bearing this name, so the identification is probably correct.

Elements

*owi- + -AS

Ekwall derived the name from the Indo-European root *owi- 'sheep' (surviving in EWIG) and the nominal suffix -AS, also found in DINAS. The name is sometimes also seen spelt Ewyas and Euas.

Ewyas: see Ewias.

Exeter: see †Exonia.

†Exonia: [SX9192] (mod. Exeter)

Attestations

Exoniensis [episcopus] LL p. 295 1107–34

Location

The attestation is from a single-sentence document which is probably a copy of the now missing conclusion to the account of Bishop Urban's consecration (page 280). 'Willelmus Exoniensis' is named by the document as one of three men consecrated as bishops at Winchester (†Wintonia). Exonia is the mediaeval Latin name for Exeter, of which the adjectival form (used here) is Exoniensis—the Classical name for the site was Isca Dumnoniorum.

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66 WATU, pp. 68, 81 (s.v. Gwent Uwch Coed), and 270.
Exoniensis: see †Exonia.

Eynesham: see Eynsham.

Eynsham: [SP4309]

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<td>abbas de eynesham</td>
<td>LL</td>
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<td>after 1480</td>
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<tr>
<td>eynesham abbas</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>after 1545</td>
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Location

Both attestations are from a list of the bishops of Llandaf. The bishops concerned, Milo Salley and Anthony Kechyn, are both described as one time abbots of Eynesham. Evans's identified the place as 'Nr. Oxford', which is the identification followed here—the only place of this name in Britain.**

** LL, p. 398.
Fairwater: [ST138779] (Welsh Tyllgoed)

Attestations
  bella aqua  LLgloss  p. 188  s. xv\textsuperscript{med}

Location
The form *bella aqua* occurs as a gloss on ‘TVLL CORt’ (i.e. Tyllgoed), the rubric of charter 188b. This is clearly a Latin translation of *Fairwater*, the English name for *Tyllgoed*.

Elements
*BELLUS* (fem.) + *AQUA*

Fan Brycheiniog: see †Mynid Du.

Febric: see †Ecclesia Sanctorum Iarmen et Febric.

Ferdun: see Mynydd Merddin.

Ferwallt: see Llandeilo Ferwallt.

Farleigh, Farley: see †Ffarley.

Ferdun: see †Luch Ferdun.

Ffagano: see Sain Ffagan.

†Ffarley: [?ST8065] (?mod. Monkton Farleigh)

Attestations
  Prior de ffarley  LL  p. 329  c. 1350

Location
The attestation is from a list of churches and religious institutions owing tithes in the deanery of †Nether Went. Evans identified this place as ‘Monkton-Farley, Wilts.’, i.e. Monkton Farleigh (grid reference above). *Farleigh* and *Farley* are common place-names in southern and midland England, but I know of no examples of the name from Wales.

Fflemyngeston: see Flemingston.

Ffraxinus: see (2) Nash.

Ffrwd Brook: see †Frut Mur.
Filiorum Gruauc: see †Ager Filiorum Gruauc.

Filiorum Quichtrit: see †Tref Meibion Guichtrit.

†Finhaun Bist: [SO328258]

**Attestations**

aper finhaun bist  LLch.195  p. 196  s. xi²

**Location**

The attestation is from the bounds of †Merthir Clitauc. We are told that Finhaun Bist flows into the Monnow (Mynwy) downstream of the point where the †Hilin joins that river, and that its source (BLAEN) is below †Guoun Breith. In other words Finhaun Bist runs west–east between Hatterrall Hill/Ridge and the Monnow (Mynwy). The †Hilin cannot reasonably be identified with any stream joining the Monnow (Mynwy) further north than SO325271, so the northernmost candidate for the identity of Finhaun Bist is the stream which joins the Monnow (Mynwy) at SO324270. The precise location of †Guoun Breith is uncertain, but it is somewhere on the ridge of Hatterrall Hill, so it is not likely to be south of about SO315239, and, consequently, the southernmost candidate for the identity of Finhaun Bist would be the stream entering the Monnow (Mynwy) at SO331240. The criteria employed above leave eight streams which could be Finhaun Bist. Rollason drew attention to the course of the modern Welsh–English border from near a fordable point on the Monnow (Mynwy)—SO328258, up a stream, and on to Hatterrall Hill; so, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, this stream (which now enters the Monnow (Mynwy) a little further south of the border’s crossing) is the best candidate.

**Elements**

FFYNNON + ?POST (len. pl.)

That the FFYNNON is an element of the stream name (rather than a common-noun description of the source of the stream) seems to be indicated by the description of the mouth of the stream as 'aper finhaun bist'. The second element could, alternatively, be BYS, but then the final t of the LL form would be difficult to explain. If the second element is POST, then this stream name

---

¹ Rollason, 'The Boundaries', p. 68.
would provide an example of lenition represented in orthography, which is fairly unusual in LL.

**Finion:** see †Riu Finion.

†**Finnaun Bechan, I:** [?nr SO324208]

**Attestations**

aper ifinnaun bechan  LLch.240  p. 242  s. xi

**Location**

This stream is mentioned in the bounds of Llanfiangael Crucornau. The bounds follow the Honddu upstream before reaching the confluence (ABER) of the Finnaun Bechan, which is followed up to its source (LLYGAD), on the other side of a hill (Allt) from the meadow (gueirclaud) where the bounds began. Assuming that the area described by the bounds includes Llanfiangael Crucornau itself then the bounds must run anticlockwise (given that they travel up the Honddu). The first stream visible on the current 1:25 000 map of the area to enter the Honddu upriver of Llanfiangael Crucornau does so at SO314211, but if this is the Finnaun Bechan then the bounds must describe a larger area than appears to be the case. It is more likely that the bounds cover quite a small area around their church, and that the Finnaun Bechan is a short brook not shown on the 1:25 000 map, perhaps running from the well at SO323207.

**Elements**

YR + FFYNNON + BYCHAN (fem.)

†**Finnaun Canthed:** [nr SS578894]

**Attestations**

aper finnaun canthed  LLch.145  p. 145  s. xi

**Location**

This stream forms part of the boundary of Llandeilo Ferwallt. The precise location is uncertain, due to the paucity of identifiable features in the bounds, but we do learn that the mouth (ABER) of the stream is on the sea. The bounds proceed from the mouth of the stream up a PANT to some pools (pyllou), but it is not clear whether this is the course of the stream.

**Elements**

FFYNNON + ?CANT (pl.)
The most likely explanation for the second element is that it is an -edd (or possibly -ed) plural of one of the nouns cant: ‘hundred’, ‘rim, partition’, or ‘throng’, the second of which would offer a good sense for a boundary stream. An -oedd plural is normal for cant meaning ‘hundred’, but the only attested plural for the other cant nouns is with -au. Alternatively the second element could be a personal name.

†Finnaun Cruc Leuyrn: [nr ST5292]

Attestations

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<td>finnaun cruc leuyrn</td>
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<tr>
<td>finnaun cruc leuyrn</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Location

This spring is used as a point in the bounds of †Merthir Teudiric. The bounds are difficult to follow closely due to a lack of identifiable features, but it is fairly clear that the territory described lies entirely between Mounton Brook (†Pull Mouric) and the Wye (Gwy) as the bounds start and finish on these rivers but are never said to cross them. Finnaun Cruc Leuyrn is mentioned between †Fynnaun Elichguid and the mouth of †Nant Biuguan. There might be a connexion between this place and †Villa Crucou Leuirn.

Elements

FFYNNON + CRUG + LLEWYRN

†Finnaun Derguist: [nr ST1483]

Attestations

<table>
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<tr>
<td>finnaun derguist</td>
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</table>

Location

This spring is used as the starting point for the bounds of †Difrinn Annouid. It is not possible to provide more than a general location for this place due to the difficulty of following the bounds.

Elements

FFYNNON + ?DIRWEST

The explanation of the second element as dirwest ‘fasting’ is uncertain due to the use of i in the second syllable instead of e as would be expected, though

2 GPC, i, 418.
(unless this is an unattested form of the plural with i-affection). (The spelling with e in the first syllable is not such a problem, as the vowel of that syllable was originally [ə], for which e is sometimes used in LL orthography.)

†Finnaun Diguinid Aruen: [?nr ST5299]

Attestations

finnaun diguinid aruen  LLch.218  p. 221  s. xi¹

Location

This spring is named in the bounds of †Lann Bedeui. It comes between †Frut i Guern and †Nant Gunos; indeed, a likely reading of the bounds is that the spring which rises from Finnaun Diguinid Aruen is a tributary of †Nant Gunos. Until more evidence from this area is produced, a closer identification will not be possible.

Elements

FFYNNON + ? + ?personal name

The second element is the name of at least four other streams—including, from LL, the †Diuguinid—and has been discussed by Thomas.¹ The final element could be the personal name Iarmen of †Ecclesia Sanctorum Iarmen et Febric or the Arvan of St Arvans (which might well be the same name in any case). †Ecclesia Sanctorum Iarmen et Febric is mentioned earlier in charter 218, and St Arvans is in or near the area described by the bounds of the charter.

†Finnaun Dioci: [?nr SO482149]

Attestations

licat finnaun dioci  LLch.240  p. 241  s. xi¹

Location

This spring is named as a point in one of the two (different) bounds of †Lann Guoronui, which has been identified, though not certainly, with Rockfield. The bounds place the spring to the west of the Monnow (Mynwy), and seem to indicate that its stream (GOFER) flows into the †Catlan.

¹ GPC, t, 1038.
² EANC, p. 141, s.v. Dywynni, Dywynnydd. See †Diuguinid above for further discussion.
Elements

FFYNNON + DIOGI

Thomas takes the second element to be diogi ‘laziness’, referring to this as an example of FFYNNON + abstract noun. A spring of the same name is attested from the early nineteenth century in Pembrokeshire.

Finnaun Doudec Seint: see †Finnaun y Doudec Seint.

Finnaun Efrdil: see †Finnaun Emrdil.

†Finnaun Emrdil: [SO492152]

Attestations

| aperfinnaun emrdil | Llc.264 | p. 264 | ‘c. 1030’–c. 1050 |
| aper finnaun efrdil | Llc.264 | p. 264 | ‘c. 1030’–c. 1050 |
| licat finnaun efrdil | Llc.171b | p. 173 | s. xi² |

Location

The attestations are from the bounds of Llangunville and †Cecin Penn Ros. We learn from the former that Finnaun Emrdil has its source (LLYGAD) not far from †Cirn Cinfall, and that it flows down to the Monnow (Mynwy). The bounds of †Cecin Penn Ros confirm that the mouth (ABER) of the stream is on the Monnow (Mynwy), and, in addition, indicates that the mouth of the stream is opposite one end of †Cecin Penn Ros. Given the most likely identifications of †Cirn Cinfall and †Cecin Penn Ros, the streams at SO492152 and SO494151 are the best candidates. Also possible are streams at SO484165 and SO490162. The stream at SO492152 carries a modern parish boundary, so this is my choice for the identity of Finnaun Emrdil, in which I agree with Rollason.

Elements

FFYNNON + ?AFRDDWL

See the discussion under AFRDDWL below.
†Finnaun Guaidan: [?nr SO482149]

Attestations

finnaun guaidan LLch.246 p. 247 c. 1080–c. 1120s

Location

This spring is attested in one of the two (different) bounds of †Lann Guoronui, which has been identified with Rockfield (grid reference above). The spring appears from the bounds to be on a ridge (CEGIN) between †Ryt y Cerr and the †Targuus. Few of the points in this boundary have been identified yet, so the precise location of this feature remains uncertain.

Elements

FFYNNON + GWAEDDAN

GWAEDDAN is attested as both a common noun and a personal name (e.g. LL, p. 116), and it occurs as an element in other place-names, including †Lann Teliau Luin Guaidan. The element here could be interpreted as a personal name (‘Gwaeddan’s spring’), as a river name (‘the spring of the Gwaeddan’), or as a common noun (‘the crier’s spring’).

†Finnaun he Collenn: [?nr SO482147]

Attestations

finnaun he collenn LLch.246 p. 247 c. 1080–c. 1120s

Location

This place-name occurs as a point in one of the two (different) bounds of †Lann Guoronui, which has been identified with Rockfield (grid reference above). The point in the bounds is between the †Targuus and †Celli Rudanhint, or, more generally, in the fork between the †Targuus and the †Ieuen. The grid reference above is for the suggested confluence of these last two streams.

Elements

FFYNNON + YR + COLLEN

The qualifying element is collen ‘hazel tree’, singulative of coll ‘hazel trees’ (+ -EN). A Cornish parallel (or near parallel—it appears to lack the definite article) is Fenton-gollan.¹ This spelling of the definite article is not used in any

¹ CPNE, pp. 62–63 (s.v. *coll) and 97 (s.v. fenten).
other of the LL bounds, but other spellings with initial h (hir and hi) occur in the bounds of charters 125b, 158, 171b, 240, 244, and 251.

†Finnaun i Cleuion: [?SO454099]

Attestations
licat finnaun icleuion LLch.227b p. 228 s. xi

Location
This spring is named as a point in the bounds of Llanddingad (Dingestow). The bounds describe an area of three modii (about fifty hectares)* on either side of the Troddi, presumably including the site of the church itself. From the bounds it appears that Finnaun i Cleuion is situated on a stream (not at its head) between the †Camfrut and †Nant i Buch. On the Ordnance Survey map at 1:25 000 scale there is only one well (at the grid reference above) meeting this description, sufficiently close to Dingestow.

Elements
FFYNNON + YR + CLAF (pl.)
GPC cites this place-name as an example of the substantival use of the adjective claf ‘sick, leprous, maimed; sick person, leper’.* Compare †Nant y Clauorion.

†Finnaun i Da: [between SN6121 and SN6928]

Attestations
finnaun ida LLch.77 p. 78 c. 1080–c. 1120s

Location
The attestation is the opening point in the bounds of Llandeilo Fawr. As Evans says, the opening section of the bounds is difficult to follow,“ but two approaches can be tried. The bounds are perambulatory, but they can either be assumed to describe the full perambulation (i.e. the final point is the same as or near to the starting point) or to omit a particular stretch of boundary between the closing and opening points (something obvious such as a river—in this case, perhaps, the Tywi). If the phrase ‘ypenn yglaspull. artyui’ which follows the attestation is read as Modern Welsh ‘ym mhen Y Glasbwll ar

* See †Cum Barruc above for the size of unciae and modii.
* GPC, i, 487, s.v. claf.
“ LL, p. 364.
Dywi’, then Finnaun i Da should be on the Tywi, but if it is read as ‘i ben Y Glasbwl ar Dywi’, then the spring might be further away from the river, but still probably not very distant. The closing point of the bounds is †Letuer Cell (unidentified but near Gwaith Dinefwr), and the next identifiable point after Finnaun i Da is the Erddyl, which is reached by travelling over land from the Tywi (rather than by travelling up the (1) Dulais), so it can safely be said that Finnaun i Da is on or near the banks of the Tywi between grid squares SN6121 and SN6928.

Elements
FFYNNON + ?YR + ?DA
The element da ‘good’ here would have one of its substantival senses ‘wealth, cattle, chattels; good man, good people; goodness; prosperity’. The name could also be interpreted as Finnaun Ida, with Ida as an unknown personal name, or the whole thing could even be read not as a name, but as a phrase divided ‘y finnaunigid a’ (‘the FFFYNNON goes’).

†Finnaun Liss: [?nr ST096776]

Attestations

| finnaun liss | LLch.263 | p. 263 | c. 930–c. 990 |

Location
This spring is one of the four points defining the dimensions of the territory granted to Lann Sant Breit in charter 263. Lann Sant Breit is probably to be identified with St Bride’s-super-Ely (2) †Lann San Bregit), so, if it can be assumed that the territory defined includes the church itself, then the spring should be in that vicinity as the territory is only three modii in size. Finnaun Liss is opposed in the bounds by ‘cimer irdounant brachan’ (see †Nant Brachan).

Elements
FFYNNON + ?LLYS
One might question the likelihood of LLYS being spelt with double s. The consonant was a geminate historically, but there is some evidence that it had already been simplified by the seventh century.²

² LHEB, p. 343.
†Finnaun Oir: [?SO469166]

**Attestations**

<table>
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<th>Place Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>fontem oir</td>
<td>264b</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>'c. 1025'</td>
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<tr>
<td>licat finnaun Oir</td>
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<td>'c. 1025'–c. 1030</td>
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<td>finnaun Oir</td>
<td>264b</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>'c. 1025'–c. 1030</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This spring is mentioned in both the Narration and the bounds of †Cecin Penn i Celli. We learn from the Narration that Rhiwallon came to the spring on his way from St Maughans (Llanfocha), presumably along the road referred to in the bounds. The bounds indicate that a brook (GOFER) runs from the spring to a clay-pit (pridpull). If my identification of the general area of the territory is correct (see †Cecin Penn i Celli) then Finnaun Oir should be just on the north side of the ridge road between St Maughans (Llanfocha) and Maypole [SO473162]. The only feature visible at 1:25 000 scale coming close to the requirements outlined above is a small pool at the grid reference above. No brook is shown running from this little pool on the current Ordnance Survey 1:25 000 map, but it might be linked to the brook which enters the stream identified with the (2) †Arganhell at SO467177.

**Elements**

FFYNNON + OER

FONS + OER

GPC cites this place-name as an example of the adjective oer 'cold'.

†Finnaun Uanon: [?SS887771]

**Attestations**

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<th>Place Name</th>
<th>LLch.</th>
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<tr>
<td>aperfinnaun uanon</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aper finnaun uanon</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

The mouth (ABER) of this stream on the (2) Ewenni is used as the opening and closing point in the bounds of Merthyr Mawr. The general area described by the bounds is fairly clear: land in the fork of the rivers Ogmore (Ogwr) and (2) Ewenni, and land on the other side of the Ogmore (presumably including Merthyr Mawr itself). The mouth of Finnaun Uanon on the (2) Ewenni is upstream of that river’s juncture with the Ogmore, but probably not very far
up since the total size of the territory is specified as only four *modii* (about sixty seven hectares)." We know furthermore that *Finnaun Uanon* should run into the (2) *Ewenni* from the east because the bounds begin at the point opposite ("penn ar ciueir") its mouth. Only one suitable candidate is visible on the current 1:25 000 map—the well at SS888770, from which a stream runs for just over one hundred metres before entering the (2) *Ewenni* at the grid reference above.

Elements

**FFYNNON + BANON**

†*Finnaun y Doudec Seint: [?SO136267]*

Attestations

aper finnaun doudecseint LLch.146 p. 146 s. xi
oper finnaun ydoudecseint LLch.146 p. 146 s. xi

Location

The mouth (ABER) of this spring on *Llyn Syfaddan* is attested as the opening and closing point in the bounds of *Llan-gors*. The territory described by the bounds is essentially one piece of land bounded by *Finnaun y Doudec Seint*, †*Claud Lyuarch Hen*, the *Llynfi*, and *Llyn Syfaddan*, and another piece of land across the *Llynfi*, which does not adjoin *Llyn Syfaddan*. If the bounds are assumed to include the site of *Llan-gors*, then *Finnaun y Doudec Seint* cannot be on the western side of the lake (between the inflow and outflow of the *Llynfi*). Four streams flow into *Llyn Syfaddan* on the eastern side (at SO131268—now *Nant Cwy*, SO136267, SO141262, and SO141261). If the bounds include *Llan-gors* then the stream now called *Nant Cwy* can only be identified with *Finnaun y Doudec Seint* if the piece of land across the *Llynfi* is south of the lake rather than to its north, which would require a different identification for *Nant Tawel* than the one deemed probable here. Of the three remaining candidates for the identity of *Finnaun y Doudec Seint*, the first [SO136267] is slightly more likely than the others for reasons associated with the identification of †*Claud Lyuarch Hen*. This identification appears to agree with that of Campbell and Lane in the map accompanying their article

" See †*Cum Barrue* above for the size of *unciae* and *modii*. 


on the crannog in Llyn Syfaddan. See also †Lann i Doudec Seith.

Elements

FFYNNON + YR + DEUDDEG + SANT (pl.)

This is an example of a plural noun after a numeral!

**Flemingston: [ST017700] (W. Trefflemin)**

*Attestations*

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<th>Attestation</th>
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<tr>
<td>ecclesia de fflemynggestoñ</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 325 c. 1350</td>
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</table>

*Location*

This place-name is attested in a list of churches in the deanery of Gorfynydd, which suits the identification with modern Flemingston. Evans identified this name with ‘Flimston, Glam.’, which I cannot find, but perhaps it is an alternative form of the same name Flemingston. There are three places in Pembrokeshire bearing the name Flimston or Flimstone, which is based on either FLEMING or Flemish.

*Elements*

FLEMING (gen.) + TÜN

Charles points out that Fleming is also attested as a personal name.

**†Flumen Iacob: [nr SO367141]**

*Attestations*

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<tr>
<td>flumen iacob</td>
<td>LL.ch.171b</td>
<td>p. 172 c. 990–c. 1010</td>
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</table>

*Location*

This river name is attested in the bounds of Llanfable. The other points in the boundary nearby ((1) †Glasguern, †Dubnnant Du, and †Brinn Cornou) have not been identified, and no feature bearing the name exists today, so it cannot be positively identified.

*Elements*

FLUMEN + personal name

Probably the same name is represented by Nant Iago [SO284143] near Abergeffeni (though it is certainly not the same stream).

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*‘Llangorse’, p. 676. Marked by them as Guver Duodecseint.*

*GMW, p. 47.*

*LL, p. 399.*

*PnPemb., ii, 522, 534, and 679.*

*PnPemb., ii, 773.*
†Fons Baraliuen: [?SO433177]

Attestations

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<tr>
<td>fontem baraliuen</td>
<td>LLch.210a</td>
<td>p. 210</td>
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</table>

Location

The attestation is from the bounds of †Cair Riou. The bounds describe an *uncia* of land between the Crofft Hir Brook (†Distin) and the *L ymin* (almost certainly to be identified with the *Llymon*). *Fons Baraliuen* is a point in the route of the bounds between the *L ymin* and the Crofft Hir Brook at the northern end of the territory. The spring is mentioned between †Vallis Morcant and †Rivulus Penlucan. There are a number of springs in the right area (in grid squares SO4217, SO4317, and SO4417 between the *Llymon* and the Crofft Hir Brook), but, if the suggested identification of †Pull Rud is correct, then the one at the grid reference above is most likely. Evans has a note, attributed to J. A. Bradney, on this spring: 'Perhaps a well in a field now called Croft Hir, near Nant farm house. This well is resorted to by people for wishing and is said to have seven springs.'" This would seem to be the 'Wishing Well' at SO442171, but its position right on the Crofft Hir Brook does not fit very well with the bounds.

Elements

*FONS + ?*

The second element might contain *bara* 'bread'.

†Fons Ceneian: [?SO119279]

Attestations

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<tr>
<td>fonte cheneian</td>
<td>LLch.237b</td>
<td>p. 239</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Location

This spring is used as a point in the bounds of †Tref Ceriau, which has been identified with Llanfihangel Tal-y-llyn. The bounds are short and consequently probably describe quite a small area, presumably including the

"LL, p. 399."
site of the church. The territory is defined by a main road (via magna) to the south and a stream, Riuulus Tauguel, probably Nant Tawel, to the north. Fons Ceneian seems to be on the stream, at the eastern limit of the territory. From the spring the bounds proceed up a valley (†Sicca Vallis) to the main road. The only evidence for a spring in the appropriate area is the name Pistyll Wood [SO122279], containing the element PISTYLL (of which FONS could be a translation). Fons Ceneian could refer to the source (grid reference above) of the small brook at the edge of Pistyll Wood.

Elements
FONS + ?personal name

†Fons Cincarui: [?in Gwent]

Attestations
fontem cincarui LLch.227a p. 227 ‘c. 864’–c. 1010

Location
This spring name is attested as a point in the bounds of †Villa Eliau, which is probably somewhere in Gwent. Fons Cincarui follows †Vallis Leprosorum in the bounds.

Elements
FONS + ?personal name

†Fons Niger: [SO3810, SO3811, SO3910, or SO3911]

Attestations
fontem nigrum LLch.121 p. 122 ‘c. 600’–c. 930

Location
This spring is named as a point in the bounds of Llan-arth. Its place in the bounds is between the end of a ditch (FFOS) and the †Clougur (from which it is separated by a wood). If the identification of †Cumulus Frut Mur as a point near the end of the Ffrwd Brook is correct, then it is probably reasonable to assume that the bounds run clockwise from a point on the Clawdd Brook (†Clougur) downstream of Llan-arth, round Llan-arth, and back to the Clawdd Brook at a point upstream of Llan-arth. If this is so then Fons Niger should be not far to the north or west of the Clawdd Brook, east of Llan-arth, probably in the grid squares SO3810, SO3811, SO3910, or SO3911. Evans noted the names ‘Black House’ (i.e. Ty-du at SO385121) and Llaca-du at
SO392118.

Elements
*FONS + NIGER*

†Fons Oir: see †Finnaun Oir.

†Fons Tollcoit: [ST140780]

**Attestations**

oculo fontis tollcoit  LLch.188b  p. 189  'c. 710'–c. 990

**Location**

*Fons Tollcoit* is a point in the bounds of Fairwater (Tyllgoed). The area is now very built up so there can be little certainty in the identification of the boundary points. The name might, however, refer to the source of the stream at the grid reference above (the only stream still visible on the 1:25 000 scale map of the area).

Elements
*FONS + Tyllgoed*

Ford's Lake: see †Rath.

Forest of Dean: [NGR N/A]

**Attestations**

foresta de Dene  LL  p. 333  c. 1350

foresta de Dene  LL  p. 334  c. 1350

**Location**

Both attestations are from references to the location of the church of Newland. The name is distinctive, so, given the combination with the name Newland, the identification is sound.

†Fos Cinahi: [nr SO398149]

**Attestations**

fos cinahi  LLch.123  p. 124  c. 1080–c. 1120s

**Location**

This feature is named in the bounds of Llandeilo Gresynni. Its place in the bounds is between †Claud Etern and the †Grenin. Until some of the other

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* LL, pp. 365 and 366.
points in these bounds have been located, however, identification of this feature will have to wait.

Elements

Fossa Paludis: [ST140770]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestation</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fossam paludis</td>
<td>LLch.188b p. 189 'c. 710'–c. 990</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

*Fossa Paludis* is attested in the bounds of *Fairwater* (Tyllgoed). The built-up nature of the area now makes it difficult to be sure of the identification of the boundary points. The specified size of the territory is six *modii* (about one hundred hectares), and a plausible interpretation of the bounds would be to have the western limit defined by the stream running from the point identified as †Fons Tollcoit down to the Ely (Elái), and the eastern limit defined by a valley (probably also running down to the Ely (Elái) with a named stone at either end. This interpretation would place *Fossa Paludis* near the stream mouth at the grid reference above (presumably a marshy area, given the qualifying element *PALUS*).

Elements

Fossa + PALUS (gen.)

†Fossa Senex: [SO5027 or SO5026]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestation</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fossam senem</td>
<td>LLch.200 p. 201 'c. 758'–c. 990</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This ditch is named in the bounds of †Hen Lenhic. The church is described as being on the bank of the Gamber, and the bounds define the dimensions of its territory as: between the Gamber and the †Via Iacinthina in one direction, and as far as Fossa Senex in the other. The territory is three *modii* (about fifty hectares) in size. If Evans’s identification of †Hen Lenhic with Lenaston Farm [SO507271] is correct, then the bounds perhaps define a rough rectangle between the Gamber to the west and the road to the east, in which case the

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21 See †Cum Barruc above for the size of *unciae* and *modii*. 
ditch under discussion here would be more likely to define the southern than
the northern limit, so perhaps the track between SO502264 and SO507262. If,
on the other hand, the identification favoured by both Rollason and Davies
with Llanwarne [SO505281] is correct, then we should probably accept
Rollason’s suggestion that the ditch ran to the west of the church, between the
road immediately to the north of the church and the Gamber,23 so perhaps the
line of field boundaries between SO501279 and SO507272.

Elements

*FOSSA + SENEX*

The second element is Latin *senex* ‘old’.

**Foss Ciu:** see †Ciu.

**Foss Pluum:** see †Nant Foss Pluum.

**Foton:** see †Arbores Foton.

**Fotul:** see †Cil Fotul.

**Foxhole Slade:** see †Meinporth.

**Foy:** see †Lann Timoi.

**France:** [NGR N/A]

### Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Franciam</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>p. 108</th>
<th>?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Franciam</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 110</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francie rege</td>
<td>LLb.6</td>
<td>p. 89</td>
<td>1119</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Location**

The first two attestations are from the Life of Teilo. In the first (page 108) we
are told of the flight of the British on account of plague to †Hibernia and to
Francia. The Life goes on to tell of Teilo’s journey through Cornwall
(Cernyw) to Armorica, which suggests that Armorica could be treated as
part of Francia. The next attestation (page 110) comes after Teilo has learnt of
the end of the plague, when we are told that he sent messengers into Francia
and Italy to gather his countrymen for their return. As Teilo is in Armorica

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23 See †Cum Barruc above for the size of unciae and modii.

when this happens, the implication this time is that Armorica is different from Francia. The Life of Teilo can perhaps be regarded as representing a situation in which Armorica is geographically in Francia but not so politically or culturally. The final attestation is in a reference to the presence of King Lodguinus (i.e. Louis VI, 1108–37) of Francia at the Council of Rheims in 1119.

Fratrus: see †Villa Fratrus.

†Fraxinus Stifilat: [?nr ST4495]

Attestations

| Fraxino stifilat | LLch. 244 | p. 245 | 'c. 980' |

Location

Fraxinus Stifilat is one of the four points in the dimensional bounds of †Villa Stifilat. †Villa Stifilat is granted together with †Lann Mihacgel Lichrit but neither has been securely identified, and, though it is probable, it is not certain that the two properties are neighbours. One of the points in the bounds of †Villa Stifilat is †Pull hi Guarach, which Evans compared with "'Pwll y reuch,' nr. Earlswood Chapel, Mon." I cannot find this Pwll y Reuch now, but it should be somewhere near ST4495 (Earlswood). The territory of †Villa Stifilat is specified as four modii (about sixty seven hectares), so, assuming that the length to width ratio of the territory did not exceed 3:1, Fraxinus Stifilat should not be more than 1500 metres from †Pull hi Guarach (and would most probably be more like 600 metres distant). Note also the 'Ash Coppice' and 'Ash Covert' shown at 1:25 000 scale in grid squares ST4493 and ST4593 respectively.

Elements

FRAXINUS + ?personal name

The second element of this name is clearly the same as the second element of †Villa Stifilat. If the second element is not a personal name, it might possibly be connected with stwffwly/stwffwl 'staple, column'.

---

* See †Cum Barrue above for the size of unciae and modii.
†Frut Elhaith: [?nr ST1177]

Attestations
frut elhaith       LLech.237a   p. 237   ‘c. 890’

Location
The name occurs as a point in the bounds of †Cair Birran, which has not yet been identified. However, one of the other points in the bounds is †Guorlurch Judgual, which also occurs in the bounds of †Henriu Gunma, and this place lay on the north-western edge of Llandaf’s own podum. If another of the points in the bounds, †Brenan Picet, can be regarded as the same place as †Abrenan, then the bounds can be further located to somewhere near the Elái.

Elements
FFRWD + personal name

†Frut Gurcant: [?SN171071]

Attestations
frut gurcant       LL       p. 124   before ‘c. 1025’
frut gurcant       LL       p. 255   before ‘c. 1025’

Location
Both attestations are from versions of the same list of properties (probably originally a list of the possessions of Penally). The context is a very brief description of the bounds of †Lann Rath, †Lann Cronnguern, and the three territories of Amroth. Charles suggested the identification followed here, which is well suited to mark the eastern limit of these territories—it is the westernmost stream which would include Crunwear (†Lann Cronnguern) and one must travel over five kilometres further east along the coast before reaching another significant stream.

Elements
FFRWD + personal name

21 LL, p. 378.
22 See the discussion under †Amithieil.
23 PNPemb., II, 465, s.v. Amroth.
†Frut i Guern: [?nr ST5299]

Attestations

frut iguern LLch.218 p. 221 s. xi¹

Location

This brook is crossed by the bounds of †Lann Bedeui. It is mentioned between †Claud Tros Tref and †Finnaun Diguinid Aruen. Without further evidence from the area, a closer identification is impossible.

Elements

FFRWD + YR + GWERN

Evans appears to understand the name as comprising two elements—FFRWD and Iguern (interpreted as a personal name?). Cf. †Rivulus i Guern.

†Frut i Guidon: [?SN993155] (?mod. Nant y Geugarn)

Attestations

blainfrutiguidon LLb.25 p. 42 s. xi¹
blain frut yguidon LL p. 134 c. 1120s

Location

In both versions of the diocesan bounds this stream is followed from †Cecin Clysty to the Taf Fawr. If my identification of †Cecin Clysty is correct, the stream now called Nant y Geugarn (grid reference above) is one of several possible identities for LL’s Frut i Guidon, and, as this is the stream which takes the modern county boundary down to the west bank of the Taf Fawr, it is the most likely.

Elements

FFRWD + YR + GWIDDON

GPC cites this place-name as an example of the noun gwiddon ‘witch’. The name should probably be compared with the fairly common group of river names containing the element GWRACH (see †Diugurach), and, similarly, the element gwiddon probably refers to local stories of a witch.

¹ LL, pp. 377 and 405 (s.v. Iguern).
² GPC, ii, 1658.
†Frut Mur: [?SO357094] (?mod. Ffrwd Brook)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>frut mur</th>
<th>LLrub.</th>
<th>p. 180</th>
<th>c. 1120s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Location

*Frut Mur* is attested in the rubric of charter 180a, which grants †Aper Menei, and as an element in the name †Cumulus Frut Mur. The rubric tells us that *Frut Mur* is next to (iuxta) †Aper Menei, and (probably) that it serves as that territory’s boundary with *Llan-arth*. Both Evans and Thomas made the identification followed here, which seems reasonable on grounds of name form and location.\(^*\)

Elements

FFRWD + ?MAWR

Frut y Guidon: see †Frut i Guidon.

†Fynnaun Elichguid: [nr ST5292]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fynnaun elichguid</th>
<th>LLch.141</th>
<th>p. 142</th>
<th>s. xi(^1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Location

This spring is used as a point in the bounds of †Merthir Teudiric. The bounds are difficult to follow closely due to a lack of identifiable features, but it is fairly clear that the territory described lies entirely between Mounton Brook (†Pull Mouric) and the Wye (Gwy) as the bounds start and finish on these rivers but are never said to cross them. *Fynnaun Elichguid* precedes †Finnaun Cruc Leuyrn in the bounds.

Elements

FFYNNON + ?personal name

Pierce suggests that the second element is a personal name Helygwydd, attested in LL in the spellings *Heliguid* (page 196) *Elecuid* (page 199), and *Helicguid* (page 200).\(^n\) The ch of *Elichguid* would then represent [k], as a result of hardening of [g] between a vowel and [u]—a phenomenon discussed

\(^*\) LL, p. 399; EANC, p. 29, s.v. †Menai.

\(^n\) PNDinas P., p. 51.
by Pierce."
G

Gabalfa: [ST1678] (also †Penn i Porth, †Tref Meibion Ourdeuein, †Villa Gregurii)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Book</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>coupalua</td>
<td>LLch.151a</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>c. 680</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coupalua</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gabalua</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>1476x78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This is the name (or, rather, one of several names) of the territory granted in charter 151a. There is no boundary clause to the charter, but we are told that the territory is on a river Taf. The alternative names for the place (†Penn i Porth, †Villa Gregurii, and Villa Filiorum v. Ourdeuint, i.e. †Tref Meibion Ourdeuein) are not very useful as only the last certainly occurs elsewhere in LL (and that without a secure context for identification). David Llywelyn, the glossator, identified Coupalua with ‘gabalua (prope) tre oda’, the reference to Treoda clearly indicating that he meant the district of Gabalfa (grid reference above) in Cardiff (Caerdydd). As the element CEUBALFA is used in only two place-names—the other is on the Wye (Gwy) at SO2346—Llywelyn’s identification is very likely to be correct.

Elements

CEUBALFA (len.)

GPC adduces this place-name (and the LL attestations of it) as an example of the noun ceubalfa ‘ferry’, a compound of ceubal ‘ferry-boat’ + MA. The lenition shown in both the fifteenth-century and modern forms of the name is caused by the article, which, however, seems to be generally omitted.

Gabalua: see Gabalfa.

Gabr: see †Ol i Gabr.

Gafenni: see Gefenni.

Gall: see †Nant i Gall.

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1 GPC, i, 472.
Galles: see †Nant i Galles.

Gallica: see Wales.

Gamber: [SO523224]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Location</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>amyr</td>
<td>LLch.200</td>
<td>p. 200</td>
<td>'c. 758'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amyr</td>
<td>LLch.200</td>
<td>p. 201</td>
<td>'c. 758'–c. 990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amhyr fluminis</td>
<td>LLch.174a</td>
<td>p. 174</td>
<td>'c. 855'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amyr flumen</td>
<td>LLch.174a</td>
<td>p. 174</td>
<td>'c. 855'–c. 930</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

There is little difficulty in the identification of the first two attestations with the stream now called Gamber. These attestations are from the Narrative and bounds of charter 200 which grants †Hen Lenhic (another name for, or a place near, Llanwarne). As Llanwarne is on the Gamber, there is no reason to doubt the identification made by Evans and others. The remaining two attestations are more difficult. They occur in the Narrative and bounds of their charter, but no name is given to the territory granted and there is no indication of its location apart from the bounds (none of the other points in which are identified), and the fact that it is on the Amhyr. The possibility should not be ignored that the stream of charter 174a might be not the Gamber, but the †Humir (which is attested once in the form Amir), or even another stream entirely.

The source of the Gamber, Gamber Head, is probably the place referred to as Licat Amr in one of the mirabilia of the Historia Brittonum. A place Lagademar, identified with Garway [SO455224], is recorded in the Domesday Book, and is considered by the editors of the Herefordshire volume to be a corruption of a LLAN name. Coplestone-Crow, however, supposed Lagademar to be a form of Licat Amr. This suggestion necessitates either that we reject the identification of Lagademar with Garway, or that we suppose that the place regarded as the head of the Gamber up to the time of the Domesday

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1 LL, p. 386.
2 Morris, Nennius, p. 42.
3 Morris, Domesday Book, xvii: Herefordshire, 1,50 and note.
4 Herefordshire Place-Names, p. 91.
survey, at least, was not the place now regarded as the head of that stream (known as *Gamber Head [SO494296]*). Coplestone-Crow opts for the latter possibility, but his argument that the original course of the Gamber was that of the Garren Brook [SO559183] is contradicted by the connexion between the Gamber and Llanwarne mentioned above.

**Elements**

?personal name

A priest of †Lann Suluc, *Iacob filium Amhyr*, is mentioned on page 277 of LL. In *Historia Brittonum* the spring Licat Amr is said to take its name from the nearby grave of a warrior called Amr. The *Historia Brittonum* explanation looks very much like an aetiological legend, but it does suggest that Amr was a known personal name. *Gambar* is derived by both Ekwall and Förster from Celtic *Ambrā*, cognate with Latin *imber* `rain', but Jackson regards this as doubtful on the grounds that the name is `of uncertain etymology and language'. Jackson's scepticism may have been unfounded, since, from the dating evidence now available, it is highly unlikely that *Gambar* has a Germanic origin, so, if it is not Brittonic, it would have to be pre-Celtic. The most likely explanation for the initial g of the modern form of the name is that it arose amongst Welsh speakers who falsely `restored' the consonant on the assumption that it had been originally present but lost through lenition (cf. *godidog < odidog*). Such a development could not have happened before the period when lenition of [g] began to result in loss of consonant value entirely, but this might have been as early as the ninth century.

**Garan, Garann: see Llangarron.**

**Garn Lwyd: [ST153851]**

**Attestations**

| [i]rcarn luit | LLch.255 | p. 257 | `c. 1035`–c. 1050 |

**Location**

*Ir Carn Luit* is named as a point in the bounds of †Penn i Prisc and, as a Garn

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* Ibid..
+ Ekwall, ibid.; GPC, ii, 1421.
+ LHEB, p. 438.
_Lwyd_ is marked on the current Ordnance Survey map of the area, less than a kilometre north of that valley, it is reasonable to identify the two. There is nothing in the rest of the boundary clause to support or contradict this identification. The presence of other cairns in the area is suggested by the name _Cefncarnau_ for the top of the northern slope of Cwm Nofydd [ST1584].

**Elements**

YR + CARN (len.) + LLWYD (fem.)

The article is omitted in the modern form of the name, but that it existed once is indicated by the lenition of CARN.

†Garth Bacat: [nr †Pull Mouric]

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>garth bacat</td>
<td>LLch.262</td>
<td>p. 262</td>
<td>‘c. 1022’–c. 1030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garth bacat</td>
<td>LLch.262</td>
<td>p. 262</td>
<td>‘c. 1022’–c. 1030</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This place occurs as a point in the bounds appended to charter 262. Although the approximate area is known, it is not clear precisely what the object of the grant is, nor whether the bounds given are for all, or only part of the territory. The bounds describe territory on both sides of †Pull Mouric (i.e. Mounton Brook). _Garth Bacat_ is not far from the top end of †Nant Hela, separated from it by a grove (LLWYN). Due to the lack of identifiable points in the bounds, the best that can be said is that _Garth Bacat_ is not far from Mounton Brook.

**Elements**

GARTH + ?BAGAD

GPC regards this place-name as containing the primary sense of BAGAD, 'cluster, bunch'. The word can also have the senses 'host, multitude' and 'flock, herd', and, though these are demonstrably later developments, perhaps 'flock, herd' would be more likely, particularly given that GARTH can mean 'enclosure'.

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"See †Villa Carnou, †Villa Crucou Leuirn, and †Villa Crucou Morcant for discussion of the problems.

"GPC, i, 249.

"Ibid..
†Garth Benni: [?nr SO592176] (?mod. Welsh Bicknor; also †Lann Garth Benni, †Lann Custenhin)

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>LLch.</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guritpenni</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mainaur Garth Benni</td>
<td>72a</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>'c. 575'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princeps Garthbenni</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>'c. 620'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garth Benni</td>
<td>230b</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>'c. 866'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garthbenni</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garthbenni</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

In charters 164, 165, and 230b this place-name is attested as the place of origin of a witness. The main reason for regarding Guritpenni of charter 165 as an example of this name is that there it is associated with a cleric called Gwernabwy, and an abbot (princeps) of Garth Benni with the same name is recorded as a witness to charter 164. Davies regards charter 165 as a forgery based on a genuine list of clerical witnesses from c. 625. The other clerical witnesses in this charter are said to be from †Bolgros, †Lann Guorboe, †Lann Deul, †Lann Enniaun, and Lancaut—places in Ergyng and on the Wye (Gwy) in Gwent. Charter 164 concerns the grant of †Lann Budgualan (Ballingham in Ergyng) and its witnesses are all associated with places in Ergyng. The location of the land granted by charter 230b (†Villa Branuc) is uncertain but its associations and witnesses are Ergyng ones. Charter 72a concerns the grant of the maenor of Garth Benni, which is located by the rubricator in Ergyng. The attestation on page 276 is from a list of churches in Ergyng. Clearly, then, there are strong grounds for locating Garth Benni in Ergyng, and the reference to 'iaculum constantini regis' across the Wye (Gwy) suggests that the place is on that river. The church of this place is elsewhere referred to as †Lann Garth Benni and †Lann Custenhin, and these references serve to confirm, but not add to, what has been said above of Garth Benni.

The identification with Welsh Bicknor goes back at least as far as Evans, and
has been followed by Finberg, Richards, and Davies. Finberg notes that Welsh Bicknor is called *ecclesia Sancti Custenin de Biconovria* in a charter of 1144, and this, provided that this identification is correct, of course, would constitute strong circumstantial evidence insofar as it demonstrates an association between Welsh Bicknor and St Cystennin. It is difficult to relate *Biconovria* to *Garth Benni* unless one or both of the forms is highly corrupted. M. P. Watkins identified the place with Huntsham [SO5617], on the basis that that is the only place with a marsh which could be named †Palus Niger in the area of Welsh Bicknor, which seems a weak basis given the landscape changes which can happen over the course of a thousand years. Rollason also sought the site of *Garth Benni* within this area, and drew attention to the farm named *Hentland* (probably *henllan* ‘old church’) at SO567163, though she did not feel able to make a definite identification.

**Elements**

*GARTH + ?BEN* (pl.)

The place-name is also present in †Lann Garth Benni, the name of the church of †Garth Benni. The second element appears to be the plural of *ben* ‘wagon, cart’, in which case the place-name would mean ‘wagon enclosure’.

**Garthon:** see †Minid Garthon.

**Garth Teuir:** see †Lann Teliau Garth Teuir.

**Garway:** see †Lann Guorboe, †Lann Mihacgel supra Mingui.

**Gauanauc:** see †Gauanhauc.

†**Gauanauc:** [nr SN9713]

**Attestations**

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<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
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<tr>
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<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>p. 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gauanhauc</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gauanauc</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ LL, p. 407, s. v. *L. Custenhin G. Benni* (this identification was credited to Egerton Phillimore by Evans: LL, p. xi); Finberg, *The Early Charters*, p. 136; WATU, p. 131, s. v. *Llangystennin Garth Benni; The Llandaff Charters*, p. 92.

² *The Early Charters*, p. 136.

³ 'Lann Custenhinn Garthbenni', p. 198.

Location
This feature is attested in both versions of the diocesan bounds. It stands between the source (Blaen) of the †Guyragon and †Deri Emreis, neither of which is certainly identified. The wording of the bounds suggests that this is a point rather than a linear feature. Evans compared this place-name with the Tre-banog names around SN9307, but this is based on little more than a weak coincidence of sounds, and on his identification of the Hepstur (with which I disagree). If the Hepstur can be identified with the Hepste, and if it is assumed that the modern county boundary reflects the mediaeval boundary unless there is sound evidence to the contrary, then Gauanhauc should be somewhere in the area of the grid reference above.

Elements
?GOF + ?-OG
The name appears to contain the adjectival ending -OG. The first u could represent [v] or [u] (au never represents the diphthong of [a] and [ü] in LL's Welsh orthography). Conceivably the base of the name could be noun GOF, of which -ann- would be part of the original stem. If that is so then the [o] of GOF has been assimilated to the following [a].

Gauannauc: see †Gauanhauc.

Gaul: [NGR N/A]

Attestations
gallię LL p. 68 ?

Location
The context of this attestation is the sending of Bishops Germanus and Lupus from Gaul to Britain to extirpate the heretical Pelagian doctrine.

Gavenny, Gebenni: see Gefenni.

Gefenni: [SO300136] (Eng. Gavenny)

Attestations
gebenni LLch.122 p. 123 s. xi¹
geuenni LLch.122 p. 123 s. xi¹

¹GPC, II, 1428.
geuenni  

Location
All three attestations are from the bounds of Llandeilo Bertholau, which describe land on both sides of this river. The bounds tell us that the river runs between the source of the Cibi and the Ysgyryd Fawr, which is quite sufficient to identify the LL forms with the Gavenny.

Elements
GOF + -I
The name is discussed by Thomas, who derives it from Gobannium, the name of a Roman station in the area (probably Brittonic *Gobannion). The -ann- is part of the original stem of GOF. The LL forms show i-affection across two syllables, and the English form (as well as the Welsh Gafenni which is often seen) is the result of dissimilation.

†Gefiat: [SO485170, SO488171, SO494171, SO494170, or SO491165]

Attestations
aper gefiat  
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gefiat</td>
<td>LLch.171b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location
This stream name is attested in the bounds of Llangunville. Thomas suggests that Aper Gefiat would be a point on the Monnow (Mynwy), but I do not see any plausible reading of the bounds which would indicate this. It seems to me that the bounds require the ABER of the stream to be with another stream inland, and not with the Monnow (Mynwy). If the suggested identifications of †Cirn Cinfall and †Finnaun Emrdil are correct, and if the bounds are supposed to include Llangunville, then the Gefiat should be north-east of †Finnaun Emrdil. The only likely candidates are those at the grid references above.

Elements
Thomas has discussed this name, and concluded that the e represents [ei],

---

* GPC, II, 1428.
* EANC, p. 144.
* EANC, p. 174, s.v. †Geifiad; Rollason's suggestions imply the same supposition: 'The Boundaries', pp. 48–49.
resulting from *i-affection of [a], caused by the suffix -IAD (which denotes the subject of a verbal concept).\(^{23}\) He suggests that the name is based on the same stem as the verbal noun *gafael* 'to hold, seize' (i.e. *ghabh-*) and the noun *gefyn* 'shackle' (which, however, GPC derives from *gem-*). In either case there seems to be a notion of holding fast.

**Gelli-gaer: [?ST135969] (also †Cair Castell)**

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ecclesia de Kilchigayr</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>p. 324</th>
<th>c. 1350</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Location**

The attestation is from a list of churches owing tithes in the deanery of Llandaf. The identification with Gelli-gaer was made by Evans,\(^{24}\) and is reasonable on grounds of form and location.

**Elements**

CELLI + CAER (len.)

The representation of the Welsh [†] by lch is comparable with the use of lth in Kilthykarn (Gelli-garn). The modern form of the name shows lenition of CELLI. The composition of the name is interesting: as it stands it appears to be a compound rather than a name-phrase.\(^{4}\)

**Gelli-garn: [SS957793]**

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ecclesia de Kilthykarn</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>p. 325</th>
<th>c. 1350</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ecclesia de Kilthykarn</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 331</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

The attestations are from lists of churches in the deanery of Gorfynydd. The second of the two is as one of three churches under the responsibility of the Abbot of Neath (Mynachlog Nedd), the other two being Caddokestoñ (Cadoxton-juxta-Neath) and Kilingual (Cilybyll). The context of the former attestation is similar. Evans made the identification with ‘Gelli Garn, N. of Llangan, Glam.’, i.e. the church at the grid reference above.\(^{25}\) In terms of form this is entirely reasonable, and also in terms of general location (it is just

\(^{23}\) EANC, ibid.; GPC, ii, 1997, s.v. -iad\(^{2}\).

\(^{24}\) LL, p. 391.
north of Eglwys Fair y Mynydd which is also located in the deanery of Gorfynydd). However, the elements of the name are relatively common, so further evidence (for example of a connexion between Neath Abbey and this church) would be needed before much weight could be placed on this identification.

Elements
CELLI + CARN (len.)

Note the representation of the Welsh [†] by lh. As with Gelli-gaer, the modern form of the name shows lenition of CELL, and the name appears to be a compound rather than a name-phrase.

Genoa: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>LLb.34i</th>
<th>p. 57</th>
<th>1130</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ianue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janue</td>
<td>LLb.34ii</td>
<td>p. 60</td>
<td>1130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ianue</td>
<td>LLb.34iii</td>
<td>p. 287</td>
<td>1130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ianue</td>
<td>LLb.35i</td>
<td>p. 57</td>
<td>1130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ianue</td>
<td>LLb.35ii</td>
<td>p. 288</td>
<td>1130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location
The Classical Latin form of the name was Genua. The form Janua is probably the result of mediaeval speculation about a connexion with the god Janus.

Georgii, Georgio: see Sain Siorys.

Gerein, Gerrans: see †Din Gerein.

Geuenni: see Gefenni.

Gillac, Gillicg: see †Tref Gillac.

Gillow: [SO531253]

Attestations

gillwc    LLgloss     p. 275  s. xv<sup>med</sup>

<sup>26</sup> Ibid.
<sup>27</sup> Lewis, Latin Dictionary, p. 809.
<sup>n</sup> Encyclopaedia Britannica.
Location
This place-name is attested as a late gloss on the place-name element Cil Luch in †Lann Mihacgel Cil Luch (q.v.). The association with a church dedicated to St Michael, location in Ergyng, and the similarity of Cil Luch/Gillwc to Gillow, provide reasonable grounds for the identification made here.

Elements
CIL + LLWCH
The location of Gillow is perfectly described by the elements CIL and LLWCH—it is close by a pool (LLWCH) at the head of a stream in a small valley (CIL). Note also Great Cil-llwch and Little Cil-llwch in grid square SO3813.

Gillwc: see Gillow.
Ginhill: see †Tref Ginhill.
Gistlerth: see †Carn Gistlerth.
Giurgii: see †Villa Gregurii.
Glamorgan: see Gwlad Morgan.
Glan Rath, Glann Rath: see †Rath.
Glas: see †Cruc Glas, †Cumulus Glas.

(1) †Glasguern, Ir: [nr SO367141]

Attestations
[i]rglasguern LLch.171b p. 172 c. 990–c. 1010

Location
This feature is named as the opening point in the bounds of Llanfable. The next point in the bounds is the †Dubnnant Du. None of the points in the bounds have been securely identified apart from the Troddi which is the closing feature. Since the bounds seem to describe a perambulation it is reasonable to assume that Ir Glasguern is the name of an alder marsh on the Troddi.

Elements
YR + GLAS + GWERN
(2) *Glasguern*: [nr ST556958]

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>glasguern</td>
<td>LLch.174b p. 175 'c. 878'–c. 930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glasguern</td>
<td>LLch.229b p. 229 'c. 878'–c. 930</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

Both attestations are from bounds of *†Ecclesia Istrat Hafren*. Charter 174b appears to give two different boundaries (perhaps for adjoining territories, or just different ways of defining the same territory), only the second of which is used in charter 229b. The bounds in which *Glasguern* occurs appear to be dimensional, with *Glasguern* opposed to *†Louern*. The exact location of *†Ecclesia Istrat Hafren* is not certain, and none of the boundary points has been securely identified, but the territory should be somewhere in the vicinity of Tidenham (grid reference above).

**Elements**

GLAS + GWERN

*†Glaspull, Y*: [between SN6121 and SN6928]

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>penn yglaspull</td>
<td>LLch.77 p. 78 c. 1080–c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This feature is mentioned in the bounds of *Llandeilo Fawr*. It is described as on (ar) the Tywi, and it should be near *†Finnaun i Da* (see which for a discussion of the opening section of these bounds).

**Elements**

YR + GLAS + PWLL

**Glastonbury**: see *†Glastonia*.

*†Glastonia*: [ST5039] (mod. *Glastonbury*)

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>glastoniensis</td>
<td>LL p. 333 c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glastonie</td>
<td>LLgloss p. 88 1476x78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

The reference to the monastic invasion of Llandaf’s property mentioned in a letter of Urban to Pope Calixtus II (pages 87–88) attracted a marginal comment from David Llywelyn, identifying the religious houses responsible
as Glastonia, Gloucester, and Tewkesbury. Glastonia is the usual Latin form of Glastonbury. The adjectival form Glastoniensis is used to describe the location of a Monasterium Beate Marie in connexion with the vicaria of Basaleg. Since the monastery at Glastonbury was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and since Basaleg was a dependent, the identification is practically certain.

Glaswg: see tGlesius.

Glat Morcant: see Gwlad Morgan.

Gleiniou: see Lin i Gleiniou.

†Glesius: [?ST104786] (?mod. Nant y Glaswg)

Attestations

| glesius | LLch.263 | p. 263 | c. 930–c. 990 |

Location

Glesius is named as one of the four points defining the dimensions of the territory granted to Lann Sant Breit in charter 263. Lann Sant Breit is probably to be identified with St Bride’s-super-Ely (2) †Lann San Bregit). Evans identified Glesius with ‘Glasswg’ (i.e., presumably, Nant y Glaswg—grid reference above), which is quite possible, though it should be pointed out that it is not obvious from the text what kind of feature Glesius is. Glesius is opposed in the bounds to †Nant Brachan.

Elements

?GLAS + ?-OG

If the identification with Nant y Glaswg is correct, then the final -s should probably be regarded as the result of a misreading of -c or -g. The LL form would show a termination -iwg, a dialectal variant of -iog (see -OG), and the first syllable could then be explained as i-affection of GLAS. We should expect such a word to be written *gleisiog in standard Modern Welsh orthography, but no such word is recorded by GPC, though the word could be a variant

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2 Knowles, Medieval Religious Houses, p. 66.
30 LL, p. 383.
form of *glasog* 'gizzard, kidney' or 'bluish'."

†Glín Mannou: [¿nr SO520000]

**Attestations**

| Glin mannou          | LLch.218 | p. 221 | 955 |

**Location**

*Glín Mannou* is one of three parcels of land said to belong to †Lann Bedeui in charter 218 (the other two being †Cil Coit and †Ros ir Eithin). It is not clear whether these three pieces of land adjoin each other, or, indeed, whether they adjoin †Lann Bedeui. A place *Glyn Wood* occurs a few hundred metres to the north of Penterry Farm (the suggested identity of †Lann Bedeui), and the *GLYN* in this case appears to refer to the valley of the lower reaches of the Anghidi.

**Elements**

GLYN + ?MAN¹ (pl.)

The second element might be the plural of *man* 'blemish'.

**Glomorgan:** see Gwlad Morgan.

**Gloucester:** [SO830185]

**Attestations**

- *consulem Gloecestrie* | LL | p. 27 | 1126
- *milone de gloecestria* | LL | p. 29 | 1126
- *Miloni degloecestria* | LLb16 | p. 37 | 1128
- *Gloucestria* | LL | p. 294 | 1304–05
- *Conte […] de Gloucestre* | LL | p. 313 | c. 1350
- *Conte […] de Gloucestre* | LL | p. 314 | c. 1350
- *Conte de Gloucestre* | LL | p. 314 | c. 1350
- *Conte de Gloucestre* | LL | p. 315 | c. 1350
- *Conte de Gloucestre* | LL | p. 316 | c. 1350
- *Conte de Gloucestre* | LL | p. 317 | c. 1350
- *Lantony iuxta Glocestriam* | LL | p. 328 | c. 1350
- *Abbas Glouc’* | LL | p. 330 | c. 1350
- *glowcestrie* | LLgloss | p. 88 | 1476x78

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¹ GPC, II, 1404.
Erle of glowcestre  LLgloss  p. 313  1476x78

Location

The majority of the attestations are in references to the count of Gloucester (called 'earl' in the fifteenth-century gloss on page 313). The name is quite distinctive, and there is no reason to doubt that all the above attestations refer to the vicinity of the grid reference above.

Gloylud: see †Tref Gloylud.

Glyncorwrg: see †Lann Tiuaec.

Glywysing: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestation</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>21st Century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rex gleuissic</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 137</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regis gleuissicg</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 206</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regionem gleuissic</td>
<td>LLch.157</td>
<td>p. 157</td>
<td>?'c. 685'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rex gleuissic</td>
<td>LLch.156</td>
<td>p. 156</td>
<td>'c. 698'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rege gleuissicg</td>
<td>LLch.204b</td>
<td>p. 204</td>
<td>'?c. 715'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>senioribus gleuissicg</td>
<td>LLch.190a</td>
<td>p. 190</td>
<td>'c. 728'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rege gleuissicg</td>
<td>LLch.191</td>
<td>p. 191</td>
<td>'c. 730'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rex gleuissicg</td>
<td>LLch.195</td>
<td>p. 195</td>
<td>'?c. 740'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regis gleuissicg</td>
<td>LLch.204a</td>
<td>p. 204</td>
<td>'c. 748'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rex gleuissicg</td>
<td>LLch.209a</td>
<td>p. 209</td>
<td>'c. 770'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regem gleuissicg</td>
<td>LLch.212</td>
<td>p. 212</td>
<td>'?c. 862'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rege gleuissicg</td>
<td>LLch.214</td>
<td>p. 214</td>
<td>'?c. 862'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regis gleuissicg</td>
<td>LLch.229b</td>
<td>p. 230</td>
<td>'c. 878'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

Glywysing is clearly employed as the name of a kingdom—all but two of the attestations are in the titles of kings (Einion, Morgan ab Athrwys, Ithel ap Morgan, Meurig ab Ithel, and Hywel ap Rhys). The area covered seems to be south-east Wales generally, corresponding to the earlier sense of Morganwrg (which seems to be a later name for the same kingdom).

The attestation on pages 191 and 195 are glossed 'gwenll6c' and 'wenthloc' (i.e. Gwynllwg) by fifteenth-century hands, but these cannot be taken seriously as Ithel ap

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32 For a fuller discussion see Davies, Early Welsh Microcosm, p. 91.
Morgan's grants are from a much wider area than Gwynllwg alone."

Elements
personal name + -ING

The place-name is an example of a dynastic name (personal name Glywys +
dynastic suffix -ing) being transferred to the territory governed by the
dynasty.

Gob: see †Nant i Gob.

Goetre: [SO327059]

Attestations
  ecclesia de Coytre    LL    p. 321  c. 1350

Location
The attestation is from a list of churches in the deanery of Abergefenni. Three
Goetre names are listed in the Gazetteer (the unlenited form Coetre does not
occur), two in Glamorgan (Morgannwg) and one in Gwent. As the Gwent
one is within the deanery of Abergefenni, it is the most likely identity of LL’s
Coetre.

Elements
COED + TREF

The modern form shows lenition after the article (which is, however, generally
omitted). The assimilation of the two dental stops to [t] shows that the word is
a proper compound ('wood-settlement', not 'wood of the settlement').

Gof: see †Nant i Gob.

Goher: see Gwyr.

Goldclif: see Goldcliff.

Goldcliff: [ST372819] (?also †Eglesclif)

Attestations
  monasterio deGoldcliuie    LL    p. 291  1245
  Willelmus prior de Goldcliuia    LL    p. 303  c. 1350

* See the list of Ithel’s grants in ibid., p. 68, n. 7.
* Davies, Early Welsh Microcosm, p. 99.
* GPC, ii, 2016.
* GPC, i, 535.
Three of the attestations concern William, one time prior of Goldcliff and later bishop of Llandaf. It is probable that all the above attestations refer to the same place. Evidence for location is provided by the attestations on page 291 (where the monastery is linked with Porton, and, therefore, probably nearby), and on pages 318, 322, and 328 (where it is in the deanery of Nether Went), all of which concurs with the identification made here.

Elements
GOLD + CLIF
In many of the attestations the name is latinised as Goldclivia, which perhaps derives from a French form Goldclive, attested on page 315 (and also perhaps on page 291).

Goldclieu, Goldcliuia, Goldcliuie, Goldelyf: see Goldcliff.

Golden Hill: see Din Guennham.

Golden Valley: see Istrat Dour.

Goldsland Brook: see Guorrimi.

Golwch, Golych: see Dyffryn Golych.

Gooldcliuie: see Goldcliff.

Gorduur Pill: see Pill Brook.

Gorenyth: see Gorfynydd.

Gorfynydd: [NGR N/A] (also Gwrinydd, Gronedd)

Attestations
guorinid LLrub. p. 202 c. 1120s
The attestations from pages 32 and 42 are from two versions of a document naming the territory and possessions of Llandaf. Guorinid is named in both versions in a list of larger territorial units: cantrefs and commotes. Wurhinit (glossed Gorenyth) is specifically identified as one of the seven cantrefs of Morgannwg on page 247. In the attestations from the fourteenth-century tax records on pages 318 to 331 Gronyth is named as a deanery. The lists of churches in the deanery show it to cover a similar area to the cantref (as defined by Richards), but apparently with some encroachment into the areas allocated to Penychen (e.g. Eglwys Fair y Mynydd) and Nedd (e.g. Cilybebyll) by Richards. If the identification of †Villa Ellgnou with Ton-Breigam (†Villa Breican) is correct, then the rubric to charter 202 is further evidence for the cantref incorporating slightly more territory in the south-east than Richards allows.

Elements
?GOR- + ?

There seems to be some confusion over this name. Richards's own usage appears to indicate that a form Gwrinydd became later Gorfynydd, but that Gronedd also exists as a by-form. Evans identifies the LL entries with ‘Gorenyδ, now corrupted into Groneath’. The earliest LL forms Guorinid represent what is Gwrinydd in modern orthography. The name probably

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*WATU, pp. 79 (s.v. Gorfynydd) and 279 (s.v. Gwrinydd).
*The entry in the text of his WATU is under the heading ‘Gorfyneydd [<Gwrinydd] (Gronedd)’ (p. 79), though, confusingly, the relevant map bears the title ‘Gwrinydd (Gorfyneydd)’ (p. 279).
*LL, p. 403.
contains the prefix GOR- (Old Welsh guor-). It might be formed from the personal name Gwrin/Gwryn (found in the form Gurgint in the ‘Surexit’ Memorandum)\(^a\) plus the territorial suffix-YDD.

**Gospel Pass:** see †Mincul.

**Goweer, Gower, Goweria:** see G\*yr.

**Grace Dieu Abbey:** [SO451130]

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbas de gratia dei</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 327</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

The abbot of Grace Dieu is listed as one of the tithe payers in the deanery of Abergeffeni. I see no reason to doubt that the reference is to the (no longer extant) Cistercian abbey at the grid reference above, which was on the southern edge of the deanery.

**Elements**

\[ABBATIA\] + DE + GRATIA + DEUS (gen.)

Gratia Dei 'grace of God' is simply a Latin translation of the French phrase *Grace Dieu*.

**Graenauc:** see †Riu Graenauc.

**Gratia Dei:** see Grace Dieu Abbey.

**Gratlaun:** see †Lann Mihachgel Meibion Gratlaun.

**Great Malvern Priory:** [SO7845]

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prior de Maiori Maluernia</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 327</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

The prior of Maior Maluernia is listed as owing tithes in the deanery of Abergeffeni. The identification followed here was made by Evans,\(^a\) and is convincing on grounds of form. I am uncertain over which land in the deanery was owned by the priory. The comparative maior contrasts this priory with the smaller one to the south at Little Malvern [SO7740].


\(^{b}\) LL, p. 411.
Greguri, Gregurii: see †Villa Gregurii.

Greidol: [SO388258] (mod. Cwm Brook)

Attestations

| nant greitiaul | LLch.160 | p. 160 | s. xi² |

Location

This stream is mentioned in the bounds of Llancillo. The bounds show that the stream had the †Guualon as a tributary, and that it itself ran to the Monnow (Mynwy). To the north of Llancillo is a small valley called Greidol Dingle [SO3427/3527] through which runs a stream now called Cwm Brook. It is very probable, then, that Cwm Brook is a later name for a stream which was originally called Greidol (or Nant Greidiol) for its entire length.

Elements

NANT + GREIDIOL

The adjective greidiol ‘warm, passionate, fierce’ is also attested as a personal name, and the entry in GPC assumes that the stream name here is based on the personal name, but the sense of the adjective ‘fierce’ seems to me perfectly suitable as a stream name in its own right.

†Grenin: [nr SO398149]

Attestations

| aper grenin  | LLch.123 | p. 124 | c. 1080–c. 1120s |
| grenin       | LLch.123 | p. 124 | c. 1080–c. 1120s |
| licat grenin | LLch.123 | p. 124 | c. 1080–c. 1120s |
| licat grenin | LLch.123 | p. 124 | c. 1080–c. 1120s |

Location

This stream is followed from its mouth (ABER) to its source (LLYGAD) in the bounds of Llandeilo Gresynni. The mouth (we are not told onto what) is near †Fos Cinahi and the source is near †Carn Gunstan. At present there is insufficient evidence to suggest an identification. Thomas stated that the stream was probably a tributary of the Troddi, and that that confluence should be to the west of Tal-y-coed [SO414151], but it is not clear whether he had a

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² GPC, ii, 1528–29.
particular stream in mind.  

**Elements**  

**?GREYENYN**  

Thomas confessed himself unable to explain this name. The name could be interpreted as the singulative of *graean* `gravel`, which is *greyenyn* in modern orthography. The sense would perhaps be `the little stream with the gravelly bed`.

**Gronedd:** see Gorfynydd.

**†Gronna:** [?nr ST104779]  

**Attestations**  

medium gronng LLch.223 p. 224 c. 990–c. 1010  

**Location**  

This word is highly obscure, and it is not clear whether it is used here as a common or as a proper noun. The bounds of †Villa Segan, following a ditch from near †Puteus Dotei cross through the middle of the feature, and on to †Tumulus Guian. The identification of points in these bounds is dependent on the identification of †Vadum Dubleis (grid reference above).

**Elements**  

I am unable to suggest either a Welsh or a Latin origin for this word, though it might conceivably have some connexion with CRWN (fem. *cron*).

**Gronnyth, Gronyth:** see Gorfynydd.

**Grosemond, Grosmont:** see Grysmwnt.

**Grucauc:** see †Ager Filiorum Grucauc.

**Grwyne (Fawr):** [SO235159]  

**Attestations**  

licat guerinou LLb.25 p. 42 s. xi¹  

latguerinou LL p. 134 c. 1120s  

**Location**  

The source (LLYGAD) of this river is named as a point in both versions of the

---

¹ EANC, p. 206.  
² Ibid..
diocesan bounds. (The attestation from page 134, makes no sense as it stands, and, because its context is identical to that on page 42, it should obviously be corrected to *lycatguerinou.*) The boundary point comes between the breast of †Cateir Neueni and Guarthaf Buch (the head of the Bwch). The location of †Cateir Neueni is uncertain, but the bounds approach the head of the Bwch from the south west. Evans identified *licat Guerinou* as ‘the spring of Grwynê Vawr’ (i.e. SO209322), which is very probable as regards appearance and location (the source of the river is just over two kilometres south west of the source of the Bwch).

**Elements**

?GWERYN (pl.)

There are, in fact, two different nouns *gweryn*, one meaning ‘snake’ and the other ‘liquid’, either of which would be appropriate as a stream name.

**Grysmwnt, Y:** [SO404242] (Eng. *Grosmont*)

**Attestations**

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<tr>
<th>Attestation</th>
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<th>Page</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Grosemond</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Grosemond</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vicaria de Grosemond</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

The three attestations are from lists of churches owing tithes in the deanery of Abergefenni, which suits the obvious identification with Grosmont.

**Elements**

[YR +] GROS + MONT

The name is simply French for fat (or large) mountain.

**†Guaech:** [nr SO398149]

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestation</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aper guaech</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>c. 1080-c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aperguaec</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>c. 1080-c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

The *Guaech* is mentioned in the bounds of Llandeilo Gresynni. It has a confluence (ABER) with the †Cuerditied, but it is not clear which is the major stream. From that confluence the bounds proceed to a little brook (‘guber bichan’), but the route taken is not defined, whether along the *Guaech* or over
land. The bounds are rather difficult to follow due to a lack of identified points, so only a general location can be suggested.

Elements
I am unable to explain this name, unless there is a connexion with gwæeg ‘buckle’. The -ch could be a wrong modernisation of c, properly representing [g].

Gual: see Gwy.

Guaidan: see †Finnaun Guaidan, †Lann Teliau Luin Guaidan.

†Guaissaf Liguallaun filius Tutbulch: [?SO414185]

Attestations

guaissaf liguallaun filius tutbulch  LLch.240  p. 241  s. xi

Location
This feature is mentioned as a point in the bounds of Llan-Ilwydd. If the identification of Llan-Ilwydd is correct, and if it is included in the territory described by the bounds, the bounds must travel anticlockwise. The Guaissaf is described as being above a point in a PANT, which must lie to the west of the Llymon, north of Llan-Ilwydd. The size of the territory is not specified, but the most likely identity for the PANT, is the one which opens onto the Llymon at SO418184 (its source is not far from the source of a stream which runs into the †Llecha, and the two are linked by a track). The meaning of GWAESAF here is uncertain, but it seems most likely to refer to a reservoir—perhaps surviving in the small rock outcrop at the grid reference above.

Elements
GWAESAF + personal name + FILIUS + personal name

GWAESAF has an Irish cognate fáesam, and in both languages the primary meaning is ‘that which supports’, i.e. ‘protection’, but the Irish dictionary refers to one example of fáesam as ‘reservoir’, and GPC suggests that the LL example of GWAESAF might have the same meaning. As Evans suggests, Liguallaun is probably an error for Riguallaun. A Rhiwallon ap Tudfwlch is the grantor of charter 264b, dated by Davies to c. 1025, the land granted in

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* LL, p. 378.
which (†Cecin Penn i Celli) is only about five and a half kilometres from Llan-Ilwydd.

Gualia: see Wales.

Guarach: see †Pull hi Guarach.

Guartha: see Cantref Gwarthaf.

Guarthacum: see Warthacwm.

Guarthaf Buch: see Bwch.

Guarthasculum: see Warthacwm.

Guartham Campull: see †Campull.

Guascar: see †Tref Guascar.

Gucaun: see †Henntref Gucaun.

Gucof: see †Guocob.

†Gudinn, Ir: [? in SO5114]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LLch.183a</th>
<th>p. 183</th>
<th>‘c. 735’–c. 930</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>irgudinn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The attestation is from the bounds of †Lann Tidiuc, which has been identified (though not securely) with Dixton. The bounds are dimensional, and could be read either as defining territory between ‘duos riuulos irgudinn’ (i.e. two streams called Ir Gudinn) and the Wye (Gwy), or as defining territory between ‘duos riuulos’ (‘two [unnamed] streams’) in one dimension, and between Ir Gudinn and the Wye (Gwy) in the other. Evans seems to prefer the former option, and Rollason follows him in this (noting, however, the lack of an opposing point to the Wye (Gwy) limit), but it would seem to me to make more sense to follow the latter interpretation, as this would then provide the four points expected in a dimensional boundary, and would avoid the slight difficulty of having to postulate two nearby streams with the same name. As Rollason points out, Dixton lies between two streams which run from the

---

*LL, p. 406, s.v. Irgudinn.
* †The Boundaries*, pp. 54–55.
north-west parallel to each other, so these are likely to be the 'duos riuulos' of the bounds (provided that the identification of †Lann Tidiuc with Dixton is correct). The territory is said to be four modii in size, so the north-western limit of the territory should be in the grid square above, between the source of the shorter of the two streams and the longer one.

Elements

YR + ?GWDEN (pl.)

Gwdyn (in Modern Welsh orthography) is attested as a plural form of gwden 'withe', but there are two difficulties with this interpretation: the first being that the use of d to represent intervocalic [d] would be unusual in LL orthography (we should expect t), and the second being that there is no trace of gemination in the final [n] of gwden, so the LL spelling in -nn would have to be regarded as an error. Alternatively we might seek to relate the element to GWYDD (perhaps with an anomalous masculine singulative ending, -YN, instead of the usual feminine -EN).

†Guefrduur: [SO437043] (mod. Pontyrhydan Brook)

Attestations

guefrduur LLch.159a p. 159 s. xi

Location

This stream helps define the bounds of Llanerthill. We learn that †Nant Ir Hebauc is a tributary of the Guefrduur, and that the Guefrduur itself flows into the Olway (Olwy). Evans and Thomas both state that the modern name of this stream is Gwennrdwr, but give no examples of this modern form. There is a farm to the north of Llanerthill called Llangwendr [SO436052], which perhaps takes its name from this stream. There are only two streams which could be the Guefrduur: one to the west of Llanerthill (at SO427041)—going further west one encounters Nant y Wilcae—and to the east Pontyrhydan Brook at the grid reference above. The evidence of the name Llangwendr on the bank of Pontyrhydan Brook favours the latter identification.

Elements

GWEFR + DWR

* Ibid.
* LL., p. 371; EANC, p. 95.
GPC cites this name as an example of the noun gwefr 'amber'.

Gueithrin: see Llanwytherin.

Gueith Tineuur: see Gwaith Dinefwr.

Guenedocia, Guenedotia: see Gwynedd.

†Guenfrut: [?SO537068] (Eng. White Brook)

Attestations

| guenfrut | LLch.156 | p. 156 | 'c. 698'–c. 1010 |

Location

This stream is mentioned in the bounds of Llandogo. As the bounds stand, the name occurs between the Olwy and †Trylec Bechan, but Evans suggested reversing Guenfrut and †Trylec Bechan to make Guenfrut the final point in the bounds. Of the other places mentioned, the only identifiable ones are the Cledan, the Olwy, and possibly †Trylec Bechan. As the Olwy is north-west of the Cledan it is reasonable to conclude that the perambulation runs clockwise, and, consequently, the Guenfrut should be east (north-east or south-east) of the Olwy. While it is possible that the bounds are correct in their present form, it seems more likely that the Wye (Gwy), on which Llandogo stands, should be considered an unstated part of the boundary (the bounds start on the river and run round to another point on the river). If this last interpretation is correct, then the stream now called White Brook (grid reference above) would be well suited to carry the bounds back to the Wye (Gwy), and Evans's suggested emendation should be accepted. The fact that White Brook translates Guenfrut is further evidence in favour of the identification.

Elements

GWYN (fem.) + FFRWD

Winford (Somerset), Wynford (Devon), and †Wenferð (Worcestershire) are probably other examples of the same name. The river name is present as an element in †Aper Guenfrut.

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* LL, p. 370.
Guenhuc: see †Penn Celli Guenhuc.

Guen Is Coit: see Gwent.

Guenn: see †Carn Guenn; †Guoun Guenn.

Guennhaf, Guennham: see †Din Guennham.

Guennhuc: see †Penn Celli Guenhuc.

Guennonoe: see †Villa Guinnonui.

Guennuc: see †Penn Celli Guenhuc.

Guent: see Cas-gwent; †Allt Coit Guent, Gwent.

Guenti: see †Urbs Guenti.

Guent Is Coit: see Gwent.

†Guentonia Urbs: [ST469905] (mod. Caerwent)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Attestation</th>
<th>LLch.</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abbas guentoniæ urbis</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>c. 950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guentonia urbe</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>c. 955</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The first attestation is from the witness list to charter 221 (†Cair Nonui) and the second is from the Narration of charter 218 (†Lann Bedeul) in an account of a meeting between King Nowy and Bishop Pater at Guentonia Urbs. The second attestation is glossed Caer Went (i.e. Caerwent) by a mid-fifteenth-century hand. While the context of the attestations does not provide conclusive proof of the identification with Caerwent favoured by all the commentators,* the gloss, together with the form of the name (which looks like a Latin partial calque on Caerwent), is strongly suggestive.

Elements

Gwent (Lat. adj., fem.) + URBS

Guent Uch Coit: see Gwent.

Guenuc: see †Penn Celli Guenhuc.

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* LL, p. 401; Davies, *Early Welsh Microcosm*, p. 61.
†Guenuin Meirch: [?nr SO4501]

Attestations
guenuin meirch LLch.240 p. 242 s. xi²

Location
The attestation is from the bounds of Lannguer Timauc (see †Lann Guern Cinuc). Evans takes the name to be that of a stream, and this seems plausible as the feature seems to be linear, and has a source (unless the word BLAEN is taken to refer to a point in the woods which are mentioned). I can find no stream bearing this name today in the relevant area, and I am unable to follow the bounds.

Elements
GWENWYN + MARCH (pl.)
The first element appears to be gwenwyn ‘poison’. The name is curious, but perhaps indicates that local vegetation was poisonous to horses.

Guerberth: see †Villa Gurberdh.

Guerinou: see Grwyne.

Guerion: see †Crois Guerion.

Guerituc: see †Villa Gueruduc.

Guern: see †Frut i Guern, †Glasguern, †Rivulus i Guern.

Guern Cinuc, Cynuc: see †Lann Guern Cinuc.

†Guern Du, I: [nr ST2682]

Attestations
penniguern du LLch.190b p. 191 s. xi¹

Location
The end (PEN) of this marsh is mentioned as a point in the bounds of Marshfield. Its place in the bounds is between the †Drausguern and †Luch Edilbbieu. Marshfield is on the edge of Wentlooge Level, the landscape of which has probably changed considerably since the time of these bounds. I cannot identify any of the named features in these bounds, so the grid

* LL, p. 380.
reference is simply for the **Marshfield** area.

**Elements**

YR + GWERN + DU

**Guernen:** see †Cruc Guernen.

†**Guern i Drution:** [nr SO3015]

**Attestations**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Place-name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guern i Drution</td>
<td>LLch.122</td>
<td>p. 123 s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This marsh is attested as a point in the bounds of Llandello Bertholau, between †Cruc Bracd and †Luch i Crecion. These points cover a stretch of the bounds between the Gefenni and the Cibi which is now mostly urbanised, which hinders easy identification, but the marsh was probably not very far from the grid reference suggested above.

**Elements**

GWERN + YR + DRUD (pl.)

GPC cites this place-name as an example of the substantival use of *drud* 'dear; daring; rash; furious'.

†**Guern i Duon:** [?SN290140]

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Grid Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guern i Duon</td>
<td>LLch.77</td>
<td>p. 78 s. xi²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aper Guern i Duon</td>
<td>LLch.77</td>
<td>p. 78 s. xi²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This feature, which is attested in the bounds of Llanddowror, can probably be identified as a stream as it has a confluence (ABER) and is linear (it is followed). The mouth of the stream is on the Taf, downstream of the mouth of †Nant Duuin on that river. If the bounds are assumed to include Llanddowror itself then we can also say that the mouth of Guern i Duon is downstream of Llanddowror, on the right bank of the Taf. Various streams meet these criteria, but the element GWERN suggests marshiness, so perhaps the stream flowing into the Taf at the grid reference above (in a large marsh) is the most likely.

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* GPC, 1, 1086.
Elements
GWERN + ?YR + ?DU (pl.)
Evans takes the name to be composed of GWERN and Idvon, but I have no idea what that second element might be, unless it is a personal name."

Guern Timauc, Tiuauc: see †Lann Guern Cinuc.
Gueruduc: see †Villa Gueruduc.
Guher, Guhir, Guhyr: see Gwyry
Gul: see Gwy.
Gulan: see †Tumulus Guian.
Guichtrit: see †Tref Meibion Guichtrit.
Guicon: see †Villa Guidcon.
Guid: see †Tref Guid.
Guidcon: see †Villa Guidcon.
Guidhuc: see †Poll hir Guidhuc.
Guidon: see †Frut i Guidon.
Gullbiu: see †Villa Gullbiu.
Guilca: see Nant y Wilcae.
Guiniau: see †Ecclesiis Guiniau.
Guinn: see †Thou Guinn.
Guinna: see †Ager Guinna.
†Guinnic: [?SO453011]

Attestations
oper guinnic LLch.251 p. 252 s. xi
gunnic LLch.251 p. 252 s. xi
gunnic LLch.251 p. 252 s. xi

Location
This stream is named in the bounds of †Henlenic Cinauc (identified with
Llangunnog). The bounds begin at the confluence (ABER) of the stream with the Pill brook and the stream is followed upwards as far as a clay-pit (pridpull). Since the Pill brook is followed downwards (di'r guairet) back to the confluence with the Gunnic, it is likely that the Gunnic is to the west of Llangunnog (assuming that the bounds include the site of Llangunnog itself). The bounds seem to describe quite a short perambulation with few features mentioned so the Gunnic is most likely to be the next stream to the west of Llangunnog, at the grid reference above.

Elements

GWYN + -IG

The form Gunnic need not be a bar to the interpretation offered here, since the simplification of [y'i] to [u] is quite common in LL.

Guinnonui, Guinnoul: see †Villa Guinnonui.

Gulat Morcant: see Gwlad Morgan.

Gulible: see †Penn Celli Gulible, †Villa Guliple.

(1) †Gulich: [ST093710] (also Nant Brân/River Waycock)

Attestations

- [i]r finnaun licat gulich  LLch.157  p. 158  s. xi²
- gulich  LLch.157  p. 158  s. xi²
- gulich  LLch.259  p. 260  s. xi²
- gulich  LLch.259  p. 260  s. xi²
- golywch  LLgloss  p. 259  s. xvmed

Location

This stream name is attested in the closely related bounds of St Lythans and †Tref Gulich. We learn from the bounds of the former that the stream rises not far from †Hen Lotre Elidon at Licat Gulich in †Pant Gulich, and that it has a confluence further down with the †Guorrini. The bounds of †Tref Gulich do not add anything to this. The Gulich can quite safely be identified as the stream which runs through Dyffryn Golych. This stream has sources to the north-west and to the north-east. The Ordnance Survey map names the stream the River Waycock and identifies its principal source as that running

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97 LL, p. 364.
from the north-west, that from the north-east it calls *Nant Brân*. I would identify the source (*LLYGAD*) of the *Gulich*, however, with that of Nant Brân, on the grounds that the bounds in which the source is mentioned are those of *St Lythans*, and it would be difficult to make these bounds, as they stand, cover territory as far west as the source of the *River Waycock*. So the name *Gulich* is supposed to have applied to Nant Brân for its whole length and then to the River Waycock down from the confluence of Nant Brân. There is no evidence, to my knowledge, to indicate whether or not the name *Gulich* was applied to the river below the confluence with the †*Guorrimi* (the grid reference given above is, therefore, for this confluence). A property, probably in the valley of Nant Brân, is referred to in LL under the name †*Nant Baraen*, so perhaps †*Nant Baraen* was originally the name of the valley (one of the senses of NANT), and *Gulich* the name of the stream.

**Elements**

GWLYCH

This name is discussed by Pierce, who suggests, as an alternative, a derivation from go- and 'an unidentified -lich, -lych' which he suggests might be related to LLWCII. The main difficulty with GWLYCH is that it is a monosyllable, whereas the stream name seems to have been disyllabic from at least the fifteenth-century (spellings with *Gul-* are ambiguous in this regard), but this could perhaps be explained as Anglicisation. The name is present as an element in Dyffryn Golych, †Pant Gulich, and †Tref Gulich.

(2) †Gulich: [nr ST095720] (also †Tref Gulich)

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Page</th>
<th>Data</th>
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<td>32</td>
<td>1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulich</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

The attestations are from versions of a list of properties claimed by Llandaf. The context is the same for both: preceded by †*Guocob* and †*Nant Baraen* and followed by Llwyneliddon. One of the boundary points of †Tref Gulich, which borders on Llwyneliddon, is †Carn Guocof, which is probably related

**n** PNDinas P., p. 265.
to †Guocob mentioned above. It is clear, then, that Gulich is in the same area as †Tref Gulich, and also the stream (1) †Gulich. Since the context of the list from which the attestations are taken is one of churches or properties, it is likely that these attestations should be regarded as abbreviated forms of †Tref Gulich.

Elements
(1) †Gulich

Guliple: see †Villa Guliple.

Gulych: see †Tref Gulich.

†Gundy Teliau: [ST155781]

Attestations

\[ \text{gundy teliau yn lann taf} \quad \text{LL} \quad \text{p. 120} \quad \text{s. x}^2-\text{s. xi} \]

\[ \text{gundy teliau ynn lan taf} \quad \text{LL} \quad \text{p. 120} \quad \text{c. 1081–c. 1120s} \]

Location
The attestations are from the two parts (earlier and later) of the Privilege of Teilo. Perhaps this should not really be regarded as a place-name. It is the name of a building within the precincts of Llandaf itself.

Elements
GWYNDY + personal name

The spelling gun shows simplification of [ui] to [u] which is quite common in LL.

Gungleis, Gungleys: see Gwynlais.

Gunhoill: see †Lann Gunnhoill.

Gunhuucc: see †Villa Gunnuc.

Gunley: see St Woolos.

Gunma: see †Henriu Gunma.

Gunnhoill: see †Lann Gunnhoill.

Gunniau: see †Eccluis Guiniau.

Gunnic: see †Guinnic.

Gunnua: see †Henriu Gunma.
Gunnuc: see †Villa Gunnuc.

Gunstan: see †Carn Gunstan.

Gunua: see †Henriu Gunma.

†Guocob: [nr ST110729]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestations</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tellurem Guocob</td>
<td>This territory is granted, together with Ecclesia Elidon (St Lythans), in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uillam Guocof</td>
<td>charter 157. The remaining two attestations are from versions of a list of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guocof</td>
<td>properties claimed by Llandaf, in a context which includes Llwyneliddon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guocof</td>
<td>(St Lythans), so the identity of these attestations and those from charter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guocob</td>
<td>157 need not be doubted. Bounds are appended to charter 157, but they apply to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the combined territory of Guocob and Ecclesia Elidon, so the specific area of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guocob within the whole territory cannot be determined. If there is a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>connexion between the name of this territory and †Carn Guocof, then Guocob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>would be near †Tref Gulich (another territorial division of the land of St</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lythans). Evans seems to identify Guocob with Wenvoe (Gwenfō), but I can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>see no reason for this other than its proximity to St Lythans.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Elements

OGOF

Guocof: see †Carn Guocof, †Guocob.

Guoher: see Gŵyr.

Guoidhearn: see †Villa Guoidhearn.

Guolchetua: see †Nant i Guolchetua.

Guonhoill: see †Lann Gunnhoill.

LL, pp. 370 and 402.
Guorgued: see †Riu Guorgued.

Guorinid: see Gorfyndd.

†Guorlurch Iudgual: [?nr ST1177]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Place Name</th>
<th>LLch.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>guorlurch iudgual</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>c. 890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guorlurch iudgual</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>c. 1070–c. 1080</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This track is mentioned in the bounds of †Cair Birran, which has not yet been identified, but also in the bounds of †Henriu Gunma, which lay on the north-western edge of Llandaf's own podum. If another of the points in the bounds of †Cair Birran, †Brenan Picet, can be regarded as the same place as †Abreinan, then the bounds can be further located to somewhere near the Elái.

Elements

GORLLWRW + personal name

This place-name is cited by GPC as an example of the noun gorllwrw 'way, path' (GOR- + llwrw 'track, path').

Guormul, Guormuy: see Worm.

†Guornoid: [?SO1728] (?Mynydd Troed)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>LLb</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>guornoid</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>s. xi1</td>
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<tr>
<td>guornoyd</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
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</table>

Location

This feature is a point in both versions of the diocesan bounds. The specific location is between a ridge associated with a mill-stream and †Ritnant, neither of which has been certainly identified, but, in terms of known points, the general location can be described as between Buckland Hill [SO1321] and the source of the Grwyne [SO2032]. Evans suggested the identification with

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60 GPC, iii, 2638.
61 LL, p. 378.
62 GPC, ii, 1490.
Mynydd Troed (grid reference above), but this is really no more than a plausible guess (indeed there is nothing in the bounds to indicate even what kind of feature the name denotes).

Elements
GOR- + ?

Guornoyd: see †Guornoid.

†Guorrimi: [?ST093710] (mod. Goldsland Brook)

Attestations

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<tr>
<td>licatgurrimi</td>
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<td>157</td>
<td>xi²</td>
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<td>LLch.259</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>xi²</td>
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<tr>
<td>gurimmi</td>
<td>LLch.259</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>xi²</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Location

This stream name is attested in the closely related bounds of St Lythans and †Tref Gulich. We learn from the former bounds that the source of the stream is not far from the mouth (GENAU) of †Pant Ciu, and that the (1) †Gulich flows into the Guorrimi. The bounds of †Tref Gulich confirm this last fact, but do not add more information. Presumably the (1) †Gulich must constitute the western boundary of St Lythans, and, therefore, it can be assumed that the Guorrimi is the southern boundary of that territory. Two streams meet these requirements: Goldsland Brook [ST093710] and Nant Brynhill [ST093699]. The former seems more likely, since the bounds of †Tref Gulich run overland between the (1) †Gulich and the Guorrimi and make no mention of crossing a stream on the way (which would be the case if the Guorrimi were modern Nant Brynhill. Pierce agrees with this identification. Thomas identifies the stream with the River Waycock (or one of its tributaries), but he was
mistaken in his identification of the course of the River Waycock—elsewhere he locates the source of the River Waycock in a wood between Wenvoe Castle and Merthyr Dyfan,\(^a\) which is, in fact, the source of Nant Brynhill.

**Elements**

**GO- + ? *Rhymhi**

The commentators agree that this is a compound of GO- and a river name *Rhymhi* (though GOR- should be possible here too), which is probably related to the river name Rhymni (see Rumney). In the Life of Cadog (\(\text{St}\) in the attestations above) the stream name is translated into Latin as *Parvam Remmi* or *Parvam Rymii*, where the adjective *parva* 'little' is probably translating GO-.* *Rhymhi* could be formed from *rhwm* 'auger' (cf. \(\text{†Taratir}\)) and the suffix -I.\(^b\)

\(\text{†Guoun Brechmil: [nr SS578894]}\)

**Attestations**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>guoun brechmil</th>
<th>LLch.145</th>
<th>s. xi(^1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Location**

This marsh is used as a point in the bounds of Llandeilo Ferwallt. The exact location is uncertain due to a lack of identifiable features, but it can be said that it lies on the other side of an unnamed mountain from \(\text{†Main Dyastur}\).

**Elements**

**GWAUN + ?*BRECHFIL**

The meaning of the element *brechmil* is uncertain, but it could be a hapax compound of *brech* 'spot' and *mil* 'animal', denoting a speckled animal (a legendary creature of the marsh?).

\(\text{†Guoun Breith, Ir: [?around SO310251]}\)

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>iguoun breith</th>
<th>LLch.195</th>
<th>s. xi(^2)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>irguoun breith</td>
<td>LLch.195</td>
<td>s. xi(^2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This marsh (or, rather, a stone in it) is the opening and closing point in the

\(^a\) EANC, p. 222, s.v. \(\text{†lo}\).
\(^b\) PNDinas P., p. 309.
\(^c\) EANC, p. 165, s.v. Rhymni; Williams, Enwaau Lleoedd, p. 42; PNDinas P., p. 310.
bounds of †Merthir Clitauc. The general location is quite clearly the ridge of Hatterrall Hill (a CEGIN on the same side of the Olchon and the Monnow (Mynwy) as †Nant Trineint). There are sufficient identifiable points in these bounds to tell that they travel clockwise, and, consequently, that they begin by travelling north from Ir Guoun Breith to †Riu i Curum. The bounds close by travelling up †Finhaun Bist to its source (BLAEN) and thence up to the marsh. †Riu i Curum has been identified securely, and, if the suggested identification of †Finhaun Bist is accepted, then Ir Guoun Breith is very likely somewhere in grid squares SO3025, SO3026, or SO3125. No marsh is shown in these squares on the modern Ordnance Survey map, but the principal sources of the stream which runs through Cwm Iau are located in the appropriate area (around SO310251), which, therefore, might once have been marshy.

Elements
YR + GWAUN + BRrrH (fem.)

†Guoun Guenn, I: [nr the Nofydd]

Attestations
iguoun guenn LLch.257 p. 258 'c. 1033'

Location
This feature is attested as a point in the bounds of †Riu Brein. I Guoun Guenn lies between †Cruc Glas and †Luin Ina, neither of which I can identify, but a more general location is provided by the Nofydd, which borders the territory on one side.

Elements
GWAUN + GWYN (fem.)

†Guoun Teir Fin: [?around SN924344]

Attestations
guoun teirfin LLch.154 p. 155 s. xi²

Location
This marsh is mentioned as a point in the bounds of Llandeilo'r Fan (†Lann Guruaet). It is located to the south of †Crois Gueron and †Nant Cenou. A few hundred metres south-east of the source of Nant-yr-hen is a large marsh. It is likely that Guoun Teir Fin is the name of this marsh.
Elements
GWAUN + TRI (fem.) + FFIN

Gurai: see †Mons Gurai.

Gurberdh: see †Villa Gurberdh.

Gurcant: see †Frut Gurcant.

Gurimmi: see †Guorrimi.

Gurit Penni: see †Garth Benni.

Gurim: see †Gurin.

Gurim: see †Guorrimi.

(1) †Gurthebiriuc: [around SO485108]

Attestations
Gurthebiriuc LLrub. p. 201 c. 1120s

Location
The church of Gurthebiriuc (†Ecclesia Gurthebiriuc) is granted by charter 201. The charter’s rubric ‘Gurthebiriuc Lanngunguarui super Trodi’ should probably be interpreted as Gurthebiriuc, the name of the district, and Lanngunguarui super Trodi (Llanwarw, Eng. Wonastow), an alternative name for †Ecclesia Gurthebiriuc.

Elements
personal name + -OG

This is probably an example of a territorial name composed of a personal name + -OG (cf. Gwynllwg). The personal name could be either Modern Welsh Gwerthefyr (Old Welsh Guorthemir)—with incorrect use of graphic b to represent the nasal (or originally nasal) bilabial fricative—or *Gwerthebyr (Old Welsh Guortepir) with unusual use of b for [b]. In either case the prefix guor- in the name has not been i-affected to [guer], but has instead been reduced to gur-.

Guruid: see †Ecclesia Guruid.
†Guualon: [SO351275, SO369272, SO371268, or SO375265]

Attestations

<table>
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<th>p. 160</th>
<th>s. xi²</th>
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<td>LLch.160</td>
<td>p. 160</td>
<td>s. xi²</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Location

The Guualon is attested as part of the bounds of Llancillo. The bounds show that the stream is a tributary of the Greidol, and that the spring at its head is not far from one end of †Claud Ismael. If the territory described by the bounds includes Llancillo itself, then it is clear that the Guualon must flow into the Greidol from the west or south, which leaves the streams at SO351275, SO369272, SO371268, and SO375265 as candidates. Rollason reached the same conclusion in her discussion of this boundary clause.

Elements

?GOFAL (pl.)

The name appears to be the plural of gofal 'care'. For the vocalism of the first syllable here, compare guber and guuer, the usual LL forms of gofer 'brook', which also show [guv].

Guy: see Gwy, †Ystum Guy.

Guye: see Gwy.

Guyr: see Gwyr.

†Guyragon: [#SN968131]

Attestations

<table>
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<th>LL</th>
<th>p. 134</th>
<th>c. 1120s</th>
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<tr>
<td>Guyragon</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 134</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
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</table>

Location

This feature is a part of the diocesan bounds as defined in the Life of Euddogwy (LL, pages 134–35). The Guyragon is a linear feature (it can be followed), one end of which connects to (or is adjacent to) the river called Hepstur, and it has a BLAEN at the other end—it is probably a stream. The source (or summit) of the Guyragon is not far from the †Gauanhauc—that

*LHEB*, pp. 607 and 653.

feature comes next in the bounds. The identification of the Hepstur is the key to the identification of this, and the following features, in the bounds. If the Hepstur can be identified with the Hepste, then the Guyragon should be a tributary of that river, flowing from the east, and, perhaps, near to the modern county boundary (which might reflect the mediaeval boundary). The stream at the grid reference above is only the most likely of several possibilities.

Elements
?GŴYR + ?
The intervocal g of the name could represent [ŋ], in which case it might be comparable with the element underlying Caerwrangon, the Welsh name for Worcester.72

†Guyth Lunguyd, Yr: [?SN582033]

Attestations
[y]r guyth lunguyd LLch.140 p. 140 s. xi

Location
This feature is attested as a point in the bounds of Llandeilo Tal-y-bont. It is mentioned in the bounds between †Cum Onnuiu and a point on the lower reaches of the Gwili (†Camguili). The element GŴYTH suggests that this is the name of a small stream or drain, perhaps a tributary of the Gwili (†Camguili). Just such a stream can be seen at the grid reference above, and, though it might not have quite the same course as the eleventh century Guyth Lunguyd, it is not likely to be far off.

Elements
GŴYTH + ?personal name
GPC cites this place-name as an example of the noun gŵyth 'vein, sinew, nerve; stream, drain, channel'.73 One Lunguid is a lay witness to charter 209.

Gwaith Dinefwr: [SN611217] (Eng. Dynevor Castle)

Attestations

gueithtineuur LLch.77 p. 78 c. 1080–c. 1120s
gueithtineuur LLch.77 p. 78 c. 1080–c. 1120s

72 I am grateful to Patrick Sims-Williams for this suggestion.
73 GPC, ii, 1791.
Location
This fort is mentioned as a point in the bounds of *Llandeilo Fawr*. It is clear from the bounds that the place is near the Tywi. There is no reason to doubt the identification followed here, given the known general location and the distinctive form of the name.

Elements
*GWATII + Dinefwr*

GPC cites this place-name as an example of the noun *gwath* ‘work’, in its sense of ‘earthwork, fort’. *Dinefwr* (DIN + *efwr* ‘cow-parsnip’) is the name phrase equivalent of the Gaulish compound *Eburodunum*.7 The *t*- spelling of *Dinefwr* is unusual, and could be purely orthographic ([d] is generally written *t* in medial or final position), or it could represent a genuine phonetic phenomenon (a form of provection).

_Gwenddwr:_ see †Guefrduur.

_Gwenfō:_ [ST122727] (Eng. *Wenvoe*)

**Attestations**

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<td>VN</td>
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<td>c. 1291</td>
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<td>Cart.9</td>
<td>III, 956</td>
<td>c. 1291</td>
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<td>Tax*</td>
<td>p. 279</td>
<td>c. 1291</td>
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<td>Cart.10</td>
<td>III, 1001</td>
<td>1306–07</td>
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<td>Woufa</td>
<td>Cart.11</td>
<td>III, 272</td>
<td>1307</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* The cognates of Welsh *efwr* are used of different plant names (GPC, i, 1173; CPNE, p. 96, s.v. *evor*), so ‘cow-parsnip’ is not necessarily the plant referred to in *Dinefwr* (Richards ‘Some Welsh Place-Names’, p. 371).
* CPNE, p. xv.
* PNDinas P., p. 299.
* Ibid..
* Ibid..
* Ibid..
* Astle, *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*.
* PNDinas P., p. 299.
* Ibid..
* Matthews, *Cardiff Records*.
Womfo Cart. II, 1053 1317
ecclesia de Wenfo LL p. 324 c. 1350
Ecc'ia de Wenfo LL p. 330 c. 1350

Location
The LL attestations are from lists of properties owing monies in the deanery of
Llandaf. Pierce's identification, followed here, can be regarded as secure on
the basis of the name's appearance and the place's location in the right
deanery. See also *Guocob.

Elements
Pierce discusses this place-name but is unable to offer a convincing
explanation, though he notes that GWAUN has been suggested as the first
element, and that it has been compared with *Gunma (?< GWYNFA) in *Henriu
Gumma.*

Gwent: [NGR N/A]

References to *Gwent* can be grouped into references to the territory as a whole,
references to its northern and southern divisions (*Gwent Uwch Coed* and
*Gwent Is Coed* respectively), and references to the whole territory in terms of
the two divisions (*Dwy Went*). The territorial name is also present as an
element in the names *Allt Coit Guent, Caerwent, Cas-gwent, Guentonia
Urbs, Nether Went, and Penn Celli Guenhuc.*

Gwent

<table>
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<td>ynyr guent</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 118</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>rex Guenti regionis</td>
<td>LLch. 165</td>
<td>p. 165</td>
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<td>rex Guenti &amp; ercic</td>
<td>LLch. 75</td>
<td>p. 75</td>
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<td>'c. 600'</td>
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<td>senioribus guenti &amp; Ercicg</td>
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<td>regionem guenti</td>
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<td>'c. 755'</td>
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<td>'c. 942'</td>
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</table>

*PNDinas P., p. 299.
**Ibid..**
***Ibid., pp. 300-01.***
The region of Gwent took its name from the Roman civitas capital Venta Silurum (Caerwent). The last reference to a king of Gwent is in charter 261 (‘c. 1045’), which also refers to a king of Morgannwg. The earliest reference is in charter 75 (‘c. 555’) in which the king of Gwent is also called king of Ergyng (though charters 161, 162a, 163a, and 163b, dated ‘c. 595’–‘c. 620’, refer to kings of Ergyng with no mention of Gwent). Grants made by, or endorsed by, kings of Gwent all concern places in the area defined as Gwent (Uwch Coed plus Is Coed) by Richards, apart from charter 165 (which includes places in Ergyng and Ewias), charter 75 (†Cil Hal which might be in Ergyng), and possibly charter 222 (†Tref i Carnpont which Evans and Davies identify with a place in Gwynlîwg, though without much evidence). It seems probable that the use of a territorial name in association with the title ‘rex’ does not imply that the king’s power was total in that territory, or that his power was restricted to that territory. Kings of Gwent seem sometimes have been subject to Kings of Glywysing or Morgannwg; perhaps dominion over Gwent was given to junior branches, rather like the later English imposition of the king’s eldest son as ‘Prince of Wales’.

Gwent Uwch Coed

guent uch coit

LLrub. p. 180 c. 1120s
There is nothing in the above attestations which disagrees with Richards' definition of Gwent Uwch Coed. The first attestation locates Aper Mend in this region. The document on pages 247–49 defines Gwent Uwch Coed as one of the seven cantrefs of Morgannwg, and goes on to add that Ystrad Yw and Ewias are the two true sleeves of Gwent Uwch Coed ('dew. wur laweys. went huc coyt'), i.e. parts (presumably commotes) of the cantref. Richards agrees in defining Ewias as a commote of the cantref, but makes Ystrad Yw a commote of the neighbouring cantref of Talgarth instead. The remaining attestation from page 279 is in a statement of the political conditions during the episcopacy of Herewald. It makes one Caratocus (Caradog ap Gruffydd) king in Ystrad Yw, Gwent Uwch Coed, and Gwynllwg, with the rest of Gwent (Ewias and Gwent Is Coed) under the rule of a certain Rhydderch (?ap Caradog). This division seems peculiar, in that Rhydderch’s territories are separated. Perhaps the scribe has mixed up Uwch Coed and Is Coed—if the names were reversed the territories would be contiguous. Caradog ap Gruffydd is known to have attacked Earl Harold’s hunting lodge at Portskewett (Porth Sgiwed), which does demonstrate an interest in Gwent Is Coed.

Gwent Is Coed

<table>
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<th>rege gueniscoit</th>
<th>LLch.255</th>
<th>p. 256</th>
<th>'c. 1035'</th>
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<td>p. 279</td>
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<td>cantref. wenyscoyt</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 247</td>
<td>s. xiii³</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The rubric of charter 158 locates Emricorua in Gwent Is Coed, which

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² WATU, p. 278.
³ WATU, p. 227.
⁴ Lloyd, Dictionary of Welsh Biography, p. 66. Maund maintains that this division of land is reasonable, but she seems to have mistaken Ystrad Yw for Ystrad Tywi, and makes no mention of Caradog’s apparent possession also of Gwynllwg: Ireland, Wales, and England, p. 111.
accords with Richards' definition of the territory. The document on pages 247–49 defines Gwent Is Coed as one of the seven cantrefs of Morgannwg. This same document, however, records Edeligion together with Gwynllwg as a cantref, whereas Richards has Edeligion as a commote of Gwent Is Coed. Charter 255 mentions Edwin ap Gwriad as king of the territory in a reference to an accord between him and the king of Morgannwg. Finally, the attestation on page 279 refers to the political situation at the time of Bishop Herewald—see under Gwent Uwch Coed above for a discussion of this reference.

Dwy Went

| diu guent | LLb.12 | p. 32 | 1128 |
| Diuent | LLb.25 | p. 42 | 1129 |

Both attestations are from lists of larger territorial units controlled (or claimed) by Llandaf. I see no reason to doubt that these references to the 'two Gwents' are to the two cantrefs of Gwent: Uwch Coed and Is Coed. Ewias is mentioned separately in the list, which suggests that its position as a commote of Gwent Uwch Coed (q.v.) was not regarded as obvious. The element diu is the feminine form of the numeral 'two' (dou is used consistently as the masculine form). Diu also occurs in the bounds of charter 144 ('irdiu foss'), and once elsewhere in Old Welsh in one of the glosses on Martianus Capella. The south-western Brittonic languages show the same or similar feminine form (Cornish: dyw, dew; Breton: diu, dyu, diou, dyou, dieu).

Gwernesney: see Gwernesni.

Gwernesni: [SO415018] (Eng. Gwernesney)

Attestations

ecclesia de Warnestny | LL | p. 321 | c. 1350

Location

The attestation is from a list of properties owing monies in the deanery of Usk.

The identification followed here is probable given the appearance of the name,
and the place’s location in the right area

Elements

?GWERNOS + ?-NI

The modern form of the name is most easily interpreted as gwernos ‘stunted alder trees’ (dim. pl. of GWERN), i-affected by the suffix -NI. The LL form with Warn- might represent a dialectal pronunciation.

Gwill: see †Camguilli.

Gwlad Morgan: [NGR N/A] (Eng. Glamorgan; also Morgannwg)

Attestations

<table>
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<th>Page</th>
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Location

The three earliest attestations are references to the dominion of King Meurig ab Hywel, and on page 278 there is a reference to Meurig’s son Cadwgon, which refers to his father’s territory. One of the witnesses to charter 274 is the archdeacon of Glamorgan (another witness is the archdeacon of Gwent). The attestation on page 85 is from the Life of Dyfrig in an account of a miraculous fall of rain which ended a prolonged drought which had affected the whole...
parrochia of Glamorgan. All the remaining attestations are in reference to the later mediaeval lordship of Glamorgan. The name is predominantly used, then, of a temporal territory, but it is used of a spiritual domain on pages 85 and 274. None of the documents supply much information about the extent of the territory.

**Elements**

GWLAD + personal name

The LL forms illustrate both the early stage of the name in which gwlad ‘country, land, region’ is still visible, and the later Glamorgan stage. "

**Gwndy:** [ST439869] (Eng. Undy)

**Attestations**

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<td>p. 322 c. 1350</td>
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**Location**

All the attestations are from lists of churches, and all are explicitly located in the deanery of †Nether Went. There is no reason to doubt the identification with Undy.¹⁰ See also †Villa Iunuhic.

**Elements**

?GWYNDY

GWYNDY is attested elsewhere in LL in †Gundy Teliau, where the spelling gun shows simplification of [uí] to [u] which is quite common in LL. GWYNDY is a plausible name for a church and associated settlement, and I see no difficulty in interpreting any of the forms of the name as deriving from this element. Phillimore suggested that this name was, rather, a compound of GWAUN and TŶ, which is possible (and the local topography is marshy),¹⁰ but this does not seem quite so likely to me as the GWYNDY interpretation.

---

¹⁰ Room, *Pocket Companion Guide*, p. 98, derives the name from GLAN + Morgan 'Morgan's Shore', substantiating this claim with reference to an (unnamed) 'early (undated) record of the name as Glanna Morgan', but I see no reason to prefer that explanation to the more obvious territorial description with gwlad.

¹⁰ LL, p. 422, s.v. Wondy.

¹⁰ Owen, *Description of Penbrokshire*, iv, 427.
Gwrinydd: see Gorfynydd.

Gwy: [ST5490] (Eng. Wye)

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<td>p. 80</td>
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Location

There is no reason to doubt that these are all references to the River Wye (grid reference above). Most of the attestations are from set formulae expressing the extent of the diocese (generally with the Wye as the eastern, and the Tywi as the western, limit), and most of these formulae refer to the location of Moccas, or the mouth of the †Taratir, on the river. Similarly the river is followed in both versions of the diocesan bounds on pages 42-43 and 134-35, and is referred to as marking the Welsh–English border in charter 192. The river is also referred to in connexion with various places: Llandogo, Tyndyrn (Tintern), †Garth Benni (?Welsh Bicknor), †Tir Conloc, Llandinabo, †Bolgros (Bellamore), †Lann Budgualan (Ballingham), †Emricorua (Chepstow), St Kingsmark, (1) †Hennlann/†Lann Tidiuc (Dixton), (2) †Hennlann (?Hentland), †Merthir Teudiric (Matharn), Pencraig, and †Cecin Penn Ros. This river name occurs as an element in †Ystum Guy.

Elements

Williams derives this river name from a root *dei- (> Brittonic *yë-) ‘turn,
twist’, which also underlies the adjective GŶYR. Ekwall, bringing in the evidence of the Old English name for the river, Waeg, suggests a derivation from *uogio- or *uogiæ, related to an Indo-European root uegh- ‘carry’, but Jackson rejects this on the grounds that *uogi- would result in **Gwei, rather than Gwy. In view of the Old English form of the name, it does seem necessary to derive the river name from a stem with [g], and I should suggest that a Brittonic form *uego- or *uegæ would suit the evidence (cf. *lëgæ > llyw’y).

Gwynedd: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

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Location

Three of the attestations are in references to kings: Maelgwn (page 107) and Gruffudd (pages 5 and 85), both of whom are well known as kings of Gwynedd. The remaining attestation is in a reference to the desolation of the land for seven years while the hermit Elgar dwelt on Bardsey Island (Ynys Enlli). The land referred to would be Gwynedd, given the location of the island.

Elements

Strictly speaking, the forms above are adjectival (Modern Welsh Gwyndod), though they are used as nouns. The Brittonic name from which the nominal and adjectival forms of the place-name are derived is *(Jenedä. The LL forms show velarisation of the initial [y], but the vowel between n and d (which was lost through syncope) is still shown. The spelling with c on page 85 demonstrates that a Vulgar Latin pronunciation (in which -ci- and -ti- were pronounced identically as [tsi]) was being followed for these Latinised forms.

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**Enwau Lleoedd**, p. 38; GPC, ii. 1781, s.v. gŵyr.
**LHEB**, p. 452.
**LHEB**, p. 448.
Gwynlais: [?]ST131820 (mod. Nant y Fforest)

Attestations

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<td>LLch.257</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>'c. 1033'</td>
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<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>s. xv&lt;sup&gt;med&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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Location

The first two attestations are from the (rudimentary) bounds of the podum of Llandaf. Little information can be gleaned from these bounds, other than that the podum is defined by the Taf (Fawr) and the Ely (Elái), to the west and east, and the sea to the south. Consequently the Gungleis should define the northern point of the bounds. The bounds of †Inis Peithan (charter 257) also refer to a Gungleis, the mouth (ABER) of which is on the Taf (Fawr). †Inis Peithan is granted together with †Riu Brein, so the two territories are probably (but not certainly) neighbours. Llandaf and †Riu Brein are only about five kilometres apart, so it seems probable that all the attestations above refer to the same river. Evans suggested that the river name is preserved in the settlement name Tongwynlais, on the Taf (Fawr).<sup>104</sup> The stream flowing through Tongwynlais, and which rises at Blaengwynlais, is now known as Nant y Fforest, and its outflow into the Taf (Fawr) is not now visible due to modern development, but it should be somewhere near the grid reference suggested above.

Elements

GWYN + GLAIS

The spelling gun shows simplification of [y̞i] to [u] which is quite common in LL.

Gwynllwg: [NGR N/A] (Eng. Wentloog)

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<sup>106</sup> Lloyd, Dictionary of Welsh Biography, pp. 310–11 and 610.
<sup>107</sup> LHEB, p. 655.
<sup>108</sup> LL, p. 382.
guonliuiuc  LLb.12  p. 32  1128
Gunliuiciuc  LLb.25  p. 42  1129
cantref. gunlyuch  LL  p. 247  before s. xiii
wenll6c  LLgloss  p. 190  s. xvmed
wenthloc  LLgloss  p. 195  s. xvmed
gwenll6c  LLgloss  p. 191  s. xv

Location
The first four attestations are from lists of larger territorial units; that on page 247 lists Gunlyuch as a cantref (together with Edeligion). The final two attestations, from fifteenth-century glosses, equate the name with Glywysing. Finally, the gloss on page 190 locates Maerun in Wenll6c. Maerun (English Marshfield) was in the cantref of Gwynllwg (which survived into the modern period as the hundred of Wentloog), and I see no reason to doubt that all the attestations refer to this same cantref or hundred. Edeligion is normally considered a commote of Gwent Is Coed (see Gwent), but it does neighbour Gwynllwg, so this serves to confirm the identification made here. The equation of Gwynllwg with Glywysing is odd (the former is a division of the latter, not an equivalent term), and can only really be explained as an error resulting from the ignorance of the fifteenth-century glossators.

Elements
personal name + -OG
The same personal name is present in St Woolos.

Gwýr: [NGR N/A] (Eng. Gower)

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* WATU, pp. 86, 222, 281, and 298.
** WATU, pp. 81 and 277.
Most of the attestations are from lists of larger territories (commotes and cantrefs) in dispute with the bishops of St David's and Hereford (pages 35, 36, 41, 42, 46, 47 (bulls 23 and 24), 52, 55, 58, 63, and 286). From other attestations we learn that the following places were in the territory: Llandello Tal-y-bont (page 31), †Cil Hal (page 75), †Porth Tulon (page 76), †Lann Cingualan (page 144), and Bishopston (page 333). The attestation on page 279 is from a reference to the dominion of King Cadwgan (ap Bleddyn) over Guhir, Cydweli, and Cantref Bychan. Finally, the list of the cantrefs of Morgannwg includes, as the second cantref, Guyr, Cydweli, and Carnwyllion. These last two commotes, together with Gower, constituted the cantref of Eginog, and there is no reason to doubt that all the attestations are to Gower.

Elements

GŘYR

Gyllicg: see †Tref Gillic.

---

iii WATU, pp. 64 (Eginog) and 282 (Gower).
Gynhil, Gynnhill: see †Tref Ginhill.
H

Habrinum: see Hafren.

Haffren: see †Ecclesia Istrat Hafren.

Hafren: [ST5085] (Eng. Severn, Bristol Channel)

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<td>p. 43</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hafrenn</td>
<td>LLch.141</td>
<td>p. 143</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mor hafren</td>
<td>LLch.145</td>
<td>p. 146</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mor hafren</td>
<td>LLch.235b</td>
<td>p. 236</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
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<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 135</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hafren</td>
<td>LL</td>
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<tr>
<td>habrinum flumen</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 16</td>
<td>c. 1130</td>
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<tr>
<td>abrinum mare</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 19</td>
<td>c. 1130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habrinum flumen</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
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<td>1476x78</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sabrinum</td>
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<td>1476x78</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hafren</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 16</td>
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<tr>
<td>habrinum mare</td>
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<td>p. 19</td>
<td>1476x78</td>
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<tr>
<td>hafren mor</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 19</td>
<td>1476x78</td>
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<tr>
<td>seuarne</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 142</td>
<td>1476x78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The river Severn was known in the Roman period as Sabrina, which developed into Modern Welsh Hafren, and was borrowed by the Anglo-Saxons as Sarfern (whence Modern English Severn). All the attestations above can be explained as forms of the river name, and this is the most likely interpretation unless there is evidence to the contrary. The Bristol Channel is known in Welsh as Môr Hafren, and this should likewise be regarded as the
most likely interpretation of the attestations with MÔR and MARE, unless there is evidence against it (see also †Auferreum Mare). All the charters attesting this river name concern places near the mouth of the Severn, or on the Bristol Channel coast: Matharn/†Merthir Teudiric (charter 141), †Yscuit Cyst (charter 234), †Tref Peren/Llanfihangel Rogiet (charter 233), †Lann Merguall/Bishopston (charter 145), and †Castell Consuict (charter 235b). The attestations on pages 43 and 135 are from the two versions of the diocesan bounds; in the former the Wye (Gwy) is followed down to Mare Hafren, and in the latter that river falls into the Hafren. The two attestations from the Life of Samson (pages 16 and 19) are not in a context which provides much evidence for location. The glosses are all by David Llywelyn, all translations of the Latin forms of the name into Welsh or English. The river name is also present as an element in †Ecclesia Istrat Hafren and Ystrad Hafren.

Elements

[MÔR] + ? + ?-EN
[MARE] + ? + ?-EN

Most commentators seem to regard the stem of this name as non-Indo-European—see PNRom. Brit. for a full discussion. In most of the Latin forms the name is treated as a neuter, which might be due to the influence of the gender of FLUMEN and MARE.

Hafrenn: see Hafren.

Hal: see †Cil Hal.

Halan: see †Porta Halan.

†Halannauc, Ir: [nr SO367141]

Attestations

[i]rhalannauc LLch.171b p. 172 c. 990–c. 1010

Location

This feature is named as a point in the bounds of Llanfable. It is mentioned between †Manach Rivulus and the †Oncir, but as too few of the points in the bounds have been identified, the best that can be said is that it is near

†Ekwall, English River Names, pp. 358–60.
Llanfable.

Elements

YR + ?ALANNOG

GPC gives Halannauc here as its only attestation of a word alannog ‘place where coltsfoot grows’, created from alan ‘coltsfoot’ and the adjectival suffix -OG. An alternative interpretation would be to treat the name as the noun HAL and adjective gannog ‘scaly’.

†Hal Du, Ir: [SO080144]

Attestations

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>haldu</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>p. 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hal du</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[i]r hal du</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This feature is mentioned as a point in both versions of the diocesan bounds. In the shorter, earlier version it is located between †Rit i Cambren (a ford on the Taf Fechan, upstream of its junction with the Taf Fawr) and Nant Crafnant (Crawnon), and in the other, more detailed version †Hir Cemyn comes before Nant Crafnant (Crawnon). The element HAL is defined as ‘moorland’ by GPC, but the original meaning may have been something more like ‘dirty water, marsh’. If the sense intended here is ‘marsh’, then the marshy ground at the grid reference above would be a plausible location for Hal Du, but in any case the intended feature should be no further than three kilometres away. Evans suggested a location ‘near the head of the Rumney river’, but this seems to be based on the co-incidence of the element DU in the place-name Pyllau-duon in this area [SO0911]. It is true that the modern county boundary runs between the Taf Fechan and the location suggested by Evans, but the county boundary does not continue on to the Crawnon from that point, and I would suggest that the county and diocesan bounds diverge after the Taf Fechan.

³ GPC, i, 74.
⁴ GPC, ii, 1815; CPNE, p. 125.
⁵ LL, p. 367.
Elements
YR + HÄL + DU

A Haldu is also attested from Cornwall.*

†Hal Melen, Ir: [nr †Lann Cerniu, on the Dore]

Attestations

ir halmelen LLch.72b p. 73 ‘c. 580’–c. 930

Location
This feature is attested as a point in the bounds of †Lann Cerniu, which has not, however, been identified further than to say that is on the Dore.

Elements
YR + HÄL + Melyn (fem.)

†Hal Ruma: [between SO2540 and SO2738]

Attestations

halruua LLb.25 p. 42 s. xi¹
hal ruma LL p. 134 c. 1120s

Location
This feature is mentioned in both versions of the diocesan bounds between the †Pridell and †Main i Bard. The location of the former is uncertain, but that of the latter is known. The bounds are coming from the direction of Guarthaf Buch (Bwch), so Evans’s suggestion that Hal Ruma should be identified with ‘?Cussop “Moor”’ (i.e., presumably, Cusop Hill, SO2540) is reasonable. Another possibility, which would take the bounds more directly between Guarthaf Buch (Bwch) and †Main i Bard, would be to identify Hal Ruma with Cefn Hill [SO271389].

Elements
HÄL + ?personal name

It is tempting to try to connect the second element with Roma, but the Old Welsh spelling of that place-name is Rumein (found in LL: see Roma), and it would not be easy to account for the preservation of final -a. Conceivably we could have here a compound of RHUDD and MA, with simplification of [dv] to

* CPNE, p. 126.
Searle records the existence of an Anglo-Saxon personal name *Ruma* as an element in the place-name *Rumanhel*.\(^v\)

**Hal Ruua:** see †Hal Ruma.

**†Hal Un Guernen: [nr SN8310]**

**Attestations**

- halunguernen: LLb.25 p. 42 s. xi\(^1\)
- all unguernenn: LL p. 134 c. 1120s
- all unguernlnenn: LL p. 134 c. 1120s

**Location**

This feature is attested as a point in both versions of the diocesan bounds, between the sources (BLAEN) of the Cynlais and the Pyrddin. Those two points are just under five kilometres apart, but most of the area is now occupied by opencast workings. Evans identified *Hal Un Guernen* with 'the Drum', now Mynydd y Drum, the site of the workings.\(^4\) The grid square suggested above for the location of the feature is the midpoint between the sources of the two streams.

**Elements**

**IIAL + UN + GWERN (sg.)**

The name contains the numeral *un* 'one'.

**Haner:** see †Estrat Agcr.

**Hebauc:** see †Nant ir Hebauc.

**†Hebaucmein, Ir: [nr SN5827]**

**Attestations**

- irhebauc mein: LLch.77 p. 78 c. 1080–c. 1120s
- [i]rhebauc mein: LLch.77 p. 78 c. 1080–c. 1120s

**Location**

These stones are a point in the bounds of Llandeilo Fawr. They stands between †Cruc Petill Bechan and the Dulas (†Dugleis Bisgueliauc). No mention is made of crossing a stream between †Cruc Petill Bechan and the

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\(^v\) I am grateful to Patrick Sims-Williams for this suggestion.

\(^4\) Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum, p. 404.

\(^4\) LL, p. 367.
Hebaucmein, so the stones cannot be south of the stream which flows past Capel Isaac. The stones should be in the angle of the Dulas and the stream which flows past Capel Isaac (the junction of the two is at SN578268), probably in the grid square suggested above.

Elements
YR + HEBOG + MAEN (pl.)
The name is based on an otherwise unattested compound of HEBOG and MAEN.

†Heithtir Rud, Ir: [nr †Lann Cerniu, on the Dore]

Attestations
[i]rheith tir rud LLch.72b p. 73 'c. 580'–c. 930

Location
This feature is attested as a point in the bounds of †Lann Cerniu, which has not, however, been identified further than to say that is on the Dore.

Elements
? + ?RHUDD
This place-name has not yet been satisfactorily explained. RHUDD as the final element is the least problematic aspect of the name, and the first element is probably a compound with TIR, but what the first part of that compound is is the heart of the problem. Evans interpreted 'Heith-tir' as 'barley-land' (albeit with a question mark), in other words, a compound of haidd and TIR. If that were so this would be either an unparalleled example of orthographic th for [d], or an unparalleled example of provection of [d] to [p] before [d] (initial consonant of TIR after lenition). One might interpret the first element as a compound of aith 'heather' and TIR, but aith is not attested before the fifteenth century, and might be a back-formation from eithin 'heathes'. Another possibility, tentatively suggested to me by Nicholas Jacobs, would be to interpret the first r not as the article, but as part of the first element, making it a compound of rhaith and TIR. He suggested a meaning 'wasted land' for the compound, with an otherwise unattested *rhaith 'violence, plunder', cognate

* LL, p. ii
11 GPC, i, 73.
with Irish *recht* ‘onslaught, rage’.*n* (The attested *rhaith* ‘law’ could be considered too, however.) The main difficulty here is in explaining the spelling *rh-*, which does not appear in Welsh orthography until the Early Modern period.

**Hela**: see †Nant Hela.

**Helic**: see †Ager Helic, †Douluin Helic, †Luin Helic.

**Helioci**: see Beaujeu.

**Helyc**: see †Douluin Helic.

†**Hen Alt, Ir**: [?SN601237] (mod. *Allt Llwyncelyn*)

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Attestations</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>irhen alt</td>
<td>LLch.77 p. 78 c. 1080–c. 1120s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This feature is named as a point in the bounds of *Llandeilo Fawr*. Its place in the bounds is between the *Myddyfi* (below the †Isceuiauc) and †*Cil ir Adar*. While it is difficult to be specific (the location of †*Cil ir Adar* is not certain), the general location can be determined. There are three candidates: the hill at SN599248, Birdshill [SN606228], and Allt Llwyncelyn (grid reference above). The second can probably be ruled out on the ground that it is separated from the *Myddyfi* by a stream, and there is no mention of crossing such a stream in the bounds, and furthermore Birdshill might be the location of †*Cil ir Adar*. Of the remaining two possibilities I have chosen Allt Llwyncelyn, because it contains the element *ALLT*.

**Element**

*YR + HEN + ALLT*

**Hendreb Iouoniu**: see †Henntre Biguonui.

**Hendrew**: see †Hennriu.

†**Henglas**: [?SO473106]

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Attestations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aper henglas</td>
<td>LLch.227b p. 228 s. xi&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Quin, *Dictionary of the Irish Language*, p. 502, s.v. 2 recht.
Location
This stream is followed by a stretch of the bounds of Llanddingad (Dingestow). See (1) †Camfrut for a discussion of the route taken by these bounds. We know that the Henglas flows into the Troddi downstream of, and from the opposite side of, the (1) †Camfrut. Furthermore, the Henglas has at least one tributary stream (which enters it at Aper Henglas). There is only one tributary of the Troddi which meets these criteria and is sufficiently close to Dingestow (the territory granted is only three modii): the one at the grid reference above.

Elements
HEN + GLAS

†Hen Lenhic: [SO505281 or SO507271] (?mod. Lenaston Farm; ?also Llanwarne, †Lann Guern Teliau ha Dibric)

Attestations

- ecclesiam hennlennic  LLch.200  p. 200  ‘c. 758’
- HEN LENHIC  LLrub.  p. 200  c. 1120s

Location
This site is granted in charter 200. Both the rubric and the Narration appear to equate the place named with Lann Guern (Llanwarne), and the Gamber is significant in the bounds. Davies and Rollason identify the place straightforwardly with Llanwarne (the first of the two grid references above), but Evans identifies it with Lenaston Farm, one kilometre to the south (the second grid reference). Finberg interprets the charter as granting land at Llanwarne together with the church of Hen Lenhic, which he identifies with Lenastone. Which identification is preferred depends on whether one takes the charter’s equation of Hen Lenhic and Lann Guern literally or not (it could be understood to mean that Hen Lenhic was part of Lann Guern’s territory, not that the two are synonymous). Earlier forms of the name Lenaston could be conclusive.

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* LL, p. 404.
* The Early Charters, p. 140.
Elements
HEN + LLENNIG

†Hen Lenic Cinauc: [?SO455014] (mod. Llangunnog; ?also †Lann Guern Cinuc, †Lis Guern)

Attestations
henlenic cinauc arpill LLch.251 p. 252 s. xi1

Location
The identification with Llangunnog (at the grid reference above) is that of Evans, Thomas, Richards, and Davies. This identification seems to rest on the coincidence of the personal name Cynog as an element, the fact that the place should be in Gwent (the grantors were kings of Gwent), and the proximity of the Pill brook (a stream called Pill is significant in the bounds of Hen Lenic Cinauc). The identification of this place-name with †Lann Guern Cinuc is made by Evans and Richards, and appears to rely on the occurrence of Cynog in both, and, perhaps, also on the association of Hen Lenic Cinauc with †Penn Celli Guenhuc (their bounds occur together in charter 251) which might itself have a relationship with †Lann Guern Cinuc. According to its bounds Hen Lenic Cinauc is adjacent to †Lann Gunnhoill.

Elements
HEN + LLENNIG + personal name

†Hen Lotre Elidon: [?nr ST102740]

Attestations
hen lotre elidon LLch.157 p. 157 s. xi2

Location
This place is mentioned in the bounds of St Lythans. The bounds place Hen Lotre Elidon at the summit of †Pant Gulich. The grid reference above is for the summit of the PANT identified as †Pant Gulich. The name probably refers to 'an early (ecclesiastical) site connected with Elidon' (the eponym of

17 LL, p. 381.
18 EANC, pp. 190–91, s.v. Gwynnig.
19 WATU, pp. 131 (s.v. Llangynog) and 172 (s.v. Pencelli Gwennwg). He contradicts himself, however, on pages 90 (s.v. Henlennig Cynog) and 141 (s.v. Llan Wern Gynog) where the identification is with Llangunnock.
20 The Llandaff Charters, p. 126. The grid reference she gives is for Wolvesnewton.
Llwyneliddon and St Lythans).  

Elements
HEN + LLODRE + personal name

(1) †Hennlann: [?SO519135] (?mod. Dixton; also †Hennlann Titiuc, †Lann Tidiue)

Attestations
podium hennlann super ripam guy LLch.183a p. 183 ‘c. 735’

Location
This church is granted by charter 183a. The rubric of the charter calls the church Ecclesia Titiuc, and in the text Hennlann is glossed contemporaneously Ecc’ia Tituuc Sc’i. See further under †Lann Tidiuc.

Elements
HEN + LLAN

(2) †Hennlann: [?SO542263] (?mod. Henland; ?also †Hennlann Dibric et Lann Teliau)

Attestations
podo hennlann super ripam Gui LL p. 80 1120s?

Location
The attestation is from the Life of Dyfrig, in a reference to seven years spent by the saint at this monastery. We are told that the place is on the bank of the Wye (Gwy), but there is no other evidence for its location. Evans took the view that this Hennlann was the same as (1) †Hennlann, i.e. Dixton, and it is noteworthy that that place is also described by the word podium and located ‘super ripam guy’. I would prefer, though, to follow Davies’s identification with †Hennlann Dibric et Lann Teliau, on the ground that (1) †Hennlann is clearly dedicated to a Titiuc, whereas we should expect the Hennlann under discussion to carry a Dyfrig dedication. Coplestone-Crow suggested that Llanfrother [SO542287] might be the original site of Dyfrig’s Hennlann: ‘This place may have been the site of Hennlan super ripam Gui [...]. The late

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* LL, p. 408; WATU, p. 131 (s.v. Llangynog).
* PNDinas P., p. 261.
* LL, p. 404, s.v. Hennlann Titiuc.
* Early Welsh Microcosm, pp. 141 and 144, n. 2.
medieval form of this place-name *Henfresroudre* (?'old place of the brethren') suggests that, as local tradition has it, this rather than Hentland was the site of St Dyfrig’s first and most important monastery. The site certainly suits the description *super ripam Gui* given it in LL better than Hentland. If this supposition is correct, then St Dyfrig’s church here will have been combined with a Teilo foundation at Hentland in or before the 11th century to produce at the Hentland site *Hennlan dibric a lann teliau in uno cimiterio*.

The bases of Coplestone-Crow’s argument seem to me rather tenuous, though (for one thing, I would dispute the claim that Hentland is too far from the river to be described in relation to it). The place might, of course, be somewhere else entirely.

**Elements**

**†Hennlann Dibric et Lann Teliau: [?SO542263] (mod. Hentland; ?also (2)**

**†Hennlann)**

**Attestations**

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<th>Text</th>
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<td>Hennlann dibric. <em>et lann teliau in uno cimiterio</em></td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 275</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
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<tr>
<td>hennlann dibric &amp; lannteliau in uno cimiterio</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 275</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>villa sancti dubricij. Villa sancti Theliai</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 275</td>
<td>1476x78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This place features in a list of Ergyng churches, and in the following account of churches consecrated by Bishop Herewald (again in an Ergyng context). Evans identified these as references to Hentland (grid reference above), which is reasonable on grounds of form and location, but, in the absence of more specific evidence, it should not be regarded as certain. See also (2) †Hennlann above.

**Elements**

**HEN + LLAN + personal name + ET + LLAN + personal name**

**VILLA + SANCTUS** (gen.) + personal name (gen.) + **VILLA + SANCTUS** (gen.) + personal name (gen.)

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²*Herefordshire Place-Names*, p. 100.
†Hennlann Titiuc: [?SO519135] (mod. Dixton; also (1) †Hennlann, †Lann Tidiuc)

Attestations

hennlann titiuc LLch.230b p. 231 'c. 866'

Location

This place-name is attested in the witness list to charter 230b (†Villa Branuc). The churches of various of the clerical witnesses are specified in this list, and one, Lutinn, is associated with Hennlann Titiuc. This attestation provides no information to help locate the place, but it is very likely to be the same as (or possibly only near) †Lann Tidiuc (i.e. Dixton).

Elements

HEN + LLAN + personal name

Henn Lennic: see †Hen Lenhic.

†Henn Pont: [?SO418049] (mod. Wecha Brook)

Attestations

hennpont LLch.208 p. 208 s. xi
hennpont LLch.208 p. 208 s. xi

Location

This feature is mentioned in the bounds of the church of †Mathenni, which has been identified with Llandenny. Although the name means literally 'old bridge' it is clear that the feature so named is a stream (or conceivably some other linear feature such as a road). It is followed downwards from the †Diuguinid to Nant y Wilcae. So the Henn Pont is probably a tributary of Nant y Wilcae, which should itself have a tributary (the †Diuguinid). The †Diuguinid should run into the Henn Pont from the north since the bounds run back from Nant y Wilcae (upstream, and therefore north, of its confluence with the Henn Pont) to the source (LLYGAD) of the †Diuguinid. Streams meeting these criteria join Nant y Wilcae at SO417040, SO418049 (now called Wecha Brook), and SO416071—anything further north would probably be too far from Llandenny. The area is specified as three modii (about fifty hectares).* Of the three candidates, the first would give bounds describing too

* See under †Cum Barruc above for the size of modii and unciae.
small an area, and the last would result in too large an area. Consequently, the *Henn Pont* is most likely to be the stream now called *Wecha Brook*.

**Elements**

HENV + PONT

†Hennriu: [around ST3891]

**Attestations**

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<td>Hennriu</td>
<td>LLch.261</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>'c. 1045'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hennriu in Lebinid</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry in Wencia</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>s. xv&lt;sup&gt;med&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

Charter 261 grants *Lannpetyr inhennriu* (see *Llan-bedr*), so we should regard *Hennriu* as the name of an area. The rubric of the charter locates *Hennriu* in the commote of *Llebenydd* (a commote of *Gwent*), and a fifteenth-century gloss locates it simply in *Gwent*. Enough information is provided by the charter to be confident in the identification of the property granted as *Llan-bedr*, and consequently to identify *Hennriu* (the slope—*RHtw*—on which *Llan-bedr* stands) as the south-east slope of the long ridge of Kemeys Graig (see †Allt Coit Guent) around grid square ST3891. The name *Hennriu* is even preserved in *Hendrew Farm* at ST398914. See †Villa Henriu.

**Elements**

HENV + RHIW

**Hennriu Gunnuia:** see †Henriu Gunma.

†Henntre Biguonui: [nr SO461172]

**Attestations**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hendreb iouoniu</td>
<td>LLch.74</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>'c. 860'—c. 930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henntre i guonui</td>
<td>LLch.171b</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>'c. 860'—c. 930</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This settlement is named as a point in the bounds of *Llanfocha* (the same bounds are used in both charters). Too few of the other points have been identified for more than a general location to be offered.

**Elements**

HENDREF + ?personal name

It seems most likely that the second element is a personal name, as is usually
the case in place-names with TREF or HENDREF as the generic element. I know of no personal name resembling either Iouoniu or Iguonui, but one of the lay witnesses to charter 74 is called Biuonui, and I would suggest that the HENDREF under discussion was his. Both of the forms attested in LL could derive from an original form such as Henntre Biguonui. The loss of the initial b of the personal name is easily explained by a combination of the fact that scribes would have been familiar with spellings of HENDREF in final -b (representing [v]), and the fact that the personal name would have been lenited after feminine HENDREF in any case, leaving it with an initial [v] (still spelt, however, as b). The change from *Henntre Biguonui to the attested forms would have occurred in two stages: first, a copying error shifted the b from the start of the second element to the end of the first (or possibly the whole name-phrase was just written unspaced); and second, the resulting *Henntreb Iguonui was altered by the scribe of charter 171b (by modernising *Henntreb to Henntre), and was partly modernised (*Henntreb > Hendreb) and partly miscopied (the unfamiliar *Iguonui > Iouoniu) by the scribe of charter 74.

†Henntref Gucaun: [nr †Henriu Gunma]

Attestations

henn tref gucaun LLch.267 p. 268 s. xi²

Location

This place-name is mentioned as a point in the bounds of †Henriu Gunma. The precise location of †Henriu Gunma is still uncertain, but it was somewhere on the north-western edge of Llandaf's podum.

Elements

HENDREF + personal name

Henntre Iguonui: see †Henntre Biguonui.

Hen Pont: see †Henn Pont.

†Henriu: [?nr ST1278] (also †Henriu Gunma, †Riu Tinuiu)

Attestations

henriu LLch.159b p. 160 'c. 685'–c. 930

Location

Henriu is supplied as an alternative name for †Riu Tinuiu in the rather
confused boundary clause(s) of charter 159b. One of the other points in the same bounds is †Riu Finion, which also occurs in the bounds of the Podum of Llandaf, along with †Henriu Gunma, so it is probable that this Henriu is short for †Henriu Gunma.

Elements
HEN + RHIIW

†Henriu Gunma: [nr ST1278] (?also †Henriu, †Riu Tinuiu)

Attestations

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<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Code</th>
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<td>Henriu gunua</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 69</td>
<td>?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henriugunua</td>
<td>LLch.267</td>
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<td>HenN RIV GUNNuau</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
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<td>Henriugunma</td>
<td>LLb.12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henriu gunua</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>p. 44</td>
<td>1129</td>
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</table>

Location

Henriu Gunma is the name of a territory granted in charter 267. It is also named (pages 32 and 44) in two versions of a list of properties confirmed to the church of Llandaf by the Pope. The remaining attestation (page 69) is from a very brief note of the bounds of the podum of Llandaf where it is used as a point. The list of properties does not convey any information which would help to locate Henriu Gunma. The bounds of the podum of Llandaf are not expressed clearly, but it is stated that the territory occupies the whole area between the Taf (Fawr) and Ely (Elái), with the sea as the southern boundary. Consequently the other points mentioned (including Henriu Gunma) must be defining the route of the bounds at the north-western end of the territory between the two rivers. The bounds of Henriu Gunma are given in the charter, but none of the points can be identified with any confidence. One point in the bounds, †Guorlurch Iudgual, is also attested in the bounds of †Cair Birran, and if another of the points in those bounds, †Brenan Picet, can be regarded as the same place as †Abrenan,27 then perhaps Henriu Gunma could be located nearer the Ely (Elái) than the Taf (Fawr).

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27 LL, p. 378.
Elements
HEN + RHIW + ?GWYNFA

Simplification of [uɪ] to [u] is quite common in LL, so gun probably represents GWYN. Although gwynfa (GWYN + MA) has the common-noun sense ‘paradise’ in Modern Welsh, the Irish and Gaulish cognates, Fion-mhagh and Vindomagus, are attested as place-names, so perhaps the LL use should be interpreted more prosaically as ‘pleasant spot’.

Henriu Gunua: see †Henriu Gunma.

Henriw: see †Hennriu.

Hentland: see (2) †Hennlann, †Hennlann Dibric et Lann Teliau.

†Hentref Merchitir: [nr ST387873]

Attestations
hentref merchitir LLch.180b p. 183 s. xi

Location
This settlement is attested as a point in the bounds of †Lann Catgualatir (identified with Bishton—grid reference above). The bounds are lengthy, but following them is greatly hindered by the fact that a large steelworks now occupies much of the area described, and, furthermore, much of the terrain is low-lying (and originally marshy), so landscape features have probably been lost through drainage works. The bounds reach Hentref Merchitir after passing through an area of marsh (CORS) and the following point is some stagnant pools (marulinniou) to the west.

Elements
HENDERF + personal name

Hepste: [SN924098]

Attestations
hepstur LL p. 134 c. 1120s
Hepstur LL p. 134 c. 1120s

Location
This river name is attested in the longer of the two versions of the diocesan

≡ GPC, ii, 1773.
bounds. We glean that it is a tributary of the Mellte, and that it itself has a tributary called the Guyragon. Evans commented: 'Hepstwr, i.e. Hesp-δwr, is not the Hepstè, which would be Hepstou in our text, but the brook now called variously Sych-ryd, -nant, -bant.' Thomas seems to agree with Evans in regarding LL's Hepstur as a different river from the Hepste, but he does not suggest an identification. I agree with Evans that Old Welsh Hepstur would not normally yield a modern form Hepste, but there are only two possible candidates for the Hepstur (i.e. rivers running into the Mellte from the east, upstream of its confluence with the Nedd): the Sychryd [SN910079] and the Hepste (grid reference above). It seems to me far more likely that Hepstur should become Hepste (perhaps by analogy with Mellte), than that it should be partially 'translated' to Sychryd (even assuming that Heps- is metathesised from hysb 'dry'). In addition there is the circumstantial evidence that the modern county boundary does run from the Mellte up the Hepste.

Elements

?HYSB + ?DWR

The initial Heps- is supposed to be metathesised from hysb 'dry'. The change from final [ur] to [e] could be through the influence of the Mellte.

Hepstur: see Hepste.

Hereford: [SO510397]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>MS</th>
<th>p.</th>
<th>Century</th>
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<tr>
<td>herfordiam</td>
<td>LLch.192</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>'c. 745'?</td>
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<td>comitis herfordiæ</td>
<td>LLch.274</td>
<td>274</td>
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<td>Herfordensis</td>
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<td>[episcopi] Herfordiæ</td>
<td>LLb.1</td>
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<td>ecclesia herfordiæ</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>278</td>
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<tr>
<td>[episcopo] herfordiæ</td>
<td>LLb.10</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

²⁹ LL, p. 367, n. 7.
³⁰ EANC, p. 88, s.v. Sychan.
³¹ Ibid.
There is no reason to doubt the identification with Hereford. Most are references to the dispute between Llandaf and the bishops of St David's and Hereford.
Herfordia, Herfortensis: see Hereford.

†Hescenn Iudie: [?nr ST502955]

**Attestations**

| hescenn iudie | LLch.143 | p. 143 | ‘c. 660’–c. 990 |

**Location**

This name is attested in the bounds of †Ecclesia Guruid, which has been identified with St Wormet’s (Howick). None of the four points of this dimensional boundary can be identified so a definite conclusion is not possible.

**Elements**

HESGEN + ?personal name

*Judie* seems likely to be an error for *Iudic* (modern Iddig), or perhaps *Iudiu/ludio* (a witness to charters 169b and 170). The first element here is supposed to be *hesgen* ‘place where sedge grows, bog’, a compound of *hesg* ‘sedge’ and the suffix -EN (in its name-forming, rather than singulative sense).  

Heuias: see Ewias.

Hibernia: [NGR N/A]

**Attestations**

| hiberniam | LL | p. 108 | ? |
| hibernienses occidentales | LL | p. 269 | ‘c. 1060’ |
| hiberniam | LL | p. 1 | 1120s |
| hibernia | LL | p. 16 | c. 1130 |
| Johannis de Hybernia | LL | p. 292 | c. 1328 |
| Johanni de Hibernia | LL | p. 292 | c. 1328 |
| hibernia | LLgloss | p. 1 | s. xvi |

**Location**

The name is distinctive and there is no reason to doubt the identification with Ireland. The reference to ‘hibernienses occidentales’ is from the Privilege of Gruffudd ap Llywelyn, in a description of Gruffudd’s military successes. I am not aware of any evidence that Gruffudd spent any time in Ireland, so perhaps

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11 GPC, II, 1861; CPNE, pp. 130–31, s.v. heschen.
the reference is to Irishmen in the host brought from Ireland by Hywel ab Edwin in his 1044 attack on Gruffudd."

**Hiernin:** see †Tir Hiernin.

**Hierosolima:** see Jerusalem.

**Hieuen:** see †Ieuen.

**Highlight:** see †303 Wanwol.

**Hi Guarach:** see †Pull hi Guarach.

**Hilarii:** see Saint Hilari.

**†Hilin:** [SO325271, SO325265, SO328264, SO328263, or SO330253]

<table>
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<th>Attestations</th>
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<tr>
<td>blain hilin</td>
<td><strong>LLch.195</strong> p. 196 s. xi²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hilin</td>
<td><strong>LLch.195</strong> p. 196 s. xi²</td>
</tr>
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</table>

This stream is followed by the bounds of †Merthir Clitauc from its source on Mynydd Merddin to its mouth on the Monnow (Mynwy). It is clear from the more easily identifiable points that the bounds run clockwise around Clodock (†Merthir Clitauc), and consequently the Hilin must enter the Monnow (Mynwy) south of their focus. The northernmost stream which could reasonably be identified with the Hilin is therefore the one at SO325271. After the mouth of the Hilin, the bounds travel down the Monnow (Mynwy) until they reach the mouth of †Finhaun Bist on the opposite bank. Since the southernmost candidate for that stream has its mouth at SO315239, the Hilin cannot be further south than SO330253. In fact, if the suggested identity of †Finhaun Bist is correct, then the Hilin cannot be further south than SO328263 as the bounds stand. It should be pointed out, though, that the stream at SO330253 is followed by the modern parish bounds, and both this and the suggested identity of †Finhaun Bist could be correct if ‘diguaires’ in the account of the bounds route along the Monnow (Mynwy) were regarded as an error for ‘diuinid’. Rollason points out that the course of many of the

*Lloyd, Dictionary of Welsh Biography, p. 312.*
streams in this area has been altered:

Elements

?HIL + ?

The name might be based on the noun hil ‘seed’.

Hillarii: see †Ecclesia Sancti Hillarii.

Hinn Hitian: see †Brinn Hinn Hitian.

†Hir Cemyn, Ir: [?SO0814] (mod. Cefn yr Ystrad)

Attestations

[i]r hir cemyn LL p. 134 c. 1120s

Location

This ridge is mentioned as a point in the longer version of the diocesan bounds, where it stands between †Hal Du and Nant Crafnant (Crawnnon). From my identification of †Hal Du, this ridge would be the one now called Cefn yr Ystrad (grid reference above), which is now the site of a quarry. If Evans’s identification of †Hal Du is correct, however, then the ridge would be the one now called Cefn Pyllauduon [SO1012].

Elements

YR + IIIR + CEFN

The spelling cemn is used for the noun cefn ‘ridge’ in the bounds of charter 156, and that would be the expected Old Welsh form of cefn (which Jackson derives from *cemno-). The y of cemyn here represents an epenthetic vowel.

†Hir Guidhuc: see †Poll hir Guidhuc.

†Hir Pant: see †Villa hir Pant.

Hisbernn: see †Cruc Hisbernn.

Hitian: see †Brinn Hinn Hitian.

†Hitir Melin, Ir: [nr SN584034]

Attestations

[i]r hitir melin LLch.140 p. 140 s. xi

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35 LHEB, p. 419.
36 LHEB, p. 337.
[i]r hytir melin  LLch.140  p. 140  s. xi

Location
This feature is attested as a point in the bounds of Llandeilo Tal-y-bont. It stands between the †Camguili and the Llwchwr. The two rivers run almost parallel and not far apart along the lower reaches of the †Camguili. The point at which the bounds cross the †Camguili is not certain, but is probably not far above its mouth (see †Guyth Lunguyd). The point at which the bounds reach the Llwchwr is more certain: downstream of the confluence of the Camffrwd. This leaves only a small area (around the grid reference above) in which to locate the Hitir Melin. A connexion with Felin Forest at SN578043 is tempting, but this place is probably too far north. See also †Hytyr Melin.

Elements
YR + ?*YTIR + ?MELYN
The Old Welsh spelling melin is ambiguous: it could represent either melin 'mill' or MELYN. GPC offers the interpretation MELYN, which really must be right if the analysis of the preceding elements as article + noun is correct.

Hodni: see Honddu.

Honddu: [SO335233]

Attestations
<table>
<thead>
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<th>LLch.240</th>
<th>p. 242</th>
<th>s. xi</th>
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<td>fluvium Hotheni</td>
<td>G.C.Op., 6a</td>
<td>p. 37</td>
<td>s. xiiex</td>
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</table>

Location
The two LL attestations are from the bounds of Llanfihangel Crucornau. The Honddu flows right past Llanfihangel Crucornau. See also (1) Llanthony, which contains this river name as an element.

Elements
HAWDD + -NI
Thomas derives Hodni from hawdd 'easy' and the river-name suffix -NI. The same name is applied to the river whose mouth is the site of Brecon (Welsh

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"GPC, III, 2422.
* Dimock, Itinerarium Cambriae et Descriptio Cambriae.
* EANC, pp. 152–53."
Aberhonddu), and both rivers underwent the same sound changes: metathesis and change of i to u (purely a written change).  

Hostiensis: see Ostia.

Hostio Circan, Crican: see †Circhan.

Hostio Humir, Humri: see †Humir.

Howick: see St Wormet's, †Ecclesia Guruid.

Huch: see †Ol Huch.

Huisc: see Wysg.

Humer: see †Humir.

†Humir: [?ST372925] (also †Nant Merthir)

Attestations

<table>
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<td>LLch.183b</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>'c. 700'</td>
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<td>hostio humir</td>
<td>LLch.199b</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>'c. 755'</td>
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<td>messes oper humir</td>
<td>LLch.230b</td>
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<td>oper humir</td>
<td>LLch.230b</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>'c. 866'</td>
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<tr>
<td>amir</td>
<td>LLch.225</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>s. xi1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aper humir inuisc</td>
<td>LLch.183b</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>s. xi1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blain nant humir</td>
<td>LLch.183b</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>s. xi1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humer riululus</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>s. xvmed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

I should first address the question of whether all the attestations refer to the same stream. Charter 183b concerns the grant of (2) Cemais, in both the Narration and bounds of which the Humir is mentioned. We learn that the mouth (ABER) of the stream is on the Usk (Wysg), and that †Nant Merthir is an alternative name for it. The Narration of charter 199b informs us that King Ffernfael held court 'inmedio cemeis in hostio humir', a reference which Davies found suspicious.†Villa Branuc is granted in charter 230b, and with it is granted 'campum monachorum iuxta messes oper humir & cum aratris suis inoper humir'. The bounds of †Merthir Iun et Aaron (charter 225)

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*EANC, pp. 149–52.*
mention †Nant Merthir, and Amir is supplied as an alternative name. The links between the attestations from charters 183b, 199b, and 225 are strong enough to be confident that they are references to the same stream. The mouth of this stream is on the Usk (Wysg), in the middle (‘inmedio’) of the area of (2) Cemais. Its source (BLAEN) is described as lying on the breast of an ALLT (probably †Allt Coit Guent) in the bounds of charters 183b and 225. Since the stream is a point in the bounds of both (2) Cemais and †Merthir Iun et Aaron, it should presumably lie somewhere between the two, on the left bank of the Usk (Wysg). The grid reference above is for the most likely-looking of several possibilities. This stream is somewhat longer than other possible streams flowing down from the ridge identified as †Allt Coit Guent, and its mouth is quite literally in the middle of a river loop (CEMAIS).

There is insufficient information about the location of †Villa Branuc, to say for certain that its Humir is the same as the one referred to in charters 183b, 199b, and 225. In view of the evident possibility of confusion between the forms Amir and Humir, the Humir in the bounds of †Villa Branuc could be the Gamber, or even some other stream. See also †Lann Guenn Aper Humur.

Elements
NANT + ?
RIVULUS + ?

Humri: see †Humir.
Humur: see †Lann Guenn Aper Humur.
Hunger Pill: see †Pull Neuynn.
Husc: see Wysg.
Hybernia: see Hibernia.
Hytir Melin: see †Hitir Melin.

* The Llandaff Charters, p. 115.
†Hytyr Melin, Ir: [nr SN6727]

Attestations

ir hytyr melin LLch.77 p. 78 c. 1080–c. 1120s
[i]r hytyr melin LLch.77 p. 78 c. 1080–c. 1120s

Location

Both attestations are from the bounds of Llandeilo Fawr. The bounds at this point are rather vague, but it appears that the Hytyr Melin stands between the Tywi and the Erdygl. There is no further indication of where the place might be, and I can see no current similar name. See also †Hitir Melin.

Elements

YR + ?*YTIR + ?MELYN

See †Hitir Melin.

Hywig: see St Wormet’s, †Ecclesia Guruid.
Iacinta, Iacintha: see †Petra Iacintha.
Iacinthina: see †Via Iacinthina.
Iacinthinus: see †Petra Iacinthinus.
Ianue: see Genoa.
Iarmen: see †Ecclesia Sanctorum Iarmen et Febric.
I Cair: see †Tir i Cair.
I Ceth: see Pwll-y-cath.
I Colimet: see †Pull i Colimet.
Ida: see †Finnaun i Da.
Idiouen: see †Tref ir Idiouen.
I Dorcluit: see †Porth i Dorcluit.
I Duon: see †Guern i Duon.
Ierosolima, Jerusalem: see Jerusalem.
†Ieuen: [?SO482149]

Attestations

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<td>hieuen</td>
<td>LLch.246, p. 247, c. 1080–c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ieuen</td>
<td>LLch.246, p. 247, c. 1080–c. 1120s</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Location

This stream is mentioned in one of the two (different) bounds of †Lann Guoronui, which has been identified with Rockfield. The bounds reach the stream from †Celli Rudanhint and proceed to another stream, the †Targuus. It is probable, but not certain, that this indicates that the †Targuus and the Ieuen have a confluence. Similarly, as the bounds run from the Ieuen to the Monnow (Mynwy) at the end of the clause, one might infer that the Ieuen is a tributary of that river. The interpretation of the bounds is difficult, however: they run between the †Targuus and the Ieuen, then from the Ieuen to the †Targuus, and finally back to the Ieuen. There are two major streams in the
vicinity of Rockfield which conjoin at SO482147, shortly before flowing into the Monnow (Mynwy) at the grid reference above. The identification is based on the inference from the bounds that the *Ieuen* is the name of the stream which runs into the Monnow (Mynwy). Thomas identified the *Ieuen* with the more northerly (source in square SO4516) of the two streams mentioned above, but I see no strong reason to prefer that one over the more southerly alternative (source in square SO4713).

The difficulty with this identification is that precisely the same stream has been identified with the †Catlan of the bounds given for †Lann Guoronui in charter 240. It is possible that the stream changed its name in the course of the eleventh century, but it seems unlikely. Both sets of bounds refer to a stream which runs into the Monnow (Mynwy), and which has at least one tributary; the stream at the grid reference above is the only such stream in the vicinity of Rockfield (the nearest to the north is at SO479167, and the nearest to the south is SO504126). Perhaps the two sets of bounds describe two different territories, only one of which includes the church itself (which most likely would be the bounds of charter 240, given the reference to the church in those). Alternatively, the identification of †Lann Guoronui could be incorrect.

Elements
IAU + -EN²

Ifftwn: [ST465879] (Eng. Ifton)

Attestations
ecclesia de Yueton LL p. 322 c. 1350

Location

The attestation is from a list of churches in the deanery of †Nether Went, positioned between Llanfihangel and Rogiet. This, together with the form of the place-name, seems sufficient to justify Evans’s identification with Ifton (grid reference above).³

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¹ EANC, p. 120.
² Ibid.
³ LL, p. 407, s.v. Iveton.
Elements

?personal name + TON

The qualifying element could be the Anglo-Saxon personal name Ifa.

Ifton: see Ifftwn.

Iguein: see †Rit Iguein.

I Guern: see †Frut i Guern.

Iguonui: see †Henntre Biguonui.

Iduti: see Llanilltud (Fawr).

I Lech: see †Pull i Lech.

Ilet: see †Silva Mam Ilet.

Ilgui: see Olwy.

Ili: see †Luin Ili, †Tref Ili.

Ilien: see †Sant Ilien.

Ilman: see †Villa Ilman.

Ilston: see †Jeoleston.

Ina: see †Luin Ina.

Inferior Wencia: see †Nether Went.

†Inis Bratguen: [?around ST122833 or ST127824]

<table>
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<th>p. 258</th>
<th>'c. 1033'</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>inis bratguenn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ynis bratguen</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>p. 43</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inis bratguen</td>
<td>LLb.12</td>
<td>p. 32</td>
<td>1128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This meadow (or, just possibly, island) is listed as one of the properties claimed by Llandaf in bulls 12 and 25 (these two versions of the list are virtually identical). The context of the relevant part of the list is of places within a few kilometres of Llandaf, or perhaps further away up the valley of the Ely (Eláí). The other attestation is from the bounds of a wood—described in the Narration as 'tertia parte siluę ynis peithan' (see †Inis Peithan)—granted with †Riu
Brein (which has separate bounds) in charter 257. The bounds apparently describe the aforementioned piece of wood belonging to †Inis Peithan plus a wood belonging to Inis Bratguen. The bounds are quite easy to follow, so the wood can be safely identified with the wood now called Fforest-fawr around ST1383. Most of the land in this area is steeply contoured and the two most likely sites for a meadow (assuming that that is the meaning of YNYS here) are on the left bank of the Taf (Fawr) around ST122833 and ST127824.

Elements
YNYS + personal name

†Inis Bratguenn: see †Inis Bratguen.

†Inis Cein: [?nr SO457055]

Attestations

iniscein LLch.206 p. 207 s. xi²

Location
This feature is named as a point in the bounds of †Ecclesia Mamouric (also known as †Lann Uuien), the identity of which is uncertain, though it has been identified with Llangovan in Gwent (grid reference above). The bounds mention Inis Cein as the location of the source (LLYGAD) of an unnamed GOFER, which runs westwards to the (2) †Cehir.

Elements
YNYS + ?CAIN

It seems likely that there is some connexion between the names Inis Cein, and †Nant Cein and †Nant Sulcein (which are mentioned later on in the bounds).

†Inis Ebrdil: [around SO3840] (also †Mais Mail Lochou)

Attestations

insulae ebrdil LLch.76a p. 76 ‘c. 575’–c. 930
inis ebrdil LL p. 79 1120s?
inis ebrdil LL p. 80 1120s?
ynys evrddyl LLgloss p. 79 s. xvmed

Location
The first attestation is from the bounds of †Tir Conloc, which territory is described as lying on the Wye (Gwy) below (infra) Insula Ebrdil. The other attestations are from the Life of Dyfrig, from which we learn that an
alternative name for the place is †Mais Mail Lochou, that Mochros (see Moccas) is in a corner of the YNYS (‘inangulo illius insule’), and probably that Madley is also in the territory. It seems reasonable to assume, then, that Inis Ebrdil is the name of the relatively low-lying triangle of land south of the Wye (Gwy), with Moccas at the the north-west end and Madley at the south-east end. See †Mais Mail Lochou for further discussion.

Elements
YNYS + ?personal name
See the discussion under AFRDDWL below.

†Inis Marchan: [?ST1676] (?mod. Cantwn)

Attestations

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<th>Place</th>
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<th>p.</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<td>inis marchan</td>
<td>LLb.12</td>
<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ynis marchan</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location
This meadow (or, just possibly, island) is listed as one of the properties claimed by Llandaf in bulls 12 and 25 (these two versions of the list are virtual identical). The territory is granted with a mill and shore rights between the Taf (Fawr) and the Ely (Elāi) (‘cum molendino. & maritimis infra taf et elei’). Evans suggested the identification with Canton (Cantwn), which is plausible, though the reference to shore rights might suggest somewhere a little further south, nearer the sea.

Elements
YNYS + personal name

†Inis Peithan: [?around ST122833 or ST127824]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
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<th>MS</th>
<th>p.</th>
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<td>siluq ynis peithan</td>
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<td>257</td>
<td>‘c. 1033’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ynis peithan</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location
The context of all the attestations is identical to that of †Inis Bratguen, and it is clear that that YNYS and Inis Peithan are close neighbours. See †Inis

* LL, p. 411.
Bratguen for discussion.

Elements

YNYS + ?personal name

Insula Ebrdil: see †Inis Ebrdil.

Insula Echni: see †Ynys Echni.

Insula Enli: see Ynys Enlli.

†Insula Teithi: [?]

Attestations

| Insulam Teithi | LL | p. 69 | ? |
| insulam Teithi | LL | p. 133 | ? |

Location

This island is named in the Lives of Dyfrig and Euddogwy, in the same formula (‘amochros super ripam Guy usque ad insulam Teithi’ on page 69), expressing the extent of the early diocese of Llandaf. The Life of Euddogwy goes on to explain the events which led to the division of the diocese at the river Tywi, which implies that the diocese of Llandaf once covered the whole of South Wales. The formula used to express the extent of the diocese before this split should probably be read as defining that extent with reference to its extreme points. We know the approximate location of Mochros, the point opposing the island of Teithi: it is Moccas in the north-eastern corner of the diocese. The island of Teithi should probably, therefore, be understood to mark the south-western corner of the diocese before its division. There are four significant islands off the coast of South-West Wales: Ramsey Island [SM7023], Skomer Island [SM7209], Skokholm Island [SM7305], and Caldey Island [SS1496]. Teithi is likely to be an older name for one of these islands, but it could apply to a different island (or, just conceivably, meadow) altogether.

Elements

INSULA + ?TEITHI

The second element could either be teithi ‘characteristics’ or ‘right’ (two different nouns), or the plural of taith ‘journey, voyage’ or ‘right, message’ (also two different nouns).
Iouoniu: see †Henntre Biguonui.
I Post Du: see Post Du.
Ir Cîl, Ir Gillicg: see †Tref Ir Cîl.
Ir Gudinn: see †Gudinn.
Ir Hen: see Nant-yr-hen.
Ir Idiouen: see †Tref Ir Idiouen.
Ir Isceiauc: see †Tref Ir Isceiauc.
†Isceiauc: [?SN601250]

Attestations

<table>
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<tr>
<td>blain isceiauc</td>
<td>LLch.77</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>c. 1080–c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isceiauc</td>
<td>LLch.77</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>c. 1080–c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The attestations are from the bounds of Llandeilo Fawr. The feature has a BLAEN and is followed by the bounds as far as the Myddyfi, which suggests that Isceiauc refers to a stream. The bounds reach the source (BLAEN) from †Cruc Corncam. The identification of most of the points in this second half of the bounds is uncertain, but the general direction is quite clear—the bounds reach the Myddyfi from †Dugleis Bisqueiliauc, i.e. from the west. Evans identified the Isceiauc with 'Skeio, Ll. Deilo Vowr', by which I suppose he meant the farm Yscaio at SN596254. The farm stands above a stream which fits the criteria (running into the Myddyfi from the west)—the identification suggested above. The stream rises in Pant-y-ffin [SN593258] which is suggestive.

Elements

?*YSGEIFIOG

Iscirit: see Ysgyryd Fawr.
Ismael: see †Claud Ismael.
Israel: [NGR N/A]

Attestations
israhelitico populo        LL        p. 103  ?

Location
The attestation is from the Life of Teilo, in a comparison of one of the saint’s miracles with the miracle of the Rock in Horeb (Exodus 17. 1–6), where God provided water for the thirsting Israelites.

Israheliticus: see Israel.

†Istleidiauc, Ir: [nr the Nofydd]

Attestations
ir istleidiauc        LLch.257      p. 258  ‘c. 1033’

Location
This feature is mentioned in the bounds of †Riu Brein. Its place in the bounds is between †Rit Litain on the Nofydd and †Pull Otin Cincenn. The course of the bounds is uncertain but a more general location is provided by the Nofydd, which borders the territory on one side.

Elements
YR + ? + -OG

Istrad Iu: see Ystrad Yw.

†Istrat Dour: [valley of the Dore] (mod. Golden Valley)

Attestations
<yn>is stratdour        LLch.76a      p. 76  ‘c. 575’–c. 930
istratour            LLb.12        p. 32  1128
Estrateur            LLb.25        p. 42  1129

Location
The head form used here is a reconstruction. Ostensibly ynis stratdour means ‘the island of Stratdour’, but such an interpretation makes no sense in its context. If the phrase is divided yn isstrat dour (‘in Isstrat Dour’) instead, it makes much better sense. The spelling isstrat (with double s) is, to my knowledge, otherwise unattested, but it is easy to imagine how a scribe faced with a form such as *ynistratdour could have copied the s twice by mistake, through supposing it to have belonged to two words.

Williams has discussed the relationship of the LL forms to the modern English
name Golden Valley. He supposed that in the LL form of the river name, Dour, the ou represents the diphthong [oʊ], and that [astrad doʊr] was misunderstood as [astrad oʊr] ‘valley of gold’ or ‘Golden Valley’. There are some problems with this interpretation, however:

- The ou in the form Dour probably represented [dovr] rather than [dour] (see Dore). It is conceivable that the twelfth-century redactors of LL misinterpreted that spelling as indicating [dʊr], but what little evidence there is suggests that the Welsh pronunciation by the twelfth century was, rather, [dɔːr] or [dour].

- The LL redactors were aware that the name of the river flowing through the Ystrad began with a [d], however they pronounced the rest of the name (there are several references to the river in LL, none spelt without initial d).

It seems more likely, as has been suggested, that it was the Norman French who first saw ‘gold’ in the name of the valley—a pronunciation [dɔːr] would have suggested d’or ‘of gold’ to them. I would suggest that the LL redactors consciously changed the Welsh name of the valley from [astrad doːr] to [astrad oʊr] under French influence.

Elements

YSTRAD + Dore

Istrat Elei: see †Strat Elei.

Istrat Eu: see Ystrad Yw.

Istrat Hafren: see †Ecclesia Istrat Hafren, Ystrad Hafren.

Istrat Iu: see Ystrad Yw.

Istrat Our: see †Istrat Dour.

Istrat Yu: see Ystrad Yw.

* Enwau Lleoedd, p. 29.

† As well as Dour, the river name is also spelt Dor (probably twelfth century) and Dowr (fifteenth century), and, of course, the modern English pronunciation is [dɔːr].
Italia: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>italiam</td>
<td>LL  p. 110</td>
<td>?</td>
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</table>

Location

The single attestation is from the Life of Teilo. After the saint has learnt of the end of a plague which led to the flight of the Britons overseas, he sends messengers into Francia (France) and Italy to gather his countrymen for their return. Teilo is in Armorica at the time, and the messengers are sent beyond the Alps ('ultra alpes') to get to Italy.

Italy: see Italia.

Itton: [ST493952] (W. Llanddinol)

Attestations

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<td>Hudeton'</td>
<td>VN  p. 321</td>
<td>1254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Eodetoñ</td>
<td>LL  p. 322</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

Eodetoñ, attested in a list of churches in the deanery of †Nether Went, was identified by Evans with Itton. The identification of Hudeton' (also located by its text, the Norwich Valuation, in the deanery of †Nether Went) with Itton was made by C. A. H. Green.

Elements

?personal name + TON

Iu: see Ystrad Yw.

Iudbuiu: see †Villa Iuduiu.

Iudgual: see †Guorlurch Iudgual.

Iudie: see †Hescenn Iudie.

Iuduiu: see †Villa Iuduiu.

Iuenn: see †Cumulus ir Iuenn.

Iugerorum: see †Urbs XII Iugerorum.

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* VN, p. 321, n. 3.
†Iulen, Ir: [nr a wood off the †Morduc]

**Attestations**

| ir iulen | LLch.122 | p. 123 | s. xi

**Location**

This feature is named as a point in the bounds of Llandeilo Bertholau. The bounds follow the †Morduc from its source (BLAEN) on Ysgyryd Fawr down to its confluence with the Gefenni. It appears that they take a detour from the †Morduc after a point when the stream runs through a wood (COED), when the bounds continue to *ir Iulen*, before returning to the †Morduc. There is no indication of what kind of feature it might be, nor even of what the name might mean.

**Elements**

YR + ? + ?-EN

The element *iulen* also appears in †Pull ir Iulenn.

*Iulenn*: see †Pull ir Iulenn.

*Janue*: see Genoa.

†Jeoleston: [?SS556903] (mod. Ilston, W. Llanilltud Gwy)

**Attestations**

| Ecclesia de Jeoleston | LLgloss | p. 324? | s. xvi

**Location**

This place-name is added in a late hand to one of the lists of churches owing tithes to Llandaf. From Evans’s edition it appears that the gloss is on page 324, but it looks as though this is the result of an error in the edition, and probably the gloss is on page 325, 326, or 327. Consequently, I am not certain in which deanery list the gloss appears—it could be in Llandaf (page 324), Gorfynydd (page 325 or 326), or Abergefenny (page 327). Evans identified Jeoleston with 'Ll. Illtud or Ilston., Gower', by which he meant the place at the grid reference above. I do not know whether there are any grounds for the identification, other than the general appearance of the form, and it should be pointed out that against the identification is the fact that none of the LL deanery lists include churches in Gower (Gwy).
Elements

?personal name (gen.) + TÚN

Jersey: see †Anglia.

Jerosolimis: see Jerusalem.

Jerusalem: [NGR N/A]

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<tr>
<td>sanctam ciuitatem ierusalem</td>
<td>LL</td>
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<td>ierosolimam</td>
<td>LL</td>
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<td>hierosolime</td>
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<td>Jerosolimis</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 104</td>
<td>s. xv</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

All the attestations are from the Life of Teilo, from the legend of the visit of Teilo, David, and Padarn to Jerusalem.
K

Kaerlyon: see Caerllion.
Kaerwent: see Caerwent.
Kaircaiau: see †Cair Caiau.
Kairdi: see Caerdydd.
Kairleon: see Caerllion.
Kantuariensis: see Cantuaria.
Kardi, Kardiula: see Caerdydd.
Kayr: see Caerau.
Kayrlyon: see Caerllion.
Kayrwent: see Caerwent.
Kellenny: see †Lan Caddoc Kellenny.
Kemeys Graig: see †Altt Coit Guent.
Kemeys Inferior: see Cemais.
Kemeys Commander, Kemmeys: see Cemais Comawndwr.
Kenderchurch: see †Lann Cinitir, †Lann i Cruc.
Kenefeg, Kenfig: see Cynffig.
Kentchurch: see †Lan Cein.
Kerdyf: see Caerdydd.
Ketwell: see Cydwell.
Keynsham: see Keynsham.
Keynsham: [?ST2180] (mod. Llanrhymni)

Attestations
Abbas de Keynesham LL p. 329 c. 1350

Location
We are told that the abbot of Keynesham owed a tithe to the church of Llandaf
for property held in the deanery of Newport. Evans located the place in Somerset (i.e. Keynsham at ST6568),¹ but Richards offers Keynsham (or Kensham) as an alternative name for Llanrhymni (grid reference above).² Llanrhymni was within the deanery of Newport, so Richards’s identification is more likely.

Elements
personal name (Eng. gen.) + HAMM
The generic element is probably English hamm ‘enclosure’. The qualifier is likely to be the saint’s name Cain (one of the daughters of Brychan Brycheiniog), who is also remembered in †Lan Cein.³

Kibbor: see Cibwr.

Kidwelly: see Cydweli.

Kilchigayr: see Gelli-gaer.

Kilgorrock: see Cilgwrrwg.

†Kilgoygan: [SO301010] (mod. Llanfihangel Pont-y-moel, Eng. Llanvihangel Pontymoel)

Attestations
Kilgoygan LL p. 321 c. 1350

Location
This church is named in a list of churches owing tithes in the deanery of Usk. Evans could say no more about the location than ‘?near Usk’,⁴ but Thomas and Richards both identified Cilgoegan/Llanfihangel Cilgoegan with Llanfihangel Pont-y-moel (grid reference above), which is in the right area.⁵

Elements
CIL + COEG + -AN⁶

Kilgwrrwg: see Cilgwrrwg.

¹ LL, p. 391.
² WATU, pp. 97 (s.v. Kensham) and 137 (s.v. Llanrhymni).
³ Lloyd and Jenkins, Dictionary of Welsh Biography, p. 535, s.v. Keyne.
⁴ LL, p. 391.
⁵ EANC, p. 56; WATU, pp. 43 (s.v. Cilgoegan), 120 (s.v. Llanfihangel Cilgoegan), and 121 (s.v. Llanfihangel Pont-y-moel).
⁶ EANC, p. 56.
Kilpeck: [SO445305] (W. Cilpeddeg; also †Lann Degui Cilpedec)

Attestations

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<td>ecclesiam Cilpedec</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>‗c. 850‘</td>
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<td>CHIPEETE</td>
<td>181a</td>
<td>1086</td>
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<td>CILPedec</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cilpedec</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>s. xvmed</td>
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</table>

Location

This place is granted in charter 169, and there is a further reference (page 276) in a list of churches consecrated by Bishop Herewald. The internal evidence of the Book of Llandaf tells us little more than that this place is in Ergyng, but it seems reasonable to identify its Cil Pedec with modern Cilpeddeg—the Welsh form of Kilpeck—as did Evans and later commentators. The Domesday Book might provide more concrete evidence for the identification: on fol. 181a, in a list of places in Archenfield, appears a place called Chipeete, identified with Kilpeck (though on what grounds I am not sure), which is said to have been held T.R.E. by one Cadiand. This Cadiand has been identified with the Catgen Du who is mentioned in association with Cil Pedec in the attestation from page 276.

Elements

CIL + ?personal name

I am unable to identify the second element, but perhaps it represents an otherwise unattested borrowing into Welsh of Latin pedica ‗shackle‘. If the Domesday Book form does not represent a different name, it must be the result of a major transcription error. Thomas thought that *Peddeg here was the short form of a personal name *Peddegau, which is seen in †Nant Pedecou. The place-name is present as an element in †Lann Degui Cilpedec.

Kil Redin: see †Lann Teliau Cil Retin.

Kilthibebul: see Cilybebyll.

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1 LL, p. 391; Finberg, The Early Charters, p. 138; Davies, The Llandaff Charters, p. 106.
2 Morris, Domesday Book, XVII: Herefordshire, §1.53 (and note).
3 Ibid. There is a problem, however, in reconciling Domesday Book’s T.R.E. date for this character with the Book of Llandaf’s statement of his time—apparently after the time of William the Conqueror.
4 EANC, p. 22, s.v. Baddege.
Kilthykarn: see Gelli-garn.

Kistornew: see Llanfihangel Crucornau.

Kric: see Crick.

Kybor: see Cibwr.

Kydy: see Cwm Cidi.
Laguernnuc: see †Licat Laguernnuc.

L’Aigle, L’Aquila: see †Aquila.

Laithti Teiliau: see †Laithti Teliau.

†Laithti Teliau: [?SN117001]

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**Attestations**

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<th>Place Name</th>
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<td>before ‘c. 1025’</td>
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<td>LL</td>
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<td>s. xi¹</td>
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<td>llayth. ty Teiliau</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>1476x78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Location**

The first two attestations are from different versions of the same list of Teilo properties, in a Pembrokeshire context (preceded in the list by †Tref Carn and followed by †Menechi). In both these cases the same description of the property’s location is used: on the †Ritec, near (iuxta) Penally. The third and fourth attestations are from charter 125b, which grants †Tref Carn, Laith Ti Teiliau, and †Menechi. Bounds are supplied with the charter, which mention the †Ritec (as well as two other places which have not been securely identified). Campbell and Lane suggested a location around the grid reference above, an identification based on the fact that, because the bounds do not seem fully to describe an area of land, the land was defined by the sea on one side.¹ This suggestion reads a little more into the bounds than they can really support, but the place should not be far from this area, for it is clearly somewhere on the lower reaches of the †Ritec (near Penally).

**Elements**

LLAETHDY + personal name

GPC cites this place-name as an example of the noun llaethdy ‘dairy’ (llaeth

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¹ ‘Excavations’, pp. 56 and 58.
'milk' + TŶ), whose cognate *ley in also found in Cornish place-names.\(^1\)

Laithty Teliau: see †Laithti Teliau.

Lampaddock: see Llanbadog.

Lampha, Lamphey: see †Lan Tiuei.

(1) †Lamyhangel: [?SO462013] (mod. Llanfihangel Torymynydd, Eng. Llanvihangel Court; ?also †Lan Vihangell Kennan)

Attestations

ecclesia de Lamyhangel LL p. 321 c. 1350

Location

This church is named in a list of properties in the deanery of Usk. The identification with Llanfihangel Torymynydd was made by Evans;\(^4\) and is reasonable insofar as that place is in the right deanery, but there were other churches with the same dedication to St Michael in Usk (Llanfihangel Llantarnam [ST3093], †Kilgoynan, and Llanfihangel Troodi [SO4910] at least). Lamyhangel cannot be †Kilgoynan as the latter is attested in the same list, but it is not possible to be certain that it might not be one of the other Llanfihangels.

Elements

LLAN + personal name

(2) Lamyhangel: see Llanfihangel, Llanmihangel.

Lamyhangel Estom Lowern: see Llanfihangel Ystum Llywern.

La Nasch Osmundi: see (1) Nash.

Lanblethian, Lanblethyan: see Llanbleiddan.

†Lan Caddoc Auel: [SO456156] (mod. Llangatwg Feibion Afel, Eng. Llangattock Vibon Avel)

Attestations

ecclesia de Lancaddoc auel LL p. 320 c. 1350

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\(^1\) GPC, ii, 2083.
\(^2\) CPNE, p. 148.
\(^3\) LL, p. 408, s.v. L. M. Tor Meneth.
Location
The attestation is from a list of churches in the deanery of Abergefenii. Evans made the identification followed here, which is reasonable on grounds of form (dedication to Cadog and association with the name Afel) and location (it is in the area of the deanery).

Elements
LLAN + personal name + [MAB (len. pl.)?] + personal name
It seems most likely that the plural of MAB, present in the modern forms of the name, has been omitted by error in the LL form. A similarly structured name is †Lann Mihachgel Meibion Gratlaun. The personal name, in the form Auel, is attested on page 279 of LL.

Lan Caddoc iuxta Usk: see Llangattock Nigh Usk.

†Lan Caddoc Kellenny: [?SO361200] (mod. Llangatwg Lingoed, Eng. Llangattock Lingoed)

Attestations
ecclesia de Lancaddoc Kellenny LL p. 320 c. 1350

Location
The attestation is from a list of churches in the deanery of Abergefenii. The identification with Llangatwg Lingoed was made tentatively by Evans, and followed (without apparent doubt) by Richards. Despite the difficulty of explaining the difference in form, Llangatwg Lingoed does look like the most likely identification for Lan Caddoc Kellenny—all the other known Llangadog churches in the area covered by the deanery are covered in the same list of churches from pages 320–21.

Elements
LLAN + personal name + ?
Evans compared the LL form with 'Ll. G. Lennig of the Myvyrian list', and suggested that Kellenny might be a corruption of Henlennic, though he also drew attention to the existence of the place-name †Lann Celinni in Ergyng. I am not convinced by Evans's derivation of Kellenny from Henlennic. Richards

*LL, p. 407.
*LL, p. 407.
gives Llangatwg Celennig as an earlier name for Llangatwg Lingoed, and this offers a more satisfactory explanation of both Kellenny and Lennig, but I do not know what his evidence for the form is. I do not know whether this Celennig could be the word meaning 'New Year's gift'. Perhaps the element is not celennig, but celynnig 'abounding with holly'.

†Lan Caddoc Pen Ros: [SO416117] (mod. Pen-rhos)

Attestations

| Ecclesia beati Caddoci de penros | LL p. 284 | s. xiii² |
| ecclesia de Lancaddoc Penros | LL p. 321 | c. 1350 |

Location

Both attestations are from lists of churches in the deanery of Abergefenni. The identification with modern Pen-rhos is that of Evans, followed by Richards, and I see no reason to doubt it. The Anglican church at Pen-rhos is now dedicated to 'St Cadoc'.

Elements

LLAN + personal name + Pen-rhos

ECCLESIA + BEATUS (gen.) + personal name (gen.) + DE + Pen-rhos

Although Pen-rhos is now the name of the settlement, it appears from these attestations that it might once have been a district name. Note, however, the occurrence of another Penn Ros in †Cecin Penn Ros, also in the deanery of Abergefenni.

Lan Cadwalladre: see †Lann Catgualatir.

Lan Caruan: see Llancarfan.

Lancaster: [SD4761]

Attestations

| Comitis Lancastrie | LL p. 334 | c. 1350 |

Location

The attestation is from a list of ecclesiastical benefices. There is no reason to doubt the obvious identification.

---

* WATU, p. 126.
* GPC, I, 393, s.v. calennig, celennig.
* GPC, I, 459.
* GPC, I, 459.
* LL, p. 407; WATU, p. 125.
Lancastria: see Lancaster.

Lan Cattwc: see Llangadog.

Lancaut: [ST533965]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>LLch.</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lann ceuid</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>'c. 625'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>podum ceuid</td>
<td>174b</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>'c. 703'–c. 930</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The earlier attestation is from the clerical witness list of charter 165. Most of the clerics in the list are associated with a church; the one associated here with Lann Ceuid, Bithen, is regarded by Davies as the same man as the Bithen named as abbot (princeps) of †Lann Dougarth. The associations of the clerics who witnessed charter 165 are all with places in Ergyng and on the Wye (Gwy) in Gwent. The second attestation is from the bounds of †Ecclesia Istrat Hafren (which has been identified with Tidenham). Whether or not the identification of †Ecclesia Istrat Hafren is correct, the bounds at least place Poduin Ceuid not far from the sea. We cannot be certain that the two attested forms refer to the same place, but the equivalence of LLAN and PODUM, together with the unusual second element, make it probable. Phillimore identifies this place with Lancaut (grid reference above), largely on the basis of the similarity of its name to Lann Ceuid (referring also to the eleventh-century form of Lancaut, Landcawet, in the Bounds and Customs of Tidenham). If the identification of †Ecclesia Istrat Hafren with Tidenham, or a place nearby, is correct, then the identification of Lann Ceuid with Lancaut can be regarded as secure. The possibility that Abbot Bithen of †Lann Dougarth moved twenty kilometres down the Wye (Gwy) to Lancaut is interesting.

Elements

LLAN + personal name

---

11 The Llandaff Charters, p. 150.
PODUM + personal name
The same name is found in Llangwydd.

†Lan Cein: [?SO419256] (?mod. Kentchurch)

Attestations
Lan cein

Location
This place is named in a list of Ergyng churches. The identification with Kentchurch was made by Evans and by Richards,14 and is reasonable insofar as Kentchurch is in Ergyng and that name looks as if it could be a calque on Lan Cein.

Elements
LLAN + personal name
There is also a Llan-gain in Carmarthenshire [SN388155]. The second element is likely to be the saint’s name Cain (one of the daughters of Brychan Brycheiniog), who is also remembered in Keynsham.15


Attestations
ecclesia de lanchouian

Location
This church is listed as being in the deanery of Usk. Evans took the LL form to represent ‘Ll. Goven, Mon.’, by which he probably meant Llangofen at the grid reference above,16 which is plausible (it is in the right deanery and the LL spelling could represent something similar to the modern form of the name), but more evidence would be required to be confident of the identification. See also †Lann Uuien.

Elements
LLAN + ?personal name
If the identification is correct, then we must assume that an earlier initial c (representing [g], lenited from [k]) of the second element was incorrectly

14 LL, p. 407; WATU, p. 125, s.v. Llan-gain.
16 LL, p. 407. There is another place of this name nearby at SO440073, but this one lacks a church, and so is less likely.
modernised to \( ch \) (which often represents [k] in the later Norman-influenced orthography of LL). Perhaps the second element is related to the Caernarvonshire river name Cofan.\(^7\) An alternative form of Llangofen—Llanygofain—suggests the etymology LLAN + YR + GOF (pl.), but this is not supported by any of the LL forms.

Lan Cinnfall: see Llangunville.

Lan Cinmarc: see St Kingsmark.

Lan Comb, Cum: see Llangwm.

Lan Degeueth: see Llandegfedd.

Lan Desoy: see Llan-soe.

Lan Dewy Ruthery: see Llanddewi Rhydderch.

Lan Dewy Skyret: see Llanddewi Ysgyryd.

Lan Dissoy: see Llan-soe.

Landoculith: see Llandogo.

Lan Douche: see (1) Llandoche.

Lan Dowe: see Llandw.

Lan Do\(f\)we: see (2) Llandoche.

Lan Dyfuyrguyr, Dyf6rwir: see Llanddowror.

Lan Dyuoddok: see Llandyfodwg.

Lan Edern, Edernen: see Llanedern.

Lan Elli: see Llanelli.

La Newelond, Newelonde: see Newland.

Lan Foyst: see Llan-ffwyst.

Lan Gan: see Llan-gan.

Lan Garann: see Llangarron.

Langeston: see Langstone.

\(^7\) EANC, p. 56.
Lan Gewy: see Llangewydd.

Langstone: [ST382903]

Attestations

Ecclesia de langeston    LL    p. 284    s. xiii²
ecclesia de Langeston    LL    p. 318    c. 1350
ecclesia de Langeston    LL    p. 322    c. 1350

Location

All three attestations are from lists of churches in the deanery of †Nether Went. No additional topographical information is available, but there is no reason to doubt that these are references to Langstone (grid reference above), which is in the right deanery.

Elements

LANG + STAN

Lan Guergualt: see Llandeilo Ferwallt.

Lan Guern: see †Lis Guern.

Lan Gunyth: see Llangynwyd.

Lan Guonhoill: see †Lann Gunnhoill.

Lan Guwan: see Llangiwa.

Lan Gynydd: see Llangynyd.

Lan Gyvelach: see Llangyfelach.

Lan Gywan: see Llangiwa.

Lan Hardneu: see Llanarthne.

Lan Hary: see Llanhari.

Lan Helicon: see †Lann Helicon.

Lanihangell Tormeneth: see Llanfihangel Torymynydd.

Lan Ilthern: see Llanilltern.

Lan Iltwyt: see Llanilltud (Fawr).
Lanion: [SM9703]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lonion LL</td>
<td></td>
<td>p. 124</td>
<td>before ‘c. 1025’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Llonyon ym Penvro TYPa</td>
<td></td>
<td>p. 45</td>
<td>s. xiii</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>lys lonion Taliesin19</td>
<td></td>
<td>p. 73, ll. 5–6</td>
<td>s. xiii</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Estlandyan AD30</td>
<td></td>
<td>iii</td>
<td>1421</td>
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<td>Landean Wms11</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1451</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landyan HwestCorp22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1463</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The two documents from which the attestations are taken are closely related lists of Teilo properties. The relevant section of both lists is headed as being in Penfro, and in both cases Lonion is given as the location of †Din Guennham. Evans made the identification with Lanion (around the grid reference above), which Charles confirms with the addition of the other, later attestations above.13

Elements

?personal name + -ION

Charles suggested that this was an example of a district name composed of the suffix -ION added to an unattested personal name *Llon.14

Lan Kadawadr, Kadwaladur: see †Lann Catgualatir.

Lan Karuan: see Llancarfan.

Lan Louel: see Llanllywel.

Lan Maßweys: see Llanfaches.

Lan Martyn: see Llanfarthin.

Lan Maucheys: see Llanfaches.

---

13 Bromwich, Trioedd, p. 45 (triad no. 26).
14 Evans, Facsimile and Text of the Book of Taliesin.
15 PNPemb., II, 722. Apparently this is volume III of Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds in the Public Record Office (London, 1890–), but Charles gives no page number and I am unable to find the reference.
16 PNPemb., II, 722.
17 Ibid.
Lan Mays: see Llan-faes.

Lan Merwalt: see Llandeilo Ferwallt.

Lan Mihacgel i Pull: see †Lann Mihacgel i Pull.

Lan Mouor: see Llanofer.

†Lann Arthbodu: [?in Gwyr]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Attestation</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Identification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cella arthuodu</td>
<td>LLch.144 p. 144</td>
<td>‘c. 650’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lann arthbodu</td>
<td>LLch.144 p. 144</td>
<td>s. 1120s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This church is granted in charter 144 together with †Lann Cingualan, †Lann Conuur, and †Lann Pencreic. No further information is provided in the charter to aid the identification of this church, but a Gower (Gwyr) location has been generally assumed, presumably because of the association with †Lann Cingualan and †Lann Conuur. Davies tentatively suggested identification with Pennard [SS567887], but did not say on what grounds. It is possible that Lann Arthbodu and †Lann Conuur are one and the same; although the rubric lists them as two separate churches, in the narrative the reference is to ‘cella arthuodu. congurique’, and, later there is a reference to the ‘tres cellulas predictas’ which makes sense if one of the churches has the dual dedication that I suggest. See †Lann Conuur for further discussion.

Elements

LLAN + personal name

CELLA + personal name


Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Attestation</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lann Bedeui</td>
<td>LLch.218 p. 221</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fin lannuedeu</td>
<td>LLch.218 p. 221</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>territorio lannuedeu</td>
<td>LLch.218 p. 221</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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24 PNPemb., ii, 722.
26 Davies, ibid., suggested that these three cells are dependents of a main estate.
Location
The territory of Lann Bedeui is granted in recompense for the violation of †Ecclesia Sanctorum Iarmen et Febric in charter 218, which accounts for all but one of the attestations. The remaining attestation is from the witness list to charter 274 (†Villa Gunnuc) in which one of the attestors is the priest (presbiter) Edulf of Lann Bedeui. The bounds of the territory are given, but, as most of the points are unidentified, they do not provide much useful information, only that the territory shares a boundary (FFIN) with †Tnou Mur. Appended to the bounds is a reference to three parcels of land belonging to Lann Bedeui. This additional territory is defined in terms of the Anghidi, but the usefulness of this information is limited as there is no explicit indication that the additional territory is adjacent to Lann Bedeui. Finally, it is reasonable to assume that Lann Bedeui lies in the vicinity of †Ecclesia Sanctorum Iarmen et Febric, which has been identified (though not certainly) with St Arvans. It should also be noted that the Wye (Gwy) is not used in the definition of the bounds of Lann Bedeui.

The reference to the shared boundary with †Tnou Mur is the most promising piece of evidence. †Tnou Mur is just to the north of Chepstow. The shared boundary is a dyke (CLAWDD), known as †Pibenn Eholch, running along a PANT. Two such features are mentioned in the bounds of the MAENOR of †Tnou Mur: one is a FOSSA in a VALLIS on the southern side of that territory, and the other is a CLAWDD (no valley mentioned) running down to the Wye (Gwy) on the northern side. Of these two the feature on the northern side seems more likely, as this is nearer to both the Anghidi and St Arvans. If part of the boundary on the southern side of Lann Bedeui is a dyke near the Wye (Gwy) to the north of †Tnou Mur, then Lann Bedeui should be somewhere near St Arvans. All the commentators, following Evans, have identified this place with Penterry (grid reference above), which is in the right area, but, unless there is additional evidence for this identification, I should prefer to identify Lann Bedeui with somewhere further south, nearer St Arvans.
Elements

LLAN + ?personal name

Lann Berugall: see †Lann Merguall.

Lann Bocha: see Llanfocha.

Lann Budgual: see †Lann Budgualan.

†Lann Budgualan: [?SO576316] (?mod. Ballingham)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Podium sancti budgualan</th>
<th>LLch.164</th>
<th>p. 164</th>
<th>'c. 620'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ecclesiæ lannbudgualan</td>
<td>LLch.171b</td>
<td>p. 171</td>
<td>after 'c. 860'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann Budgualan</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 164</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann budgualan</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 171</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann budgual</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 275</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This church is granted in charters 164 and 171b. Bounds are supplied in charter 164, which indicate a location in a bend of the Wye (Gwy). Charter 171b does not give bounds for this church, but both the Narration and the rubric locate it at the mouth of the †Circhan (Narration: 'in hostio circan'; rubric: 'in hostio crican super guy'), which stream is mentioned in the bounds of charter 164. The attestation on page 275 is from a list of churches in Ergyng. So (assuming that Lann Budgual and Lann Budgualan are the same place) we should look for a location in Ergyng in a loop of the Wye (Gwy). The identification with Ballingham goes back at least as far as Evans, and has been followed by subsequent commentators. The similarity of the elements Budgualan and Balling- in combination with the suitable location of Ballingham make the identification likely.

Elements

LLAN + personal name

PODUM + SANCTUS (gen.) + personal name

---

LL, p. 407; WATU, p. 177, s.v. Penteri; Davies, The Llandaff Charters, p. 120.


Note, however, Gelling's interpretation of Ballingham as 'river-bend land of the people of Badela' (Place-Names in the Landscape, p. 260), which, if correct, would remove the half of the argument.
Lann Cadauc: see Llangadog.

†Lann Calcuch: [north end of †Istrat Dour] (also †Cum Barruc)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LLch.165</th>
<th>p. 165</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lann calcuch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cenubia. Colcuch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann Calcuch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

Lann Calcuch is one of several churches granted in charter 165. Little can be gleaned from this charter regarding the place’s location (no bounds are given), but the grantor is Athrwys, king of Gwent, and those of the other churches which are identifiable are in Gwent and Ergyng.

Cenubia Colcuch has caused some confusion. The words occur twice in charter 192, first in the rubric—‘Cvm Barruc. Cenubia colcvch. LANN CERNIV.’, and second in the list of churches granted—‘Cumbarruc cum tribus unciis. idest Cenubia. Colcuch cum tribus unciis agri.’. The punctuation of the second reference, and also the repetition of ‘cum tribus unciis’, suggests that scribe ‘A’ of the Book of Llandaf (and possibly an earlier redactor) took Cenubia to be an alternative name for †Cum Barruc, and Colcuch to be a separate place, and this has led modern scholars to assume the same." Davies did suggest, however, albeit hesistantly, the possibility that Cenubia Colcuch might be one name. I think the evidence for this interpretation is stronger than Davies realised:

- the charter states that the grant comprises eleven churches—to take Colcuch as a separate place would make twelve churches;
- the punctuation of the rubric does not separate the words cenubia and colcuch;
- it is evident from the equivalence of Cenubia Cornubium and †Lann Cerniu, later in the same list of churches, that cenubia (=Latin coenobium ‘monastery’) is a calque on LLAN, making Cenubia Colcuch exactly based on the name’s form.

" LL, p. 394, s.v. Cum Barruc; Finberg, The Early Charters, p. 139; Davies, The Llandaff Charters, p. 113.
equivalent to \textit{Lann Calcuch};\footnote{The \textit{Llandaff Charters}, p. 114.}

- the list of churches granted in charter 165 (with \textit{Lann Calcuch}) and the list of those granted in charter 192 have five other places in common—\footnote{Evans suggested the possibility that \textit{cenubia} might mean `coenobia': LL, p. 391, s.v. \textit{Cenubia}.} \footnote{Owen, \textit{Description of Pembrokeshire}, iii, 273, n. 1; Finberg, \textit{The Early Charters}, pp. 138 and 139.} \footnote{GPC, i, 392, s.v. \textit{calchog}, remarks on the use of the word as a farm name.} \footnote{PNPemb., i, 10.} \textit{Lann Cerniu}, \textit{Mafurn}, \textit{Lann Guorboe}, \textit{Llandinabo}, and \textit{Lann Deui}.

Finberg identifies \textit{Lann Calcuch} with Callow [SO495344], probably following Phillimore, but this seems to be based simply on the similarity of names, and on the assumption that \textit{Cenubia} and \textit{Colcuch} are separate names.\footnote{The identification with Callow does not fit with the best evidence for the location, which is discussed under \textit{Cum Barruc}.} The identification with Callow does not fit with the best evidence for the location, which is discussed under \textit{Cum Barruc}.

\textbf{Elements}

\textit{LLAN} + ?

\textit{CENUBIA} + ?

The second element is uncertain. The first vowel varies between \textit{a} and \textit{o}, but the spelling is otherwise consistent. It is clearly a disyllable, but it could either be broken \textit{c*l *uch} or \textit{c*l *uch}. If the word is broken in the former manner, then the second syllable is probably the dialectal reflex of \textit{-OG} (spelt, unusually, with \textit{ch} for orthographic \textit{c} [\textit{g}]), and the first syllable is probably \textit{calc} `lime, chalk'.\footnote{GPC, i, 392, s.v. \textit{calchog}, remarks on the use of the word as a farm name.} If the word is broken the other way, however, the possibilities are greater: the first syllable could be \textit{cal} `penis', \textit{col} `awn, spike', \textit{call} `wise', or \textit{coll} `loss' or `hazel'; and the second syllable could be either \textit{cwch} `boat' or \textit{cuwch} `frown' (the latter is supposed to be the basis of the river name \textit{Cuch} in Pembrokeshire).\footnote{PNPemb., i, 10.}

\textbf{Lann Caruan, Caruania: see \textit{Llancarfan}.}

\footnote{The \textit{Llandaff Charters}, p. 114.}

\textbf{\textit{Lann Catgualatir:} \footnote{Owen, \textit{Description of Pembrokeshire}, iii, 273, n. 1; Finberg, \textit{The Early Charters}, pp. 138 and 139.} \footnote{GPC, i, 392, s.v. \textit{calchog}, remarks on the use of the word as a farm name.} \footnote{PNPemb., i, 10.} \footnote{The \textit{Llandaff Charters}, p. 114.}}

\textbf{Attestations}

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{llll}
Lann CatgualatyR & LLch.180b & p. 182 & \textit{c. 710}'

Villam Lann CatgualatyR & LLb.2 & p. 90 & 1119

LANN CatgualatyR & LLrub. & p. 180 & c. 1120s

uillam lann gatgualatir & LLb.12 & p. 31 & 1128
\end{tabular}
\end{center}
uillam lanncatgualatir   LLb.25   p. 43   1129
lankadwaladur            LL      p. 317  c. 1350
lancadwalladre           LLgloss p. 180  s. xivmed
ecclesiam de lankadawadr' LL      p. 282  s. xv²

Location

Three of the attestations are connected with the grant of this church in charter 180b. Although the charter has a fairly lengthy boundary clause, it contains nothing which would give us any indication of the place's location. Three more of the attestations (pages 31, 43, and 90) are from versions of a list of properties claimed by the church of Llandaf. The section of the list in which the attestations occur seems to contain only Gwent properties, and a further clue to the location of Lann Catgualatir is its linkage in this list with †Ecclesia Sancti Ciuiu which, if it is in the same place as †Villa Cyuiu, should be near the coast in Gwent Is Coed (see Gwent). The remaining two attestations do not provide any useful information for the present purpose. One (page 317) is a record of the death of Bishop John of †Eglesclif in this place in 1346, and the other (page 282) is a note of the ownership of the property by the archdeacon of Llandaf, and of its value. All the modern authorities seem to agree on the identification of this place with Bishton (grid reference above). Although the Gazetteer gives Trefesgob as the modern name of the place in Welsh, it has a cross reference from Llangadwaladr Tre Esgob.

Elements

LLAN + personal name

Lann Catgualatyr: see †Lann Catgualatir.

†Lann Ceffig: [?SN208139] (?mod. Cyffig)

Attestations

Lann ceffig       LL      p. 124   before 'c. 1025'

Location

The attestation is from what seems to have been originally a list of churches in the possession of Penally. The place is located in Talacharn in the list. Evans identified it with 'Kifig, Carm.', and Richards seems to be referring to the

† LL, p. 407; WATU, p. 125, s.v. Llangadwaladr Tre Esgob; The Llandaff Charters, p. 110.
same place under the heading Cyffig (it is in the commote of Talacharn). I can find no place of this or similar name marked on the modern Ordnance Survey map of the area at 1:25 000 scale, but Richards's own map of Cantref Gwarthaf locates Cyffig in a position that looks to be around the grid square SN2013 and the only church shown by the Ordnance Survey in this area is the unnamed one at the grid reference above.

Elements
LLAN + ?personal name

†Lann Celinni: [in Ergyng]
Attestations

| Lann celinni  | LL | p. 275 | c. 1120s |

Location
This place is named in a list of Ergyng churches. To my knowledge the only identification that has been suggested for this place is Coplestone-Crow’s venture that this church might have been at Ganarew [SO529163], but there is no evidence for this. Evans compared the second element with the final element of †Lan Caddoc Kellenny, but he does not seem to have meant to imply by this that the two were the same place (and, anyway, †Lan Caddoc Kellenny is in the deanery of Abergefenni, not in Ergyng).

Elements
LLAN + ?personal name

†Lann Cerniu: [on the Dore]
Attestations

| Lann Cerniu | LLch.165 | p. 165 | ? |
| Lann Cerniu | LLch.72b | p. 72 | 'c. 580' |
| Cenubia cornubium | LLch.192 | p. 192 | 'c. 745'? |
| Lann Cerniu | LLch.192 | p. 192 | ‘c. 745’? |
| Lann Cerniu | LLrub. | p. 72 | c. 1120s |
| lann Cerniv | LLrub. | p. 165 | c. 1120s |
| LANN CERNIV | LLrub. | p. 192 | c. 1120s |

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38 Davies, Gazetteer, p. 64.
39 LL, p. 407; WATU, pp. 54 and 200 (s.v. Talacharn).
40 Herefordshire Place-Names, p. 90, s.v. Ganarew.
Location

This well-attested place-name has been identified by Evans as '?'The site of Abbey Dore', by Phillimore (followed by Finberg) as 'near Dorstone', and by both Richards and Davies as Dorstone, of whom only Phillimore explains his reasoning.4 Phillimore's reasoning is faulty, however, in that it is based on a misunderstanding of the list of properties in charter 192, which, he believes incorrectly, equates Cenubia Cornubium/Lann Cerniu with †Cum Barruc.4 The evidence for the place's location is as follows: a context of Gwent and Ergyng churches in charters 165 and 192, the description super ripam dour 'on the bank of the Dore' in charter 192, and the place's bounds in charter 72b. In fact, the bounds are not very useful as evidence as none of the named features (†Nant ir Eguic, †Heithir Rud, †Hal Melen, and †Lost ir Inis) have been securely identified. All that remains, therefore, is that this church lay somewhere along the Dore. Coplestone-Crow also draws attention to the flimsy evidence available for identification of this place.4

Elements

LLAN + CERNYW

CENUBIA + ?CORNUBIIS (gen. pl.)

The same place-name (Llangernyw) is found in North Wales at SH8767. The Latin calque Cenubia Cornubium, probably shows the genitive plural of a (to my knowledge unattested) Cornubiis, either meaning 'one from Cornubia' or referring to a member of the tribe known in the Roman period as the Cornovii.4 Cornubia is attested during the Dark Ages as the Latin name for the Cornish peninsula (see Cernyw),4 but could conceivably refer to any other area associated with the Cornovii. Alternatively Cornubium could the nominative form of a district name in its own right, in which case it should probably be regarded as a variant form of Cornubia.

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4 Owen, Description of Penbrokshire, III, 273, n. 1.
4 Herefordshire Place-Names, p. 20, s.v. Abbey Dore.
4 See PNRom. Brit., pp. 324–25; and Webster, The Cornovii, for discussion of this tribe, and further references.
4 LHEB, p. 377.
†Lann Cetguinn: [?SO240171] (?mod. Llangenni, Eng. Llangenny)

Attestations

ecclesiam lann cetguinn LL p. 279 c. 1120s

Location

The attestation is from a list of churches in Ystrad Yw. The identification with Llangenny was made by Richards, but I do not know on what grounds. There are four churches in the relevant list, of which only the first has been identified with a place actually in the commote of Ystrad Yw, the rest (including this one) being in the neighbouring commote of Crucywel (as defined by Richards).

Elements

LLAN + ?personal name

With the second element, compare †Cum Cetguinn.

Lann Ceuid: see Lancaut.

Lann Cinauc: see Llangunnock.

†Lann Cincirill: [?nr the Elái]

Attestations

Lann Cincirill LLch.155 p. 155 'c. 675'
Lann Cyncyrill LLrub. p. 155 c. 1120s

Location

This church, together with †Ager Cynfall, is granted in charter 155. Bounds are supplied which are either for both properties or for †Ager Cynfall alone (as the two properties are granted together, they are probably adjacent or near neighbours, but it is not certain). The bounds refer to the Elái, so the best that can be said is that Lann Cincirill is probably near this river.

Elements

LLAN + ?personal name

Lann Cinfall: see Llangunville.

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4* WATU, p. 126, s.v. Llangedwyn.
4† WATU, p. 323.
†Lann Cingualan: [?nr SS4287]

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>podum Cyngualan</td>
<td>LLch.144</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>c. 650</td>
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<td>LLch.144</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>c. 650</td>
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<td>LLch.144</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>c. 650</td>
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<tr>
<td>monasterio sancti cinguali</td>
<td>LLch.239</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>c. 925</td>
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<tr>
<td>agrum cinguali</td>
<td>LLch.239</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>c. 925</td>
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<td>LLb.2</td>
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<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
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<td>Lann Cingualan</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1129</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

The variations on the name *Lann Cingualan* in charter 144 all clearly refer to the same place. We are told that it lies ‘in patria Guhyr’ (that is, in *Gwyr*), that it is not the same place as †Lann Arthbodu, †Lann Conuur, or †Lann Pencreic, and that it is bounded by the sea and the boundary of †Lann Gemei. The three bulls each contain essentially one list of churches, and *Lann Cingualan* is in the same context in each—a context of *Gwyr* churches, next to or near †Lann Gemei in the list.

The connexion of the *Cingualan*-based names discussed so far with the *Cingual*-based names of charter 239 is a little more doubtful. However, both are based on the same personal name, and it is not unusual at an early date for a church to be referred to by both hypocoristic and non-hypocoristic versions of its saint’s name. The names under discussion here occur incidentally in charter 239, the first in a reference to King Gruffudd ab Owain’s breaking of the sanctuary of ‘monasterium Sancti Cingualii’, but this does not provide any localisation. The second reference is more useful: it occurs in the boundary clause of †Penn i Bei, to the west of which *Ager Cinguali* is said to lie. †Penn i Bei is described as being in the area of *Rhosili* in the charter’s rubric. As *Rhosili* is on the western coast of *Gwyr*, *Ager Cinguali* (and presumably, therefore, *Monasterium Sancti Cingualii*) must be located very near to that town. †Penn i Bei is listed with the same group of churches as *Lann Cingualan* in bulls 12 and 25, which adds credence to the identification of the *Cingual* and *Cingualan* names.
Elements

LLAN + personal name

PODUM + personal name

CELLA + personal name

MONASTERIUM + SANCTUS (masc. gen.) + personal name (gen.)

AGER + personal name (gen.)

The form taken by the personal-name qualifier varies among the attestations. It is either Latinised (with -us) or made diminutive (with -AN), but never both. In Ager Cinguali, AGER should perhaps be treated as a common noun, rather than as part of the name, and the personal name itself taken as representative of the church name: 'territory of [the church of] Cynwal'.

Lann Cinith: see Llangynydd.

†Lann Cinitir: [?SO402283] (?mod. Kenderchurch; also †Lann i Cruc)

Attestations

| lanncinitir | LL | p. 277 | c. 1120s |

Location

This place is named in a list of churches said to have been in the charge of Bishop Herewald. The part of the list in which it is mentioned concerns churches in Ergyng. Two places are known to have borne this name: Llangynidr in Talgarth [SO155194], and Kenderchurch in Ergyng (grid reference above)." Evans made the identification with Kenderchurch, which is to be preferred on account of its Ergyng location."

Elements

LLAN + personal name

The modern name Kenderchurch is an English translation of Lann Cinitir.

Lann Cinmarch, Cinuarch: see St Kingsmark.

Lann Cinuili: see Llangunville.

Lann Coit: see Llangoed.

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* WATU, p. 130, s.v. Llangynidr. Lloyd and Jenkins, Dictionary of Welsh Biography, p. 91, also makes a connexion between Saint Cynidr and Kenderchurch.

* LL, p. 407. Richards seems to agree (WATU, p. 130)—he associates the relevant Llangynidr with Llan y Crug and the same association is found in LL (see †Lann i Cruc).
†Lann Conuur: [SS578894] (mod. Llandeilo Ferwallt, Eng. Bishopston; also †Ecclesia Cyngur Tros Gardi, †Lann Merguall)

Attestations

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<th>c. 650’</th>
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<td>c. 695’</td>
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<td>Monasterio sancti cinuuri</td>
<td>LLch.239 p. 239</td>
<td>c. 925’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann conuur</td>
<td>LLrub. p. 144</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
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Location

The attestations from pages 145 and 239 are linked by their common identification with †Lann Merguall (modern Llandeilo Ferwallt/Bishopston). Charter 144 concerns the grant of †Lann Cingualan which is located in Gower (Gwyr), so, as an additional property granted with †Lann Cingualan, Lann Conuur might reasonably be located in the same area. Given the common personal-name element, and the common location in Gower (Gwyr), it seems reasonable to assume that all the attestations refer to the same place. See †Ecclesia Cyngur Tros Gardi and †Lann Merguall for further discussion of this identification.

Elements

LLAN + personal name
[CELLA] + personal name (gen.)
MONASTERIUM + SANCTUS (gen.) + personal name (gen.)

Lann Cors: see Llan-gors.

†Lann Cronnguern: [SN186107] (mod. Cronwern, Eng. Crunwear)

Attestations

<table>
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<th>Lann cronnguern</th>
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<tr>
<td>Lann cronnguern</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 255</td>
<td>before ‘c. 1025’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The two attestations are from versions of the same list of Teilo churches. The church is listed as being in Penfro, and located with †Lann Rath and the three territories of Amroth, between †Frut Gurcant and the †Rath. All this gives a clear enough indication of the place’s location, to be confident in the
identification made here (following Evans and others).

**Elements**

LLAN + CRWN (fem.) + GWERN

Charles translates this name as 'Church by the round alder-swamp', taking the second element to be *cron*, the feminine form of the adjective *crwn* 'round'.

*Lann Cruc*: see †Lann i Cruc.

*Lann Culan*: see Llangiwa.

*Lann Cum*: see Llangwm.

†Lann Custenhin: [?nr SO592176] (?mod. Welsh *Bicknor*; also †Lann Garth Benni, †Garth Benni)

**Attestations**

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Century</th>
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<tr>
<td>Lann Custenhinn</td>
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<td>72</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lann custenhin</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
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<tr>
<td>lanncusthennin</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
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</table>

**Location**

Charter 72a concerns the grant of †Garth Benni, and *Lann Custenhinn* is given in the rubric to the charter as an alternative name for that place (or as a name for the church of that place). The other two attestations are from a list of churches in *Ergyng* and the following account of the churches over which Bishop Herewald had charge (the relevant part here being Ergyng churches). There are strong grounds for locating †Garth Benni in Ergyng too, so it is reasonable to assume that all three attestations refer to the same place. For the evidence as to the precise location of this place see †Garth Benni.

**Elements**

LLAN + personal name

*Lann Custenhinn, Custhennin*: see †Lann Custenhin.

*Lann Cyncyrill*: see †Lann Cincirill.

*Lann Cyngualan*: see †Lann Cingualan.

*Lann Cynuur*: see †Lann Conuur.

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†Lann Degui Cil Pedec: [SO445305] (mod. Kilpeck, W. Cilpeddeg)

Attestations

Lann degui cilpedec LL p. 275 c. 1120s

Location

The attestation is from a list of churches in Ergyng. The possibility should be presented that Lann Degui Cil Pedec might represent two names—Lann Degui and Cil Pedec—of two separate places, but the punctuation of the list (which, for the rest of the list, defines separate entries) suggests that we are dealing here with a name for a single place. The element Cil Pedec is sufficiently distinctive to be confident in the identification with Kilpeck. Kilpeck church is nowadays dedicated to Saints Mary and David. Probably, then, the attestation is a reference specifically to the church of St David (Lann Degui) in the settlement of Kilpeck (Cil Pedec).

Elements

LLAN + personal name + Kilpeck

Lann Deugui Ros Cerion: see †Lann Deui Ros Cerion.

†Lann Deui: [SO482311] (?mod. Much Dewchurch; ?also †Lann Deui Ros Cerion)

Attestations

lann deui LLch.165 p. 165 ?
abbas lanndeui LLch.165 p. 166 ?
abbas lann deui LLch.163b p. 164 'c. 620'
abbas lann deui LLch.164 p. 164 'c. 620'
abbas podii deui LLch.190a p. 190 'c. 728'
Lann Deui LLch.192 p. 192 'c. 745'?
Lann Deui LLrub. p. 165 c. 1120s

Location

The attestations from charters 163b, 164, and 165 (p. 166) are from the clerical witness lists where the place is named as the church of an Abbot Gorddogwy. The place is also amongst the properties granted in charter 165. Charters 163b (explicitly) and 164 (probably) concern places in Ergyng, and charter 165

*PNPemb., ii, 486, s.v. Crunwear.*
concerns places in Ergyng, Ewias, and Gwent (Uwch Coed). Of the remaining two attestations, the one from charter 192 is from a list of properties which overlaps considerably with the list of properties granted in charter 165. Consequently we can be very confident that the Lann Deuis of charters 163b, 164, and 165 refer to the same place and that that place is in Ergyng (or possibly adjacent areas of Ewias or Gwent), and fairly confident that the same place is named in charter 192. Abbot Morheb of Podium Deui is one of the clerical witnesses to charter 190a, the object of which (†Villa Bertus) cannot be identified more certainly than to say it is located in Glywysing. A cleric named Morheb, however, witnessed the grant of Ecclesia Tytiuc (†Lann Tidiuc, identified with Dixton) at around the same date. If both Morhebs can be assumed to be the same man, then the latter grant would show him to have operated in the Ergyng area, which would strengthen the identification of charter 190a's Podium Deui with the other attestations of Lann Deui above.

The evidence of the above is not sufficient to offer a precise identification. Evans identified these attestations with 'Dew-church, Her.', by which he apparently does not mean Much Dewchurch (that identification he reserves for †Lann Deui Ros Cerion), so perhaps he meant Little Dewchurch [S0529317].32 Both Finberg and Davies also identify the attestations with 'Dewchurch', by which, however, both seem to mean Much Dewchurch (Finberg indexes 'Little Dewchurch' separately from 'Dewchurch', and Davies gives a specific grid reference).33

Elements

LLAN + personal name
PODUM + personal name

†Lann Deui Ros Cerion: [?SO482311] (?mod. Much Dewchurch; ?also †Lann Deui)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Name of Place</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>p.</th>
<th>c.</th>
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<td>LL</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann deugui ros cerion</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>1120s</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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32 LL, p. 407.
33 Finberg, The Early Charters, pp. 138 and 40 (index entries on p. 242); The Llandaff Charters, pp. 105 and 193.
Location
This place-name occurs in a list of Ergyng churches and the accompanying account of Bishop Herewald's jurisdiction over them. There is no internal evidence to suggest a more specific location than just somewhere in Ergyng, but both Evans and Richards identified the place with Much Dewchurch (without specifying the reason). Churches dedicated to St David (Dewi) are quite common in this district, so alternative possibilities (such as Little Dewchurch— SO529317) should be borne in mind.

Elements

LLAN + personal name + Ros Cerion
I know of no other references to the district name Ros Cerion (modernised as Rhos Ceirion by Richards). The first element of that name is RIIOS, but I am uncertain of the second.

Lann Dibrguir: see Llanddowror.
Lann Dilull: see †Lann Tilull.
Lann Dineul, Diniuil, Diniul: see Llanddinol.
Lann Dipallai: see †Lann Tipallai.
Lann Diuailauc: see Llandyfaelog.
†Lann Dodei: see †Lann Dotei.
†Lann Dotei: [in or near Gwyr]

Attestations

<table>
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<th>Place</th>
<th>LLb.</th>
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<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>lann dotei</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1128</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lann dotei</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Location
All three attestations are from the lists of properties claimed by Llandaf. The place appears in a context of the same six properties in both lists. Those of these places which can be located are situated on or very close to the Gower peninsula (Gwyr), so it is reasonable to suggest the same vicinity in this case.

\* LL, p. 407; WATU, p. 112, s.v. Llanddewi Rhos Ceirion.
\* WATU, p. 112, s.v. Llanddewi Rhos Ceirion.
Evans drew attention to the occurrence of the same qualifying element in the name †Puteus Dotei, but the available evidence suggests a different location for that place.

Elements

LLAN + ?personal name

†Lann Dougarth: [?nr SO5416] (?Great/Little Doward)

Attestations

princeps lanndougarth LLch.163b p. 164 ‘c. 620’
princeps lanndougarth LLch.164 p. 164 ‘c. 620’

Location

A certain Bitben, abbot (princeps) of Lann Dougarth, witnesses the grants of Llancloudy (charter 163b) and †Lann Budgualan (charter 164). A Bitben (probably the same man) also witnesses charter 165 a few years later (c. 625), this time as abbot of Lancaut. Phillimore identified the element Dougarth with the name of the Doward Hills (SO538161 and SO548164), and concluded that Lann Dougarth might therefore be Ganarew [SO529163] or Whitchurch [SO549176] at the foot of those hills. Both Richards and Davies identified the place with ‘Doward’, by which, presumably, is meant the village of Great Doward [SO5516], or possibly Little Doward [SO541162]. The general area of these identifications is consistent, even if there is no certainty over the specific location. The internal evidence of LL is restricted to the Ergyng context of the grants witnessed by Bitben as abbot of Lann Dougarth. The area of the Doward Hills falls just within Ergyng, so the identification is reasonable.

Elements

LLAN + DAU + GARTH

The etymology of the place-name lends credence to the identification offered above, as the Doward Hills have two distinct peaks.

Lann Dyfrguyr: see Llanddowror.

* The Llandaff Charters, pp. 104–05.
7 LL, p. 408.
8 WATU, p. 111, s.v. Llanddeuarth; The Llandaff Charters, p. 193.
†Lann Ebrdil: [SO419387] (?mod. Madley)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
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<th>LLch.192</th>
<th>p. 192</th>
<th>‘c. 745’?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Location

A Lann Ebrdil is also listed amongst the eleven churches restored to Llandaf by King Ithel in charter 192. Davies identified this church with Llanerthill, but the other ten churches in this list are in Ewias and Ergyng, whereas Llanerthill is in Gwent Uch Coed. Ebrdil, the daughter of King Peibio, is said in the Life of Dyfrig to have given birth to that saint at Madley in Ergyng. It is this connexion, together with the Ewias and Ergyng context of the list, which led Phillimore (followed by Finberg and Coplestone-Crow) to suggest the identification of Lann Ebrdil with Madley. There is no way to be certain, however, that this name does not refer to some other place in Ergyng or Ewias, and the possibility should also be borne in mind that it might refer to Llanerthill.

Elements

LLAN + ?personal name

See the discussion under AFRDDWL below.

Lann Efrdil: see Llanerthill.

Lann Elli: see Llanelli.

Lann Emrdil: see Llanerthill.

†Lann Enniaun: [SO526040] (mod. Llandogo)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
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<td>p. 166</td>
<td>‘c. 625’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lannenniaun</td>
<td>LLch.156</td>
<td>p. 156</td>
<td>‘c. 698’</td>
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<td>abbas lann enniaun</td>
<td>LLch.222</td>
<td>p. 223</td>
<td>‘c. 942’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The story of the foundation of this church is recounted in the Life of

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* LL, pp. 78–79.
* Owen, Description of Penbrokshire, III, 273, n. 1; The Early Charters, p. 140; Herefordshire Place-Names, p. 139.
Euddogwy (page 138). It took its name from King Einion who granted the land to Euddogwy, but the church (and the surrounding settlement) eventually came to be known instead, after the saint, as *Lann Oudocui* (Llandogo). This change of name can be seen in charters 156 and 222, in each of which *Lann Enniaun* is glossed *Lann Oudocui*. The remaining attestation occurs in the witness list of charter 165, as the origin of one of the clerics, but without further identification. The churches of origin of all of the clerical witnesses to charter 165 are stated, and they can all be seen to come from places in Ergyng and along the Wye (Gwy), which makes it reasonable to assume that this *Lann Enniaun* is also modern Llandogo.

Elements

LLAN + personal name

†Lannerch Glas: [near Madley and †Merthir Clitauc]

Attestations

lannerch glas   LLch.193   p. 194   c. 1100

Location

This place is named in the Life of Clydog, in an account of one the martyr’s miracles. Two enemies from *Lannerch Glas* decide to settle their differences with an oath over the altar of St Dyfrig at Madley. Having set out, however, they decide to shorten their journey by making the oath over the grave of Clydog instead. The grave of Clydog is at Clodock (†Merthir Clitauc). Although the point is not made clear in the story, it appears that the men intended their journey to be a short one (probably no more than a day). The point of origin of the two men would therefore be near Madley (within perhaps thirty kilometres, if they intended to return on the same day and had horses), and significantly nearer to Clodock (†Merthir Clitauc). I notice a place called Llanerch-y-coed [SO275425] within the suggested area, though it is about the same distance (fifteen kilometres) from both Clodock and Madley.

Elements

LLANNERCH + GLAS

†Lannerch Onnuiu: [nr SN5702]

Attestations

guailaut lannerch Onnuiu   LLch.140   p. 140   s. xi
Location
This place-name is attested as a point in the bounds of Llandeilo Talybont. It stands in the bounds between the mouth (ABER) of the Morlais and †Cum Onnuiu, which I have not been able to identify with confidence. There is obviously some connexion between †Cum Onnuiu and Lannerch Onnuiu. The element CWM can be used to denote a kind of wood, as well as a valley, so it might be that Lannerch Onnuiu is the name of a glade (LLANNERCH) within †Cum Onnuiu.

Elements
LLANNERCH + ?personal name
The second element appears to be a compound of ONN and byw ‘alive, lively, life’.

†Lann Ethrim: [?SN700041]

Attestations
lann ethrim LL p. 279 c. 1120s

Location
This place is named in a list of churches between the Tawe and Tywi over which Bishop Herewald had jurisdiction. As far as I am able to establish, no place exists with this name form today. Evans identified Lann Ethrim with ‘Ethrim on the Clydach, Glam.’, by which I assume he means the farm marked Ethrim by the Ordnance Survey [SN707035]. If Evans’s general identification is correct, then the chapel (grid reference above) just to the north of the farm seems the most likely candidate to be LL’s Lann Ethrim. This chapel does fall within the area between the Tawe and Tywi, but more evidence would be needed to be confident in the identification.

Elements
LLAN + ?stream name
The second element appears to be the same as the name of the stream Ethrim (spelt Ethrim in LL). If the suggested location of Lann Ethrim is correct, then it seems plausible that the chapel was named from the stream near the source of which it stood, but that, at some point after the construction of the building,
the stream was re-named *Nant y Capel* [SN683025].

**Lann Garan:** see Llangarron.

†Lann *Garth Benni*: [?nr SO592176] (?mod. *Welsh Bicknor*; also †Garth Benni, †Lann Custenhin)

### Attestations

- *abbas lann garth benni* Llch.163b p. 164 *‘c. 620’*
- *ecclesie Garth benni* Llch.176b p. 176 *‘c. 700’?*
- *ecclesiam Garthbenni* Llch.176b p. 177 *‘c. 700’?*
- *ecclesiam Garthbenni* Llch.176b p. 177 *‘c. 700’?*
- *ecclesia garthbenni* Llch.178 p. 178 *‘c. 743’*

### Location

The bulk of the attestations is from charter 176b which relates the grant of †Ager Helic and †Ager Tencu by King Clodri in repentance for his breaking of an oath made at this church. Charter 178 concerns the grant of three *modii* of land on the Wye (Gwy), made at the church. The remaining attestation is from charter 164 (Llancloudy) witnessed by the abbot of *Lann Garth Benni*. It is reasonable to assume (because of the distinctiveness of the qualifying element) that these are references to the church (also called †Lann Custenhin) on the site of †Garth Benni. For the identification with Welsh Bicknor see the discussion under †Garth Benni. The attestations listed here re-inforce the impression of an Ergyng location, near the Wye (Gwy), but there is no evidence to suggest a more specific location.

### Elements

- **LLAN + †Garth Benni**
- **ECCLESIA + †Garth Benni**

**Lann Gatgualatir:** see †Lann Catgualatir.

†Lann *Gemei*: [nr †Lann Cingualan] (also †Terra Conuoi)

### Attestations

- *fin Lann Gemei* Llch.144 p. 145 *‘c. 650’–c. 1010*
- *Lann Gemei* Llch.140 p. 140 *‘c. 655’*
- *lann Gemei* Llch.140 p. 140 *‘c. 655’*
- *Lann Gemei* Llb.2 p. 90 1119
Location

We learn from charter 144 that Lann Gemei shares a boundary with †Lann Cingualan. The available evidence suggests that †Lann Cingualan was on the south coast of the Gower peninsula (Gŵyr), perhaps not far from Rhosili. The shared boundary between †Lann Cingualan and Lann Gemei was an inland ridge (CEGIN) (on the other side of †Lann Cingualan from the sea). The bounds of Lann Gemei itself are given in charter 140 (which grants the territory). These bounds also mention a ridge (DORSUM)—presumably the same one—and it is clear that Lann Gemei also faces onto the coast. The remaining three attestations (pages 32, 44, and 90) are from versions of the same list of properties, with Lann Gemei in a context of Gower (Gŵyr) churches.

Elements

LLAN + ?personal name

Lann Gemei is equated with †Terra Conuoi in charter 140, but this equation has been interpreted in different ways: Evans assumed that the element Gemei was equivalent to Conuoi (i.e. that Gemei was an error for Genuei), whereas Davies took †Terra Conuoi to be the name of the territory, and Lann Gemei to be the name of the church. Whilst Evans’s solution is attractive in some ways, it does not explain why the spelling Gemei is the only one encountered in the documents, so I would favour Davies’s interpretation.

Lann Geruall: see Llandeilo Ferwallt.

Lann Geuelach: see Llangyfelach.

†Lann Guenn Aper Humur; [?nr SO523224]

Attestations

lann guenn. aperhumur LL p. 277 c. 1120s

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1 LL. p. 408.
2 The Llandaff Charters, p. 97.
Location
The attestation is from a list of Ergyn churches under the jurisdiction of Bishop Herewald. Evans seemed to think that Lann Guenn Aper Humur was another name for Llanwarne, but this seems unlikely, given that Llanwarne is already entered twice (unusually) in the list of Ergyn churches. The Humur of this place-name is clearly a stream. The location of a stream called Humir is known, but it is outside Ergyn. There is some evidence for confusion between the forms of the Gamber and the Humir, so it might be that Lann Guenn stood at the mouth (ABER) of the Gamber (which is in Ergyn). The current 1:25 000 Ordnance Survey map of the area shows nothing to suggest a church in the vicinity of the Gamber's mouth, but the possibility would be worth investigating. It could be that there is some connexion between this church and Villa Branuc, which might also be located near the mouth of the Gamber.

Elements
LLAN + GWYN (fem.) + ABER + ?Gamber
Evans suggested identity for this place-name, implies that he regarded the second element, guenn, as a misreading of guern (GWERN).

Lann Guern: see Llanwarne.

†Lann Guern Cinuc: [?SO455014] (?mod. Llangunnog; ?also †Hen Lenic Cinauc, †Lis Guern)

Attestations
lann guern tiuauce LLch.240 p. 241 ?'c. 970'
lannguern timeuc LLch.240 p. 242 ?'c. 970'
Villam Lannguern Cynuc LLb.2 p. 90 1119
uillam lannguern cinuc LLb.12 p. 31 1128
Villam lannguern cynuc LLb.25 p. 43 1129

Location
The identification of the last three forms with Llangunnog (at the grid reference above) is that of Evans and Richards, and appears to rely on the
occurrence of the personal name Cynog as an element in both, and also on their identification of this place-name with †Hen Lenic Cinauc. The last three attestations of this name from lists of Llandaf properties are in a suitable geographical context (†Villa Tanasan, Llangwm, †Merthir Dincat, Llanarth) for this identification.

The two forms from charter 240 have been regarded by the other commentators as a separate place-name, identified with Llanwern [ST371879] by Evans, Richards, and Davies. However, there are grounds for locating both Lann Guern Tiuauc and †Hen Lenic Cinauc (?=Lann Guern Cinuc) near †Penn Celli Guenhuc, and it seems suspicious that two places with such similar names as Lann Guern Cinuc and Lann Guern Tiuauc should be neighbours. I would suggest that the latter is the result of a scribal misreading of a spelling of the former such as Lann Guerna Cinauc, aided, perhaps, by confusion with †Lann Tiuauc and †Villa Sancti Tauauc.

Elements
LLAN + GWERN + personal name

Lann Guern Cynuc: see †Lann Guern Cinuc.

†Lann Guern Teliau ha Dibric: [SO505281] (mod. Llanwarne; ?also †Hen Lenhic)

Attestations
Lann guern teliau ha dibric LL p. 275 c. 1120s

Location
The attestation is from a list of Ergyng churches (preceding an extended list for the same area with comments on Bishop Herewald’s jurisdiction over each church). The identification with Llanwarne was made by Evans, and is followed by Richards. Given the co-incidence of the name (the early forms of Llanwarne are Lann Guern) and the Ergyng location, this is reasonable.

Elements
LLAN + GWERN + personal name + personal name

Lann Guern Tiuauc, Tiuauc: see †Lann Guern Cinuc.

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*LL*, p. 380, n. 22—Evans also suggests Gwernesney [SO415018]; WATU, p. 141, s.v. Llan-wern—he is not certain; The Llandaff Charters, p. 125.
Lann Gunguarui: see Llanwarw.

Lann Gunghoill: see †Lann Gunnhoill.

†Lann Gunnhoill: [?nr SO4601]

Attestations

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<td>?c. 970'</td>
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<td>tir lanngunhoill</td>
<td>LLch.251</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>c. 1030–c. 1050</td>
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<td>Languonhoill</td>
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<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>lann guonhoill</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1129</td>
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</table>

Location

The last three attestations are from versions of the same list of properties claimed by Llandaf. The part of the list from which these attestations come does not provide any geographical context that would suggest a location for this church. The best evidence is from the bounds of †Hen Lenic Cinauc given in charter 251. A ridge (CEGIN) is mentioned in these bounds which is described as ‘Fin tir lanngunhoill’. This implies a location close to †Hen Lenic Cinauc—which has been identified as Llangunnog [SO455014]—and, presumably, north of the Pill brook (Llangunnog is north or east of the brook, which the bounds mention but do not cross). Finally Lann Gunnhoill is one of several properties granted in charter 240, for all of which bounds are given, except, unfortunately, Lann Gunnhoill. All the other properties are in Gwent, which fits the evidence from charter 251. Furthermore in charter 240 Lann Gunnhoill is listed next to (1) Llanisien, which is less than three kilometres north-east of Llangunnog.

I can see no place-names similar to Lann Gunnhoill in the area of Llangunnog, but the place-names Lampill [SO460006], Llanfihangel Torymynydd [SO462013], and Church Farm [SO464018] all recall some ecclesiastical relationship.

Elements

LLAN + ?personal name

* LL, p. 408; WATU, p. 141, s.v. Llan Wern Teilo a Dyfrag.
†Lann Guorboe: [SO455224] (mod. Garway)

Attestations

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<td>p. 165</td>
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<td>LLch.165</td>
<td>p. 166</td>
<td>'c. 625'</td>
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<td>LLch.163b</td>
<td>p. 164</td>
<td>'c. 620'</td>
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<td>p. 192</td>
<td>'?c. 745'</td>
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<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 162</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
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<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 165</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
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</table>

Location

Charter 162a records the grant of this territory by the king of Ergyng to Bishop Ufelfyw. No bounds are given, but it is reasonable to assume a location in Ergyng. Charter 165, which is probably a forgery in large part, grants Lann Cinmarch (St Kingsmark) in Gwent and a number of Ergyng properties. The abbot of this church witnesses charter 163b, the grant of Llancloudy in Ergyng. Charter 192 is a record of the grant of eleven churches, all in Ergyng or Gwent. All the internal evidence points to a location in Ergyng, but does not help towards a more precise identification. The identification with modern Garway (grid reference above) seems to be agreed on by most of the commentators.¹ Their reasoning is not explained, but the combination of the similar appearance of the place-names and the Ergyng location seems sufficient. Coplestone-Crow goes against the grain by proposing instead that the place should be identified with Eaton Bishop [SO443391], but he does not appear to have any evidence for this, and his reason for rejecting the standard identification is purely to explain the fact that in charter 165 †Lann Guorboe appears to be located in a district called Campus Malochu (see the discussion under †Mais Mail Lochou).² See also †Lann Miacgel supra Mingui.

Elements

LLAN + personal name

The place-name is explained as deriving from the name of the church’s first

¹ Davies, The Llandaff Charters, p. 105.
² LL, p. 408; Finberg, The Early Charters, pp. 137 and 139; WATU, pp. 73 (s.v. Garway) and 141 (s.v. Llanwrdfwy); The Llandaff Charters, p. 103.
priest in charter 162a.

†Lann Guoronui: [?SO481148] (?Eng. Rockfield)

Attestations

- Lann guoronui: LLch.240 p. 241 'c. 970'
- LannGuoronui: LLch.240 p. 241 'c. 970'
- Lannguronoi: LLch.246 p. 246 'c. 1020'

Location

The grant of this church is recorded in both charters 240 and 246, and different bounds are given for each. Little can be gleaned from these attestations, apart from its location in Gwent (all of the other properties granted in charter 240 are in Gwent) and on the Monnow (Mynwy) (the river is mentioned in both sets of bounds). All the commentators identify this place with Rockfield, but I do not know the grounds for this identification. See †Ieuwen and †Catlan.

Elements

LLAN + personal name

Lann Guorue, Gurboe: see †Lann Guorboe.

†Lann Gurfrict: [in Rhos]

Attestations

- Lann gurfrict: LL p. 124 before 'c. 1025'
- Lanngurfrit: LL p. 255 before 'c. 1025'
- Ianworfrict: LLb.36i p. 56 1130
- Lann gurfrict: LLb.36ii p. 62 1130
- lan Worfrict: LLb.36iii p. 287 1130

Location

The two earliest attestations are from both versions of a list of Llandaf's extra-diocesan properties (most of which are dedicated to St Teilo). The church is listed under the heading of Rhos. The remaining attestations are from three copies of a letter sent by Pope Innocent II regarding settlement of a dispute between Bishops Urban and Bernard. I am not aware of any suggested identification for this place, so the best that can be said is that the place is in

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10 LL, p. 408; WATU, pp. 135 (s.v. Llanoronwy) and 185 (Rockfield); The Llandaff Charters, pp. 125–26.
the cantref of Rhos.

Elements

LLAN + ?personal name

**Lann Guronui**: see †Lann Guoronui.

†**Lann Gruaet**: [SN895346] (mod. *Llandeilo’r-fân*)

Attestations

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<th>p.</th>
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<td>Lann guraet mainaur</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>‘c. 1025’</td>
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<td>Lann Gruaet</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Location**

This church is granted in charter 154, and bounds are given. Sufficient of the points in these bounds are identifiable to be confident in Evans’s identification with Llandeilo’r-fân (grid reference above). The attestation on page 255 is from a list of Llandaf’s extra-diocesan possessions. As this list stands it appears that *Lann Gruaet* is in a district called Brecua, but there are good grounds for supposing that the list has been miscopied (see the discussion under *Brechfa*) and that the church should really be under the heading of *Cantref Selyf* (the cantref in which Llandeilo’r-fân is situated).

Elements

LLAN + personal name

**Lann Gurueo**: see †Lann Guorboe.

†**Lann Heliccon**: [?]

Attestations

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<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1129</td>
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</table>

**Location**

This place-name is unidentified. I know of no suggested identity by any of the commentators, no similar modern place-name is known to me, and the internal

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"LL, p. 370. Evans is followed by Richards (WATU, p. 107, s.v. *Llandeilo’r-fân*) and Davies (*Llandaff Charters*, p. 101)."
evidence from LL is meagre and contradictory. The place is granted in charter 205 but no bounds are supplied, and analysis of other appearances of the charter’s witnesses does not produce any obvious geographical affinity. The three remaining attestations from versions of the same list of properties are from a section of that list which does not appear to be organised on geographical lines.

Elements

LLAN + ?personal name

The second element could either be Heliconis, the name of an early female saint and martyr from Greece, or a derivative of the native personal name Helyg (with the name-forming suffix -on).

Lann Hunapui: see Llandinabo.

†Lann i Cruc: [?SO402283] (?mod. Kenderchurch; also †Lann Cinitir)

<table>
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<tr>
<td>lann icruc</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 277</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Location

This place is named in a list of churches said to have been in the charge of Bishop Herewald. The part of the list in which it is mentioned concerns churches in Ergyng. It is not certain that both attestations refer to the same place, though it seems likely given the limited size of the area. The second attestation immediately follows †Lann Cinitir, and it looks very much like it is an alternative name for that church. The identification made here, then, depends on the identification of †Lann Cinitir.

Elements

LLAN + [YR +] CRUG

The form with the article is probably the correct one.

†Lann i Doudec Seith: [?nr SO1527]

<table>
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<tbody>
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<td>Lann idoudec seith</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 255</td>
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</table>
Location

This place-name is attested in a list of Llandaf's extra-diocesan properties. It is in the list (with Llan-gors and †Lann Mihachgel Meibion Gratlaun) under the heading 'Incantref talacharn', where Talacharn is an error for Talgarth. Evans and Richards both suggested a location near Llan-gors. As far as I know, the only reason for locating this church in the vicinity of Llan-gors, is the apparent association of its name with †Finnaun y Doudec Seint, which is within the parish of Llan-gors. This seems reasonable enough. I can find no trace of an ecclesiastical building in the immediate vicinity of any of the more likely candidates for the identity of †Finnaun y Doudec Seint, however, so the grid reference above is a general one for the area of the stream.

Elements

LLAN + YR + DEUDDEG + SAITH

Richards interprets the final element as SANT, or its plural saint, but a noun saith 'saint' is attested (which represents a different line of development of Latin SANCTUS from SANT). Another example of the same place-name can be found in †Lann i Doudec Sent (with a different form of the final element).

For similar dedications to multiple (numbered) saints see †Lan Teliau Pimp Seint, Llantrisaint, and Llantrisant.

†Lann i Doudec Sent: [?nr SO592176]

Attestations

lann idoudecseNT  LL  p. 276  c. 1120s

Location

This place-name is attested in the list of Ergyng churches over which Bishop Herewald had jurisdiction. It is described as being in the cimiterium (meaning 'parish?') of †Lann Custenhin, which has been identified (though by no means certainly) with Welsh Bicknor (grid reference above).

Elements

LLAN + YR + DEUDDEG + SANT (pl.)

The final element sent very likely represents seint (with Old Welsh

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\footnote{LL, p. 408; WATU, pp. 128 (s.v. Llan-gors) and 143 (s.v. Llan y Deuddeg Sant).}

\footnote{WATU, pp. 128 (s.v. Llan-gors) and 143 (s.v. Llan y Deuddeg Sant). Campbell and Lane interpret the final element in the same way in their map of the bounds of Llan-gors ('Llangorse', 676).}
orthographical representation of [ei] with e), i.e. the plural of SANT. Another example of the same place-name can be found in †Lann 1 Doudec Seith. For similar dedications to multiple (numbered) saints see †Lan Tellau Pimp Seint, Llantrisaint, and Llantrisant.

Lann Ildut, Iltut: see Llanilltud (Fawr).

Lann Issann: see †Lann Issan.

†Lann Issan: [SM833073] (mod. St Ishmael's)

Attestations

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<td>[monasterium Sancti] Ysam</td>
<td>Capgrave</td>
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Location

The two earliest attestations are from both versions of a list of Llandaf’s extra-diocesan properties. The church is listed under the heading of Rhos. The remaining attestations are from three copies of a letter sent by Pope Innocent II regarding settlement of a dispute between Bishops Urban and Bernard. Evans repeats Phillimore’s tentative identification with St Ishmael’s (grid reference above), and Charles agrees. St Ishmael’s is in Rhos, and, if the non-LL Lann Issan-type forms of the place-name given by Charles are correctly applied to St Ishmael’s, then the identification can regarded as secure.

Elements

LLAN + personal name

Charles suggests that Isan might be a hypocoristic form of Ismail (Modern Welsh Ysfael) on which the modern name of the place is based. He suggests

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16 This is implicitly Richards’s interpretation: WATU, p. 143 (s.v. Llan y Deuddeg Saint).
18 Description of Penbrokshire.
17 Emanuel, Latin Texts.
113 This is implicitly Richards’s interpretation: WATU, p. 143 (s.v. Llan y Deuddeg Saint).
that the personal name *Isan* also lies behind (2) *Llanisien.* Williams sees instead the personal name *Nisien* behind these LLAN names, but this does not seem as strong an explanation for the attested forms.

**Lann Iunabui:** see Llandinabo.

**Lann Liuit:** see Llan-llwydd.

**Lann Loudeu:** see Llancloudy.

†**Lann Mainuon:** [?SO491017] (?mod. *Trelleck Grange*)

**Attestations**

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</table>

**Location**

According to their rubrics this church is the object of both charter 199b and charter 217. In the first rubric the place is identified with *Ecclesia Trylec* and in the second with †*Villa Guidcon.* The Narration of charter 217 locates *Podum Mainuon* ‘inmedio trilec podo’ and relates how a synod was held at the church and †*Villa Guidcon* granted in penance by King Nowy. In fact, it is quite clear that the rubric to charter 217 is incorrect in equating *Ecclesia Mainuon* with †*Villa Guidcon.* The location of *Podum Mainuon* within the *podum* of *Trilec* suggests that we are to understand *Tryleg* as the name of a district, and that its church is *Podum Mainuon.* Bounds are appended to charter 199, which locate *Lann Mainuon* in the area of modern Trelleck Grange (grid reference above).

**Elements**

*LLAN* + ?personal name

*ECCLESIA* + ?personal name

*PODUM* + ?personal name

The second element looks like a compound of *MAEN* (or *main* ‘slender’) and

---


≥ **PNPemb.**, II, 633.

u Williams, *Pedair Keinc y Mabinogi*, p. 163.

v As Davies points out: *The Llandaff Charters*, p. 201 n. 9.
bon 'base, stem'.

Lann Marthin, Martin: see (1) Llanmartin.

(1) †Lann Maur: [SO311163] (mod. Llandeilo Bertholau)

Attestations

<table>
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<th>Place-name</th>
<th>LLch.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Lann maur</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>'c. 600'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann Maur</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This place-name is used in both the rubric and the narrative of charter 122 as a synonym for Llandeilo Bertholau (the object of the grant).

Elements

LLAN + MAWR

(2) †Lann Maur: [SN629222] (mod. Llandeilo Fawr)

Attestations

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<tr>
<td>Lann maur</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

Charter 77 relates the grant of three properties by King Nowy: Penally, Llanddowror, and Lann Maur. The last is described as being on the bank of the Tywi. Bounds of Llanddowror and Llandeilo Fawr are given, which implies that Llandeilo Fawr was one of the properties granted. As Llandeilo Fawr was a great (MAWR) church, situated on the Tywi, the assumption that it is the place meant by Lann Maur is reasonable.²³ This name for the place might be recalled by Pen Lan-fawr near the church [SN6222].

Elements

LLAN + MAWR

†Lann Meilic ha Lyguess: [SO192417] (also †Podum Liuhess)

Attestations

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<th>LL</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lann meilic ha lyguess</td>
<td>p. 255</td>
<td>'c. 1025'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This church is named in a list of Llandaf's extra-diocesan properties, under the heading of Elfael. Evans made the identification, followed here, with 'Llowes

²³ Davies, The Llandaff Charters, p. 95.
Ch., Rad.'; and this is also the identification made by Richards. The village of Llowes (grid reference above) is in Elfæl, and its church is dedicated to St Meilig, so the identification is very solid.

Elements

LLAN + personal name + A + ?personal name

The formation of this place-name, with Lyguess linked to the personal name element Meilic by the conjunction A, suggests that Lyguess too is a personal name. If this is so an interesting development has taken place, wherein an original dedication to two saints has been split, so that the church is named after one (Meilig) and the village after the other (Llywes).

(1) †Lann Meir: [SO508129]

Attestations

Lann meir castell mingui LL p. 275 c. 1120s

Location

There is no difficulty in identifying this place-name as applying to modern St Mary's Church in Monmouth (grid reference above). The attestation links Lann Meir to Monmouth Castle (†Castell Mingui), next to which St Mary's still stands. The church was founded as a priory, a daughter church of St Florent's of Saumur. It is mentioned (unnamed) a little later in LL ('ecclesiam decastello mingui', page 278) and in the Domesday Book (fol. 180d).

Elements

LLAN + personal name

(2) †Lann Meir: [?]

Attestations

ecclesiam sancte mariæ LLch.231 p. 231 'c. 910'
Lann meirippenn Rós LLrub. p. 231 c. 1120s
lann meir penn ros LLb.12 p. 32 1128
Lann meir penn ros LLb.25 p. 44 1129

** LL, p. 408.
** WATU, p. 119, s.v. Llanfeilig a Llywes. Richards uses the form Llywes here, and on his map of Elfæl (p. 267), but indexes under the form Llowes on page 145.
** Knowles, Medieval Religious Houses, p. 71.
Location

This place is granted in charter 231 and mentioned also in both copies of the list of properties confirmed as Llandaf's by Pope Honorius II. The context of the attestation in the lists does not suggest any particular geographical area. Neither does charter 231 provide any more evidence than to locate the church in †Penn Ros, which cannot be independently identified. All the commentators have suggested that this Lann Meir might be the same as (1) †Lann Meir, but there does not seem to be any evidence for this other than the identical dedication (which is hardly likely to be an unusual one).n

Elements

LLAN + personal name

†Lann Menechi: [?ST1678] (?mod. Mynachdy; also †Villa Meneich)

Attestations

Lann Menechi LLrub. p. 159 c. 1120s

Location

Lann Menechi is the name given to the place granted by charter 159b in its rubric. In the Narrative, however, the place is named †Villa Meneich. Evans identified this place with ‘?Monachdy, Gabalva, Ll. Dåv' (i.e. Mynachdy—ST1678), Richards more vaguely made it a chapel in Cardiff (Caerdydd), and Davies located it near Llandaf. Some bounds are given which are rather difficult to follow, but which mention some identified (or probably identified) places: Villa Giurgii and †Riu Finion. The latter is a point in the bounds of Llandaf's own podum, and this is probably the reason for Davies’s location of Lann Menechi near Llandaf. Villa Giurgii is probably a form of †Villa Gregurii, another name for Gabalfa, and it is probably this which informed Evans’s suggested identification with Mynachdy. As stated above, the bounds are rather confused, but it seems that the reference to †Riu Finion comes from a separate part of the bounds, defining a parcel of land of three modii granted on the same day (‘inuno die’). If the identification of Villa Giurgii with †Villa Greguri is correct then Evans was probably right to locate Lann Menechi near

n LL, p. 408; WATU, p. 117, s.v. Llanfair Pen-rhos; Davies, The Llandaff Charters, p. 191, s.v. Ecclesia Sanctae Mariae.

n LL, p. 408; WATU, p. 119, s.v. Llansenechi, Villa Mynaich; The Llandaff Charters, p. 103.
Gabalfa, in which case the etymology of Lann Menechi/†Villa Meneich would favour his identification with Mynachdy.

Elements

LLAN + MYNACH (pl.)

Given the equation of this place-name with †Villa Meneich, it is likely that the second element, menechi, is an error for meneich, but the element MYNECHI (itself based on MYNACH) which occurs as a place-name in †Menechi presents a plausible alternative. See †Villa Meneich for further discussion.

†Lann Merguall: [SS578894] (mod. Llandeilo Ferwallt, Eng. Bishopston; also †Ecclesia Cyngur Tros Gardi, †Lann Conuur)

Attestations

lannberugall  LLch.239  p. 239  ‘c. 925’
Lann Merguall  LLrub.  p. 145  c. 1120s

Location

The second of the two attestations above is the rubric of charter 145, which grants †Ecclesia Cyngur Tros Gardi. There is no explicit equation between the place-name of the rubric and the place-name of the Narrative, but there is a reference to Mergualdus as the princeps of the church, and Mergualdus is, presumably, the eponym of Lann Merguall. In the second attestation lannberugall is equated with monasterio sancti cinuuri (†Lann Conuur), but no further locational information is conveyed. All the above allows us reasonably to assume that the two attestations are to the same church, and that that church was also (probably earlier) dedicated to a saint Cynwr. The only additional internal information supplied for the location of this church is the boundary clause for charter 145, which, although I cannot securely identify any of its features, makes it apparent that the location is coastal, on the Severn Estuary/Bristol Channel (Hafren). In the absence of any contradictory evidence, and on the basis of the unusual shared element (the personal name Merwallt), it is reasonable to follow Evans and Davies in identifying this place-name with Llandeilo Ferwallt (English Bishopston, grid reference
above).\footnote{LL, p. 369; The Llandaff Charters, p. 189.}

**Elements**

**LLAN + personal name**

The second element is the personal name *Merwallt* (probably borrowed from Old English *Merewald*, a variant of *Merewallest*).\footnote{Cf. the first known ruler of the Magonsetan (on the South Welsh border with England), who bore this name: Sims-Williams, Religion and Literature, p. 47.} For the loss of final -t after -ll-, see ALLT. The confusion between initial b and initial m in the second element is a result of a combination of the phonological phenomenon that the products of lenition of \[b\] and \[m\] fell together as \[v\], and Old Welsh orthography in which this \[v\] was represented by either \[b\] or \[m\], according to its phonological origin. The initial consonant of the second element was lenited (as normally in such compounds) and one scribe, unfamiliar with this unusual personal name, guessed at an initial b. For further orthographical confusion involving this personal name, see *Llandeilo Ferwallt*.

**Lann Mergualt:** see *Llandeilo Ferwallt*.

**Lann Mihacel Tref Ceriau:** see †*Lann Mihacghgel Tref Ceriau*.

†**Lann Mihacgel:** [?ST380927]

**Attestations**

| Lann Mihacgel | LLch.261 | p. 262 | c. 1080–c. 1120s |

**Location**

This church is mentioned as a point in the bounds of Llan-bedr in †*Hennriu*. It is in some sense ‘opposite’ (*arcuieir*) to a point on †Allt Coit Guent. Evans identified the building as a church in Kemeys Inferior ((2) Cemais),\footnote{LL, p. 383.} which I take to mean the church remains indicated by the Ordnance Survey at the grid reference above. This identification fits the available evidence, but information as to this church’s dedication would be needed to confirm it. Davies linked †*Ecclesia Sancti Micaelis* with this *Lann Mihacgel*,\footnote{LL, p. 383.} but this seems to rest predominantly on the common dedication to St Michael.

**Elements**

**LLAN + personal name**
†Lann Mihacgel Cil Luch: [SO521255] (mod. Michaelchurch)

Attestations

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<th>Place Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lann mihacgel cil luch</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lann mihacgel cil luch</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The first attestation is from a simple list of Ergyng churches, and the second is from an expansion of that list with evidence of Bishop Herewald’s jurisdiction over each church. Evans identified this place as ‘St. Michael’s Church, near Gillow, Her.’, which I take to mean modern Michaelchurch (one kilometre west of Gillow). Richards made the same identification. The combination of the Ergyng location, the dedication to St Michael, and the association with Gillow, render the identification most probable.

Elements

LLAN + personal name + Gillow

Lann Mihacgel Cruc Cornou: see Llanfihangel Crucornau.

†Lann Mihacgel i Pull: [west (?) bank of the †Mouric]

Attestations

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lann mihacgel ipull</td>
<td>LLch.240</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>‘c. 970’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lann mihacgel ipull</td>
<td>LLch.240</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Location

This place is one of several granted in charter 240. Although the place-name is identical in form to Llanfihangel-y-pwll (the Welsh name for Michaelston-le-Pit—ST152729), that cannot be the correct identification for the LL attestations, mainly because all the identifiable places in charter 240 are in Gwent. Furthermore the bounds of Lann Mihacgel i Pull locate the place on the †Mouric. It is probably this last piece of evidence (together with the element PwLL in the place-name) which has led commentators to suggest

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² Early Welsh Microcosm, p. 136.
³ LL, p. 408.
⁴ This is clear from his map of Ergyng: WATU, p. 269 (where Llanfihangel Cil Llwcch is in parentheses under the map points marked Michaelchurch and Gillow). There is an error on page 120 of WATU where Llanfihangel Cil-Llwcch is equated with ‘Michaelstone and Gillow’—the place is referred to again as Michaelchurch on page 157.
identification with Pwllmeurig, but study of the bounds does not really support this suggestion, and tends, rather, to contradict it. The bounds seem to locate the church between the ridge (CEGIN) of a hill on the western side and the †Mouric on the other side, with a meadow or island (YNYS) above it and the end of the hill below it. Pwllmeurig is on the eastern bank of the †Mouric, but, even if the relationship of the ridge and the river to the church is reversed, the topography of the site does not suit the description in the bounds. I am unable, however, to suggest with any confidence an alternative identification.

Elements
LLAN + personal name + YR + PWLL

†Lann Mihacgel Lichrit: [?ST449947]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Name</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lann Mihacgel lichrit</td>
<td>LLch.244</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>'c. 980'</td>
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<tr>
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<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iann mihagel liclit</td>
<td>LLb.12</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann mihagel liclit</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

Lann Mihacgel Lichrit is the name of the property granted in charter 244 (together with †Villa Stifilat). Bounds are supplied which locate the place on the Trogi. The assumption that the two attestations under the form Lann Mihagel Liclit refer to the same place is reasonable, not purely because of the similarity of the final element, but also because both attestations are from versions of the same list of properties, in a Gwent Is Coed context. These attestations from the lists add no further information, but the bounds in charter 244 do add a little more: the combination of two specified compass points and a reference to the direction of flow of the Trogi makes it clear that the bounds run anticlockwise, defining an area on the east bank of that stream. Evans identified both the Lichrit and Liclit names with Earlswood (in the area of the grid reference above).* Davies identified Lann Mihacgel Lichrit with 'Llanmelin, ST 460920'—the Liclit names are from documents outside the

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* LL, p. 408; WATU, p. 123, s.v. Llanfihangel-y-pwll; Davies, The Llandaff Charters, p. 194.

** LL, p. 408.
scope of her work on the charters. Richards preferred Earlswood for the Lichrit name and Llanmelin for the Liclit one. Richards could be right in identifying the two name forms as representing separate places, but, unless there is other evidence from outside LL, it is easier to assume that one form is an error for the other. None of the commentators gives any reason for their identifications (indeed, they all accompany their suggestions with question marks), but the location of Earlswood does suit well the topography of the bounds (it has a prominent ridge to its east, which Llanmelin lacks). One possible clue remains, which is Evans's identification of Pull hi Guarach, a point in the bounds of Villa Stifilat (granted together with Lann Mihacgel Lichrit in charter 244). If this identification is correct then Villa Stifilat can be anchored in the vicinity of Earlswood.

Elements
LLAN + personal name +
(The following discussion is based on the assumption that all the attestations represent the same place-name.) The final element looks like a compound divided into lich- or lic- and rit or lit. The first part of the compound could reasonably be (in modern orthography) LLWCH, llwch 'dust, powder', or llyg 'shrew', and the second RHYD, llyd 'passion, throng', or -lyd 'full'. Richards's modernisation of one form of the place-name is Llanfihangel Llyglyd, which would suggest a meaning 'abounding in shrews' for the final element, and his modernisation of the other form is Llanfihangel Llechryd, in which the final element would mean 'stone-ford'. Llechryd is relatively common as a place-name (three examples in Davies's Gazetteer), but the LL spellings do not support the interpretation of the name as containing llech. The bounds do mention a ford on the Trogi so I would suggest that the element might be a compound of LLWCH and RHYD: 'the ford at the pool' (or, if llwch here is 'dust, powder', 'dust ford'). Rhys compares the Liclit forms of this place-name with an inscribed name LOCVLITI from a stone near Pwllheli, and if the reading is correct, it would lend support to Liclit (particularly as that is the

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n The Llandaff Charters, p. 125.
WATU, p. 121, s.v. Llanfihangel Llechryd and Llanfihangel Llyglyd.
Ibid.
Ibid.
lectio difficilior).\textsuperscript{a}

†Lann Mihacgel Maur: [ST451878] (W. Llanfihangel, Eng. Llanfihangel Rogier;
also †Tref Perenn)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Lann Mihacgel maur</td>
<td>LLb.2 p. 90 1119</td>
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<td>Lann Mihacgel maur</td>
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<td>Lann Mihacgel maur</td>
<td>LLb.12 p. 31 1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann Mihacgel maur</td>
<td>LLb.25 p. 43 1129</td>
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</table>

Location

There is room for doubt as to whether the attestations refer to one or to two places. The identification followed here is based on the evidence available for the attestation from page 233. The remaining three attestations are from versions of a list of properties confirmed by the Pope to Llandaf, but the part of the list from which they come shows no geographic ordering which would suggest a location, so the only reason to associate them with the one on page 233 is the identical name (which is not an unusual one in respect of elements or formation).

The attestation from page 233 is from the rubric of charter 233, where Lann Mihacgel Maur is given as an alternative name for †Tref Perenn, the object of the grant. The territory of †Tref Perenn lay immediately west of Caldicot and abutted the coast, so, as a Llanfihangel name in this area, Llanfihangel Rogier (grid reference above) is the most likely identification for Lann Mihacgel Maur.\textsuperscript{a}

Elements

LLAN + personal name + MAWR

Lann Mihacgel Meibion Gratlaun: see †Lann Mihachgel Meibion Gratlaun.

†Lann Mihacgel supra Mingui: [?SO462207]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Attestations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lann Mihacgel supra mingui</td>
<td>LL p. 275 c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{a} Rhŷs, ‘The Origin of the Welsh Englyn’, p. 85.
\textsuperscript{a} The same identification was made by Evans (LL, p. 408), Richards (WATU, p. 120, s.v. Llanfihangel Fawr), and Davies (The Llandaff Charters, p. 123).
Location

The attestation is from a list of churches in Ergyng, and the name itself indicates that the place is on the Monnow (Mynwy). The identification with Garway (†Lann Guorboe) was made by both Evans and Richards. Present-day Garway church [SO455224] does stand in a valley on a hill above the Monnow (Mynwy) and it is dedicated to St Michael, but, as Coplestone-Crow points out, the site of this church does not extend back further than its twelfth-century foundation by the Templars. There was earlier a chapel with the same dedication near SO462207 (the precise site is now lost), about a kilometre and a half south-east of Garway church, and even nearer to the river.

Elements

LLAN + personal name + SUPRA + Mynwy

†Lann Mihacghgel Tref Ceriau: [?SO114283] (mod. Llanfihangel Tal-y-llyn; ?also †Lann Mihangel, †Lann Mihacghgel Meibion Gratlaun, †Tref Ceriau)

Attestations

Lann Mihacel tref ceriau LLch.167 p. 168 ?
Lann Mihacghgel trefceriav LLrub. p. 167 c. 1120s

Location

Lann Mihacghgel Tref Ceriau is the name of the property granted to Llandaf in charter 167. The rubric tells us that this place is in Brycheiniog and the charter has a boundary clause, which is practically identical to the boundary clause of charter 237b (†Tref Ceriau). It seems reasonable to assume that †Tref Ceriau is the name of a farm/settlement (TREF) and that Lann Mihacghgel Tref Ceriau is the name of the church associated with †Tref Ceriau. Lann Mihacghgel Tref Ceriau was identified with Llanfihangel Tal-y-llyn by both Evans and Thomas, but with Llanfihangel Cwm Du by Richards and by Davies. I do not know on what grounds these identifications were made—both the suggested places are in Brycheiniog, but the only evidence known to me for the identification is in the charter’s bounds. A Riuulum

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*L* 408; WATU, p. 120, s.v. Llanfihangel-ar-Fynwy.

*Herefordshire Place-Names*, p. 91.


Tauguel is mentioned in these bounds, which could be the Nant Tawel of charter 146 (Llan-gors). Nant Tawel runs through Llanfihangel Tal-y-llyn, and therefore, without further evidence, the identification with Llanfihangel Tal-y-llyn (grid reference above) seems more likely.

Elements

LLAN + personal name + †Tref Ceriau

†Lann Mihachgel Meibion Gratlaun: [?SO114283] (?mod. Llanfihangel Tal-y-lyn; ?also †Lann Mihacghgel Tref Ceriau, †Llann Mihangel, †Tref Ceriau)

Attestations

Lann mihacgel meibion gratlaun LL p. 255 ‘c. 1025’
LANN mihachgel meibion gratlaun LLrub. p. 237 c. 1120s

Location

The earlier attestation is from a list of Llandaf’s extra-diocesan properties. It is in the list (with Llan-gors and †Lann i Doudec Seith) under the heading ‘Incantref talacharn’, where Talacharn is an error for Talgarth. The second attestation (from the rubric of charter 237b) is given as an alternative name for †Tref Ceriau, which is elsewhere called †Lann Mihacghgel Tref Ceriau. Lann Mihachgel Meibion Gratlaun is identified with Llanfihangel Tal-y-lyn by Evans, and also by Davies, but with Llanfihangel Cwm Du by Richards. Davies assumes, however, that the identification of Lann Mihachgel Meibion Gratlaun with †Tref Ceriau (which she takes to be the correct name for the object of the grant) is an error. Richards and Evans both appear to accept the names Lann Mihachgel Meibion Gratlaun, †Tref Ceriau, and †Lann Mihacghgel Tref Ceriau as synonyms. I am not aware of any evidence for the identification of these names, other than that provided by LL, and I see no reason to assume that the LL rubricator made a mistake. As for the location of this place, the evidence is the list heading on page 255 (but both the suggested identities—Llanfihangel Tal-y-lyn and Llanfihangel Cwm Du—are in the

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*LL, ibid.; The Llandaff Charters, p. 194; WATU, p. 121, s.v. Llanfihangel Meibion Gradlon.
*The Llandaff Charters, p. 201, n. 4.
*LL, p. 408; WATU, p. 120, s.v. Llanfihangel Cwm Du.
cantref of Talgarth), and the bounds shared by charters 167 and 237b. A stream mentioned in these bounds, Riulenum Taugeiel/Taugeiel could be the Nant Tawel which helps define the bounds of charter 146 (Llan-gors), and which runs right past the church of Llanfihangel Tal-y-llyn. On balance, then, the identification with Llanfihangel Tal-y-llyn (grid reference above) is most likely.

**Elements**

LLAN + personal name + MAB (pl.) + personal name

Lann Mihagel Liclit: see †Lann Mihacgel Lichrit.

Lann Mihaggel Maur: see †Lann Mihacgel Maur.

Lann Mocha: see Llanfocha.

Lann Nissien: see (I) Llanisien.

Lann Oudocui: see Llandogo.

†Lann Pencreic: [?SS497922]

**Attestations**

| [cella] ... penncreic | LCh.144 | p. 144 | 'c. 650' |
| lann pencreic         | LLrub.  | p. 144 | c. 1120s |

**Location**

This church is one of three (or possibly just two) properties granted together with †Lann Cingualan in charter 144 (the others being †Lann Cynuur and †Lann Arthbodu, which may, however, really be the same property with two dedications). Nothing is said specifically about the place’s location in the charter, but the fact that it is granted together with the aforementioned places might indicate proximity to them (though it need not), in which case it would be somewhere in Gower (Gŵyr). Evans identified this place with ‘?Pen-mân, Gower’, which I take to mean Penmaen [SS532887]. I suppose the grounds for his identification to be the semantic equivalence of the generic elements MAEN and CRAIG. Davies suggested ‘Pencraig, Llanrhidian’. I cannot find this place—the grid reference she gives (see above) is for Llanrhidian itself—but,
if she is right, as the only place in Gower (Gŵyr) bearing this name, this identification would be the strongest candidate.

Elements

LLAN/[CELLA] + PEN + CRAIG

LLAN and CELLA could be common nouns rather than an element of the name. In the earlier attestation from the Narrative it is not clear whether the word CELLA should be taken as belonging with penncreic as well as 'arthuodu. congurique'.

†Lann Petir: [SO564248] (mod. Peterstow)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>p.</th>
<th>Century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lann petyr</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lann petir</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The first attestation is from a simple list of Ergyng churches, and the second is from an expansion of that list with evidence of Bishop Herewald's jurisdiction over each church. The identification with Peterstow (grid reference above) is that of Evans, and seems reasonable, given their common Ergyng location and dedication to St Peter.

Elements

LLAN + personal name

The modern, English, name for the place is a calque on Lann Petyr.

(1) †Lann Petyr: [?ST082764 or SS993853] (mod. Llanbedr-y-fro, Eng. Peterston-super-Ely; or Llanbedr-ar-fynydd, Eng. Peterston-super-montem; ?also †Petreston)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>LLb.</th>
<th>p.</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lann Petyr</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sancti petri</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sancti Petri</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The attestations are from all three versions of the list of churches confirmed to Llandaf by the Pope. The context of the section of the list in which the attestations are is one of Glamorgan (Morgannwg) churches. The most obvious identification is with Peterston-super-Ely (the first of the two grid
references above), but there is another Llanbedr name in the right area: Peterston-super-montem. I do not know which of these two churches (if, indeed, it is either) is meant by the forms above.

Elements

LLAN + personal name

[**ECCLESIA +**] **SANCTUS** (gen.) + personal name (gen.)

(2) †Lann Petyr: see †Lann Petir, Llan-bedr, Llanbedr Ystrad Yw.

†Lann Rath: [SN163079]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestations</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>p.</th>
<th>?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia Radh</td>
<td></td>
<td>115</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lan rath</td>
<td></td>
<td>124</td>
<td>before ‘c. 1025’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann rath</td>
<td></td>
<td>255</td>
<td>before ‘c. 1025’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

See Charles’s discussion of this name. Ecclesia Radh is named (page 115) in the Life of Teilo as the site of one of that saint’s miracles. The other two attestations are from versions of the same list of properties (probably originally a list of the possessions of Penally). In the list this church is named together with †Lann Cronnguern and the three territories of Amroth. Charles is probably correct in his assertion that Amroth in the Book of Llandaf is a district name—the territory around the river †Rath—and that the settlement now known as Amroth (or, at least, its church) is designated by †Lann Rath.

Elements

LLAN + †Rath

**ECCLESIA + †Rath**

Lann Ridol: see Llanrothal.

(1) †Lann San Bregit: [SO584248] (Eng. Bridstow)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestations</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>p. 275</th>
<th>c. 1120s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lann sanfreit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**nPNorm., II, 464–65.**

**See the discussion under †Amithieil.**

**nPNorm., II, 464.**
Llansanbregit

Location

This place-name is attested in a list of the churches in Ergyng, and in the following expansion of that list which adds evidence of Bishop Herewald's authority in each church. All the authorities seem to agree on the identification with Bridstow (grid reference above), which is plausible since Bridstow is the only place-name in Ergyng which remembers a dedication to St Bridget.

Elements

LLAN + SAN + personal name

The modern, English, name of the place is a compound of the personal name element and STOW, an Old English equivalent to LLAN. Jackson comments on this as an example of translation of a Brittonic place-name into English, and discusses the development of the personal name element in this place-name (and in the other examples of Llansanffraid place-names).


Attestations

ecclesiam sancte Brigidæ  LLch.263 p. 263 ‘c. 1040’
  Lann sanct breit  LLrub. p. 263 c. 1120s
  lann sanfreit  LLb.12 p. 32 1128
  Lann Sanbregit  LLb.25 p. 43 1129

Location

This church is the object of the grant recorded in charter 263. The charter's rubric locates the church in †Mainaur Cruc Marc, which has not been identified. Bounds are given for the grant, but none of its points have been identified on grounds independent of the identification of the church itself, so their evidence is not useful. The witness associations of the charter are most strongly with properties (so far as they are identifiable) within a few kilometres of Llandaf (charters 249a, 255, 258, and 259).

The place-name is also attested in two versions of a list of properties confirmed to Llandaf by papal privilege. The context of the two list entries

* LL, p. 409; LHEB, p. 244; WATU, p. 19, s.v. Bridstow.
* LHEB, pp. 244 and 498.
(the same in each case) provides slightly more clear-cut evidence. The entry is proceeded by †Lann Tilull and †Penn Onn (i.e. Saint-y-nyll and an unidentified nearby property), and followed by †Tref Meibion Ambrus (unidentified) and Pen-tyrch, all of which suggests an area between the rivers Taf (Fawr) and Elái, to the west and north-west of Llandaf.

All the authorities identify these attestations with St Bride’s-super-Ely (grid reference above), which seems likely given that that place lies in the suggested area, six kilometres west of Llandaf.

**Elements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LLAN + SAN + personal name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLAN + SANT + personal name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECCLESIA + SANCTUS (fem. gen.) + personal name (gen.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jackson discusses the development of the personal name element in this place-name (and in the other examples of Llansanffraid place-names).

**Lann San Freit:** see (1) †Lann San Bregit, (2) †Lann San Bregit.

**Lann Sant Breit:** see (2) †Lann San Bregit.

**†Lann Sant Guainerth:** [SO496243] (mod. St Weonard’s)

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Identified with</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lann santguainerth</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 275</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann santguainerth</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 276</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This place-name is attested in a list of the churches in Ergyng, and in the following expansion of that list which adds evidence of Bishop Herewald’s authority in each church. Evans, Thomas, and Richards agree on the identification with St Weonard’s (grid reference above), which is plausible on grounds of form and location.

**Elements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LLAN + SANT + personal name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The modern, English, name would be a calque on the LL form. Richards’s

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* LL, p. 409; Davies, *The Llandaff Charters*, p. 128.
* LHEB, p. 498.
* LL, p. 409; EANC, p. 69, s.v. Garan; WATU, p. 137, s.v. Llansainwenarth.
modernised form of the place-name, *Llansainwenarth*, implies that he saw the same dedication in this church as in *Llanwenarth*.

Lann Sulbiu: see Llancillo.

†Lann Suluc: [SO565276] (mod. Sellack)

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lann suluc</th>
<th>LLch.230b</th>
<th>p. 231</th>
<th>'c. 866'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lann suluc</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 275</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>titulo lann suluc</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 276</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lannsuluc</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 277</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

The earliest attestation is from the clerical part of the witness list of charter 230b, which grants †Villa Branuc. The origins of several of the clerics witnessing the charter are specified—a certain *Concum* is linked with *Lann Suluc*—and all are associated with places in Ergyng. The remaining three attestations are from a list of the churches in Ergyng (page 275), and the following expansion of that list (pages 276 and 277) which adds evidence of Bishop Herewald's authority in each church. The attestation from page 276 refers to the ordination of the priest of Foy (†Lann Timoi) under the title of ('sub titulo') *Lann Suluc*, which suggests a close relationship between the two churches. The identification with Sellack (grid reference above) followed here was made by Evans and Richards. The identification can be regarded as sound on the strength of the similarity of the appearance of the name, and the location of Sellack in Ergyng, about three kilometres east of Foy (†Lann Timoi). Sellack church is dedicated to St Tysilio, so, if the equivalence of the personal names *Suluc* and *Tysilio* is accepted (see below), this would provide additional confirmation of the identification.

The Domesday Book contains a single entry under the heading 'SVLCET IIIVND', which has been interpreted as the name of a small 'hundred' (really an English manorial intrusion into Ergyng) around Sellack. The editors suggest that *Sulcet* 'may be a misreading of *Suluc* itself, or it may contain a Welsh suffix or terminal el., or *Suluc* may have been gallicized by the addition of the

---

* WATU, p. 137.
OFr suffix -et'.

**Elements**

**LLAN + ?personal name**

It has been suggested that *Suluc* is a hypocoristic form of the personal name *Sulio*, of which *Tysilio* is another hypocoristic form (which is not to say that the saints of those names were one and the same). It is possible, in fact, that *Suluc* represents the basic form of the personal name, and that *Sulio* and *Tysilio* are the later developments.

**Lann Suluiu: see** Llancillo.

**Lann Teiliau Cressinych: see** Llanteilo Gresynni.

**Lann Teiliau Maur: see** Llanteilo Fawr.

**†Lann Teiliau Portulon: [?SS590883] (?mod. Caswell; also †Porth Tulon)**

**Attestations**

| Lann Teiliau portulon | LLb.2 | p. 90 | 1119 |

**Location**

This church is named in the earliest of the three lists of the properties confirmed to Llandaf by papal privilege. The context in the list is one of Gower (Gŵyr) properties, but no more can be ascertained from this attestation. In the two later versions of the list the same property is referred to just as †Porth Tulon (see which for the identification made above).

**Elements**

**LLAN + personal name + †Porth Tulon**

**Lann Teilo Mawr: see** Llanteilo Fawr.

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- **LL. p. 409; WATU, p. 139, s.v. Llansulwg.**
- **Morris, Domesday Book, xvii: Herefordshire, 29,20 and note.**
- **Ibid..**
- **Jones, Gwaith Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr, i, 15, n. 4.**
- **I am grateful to Patrick Sims-Williams for this suggestion.**
†Lann Teliau: [SN255145] (also Llanddowror)

Attestations

- podo […] lannteliau LLch.127b p. 128 before 'c. 1025'
- lannteliau LL p. 254 before 'c. 1025'

Location

Both attestations are given as alternative names for Llanddowror in their texts. The church is still dedicated to St Teilo.

Elements

LLAN + personal name

Lann Teliau Aper Coguin, Couin: see Llandeilo Abercywyn.

†Lann Teliau Bechan: [in Dyffryn Teifi]

Attestations

- ecclesia Lan teliau bechan LL p. 116 ?
- Lann Teliau bechan LL p. 124 before 'c. 1025'
- Lann teliau bechan LL p. 254 before 'c. 1025'

Location

The attestations from pages 124 and 254 are from both versions of a list of Llandaf's extra-diocesan properties (almost all dedicated to St Teilo). In both versions the church is described as being in Dyffryn Teifi, and comes under the heading of Cantref Mawr. The other attestation of this place-name is from a brief list of Teilo's miracles at the end of his Life, but it comes without any indication of where it might be. Evans, Richards, and John Davies all suggested separate identifications for the place referred to in the property list and the place referred to in the Life, all agreeing on identification with Llandeilo Abercywyn for the latter, but I know of no reason for this. Evans offered no suggestion for the place referred to in the property list, but Richards suggested Llanybydder [SN519438] or Pencarreg [SN535450], and John Davies thought perhaps Henllan [SN353402]. None of these three churches is nowadays dedicated to Teilo, and I see no way of making an identification without further evidence. The Lan Teliau Bechan in the Life of Teilo is mentioned in connexion with the punishment of a petty king called

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1 LL, p. 409; WATU, p. 106, s.v. Llandeilo Fechan; ‘The Book of Llandaf’, p. 147, n. 139.
Gwaeddau, so, if this church is not the same as the *Lann Teliau Bechan* in Dyffryn Teifi, it is tempting to link it with †Lann Teliau Luin Guaidan.

**Elements**

LLAN + personal name + BYCHAN (fem.)

**†Lann Teliau Cil Retin: [SN278349]**

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Church Name</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lann teliau cilretin</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>before ‘c. 1025’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann teliau cilretin</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>before ‘c. 1025’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann teliau cilretin</td>
<td>LLb.36i</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>1130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann teliau cilretin</td>
<td>LLb.36ii</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>1130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann teliau cilretin</td>
<td>LLb.36iii</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>1130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

The two earliest attestations are from both versions of a list of Llandaf’s extra-diocesan properties (almost all dedicated to St Teilo). In both versions the church is described as being in Emlyn, and comes under the heading of Penfro. The remaining attestations are from three copies of a letter sent by Pope Innocent II regarding settlement of a dispute between Bishops Urban and Bernard. *Lann Teliau Cil Retin* is one of the disputed properties mentioned in the papal letter; in the letter it is described as being in Emlyn. As there is a hamlet called *Cilrhedyn* in the cantref of Emlyn, and the church of that hamlet (grid reference above) was dedicated to St Teilo, the identification followed here made by both Evans and Richards is solid.

**Elements**

LLAN + personal name + Cilrhedyn

The settlement name *Cilrhedyn* is a name-phrase of CIL and *rhedyn* ‘ferns, bracken’.

**Lann Teliau Cil Retin: see †Lann Teliau Cil Retin.**

**†Lann Teliau Garth Teuir: [?SN658379] (?mod. Garth Farm)**

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Church Name</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lann Teliau garth teuir</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>before ‘c. 1025’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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2 LL, p. 409; WATU, p. 44, s.v. *Cilrhedyn (West).*
Lann teliav garthteuir  LL  p. 254  before 'c. 1025'

Location
Both attestations are from the two versions of a list of Llandaf's extra-diocesan properties (almost all of which are dedicated to St Teilo). The first attestation is described as being on the bank of ('super ripam') the Cothi, and the second is in a section of its list under the heading of Cantref Mawr. Evans identified this place with ""Bron Deilo", Caio, Carm.' (i.e. the chapel at Garth Farm—SN658379?), but Richards suggested instead 'Capel Teilo' (which I cannot find) in the parish of Talyllychau. More evidence would be needed to make a confident identification.

Elements
LLAN + personal name + *Garth Teuir
The distinguishing suffix Garth Teuir is a place-name in its own right; it is composed of GARTH and what may be a river name. If Teuir is a river name it could be based on the stem tam-, common in European river names, with an i-affecting suffix -ir or -yr.4

†Lann Teliau i Ciliou: [?SO108429]

Attestations
Lann teliau iciliou  LL  p. 254  'c. 1025'

Location
This church is named in a list of Llandaf's extra-diocesan properties, under the heading of Elfael. The place is located idrifrinn machagui, that is 'in †Difrinn Machagui'. Both Evans and Richards identified the church with Llandeilo Graban [SO093446]. I am not sure on what grounds the identification was made—it is true that that church carries the right dedication (to St. Teilo), and that it is not far from †Difrinn Machagui, but it is not in that valley. There is a place (at the grid reference above) called Ciliau on the edge of the right valley. I know of no evidence for a chapel on this site, but the location is right and the similarity to the element ciliou in the LL place-name seems significant.

4 LL, p. 409; WATU, pp. 32 (s.v. Capel Teilo) and 106 (s.v. Llandeilo Garth Tefyir).
5 Compare the discussion of the river name Teme in EANC, pp. 177-79, s.v. Dyffryn Tefeidiad.
6 LL, p. 409; WATU, p. 107, s.v. Llandeilo'r Ciliau.
Elements

LLAN + personal name + ?YR + ?CIL (pl.)

The interpretation above is the one implied by Richards's modernised form *Llandeilo'r Ciliau.* However, if the element *i* of the place-name is the article, one would expect it to take the form *ir* or *r*, due to its following a vowel (but *LL* does contain other examples of the non-*r* form of the article appearing after a vowel, e.g. *'trui i coit'* from charter 157). Alternatively one could interpret the *i* as the preposition *YN*, in which case *ciliou* is more likely to be a place-name *Cil iou* (CIL + IAU).

†Lann Teliau Litgarth: [SN105272] (mod. Llandeilo, Eng. Llandilo; also †Lann Teliau Penn Litgarth)

Attestations

- Lann teliau litgarth  LL  p. 124  before 'c. 1025'
- Lannteliau litgarth  LL  p. 255  before 'c. 1025'

Location

Both attestations are from the two versions of a list of Llandaf's extradiocesan properties (almost all of which are dedicated to St Teilo). The first attestation is described simply as being in Daugleddau, and the second is located more specifically as being on the border (FFIN) of Daugleddau and (1) Cemais. The church of Llandeilo which stands on the border of the neighbouring Dyfed cantrefs of Daugleddau and (1) Cemais, at the head of a ridge formerly known as *Llwydarth*, is the obvious identification.

Elements

LLAN + personal name + *Llwydarth*

The name of the ridge, *Llwydarth*, is explained by Charles as a compound of *LLWYD* and *GARTH*, though he fails to account for the spelling *Lit-* (which would not be a normal representation of *LLWYD*). *Lit-* would be more likely to represent *llid* 'anger, passion; inflammation', so perhaps this was originally present, but was later changed to *LLWYD*.

Lann Teliau Luin Gaidan: see †Lann Teliau Luin Guaidan.

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* WATU, p. 107.
* PNPemb, I, 70, s.v. *Llandeilo*.
†Lann Teliau Luin Guaidan: [SN133152] (mod. Llan-gwathan)

Attestations

Lann teliau luin gaidan LL p. 124 before 'c. 1025'
Lann teliau luin guaidan LL p. 255 before 'c. 1025'

Location

This church is named in the two lists of Llandaf's extra-diocesan properties. In both versions of the list the church is described as being in Efelffre. Within that commote (of Efelffre) is a place called Llan-gwathan (grid reference above) which, from its early forms seems likely to have been originally called *Llwyn Gwaeddann.* The identification with this Llan-gwathan made by Evans, Richards, and Charles, is therefore very probably correct. Charles suggested that the church of St Teilo (Lann Teliau) need not necessarily have been right on the site of the grove (LLWYN), but might have stood nearby, perhaps at Crinow [SN127143]. In this connexion I would draw attention also to Henllan [SN134162], about the same distance to the north. In one of the attestations of †Lann Teliau Bechan there is a reference to a petty king named Gwaeddan, so it is possible that that attestation refers to the church under discussion here.

Elements

LLAN + personal name + LLWYN + GWAEDDAN

GWAEDDAN could be a common noun, the name of a stream, or a personal name. Charles interprets it as a personal name ('Gwaiddan's grove'). Cf. †Finnaun Guaidan. The form gaidan on page 124 is presumably an error for guaidan.

†Lann Teliau Mainaur Brunus: [?SN494203] (?mod. Llandeilo Rwnws, Eng. Llandilo-yr-ynys)

Attestations

Lann teliau mainaur brunus LL p. 254 'c. 1025'
lann teliau mainaur LLb.36ii p. 62 1130

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10 PNPemb, ii, 499.
11 LL, p. 409; WATU, p. 107, s.v. Llandeilo Llwyn Gwaeddan; PNPemb, ii, 499, s.v. Llangwathan.
12 PNPemb, ibid..
13 Ibid..
Location

The attestation on page 254 is from a list of Llandaf's claimed extra-diocesan properties. It comes under the heading of Cantref Mawr in that list. The remaining attestations are from copies of Pope Innocent II's letter regarding properties in dispute between Bishops Urban and Bernard. LL contains three copies of this papal letter, of which LLb.36iiii is the original copy, and LLb.36i and LLb.36ii are later copies. These later copies are defective—LLb.36i omits several of the properties listed, including the one discussed here (through homoeoteleuton) and LLb.36ii has omitted the element brunus/brunuis. There is very little evidence to suggest a location for this place, other than that it is in Cantref Mawr, but the identification with Llandeilo Rwnws (grid reference above) made by Evans and Richards seems plausible on grounds of appearance.

Elements

LLAN + personal name + †Mainaur Brunus

Lann Teliau Maur: see Llandeilo Fawr.

†Lann Teliau Nant Seru: [on the Cothi]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lann Teliau nant Seru</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>p. 124 before 'c. 1025'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lann teliau nant seru</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 254 before 'c. 1025'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This church is named in both versions of the list of Llandaf's claimed extra-diocesan properties. In both it is located in Cantref Mawr, and in the former it is said to be on the bank of the Cothi. The only commentator (to my knowledge) to have suggested an identification for this church is John Davies, who proposed Brechfa [SN525303], but I do not know what the grounds for this are. Brechfa is near enough to the Cothi to be described as on its bank ('super ripam'), and its Anglican church is dedicated to St Teilo, but these are

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* Ibid...
* LL, p. 409; WATU, p. 107, s.v. Llandeilo Rwnws.
not strong enough grounds to be at all confident of the identification.

Elements

LLAN + personal name + *Nant Seru

Thomas states that the element Seru in the stream name Nant Seru is probably the adjective serw 'dark', though the word is also attested as a personal name.*

†Lann Teliau Penn Litgarth: [SN105272] (mod. Llandeilo, Eng. Llandilo; also

†Lann Teliau Litgarth)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lanteliau pennllitgart</th>
<th>LLb.36i</th>
<th>p. 56</th>
<th>1130</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lann teleiu pennlitgarth</td>
<td>LLb.36ii</td>
<td>p. 62</td>
<td>1130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanteliau penn llitgart</td>
<td>LLb.36iii</td>
<td>p. 287</td>
<td>1130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The attestations are from three copies of a letter sent by Pope Innocent II regarding several properties in dispute between Bishops Urban and Bernard. From the strong similarity of the names, it is reasonable to follow Evans, Richards, and Charles in identifying †Lann Teliau Penn Litgarth with †Lann Teliau Litgarth, i.e. Llandeilo at the grid reference above."

Elements

LLAN + personal name + PEN + Llwydarth

For Llwydarth see †Lann Teliau Litgarth.

†Lann Teliau Penn Tiuinn: [SN238087]

Attestations

| Lann teliaw penntyuinn | LL | p. 124 | before 'c. 1025'
|------------------------|---|--------|------------------|
| Lannteliau penn tiuinn | LL | p. 254 | before 'c. 1025'
| penntiwin | LLb.36i | p. 56 | 1130 |
| lann teliaw penntuin | LLb.36ii | p. 62 | 1130 |
| lanteliau penn tiwin | LLb.36iii | p. 287 | 1130 |

Location

This church is named in the two lists of Llandaf's extra-diocesan properties, in the latter of which it comes under the heading of Cantref Gwarthaf. The other two attestations are from copies of Pope Innocent II's letter regarding

* EANC, pp. 86–87, s.v. †Serfan.
properties in dispute between Bishops Urban and Bernard. LL contains three copies of this papal letter, of which LLb.36iii is the original copy, and LLb.36i and LLb.36ii are later copies.* LLb.36i has omitted several of the properties listed, including the Llandeilo part of the one discussed here (through homoeoteleuton).† Evans and Richards both identify Lann Teliau Penn Tiuinn as the church of Pentywyn (Eng. Pendine), which seems reasonable on grounds of appearance and suits the location in Cantref Gwarthaf. The Anglican church at the grid reference above is not nowadays dedicated to St Teilo.

Elements

LLAN + personal name + Pentywyn

Pentywyn is a name phrase of PEN and tywyn 'sea-shore, sand-dune'.

Lann Teliau Penn Tuin: see †Lann Teliau Penn Tiuinn.

Lann Teliau Penn Tyuinn: see †Lann Teliau Penn Tiuinn.

Lann Teliau Pim Seint: see †Lan Teliau Pimp Seint.

Lann Teliau Port Halauc, Porth Halauc: see Llandeilo Bertholau.

†Lann Teliau Tref icerniu: [in Cantref Gwarthaf]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>p.</th>
<th>before 'c. 1025'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lann teliau tref icerniu</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>124</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lannteliav tref icerniu</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>254</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This church is named in the two lists of Llandaf's extra-diocesan properties, in the latter of which it comes under the heading of Cantref Gwarthaf. Phillimore seems first to have proposed the identification with Crinow (W. Crynwedd), and this was repeated by Richards—both prefaced the identification with a question mark. In his discussion of the place-name Crinow, Charles includes these LL forms under his list of attestations, but he expresses considerable scepticism about this identification. There is no

* LL, p. 409; WATU, p. 106, s.v. Llandeilo; PNPemb, t, 70, s.v. Llandeilo.
‡ Ibid.
§ LL, p. 409; WATU, pp. 107 (Llanpumsaint) and 135 (s.v. Llanpumsaint).
¶ PNPemb., II, 485.
known connexion between Crinow church and St Teilo, and, although the English name of the place could possibly be derived from the element CERNYW, the Welsh name, Crynwedd, seems less likely to be related. The similarity of Crinow to the element CERNYW of the name is too slight a reason to support the identification, so the best that can be said is that the name refers to a place in Cantref Gwarthaf.

Elements

LLAN + personal name + Tref y Cernyw

The settlement name Tref y Cernyw is made up of the elements TREF + YR + CERNYW.

†Lann Tidiuc: [*SO519135] (mod. Dixton; also †Hennlann, †Hennlann Titiuc)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LLch.183a</th>
<th>p. 183</th>
<th>'c. 735'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ecclesia Tytiuc super ripam guy</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 183</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann tydiuc</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 275</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lann ti diuc</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 276</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The first two attestations are from charter 183a, in which the church is granted, where it is also called (I) †Hennlann. The church is located on the bank of the Wye (Gwy) in the rubric, Narration, and bounds of the charter, and the bounds further locate it between two streams called †Rivulus ir Gudinn (for the location of which, though, there is no external evidence). The second two attestations are from a list of Ergyng churches and an account of Bishop Herewald’s consecration of those churches. The evidence from LL, then, is that this church is in Ergyng on the Wye (Gwy). Evans adopted Phillimore’s identification of this church with Dixton (grid reference above), and this was also followed by Davies. Dixton certainly fits the rather loose geographical criteria suggested above, and Charles supplies forms which support the likelihood that the first element of Dixton derives from Tidiuc.

Elements

LLAN + personal name

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2 LL, p. 404, s.v. Hennlann Titiuc; The Llandaff Charters, p. 110.
3 Charles, Non-Celtic Place-Names, p. 262.
ECCLESIA + personal name [+ SANCTUS (gen.)]

†Lann Tilull: [ST097780] (mod. Saint-y-nyll; also †Penn Onn)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-name</th>
<th>LL-form</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia [...] lann tilull</td>
<td>LLch.216b</td>
<td>p. 217</td>
<td>'c. 870'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann dilull</td>
<td>LLb.12</td>
<td>p. 32</td>
<td>1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann tylull</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>p. 43</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This church is listed as one of the properties claimed by Llandaf in bulls 12 and 25 (these two versions of the list are virtual identical). The context of the relevant part of the list is of places within a few kilometres of Llandaf to its north and west. Immediately following Lann Tilull in these lists is †Penn Onn, and this association is repeated in charter 216b (from which the remaining attestation comes). The charter grants the villa of †Penn Onn together with its church, Lann Tilull (called Sant Tylull in the rubric—see Saint-y-nyll). Bounds are supplied with the charter, but these are not easy to trace. This place has been identified with Saint-y-nyll by Evans (tentatively) and Davies, which is reasonable as far as the place-name's appearance and known location is concerned. The bounds of the charter feature a stream called Dubleis, which can be identified with the Dowlais if the identification of Lann Tilull with Saint-y-nyll is accepted.

Elements

LLAN + ?personal name

The LL forms of this place-name look as though they are based on a personal name formed with the hypocoristic prefix ty-.

†Lann Timoi: [SO597283] (mod. Foy)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-name</th>
<th>LL-form</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Century</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>lann timoi</td>
<td>LLch.230b</td>
<td>p. 231</td>
<td>'c. 866'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann tuioi</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 275</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lann tuioi</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 275</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The earliest attestation is from the clerical part of the witness list of charter

> LL, p. 409; The Llandaff Charters, p. 119.
230b, which grants †Villa Branuc. The origins of several of the clerics witnessing the charter are specified—a certain Mailserv is linked with Lann Timoi—and all are associated with places in Ergyng. The remaining two attestations are from a list of the churches in Ergyng, and the following expansion of that list which adds evidence of Bishop Herewald’s authority in each church. One of the attestations from this list refers to the ordination of the priest of Lann Tiuoī under the title of (‘sub titulo’) †Lann Suluc (i.e. Sellack), which suggests a close relationship between the two churches. The identification with Foy (grid reference above) followed here was made by Evans and Richards. The identification can be regarded as sound on the strength of the similarity of the appearance of the name, and the location of Foy in Ergyng, about three kilometres west of Sellack (†Lann Suluc).

Elements

Llan + ?personal name

The second element looks very much like a hypocoristic form of a personal name *Moi (formed with the prefix Ty-). The whole name could have been contracted to [voi] (with lenition of [m] to [v], whence the modern form Foy might have arisen under the influence of Norman French foī ‘faith’.

†Lann Tipallai: [?nr Llanfocha]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ecclesiæm Tipallai</th>
<th>LLch.171b</th>
<th>p. 172</th>
<th>after ‘c. 860’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lanntipallai</td>
<td>LLch.171b</td>
<td>p. 173</td>
<td>s. xi1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lann typallai</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 171</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann di pallai</td>
<td>LLb.12</td>
<td>p. 32</td>
<td>1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann di pallai</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>p. 44</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The first three attestations are from charter 171b, which records the grant of Lann Tipallai along with several other churches in Gwent and Ergyng. The place-name is also attested in two versions of a list of properties confirmed to Llandaf by papal privilege. No geographical context is apparent from these two list entries. One piece of evidence is provided by the bounds of Lann

---

27 LL, p. 409; WATU, p. 109, s.v. Llandyföi.
Tipallai in the charter, in the use of †Castell Meirch as a boundary point. The same place-name is used of a point in the bounds of Llanfocha, and the consequently supposed proximity of Lann Tipallai to Llanfocha lies behind Evans’s suggestion of ‘?Parsonage Farm, St. Maughan’s’ and Richards’s location of the place in the parish of Llangatwg Feibion Afel (†Lan Caddoc Auel). The bounds refer to the (2) †Arganhell, for which an identity in the vicinity of Llanfocha has been suggested on the basis, apparently, of the assumed location of Lann Tipallai. There is no independent evidence, however, for a stream in this immediate area bearing that name, and it should be pointed out that there is independent evidence for streams bearing the name elsewhere in Ergyng ((1) †Arganhell) and Gwent [SO489028], neither of which are close enough to Llanfocha to have a boundary point in common.

Elements
LLAN + ?personal name

†Lann Tisuuc: [in Ergyng]

Attestations
Lann tisuuc LL p. 275 c. 1120s

Location
This place is named in a list of Ergyng churches. To my knowledge the only identification that has been suggested for this place is Coplestone-Crow’s venture that this church might have been at Ganarew [SO529163], but there is no evidence for this.²

Elements
LLAN + ?personal name

†Lann Tituill: [?SO382130] (mod. Llwyn-deri)

Attestations
lann tituill LLch.240 p. 241 ?c. 970'
lann tituill LLch.240 p. 241 s. xi¹

Location
This church is one of eight whose grants are recorded in charter 240. All the places mentioned in this charter seem to be in Gwent. Bounds are given for

² LL, p. 409; WATU, p. 109, s.v. Llandyballai.
Lann Tituil which follow the Troddi, so it can be stated with confidence that the church was somewhere on this stream. Evans offered the identification with Llwyn-deri (grid reference above), which was followed by Davies.* Evans's identification seems to be based on his identification of Nant Meneich with Mynachdy Brook (see †Manach Rivulus), which is possible, but cannot be regarded as secure, but if it is correct, then the identification of Lann Tituil with Llwyn-deri is also likely to be correct. If Nant Meneich can be identified with †Nant i Meneich, however, then Lann Tituil could be St Dial's Farm [SO499114].

Elements
LLAN + ?personal name

Lann Tituill: see †Lann Tituil.

†Lann Tiuauc: [?SS876993] (?mod. Glyncorrwg)

Attestations

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| lann tiuauc | LLch.255 | p. 257 'c. 1035'
| lanntiuac | LLch.255 | p. 257 'c. 1035'
| Lanntiuac | LLrub. | p. 255 c. 1120s

Location

The grant of this church is one of three recorded in charter 255. The place-name is recorded in the rubric, Narration, and bounds of the charter. The rubric describes Lann Tiuauc as being in Penychen, and the bounds describe a simple wedge of territory between the †Corricou. No place with a name like *Llandyfog exists today to my knowledge, and the description 'in Penychen' is too vague to be useful, so the identification of the †Corricou is the best guide. A church can be seen (at the grid reference above) in the piece of land between the two streams identified as the †Corricou, but this might not be the site of the building granted in the charter. The major problem with this identification, however, is that the territory described is not within the cantref of Penychen (it is, according to Richards, in the cantref of Afan), but it would have been on the border with Penychen, and perhaps we should allow for

---

* Herefordshire Place-Names, p. 90, s.v. Ganarew.
* LL. p. 379; The Llandaff Charters, p. 125.
some fluidity in the limits of major territorial units in highland areas. See also Villa Sancti Tauauc.

Elements

LLAN + ?personal name

†Lann Tiuinauc: [SO549176] (mod. Whitchurch)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lann tiuinauc</td>
<td></td>
<td>275</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This place is named in a list of churches in Ergyng. Evans, Richards, and Coplestone-Crow all identify Lann Tiuinauc with Whitchurch (grid reference above). Coplestone-Crow adduces as evidence for the identification, the early forms Landeuenok (1334) and Landonenok (1436). It is possible that there is an etymological connexion between the lost Welsh and the modern English names for the place, insofar as the personal name element Tiuinauc contains the element GWYN, which is equivalent to the qualifying element of Whitchurch, but this might just be a coincidence.

Elements

LLAN + ?personal name

Lann Tiuoi: see †Lann Timoi.

†Lann Touildauc: [?SN417204] (in Caerfyrddin)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lann Touildauc icair</td>
<td></td>
<td>124</td>
<td>before ‘c. 1025’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanntouildauc icair</td>
<td></td>
<td>254</td>
<td>before ‘c. 1025’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lann touildauc ig cair mirdin</td>
<td>LLb.36i</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>1130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lanteuledauc in ggair uyrdin</td>
<td>LLb.36ii</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>1130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This church is named in the two lists of Llandaf’s extra-diocesan properties, in the latter of which it comes under the heading of Cantref Gwarthaf. The other two attestations are from copies of Pope Innocent II’s letter regarding

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WATU, pp. 5 (s.v. Afan), 274, and 303.

WATU, p. 111, s.v. Llandywynnog; Herefordshire Place-Names, pp. 205-06.

Herefordshire Place-Names, pp. 205-06.

As Coplestone-Crow supposes: ibid.
properties in dispute between Bishops Urban and Bernard. LL contains three copies of this papal letter, of which LLb.36iii is the original copy, and LLb.36i and LLb.36ii are later copies. LLb.36i has omitted several of the properties listed, including the one discussed here (through homoeoteleuton). The last two clearly locate Lann Toullidauc in Carmarthen (Caerfyrddin), and it seems a reasonable assumption that this is also what is meant by the 'icair' of the first two. Richards identified the church specifically as St Peter's, Carmarthen [SN415202], but there is evidence to suggest that the Augustinian priory of St John (grid reference above) was built on the site of Lann Toullidauc (the priory is called in its cartulary the 'Priory of S. John the Evangelist and St Theulacus').

Elements

LLAN + personal name

Lann Tydiuc: see †Lann Tidiuc.

Lann Tylull: see †Lann Tilull.

Lann Typallai: see †Lann Tipallai.

Lann Tyssoi: see Llan-soe.

Lann Uannar: see Llanfaenor.

Lann Uedeui: see †Lann Bedeui.

†Lann Uuien: [?SO456054] (?mod. Llangofen; also †Ecclesia Mamouric)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Lannuuien</td>
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<td>LLch.206 p. 206</td>
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<td>Villam sancti Nuuien cum ecclesia</td>
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<td>LLb.2 p. 90</td>
<td>1119</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lann Vuien</td>
<td></td>
<td>Llrub. p. 206</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uillam sancti nuuien cum ecclesia</td>
<td></td>
<td>LLb.12 p. 31</td>
<td>1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uillam sancti nuuien cum ecclesia</td>
<td></td>
<td>LLb.25 p. 43</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This name poses a number of problems. It is not certain that the uuien forms 35 Huws, 'The Making of Liber Landavensis', 148.
36 Ibid..
37 WATU, p. 107, s.v. Llandeulyddog.
and the **nuuien** forms are referring to the same place. The object of charter 206 is identified with ‘?LL[AN] GOVEN, Mon.’ by Evans, and with ‘Llangofen, SO 457055’ by Davies. There are, in fact, two places bearing this name in the same area: one (marked as *LLangovan* by the Ordnance Survey) at the location given by Davies, and the other (Llangoven) at SO440073. The former of these is more likely, though, as it has a church, which the latter lacks. I do not know on what grounds this identification has been made—there is no firm evidence from within the Book of Llandaf. The context of the attestations does not contradict the above identification: charter 206 is a grant to Bishop Cadwared, whose grants seem only to be from Gwent, and the attestations from the bulls are in a list with churches between the lower reaches of the Wysg and Gwy. Against the Gwent identification, however, are two possible pieces of evidence. In the boundary clause of charter 206 a stream called *Cehir* ((2) †Cehir) and a place called †Messur Pritguenn are mentioned. The same stream name ((1) †Cehir) occurs also in charter 77 (in the bounds of Llanddowror), which, if these two *Cehirs* are the same, would force a much more westerly identification. The significance of †Messur Pritguenn is in the fact that it might refer to a coastal location, which would rule out either of the places called Llangofen. See also †Lan Chouian.

**Elements**

LLAN + ?personal name  
[ECCLESIA +] SANCtUS (gen.) + ?personal name  

If the Latin and the Welsh forms do refer to the same place, then misdivision must have occurred at some point. Either the second element really begins with a vowel and the n of the Latin forms has been added from the end of LLAN, or the element really begins with n, but this was lost in the Welsh forms due to the opposite mis-analysis. If the identification with one of the Llangofen names is correct, then the second element might normally have initial g, lenition of which could yield the Book of Llandaf forms. An alternative form of Llangofen—Llanygofoin—suggests the etymology LLAN + YR + GOF (pl.), but this is not supported by any of the LL forms.

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*LL, p. 375; The Llandaff Charters, p. 117.  
* Early Welsh Microcosm, p. 152.  

Lann Vedeui: see †Lann Bedeui.
Lan Rath: see †Lann Rath.
Lan Ririd, Ryryd: see Llantriddyd.
Lan Teilo Maur, Mawr, Vawr: see Llandeilo Fawr.
Lan Teliau Bechan: see †Lann Teliau Bechan.
Lan Teliau Kil Redin: see †Lann Teliau Cil Retin.
Lan Teliau Mainaur Brunuis: see †Lann Teliau Mainaur Brunus.
Lan Teliau Maur: see Llandeilo Fawr.
Lan Teliau Penn Llitgart: see †Lann Teliau Penn Litgarth.
Lan Teliau Penn Tiwin: see †Lann Teliau Penn Tiuin.

†Lann Teliau Pimp Seint: [?SN6540 or SN415294]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestations</th>
<th>LLb.36i</th>
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<th>LLb.36iii</th>
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<td>p. 56</td>
<td>p. 62</td>
<td>p. 287</td>
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<td>lann teliau pimseint</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>lanteliau pimpseint</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location
The attestations are from three copies of a letter sent by Pope Innocent II regarding several properties in dispute between Bishops Urban and Bernard. Two identifications have been proposed: Pumsaint [SN6540] by Evans, and Llanpumsaint [SN4129] by Richards.42 There is very little to choose between these identifications—neither place has any modern connexion with St Teilo, to my knowledge—but the fact that †Cair Caiau (either Caeo—SN676399, or somewhere nearby) immediately follows Lan Teliau Pimp Seint perhaps favours Evans’s suggestion.

Elements
LLAN + personal name + PUMP + SAHT (pl.)
The name appears to contain the numeral pump ‘five’. For similar dedications to multiple (numbered) saints see †Lann i Doudec Seith, †Lann i Doudec

41 Bromwich and Evans, Culhwch and Olwen, p. 156.
42 LL, p. 409; WATU, pp. 107, s.v. Llandeilo Tref Gernyw.
Sent, Llantrisaint, and Llantrisant.

Llan Teiliau Tal y Pont, Teliav Tal y Pont: see Llandeilo Tal-y-bont.

Llan Telyo Cressen: see Llandeilo Gresynni.

Llan Telyo Porthaloc: see Llandeilo Bertholau.

Llan Teuledauc: see Lann Toulidauc.

Lanthon, Lanthony: see (2) Llanthony.

†Llan Tiuei: [?SS922755] (?mod. Llanffa, Eng. Lampha)

Attestations

terram lan tiuei  LLch.212  p. 212  'c. 862'

Location

This church is referred to in the Narration on charter 212, which recounts 'the rebellion of Gallun ap Cydrych against king Hywel, his appropriation of terra Lan Tiuei, and his subsequent murder by Hywel, and Hywel's adultery and penance'. No information is given about the location of Lan Tiuei, and, though it might be supposed that the church was in the vicinity of the lands granted (†Merthir Buceil, Merthyr Mawr, and †Tir Collou), this is not necessarily so. Only Evans has offered an identification for this place: 'Lamphey, Glam.', by which I assume that he meant Lampha (Welsh Llanffa) at the grid reference above. This identification is certainly plausible as regards form, and Lampha is close to the area of the lands granted in the charter.

Elements

LLAN + personal name

Lamphey in Pembrokeshire [SN0100] is identical formally to the Lampha with which Lan Tiuei has been identified. The place is also known as Lampha, and its Welsh name is Llandyfai (attested in the twelfth century as Lantefei). Charles compares the Pembrokeshire place-name with the LL one, with Llandyfeisant [SN6222], and with †Lann Timoi.

Lan Toene, Tony: see (1) Llanthony.

** Davies, *The Llandaff Charters*, p. 119.
** PNPemb., ii, 694–95.
Lan Trissan: see Llantrisaint, Llantrisant.

†Lan Ueyr: [ST446924] (mod. Llanfair Isgoed, Eng. Llanvair-Discoed)

Attestations

ecclésia de Lanueyr  LL  p. 322  c. 1350

Location

Evans made the identification followed here,4 which is plausible given the context of the attestation—a list of churches in the deanery of †Nether Went. I can find no other Llanfair place-name in the area of this deanery, and Lan Ueyr is listed between Dinham and †Neweton (probably Shirenewton)—two places within four kilometres of Llanvair-Discoed.

Elements

LLAN + personal name

Lan Ueyr Culcedun: see Llanfair Cilgedin.

†Lan Vihangell Kennan: [SO462013] (mod. Llanfihangel Torymynydd, Eng. Llanvihangel Court; ?also (1) †Lamyhangel)

Attestations

ecclésia de lanvihangell kennan  LL  p. 282  s. xv2

Location

See Llanfihangel Torymynydd.

Elements

LLAN + personal name + ?personal name

The interpretation of the final element kennan as the personal name Cynan is implied by Richards’s modernised form of the name, Llanfihangel Cynan.46

†Lan Waryn: [?ST367883] (?mod. Llan-wern)

Attestations

ecclésia de Lanwaryn  LL  p. 322  c. 1350

Location

This church is named in a list of properties in the deanery of †Nether Went. Evans made the identification with Llanwern at the grid reference above, which is possible—Lan Waryn could be a spelling of Llan-wern, and Llan-

4 LL, p. 409.
46 WATU, p. 120.
wern is in †Nether Went.

**Elements**

LLAN + ?GWERN

**Lan Waynarth:** see Llanwenarth.

**Lan Worfrt:** see †Lann Gurfrt.

**Lan Wytheryn:** see Llanwytherin.

**Lan Yltwyt:** see Llanilltud (Fawr).

**Lan Yssan:** see †Lann Issan, (1) Llanisien.

**Lata Petra Monachorum:** see †Lech Meneich.

**Lateranensi:** see Lateranus.

**Lateranum:** [NGR N/A]

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lateranensi palatio</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>p. 25</th>
<th>1128</th>
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<tr>
<td>Laterani</td>
<td>LLb.13</td>
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<td>Laterani</td>
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<td>Laterani</td>
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<td>Laterani</td>
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<td>Laterani</td>
<td>LLb.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>LATERANI</td>
<td>LLb.18</td>
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<td>LLb.19</td>
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<td>LLb.21</td>
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<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>p. 45</td>
<td>1129</td>
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<td>p. 46</td>
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<td>LLb.26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laterani</td>
<td>LLb.27</td>
<td>p. 30</td>
<td>1129?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laterani</td>
<td>LLb.28</td>
<td>p. 30</td>
<td>1129?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laterani</td>
<td>LLb.28</td>
<td>p. 53</td>
<td>1129?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

All the attestations are references to the Lateran Palace in Rome. The first
(adjectival) is from a description of Rome and its churches, and the remaining attestations are all from the Datum of papal documents.

Lath: see †Villa Lath.

La Thawe: see †Nant Auan.

Latron: see †Nant Bach Latron, †Luhin Latron.

Laur: see †Tref Laur.

Lebinid: see Llebenydd.

Lech: see †Pull i Lech.

†Lecha: [SO416150]

<table>
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<th>Attestations</th>
<th>Location</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lecha</td>
<td>LLch.240 p. 241 s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lecha</td>
<td>LLch.240 p. 241 s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lecha</td>
<td>LLch.240 p. 241 s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The attestations are taken from the bounds of Llan-llwydd. Lecha can be identified as a stream name with some confidence—it is described as a linear feature, into which a NANT falls (discinn). The bounds describe a block of territory between the Lecha and Llymon streams. The Lecha is described as being on the western side (ex una parte occidentali), so, if it can be assumed that the territory described by the bounds includes Llan-llwydd itself, we can say that the stream is to the west of that place. Running parallel to the Llymon is a stream (grid reference above) which suits perfectly the description in the bounds.

Elements

?LLECH + ?*-A

A connexion with LLECH seems likely, though the ending in -a is difficult to explain.² Padel suggests that the Cornish place-names Leah and Leha might represent a derivative of legh (the Cornish cognate of LLECH), *legha ‘place of flat stones’.³ The -a of this *legha would be an obscure name-forming suffix,

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² Thomas has some examples of river names based on LLECH: EANC, p. 15, s.v. Llechach.
³ CPNE, p. 146, s.v. *legh.
attested in a few Cornish place-names, but not thought to exist in Breton and Welsh. Charles saw a suffix -a (which he thought might derive from the relatively common -AN river-name suffix) in the Pembrokeshire river name Cneifa. Note also the place-name Plâs Llecha [ST378935], a dwelling place on a small tributary stream of the Usk (Wysg).

†Lech Bichlit: [SO139212]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lech bichlit</th>
<th>LLb.25</th>
<th>p. 42</th>
<th>s. xi¹</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lech bychlyt</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 134</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This stone is mentioned as a point in both versions of the bounds of the diocese. It occurs between †Alt Luit and a ridge (CEGIN) associated with a mill-stream (‘pinnmarch’), but the identifications of both these points depends in large part on the location of Lech Bichlit. The general location of the stone is on or near a hill (ALLT) on the north bank of the Usk (Wysg), not far from the outflow of the Crawnon. Evans identified Lech Bichlit as “a stone” on Mynydd Buckland. Buckland Hill is indeed the most likely location for the stone, and the name of the stone seems to be remembered in the place-name Blaenbychlyd [SO143215] on the north-eastern slope of the hill. It does not seem unreasonable to suppose that the name Buckland is a corruption of Welsh Bychlyd, in which case Lech Bichlit would apply to a prominent stone somewhere on the hill. The grid reference above is for the summit of Buckland Hill.

Elements

LLECH + *BYCHLYD

I would suggest that *bychlyd is an unattested adjective ‘abounding in bucks’, from bych- (the composition form of BWCH) and -lyd (a suffix added to word stems to convey a sense of tendency toward, or abundance in). Cf. the Roman fort name Brocolitia, which Williams interpreted as ‘infested with badgers’ (formed from the ancestors of Welsh broch ‘badger’ and -lyd ‘full of’), but

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* CPNE, p. 3, s.v. *-a.
* PNPemb., l. 8.
* LL, p. 368.
which Rivet and Smith prefer to interpret as 'heathery'.

**Lech Bychlyt:** see †Lech Bichlit.

**†Lech Eneuris:** [?nr †Merthir Clitauc]

**Attestations**

| lech eneuris | LLch.197a  | p. 197 | s. x |

**Location**

This stone is mentioned in a brief note of a grant (with bounds) at the end of the documents which comprise the Life of Clydog. It is not entirely clear whether one or two properties are granted, and, consequently, whether the note gives one or two sets of bounds—the problem is discussed under (2) †Lech Luit. The only identifiable point in the bounds attached to the note is the Monnow (Mynwy), and it seems reasonable to assume (given the documentary context) that the area described is near Clodock (†Merthir Clitauc).

**Elements**

LLECH + ?personal name

**†Lech Forch:** [nr the †Gefiat]

**Attestations**

| lech forch | LLch.171b  | p. 173 | s. xi² |

**Location**

This stone is attested as a point in the bounds of Llangunville. It occurs below the end of a hill ('[...] bet tal irbrinn diguingret di lech forch') near the mouth (ABER) of the †Gefiat. Several streams are possible candidates for the †Gefiat, and Rollason was unable to discover any obvious stone feature in the area.

**Elements**

LLECH + FFORCH

The second element appears to be fforch ‘fork, cleft’, as supposed by GPC.

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⁴ GPC, i, 1303.
(1) †Lech Luit, Ir: [nr SO3015]

Attestations

Lech luit LLch.122 p. 123 s. xi

Location

This stone is attested as a point in the bounds of Llandeilo Bertholau. It stood between †Rit Lechauc, a ford on the Gefenni, and †Cruc Bracd. The general area of this section of the bounds is now urban, and the features used as boundary points are probably lost.

Elements

YR + LLECH + LLWYD

(2) †Lech Luit: [?nr †Merthir Clitauc]

Attestations

Lech luit LLch.197a p. 197 s. x

Location

Lech Luit seems to be the name of a territory given to the martyr Clydog by the sons of Cinbleidiou in a note at the end of the various documents which comprise the Life of Clydog. After the initial statement of the disposition of Lech Luit, the rest of the document is difficult to interpret. Bounds are given, but it is not clear whether they describe a single boundary, or whether these are separate bounds of more than one property. The bounds begin ‘Finis lechou lition’, in which lechou lition looks like a plural form of Lech Luit, but it is odd for a place to be referred to on one occasion as a singular, and on another occasion as a plural. ‘Finis Lennic’ later on, might signify another boundary, for a place called Lennic, or it might be a common-noun (LLENNIG) reference to a chapel at Lech Luit (perhaps an incorporated gloss). The only identifiable point in all this is the Monnow (Mynwy), and it seems reasonable to assume (given the documentary context) that the area described is near Clodock (†Merthir Clitauc).

Elements

LLECH + LLWYD

†Lech Lybiau: [nr ST5291]

Attestations

Yrlech lybiau LLch.141 p. 142 s. xi
Location

The attestation is from the bounds of †Merthir Teudiric. The bounds are difficult to follow closely due to a lack of identifiable features, and the opening section (`sursum yrpull. yrlech lybiau. orpull yrlech bet blain'), from which the attestation is taken, is particularly difficult to interpret. It is not clear whether or not the two nouns pull in the section refer to the same feature, and whether one or both refer to †Pull Mouric. Similarly, the two nouns lech might refer to the same or different features. One explanation may be that the bounds originally read ‘sursum yrpull. orpull yrlech bet blain’ at this point, and that ‘yrlech lybiau.’ is an incorporated gloss. In any case, it is fairly clear that the whole territory described lies entirely between Mounton Brook (†Pull Mouric) and the Wye (Gwy) as the bounds start and finish on these rivers but are never said to cross them. The bounds open at the mouth of Mounton Brook (†Pull Mouric), so the section from which the attestation comes should be not far from that point, on the Wye (Gwy) side.

Elements

LLECH + personal name

†Lech Melen, Ir: [?nr SO457055]

Attestations

[i]r lech melen LLch.206 p. 207 s. xi²

Location

This stone is named as a point in the bounds of †Ecclesia Mamouric (also known as †Lann Uuien), the identity of which is uncertain, though it has been identified with Llangovan in Gwent (grid reference above). The stone is south of †Nant Cein, on a ridge (CEGIN). Further along, on the same ridge is a stone house (mainti).

Elements

LLECH + MELYN (fem.)

†Lech Meneich: [?SN256148]

Attestations

Lech meneich LLch.127b p. 128 before ‘c. 1025’
lata petra monachorum LLgloss p. 128 1476x78
Location
This stone is mentioned in an account of the seven lads put to monastic life at Llanddowror by St Teilo. The lads are said to have lived off fish found every day on the stone, which is located in the Taf. A ‘Standing Stone’ is marked by the Ordnance Survey at the grid reference above, which is about two hundred metres south of the current course of the Taf, but ‘Standing Stone’ does not imply the kind of broad, flattish stone suggested by the element LLECH.

Elements
LLECH + [YR +] MYNACH (pl.)
LATUS (fem.) + PETRA + MONACHUS (gen. pl.)
The gloss confirms the interpretation of the stone’s name as ‘the monks’ stone’. One would expect to see the article between the elements LLECH and meneich. It is notable that the glossator, David Llywelyn, felt that LLECH should be translated into Latin as lata petra ‘broad stone’, rather than simply petra.

†Lechou: [?nr ST3790]

Attestations

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<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Attestations</th>
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<tr>
<td>lechou</td>
<td>blain nant lechou</td>
<td>LLECH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LLch.225 p. 226 s. xi</td>
<td>[? YR +]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lechou</td>
<td>LLECH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LLch.225 p. 226 s. xi</td>
<td>[? YR +]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location
This stream helps define the bounds of †Merthir Iun et Aaron. Its source (BLAEN) seems to be in a PANT above the source (BLAEN) of †Nant Merthir. The Lechou is followed downwards to the mouth (GENAU) of another PANT. The general area is south of the Usk (Wysg) between †Nant Merthir and a hill which should probably identified as Chepstow Hill [ST3590]. I am unable to relate the description in the bounds to the topography of the area (even allowing for different identifications of †Nant Merthir) so perhaps some error has occurred in the redaction of the bounds. The grid reference above is for the general area in which the stream should be.

Elements
[NANT +] ?LLECH (pl.)
†Lech Oudoucui: [?SO5203]

Attestations

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<tr>
<td>lech oudoucui</td>
<td>LLch.156</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>‘c. 698’–c. 1010</td>
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</table>

Location

This stone is named as a point in the bounds of Llandogo. It is followed immediately by †Ciulchi, a round fort which I have not yet identified, but which should be south of Llandogo and near the bank of the Wye (Gwy). From the stone the bounds proceed to the crest (crib) of a slope (ALLT), which is likely to refer to the top of the well-defined slope between SO521037 and SO525030. This would suggest that the stone is, or was, somewhere on that slope, looking over the Wye (Gwy).

Elements

LLECH + personal name

†Lechou Lition: [?nr †Merthir Clitauc]

Attestations

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lechou lition</td>
<td>LLch.197a</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>s. x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

See the discussion under (2) †Lech Luit.

Elements

LLECH (pl.) + LLWYD (pl.)

Legionum: see Caerllion.

Le Mans: see Mans.

Le Menede: see †Menede.

Lembi: see †Vallis Lembi.

Lenaston: see †Hen Lenhic.

Le Newelond: see Newland.

†Lennic: [?nr †Merthir Clitauc]

Attestations

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lennic</td>
<td>LLch.197a</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>s. x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

See the discussion under (2) †Lech Luit.
Leoniana: see Civitas Leoniana.

Leprosorum: see †Vallis Leprosorum.

†Lesia: [NGR N/A] (mod. Guernsey)

Attestations

| lesiam | LL | p. 23 | c. 1130 |

Location

The single attestation is from the Life of St Samson. Evans identified the place with Lisieux, but essentially the same reference occurs in other, fuller versions of the Life (the composition of which is dated by Flobert to c. 750), where it is clear that Lesia is a marine island, almost certainly Guernsey (which was known as Lisia in the Classical/Dark-Age period). See also †Angia.

†Letuer Cell: [?SN621222]

Attestations

| letuer cell artyui | LLch.77 | p. 78 | c. 1080–c. 1120s |

Location

The attestation is the closing point in the bounds of Llandeilo Fawr. The place comes next in the bounds after Gwaith Dinefwr and is described as being on the Tywi. Given the uncertainty over what kind of feature the place-name represents (if it is a place-name), it is difficult to provide a more precise location than to say on the Tywi, near Gwaith Dinefwr, but, if the cell of the name does indicate a religious building, then perhaps there is some connexion with the church marked by the Ordnance Survey at the grid reference above.

Elements

?LLYDW + ?YR + ?CELL

The initial letu might be llydw ‘community’. The suggested etymology is very tentative. GPC interprets cell here as the noun ‘cell, bower’. The e spelling of

*L. p. 410.

Coates, Ancient and Modern Names of the Channel Islands, pp. 14–17; Flobert, La Vie ancienne, p. 232.

GPC, 1, 459.
[ə] in ilydw and the article would be very unusual in terms of LL orthography, but these bounds are among the latest of the Old Welsh documents in the Book, so such a spelling (normally associated with the earlier phases of Middle Welsh)\textsuperscript{a} is not too improbable. If this interpretation is correct then the attestation is more a descriptive phrase than a place-name.

**Leuguirn, Leuirn:** see †Villa Crucou Leuirn.

**Leuyrn:** see †Finnaun Cruc Leuyrn.

**Lexoviensis:** see Lisieux.

†**Licat Laguernnuc:** [?nr SO457055]

<table>
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<th>Attestations</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>guuer licat laguernnuc</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

The brook (GOFER) flowing from this spring is named as a point in the bounds of †Ecclesia Mamouric (also known as †Lann Uuien), the identity of which is uncertain, though it has been identified with Llangovan in Gwent (grid reference above). The brook of the spring seems to be encountered in the bounds below the spring itself, because the bounds follow the brook upwards. The brook occurs in the area between the (2) †Cehir and †Messur Pritguenn.

**Elements**

LLYGAD + ?*LLYWERNOG

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\textsuperscript{a} GMW, p. 1.
One would normally expect the qualifying element of a LLYGAD name to be the name of the stream which flows from that spring, but in this case the issue of the spring is described only by the common noun GOFER. This suggests that laguernnuc might not be a stream name, but should be taken instead as an adjective applying only to the spring. The word appears to be an adjective derived from *llywem (the singular of LLEWYRN) and the suffix -OG, meaning 'foxy', or, in place-names, perhaps 'abounding in foxes'. The use of the graph a in the first syllable of the adjective is odd—perhaps it is an error for o. Licat Laguernnuc might refer, then, to a spring rising in a place where foxes lived (cf. †Finnaun Cruc Leuyrn). Padel and Pierce both discuss Brittonic examples of streams with vulpine associations.¹

†Licat Tauern: [?nr SN6022]

Attestations
licat tauern LLch.77 p. 78 c. 1080–c. 1120s

Location
This spring is a point in the bounds of Llandeilo Fawr. It occurs in these bounds immediately between †Cil ir Adar and a spring, †Pistill Deui, neither of which has yet been securely identified, but the place's more general location is in the area between the Myddyfi (below the †Isceuiauc) and Gwaith Dinefwr.

Elements
LLYGAD + ?TAFARN

I am not at all sure of the interpretation of the second element. If it is tafarn 'inn', it is significant that the second vowel is [e] rather than [a], which would reflect the noun's origin in Latin taberna.²

Lichrit, Liclit: see †Lann Mihacgel Lichrit.

Licotuc: see †Tref Licotuc.

Lifan: see †Pull Lifan.

Lili: see †Tref Ili.

¹ CPNE, p. 154, s.v. lowarn; PNDinas P., pp. 41–42, s.v. Lavernock.
² Jackson discusses the development of Latin -er- (via Vulgar Latin -ar-) to Welsh -ar-: LHEB, pp. 280–81. A variant tafarn is attested but it is apparently late and supposed to be the result of English
Liman, Liminan: see Llymon.

Lincoln: [SK9771]

Attestations

linconiensi \quad LL \quad p. 280 \quad 1107-34

Location

This place-name is attested in the list of bishops present at Urban's consecration in Canterbury. The identification with Lincoln is by Evans, and there is no reason to doubt it. This is an adjectival form of a latinisation of the English name (the Roman name for this place was Lindum [colonia]).

Linconiensi: see Lincoln.

†Lin i Gleiniou: [in the Elaí, ?nr ST0284]

Attestations

perued lin igleiniou \quad LLch.271 \quad p. 272 \quad s. xi

Location

This place is named as a point in the bounds of †Villa Miluc. It is described as being in the Ely (Elaí), so it probably applies to a pool in that river. †Villa Miluc has been identified, though not certainly, with Garth Maelwg, but the bounds are difficult to follow, so the best that can be said is that Lin i Gleiniou is a part of the Ely (Elaí), perhaps near Garth Maelwg.

Elements

LLYN + YR + GLAIN (pl.)

GPC cites this place-name as an example of the noun glain 'gem, amulet'.

Linn Syuadon: see Llyn Syfaddan.

†Lis Castell: [in Dyfed]

Attestations

liscastell \quad LLch.125b \quad p. 125 \quad ?

Location

Charter 125b opens with an account of King Aergol holding court at Lis Castell, the capital of the whole region of Dyfed ('caput totius demeti...)}
I do not know of any identification of this place, nor can I find any place of this name in existence today.

Elements
LLYS + CASTELL

† Lis Guern: [?SO455014] (?mod. Llangunnog; ?also † Hen Lenic Cinauc, † Lann Guern Cinuc)

Attestations
Lisguern   LLrub.  p. 251  c. 1120s

Location
The attestation is from the rubric of charter 251. The charter grants † Penn Leña Celli Guenhuc, which is described as being next to (iuxta) Lis Guern. Evans states that the place-name has been altered later into Languern (see † Lis Guern). We know that † Penn Leña Celli Guenhuc was next to Lannguern Tiuauc (it is mentioned in its bounds) which is probably an error for † Lann Guern Cinuc, identified with Llangunnog (grid reference above). Furthermore charter 251 includes bounds for † Hen Lenic Cinauc, which has been identified as another name for Llangunnog.

Elements
LLYS + GWERN

The alteration of Lis to Lan could indicate that Lis was an error, or it could be that Lis Guern was a genuine name for the place but that the LLAN form of the name was considered more modern or more relevant.

Lisieux: [NGR N/A]

Attestations
Luxoniensi episcopo  LL  p. 29  1126

Location
The attestation is from a list of those witnessing the agreement between Urban and Robert of Gloucester. The form is a Latin adjective, which Evans takes to be an error for Lexoviensi ‘of Lisieux’.

Liss: see † Finnaun Liss.

GPC, ii, 1399, s.v. glain'.
* LL, p. 352.
Litgarth: see †Lann Teliau Litgarth, †Lann Teliau Penn Litgarth.
Lithano: see St Lythans.
Liuan: see Llymon.
Liuhezi, Liuhessi: see †Podum Liuhezi.
Llan Allen: see †Nant Alun.

Llan-arth: [SO376109]

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<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Charter 121 concerns the grant of <em>Lann Garth</em> by Iddon, king of Gwent. Bounds are given in the charter, which, by their mention of †<em>Cumulum Frut Mur</em>, probably locate this <em>Lann Garth</em> near †<em>Aper Menei</em>. The rubric of charter 180, which grants †<em>Aper Menei</em>, locates that place next to †<em>Frut Mur</em>, which is described as the boundary (FFIN) of <em>Lann Garth</em>. The attestations from pages 121 and 180 can safely be read as references to the same place, and, given the Gwent location, the other evidence for the location of †<em>Aper Menei</em>, the probable identity of †<em>Frut Mur</em>, and the appearance of the name, identification with Llan-arth at the grid reference above seems secure. Two of the remaining attestations are from the Narrations of charters 123 and 225, which grant Llandeilo Gresynni and †<em>Merthir Ion et Aaron</em>, the former of which is less than five kilometres from Llan-arth, and the latter is about twenty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Attestations</strong></td>
<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>podum suum langarth</td>
<td>LLch.123 p. 123 ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann garth</td>
<td>LLch.121 p. 121 ‡c. 600'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lanngarth</td>
<td>LLch.225 p. 225 ‡c. 864'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanngarth</td>
<td>LLb.2 p. 90 1119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANN GARTH</td>
<td>LLrub. p. 121 c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fin mainaur Lann GARTH</td>
<td>LLrub. p. 180 c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanngarth</td>
<td>LLb.12 p. 31 1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann garth</td>
<td>LLb.25 p. 43 1129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecclesia de lanhart</td>
<td>LL p. 284 s. xiii²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
kilometres from there. The attestation from page 284 is from a list of churches in the deanery of Abergeffeni, and the attestations from the three versions of the list of churches confirmed to Llandaf by the Pope (pages 31, 43, and 90), are in a clear context of places in Gwent Uwch Coed, all of which suits the identification with Llan-arth.

Elements
LLAN + GARTH

**Llanarthne: [SN534202]** (Eng. *Llanarthney*)

**Attestations**

\[\text{ecclesia Ian hardneu} \quad \text{LL} \quad \text{p. 279} \quad \text{c. 1120s}\]

**Location**

This place-name is attested in a list of churches between the Tawe and Tywi which Bishop Herewald is said to have administered. Evans made the identification, followed here, which seems likely on grounds of form and location (it is on the south bank of the Tywi).

Elements
LLAN + ?personal name

**Llanarthney:** see Llanarthne.

**Llanbadog:** see Llanbadog.

**Llanbadog (Fawr): [SO376000]** (Eng. *Llanbadoc*)

**Attestations**

\[\text{[ecclesia de] Lampaddoc} \quad \text{LL} \quad \text{p. 321} \quad \text{c. 1350}\]

**Location**

This is one of the churches of Usk ('ecclesijs. de Vsk') listed among the churches owing tithes in the deanery of Usk. Evans identified this church as *Llam Badock, Mon.* Only one place of this name is listed by Davies's *Gazetteer* (grid reference above), and, as that place is within a kilometre of Usk, it is very likely the correct identification.

Elements
LLAN + personal name

---

*LL, p. 407.*
Llanbeder: see Llan-bedr.

Llan-bedr: [ST387909] (Eng. Llanbeder; also †Villa Henriu)

Attestations

Lannpetyr LLch.261 p. 261 'c. 1045'

Location

This place is granted in charter 261. It is described as being in †Henriu, and bounds are given, the most securely identifiable point of which is †Allt Coit Guent. All the commentators agree on the identification with the Llan-bedr at the grid reference above. The identifications of each of †Henriu, †Allt Coit Guent, and Lann Petyr could not be regarded as secure if examined without regard for the other two, but the combination of all three is compelling.

Elements

LLAN + personal name

Llanbedr-ar-fynydd: see (1) †Lann Petyr, †Petreston.

Llanbedr-y-fro: see (1) †Lann Petyr, †Petreston.

Llanbedr Ystrad Yw: [SO239204]

Attestations

Lannpetyr LL p. 279 c. 1120s

Location

The attestation is from a list of churches over which Bishop Herewald had jurisdiction in the area of Ystrad Yw. The identification with Llanbedr Ystrad Yw (grid reference above) is that of Evans, and seems reasonable, given the location in Ystrad Yw and the dedication to St Peter. There are four churches in the relevant list, of which only the first has been identified with a place actually in the commote of Ystrad Yw, the rest (including this one) being in the neighbouring commote of Crucywel (as defined by Richards).

Elements

LLAN + personal name [+ Ystrad Yw]

Llanblethian: see Llanfleiddan.

---

10 WATU, p. 323.
Llancaurfan: [ST051702] (also †Ecclesia Sancti Catoci)

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identity</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>podium carbani uallis</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbas carbani uallis</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbate carbani uallis</td>
<td>LLch.147</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>'c. 665'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbas carbani uallis</td>
<td>LLch.147</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>'c. 665'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbas carbani uallis</td>
<td>LLch.151b</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>'c. 675'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbas carbani uallis</td>
<td>LLch.155</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>'c. 675'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbas carbani uallis</td>
<td>LLch.149</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>'c. 680'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbas carbani uallis</td>
<td>LLch.151a</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>'c. 680'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbate carbani uallis</td>
<td>LLch.157</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>'c. 685'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbas carbani uallis</td>
<td>LLch.159b</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>'c. 685'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbas nant carban</td>
<td>LLch.145</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>'c. 695'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbas carbani uallis</td>
<td>LLch.156</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>'c. 698'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbate carbani uallis</td>
<td>LLch.176b</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>'c. 700'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbas carbani uallis</td>
<td>LLch.176a</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>'c. 705'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbas carbani uallis</td>
<td>LLch.190b</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>'c. 705'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbas caruani uallis</td>
<td>LLch.205</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>'c. 708'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbate caruani uallis</td>
<td>LLch.204b</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>'?c. 715'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbas carbani uallis</td>
<td>LLch.158</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>'c. 722'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbas carbani uallis</td>
<td>LLch.179c</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>'c. 722'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbate carbani uallis</td>
<td>LLch.175</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>'c. 733'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbas caruani uallis</td>
<td>LLch.186b</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>'c. 733'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbas caruani uallis</td>
<td>LLch.195</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>'c. 740'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann Caruaniç</td>
<td>LLch.243</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>'c. 980'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lanncaruan</td>
<td>LLch.274</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>'c. 1075'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Lancaruan</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lan karuan</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E(cc'ia de La)ncaruan</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| lanncaruan                | LLgloss | 243 | s. xv,
med |
| Lancaruan                 | LLgloss | 243 | s. xv   |
| llann karvan              | LLgloss | 147 | 1476x78 |
The equation of *Carbani Uallis* and *Nant Carban* is demonstrated (if there were any doubt) by the fact that Abbot Sulien's monastery is described by both forms. The change from NANT to LLAN forms of the name is well documented in sources other than the Book of Llandaf, but also by the glosses on pages 147, 148, and 196. The place-name, as it occurs here, is not used of the valley, but of the monastery in the valley; this can be determined from the fact that all the NANT and VALLIS forms are qualified by *PODUM* or *abbas* (i.e. *abbas podi*), and also from the very fact that the element NANT is later replaced by LLAN. The general vicinity of the place is proved by the fact that the name is listed together with churches in the deanery of Llandaf in the financial documents on pages 319, 324, and 330, but there is no reason to doubt that that these attestations all refer to the place now called *Llancarfan*.

**Elements**

\[
[PODUM] + NANT>[LLAN] + ?personal name
\]

\[
[PODUM] + ?personal name (gen.) + VALLIS
\]

This place-name is discussed by Thomas. The earliest forms are Latin calques on *Nant Carfan* (which is itself attested in charter 145), with NANT in the sense of 'valley'. The replacement of NANT with LLAN is not attested before the late tenth century (charter 243). Thomas was uncertain whether the element *carfan* was a personal name or an example of the common noun (which has a range of meanings, all with the general sense of a side of something or something stacked up). There is a stream by the same name in the vicinity of *Llandeilo Gresynni*, and another which gave its name to *Cwmcarfan*.

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestation</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>podum LannSuluiu</em></td>
<td>160</td>
<td>'c. 620'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ecclesiam sancti Sulbiu</em></td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11 EANC, pp. 47–50.
12 Ibid..
LanN Sulbiv  LLrub.  p. 160  c. 1120s
ecclesiam sancti sulbiu  LLb.12  p. 31  1128
ecclesiam sancti Sulbiu  LLb.25  p. 43  1129

Location
This church is granted in charter 160, and bounds are given which refer to two independently identifiable rivers: the Monnow (Mynwy) and the Greidol. The remaining attestations are from three versions of a list of properties confirmed to Llandaf by the Pope. In each of the versions of the list Ecclesia Sancti Sulbiu comes between Clodock and the unidentified Penn i Uei at the end of a section listing places in Gwent Uwch Coed. On grounds of form, together with the locational evidence highlighted above, Evans’s identification (grid reference above) can be regarded as sound.13

Elements
LLAN + ?personal name

Llancloudy: [SO496210]

Attestations
pomum Loudeu  LLch.163b  p. 163  ‘c. 620’
Lann Loudeu  LLch.192  p. 192  ‘c. 745’?
Lann Loudeu  LLrub.  p. 163  c. 1120s
Lann loudeu  LL  p. 275  c. 1120s

Location
This church is granted in charter 163b, re-granted in charter 192, and the final attestation is from a list of Ergyng churches. The Ergyng context is confirmed by the two charters: 163b specifically states that the church is in Ergyng, and the places granted in 192 all seem to be in Ewias and Ergyng. The identification with Llancloudy (grid reference above) is probable on grounds of appearance and the location in Ergyng.14

Elements
LLAN + ?personal name

13 LL, p. 409. This identification is followed by Davies (The Llandaff Charters, p. 103), Finberg (The Early Charters, p. 138), and Richards’s spelling of Llancillo as Llansulfyw (WATU, pp. 105 and 139) implies that he agreed.
14 Finberg, The Early Charters, pp. 137 and 140; WATU, p. 133, s.v. Llanloudeu; Davies, The Llandaff Charters, p. 104.
Llancloudy is an Anglicisation of the original Welsh (showing the common English representation of Welsh [ɬ] with [kl]). Evans refers to the place as Llanloudeu, and Richards and Davies call it Llanloudeu. The form Llanloudeu occurs in nearby Llanloudeu Hill [SO4919].

Llandaf: [ST156781] (also †Ecclesia Sancti Teliaui, ?†Tauf Urbs)
Unsurprisingly there is a very large number of attestations of this place-name (eight hundred and fourteen), so the usual format will not be applied to this entry. Instead, the page numbers of the attestations will be grouped by the form of the place-name. It seems unnecessary to discuss the reasons for the identification made here. From the lists of churches on pages 318 to 331, the deanery of Llandaf seems to have covered the territory between the rivers Thaw (Ddawan) and Rhymni. The place-name is a name-phrase of LLAN and Taf (Fawr).

Land.: page 329.
Landadauc: page 183.
Landaff: page 203.
Landaphe: page 282.
Landauen.: page 281.
Landauense: pages 70, 225, 284, 290, 329.
Landauenses: page 107.
Landauensisbus: page 96.

13 LL, p. 408; WATU, p. 133, s.v. Llanloudeu; Davies, The Llandaff Charters, p. 104.
Landauensium: page 333.
Landauia: pages 75, 116, 118, 121, 133, 146, 215, 216, 226, 293.
Landauiensem: page 48.
Landauiensis: page 56.
Landauo: pages 27, 29.
Landauum: pages 28, 29.
Lanndaavia: page 164.
Lann Taf: page 120.
Lann Tam: page 69.
Lan Taf: pages 69, 120.
Lan Tam: page 120.

Llanddewi: see Dewstow.

Llanddewi Nant Hodni: see (1) Llanthony.

Llanddewi Rhydderch: [SO349129]

Attestations

\textit{ecclesia de Landewy Ruthery} LL p. 320 c. 1350

Location

The single attestation is from a list of churches in the deanery of Abergefenni. The identification followed here was made by Evans,\textsuperscript{15} and is very probable on grounds of form and location.

\textsuperscript{15} LL, p. 407.
Elements
LLAN + personal name + personal name
I do not know whether the LL form *Ruthery* represents a genuine pronunciation, or just a scribal error. See also Rhydri.

**Llanddewi Ysgyryd: [SO340170] (Eng. *Llanhewy Skirrid*)**

**Attestations**
\[
ecclesia de Landewy skyret \quad LL \quad p. 320 \quad c. 1350
\]

**Location**
The single attestation is from a list of churches in the deanery of Abergefenni. The identification followed here is obvious on grounds of form and location. (The modern Welsh and English forms are taken from Davies’s *Gazetteer*—the Ordnance Survey marks the place only with *Llanddewi Court*.)

**Elements**
LLAN + personal name + Ysgyryd

**Lland Dingad: [SO457104] (Eng. Dingestow; also †Merthir Dincat)**

**Attestations**
\[
\begin{align*}
ecclesiam Dincat & \quad LLch.227b \quad p. 227 \quad ‘c. 872’ \\
\text{ECCLESIA DINCAT} & \quad LLrub. \quad p. 227 \quad c. 1120s \\
\text{Ecclesia de landinegat} & \quad LL \quad p. 284 \quad s. xiii^2
\end{align*}
\]

**Location**
This place is named in charter 227b (where it is the object of the grant) and, later, in a list of churches in the deanery of Abergefenni. We can be confident in the identification of the first two from a combination of the name’s form and the charter’s boundary clause, which locates the grant on the Troddi. The specified deanery of the final attestation confirms the identification.

**Elements**
LLAN + personal name
ECCLESIA + personal name

**Llan d Dinol: [ST493952] (Eng. Itton; also †Tref Dinneul)**

**Attestations**
\[
\begin{align*}
ecclesiam Diniul & \quad LLch.171b \quad p. 172 \quad ‘c. 860’? \\
lann diniul & \quad LLch.171b \quad p. 173 \quad ‘c. 860’?
\end{align*}
\]
Lann diniuil

Location

*Lann Diniul* is named as one of several properties whose grant is noted in charter 171b. Bounds are supplied which locate the place in the vicinity of Mounton Brook (*Mouric*), which suits the identification with modern *Llanddinol*. The remaining two attestations are from lists of properties claimed by Llandaf (the equivalent list on pages 43–44 names the place as *†Tref Dinneul*), the context of which does not help suggest a location. Consequently the identification of the attestations from charter 171b can be considered secure, but that of the other two is less so (though, as *Llanddinol* is the only place with a name at all similar in the area claimed by Llandaf, the identification is probable).

Elements

| LLAN + ?personal name | ECCLESIA + ?personal name |

*Llanddinol* seems to be regarded as a form of *Llanddeiniol*, but there are difficulties in relating the various forms of the second element (*Diniul*, *Diniuil*, *Dineul*, *Dinneul*) to the personal name *Deiniol*. Patrick Sims-Williams has suggested to me that the forms of the second element might be an attempt to represent the genitive singular of the Irish personal name *Dínél* (Ogam DINEGLO). Alternatively the -ul suffix might be explicable as a variant form of -ol (*-āl*), showing the same phonological change as is exhibited by the *uc* forms of the adjectival suffix -OG (in which case the form in -uil would simply be an error).

Llanddowror: [SN255145] (also †Lann Teliau)

Attestations

| territory aquilentium | ecclesiæ aquilensium | landyfuylguyr |

Lann diniuil  LLb.2  p. 90  1119  
Lanndiniul  LLrub.  p. 171  c. 1120s  
lann dineul  LLb.12  p. 32  1128

\[\text{17} \text{ LL, p. 407; WATU, p. 112; Davies, Gazetteer, p. 60.}\]

\[\text{18} \text{ Ziegler, Die Sprache der altirischen Ogam-Inschriften, p. 167.}\]
Lanndyfguyr LLch.127b p. 128 before ‘c. 1025’
lanndibrguir mainaur LL p. 254 before ‘c. 1025’
landyf6rwir LLgloss p. 128 $xy^{med}$

Location

The date of charter 77 is probably late.\(^{19}\) The attestation on page 133 is from the Life of Euddogwy, of uncertain (but probably late) date. Charter 127b is probably derived from one of the sources for the list of properties attached to the Privilege of Bishop Joseph (pages 253–55). It follows that the materials from which the list was created must pre-date the list (c. 1025 according to Davies).\(^{20}\)

The four examples of the LLAN form of the place-name are all clearly referring to the same place (in fact, the references all seem to derive from a single original source: of the two on page 128, one is a gloss on the other; as was stated above, the Privilege and its list are derived in part from material which also went into charter 127b; and the Life of Euddogwy appears to refer to charter 127b). Furthermore, it is reasonable to identify this LLAN name with Llanddowror, on the basis of its association with the Taf in charter 127b, as well as the similarity of the forms of the name.

The second element of the LLAN form of the name is understood to mean ‘water men’ in charter 127b,\(^{21}\) from Old Welsh *dubr* ‘water’ and *guir* ‘men’. It is this that enables us to make the connection between Llanddowror and the two Latin forms of charter 77. I can find no examples of either *aquilensium* or *aquilentium* from Classical Latin, but they look like genitive plural forms of a putative *aquilens, -tis*, based on *aqua* ‘water’, so the examples are probably to be translated along the lines of ‘the church/territory of the watery ones’—a Latin calque on Llanddowror. Further corroboration is provided by the fact that *Ecclesia/Territorium Aquilentium* is said to stand on the Taf.\(^{22}\) There is a boundary clause for this church in charter 77, but I am unable to identify any points in it other than the Taf.

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\(^{19}\) *The Llandaff Charters*, p. 95: ‘there is nothing to suggest the framework of any original charter’.

\(^{20}\) Ibid., p. 126.

\(^{21}\) It is translated as *aquatici uiri* on page 129.

\(^{22}\) LL, p. 77: ‘territorium aquilentium super ripam Tam fluminis’.
Elements
LLAN + DYFRWR (pl.)

*ECCLESIA/TERRITORIUM + ?*AQUIENS (gen. pl.)

The noun *dyfrwr* (D*R + G*R) has various meanings: 'one who lives in water; one who drinks water only; water-carrier; water-bailiff; boatman; fireman'.

Latin *territorium* 'territory' (page 77) is perhaps translating Welsh *MAENOR*, used to refer to the territory of the church on page 254.

**Llandegfedd: [ST338957] (Eng. *Llandegveth*; also †*Merthir Tecmed*)**

**Attestations**

| Ecclesia de Landegueth’ | LL | p. 321 | c. 1350 |

**Location**

The attestation is from a list of churches in the deanery of Usk. I know of only one place of this name, and that place is in the right deanery, hence the identification followed here.

**Elements**

LLAN + personal name

**Llandegveth: see Llandegfedd.**

**Llandeilo: see †Lann Teliau Litgarth.**

**Llandeilo Abercywyn: [SN309130] (Eng. *Llandilo-abercowin*)**

**Attestations**

| Lann teliau aper Couin | LL | p. 124 | before ‘c. 1025’ |
| Lann teliau aper coguin | LL | p. 254 | before ‘c. 1025’ |

**Location**

This church is named in the two lists of Llandaf’s extra-diocesan properties, in the latter of which it comes under the heading of *Cantref Gwarthaf*. The name is sufficiently distinctive that the identification with Llandeilo Abercywyn (grid reference above) is secure. It has been suggested that one of the attestations of †*Lann Teliau Bechan* might be a reference to this place.

**Elements**

LLAN + personal name + ABER + Cywyn

---

* GPC, l. 1127.
Llandeilo Bertholau: [SO311163] (Eng. Llantilio Pertholey; also (1) Lann Maur)

Attestations

- Lann Teliau port halauc: LLch.122 p. 122 'c. 600'
- Sancti teiliaui deport halauc: LLb.2 p. 90 1119
- Lann Teliau porth halauc: LLrub. p. 122 c. 1120s
- sancti teiliaui deport halauc: LLb.12 p. 31 1128
- sancti teiawi de port halauc: LLb.25 p. 43 1129
- Ecclesia de lantelyo porthaloc: LL p. 284 s. xiii^2

Location

The grant of this church is recorded in charter 122, the bounds of which locate the place in the vicinity of the Gefenni. Its name is also attested in each of the three versions of the list of properties confirmed to Llandaf by the Pope (pages 31, 43, and 90). Either side of it in the list are Llanarth and Llanello Gresynni, both places in the deanery of Abergefenni. It is also listed among places in that deanery on page 284. The place-name is so distinctive that the identification made here would be probable in any case, but the evidence of the location in the deanery of Abergefenni, and on the Gefenni, serves to confirm it.

Elements

LLAN + personal name + *Porth Halog

[ECCLESIA +] SANCTUS (gen.) + personal name (gen.) + DE + *Porth Halog

The meaning of the final element is uncertain. It looks very much as though it is made up of PORTH and halog 'dirty', and this is the interpretation made by GPC.\(^a\) Conceivably the name refers to the outflow of a small stream into the Gefenni at this point.

Llandeilo Fawr: [SN629222] (also (2) Lann Maur)

Attestations

- Lannteiliau maur: LL p. 133 ?
- Lan Teliaumaur: LL p. 135 ?
- Lann Teliau maur: LL p. 254 'c. 1025'
- Iann teliaumaur: LL p. 270 'c. 1060'

\(^a\) GPC, II, 1816 (s.v. halog), and III, 2855 (s.v. porth\(^i\)).
The first two attestations are from the Life of Euddogwy, from one of which we learn that this place was one of Llandaf’s properties beyond the Tywi (along with Penalun). In the list of Llandaf’s extra-diocesan properties on pages 254–55, Lann Teliau Maur is located in Cantref Mawr. The church is again mentioned (with Penally) as one of these extra-diocesan properties in the Privilege of Bishop Herewald (pages 269–70). The bounds of the territory of Llandeilo Fawr are defined at the end of charter 77. The attestations from pages 56, 62, and 287 are from three copies of a letter sent by Pope Innocent II regarding several properties in dispute between Bishops Urban and Bernard. The remaining attestations are from glosses on the above (and some glosses on the Life of Teilo—pages 114–16, remarking on the fact that the church had been in the possession of Llandaf). The available information on the above fits the identification with Llandeilo Fawr.

**Elements**

**LLAN + personal name + MAWR**

**Llandeilo Ferwallt:** [SS578894] (Eng. Bishopston; also †Ecclesia Cyngur Tros Gardi, †Lann Conuur, †Lann Merguall)

**Attestations**

Sancti Teiliaui de lann mergualt    LLb.2    p. 90    1119
sancti teliaui delann geruall  LLb.3  p. 31  1128
sancti Teliauui delanguergualt  LLb.25  p. 43  1129
uille Sancti Teliawi de lanmerwalt  LLb.39  p. 59  1131

Location
There is no reason to doubt that all the attestations refer to the same place. No context is provided by bull 39, but in the lists of the remaining three documents this name is preceded and followed by the same two names. The form of the name is quite distinctive and is probably sufficient to identify this place with modern Llandeilo Ferwallt (English Bishopston).

Elements
[ECCLESIA]VILLA + SANCTUS (gen.) + personal name (gen.) + DE + †Lann Merguall

The LLAN of †Lann Merguall has disappeared from the modern form of the name. The final element represents the personal name Merwallt (see †Lann Merguall for further discussion of this name). The forms of Merwallt with initial gu- and g-, must derive from a clumsy scribe's attempt to modernise a form with initial u- (representing [v]), under the misapprehension that it represented [u] (represented by -gu- in Old Welsh orthography).

Llandeilo Graban: see †Lann Teliau i Ciliou.

Llandeilo Gresynni: [SO398148] (Eng. Llantilio Crossenny)

Attestations
Sancti Teiliaui decressinic  LLb.2  p. 90  1119
Lann Teiliau Cressinych  LLrub.  p. 123  c. 1120s
sancti teliaui de crisinic  LLb.12  p. 31  1128
sancti Teliawi crissinic  LLb.25  p. 43  1129
Ecclesia de lantelyo cresseny  LL  p. 284  s. xiii²

Location
See Cresynni.

Elements
LLAN + personal name + Cresynni

[ECCLESIA +] SANCTUS (gen.) + personal name (gen.) + Cresynni
[ECCLESIA +] SANCTUS (gen.) + personal name (gen.) + DE + Cresynni

Llandeilo’r-fân: see †Lann Guruauet.
Llandeilo Rwnws: see †Lann Teliau Mainaur Brunus.

Llandeilo Tal-y-bont: [SN584029]* (?also †Tal i Pont)

Attestations

- Ian Teliau talypont
  - LLch.140 p. 140 ‘c. 655’
- Lanteliav talypont
  - LLch.140 p. 140 s. xi
- Lan Teiliau talypont
  - LLb.2 p. 90 1119
- Uillam sancti teliaui detalipont
  - LLb.12 p. 31 1128
- Villam sancti teliauui detalipont
  - LLb.25 p. 43 1129

Location

This church is re-granted in charter 140, and is mentioned in each of three versions of a list of properties confirmed to Llandaf by papal privilege. The context in the three lists is one of Gower (Gwyr) properties. In charter 140 it is granted together with †Cilciuhinn and †Lann Gemei, both of which also occur in the same Gower (Gwyr) context in the papal privileges. Clearly, then, all the attestations refer to the same church, and that church is in Gower (Gwyr). Bounds are given in the charter which are relatively easy to follow, and confirm the identification made here.

Elements

- LLAN + personal name + Tal-y-bont
- [ECCLESIA +] SANCTUS (gen.) + personal name (gen.) + DE + Tal-y-bont

The place-name Tal-y-bont (TAL + YR + PONT) which describes this Llandeilo church perhaps refers to the same bridge (PONT) as is remembered in Pontarddulais one kilometre to the north-east [SN5903].

Llandeilo Vawr: see Llandeilo Fawr.

Llandeavaud: see †Villa Sancti Tauauc.

Llandilo: see †Lann Teliau Litgarth.

Llandilo-abercowin: see Llandeilo Abercywyn.

Llandilo-yr-ynys: see †Lann Teliau Mainaur Brunus.

* The grid reference ‘SN6004’ given by Davies’s Gazetteer (p. 59) and Davies (The Llandaff Charters, p. 97) is probably intended to indicate a grid square within the parish of this church.
Llandinabo: [SO518284]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>LLch.165</th>
<th>p. 165</th>
<th>?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lann iunabui</td>
<td>LLch.73a</td>
<td>p. 73</td>
<td>‘c. 585’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>podum Junabui</td>
<td>LLch.192</td>
<td>p. 192</td>
<td>‘c. 745’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann Iunabui</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 73</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iann Iunabui</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 165</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann hunapui</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 275</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This church is granted in charter 73a, where its bounds are given. The grant was made by one Peibio, who is very probably the Peibio, king of Ergyng, mentioned at the beginning of the Life of Dyfrig.26 The bounds refer to the Wye (Gwy), so we can locate this church near that river in Ergyng. The re-grant of the church, along with several others, is noted in charter 165. The principal church of those mentioned in charter 165 is Lann Cinmarch (St Kingsmark) near Chepstow, but the others are in Ergyng or Ewias. Similarly Lann Iunabui is one of several churches (in Ewias and Ergyng) re-granted in charter 192. Finally the place is mentioned in a list of Ergyng churches on page 275. From the Ergyng context, the location on the Wye (Gwy), and the place-name’s appearance, I should regard Davies’s identification with Llandinabo (grid reference above) as sound.27 Phillimore is confident in the identification of Lann Hunapui with Llandinabo, and allows the possibility that Lann Iunabui might be the same place (though he seems to find some difficulty, which I cannot understand, in the different spellings Iunabui and Hunapui), but he regards Llandinabo’s location almost three kilometres from the Wye (Gwy) as too far distant for that river to feature in its bounds.28 Phillimore suggests, without explanation, that Lann Iunabui (but not Lann Hunapui) might be identified with Bredwardine [SO3344], which is on the Wye (Gwy), and might be in Ergyng (the limits of this territory are not well defined at its north-western corner), and it is his thinking that lies behind Evans’s separate identifications, and, later, Coplestone-Crow’s, of Lann

26 LL, p. 78.
27 The Llandaff Charters, p. 93. She is probably following Richards in this (WATU, p. 107).
*Hunapui* and *Lann Iunabui* with Llandinabo and Bredwardine respectively.*

**Elements**

**LLAN + personal name**

**PODUM + personal name**

A certain Inabwy is one of the clerical witnesses to charter 73a, so it seems likely that the church is named after him. The [d] of the modern form of the name could be from a hypocoristic ty- prefixed to the personal-name element (not shown in the LL forms), or it could be the remnant of the original final [d] of LLAN.

(1) **Llandoche**: [ST168732] (Eng. Llandough)

**Attestations**

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abbatis Docguinni</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 131 ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbas Docunni</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 152 ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbatem docunni</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 152 ?</td>
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<tr>
<td>[congregatio] docunni</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 153 ?</td>
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<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 154 ?</td>
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<tr>
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<td>LLech.144 p. 144 'c. 650'</td>
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<td>LLech.147 p. 148 'c. 665'</td>
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<td>LLech.151b p. 151 'c. 675'</td>
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<td>LLech.155 p. 155 'c. 675'</td>
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<td>abbas docunni</td>
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<td>LLech.151a p. 151 'c. 680'</td>
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<td>abbate docunni</td>
<td>LLech.157 p. 157 'c. 685'?</td>
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<td>abbas docguinni</td>
<td>LLech.159b p. 160 'c. 685'</td>
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<td>abbas Dochou</td>
<td>LLech.145 p. 145 'c. 695'</td>
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<td>abbas docguinni</td>
<td>LLech.156 p. 156 'c. 698'</td>
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<td>abbate Docunni</td>
<td>LLech.176b p. 177 'c. 700'</td>
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<tr>
<td>abbas docunni</td>
<td>LLech.183b p. 184 'c. 700'</td>
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* Owen, Description of Penbrokshire, III, 273, n. 1.
* Owen, ibid.: LL, p. 408; Herefordshire Place-Names, pp. 42-43 and 131.
<table>
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<th>Page</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<td>176a</td>
<td>176</td>
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<td>190b</td>
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<td>c. 705</td>
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<td>205</td>
<td>c. 715</td>
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<td>180a</td>
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<td>c. 720</td>
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<td>abbas docunni</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>158</td>
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<td>abbas docguinni</td>
<td>179c</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>c. 722</td>
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<td>abbate docunni</td>
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<td>195</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>c. 740</td>
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<td>258</td>
<td>c. 1033</td>
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<td>249</td>
<td>c. 1040</td>
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<td>268</td>
<td>c. 1070</td>
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<td>271</td>
<td>272</td>
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<td>ecclesia de Landouche</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>1350</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

All the attestations but the last are references to the abbot of the monastic foundation of Saint Docunnus, always in the context of a powerful triumvirate of abbots, with the abbots of Llancarfan (†Ecclesia Sancti Catoci) and Llanilltud Fawr. It is generally believed that this monastery was located in the parish of modern Llandough at the grid reference above, but it should be noted that there is another place of the same name within the diocese ((2) Llandoche). The last attestation can be identified safely with the Llandough at the grid reference above, as it is from a list of churches in the deanery of Llandaf.

**Elements**

LLAN + personal name

[ECCLESIA +] personal name

[ECCLESIA +] personal name (gen.)

[ECCLESIA +] SANCTUS (gen.) + personal name (gen.)
For a full discussion see Pierce.\textsuperscript{11}

(2) Llandoche: [SS995729] (Eng. Llandough)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-Name</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Landogwe</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 325</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The attestation is from a list of churches in the deanery of Gorfynydd, which suits Evans’ identification (followed here).\textsuperscript{32} The possibility of confusion with Llandŵ, in the same deanery should be borne in mind.

Elements

LLAN + personal name

The derivation of the place-name is supposed to be identical with that of (1) Llandoche.\textsuperscript{13}

Llandogo: [SO526040] (also †Lann Enniaun)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-Name</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lann oudocui</td>
<td>LLch.222</td>
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<td>lannoudocui</td>
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<td>p. 223</td>
<td>‘c. 942’</td>
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<td>Villam sancti Oudocei</td>
<td>LLb.2</td>
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<td>1119</td>
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<td>lannoudocui</td>
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<td>c. 1120s</td>
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<td>uillam sancti Oudocei</td>
<td>LLb.12</td>
<td>p. 31</td>
<td>1128</td>
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<td>uillam sancti oudoeci</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>p. 43</td>
<td>1129</td>
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<td>Llanndocuith</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 156</td>
<td>c. 1460</td>
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<tr>
<td>Landocuith</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 156</td>
<td>c. 1460</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The attestations fall into three groups: the two from charter 222, the four associated with charter 156, and the three papal privileges. Charter 222 relates how, as a result of the depredation of †Aper Guenfrut, a synod was held at Lann Oudocui. The abbot of †Lann Enniaun is one of the clerical witnesses to charter 222, and his place of origin is glossed as Lann Oudocui. Charter 156

\textsuperscript{11} PNDinas P., pp. 111-15.
\textsuperscript{12} Ibid..
\textsuperscript{13} LL, p. 408.
\textsuperscript{14} PNDinas P., p. 113.
concerns the grant of *Lann Oudocui*, which is also called †*Lann Enniaun* in the Narration. One of the two fifteenth-century glosses on charter 156 locates the place near (*iuixta*) Tintern (*Tyndyrn*). These attestation are all linked to each other, and, from the appearance of the place-name, the evidence described above, and the bounds to charter 156 (which refer to several independently identifiable places), the identification with Llandogo (grid reference above) is sound.  

A *Villa Sancti Oudocei* is mentioned in three versions of a list of places confirmed to Llandaf by papal privilege. The context in this list points to a location in *Gwent*, so the identification with Llandogo proposed by Evans is reasonable.  

Elements  

*LLAN* + personal name  

*[ECCLESIA +] SANC TUS* (gen.) + personal name  

The form of the two fifteenth-century glosses is odd. They clearly show that the loss of the initial diphthong of the personal-name element had already occurred by their date. The final *th* in these forms might perhaps represent a false restoration of a supposedly original *[d]*.

**Llandough:** see (1) Llandoche, (2) Llandoche.  

**Llandow:** see Llandw.  

**Llandw:** [SS942733] (Eng. *Llandow*)  

Attestations  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestation</th>
<th>LL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Landowe</td>
<td>LL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ecc’ia de Landowe</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location  

Both attestations are from lists of churches in the deanery of *Gorfynydd*, which suits Evans’s identification (followed here).  

The possibility of confusion with (2) Llandoche, in the same deanery should be borne in mind.  

Elements  

*LLAN* + ?personal name

---

34 LL, p. 408; WATU, p. 115, s.v. Llneuddogwy; Davies, *The Llandaff Charters*, p. 102.  
35 LL, p. 408, s.v. *L. Oudocui*.  
36 LL, p. 408; WATU, p. 115, s.v. Llneuddogwy; Davies, *The Llandaff Charters*, p. 102.
Llandyfaelog: [SN415118]

Attestations

lann diuailauc LL p. 279 c. 1120s

Location
Evans made the identification ("LL. Dyveilog, Carm.") followed here," which fits the context of the attestation—a list of churches between the Tawe and Tywi controlled by Bishop Herewald.

Elements
LLAN + personal name

Llandyfai: see †Lan Tiuel.

Llandyfodwg: [SS956872]

Attestations

ecclesia de Landyuoddok LL p. 325 c. 1350

Location
The grounds for the identification are the combination of the distinctive name with the location in the deanery of Gorfynydd. I see no reason for doubt. Llandyfodwg seems to be the name of the church (and its parish), but not the settlement, which is marked Glynogwr by the Ordnance Survey.

Elements
LLAN + ?personal name

Llanedern: [ST220819]

Attestations

[ecclesia de] Lanedern LL p. 285 s. xiii/s. xiv
lanedernen LLgloss p. 324 s. xvi

Location
The identification above is probable in any case as it is the only place of this name in South Wales. Further confirmation is provided by a late hand’s addition of Lan Edermen to a list of churches in the deanery of Llandaf. The earlier attestation is from a note to the effect that this church had been omitted from a taxation list, but, as the list includes churches in various deaneries, this

LL, p. 408.
LL, p. 407.
evidence is not particularly useful.

**Elements**

LLAN + personal name

The extra -en of the later attestation is probably an error.

**Llaneirwg:** see St Mellons.

**Llanelen: [SO303109] (Eng. Llanelen)**

**Attestations**

| Ecclesia de sancta Helena | LL | p. 320 | c. 1350 |

**Location**

The attestation is from a list of churches in the deanery of Abergeffeni. Evans made the identification followed here, which seems reasonable. The church of Llanelen is dedicated to St Helen.

**Elements**

ECCLESIA + DE + SANCTUS (fem. abl.) + personal name (abl.)

The LL form is simply the Latin name for the church called Llanelen in Welsh.

**Llanelen: see Llanelen.**

**Llanelli: [SN5000]**

**Attestations**

| Lann elli | LL | p. 279 | c. 1120s |
| lan elli | LL-gloss | p. 279 | s. xv\textsuperscript{med} |

**Location**

The attestation (with its gloss which adds no further information) is from a list of churches between the Tawe and Tywi over which Bishop Herewald exercised jurisdiction. I know of only two places by this name: the more famous one at the grid reference above, and a much smaller place, about six kilometres west of Abergeffeni [SO232148]. The former falls within the area covered by the list, and is therefore the identification followed here.

**Elements**

LLAN + personal name

\[LL, p. 404.\]
Llanerthill: [SO434045]

Attestations

- Lann efrdil LCh.159a p. 159 ‘c. 685'
- Lann EmRdil LLrub. p. 159 c. 1120s
- Ilann eurdyll LLgloss p. 159 s. xvmed

Location

This church is granted in charter 159a. It is located in †Brehes, but this place has not been independently identified. The territory of the church is defined in the charter by bounds which refer to the Olwy, and since Llanerthill (grid reference above) stands on the bank of that stream, that is very probably the correct identification for the place granted in charter 159a. It is possible that the †Lann Ebrdil of charter 192 is also a reference to the same place.

Elements

LLAN + ?personal name

See the discussion under AFRDDWL below.

Llanfable: [SO366140] (Eng. Llanvapley)

Attestations

- ecclesiam Mable LLch.171b p. 172 after ‘c. 860'

Location

This church is one of several whose grant is recorded in charter 171b. It is called just †Mable in the rubric. The places mentioned in the charter are spread over Ewias, Ergyng, and Gwent. Bounds are given for the church in the charter, one of the points of which, the Troddi, is independently identifiable. From the available evidence the identification with Llanfable (grid reference above) made by Evans and Davies is probable.

Elements

ECCLESIA + ?personal name

The church at Llanfable is now dedicated to ‘St Mable’. I can find no further information on this saint. It is possible that the personal name has been spuriously extracted from the place-name. Cf. Cefn Mably Woods [ST2184].

* LL, p. 408 (Llandenni is the nearest significant settlement); Davies, The Llandaff Charters, p. 102. Richards Cambricises Llanerthill as Llanefrddyl (WATU, p. 115) which implies the same identification.
Llanfoches: [ST434917] (Eng. Llanvaches; ?also †Merthir Maches)

Attestations
- ecclesia de Lanmaucheys LL p. 322 c. 1350
- Ecc'ia de Lanmawwesys LL p. 329 c. 1350

Location
Evans made the identification followed here, which seems probable both on grounds of form and context (a list of churches in the deanery of †Nether Went).

Elements
LLAN + ?personal name

Llanfaenor: [SO431169]

Attestations
- lann uannar LLch.240 p. 241 ?'c. 970'
- lann uannar LLch.240 p. 241 s. xi

Location
†Distin (mod. Crofft Hir Brook) The grant of this church is recorded in charter 240, and its bounds are given. The bounds locate the territory between the †Distin (mod. Crofft Hir Brook) and the Llymon, which confirms the identification of the place with modern Llanfaenor (grid reference above).

Elements
LLAN + ?personal name

Thomas and Richards agree with Evans's assertion that the modern form Llanfaenor is incorrect (based on the misinterpretation of the qualifying element as MAENOR), but I am not sure what the element uannar might mean, unless it is a personal name (the usual type of qualifier in LLAN names).

Llan'faes: [SS980694] (Eng. Llanmaes)

Attestations
- ecclesia de Lanmays LL p. 325 c. 1350
- Ecc'ia de Lanmays LL p. 331 c. 1350

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41 LL, p. 412, s.v. Merthir Maches.
42 LL, p. 378-79; WATU, pp. 116 (s.v. Llanfaenor) and 118 (s.v. Llanfannar); Davies, The Llandaff Charters, p. 125.
43 EANC, p. 74, s.v. †Llymon; WATU, pp. 116 (s.v. Llanfaenor) and 118 (s.v. Llanfannar).
Location

The two attestations are from lists of churches in the deanery of Gorfynydd. I know of three places with this name: one in Anglesey (Môn), one near Brecon, and one in the Vale of Glamorgan. As the last falls within the area of the deanery of Gorfynydd, it is the probable identity of LL’s Lanmays.

Elements

LLAN + MAES

Llanfair Cilgedin: [SO355086] (Eng. Llanfair Kilgeddin)

Attestations

Ecc’ia de Lanueyr culcudyn LL p. 327 c. 1350

Location

The attestation is from a list of churches in the deanery of Abergefenri. The name is sufficiently distinctive to justify the identification given here. The same church (probably) is referred to elsewhere as Ecclesia de Culcudyn (see Cilgedin).

Elements

LLAN + personal name + Cilgedin

Llanfair Isgoed: see †Lan Ueyr.

Llanfair Kilgeddin: see Llanfair Cilgedin.

Llanfarthin: [ST394894] (Eng. Llanmartin)

Attestations

ecclesia de Lanmartyn LL p. 322 c. 1350
Ecc’ia de Lanmartyn LL p. 328 c. 1350

Location

The grounds for the identification are the combination of the distinctive name with the location in the deanery of †Nether Went. I see no reason for doubt.

Elements

LLAN + personal name

Llanffa: see †Lan Tiuei.

* Williams's comparison of this place-name with Llan-gors and Llan-y-wern (Enwau Lleoedd, p. 45) implies that he regards the second element as MAES.
Llanffwyst: [SO286132] (Eng. Llanfoist)

Attestations

ecclesia de Lanfoyst  LL  p. 320  c. 1350

Location

The grounds for the identification are the combination of the distinctive name with the location in the deanery of Abergefenni. I see no reason for doubt.

Elements

LLAN + ?personal name

Llanfihangel: [ST451878] (Eng. Llanfihangel Rogiet; also †Lann Mihaegel Maur, †Tref Perenn)

Attestations

ecclesia de Lamyhangel  LL  p. 322  c. 1350

Location

The attestation is from a list of churches in the deanery of †Nether Went, positioned between Undy (Gwndy) and Ifftwn. This, together with the form of the place-name, seems sufficient to justify Evans's identification with the Llanfihangel at the grid reference above.4

Elements

LLAN + personal name

Llanfihangel-ar-Eläi: [ST115763] (Eng. Michaelston-super-Ely)

Attestations

ecclesia Sancti Michaelis super Eleye  LL  p. 324  c. 1350

Location

The attestation is from a list of churches in the deanery of Llandaf. The name is clearly equivalent to the modern Welsh and English names for the place at the grid reference above.

Elements

ECCLESIA + SANCTUS (gen.) + personal name (gen.) + SUPER + Eläi

The element super 'on' (also present in the English form of the name), translates, or is translated by, Welsh AR.

Llanfihangel Pont-y-moel, Llanfihangel Cilgoegan: see †Kilgoygan.

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4 LL, p. 408, s.v. L. M. Maur.
Llanfihangel Crucornau: [SO325205] (Eng. Llanvihangel Crucorney)

Attestations

lann Mihacgel cruc cornou  
LLch.240  p. 241  ?c. 970'

lann mihacgel cruc cornou  
LLch.240  p. 242  s. xi

ecclesia sancti Michaelis Kistornew  
LL  p. 320  c. 1350

Location

The first two attestations are from charter 240, which records the supposed regrant of several churches in Gwent. Bounds are given which locate the church near the Honddu. The form of the place-name is sufficiently distinctive to justify the identification made here, which suits the available evidence for the location.* The fourteenth-century attestation is more problematic. Evans indexed this last attestation together with the first two, amending Kistornew to Kilcornew without comment.\(^a\) Ecclesia Sancti Michaelis Kistornew is mentioned in a list of churches in the deanery of Abergefenni, which is true of Llanfihangel Crucornau. The identification is plausible, but not certain.

Elements

LLAN + personal name + CRUG + ?*CORNAU

ECCLESIA + SANCTUS (gen.) + personal name (gen.) + ?CIL + ?*CORNAU

If Evans is correct in his identification and emendation of Ecclesia Sancti Michaelis Kistornew then it could be that the church or settlement had an alternative name with the element CIL replacing CRUG (alternatively CIL would be an error for CRUG).

Llanfihangel Cwm Du: see (1) Ecclesia Sancti Michaelis, Llan Mihacghgel Tref Ceriau, Lann Mihachgel Meibion Gratlaun, Tref Ceriau.

Llanfihangel Llantarnam: see (1) Lamyhangel.

Llanfihangel Rogiet: see Lann Mihacgel Maur, Llanfihangel, Tref Perenn.

Llanfihangel Tal-y-llyn: see Lann Mihacghgel Tref Ceriau, Lann Mihachgel Meibion Gratlaun, Llann Mihangel, Tref Ceriau.

\(^a\) Davies, The Llandaff Charters, p. 125.
\(^a\) LL, p. 408.
Llanfihangel Torymynydd: [SO462013] (Eng. Llanvihangel Court; also †Lan Vihangell Kennan, ?(1) †Lamyhangel)

Attestations

Lanihangell tormeneth  LL  p. 282  s. xv²

Location

This place-name is attested in a note of the ownership of †Lan Vihangell Kennan by the archdeacon of Llandaf, and of its value. Lanihangell Tormeneth is given as an alternative name for the place. The document provides no firm evidence for the location of this place (though it does describe it as lying under a mountain ‘jacens subter montem’—probably Star Hill [SO473020] if the identification is correct), but the form of the name is sufficiently distinctive to justify identification with Llanfihangel Torymynydd.

Elements

LLAN + personal name + TOR [+ YR] + MYNYDD

Llanvihangel Court is on a distinctive spur (the TOR) projecting south-westwards from the ridge of Star Hill (the MYNYDD).

Llanfihangel Troddi: see (1) †Lamyhangel, †Troia.

Llanfihangel y Bont-faen: see Llanmihangel.

Llanfihangel-y-fedw: see (2) †Ecclesia Sancti Michaelis.

Llanfihangel-y-gofion: see †Ecclesia Sancti Michaelis iuxta Usk.

Llanfihangel-y-pwll: see †Michelestowe.

Llanfihangel Ystum Llywern: [SO432139]

Attestations

Ecc’ia de Lamyhangel. estomlowem  LL  p. 327  c. 1350

Location

The attestation is from a list of churches in the deanery of Abergefenni. The name is sufficiently distinctive to justify the identification given here. The same church (probably) is referred to elsewhere as Ecclesia de Estom Lowern (see Ystum Llywern).

Elements

LLAN + personal name + Ystum Llywern
Llanfleiddan: [SS988742] (Eng. Llanblethian)

Attestations

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<th>Attestation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Lanblethyan</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Lanblethyan</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ecclesia de] Lanblethian</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vicaria de (Lan)blethyan</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

All the attestations are from administrative lists of churches in the deanery of Gorfynydd (the one on page 330 is in a reference to a tithe owed by the abbot of Tewkesbury for this church). The identification with Llanblethian made here is obvious on grounds of form, and suits the location in Gorfynydd.

Elements

LLAN + personal name

Llanfocha: [SO461172] (Eng. St Maughan's)

Attestations

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lann mocha</td>
<td>LLch.74</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>'c. 860'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann Bocha</td>
<td>LLch.171b</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>after 'c. 860'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann Mocha</td>
<td>LLch.264b</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>'c. 1025'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>presbiter lannmocha</td>
<td>LLch.264b</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>'c. 1025'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann mocha</td>
<td>LLch.264b</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>'c. 1025'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann mocha</td>
<td>LLch.264a</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>'c. 1030'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann mocha</td>
<td>LLch.272</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>'c. 1072'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann Bocha</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lannmocha</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lannbocha</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This church is granted in charter 74, and the same document is (inexpertly) incorporated into the composite charter 171b. The attestations above from charters 74 and 171b are, therefore, from versions of the same document. Bounds are given for Lann Mocha, but only one of the points mentioned is referred to elsewhere—†Castell Meirch—and that is in the bounds of †Lann Tipallai, whose own identification seems to rest on the identification of this
boundary point with Newcastle [SO448173], and so can hardly be considered a firm anchor. The witness associations of charter 74 are quite clearly with Ergyng and Gwent (Uwch Coed).

Charter 264b grants †Cecin Penn i Celli, which is described as lying next to (iuxta) Lann Bocha, and two of its witnesses are connected with that place. Bounds are given but none of the points are independently identifiable. The witness associations of the charter are somewhat contradictory—most strongly with charter 264a †Cecin Penn Ros in Gwent (Uwch Coed), but there are several fairly strong associations with places within a few kilometres of Llandaf.

One of the witnesses to charter 264a is connected with Lann Mocha, and the location of the object of this charter’s grant can be identified with some confidence as lying not far from Rockfield in Gwent (Uwch Coed).

There is a reference to Lann Mocha in the Narration of charter 272 (King Caradog’s familia plundered the bishop’s foodrent at the church) but there is no necessary geographical relationship between the object of the grant—†Tref Rita in Edeligion—and Lann Mocha.

The remaining attestation (page 320), in a Latin form, is from a list of properties in the deanery of Abergefenni.

The forms Lann Mocha and Lann Bocha both suggest Modern Welsh Llanfocha, and only one place of this name is listed in Davies’s Gazetteer (the Welsh name for St Maughan’s, grid reference above). Although the evidence for the locations of the attestations above is rather vague, in no case does it contradict the identification with St Maughan’s (which is in the area of Gwent (Uwch Coed)), made by both Evans and Davies. The Latin form Ecclesia de Sancto Machuto is more problematic, but I know of no alternative suggestion.

Elements

LLAN + personal name

ECCLESIA + DE + SANCTUS (abl.) + personal name (abl.)

Pierce suggested that Llanfocha was a parallel form to Llandoche, with the latter based on a personal name constructed with the honorific prefix do-, and the former based on the same name constructed instead with the alternative
prefix *mo-.* If Pierce is correct *Mochan would be an earlier form of the personal name element, and this form seems to be preserved in the English version of the place-name, *St Maughan's*. If *Ecclesia de Sancto Machuto* does refer to *St Maughan's*, it is difficult to explain the spelling of the personal name element. It is very likely to have been influenced by the name of the Breton saint Machutus (possibly the connexion was aided through the influence of a latinised form such as *Machuno*).

**Llanfoist:** see Llan-ffwyst.

**Llangadog:** [SN706284]

**Attestations**

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<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Century</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lanncadauc</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lan cattwc</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>s. xvmed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This church is mentioned in a list of churches over which Herewald exercised episcopal jurisdiction. The part of the list in which *Lanncadauc* occurs seems to concern places between the Tawe and the Tywi. Davies's *Gazetteer* lists only one place of this name in the area between the two rivers: Llangadog at the grid reference above, so this is the most probable identification.

**Elements**

LLAN + personal name

**Llan-gan:** [SS957778]

**Attestations**

<table>
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<th>Place Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Langan</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecc’ia de Langan</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This place-name is attested in two administrative lists of churches in the deanery of *Gorfynydd*. Two places with this name are known to me, one in Pembrokeshire [SN177187] and one in Glamorgan, which is in the area of

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* LL, p. 408; The Llandaff Charters, p. 194.
* PNDinas P., p. 115, s.v. Llandough.
Gorfynydd, so this latter is the obvious identification.

Elements

LLAN + ?personal name

Charles commented on this place-name in his discussion of the Pembrokeshire example of the name. The second element seems most likely to be can ‘white’, either as a personal name (cf. GWYN) or possibly as an adjective.

**Llangarron: [SO530211]**

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Source 1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lann Garan</td>
<td>LLch.192</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>‘c. 745’?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lan garann</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>llann arann</td>
<td>LGC²</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1455–85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

Charter 192, from which the earlier attestation comes, concerns the re-grant of several churches in Ewias and Ergyng, and the later attestation is from an account of the Ergyng churches to which Bishop Herewald ministered. The name is a distinctive one, and since there is a place called Llangarron (grid reference above) in Ergyng, that is the obvious identification.

Elements

LLAN + Garren

The church stands on the right bank of the Garren Brook [SO559183]. Thomas surmised, reasonably enough, that the church took its name from the brook, and that the brook takes its name from garan ‘crane’. He suggested that the initial [g] should really be lenited in the name of the church (as shown in the fifteenth-century attestation of its name).

**Llangattock Lingoed:** see †Lan Caddoc Kellenny.

**Llangattock Nigh Usk: [SO330096] (W. Llangatwg Dyffryn Wysg)**

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Church Name</th>
<th>Source 1</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Lancaddock iuxta vsk'</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecc'ia de Lancaddock iuxta vsk'</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ PNPemb., II, 413, s.v. Llangan West.
² Jones, Gwaith Lewis Glyn Cothi.
³ Finberg, The Early Charters, p. 140; Davies, The Llandaff Charters, p. 113.
⁴ EANC, p. 69, s.v. Garan.
Location
Both attestations are from lists of churches in the deanery of Abergefini. The LL form looks like a Latin calque on the modern English name *Llangattock Nigh Usk*, and that place is in the area of the deanery.

Elements
LLAN + personal name + NEAH + Wysg
LLAN + personal name + IUXTA + Wysg
Latin *IUXTA* is a translation of English *nēah* 'nigh, near'.

*Llangattock Vibon Avel*: see †Lan Caddock Auel.
*Llangatwg Dyffryn Wysg*: see Llangattock Nigh Usk.
*Llangatwg Feibion Afel*: see †Lan Caddock Auel.
*Llangatwg Lingoed*: see †Lan Caddock Kellenny.
*Llangatwg Nedd*: see Cadoxton-juxta-Neath.
*Llangenau, Llangenni*: see †Lann Cetguinn.
*Llangennith*: see Llangynydd.
*Llangenny*: see †Lann Cetguinn.
*Llangennydd*: see Llangynydd.
*Llangewydd*: [SS875809]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>p. 325</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cimiterio de Langewy</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location
The attestation is from a list of properties within the deanery of Gorfyndyd, in a reference to money owed by the Abbot of Margam for a church 'which was in the old cemetery of Langewy'. The identification offered here was made by Evans, and is reasonable on grounds of form and location (it is within the area of Gorfyndyd). The church no longer exists (though its site is marked by the Ordnance Survey) but the place-name is preserved in a number of local features.

Elements
LLAN + ?personal name
The same name is found in Lancaut. The absence of final [d] from the LL
form probably reflects a genuine spoken form.

Llangiwa: [SO389257] (Eng. *Llangua*)

**Attestations**

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<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lann culan</td>
<td>LLch.216a</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>'c. 872'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANN CULAN</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de languwan</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Langywan</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

*Lann Culan* is the object of the grant of charter 216a. Both Evans and Davies identified it with Llangua (grid reference above), but I am not sure on what grounds. The charter provides very little by way of clues as to the location of the property. The affiliations of its witnesses are most strongly with charters 214 (†Villa Guliple) and 216b (†Penn Onn) (which are on either side of it in the manuscript), neither of which are identified with places anywhere near Llangua.

The identification of the remaining two attestations with Llangua is more solid. Both are in lists of properties in the deanery of Abergefenni, which suits this identification.

**Elements**

LLAN + personal name

**Llangoed: [SO1194000]**

**Attestations**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lann coit</td>
<td>LLch.166</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>'c. 595'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann coit</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>'c. 1025'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann coit</td>
<td>LLb.2</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANN COIT</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lann coit</td>
<td>LLb.12</td>
<td>32</td>
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<td>lann coit</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

There might be as many as three different places meant by the attestations above. The most clearly located attestation is the one from the list of Llandaf's

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5 LL, p. 407; *The Llandaff Charters*, p. 119.
extra-diocesan properties on pages 254 and 255. In this list *Lann Coit* comes under the heading of *Cantref Selyf* (see *Brechfa* for a discussion of this part of the list). There are very few places called *Llangoed*, and one of them is in *Cantref Selyf*—the farm and castle at the grid reference above. A place called *Lann Coit* is granted in charter 166. No bounds or other references to the location of the place are explicitly stated in the charter, but there are slight witness associations with places in *Gwent Uwch Coed* and *Ergyng*. Of the lay witnesses, none (apart from the grantor, King Iddon) are present in any other charters, which is what one would expect from an outlying grant, so it is quite possible that this *Lann Coit* is the same as the one attested on page 255. The three remaining attestations are from three versions of a list of properties confirmed to Llandaf by the Pope. The section of the list in which the attestations occur does not have a particular geographical context, so this *Lann Coit* could conceivably be anywhere in South Wales, but it seems reasonable to assume, in the absence of contradictory evidence, that all the LL attestations of this place-name refer to the same place.

**Elements**

**LLAN + COED**

**Llangofen**: see †*Lann Uuien*, †*Lan Choulan*.

**Llan-gors**: [SO135276] (Eng. *Llangorse*)

**Attestations**

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<tr>
<td>Lann cors</td>
<td>LLch.146</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>?</td>
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<tr>
<td>monasterio suo Lann Cors</td>
<td>LLch.237b</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>'c. 925'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monasterio Lann cors</td>
<td>LLch.237b</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>'c. 925'</td>
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<td>Lann cors</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>255</td>
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<tr>
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<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>146</td>
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<td>Monasterio [...] llangors</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>1476x78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This place is the object of the grant of charter 146. The grant is said to have been made by King Awst of *Brycheiniog*, and bounds are given which confirm the identification with modern Llan-gors. The Narration of charter

---

* LL, p. 407, s.v. *L. Culan*. 
237b provides an account of the theft of the bishop’s foodrent from Lann Cors by King Tewdwr of Brycheiniog. In this case, the Brycheiniog context, together with the distinctiveness of the place-name should be sufficient to support the identification with Llan-gors. Finally, Lann Cors is mentioned in one of the two lists of Llandaf’s extra-diocesan properties. In this list it comes under the heading ‘Incantref talacharn’, where Talacharn should be seen as an error for Talgarth. The identity of this final attestation is perhaps not quite as secure as that of the others, but I know of no reason to suspect that it might refer to somewhere other than Llan-gors.

Elements

LLAN + CORS

The church and settlement are situated on the edge of a lake (Llangorse Lake or Llyn Syfaddan), so there is no difficulty with the interpretation of the qualifying element as cors ‘swamp, fen’.

Llangorse Lake: see Llyn Syfaddan.

Llangovan: see †Lann Uuien; †Lan Chouian.

Llangrallo: see Coychurch.

Llangunnock: [SO509232]

Attestations

Lann cinauc LL p. 275 c. 1120s

Location

Lann Cinauc is listed among places in Ergyng. The identification with Llangunnock at the grid reference above was made by Evans, and it is probable as there do not seem to be any other places of this name in Ergyng. Furthermore Lann Cinauc is immediately preceded in the list by Lann Sant Guainerth, identified with St Weonards (†Lann Sant Guainerth) which is only one and a half kilometres away from Llangunnock.

Elements

LLAN + personal name

Llangunnog: see †Henlenic Cinauc, †Lann Guern Cinuc, †Lis Guern.

7 LL, p. 407.
Llangunville: [SO494166] (also †Merthir Cynfall)

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ecclesiæ cinnfall</td>
<td>LLch.264a</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>‘c. 1030’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lanne cinnfall</td>
<td>LLch.264a</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>‘c. 1030’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>presbiter lann cinnfall</td>
<td>LLch.264a</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>‘c. 1030’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idmab delan cinnfall</td>
<td>LLch.264a</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>‘c. 1030’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann Cinfall</td>
<td>LLch.171b</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>s. xi²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann cinuil</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

Charter 264a concerns the grant of †Cecin Penn Ros to the bishop of Llandaf and the church of Cinfall (‘ecclesiæ cinnfall’). Two of the witnesses to the charter are associated with Lann Cinfall. †Cecin Penn Ros is described as lying on the other side (‘exalia parte’) of the Monnow (Mynwy) from Lann Cinfall. The bounds of Lann Cinfall (referred to in the rubric and Narration as †Merthir Cynfall) are recorded in charter 171b. These bounds locate the church near the Monnow (Mynwy), and refer to †Finnaun Emrdil (which is also a point in the bounds of †Cecin Penn Ros). Although there is a slight difficulty with the form of the final syllable, the only place on the Monnow (Mynwy) with a name like Lann Cinfall is Llangunville Farm (grid reference above), and this is the identification made by Evans and Davies. A Lann Cinuil is mentioned among the Ergyng churches listed on page 275, and since Llangunville Farm falls within the area of Ergyng, that seems the most likely identification for this attestation too.

**Elements**

**LLAN + personal name**

**ECCLESIA + personal name**

It is difficult to account for the different forms of the personal name element. Lann Cinuil in the Ergyng list corresponds perfectly well to the modern Llangunville, but the other forms clearly show an [a] in the final syllable, and their spelling in f would normally indicate [f] rather than [v] in LL orthography.

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Llan-gwathan: see †Lann Teliau Luin Guaidan.

Llangwm: [ST424999]

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lann Cum</td>
<td>LLch.173</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>'c. 860'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lann.cum</td>
<td>LLch.274</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>'c. 1075'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monachus de lanncum</td>
<td>LLch.274</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>'c. 1075'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villam lann Cúm</td>
<td>LLb.2</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANN CÚM</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uillam lann cum</td>
<td>LLb.12</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uillam lann gum</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecclesja de lan Cum</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>c. 1195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lancomb</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prebenda de Lancomb</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

The only place of this name in the area claimed for the diocese of Llandaf is Llangwm (grid reference above) in Gwent Uwch Coed, so *a priori* that would be the most likely identification. *Lann Cum* is granted in charter 173, for which the strongest witness associations are with places in Gwent, Ergyng, and Ewias. A close connexion between *Lann Cum* and †Villa Gunnuc is clear from charter 274, which grants the latter property—the property is granted to God, the three saints of Llandaf, and the four saints of *Lann Cum*, a monk of *Lann Cum* is a witness to the transaction, and the bounds have some points in common with the bounds of *Lann Cum*. The bounds of †Villa Gunnuc refer to Nant y March, which runs very near to Llangwm, so there are good grounds for the identification of the *Lann Cum* of charter 173 and 274 with Llangwm. Three of the attestations (pages 31, 43, and 90) are from the three versions of a list of properties confirmed to Llandaf by the Pope. The context of the attestations in this list is one of places in Gwent Uwch Coed, which suits the identification with Llangwm. The attestation from page 284 is from a list of benefices contributed to the church of Llandaf, but there is no particular geographical context to support or contradict the identification. The remaining two attestations are references to the prebendary stall called *Llangwm* in Llandaf Cathedral. The bounds of the charter describe a territory falling
mainly in grid square ST4399, and evidently do not include the location of the church itself (or, at least, not the modern location of the church).

**Elements**

LLAN + CWM

**Llan-gwm Isaf:** see †Villa Gunnuc.

**Llangyfelach:** [SS646989]

**Attestations**

- Ianngeuelach LL p. 279 c. 1120s
- Langyvelach LLgloss p. 279 s. xvmed

**Location**

This church is mentioned in a list of churches over which Herewald exercised episcopal jurisdiction. The part of the list in which *Lanneguelach* occurs seems to concern places between the Tawe and the Tywi. Davies's *Gazetteer* lists only one place with a name like this: Llangyfelach at the grid reference above, which is in the area between the two rivers, so this identification is very probable.

**Elements**

LLAN + personal name

**Llangynidr:** see †Lann Cinitir.

**Llangynwyd:** [SS857888]

**Attestations**

- Ecclesia de Langunyth LL p. 326 c. 1350
- Ecc'ia de Langunyth LL p. 331 c. 1350

**Location**

I am not particularly confident about this identification. The first attestation is from a list of churches under the heading of Gorfynydd, and the second is from a similar list, this time under the more specific heading of Cynffig. Evans identified *Langunyth* with 'Ll. Gunwyd, Carm.', which I am unable to identify, but which seems most unlikely to be correct, since the apparent area of Cynffig (apparent from the identifiable churches under that heading) does not include anywhere in Carmarthenshire. Llangynwyd, the identification made here, is the only place known to me with a similar name in the relevant
The main objection to the identification of Langunyth with Llangynwyd is the -th spelling for the final [d].

**Llangynydd: [SS428914] (Eng. Llangennith)**

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Llan Cinith</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 279</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>langynydd</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 279</td>
<td>s. xvmed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

The primary attestation is from a list of churches over which Bishop Herewald is said to have had control. The section of the list from which it comes is for churches between the rivers Tywi and Tawe. Evans made the identification followed here ('Ll. Geny5, Gower'), which is very probable on grounds of form (I am not aware of any other places with this or a similar name) and of location (it is in the area between the two rivers).

**Elements**

LLAN + personal name

The place-name is also found in the form Llangennydd, which better shows the personal name element Cennydd.\(^*\)

**Llanhari: [ST006804] (Eng. Llanharry)**

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Lanharry</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 324</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

The attestation is from an administrative list of churches in the deanery of Llandaf. The identification made here is obvious on grounds of form, and suits the location in Llandaf.

**Elements**

LLAN + ?personal name

**Llanharry: see Llanhari.**

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\(^*\) LL, p. 407.
\(^{10}\) WATU, p. 127, s.v. Llangennith; Gruffudd, Enwau Cymraeg, p. 23, s.v. Cennydd.
Llanilid: [SS977813]

**Attestations**

\begin{align*}
\text{ecclesia de Sancta Julitta} & \quad \text{LL} & \quad \text{p. 325} & \quad \text{c. 1350}
\end{align*}

**Location**

The attestation is from an administrative list of churches in the deanery of Gorfynydd. The identification with Llanilid (grid reference above) was made by Evans,\(^{11}\) and is reasonable insofar as *llid* is the Welsh equivalent of *Julitta*, and Llanilid is in the right area. Llanilid is dedicated to Saints Ilid and Curig, who are clearly Julitta and Quiricus (or *Cyricus*), early mother and child martyrs, in Welsh guise.\(^{11}\) There is a slight element of doubt, however, insofar as Llanilid is not in the cantref of Gorfynydd (it is, rather, in Penychen),\(^{11}\) but Llanilid is on the border with the cantref of Gorfynydd, and the deanery of the same name might not have had quite the same limits.

**Elements**

\begin{align*}
\text{ECCLESIA + DE + SANCTUS (fem. abl.) + personal name (abl.)}
\end{align*}

Llanilltern: [ST095799]

**Attestations**

\begin{align*}
\text{ecclesia de Lanilthern} & \quad \text{LL} & \quad \text{p. 324} & \quad \text{c. 1350}
\end{align*}

**Location**

The attestation is from an administrative list of churches in the deanery of Llandaf. The identification made here is obvious on grounds of form, and suits the location in Llandaf.

**Elements**

\begin{align*}
\text{LLAN + ? personal name}
\end{align*}

Llanilltud (Fawr): [SS966687] (Eng. Llantwit Major)

**Attestations**

\begin{align*}
\text{Lannildut} & \quad \text{LL} & \quad \text{p. 71} & \quad \text{?} \\
\text{abbas Ilduti} & \quad \text{LL} & \quad \text{p. 152} & \quad \text{?} \\
\text{podum sancti Ilduti} & \quad \text{LL} & \quad \text{p. 152} & \quad \text{?}
\end{align*}

\(^{11}\) LL, p. 407, s.v. Julitta.

\(^{12}\) Lloyd and Jenkins, *Dictionary of Welsh Biography*, p. 88, s.v. Curig, refer to the confusion between the apparently native saint Curig and the Cilician saint and martyr Cyricus.

\(^{11}\) WATU, pp. 132 and 313.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbate Ilduti</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>p. 152</th>
<th>?</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Congregatio] Ilduti</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 153</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ccclesia sancti Ilduti</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 153</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbas Ilduti</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 154</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbatem Ilduti</td>
<td>LL.ch.144</td>
<td>p. 144</td>
<td>'c. 650'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbas sancti Ilduti</td>
<td>LL.ch.140</td>
<td>p. 140</td>
<td>'c. 655'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbas Ilduti</td>
<td>LL.ch.143</td>
<td>p. 143</td>
<td>'c. 660'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbate Ilduti</td>
<td>LL.ch.147</td>
<td>p. 147</td>
<td>'c. 665'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbas Ilduti</td>
<td>LL.ch.147</td>
<td>p. 148</td>
<td>'c. 665'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbas Ilduti</td>
<td>LL.ch.151b</td>
<td>p. 151</td>
<td>'c. 675'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbas Ilduti</td>
<td>LL.ch.155</td>
<td>p. 155</td>
<td>'c. 675'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbas Ilduti</td>
<td>LL.ch.149</td>
<td>p. 149</td>
<td>'c. 680'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbas Ilduti</td>
<td>LL.ch.151a</td>
<td>p. 151</td>
<td>'c. 680'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbate Ilduti</td>
<td>LL.ch.157</td>
<td>p. 157</td>
<td>'c. 685'?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbas Ilduti</td>
<td>LL.ch.159b</td>
<td>p. 160</td>
<td>'c. 685'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbas Ilduti</td>
<td>LL.ch.148</td>
<td>p. 149</td>
<td>'c. 688'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbas Lannildut</td>
<td>LL.ch.145</td>
<td>p. 145</td>
<td>'c. 695'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbas Ilduti</td>
<td>LL.ch.156</td>
<td>p. 156</td>
<td>'c. 698'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbate Ilduti</td>
<td>LL.ch.176b</td>
<td>p. 177</td>
<td>'c. 700'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbas Ilduti</td>
<td>LL.ch.183b</td>
<td>p. 184</td>
<td>'c. 700'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbas Ilduti</td>
<td>LL.ch.176a</td>
<td>p. 176</td>
<td>'c. 705'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbas Ilduti</td>
<td>LL.ch.190b</td>
<td>p. 191</td>
<td>'c. 705'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbas Ilduti</td>
<td>LL.ch.205</td>
<td>p. 206</td>
<td>'c. 708'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbate Ilduti</td>
<td>LL.ch.204b</td>
<td>p. 205</td>
<td>'c. 715'?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbas Ilduti</td>
<td>LL.ch.180a</td>
<td>p. 180</td>
<td>'c. 720'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbas Ilduti</td>
<td>LL.ch.158</td>
<td>p. 158</td>
<td>'c. 722'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbas Ilduti</td>
<td>LL.ch.179c</td>
<td>p. 179</td>
<td>'c. 722'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbate Ilduti</td>
<td>LL.ch.175</td>
<td>p. 175</td>
<td>'c. 733'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbas Ilduti</td>
<td>LL.ch.186b</td>
<td>p. 187</td>
<td>'c. 733'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbas Ilduti</td>
<td>LL.ch.195</td>
<td>p. 196</td>
<td>'c. 740'?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbate Ilduti</td>
<td>LL.ch.212</td>
<td>p. 212</td>
<td>'c. 862'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbate Ilduti</td>
<td>LL.ch.214</td>
<td>p. 215</td>
<td>'c. 862'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbas Ilduti</td>
<td>LL.ch.228</td>
<td>p. 228</td>
<td>'c. 876'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Location
The majority of the attestations are references to the abbot of the monastic foundation of Saint Illtud, generally in the context of a powerful triumvirate of abbots, with the abbots of Llancarfan (†Ecclesia Sancti Catoci) and (1) Llandoche. The primary monastery of Saint Illtud was Llanilltud Fawr (grid reference above), and there is no reason to doubt that that is the place meant by the attestations above. The four attestations from the administrative lists on pages 318 to 331 come under the deanery of Gorfynydd which is correct for Llanilltud Fawr.

Elements

LLAN + personal name [+ MAWR]

[ECCLESIA + SANCTUS (gen.) +] personal name (gen.)

PODUM + SANCTUS (gen.) + personal name (gen.)

Llanilltud Gŵyr: see †Jeoleston.

Llanishen: see (1) Llanisien, (2) Llanisien.

(1) Llanisien: [SO474034] (Eng. Llanishen)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lann nissien</td>
<td>LLch.240</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>‘c. 970’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lann nissien</td>
<td>LLch.240</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>s. xi²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ir eccluis nissien</td>
<td>LLch.240</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>s. xi²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
528
1 i.

Location
The attestations are from charter 240 (which grants this church along with several other properties) and from a list of churches in the deanery of Usk. The bounds of Lann Nissien in the charter define the property in terms of the Olwy and the two Anghidi streams, which, together with the appearance of the place-name, confirms the identification with Llanisien (grid reference above) made by Evans and Davies. This Llanisien is within the area of the deanery of Usk, so the same identification is also probable for the final attestation. Llanisien is now dedicated to St Dennis.

Elements
LLAN + personal name
EGLWYS + personal name
The name of this church should be considered together with (2) Llanisien and †Lann Issan. Williams sees these as commemorating a Saint Nisien, whereas Charles regards the personal-name base as Isan, which, he suggests, might be a hypocoristic form of Ismail (Modern Welsh Ysfael). The early forms in this case suggest that Nisien is the underlying name.

(2) Llanisien: [ST176818] (Eng. Llanishen)

Attestations
Sancti nisien     LLb.2   p. 90   1119
sancti nisien    LLb.12  p. 31   1128
sancti Tussien   LLb.25  p. 43   1129

Location
This church is named in each of three versions of a list of properties confirmed to Llandaf by the Pope. The context of the section of the list in which the attestations are is one of Glamorgan (Morgannwg) churches, so the identification above, made by Evans, is reasonable.

Elements
[ECCLESIA +] SANCTUS (gen.) + personal name

LL, p. 408; The Llandaff Charters, p. 125.
13 Pedeur Keinc y Mabinogi, p. 163; PNPemb., ii, 633.
14 LL, p. 414, s.v. Nisien, ec. S.
Llanisien is now dedicated to St Isan, the same saint commemorated in †Lann Issan. The first two of the LL forms, however, suggest that the personal name element is Nisien, as perhaps in (1) Llanisien (q.v.). If Tussien in the attestation from page 43 is not a mistake, it might be a variant of Isan with the hypocoristic prefix ty-.

Llanillowell: see Llanilywel.

Llan-Ilwydd: [SO416178]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Attestations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lann Liuit</td>
<td>LLch.240 p. 241 ‘c. 970’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann Liuit</td>
<td>LLch.240 p. 241 s. xi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This church is one of several whose re-grant is recorded in charter 240. It clearly has a close relationship with Llanfaenor—they are mentioned adjacently in the charter, both are described as churches of †Machumur, and both share the Llymon as a boundary marker. From the similarity of its name, and the fact that it is on the opposite side of the Llymon from Llanfaenor, Llan-Ilwydd (grid reference above) is very likely to be the modern identity of Lann Liuit.

Elements

LLAN + ?personal name

The form of this place-name used in the heading is the one used by the Ordnance Survey (the place is too small to appear in the Gazetteer). Evans, Richards, and Davies all refer to the place as LlanIlwyd, though Evans elsewhere uses LlanIlwyd, and Richards indicates that he believes Llanlliywd to be an earlier form of the same name.

Llanllywel: [ST392985] (Eng. Llanillowell)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Attestations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Lanlouel</td>
<td>LL p. 321 c. 1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17 PNPemb., ii, 633.
18 LL, p. 378; The Llandaff Charters, p. 125.
19 LL, p. 378; WATU, p. 134; The Llandaff Charters, p. 125.
20 LL, p. 408.
Location
The attestation is from an administrative list of churches in the deanery of Usk. The identification made here is obvious on grounds of form, and suits the location in Usk.

Elements
LLAN + ?personal name
The church of Llywel [SN869309] is said to take its name from a saint, and the origin of this church’s name is likely to be the same. The similarity of the names suggests that there is a connexion with the place-name Llewelyn’s Dingle, at the mouth of which Llanllywel stands.

Llanmaes: see Llan-faes.

(1) Llanmartin: [SO553192] (Eng. Marstow)

Attestations

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lann martin</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lann marthin</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location
The first attestation is from a simple list of Ergyng churches, and the second is from an expansion of that list with evidence of Bishop Herewald’s jurisdiction over each church. Evans made the identification with Marstow (marked parenthetically as Llanmartin by the Ordnance Survey), which is suitable as regards form and location. See also †Ager Gurmarch.

Elements
LLAN + personal name
The English name of this place, Marstow, is a calque on the Welsh name.

(2) Llanmartin: see Llanfarthin.

Llanmihangel: [SS981718] (W. Llanfihangel y Bont-faen)

Attestations

<table>
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<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Lamyhangel</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ece’ia de Lamyhangel</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Location
The attestations are from lists of churches in the deanery of Gorfynydd. The
identification followed here is that of Evans, which is very likely to be correct as it is the only Llanfihangel place-name in the relevant area (Llanfihangel-ynys-Afan—SS8196—is also in Gorfynydd deanery, but it falls within the area which would come under the heading of Cynffig and not Gorfynydd on page 331).

Elements

LLAN + personal name

Llanndocuith: see Llandogo.

Llann Eurdyl: see Llanerthill.

Llann Karvan: see Llancarfan.

†Llann Mihangel: [?SO114283] (?mod. Llanfihangel Tal-y-lyn; ?also †Lann Mihachgel Tref Ceriau, †Lann Mihachgel Meibion Gratlaun, †Tref Ceriau)

Attestations

llann Mihangel LLgloss p. 168 s. xvmed

Location

This place-name is attested as a gloss on †Lann Mihachgel Tref Ceriau, which has been identified with Llanfihangel Tal-y-lyn.

Elements

LLAN + personal name + †Tref Ceriau

Llann Teilo Vawr: see Llandeilo Fawr.

Llann Ulldut Va6r: see Llanilltud (Fawr).

Llanofer: [SO317093] (Eng. Llanover)

Attestations

ecclesia de Lannmouor LL p. 321 c. 1350

Location

This church is named in a list of properties in the deanery of Abergeffeni. The identification followed here was made by both Evans and Richards. If the explanation below of the place-name’s form be accepted then the

---

* LL, p. 408; WATU, p. 135, s.v. *Llanofer Fawr*. 
identification seems satisfactory.

Elements
LLAN + ?personal name

Richards summarises the development of this place-name as: *Llanfofor > Llanofer > Llanofer.* The personal-name element would be the same as that in *Merthyr Mawr* (one of the LL forms of which is *Merthr Mouor*).

**Llanover:** see Llanrothal.

**Llanpumsaint:** see †Lan Teliau Pimp Seint.

**Llanrhymni:** see Keynsham.

**Llanrothal:** [SO470186]

Attestations

| Lann ridol | LL | p. 275 | c. 1120s |

Location

This church is named in a list of *Ergyng* churches. The identification with Llanrothal (grid reference above) was made by Evans,* and seems reasonable on grounds of the place-name’s appearance and the location in *Ergyng*.

Elements
LLAN + ?personal name

The LL spelling *ridol* would most likely represent either *Rhiddol* or *Rhyddol* in modern orthography, the latter of which would be more likely to yield *Llanrothal*. There might be a connexion with the nearby names *Trythel Barn* (if [tr] is an English approximation of Welsh [p]) and *Ruthlin*. I would speculatively suggest that the church might have taken its name from the stream on which it stands [SO468185], and that that stream was named *Rhyddol* (*rhydd* ‘free’ + the adjectival suffix -OL).

**Llansanffraid:** [SO357100] (Eng. *Llansantffraed*)

Attestations

| ecclesia de sancta Brigida | LL | p. 321 | c. 1350 |

---

* WATU, p. 135, s.v. *Llanofer Fawr*. Other examples of loss of initial [v] in the second element of LLAN place-names can be seen on the same page (*Llannor* and *Llanol*).

* LL, p. 409. Richards’s gives *Llanridol* as an earlier form of *Llanrothal* (WATU, p. 135) which suggests the same identification.
Location

The attestation is from a list of churches in the deanery of Abergefenni. Evans identified this reference as ‘Ll. Sant Ffréd, Mon.’ (i.e. Llansanffraid at the grid reference above), which is reasonable as the usual Welsh name for Brigidine churches is Llansanffraid, and this is the only Llansanffraid place-name in the deanery of Abergefenni.

Elements

\textit{ECCLESIA} + \textit{DE} + \textit{SANCTA} (abl.) + personal name (abl.)

Llansanffraid-ar-Elái: see (2) †Lann San Bregit.

Llansanffraid-ar-Ogwr: see St Bride’s Minor.

Llansannor: see †Nant Auan.

Llansantffraed: see Llansanffraid.

Llansanwywr: see †Nant Auan.

Llansawel: see Briton Ferry.

Llan-soe: [SO442024] (Eng. Llansoy)

Attestations

\begin{itemize}
  \item podum sancti Tisoi \hfill LLch.187 \hfill p. 187 \hfill ‘c. 725’
  \item Lann TYSSOI \hfill LLrub. \hfill p. 187 \hfill c. 1120s
  \item ecclesia de Landissoy \hfill LL \hfill p. 321 \hfill c. 1350
  \item Ecc’ia de Landesoy \hfill LL \hfill p. 328 \hfill c. 1350
\end{itemize}

Location

This place is named in charter 187 (which records its grant) and in two lists of properties in the deanery of Usk. Bounds are given in charter 187 which, by their location of the territory between the Olwy and the Pill brook, confirm the identification of the place with modern Llan-soe (grid reference above).

Elements

LLAN + personal name

\textit{PODUM} + \textit{SANCTUS} (gen.) + personal name

The LL forms of the personal-name element are prefixed by hypocoristic ty-, which does not appear in the modern forms.
Llansoy: see Llan-soe.

Llantarnam: see (1) †Lamyhangel.

Llanthewy Skirrid: see Llanddewi Ysgyryd.

(1) Llanthony: [SO288278] (W. Llanddewi Nant Hodni)

Attestations

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<td>priorem de lantene</td>
<td>LLb.37</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>1131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanthotheni</td>
<td>G.C.Op., 6</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>s. xii'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>priorem de Lantony</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>1476x78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

LLb.37 is a letter from Pope Innocent II informing Bishop Urban that the church of Hereford has chosen Robert, Prior of Llanthony, to be its bishop. Llanthony Abbey was founded at a site on the bank of the Honddu, at the grid reference above, but it was abandoned in 1134, and the community took refuge at the palace of their former prior, Robert, now Bishop of Hereford. Two years later the Earl of Hereford established the monks in a new priory near Gloucester—see (2) Llanthony.

Elements

NANT + Honddu

Thomas repeats Gerald of Wales's explanation that the place-name originated in the confusion of the element NANT in *Nant Hoddni (preserved in the Welsh name for the priory, Llanddewi Nant Hodni) with LLAN.

(2) Llanthony: [SO8117]

Attestations

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<td>Prior de Lanthony</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior de Lanthony</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lanthoñ</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
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<td>s. xvi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior de lanthoñ</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>s. xvi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

See (1) Llanthony. Although a few monks remained at the original site of the

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23 LL, p. 409; WATU, p. 110, s.v. Llandysoe; Davies, The Llandaff Charters, p. 112.
24 Dimock, Itinerarium Kambriae et Descriptio Kambriae.
26 EANC, p. 150.
abbey, the principal site (*Llanthony Secunda*) was the one near Gloucester (at the grid reference above), so references to the Prior of Llanthony after 1134 would be to the later site. In any case, one of the two attestations on page 328 is specified as being ‘iuxta Gloucestriam’ (next to Gloucester). The two attestations on page 327 are later additions to the list of tithes payable in the deanery of Abergevenni. It is not certain that Llanthony is meant by ‘lanthoii’, but that is Evans’s assumption, and it seems probable.

Elements

(1) Llanthony

Llantilio Crossenny: see Llandeilo Gresynni.

Llantilio Pertholey: see Llandeilo Bertholau.

Llantriddyd: [ST043728] (Eng. Llantrithyd)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Ecclesia de Lanryryd</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>p. 324</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ecc’ia de Lanririd</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 330</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

Both attestations are from lists of churches in the deanery of Llandaf. I see no reason to doubt the identification, followed here, made by both Evans and Pierce. Llantriddyd falls within the area of the deanery, and Pierce lists many examples of forms of the place-name similar to the LL ones.

Elements

?NANT + personal name

In his discussion of this place-name, Pierce concludes that Williams was probably correct in his analysis of the name as deriving from NANT + the personal name Rhirid. This would then be an example of the element NANT becoming confused with LLAN. The t of the place-name is explained as deriving from NANT. The unusual sound change seen in Rhirid > Rhiddyd is notable.

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* LL, p. 409.
* Phillimore gives other examples of the same change: Owen, *Description of Penbrookshire*, II, 321.
Llantrisant: [ST391969] (Eng. Llanrisant, Llanrissent)

Attestations

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ecclesia de Llantrissan} & \quad \text{LL} & \quad \text{p. 321} & \quad \text{c. 1350} \\
\text{ecc’ia de Llantrissan} & \quad \text{LL} & \quad \text{p. 328} & \quad \text{c. 1350}
\end{align*}
\]

Location

This church is named in two administrative lists of properties in the deanery of Usk (the latter in reference to tithes owed by the prior of (2) Llanthony for this church). The Gazetteer lists three places by this name: one in the deanery of Usk (grid reference above), one elsewhere in the diocese (Llantrisant), and one outside the diocese in Anglesey (Môn) [SH3683]; clearly the first of these is the one indicated by the attestations.

Elements

\text{LLAN + TRI + SANT}

The modern Welsh form of the name \textit{Llantrisant}, and one of the English forms, \textit{Llanrissent}, show the plural of \text{SANT}, but the LL form is based on the singular (with the [t] assimilated to preceding [n], as in \text{SAN}). Another example of the same place-name can be found in \textit{Llantrisant}. For similar dedications to multiple (numbered) saints see \text{†Lann i Doudec Seith}, \text{†Lann i Doudec Sent}, and \text{†Lan Teliaw Pimp Seint}.

Llantrisant: [ST046834]

Attestations

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ecclesia de Llantrissan} & \quad \text{LL} & \quad \text{p. 324} & \quad \text{c. 1350} \\
\text{Ecc’ia de Llantrissan} & \quad \text{LL} & \quad \text{p. 330} & \quad \text{c. 1350}
\end{align*}
\]

Location

This church is named in two administrative lists of properties in the deanery of Llandaf. The Gazetteer lists three places by this name: one in the deanery of Llandaf (grid reference above), one elsewhere in the diocese (Llantrisant), and one outside the diocese in Anglesey (Môn) (SH3683); clearly the first of these is the one indicated by the attestations.

Elements

\text{LLAN + TRI + SANT}

Another example of the same place-name can be found in \textit{Llantrisant}. For similar dedications to multiple (numbered) saints see \text{†Lann i Doudec Seith},
†Lann i Doudec Sent, and †Lan Teliau Pimp Seint.

Llantrissant: see Llantrisaint.

Llantrithyd: see Llantriddyd.

Llantwit Major: see Llanilltud (Fawr).

Llanvaches: see Llanfaches, †Merthir Maches.

Llanvair-Discoed: see †Lan Ueyr.

Llanvapley: see Llanfable, †Mable.

Llanvetherine: see Llanwytherin.

Llanvihangel Court: see Llanfihangel Torymynydd, †Lan Vihangell Kennan, (1) †Lamyhangel.

Llanvihangel Crucorney: see Llanfihangel Crucornau.

Llanvihangel Gobion: see †Ecclesia Sancti Michaelis iuxta Usk.

Llanvihangel Pontymoel: see †Kilgoygan.

Llanwarne: [SO505281] (also †Lann Guern Teliau ha Dibric, †Hen Lenhic)

Attestations

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<tr>
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<td>lannguern</td>
<td>LLch.200</td>
<td>p. 200</td>
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<tr>
<td>LADGVERN</td>
<td>DB</td>
<td>fol. 181d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANN GVERN</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 200</td>
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<td>lannguern</td>
<td>LL</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>lanngnern</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 277</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

Charter 200, which refers twice to Lann Guern, concerns the grant of †Hen Lenhic. It is clear from the phrasing in both the rubric and the Narration that there is a close relationship between Lann Guern and †Hen Lenhic—either the two are different names for the same place, or †Hen Lenhic is being defined as being near or belonging to Lann Guern. Whatever the relationship, Lann Guern is said by the charter’s rubric to be in Ergyng, and the place granted is described as lying on the Amyr. The Amyr is probably the Gamber,

* See †Hen Lenhic for further discussion of this relationship.
so the location and the appearance of the name suit the identification with Llanwarne. The attestations from pages 276 and 277 are from a list of churches in Ergyng over which Bishop Herewald exercised pastoral care. *Lann Guern* appears twice in the list, which is peculiar, but it is reasonable to assume that the second reference is just a fuller version of the first (a *Gulcet filius Asser* and a *Semion or Simeon* are mentioned as priests of the church in both). *Llanwarne* is the only place-name known to me in the area of Ergyng which looks like it could derive from *Lann Guern*, so the identification seems reasonable. In a shorter version of this list of Ergyng churches (without the references to Herewald's activities) probably the same church is known as †Lann Guern Teliau ha Dibric. In Domesday Book a *Ladgvern*, identified with Llanwarne, is mentioned which was a dependency of the manor of Holme Lacy, belonging to the canons of Hereford cathedral.

Elements

**LLAN + GWERN**

Llanwarw: [SO485108] (Eng. Wonastow; also †Ecclesia Gurthebiriuc)

**Attestations**

*Lannunguarui super Trodi*  LLrub.  p. 201  c. 1120s

**Location**

*Lann Gungarui* is the name given in the rubric to the property granted in charter 201 (called †Ecclesia Gurthebiriuc in the Narrative). Bounds are supplied which, however, provide no independent evidence for the location of this place, apart from what is already known from the rubric: that it is on the Troddi. Evans made the identification with Wonastow, which is plausible as regards location (it is on the Troddi). Wonastow—recorded in LL as Wonwarestowe—is quite clearly an English calque on *Lann Gunguarui*, so the identification can be confirmed on the ground of the form.

Elements

**LLAN + personal name**

The personal-name element *Gunguarui* has been contracted in the modern

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**Footnotes**

31 LL, p. 408; Finberg, *The Early Charters*, p. 140.
32 Morris, *Domesday Book*, XVII: Herefordshire, 2,12 (and n.).
Welsh form of the place-name.

**Llanwenarth:** [SO275148]

**Attestations**

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Lanwaynarth</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecc’ia de Lanwaynarth</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 327</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

Evans made the identification followed here, which is plausible given the context of the attestation—a list of churches in the deanery of †Nether Went—and the place-name’s appearance.

**Elements**

LLAN + personal name

The personal name element is probably the same as in †Lann Sant Guainerth (mod. St Weonard’s).

**Llan-wern:** see †Lann Guern Cinuc, †Lan Waryn.

**Llanwinio:** see †Eccluis Guiniau.

**Llanwynell:** see Wolvesnewton.

**Llanwynno:** see †Ager Guinna.

**Llanwytherin:** [SO364171] (Eng. Llanvetherine)

**Attestations**

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<th>Attestation</th>
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<td>ecclesiam gueithirin</td>
<td>LLch.228</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>EcclesiA GueithirIN</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecclesias de Lanwytheryn</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecc’ia de Lanwytheryn</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 327</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This church is granted by charter 228, and its name also occurs in two lists of properties in the deanery of Abergefenni. Bounds are supplied with the charter, and these bounds refer to the Troddi. The place-name’s distinctive appearance and location in the deanery of Abergefenni near the Troddi leave no room for doubt over Evans’s identification with modern Llanvetherine

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* LL, p. 408.
* LL, p. 409.
(grid reference above).

Elements

**LLAN** + personal name

**ECCLESIA** + personal name

The personal name element is *Gwytherin*, the Welsh development of Latin *Victorianus*.

Llanymynach Brook: see †Manach Rivulus.

Llaythty Teliau: see †Laithti Teliau.

Llebenydd: [NGR N/A]

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lebinid</th>
<th>LLrub.</th>
<th>p. 261</th>
<th>c. 1120s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Location**

*Lebinid* is given as the location of †*Hennriu* in the rubric of charter 261. It was identified by Evans as ‘A *Commote in Guent Is Coed*’, that is *Llebenydd*, in modern orthography. The identification is very likely to be correct on grounds of appearance (but see below) and location (†*Hennriu* is within the area of the commote).

Elements

? + -YDD

The LL spelling of the place-name is a little odd for two reasons: the vowel of the second syllable seems to be wrong (neither Old nor Middle Welsh *i* would normally represent [e]), and the use of *b* to represent [b] in intervocalic position is also unusual at this date.

Llech: see †Nant Cenou.

Lloegr: [NGR N/A] (Eng. *England*; also *Anglia*)

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>loegria</th>
<th>LLgloss</th>
<th>p. 225</th>
<th>1476x78</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Location**

David Llywelyn (the glossator) refers, in a marginal comment, to *Loegria* as

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40 Ibid.. Davies makes the same identification: *The Llandaff Charters*, p. 122.


42 LL, p. 409.
the location of the martyrdom of St Alban. *Loegria* is a Latinisation (coined by Geoffrey of Monmouth) of *Lloegr*.

**Elements**

Hamp derives this name from *(p)les-okri-s* ‘having a nearby border, being from near the border’.«

*Llowes*: see †Lann Mellic ha Lyguess, †Podum Lluhess.

**Lluchwr**: [SS456993] (Eng. *Loughor*)

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lluchwr</th>
<th>LLch.140</th>
<th>p. 140</th>
<th>s. xi¹</th>
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<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 140</td>
<td>1476x78</td>
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</table>

**Location**

The first three attestations are from the bounds of *Llandeilo Tal-y-bont*, and the last one is a marginal note by David Llywelyn, noting that *Llandeilo Tal-y-bont* seems to be near the Lluchwr. There are good grounds for locating *Llandeilo Tal-y-bont* on the Lluchwr, and some of the other points in the bounds still bear the same names today, so there is no difficulty in making this identification.

**Elements**

?LLUG + ?*-AR

This river was known to the Romans as the *Leuca*, and the fort on its bank (modern *Casllwchwr*, Eng. *Loughor* [SS5697]) was called *Leucarum*.« There are two problems here—the first is the origin of the final syllable in -r of the modern name for the river, and the second is how the c of the name in the Roman period came to give the [x] of the modern Welsh and English forms of the name. Jackson suggested that the river might have had two names: the *Leuca* attested in the Ravenna Cosmography, and another, *Leucara*, from which the fort took its name.« A suffix *-är(a) is well known as a river- or

«* WATU, pp. 144 and 277.
«* ‘Loegri’, p. 85.
water-suffix." *Leucara is plausible as a river name (it is thought to lie behind the Ayrshire river name Lugar), and it would explain the final -r of Llwcwr. To explain the [x] of the modern forms of the name Jackson had to posit yet another bye-form, *Luccara." Perhaps Jackson was thinking that *Luccara could have arisen from *Leucara by folk etymology—*Leucara would have meant something like 'the shining river', but it might have been thought that the river name was based on *lucos (which yielded modern LLwch) instead of *leucos (which yielded modern llug 'light, brightness'). The vowel quality of the second syllable of Llwcwr could be explained as the result of influence from the first syllable, or as part of the same dialectal development of [a:] > [u] as seen in the adjectival suffix -äk- > -wg (see -OG).

Llwydarth: see †Lann Tellau Litgarth, †Lann Tellau Penn Litgarth.

Llwyn-derl: see †Lann Tituil.

Llwyneliddon: [ST110729] (Eng. St Lythans)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Luin Elidon</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luin Elidon</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

Llwyneliddon is the Welsh name for the place called in English St Lythans. Pierce listed these attestations of Luin Elidon under his discussion of St Lythans. The attestations come from two versions of a list of properties confirmed to Llandaf by the Pope, and the fact that in both cases Luin Elidon immediately follows (2) †Gulich does suggest that the identification with modern Llwyneliddon is correct. One element of doubt might be raised, however, by the fact that Ecclesia Elidon also occurs in both of the lists which mention Luin Elidon, and it would be odd for the same place to be mentioned twice. Two explanations suggest themselves: either the repetition is a mistake, or Ecclesia Elidon and Luin Elidon are two different places (but not necessarily far removed from each other—one name might apply to the

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* Ibid.,
* LHEB, p. 688, n. 2.
building and the other to its territory).

**Elements**

LLWYN + personal name

**Llymon: [SO443139]**

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Element</th>
<th>Source</th>
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<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>liminan</td>
<td>LLch.210a</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>'c. 780'–c. 1010</td>
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<tr>
<td>liman</td>
<td>LLch.240</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>s. xi</td>
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<td>liman</td>
<td>LLch.240</td>
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<tr>
<td>liuan</td>
<td>LLch.240</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>s. xi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

The attestations are drawn from three boundary clauses: those of †Cair Riou (page 210), Llan-llwydd (the first three on page 241), and Llanfaenor (the last three on page 241). The territory of †Cair Riou is defined essentially as 'inter distin et liminan', that is between the †Distin and the Liminan. If the identification of †Distin in these bounds with Croft Hir Brook is correct, then Liminan here is very probably to be identified with the Llymon (given the similarity of Liminan to Llymon and the proximity of the Llymon to Croft Hir Brook). Thomas suggested that the Liminan might instead be a tributary of the Llymon, but the topology of the area does not fit with this suggestion. The attestations from the two sets of bounds on page 241 can all be much more securely identified with the Llymon. The Liman marks the bounds of Llan-llwydd's territory on the eastern side, which suits the identification very well. The bounds of Llanfaenor describe a wedge of territory between the Distir (†Distin) and the Liman, and that place does indeed lie between the Llymon and Croft Hir Brook. Evans identified all the attestations with the Llymon, and this was repeated by Thomas (with the proviso discussed above that the

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\[\text{\footnotesize PNDinas P., pp. 260–2.}\]

\[\text{\footnotesize Ibid.}\]

\[\text{\footnotesize EANC, p. 74, s.v. †Llymon.}\]
Liminan might instead be a tributary of the Llymon.\textsuperscript{4}

Elements

LLYM + -AN

I agree with Thomas’s assertion that the form liuan is a mistake for liman (presumably a hyper-correction by a scribe who was used to updating intervocal m ([v] < [m]) to u ([v]). Thomas suggested the derivation from the adjective llym ‘sharp, pointed; keen; acute; vehement’ with the river-name suffix -AN.\textsuperscript{5} If the liminan of charter 210a is the Llymon, then it seems unlikely that that form shows the different etymology llymin (< LLYM) + -AN. More likely, liminan is an error for liman, perhaps, though, under the influence of llymin.

Llynfi: [SO178389]

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<tr>
<td>lyfni</td>
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<td>Lyfni</td>
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<td>Lleueny River</td>
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<td>Lhynvi, Lhyfni</td>
<td>Lhuyd Paroch.\textsuperscript{44}</td>
<td>pt 2, pp. 29–30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

All the attestations are from the bounds of Llan-gors. There is no problem with the identification of Llan-gors, and the bounds refer to the fact that the Lyfni flows into Llyn Syfaddan, which confirms the identification with the Llynfi.

\textsuperscript{4} LL, pp. 378–79, and 410; EANC, pp. 73–74, s.v. tLlymon.
\textsuperscript{5} EANC, p. 74, s.v. tLlymon.
\textsuperscript{a} Banks, 'Cartularium'.
\textsuperscript{3} Dimock, Itinerarium Kambriae et Descriptio Kambriae.
\textsuperscript{a} Smith, The Itinerary.
\textsuperscript{a} Ibid..
\textsuperscript{a} Description of Penbrokshire.
\textsuperscript{44} Lhwyd, Parochialia.
Elements

LLYFN + -I

Thomas takes the name to be based on llyfn ‘smooth’ with the river-name suffix -I. The metathesis, which appears (from the forms given by Thomas) to have taken place during the seventeenth century, might have been partly due to the influence of LLYN (the river flows through Llyn Syfaddan).

Llyn Syfaddan: [SO1326] (Eng. Llangorse Lake)

Attestations

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<td>linn Syuadon</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>xi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aqua vocetur llinn ynys yvavon</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>1476x78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This lake is mentioned in the bounds of Llan-gors and in a gloss on those bounds. The identification can be regarded as secure: in addition to the simple fact of the name’s appearance, there are enough identifiable points in the bounds for it to be clear that the area described borders on the lake. The fifteenth-century gloss is a comment on the fat bream to be found in the lake. Gerald of Wales also comments on the good fishing in the lake (which he refers to simply as ‘lacus ille de Brecheniuac [...] quem et Clamosum dicunt’), but the fish which he mentions are pike, perch, trout, and eels.

Elements

LLYN + ?

Thomas is uncertain about the meaning of the second element, but he mentions Rhŷs’s suggestion that it is derived from the Irish female personal name Samthann. The glossator appears to assume that this place-name contains the element YNYS.

Lochou: see †Mais Mail Lochou.

Locus, Bellus: see Beaulieu.

Loegria: see Lloe gr.

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* EANC, p. 161.
* Dimock, Itinerarium Kambriae et Descriptio Kambriae, p. 33. ‘That lake of Brycheiniog, which they also call the Noisy One.’
* EANC, p. 167, s.v. Syfddi; Celtic Folklore, 1, 74.
London: [TQ3079] (Fr. Londres)

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<td>280</td>
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<td>LLb.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>londonie</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
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</table>

Location

There is no reason to doubt that these are all references to London. The earliest attestation is a reference to the presence of Maurice, bishop of London, at the consecration of Bishop Urban. Another Maurice of London (probably the same as the Maurice FitzWilliam ‘delundriis’ who is chastised in LLb.16—see Londres) was present (page 26) at the agreement in 1126 between Urban and Robert, count of Gloucester. Three of the attestations (pages 49 and 52) are references to two legatine councils held in London in 1125 and 1127. The two references to a cleric named Johannes de Londoniis (pages 294 to 295) are from an account of a dispute over the church of Newland. On page 266 there is an account of Herewald’s consecration as bishop. The consecration is said to have taken place in 1059 in London, and the ceremony performed by Archbishop Cynesige (much the same story is found on page 313—see Londres). The historical evidence surrounding Herewald’s consecration is contradictory; John Davies concluded that it probably happened in 1056, possibly at the hands of Cynesige in York. ④

Londres: [TQ3079] (Eng. London)

Attestations

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<td>LLb.16</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Londres</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location
There is no reason to doubt that these are both references to London, in its French form, Londres. The earlier attestation is from a papal rebuke to various nobles accused of plundering the church of Llandaf. The relevant noble here is Maurice FitzWilliam `delundriis' (a Latinised form based on Londres). The later attestation is from a French-language document, giving potted biographies of the bishops of Llandaf. Here the story of Herewald's consecration as bishop in London at the hands of Archbishop Cynesige is repeated (much the same story is found on page 266—see London).

†Longa Insula: [nr SO367141]

Attestations
longam insulam LLch.171b p. 172 c. 990–c. 1010

Location
This feature is named as a point in the bounds of Llanfable. It is mentioned in the bounds following a stretch of boundary between two castles (`inter duo castella') and preceding the terminus of the bounds in the Troddi. The only point in the bounds to have been identified is the Troddi, so the best that can be said is that this place-name applied to a feature (probably a meadow (YNYS)) on the Troddi near Llanfable.

Elements
LONGUS (fem.) + INSULA
This Latin name, literally 'long island', is probably a translation of a Welsh form *Ynys Hir (YNYS + HIR), so insula here could mean 'meadow' instead of 'island'.

Longuern: see †Louern.
Lonion: see Lanion.

†Lontre Tunbulch: [?nr ST387873]

Attestations
lontre tunbulch LLch.180b p. 183 s. xi
[i]r lontre tunbulch LLch.180b p. 183 s. xi

Location
This ridge is mentioned as a point in the bounds of †Lann Catgualatir
(identified with Bishton—grid reference above). The bounds are lengthy, but following them is greatly hindered by the fact that a large steelworks now occupies much of the area described, and, furthermore, much of the terrain is low-lying (and originally marshy), so landscape features have probably been lost through drainage works. The feature occurs in the bounds between †Cecyn Chethin and the mouth (ABER) of †Nant Alun, but separated from both of them by marshland (CORS). If the interpretation of the first element as LLODRE is correct then the place-name perhaps applied to a homestead (or the remains of one) in the marshland to the south of Bishton.

Elements

?LLODRE + ?personal name

Thomas includes this under his examples of place-names exhibiting the element LLODRE, so lontre would probably be an error for lotre. Interestingly, the second element also looks like an error—probably a misreading of tutbulch (the personal name Tudfwlch in LL oerthography). If the had been misread as an n in tutbulch/tunbulch, then possibly the n in lontre also arose through a misreading of an original t.

Lord Hereford's Knob: see Bwch.

†Lost ir Inis: [nr †Lann Cerniu, on the Dore]

Attestations

| Lost irinis | LLch.72b | p. 73 | ‘c. 580’–c. 930
|------------|---------|------|----------------

Location

This feature is attested as a point in the bounds of †Lann Cerniu, which has not, however, been identified further than to say that is on the Dore.

Elements

LLOST + YR + YNYS

Padel compared this name with the identically formed Breton Lostanenez. The element llost ‘tail’ perhaps denotes a tapering piece of land.

Lotre Elidon: see †Hen Lotre Elidon.

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**EANC, p. 82.**

**CPNE, p. 154, s.v. lost.**
†Louern: [nr ST556958]

Attestations

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<td>174b</td>
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<tr>
<td>longuern</td>
<td>229b</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>'c. 878'–c. 930</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

Both attestations are from bounds of †Ecclesia Istrat Hafren. Charter 174b appears to give two different boundaries (perhaps for adjoining territories, or just different ways of defining the same territory), only the second of which is used in charter 229b. The bounds in which Louern occurs appear to be dimensional, with Louern opposed to (2) †Glasguern. The exact location of †Ecclesia Istrat Hafren is not certain, and none of the boundary points has been securely identified, but the territory should be somewhere in the vicinity of Tidenham (grid reference above).

Elements

?LLEWYRN

Probably Longuern should be amended to Louguern. The name looks very much like the noun LLEWYRN (spelt lowern in Ystum Llywern), and, if so, it would probably be the name of a stream (as has been suggested for the second element of Ystum Llywern).

Loughor: see Llwchwr.

Louhai: see †Ager Louhai.

Louhelic: see †Nant Louhelic.

Lowern: see Llanfihangel Ystum Llywern, Ystum Llywern.

†Luch Cinahi: [?in SO4303]

Attestations

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<th>LLch.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>blain luch cinahi</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>s. x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This name is used of a point in the bounds of Llan-soe, between (1) †Tollcoit and †Main Cinahi, or, more broadly, between †Cair Enuin and the Olwy. The fort identified as †Cair Enuin is only about eight hundred metres from the Olwy, so, if that identification is correct, the general location of Luch Cinahi is clear enough (in the grid square above). The fact that Luch Cinahi
has a BLAEN and seems to be followed down to the Olwy, suggests that it is
the name of a stream, which is not a usual meaning for LLWCH. Thomas
mentions that LLWCH is sometimes used in combination with the name of a
river or stream to denote its source, which offers a possible explanation
(Cinahi would then be the name of the stream), but it would leave the phrase
'blain luch cinahi' slightly tautologous (unless the word BLAEN originated as a
gloss on LLWCH). Alternatively we could leave Luch Cinahi as the name of a
pool, with the BLAEN indicating its top end, and what is said to be followed
down to the Olwy could be the boundary itself, rather than a stream.

Elements
LLWCH + ?personal name

Cinahi recurs in †Main Cinahi (the next point in the same bounds) and †Fos Cinahi (in the bounds of Llandeilo Gresynnii).

†Luch Edilbiv: [nr ST2682]

Attestations
luch edilbiv LLch.190b p. 191 s. xi¹

Location
This feature is mentioned as a point in the bounds of Marshfield. Its place in
the bounds is between the end (PEN) of †Guern Du and a dyke (CLAWDD)
leading to the sea. Marshfield is on the edge of Wentlooge Level, the
landscape of which has probably changed considerably since the time of these
bounds. I cannot identify any of the named features in these bounds, so the
grid reference is simply for the Marshfield area.

Elements
LLWCH + personal name

†Luch Ferdun: [?SO337272]

Attestations
[i]r luch ferdun LLch.195 p. 196 s. xi²

Location
This pool is named as a point in the bounds of †Merthir Clitauc. It is located
on Mynydd Merddin, between †Nant Cum Cinreith and the source (BLAEN)

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¹ EANC, p. 33, s.v. Sawddai.
of the †Hilin. On Mynydd Merddin, between the sources of the possible candidates for †Nant Cum Cinreith and the †Hilin, two pools are shown on the current Ordnance Survey 1:25 000 map of the area, the larger of which is at the grid reference above, and the other is at SO341276. The larger of the two seems the more likely identification.

Elements
LLWCH + ?personal name
The qualifying element is the same as in Mynydd Merddin.

†Luch i Crecion: [SO293152]

Attestations
luch icrecion LLch.122 p. 123 s. xi¹

Location
This pool is attested as a point in the bounds of Llandeilo Bertholau, between †Guern i Drution and a point on the Cibi. The bounds are running from the direction of the Gefenni across land which is now mostly urbanised, which hinders easy identification, but there are two pools close together on the left bank of the Cibi, the larger of which is at the grid reference suggested above.

Elements
LLWCH + YR + ?
The qualifying element appears to be a plural noun in -ion. It might be from CRAIG, though the usual plural forms are creigiau and creigydd, or it might be from cragen/crogen 'shell', the plural forms of which are cregyn, cragennau, or crogennau.¹

†Luch ir Eilig: [SO453174]

Attestations
luch ireilin LLch.171b p. 173 s. xi¹

Location
This feature is named as a point in the boundary clause for †Lann Tipallai. The point is reached by following a dyke (CLAWDD) from the source (LLYGAD)

- The same pools were suggested as identities for Luch Ferdun by Rollason ('The Boundaries', pp. 65-66).
- GPC. l. 578.
- GPC. l. 577.
of the (2) †Arganhell, and the boundary proceeds to follow a PANT to †Castell Meirch. No pools are marked in the vicinity of the point suggested as the source of the (2) †Arganhell on the current Ordnance Survey 1:25 000 scale map of the area, so perhaps LLWCH has the sense here of ‘stream source’ (a sense noted by Thomas). If LLWCH here does have the sense of ‘stream source’, then the stream itself would be called Eilin, and indeed a stream with this name (†Eilin) is mentioned in the bounds of Llanfocha. If the identifications suggested for †Duuir in Dair and the source of the (2) †Arganhell are correct then the bounds run anticlockwise, and the next stream source in this direction after that of the (2) †Arganhell would be the one at the grid reference above.

Elements

LLWCH + YR + ?(1) †Eilin

Eilin also occurs as an element in †Nant ir Eilin, where GPC considered it a variant of the common noun EILON (attested in †Nant Eilon). If Eilin in this place-name is the name of a stream, we should not expect it to be preceded by the article (use of the article with river and stream names is common in English, but very uncommon in Welsh).

Luchuc, Luchur: see Llwchwr.

†Luhin Latron: [SS6091] (?mod. Clyne Wood)

Attestations

penn Luhin latron  LLch.145 p. 146 s. xi

Location

The identity of this grove (LLWYN), an end of which is mentioned as a point in the bounds of Llandeilo Ferwallt, is uncertain, due to the paucity of identifiable features in the bounds. Evans identified it with Clyne Wood (grid reference above), but I do not know what the basis for his identification is. Evans’s suggested identifications for this place and the (1) †Dubleis (from earlier in the same bounds), seem rather too close together for a boundary which would then have to enclose a large area.

77 EANC, p. 33, s.v. Sawddai.
79 GPC, t. 1192.
74 LL, p. 415, s.v. Penn Luhin Latron.
Elements
LLWYN + LLEIDR (pl.)

For another LLEIDR name see †Nant Bach Latron.

Luin Elidon: see Llwyneliddon.

Luin Guaidan: see †Lann Teliau Luin Guaidan.

†Luin Helic: [?nr SO483032]

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<td>luin helic</td>
<td>LLch.240</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>xi²</td>
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</table>

Location

This grove is used as a point in the bounds of (1) Llanisien. Its position in the bounds is between the sources of †Nant Cichmann and the Anghidi Fawr. If Thomas is correct in his identification of the source of the Anghidi Fawr as Hygga [SO485037], then Luin Helic should be near the grid reference suggested in the heading. If, on the other hand, the source of that stream is Ffynnon Gaer [SO495037], then Luin Helic would be somewhere near SO496040. In his translation of the bounds, Evans seemed to imply that Luin Helic might be identified with Hygga, but this does not seem likely to me, as Hygga is not used of any feature above the source of the Anghidi Fawr, but, rather, it is applied to a farm just to the east of the source [SO486036], and to a dingle through which the stream flows [SO488031].

Elements
LLWYN + HELYG

The final element could alternatively be the personal name Helig (cf. †Ager Helyg).

†Luin Illi: [nr ST556958]

Attestations

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<td>guarthaf luin illi</td>
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<td>175</td>
<td>c. 878–c. 930</td>
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<td>c. 878–c. 930</td>
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</table>

\* GPC, ii, 2145; CPNE, p. 141, s.v. lader.
\* EANC, p. 128.
\* LL, p. 379.
Both attestations are from bounds of †Ecclesia Istrat Hafren. Charter 174b appears to give two different boundaries (perhaps for adjoining territories, or just different ways of defining the same territory), only the second of which is used in charter 229b. The bounds in which Luin Ilia occurs appear to be dimensional, with the grove (LLWYN) opposed to the sea. The exact location of †Ecclesia Istrat Hafren is not certain, and none of the boundary points has been securely identified, but the territory should be somewhere in the vicinity of Tidenham (grid reference above). The sea would probably mark the eastern boundary of an estate near Tidenham, in which case Luin Ilia would be on the western side of the estate.

**Elements**

LLWYN + personal name

†Luin Ina: [nr the Nofydd]

**Attestations**

luin ina  
LLch.257  p. 258  ‘c. 1033’

**Location**

This grove is named as the final point in the bounds of †Riu Brein. Luin Ina is immediately preceded in the bounds by †Guoun Guenn, which I have not been able to identify, but since the Nofydd seems to border the territory on one side, Luin Ina should lie on the bank of that river.

**Elements**

LLWYN + personal name

†Luin Teliau: [؟SS106997] (?mod. Trefloyne)

**Attestations**

Luin teliau  
LL  p. 124  before ‘c. 1025’

Luin teliau  
LL  p. 255  before ‘c. 1025’

**Location**

The two attestations are from different versions of the same list of Teilo properties, under the heading ‘in Penfro’ in the latter. All the authorities seem to agree on the identification with the farm called Trefloyne (grid reference
above). This consensus rests on little more, however, than the co-incidence of a common element LLWYN, and an assumption that Luin Teliau should be in the vicinity of Penally. It is true that both Luin Teliau and Trefloyne contain the element LLWYN, but, in his discussion of Trefloyne, Charles failed to find any reference to Teilo in connexion with the farm. In both versions of the list Luin Teliau follows a group of properties in the vicinity of Penally, on the banks of the Ritec, but it is not at all clear that Luin Teliau belongs in the same context. Campbell and Lane adduce, as supporting evidence, the fact that Luin Teliau is followed by Eccluis Guiniau in the LL lists, but their identification of Eccluis Guiniau with Castle Gwynne, which adjoins Trefloyne, is not convincing. All that can be safely said is that Luin Teliau was somewhere in the cantref of Penfro.

Elements
LLWYN + personal name

Luit: see Alt Luit, Garn Lwyd, Nant Llwyd.

Lunbiu: see Otyn Lunbiu.

Lundonie, Lundoniensis, Lunduniensi, Lundoniis: see London.

Lundriis: see Londres.

Lunguyd: see Guyth Lunguyd.

Luxoniensi: see Lisieux.

Luyt: see Alt Luit.

Lwyd: see Garn Lwyd.

Lychur: see Llwchwr.

Lyfann: see Pull Lifan.

Lyfni: see Llynfi.

Lyguess: see Lann Meilic ha Lyguess.

**LL, p. 410; WATU, p. 146, s.v. Llwyne Teilo; PNPemb., ii, 706; Campbell and Lane, 'Excavations', 57.**

**PNPemb., ii, 706.**

**Campbell and Lane, 'Excavations', 57.**
Lyra: see Lyre.

Lyre: [NGR N/A]

**Attestations**

<table>
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<th>Procuratore de lyra</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>p. 318</th>
<th>c. 1350</th>
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<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 327</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
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</table>

**Location**

Both attestations are references to monies owed by the church of Lyra for property within the deanery of Abergefenny. In the first case the property is specifically named as Llangiwa. Evans located Lyra 'in Normandy', which is reasonable—the abbey of St Mary at La Vieille-Lyre (thirty one kilometres south-west of Évreux in Normandy) owned various properties in Herefordshire at the Domesday Survey, and Llangiwa is close to the Monmouthshire border with Herefordshire. The DB spellings are Lira and Lire.

Lythano: see St Lythans.

Lyuarch Hen: see †Claud Lyuarch Hen.

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* LL, p. 411.
* See the references under 'St. Mary's of Lyre' in the index of 'Churches and Clergy' at the back of Morris, Domesday Book, Xvii: Herefordshire.
* Ibid..
M

†Mable: [SO366140] (mod. Llanfable, Eng. Llanvapley)

Attestations

| Mable | LLrub. | p. 171 | c. 1120s |

Location

*Mable* is one of seven churches listed in the rubric of charter 171b. In the charter itself, the church is named ‘ecclesiam Mable’, and it is possible that we are meant to understand ‘Mable’ in the rubric as *Ecclesia Mable* similarly (the word ‘ecclesiæ’ stands at the head of the list in the rubric). See further under Llanfable.

Elements

?

See Llanfable.

Machagui: see †Difrinn Machagui.

Machen: [ST2189/ST2387]

Attestations

| ecclesia de Maucheyn | LL | p. 323 | c. 1350 |

Location

Evans made the identification followed here,¹ which seems probable both on grounds of form and context (a list of churches in the deanery of Newport). *Machen* is used in the name of a string of settlements and buildings (around the grid reference above). The plain (MA) originally denoted by the name was probably the flat land along the left bank of the Rhymni, in the area of the Machen names.

Elements

MA + ?CAIN

Thomas refers to this place-name in his discussion of place-names formed from MA prefixed to a qualifying element, causing spirant mutation of that qualifier.² He seems to agree with Williams in taking the qualifying element to

¹ LL, p. 412.
² EANC, p. 163.
be *Cain,* but without explaining whether this *Cain* is the personal name, the adjective (*CAIN*), or a river name (which would probably be based on either the personal name or the adjective). Richards takes *Cain* here to be a personal name.¹ I can find no trace of a name *Cain* on the maps of the relevant area now.

**Maches: see †Merthir Maches.**

**Machinis: see Machynys.**

†**Machumur: [around SO4217]**

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ecclesiastical Name</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>ecclesiæs Machumur</td>
<td>LLch.240</td>
<td>p. 241</td>
<td>?‘c. 970’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lann Liuit machumur</td>
<td>LLch.240</td>
<td>p. 241</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lann uannar demachumur</td>
<td>LLch.240</td>
<td>p. 241</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

Charter 240 is a record of the grant of several churches in Gwent. Nine churches are named and bounds are given for eight of them. The list of the churches begins ‘ecclesiæs Machumur uidelicet Lann Liuit *et* lann uannar. *et* lann guoronui. *et* [cetera]’, so it is not clear whether the ‘ecclesiæs Machumur’ are some unnamed churches, or whether that is a term encompassing all the churches which follow in the list, or whether the term applies to some of the churches at the head of the list, but not the whole list. The matter is clarified somewhat by the fact that the names of the first two churches in the list, *Llan-llywydd* and *Llanfaenor,* are specifically qualified with *Machumur* at the head of their boundaries. It is still possible that some or all of the other churches should also be located in *Machumur,* but it seems more likely that the name is that only of the district around *Llan-llywydd* and *Llanfaenor* (for the term to encompass just the next church in the list, Rockfield (†Lann Guoronui), would stretch the district five and a half kilometres further to the south-east). *Machumur* looks very much like the name of a plain (see the discussion of elements below), but such an interpretation does not suit the topography of the area around the two churches at all well.

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¹ Williams, *Canu Llywarch Hen,* p. 208, s.v. Eli.
² Richards ‘Some Welsh Place-Names’, pp. 391–92.
Elements
?MA + ?personal name

The name appears to be an example of MA prefixed to a qualifying element, causing spirant mutation of that qualifier, as, most famously, in Machynlleth. However, the topography of the location does not favour this interpretation (at least, not if MA has its usual sense). The qualifying element in such names is usually a personal or river name. Richards suggests that we might have here a scribal error for Machinmur (where the second element would be the personal name Cynfwr), but Cumur as it stands could be a personal name, a compound of cu (Old Welsh *cum) ‘dear’ and GWR.

Machynys: [SS5098]

Attestations
- terram machinis LLch.189 p. 189 ‘c. 735’
- Machynys LLrub. p. 189 c. 1120s

Location
Machynys is the name of a territory granted to Llandaf in charter 189. No bounds or other information as to the location of the place are given. Evans pointed out that there is a place of this name ‘nr. Llanelly Docks’, and Davies made a tentative identification with Llanelli itself. The only place of this name recorded in the Gazetteer is the Machynys in the grid square above, just to the south of Llanelli. The identification is by no means certain.

Elements
?MA + ?YNYS

GPC includes this place-name among its examples of MA as the first element of a place-name. In this position MA causes spirant mutation of the following element, which is most commonly a personal or river name. So the second element could be an unattested personal or river name *Cynys. However, the territory does seem to occupy something of a peninsula, which might have

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* EANC, p. 163, s.v. Meheli; Williams, Enwau Lleoedd, p. 31; CPNE, p. 156, s.v. *ma.
* EANC, ibid.; Williams, ibid.
* Richards ‘Some Welsh Place-Names’, p. 393.
* I am grateful to my supervisor, Patrick Sims-Williams, for this suggestion.
* LL, p. 411; The Llandaff Charters, p. 112.
* GPC, iii, 2293.
* EANC, p. 163, s.v. Meheli; Williams, Enwau Lleoedd, p. 31; CPNE, p. 156, s.v. *ma.
been referred to as an YNYS (cf. Morfa'r-ynys Farm on the eastern edge of the area [SS521989]), and if the second element is YNYS, Mach- might be explained as a prevocalic composition form of MA. Alternatively we could have here a compound of mach ‘surety’ and YNYS. 12

Madley: [SO420388]

Attestations

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<th>Place</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Century</th>
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<tr>
<td>Matle</td>
<td>LLch.193</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>c. 1100</td>
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<tr>
<td>matle</td>
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<td>79</td>
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<td>79</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matle</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>s. xvmed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

All the attestations show a strong association between this place and St Dyfrig. Charter 193 is essentially a Life of Clydog, and Matle is mentioned in an account of one the martyr’s miracles. Two enemies from †Lannerch Glas decide to settle their differences with an oath over the altar of St Dyfrig at Matle. Having set out, however, they decide to shorten their journey by making the oath over the grave of Clydog instead. The grave of Clydog is at Clodock (†Merthir Clitauc). Although the point is not made clear in the story, it appears that the men intended their journey to be a short one (probably no more than a day), so it is reasonable to locate Matle in the same region as Clodock. The attestations from page 79 are from the Life of Dyfrig, where Matle is the name of the place where the saint was born. It can be concluded that Matle is in Ergyng (the birth seems to happen in an area under the jurisdiction of King Peibio of Ergyng), and that it was near, or included, a rock in a river (where the birth occurred). Furthermore, the Life implies that Matle is within †Inis Ehrdil or †Mais Mail Lochou, which, from other evidence, can be located at the northern edge of Ergyng on the Wye (Gwy). All the evidence suits Evans’s identification with Madley (grid reference above). 13

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12 I am grateful to my supervisor, Patrick Sims-Williams, for this suggestion.

13 LL, p. 412.
Elements

?MAD + ?LLE

In the Life of Dyfrig Matle is translated into Latin as 'mat bonus. le locus', i.e. mad 'fortunate, good' + LLE, which smacks very much of popular etymology. It is possible that the name is really an Anglo-Saxon one, composed of either the personal name Māda or the common noun mæd 'meadow' + lēah 'wood, glade' (later 'pasture, meadow').

Maenorbŷr: [SS065976] (Eng. Manorbier)

Attestations

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<th>Page</th>
<th>Reference</th>
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<tr>
<td>mainaur pir</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 124</td>
<td>before 'c. 1025'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mainaur pir</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 255</td>
<td>before 'c. 1025'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maynaurpir</td>
<td>G.C.Op., 6</td>
<td>p. 92</td>
<td>s. xiiex</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ecclesia de Moinorbir</td>
<td>Tax</td>
<td>p. 275</td>
<td>1291</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maynorbur</td>
<td>Inv (PRO)</td>
<td>1293</td>
<td></td>
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Location

The two attestations are from different versions of the same list of Llandaf's extra-diocesan properties, under the heading 'in Penfro'. In both cases it is mentioned in order to clarify the location of †Pull Arda, which is described as next to (iuxta) Mainaur Pir. The location in Penfro, together with the name's appearance, makes the identification with Manorbier (grid reference above) probable.

Elements

MAENOR + personal name

This place-name is discussed by Charles.

Maerun: [ST261825] (Eng. Marshfield)

Attestations

<table>
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<th>Place-Name</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
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<tr>
<td>MAERVN</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 190</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
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<td>Maerun</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 190</td>
<td>s. xvmed</td>
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</table>

*Cf. Madeley, explained in the Glossarial Index to Gelling, *Place-Names in the Landscape*, p. 297.

* Dimock, *Itinerarium Kambrice et Descriptio Kambrice*.

* Astle, *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*.

* PNPemb., II, 697.

* LL, p. 411; PNPemb., II, 697–98.

* PNPemb., II, 697–98.
Location
Charter 190 is a doublet of charter 176a, but the rubric of each gives a different name for the object of the grant (*Maerun* for the former and *Villa Conue* for the latter). Different bounds are given in each too. *Maerun* is the Welsh name for the place known in English as *Marshfield*, and there is no reason to doubt the identification of the place in the charter's rubric with *Marshfield* (but neither is there any positive evidence for the identification). Evans and Davies stated that the bounds of charter 190 are those of *Marshfield,* but I do not believe it is possible to be entirely confident of this—the bounds locate the place on the sea (which is true of *Marshfield*) but no other points are identifiable. A mid-fifteenth century glossator clearly believed that this *Maerun* was *Marshfield* from his statement that it was 'in mora de wenll6c' (i.e. the cantref of *Gwynllw* hundred of Wentlooge in which *Marshfield* is).

Elements
?MA + ?personal name

I am not aware of any existing interpretation of this place-name. I would offer as a suggestion that the diphthong [ae] arose from vocalisation of the original [g] in *magos* (the Brittonic precursor to MA) after it came into contact (in lenited form) with the initial [r] of the second element. The second element could then be the personal name *Rhun.*

†Mafurn: [?south end of †Istrat Dour]

Attestations

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Podum mafurn</th>
<th>LLch.165</th>
<th>p. 165</th>
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<td>LLch.162b</td>
<td>p. 162</td>
<td>'c. 605'</td>
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<td>LLch.192</td>
<td>p. 192</td>
<td>'c. 745'?</td>
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<td>LLch.171b</td>
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<td>mafurn</td>
<td>LLch.162b</td>
<td>p. 163</td>
<td>s. xi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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20 LL, p. 411; Davies, *The Llandaff Charters*, p. 113.
21 Ibid..
22 Cf. the development of aer 'battle' from Celtic *agro-*: GPC, i. 37; LHEB, p. 461, Falileyev, *Etymological Glossary*, p. 81, s.v. *hair*. It makes no difference to the present argument whether the group [gr] developed from original [gr] or over an earlier syllabic division (with intervening composition vowel): LHEB, pp. 462 and 466.
Location

The grant of *Mafurn* is recorded in charters 162b, 165, 171b, and 192 (from which all the above attestations come). The place is the sole object of charter 162b, but in each of the other charters it is one of several properties in a Gwent/Ergyng/Ewias context. Charter 162b records that the grantor of *Mafurn* was King *Cinuin*, son of *Peibio*, who was involved in the granting of other properties in Ergyng and *†Istrat Dour*. Bounds are given for *Mafurn* at the end of charter 162b, and a version of the same bounds is used in charter 171b. There appears to be a lacuna in the bounds, and the only point in them which can be identified with any confidence is the river *Dore*, which sits well with the evidence for the place’s more general location outlined above. No one to my knowledge has offered a suggestion more specific than Evans’s ‘somewhere on the Dore’, but if Richards’s identification of one of the boundary points, *†Alt Rudlan*, is correct then *Mafurn* would be a place or area along the lowest reaches of the *Dore*. If the list of churches in charter 165 has been miscopied, it is possible that *Mafurn* should be located in *†Mais Mail Lochou* (q.v. for discussion), which would require it to be on the upper reaches of the *Dore*, on the east bank. Williams suggested that ‘dyfryn *Mewyrnyawn*, mentioned in one of the Llywarch Hen poems, might be connected with *Mafurn*, but this does not add anything to our knowledge of the place’s location.

Elements

?MA + ?FFWRN

Some thought should be given to the phonology represented by the spellings of this place-name. In LL orthography *f* could represent [f] or [v], but more usually the former. The fact that in all the attestations the spelling is *Mafurn*,

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* Williams, *Canu Llywarch Hen*, p. 150.
and never Mauurn, would incline me towards an [f] pronunciation. Furthermore, if the first element is MA, we should expect the first letter of the second element to have undergone spirant mutation or to remain unchanged, not to have been lenited (as would have to be the case if f represented [v]). The f could represent the spirant mutation of an initial [p], but no element *pwrn or *purn is known to me, so ffwrn 'furnace' seems the most likely interpretation of *furn. A meaning 'plain of the furnace' could be compared with Mathafarn 'plain of the inn'. If Williams is right in comparing Mewyrnyawn with Mafurn (see above), I would suggest that the w of that name does represent a [v], but that this could easily have arisen from a misunderstanding of an f spelling like *Mefyrnyawn.

Magor: see Magwyr.

Magwyr: [ST425869] (Eng. Magor)

Attestations

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<th>Page</th>
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<tr>
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<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 291</td>
<td>1245</td>
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<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Magor</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 322</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
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<td>ecclesia de Magor</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 328</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
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<td>Vicaria de Magor</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 329</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Location

The earliest attestation is from a note of a thirteenth-century grant to Llandaf, in a reference to an annual payment made to the church of Magor from the church of Porton. The remaining attestations list the place as being in the deanery of tNether Went. As there is a place called Magor in tNether Went, about five and a half kilometres north-east of Porton, that is the obvious identification.

Elements

MAGWYR

GPC cites this place-name as an example of the noun magwyr 'wall, fortification, ruin'.

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22 Sims-Williams, 'The Provenance of the Llywarch Hen Poems', p. 49.
23 Ibid., pp. 49-50.
24 Ibid...
**Mail Lochou**: see †Mais Mail Lochou.


**Attestations**

mailuannon LLch.122 p. 122 s. xi

**Location**

The place-name is attested in the bounds of Llandeilo Bertholau. The bounds go from the source (BLAEN) of the Cibi, over *Mail Uannon*, to the source (BLAEN) of the †Diurfrut. Although it is not clear precisely which of several possibilities should be identified as the source of these streams, it is clear that to go from one to another would involve crossing the higher ground of the Sugar Loaf (W. *Mynydd Pen-y-fâl* [SO2718]) or a ridge which protrudes from that mountain, the Deri [SO2917].

**Elements**

?MOEL + ?BANON (len.)

The substantival sense of MOEL suits the topography of the Sugar Loaf very well. The main problem is with the a spelling—there is some slight evidence for a-diphthong forms of this adjective/noun, but this is usually put down to influence from the Irish cognate *maol* (which could apply here). None of the various words mael and mail are at all suitable to be the element in this place-name. The fâl of the Welsh name *Mynydd Pen-y-fâl* might conceivably preserve the mail of *Mail Uannon* (as Williams supposed), but it seems more likely to be bâl 'peak, summit'. The difficulty with the interpretation of the qualifying element here as BANON is in the fact that the LL spelling shows double n, whereas the attestations of BANON recorded by GPC show no trace of such gemination. Williams took the first element to be either an adjective meaning 'mutilated, dismembered' (i.e. a variant form of moel) or an adjective meaning 'kingly, high' (i.e. mael 'prince, chieftain, lord' in a meaning unattested by GPC), and suggested that if the second element were not BANON, then it might be connected with ban 'point, peak, bare hill; horn' (which does  

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* LHEB, pp. 326-27; GPC, iii. 2475.
* Enwau Lleoedd, p. 20.
* GPC, p. 255.
have etymological -nn). A compound of ban and the nominal suffix -on would make good sense in a hill name. The possibility should also be considered that there might be a connexion between the second element and Gobannium, the name of a Roman station in the area (probably Brittonic *Gobannion), but this seems less likely to me.

Main: see †Rit ir Main, †Tref Main.

†Mainaur Brunus: [around SN494203]

Attestations

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<th>Manuscript</th>
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<td>Mainaur brunus</td>
<td>LLch.125a</td>
<td>125</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mainaur brunus</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
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</table>

Location

Mainaur Brunus is one of three properties supposed, according to charter 125a, to have been granted to the church of Llandaf by Maredudd ap Rhain, King of Dyfed. The land was granted 'cum ecclesia et piscibus et siluis', which suggests a location near a river, lake, or the sea, and the fact that the grant was said to have been made by the king of Dyfed, suggests a location in that region. It is reasonable to assume that the church of Mainaur Brunus is †Lann Teliau Mainaur Brunus (there is no conflict between the available evidence for the location of the two place-names), which has been identified with Llandeilo Rwnws (grid reference above), in which case Mainaur Brunus would be the name of the district around that church.

Elements

MAENOR + ?BRWYNOS

The low-lying land around Llandeilo Rwnws (†Lann Teliau Mainaur Brunus), along the north bank of the Tywi, would be likely to be marshy, and, therefore, possibly a 'rushy land' (BRWYNOS; = brwyn 'rushes' + -os). The simplification of the diphthong [ui] to [u] is attested elsewhere in LL, and the variation [os]/[us] in the form of the suffix might be comparable with the variation seen in the forms of the adjectival suffix -Og. Alternatively the second element could be a personal name, related to the known personal name

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22 Enwau Lleoedd, p. 20; GPC, i, 253, s.v. ban.
23 See the discussion under Gefenni.
24 For example the form Eglus pruwys of Eglwys Brewys.
†Mainaur Cruc Marc: [around ST096776]

Attestations

mainaur crucmarc LLrub. p. 263 c. 1120s

Location

This MAENOR is specified as the location of (2) †Lann San Bregit, in the rubric of the charter which grants that church. There is no other reference to the MAENOR in LL, so on this evidence all that can be said is that the name applies to a district including the site of St Bride’s-super-Ely (hence the grid reference above). Richards located Maenor Crugmarchan in the area of Peterston-super-Ely ((1) †Lann Petyr) and Llanilltern, but I do not know whether he had any evidence for this other than that from LL. There might be a connexion between this name (if it contains Marchan) and †Tref Marchan.

Elements

MAENOR + CRUG + ?personal name

There is what appears to be some kind of suspension mark over the ar of marc, on which Evans remarks: 'This contraction is not used elsewhere in this MS. ?crucmarchan, or crucmrachan. Cp. Marchan & Brachan.' Marchan is a known personal name (attested in LL on pages 198 and 279), and Brachan is the name of a stream in the bounds of (2) †Lann San Bregit (see †Nant Brachan). Despite the occurrence of Brachan in the bounds, Marchan seems more likely as the expansion of marc, and Richards seems to agree with this, judging by his use of the form Maenor Crugmarchan. It is possible that marc is not a contraction at all, in which case it might represent the element MARCH.

Mainaur Mathru: see Mathri.

Mainaur Pir: see Maenorbýr.

Mainaur Tnoumur: see †Tnou Mur.

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*K GANC, p. 218, s.v. Brwyno.
* WATU, p. 149.
** LL, p. 352.
†Main Brith, I: [nr ST2682]

Attestations

main brith

LLch.190b p. 191 s. xi

Location

This stone is mentioned as the starting point in the bounds of Marshfield. A dyke (CLAWDD) leads from it to †Pillou Bichein. The bounds end at the sea, so it is likely that they also start on the coast. Marshfield is on the edge of Wentlooge Level, the landscape of which has probably changed considerably since the time of these bounds. I cannot identify any of the named features in these bounds, so the grid reference is simply for the Marshfield area.

Elements

YR + MAEN + BRITH

†Main Cinahi: [?in SO4303]

Attestations

main cinahi

LLch.187 p. 188 s. x

Location

This stone is named as a point in the bounds of Llan-soe, between †Luch Cinahi and the Olwy. †Luch Cinahi, or Cinahi, might be the name of a stream (see †Luch Cinahi), in which case Main Cinahi would probably be the name of a stone on the bank of that stream. The grid reference above is for the grid square covering the area between †Cair Enuin and the Olwy.

Elements

MAEN + ?personal name

Cinahi recurs in †Luch Cinahi (the previous point in the same bounds) and †Fos Cinahi (in the bounds of Llandeilo Gresynni).

†Main Dyastur: [nr SS578894]

Attestations

main dyastur

LLch.145 p. 145 s. xi

Location

This marsh is used as a point in the bounds of Llandeilo Ferwallt. The exact location is uncertain due to a lack of identifiable features, but it can be said that it lies between †Carn Cymlyr and an unnamed mountain, on the other side of which is †Main Dyastur. The possibility should be borne in mind that
Main Dyastur is not a place-name at all, but that ‘dy main dyastur’ should be translated as ‘to [the] stone, to Astur’, where Astur would itself be a place-name (perhaps a stream name).

Elements
MAEN + ?personal name

†Main i Bard: [?SO280399]
Attestations

<table>
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<tr>
<td>main i bard</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>main ybard</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Location
This feature is mentioned in both versions of the diocesan bounds between †Hal Ruma and Nant i bard (Nant-y-bar). In the longer, later version the next point is specifically the source (LLYGAD) of Nant i bard. If the identification of Nant i bard with Nant-y-bar is correct, then Main i Bard is likely to be the stone marked on the Ordnance Survey 1:25 000 scale map at the grid reference above, which is within seven hundred metres of the source of Nant-y-bar.

Elements
MAEN + YR + BARDD

Main Melin: see †Rit i Main Melin.

†Main Tillauc, Ir: [in SO3228]
Attestations

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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>[i]r main tillauc</td>
<td>LLch.195</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>s. xi²</td>
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Location
This stone is named as a point in the bounds of †Merthir Clitauc. It is located somewhere in the triangle of land above the confluence of the Olchon and the Monnow (Mynwy), between those two rivers (see †Ynys Alarun). From the wording of the bounds it is clear that the bounds cross this triangle of land south of the confluence of †Nant Trineint with the Olchon. I can find no sign of a stone in this area now.

=GPC. I. 257, s.v. bardd.
Elements

YR + MAEN + TYLLOG

The qualifying element here is the adjective tyllog 'holed, full of holes' (TWLL + -OG).

Mainuon: see †Lann Mainuon.

Main y Bard: see †Main i Bard.

Maior Maluernia: see Great Malvern Priory.

†Maisi: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

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<tr>
<td>maisi</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1126</td>
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Location

This place-name occurs (as a locative surname) in the list of the witnesses to the agreement between Bishop Urban and Robert of Gloucester. The most similar place-name in a plausible area is Maisy, the name of a small town in Normandy, about eighteen kilometres north-east of Carentan.

†Mais Mail Lochou: [around SO3840] (also †Inis Ebrdil)

Attestations

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<tr>
<td>campo malochu</td>
<td>LLch.165</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mais mail lochou</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>1120s?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The head form Mais Mail Lochou is taken from the Life of Dyfrig, where it is said to be an alternative name for †Inis Ebrdil (hence the grid reference above). Charter 165 refers to a Campus Malochu, which looks very much like a partial calque on †Mais Mail Lochou. Problematically, though, Campus Malochu is mentioned in a list of churches, in a reference apparently to the location of †Lann Guorboe (Garway), which is many kilometres south of the area of †Inis Ebrdil. Either the identification of Campus Malochu with †Mais Mail Lochou is wrong, or charter 165 has been miscopied (perhaps by associating Campus Malochu with the preceding item in a list, where it originally belonged with the following item, †Mafurn).

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Evans noted the similarity of the names (LL, pp. 411, s.v. Malochu, and 412, s.v. Matle), and Padel
Coplestone-Crow agrees that Mais Mail Lochou and Campus Malochu are the same place, and identifies that place as a district later known as Mawfield (represented today only in the names of two farms around SO452367). He regards Mawfield as an Anglicisation of the Welsh name, and defines the territory as approximating to the modern parishes of Moccas, Blakemore, Tyberton, Preston on Wye, Madley, Kingstone, and Eaton Bishop, together with the western parts of Allensmore and Clehonger. The evidence which he adduces for all this is the information from LL discussed under †Inis Ebrdil above, combined with the location of the farms now called Mawfield [SO452367], and the facts that according to later English documents Kingstone [SO424357] lay in Mawfield, and that lands at Godway in Peterchurch [SO358411] bordered on Mawfield. Coplestone-Crow’s solution to the problem of the apparent location of †Lann Guorboe in the district is to reject its identification with Garway, and propose instead that it should be identified with Eaton Bishop [SO443391], but he does not appear to have any evidence for this. It is possible that the suggested derivation of Mawfield from Mais Mail Lochou is a red herring, but if it is accepted, and if my suggestion above, that charter 165 should be interpreted as locating †Mafurn, rather than †Lann Guorboe in the district, is also accepted, then Coplestone-Crow’s description of the district should be extended to include lands on the Dore.

Elements

MAES + ?personal name
CAMPUS + ?personal name

CAMPUS ‘plain’ is used here as the Latin equivalent of MAES. Mail Lochou might be an Irish personal name of the type Mael + adjective/noun/proper noun, where Mael is cognate with Welsh MOEL.

Maisy: see †Masi.
Malmesbury: [ST9387]

Attestations

Abbas de Malmesbury  LL  p. 328  c. 1350

Location

The Abbot of Malmesbury is named in a list of people and institutions owing tithes in the deanery of †Nether Went. As there seem to be no other places of this name, and as Malmesbury has a famous abbey, this is the obvious identification.

Malochu: see †Mais Mail Lochou.

Malo Passu: see Malpas.

Malpas: [?ST303901]

Attestations

Prior de Malo passu  LL  p. 329  c. 1350

Location

The prior 'de Malo passu' is listed among the people and institutions owing tithes in the deanery of Newport. The name appears to be a Latin form of modern Malpas (cf. Gerald of Wales's joke about the Malpas near Cheshire [SJ4847], which he refers to as 'Malus passus'46). I can find three places called Malpas in Britain: the one in Cheshire, one in Cornwall [SW8442], and one near Newport. This last seems the most likely, given that the tithes were paid in the deanery of Newport (but the institution paying the tithes would not necessarily be in the same deanery—Bristol abbey, for example, is mentioned in the same list).45 There was formerly in the Malpas near Newport, a Cluniac monastery forming a cell to the priory of Montacute, in Somersetshire, and founded by Winebald de Ballon.44

Elements

MALUS + PASSUS

The formation of the name is French (mal 'bad' + pas), on which the Latin is a calque.

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44 Evans's 'Malpas, Mon.' (LL, p. 411) implies the same identification.
**Malvern**: see Great Malvern Priory.

**Mamheilad**: [SO305034] (Eng. Mamhilad)

Attestations
- ecclesia de Mamheilad  LL  p. 321  c. 1350

Location
The attestation is from a lists of churches in the deanery of Abergefenni, which suits the obvious identification with the place which still bears the name today.

Elements
- ?MA + ?personal name
Richards suggests that this place-name might be formed from MA and a personal name Meiliad. Alternatively we could divide the word mam 'mother' + *Heilad, supposing that the church was named after the (presumably pious) mother of some character called *Heilad.

**Mamhilad**: see Mamheilad.

**Mam Ilet**: see ↑Silva Mam Ilet.

**Mamouric**: see ↑Ecclesia Mamouric.

**Manach**: see ↑Porth Manach.

**↑Manach Rivulus**: [↑SO380131] (↑mod. Llanymynach Brook)

Attestations
- manach riuulo  LLch.171b  p. 172  c. 990–c. 1010

Location
This stream is named as a point in the bounds of Llanfable. It seems that the bounds cross (rather than follow) the stream after running through a wood (SILVA) from ↑Brinn Cornou, and continue to ↑Halannauc, but neither of these, nor any other of the other points in the bounds (apart from the Troddi) have been identified. There are two streams with names based on the element MYNACH in the vicinity of Llanfable: Mynachdy Brook and Llanymynach Brook, the latter of which runs through the village. Mynachdy Brook joins Llanymynach Brook at SO369133, and their combined flow continues to the

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* Richards 'Some Welsh Place-Names', pp. 394–95.
Troddi (at the grid reference above). The name *Llanymynach* might be an example of an original NANT name becoming re-interpreted as a LLAN name (cf. (1) Llanthony). If the name of this stream were originally *Nant y Mynach*, the Latin form under discussion here could be a calque on it. See also †Nant i Meneich.

**Elements**

MYNACH + RIVULUS

Manaur Tnoumur: see †Tnou Mur.

Mannou: see †Glin Mannou.

Manochi: see †Vallis Manochi.

Manorbier: see Maenorbyr.

Mans, Le: [NGR N/A]

**Attestations**

Abbas de Mans LL p. 327 c. 1350

**Location**

The attestation is from a list of tithes owed in the deanery of Abergefenni. The ‘Abbas de Mans’ was responsible for the payment of a tithe ‘pro temporalibus’ in that deanery. Evans’s identification with Le Mans can be regarded as secure. The Benedictine priory of St Mary’s was founded in Abergefenni in the year 1087 by Hamelin de Ballon. The foundation consisted of a Prior and twelve monks, drawn from the Abbey of St Vincent in Le Mans.*

Marc: see †Mainaur Cruc Marc.

Marcan: see Margam.

March: see Nant y March, (1) †Nant March.

Marchan: see †Tref Marchan.

Marchleu: see †Villa Marchleu.

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Marcroes: [SS921690] (Eng. Marcross)

Attestations

- ecclesia de Markeros  LL  p. 320  c. 1350
- ecclesia de Markeros  LL  p. 325  c. 1350
- Ecc'ia de Markeros  LL  p. 331  c. 1350

Location

All the attestations are from administrative lists of churches in the deanery of Gorfynydd. The identification with Marcross made by Evans seems reasonable in terms of appearance, and suits the location in Gorfynydd.°

Elements

?MARCH + ?RHOS

The main difficulty with the interpretation offered here is in the hardening of the [x] of MARCH to the [k] seen in the LL forms, as well as in the modern forms of the name, though there are parallels in Pen-marc and St Kingsmark.

The vowel e of the LL forms could be explained as an epenthetic vowel, breaking up the consonant group [kr]. The modern Welsh form in -croes might originate in a false division of the name (presumably at a stage when the epenthesis seen in the LL forms was not strongly pronounced), and the supposition that it contained the noun croes ‘cross’ (a supposition which would also account for the English spelling with -cross). Alternatively the name could originally have been *Machroes, a compound of MA and croes ‘cross’, which developed an intrusive [r] in the same way, perhaps, as Matharn and Mathri."

Marcross: see Marcroes.

Margam: [SS802862]

Attestations

- marcan  LLrub.  p. 224  c. 1120s
- monasterium de Margan G.C.Op., 6°  p. 67  s. xii°
- abbas de Morgan  LL  p. 312  c. 1350
- Abbate de Morgan  LL  p. 325  c. 1350

**LL, p. 411.
° I am grateful to Patrick Sims-Williams for this suggestion.
° Dimock, Itinerarium Cambriae et Descriptio Cambriae.
Abbas de Morgan  LL  p. 331  c. 1350
abbas de Margan  LLgloss  p. 303  s. xv

Location
Johannes de la Ware, abbot of this place, is mentioned as having become bishop of Llandaf in two lists of Llandaf's bishops (pages 303 and 312). Two of the other attestations (pages 325 and 331) are also to the abbot of this place, in reference to monies owed by him to Llandaf for property in the deanery of Gorfynydd (the former specifically for a church which was in the old cemetery of Llangewydd, and the latter coming under the subset of Cynffig properties). The identification of these attestations with Margam Abbey is reasonable, given the general location and the importance of this abbey. The earliest attestation is from the rubric of charter 224, where Merthyr Mawr is described as 'inmarcan'. Evans identified this attestation with Margam, presumably meaning some district bearing this name, since Merthyr Mawr is about twelve kilometres south-east of Margam Abbey. Margam was the name of a manor later in the Middle Ages, but the area of this manor did not extend far enough south to encompass Merthyr Mawr. Jenkins regards Margam as the name of a cantref (less well attested than the other Glamorgan cantrefs) covering the area between the rivers Tawe and Ogmore (Ogwr).

Elements
This territorial name could be an example of a personal name (perhaps Irish Marcán), which was originally just the qualifying element of a place-name which lost its generic element (cf. Elfael).

Margan: see Margam.

Marie: see Eglwys Fair y Mynydd, †Ecclesia Beate Marie.

Marcores: see Marcroes.

53 LL, pp. 411 (s.v. Marcan) and 413 (s.v. Morgan).
54 LL, p. 411.
55 WATU, pp. 153 and 279.
56 Jenkins, 'Regions and Cantrefs', p. 34.
57 I am grateful to Patrick Sims-Williams for this suggestion.
**Marshfield: [ST261825] (W. Maerun)**

**Attestations**

\[
\begin{array}{lll}
\text{ecclesia de Mersfield} & \text{LL} & \text{p. 323} & \text{c. 1350} \\
\text{Ecc'ia de Mersfield} & \text{LL} & \text{p. 329} & \text{c. 1350}
\end{array}
\]

**Location**

Evans made the identification followed here,* which seems probable both on grounds of form and context (a list of churches in the deanery of Newport).

**Elements**

MERS + FELD

I see no reason to doubt the obvious interpretation that this name denotes 'open land by a marsh', as does Marshfield in Gloucestershire.*

Marstow: see (1) Llanmartin.

Martharne: see Matharn.

Marthel Deuan: see Merthyr Dyfan.

Marthel Maur: see Merthyr Mawr.

Marther Geryn: see †Merthyr Gerein.

Martherne: see Matharn.

Marthru: see Mathri.

Martirium Iulij et Aaron: see †Merthir Iun et Aaron.

**Matharn: [ST523908] (Eng. Mathern; also †Merthir Teudiric)**

**Attestations**

\[
\begin{array}{lll}
\text{Ecclesie de Martherne} & \text{LL} & \text{p. 284} & \text{s. xiii}^2 \\
\text{Martherne} & \text{LL} & \text{p. 292} & \text{s. xiii}^2 \\
\text{Ecclesie de Martherne} & \text{LL} & \text{p. 292} & \text{s. xiii}^2 \\
\text{ecclesie de Martherne} & \text{LL} & \text{p. 328} & \text{c. 1350} \\
\text{Martherne} & \text{LLgloss} & \text{p. 141} & \text{s. xv^{med}} \\
\text{Martherne} & \text{LLgloss} & \text{p. 234} & \text{s. xv^{med}} \\
\text{territorio Mattherne} & \text{LLgloss} & \text{p. 235} & \text{s. xv^{med}}
\end{array}
\]

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* LL, p. 412.
* Gelling, *Place-Names in the Landscape*, p. 298.
Location

The church of this place is listed among properties in the deanery of †Nether Went on pages 284 and 328. The attestations on page 292 are from a thirteenth-century charter, granting land in the vicinity of Runston, in return for which a payment was to be made at Martherne for the benefit of that church. A fifteenth-century glossator has written Martherne as a heading for charter 141, which grants †Merthir Teudiric, and another glossator of the same period has added a note to explain that the bounds of this same charter are those of Martherne. The former of the aforementioned glossators again equated †Merthir Teudiric with Martherne on page 235, and wrote a long note on page 234 stating that †Tref Perenn, †Yscuit Cyst, †Villa Cyuiu are all in the area of Martherne. The identification of all the attestations with modern Mathern raises no difficulties. The Anglican church at Matharn is nowadays dedicated to St Tewdric.

Elements

The attestations suggest that an [r] originally preceded the [p] (though Mathri might provide an example of non-etymological [r] developing early in such a position⁶⁰), but it is not so easy to determine whether the the final syllable should have [ar] or [er]. It is tempting to see a connexion with the earlier name for the place, †Merthir Teudiric. Perhaps the same phenomenon was in operation as gave rise to the Marth- forms of Merthyr Dyfan and Merthyr Mawr.

Matharne: see Matharn.

†Mathenni: [?[around SO4104]

<table>
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<th>‘c. 760’</th>
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<tr>
<td>terrę mathenni</td>
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<tr>
<td>ecclesiām mathenni</td>
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<td></td>
<td>‘c. 785’</td>
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<tr>
<td>mathe nni</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATHENNI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

⁶⁰ I am grateful to Patrick Sims-Williams for this suggestion.
Location
Charter 207 concerns the grant of †Brinn Luguni with the three modii (about fifty hectares) of the land of Mathenni, which appears to be equated with †Mustuir Mur. The re-grant of the three modii of the church of Mathenni is recorded in charter 208, and bounds are appended to this charter. Mathenni was identified with Llandenny [SO415039] by Evans, Richards, and Davies, an identification which seems to depend on the fact that both place-names are based on the qualifying element *Tenni, and on the likely identification of one of the streams in the bounds (Nant y Wilcae). Although it is reasonable to locate Mathenni in the vicinity of Llandenny, it does not seem that the area described by the bounds includes the present site of Llandenny—rather the boundary seems to perambulate around the little hill at SO415055. Mathenni should be the name of a flat area (MA) rather than a hill, so if I have correctly interpreted the bounds, perhaps this hill is the territory of the church of Mathenni and not Mathenni itself. The plain (MA) of *Tenni should presumably be somewhere near Llandenny and the hill mentioned above. If *Tenni was the name of a stream, then it would not have applied to any of the streams mentioned in the bounds (unless they had been renamed), but it could have been the name of the stream on which Llandenny stands [SO417040], in which case Mathenni would be the flat area immediately to the north of Llandenny, which extends down to Nant y Wilcae. If *Tenni was a personal name, then Mathenni could apply to any part of, or the whole of, the plain alongside Nant y Wilcae.

Elements
MA + *Tenni
The name appears to be an example of MA prefixed to a qualifying element, causing spirant mutation of that qualifier, which is most commonly a personal or river name.

Mathern: see Matharn.

LL, p. 376; WATU, p. 154; The Llandaff Charters, pp. 117–18.
 Richards 'Some Welsh Place-Names', p. 396.; EANC, p. 163, s.v. Meheli; Williams, Enwau Lleoedd, p. 31; CPNE, p. 156, s.v. *ma.
Mathri: [SM879319] (Eng. Mathry)

Attestations

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<td>p. 129</td>
<td>before 'c. 1025'</td>
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<td>LLch.127b</td>
<td>p. 129</td>
<td>before 'c. 1025'</td>
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<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 255</td>
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<td>G.C.Op., 1, 3ᵃ</td>
<td>passim</td>
<td>c. 1200</td>
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<td>Ecclesia de Martre</td>
<td>Taxᵐ</td>
<td>p. 274</td>
<td>1291</td>
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<td>Marthre</td>
<td>ERStDₖ</td>
<td>t, 298</td>
<td>1403</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mathru</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 129</td>
<td>s. xvᵐed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

Four of the five attestations are from charter 127b, which attempts to explain the basis of Llandaf's claim to the territories of Mathru and Cenarth. The only information given in the charter about the place's location is that it is in Pebidiog. The remaining attestation, from a list of Llandaf's extra-diocesan properties, places Mainaur Mathru together with Cenarth, under the heading Inpepitiauc 'In Pebidiog'. The location in Pebidiog, together with the name's appearance, makes the identification with Mathry (grid reference above) probable.₆₆

Elements

?MA + ?TRU

(The t of the second attestation has been altered from r.ᵃ) This name is discussed by Charles,ᵃ who refers to two different interpretations, depending on whether or not the [r] shown by some attestations before the [p] (including one of the LL ones) is original. Phillimore suggested that if the [r] was intrusive the name could be interpreted as MA + tru 'sad'.ᵃ Other commentators have preferred to keep the [r] and connect the name with some

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₆₅ Brewer, De Rebus a Se Gestis, Libri III; Invectionum Libellus; Symbolum Electorum, and I. De Invectionibus, Lib. IV; II. De Menevensi Ecclesia Dialogus; III. Vita S. David.
₆₆ Astle, Taxatio Ecclesiastica.
₆₇ Isaacson, The Episcopal Registers of the Diocese of St David's.
₆₈ LL, p. 411, s.v. Mainaur Mathru; Davies, The Llandaff Charters, p. 96; PNPemb., I, 270–71.
₆₉ LL, p. 350.
₇₀ PNPemb., I, 270–71.
word derived from Graeco-Latin *martyr*. The Anglican church in Mathry is dedicated to the Holy Martyrs. Although the majority of the attestations given by Charles do show the [r], the [r]-less forms in LL are from the earliest stratum of attestation, and the present-day form of the place-name is also [r]-less. It is easier to explain how an [r] might have intruded into the name (by analogy with words based on *martyr*, or by anticipation of the second [r]), than it is to explain how an original [r] might have been lost as early as the eleventh century. Consequently I would favour Phillimore’s interpretation. If the Math-(rather than Marth-) form of Matharn is the earlier, then that name would provide a parallel for early intrusion of non-etymological [r].

Mathru, Mathry: see Mathri.

Matle: see Madley.

Mauan: see Mawan.

Maucheyn: see Machen.

Mauricii: see †Mouric.

Mawan: [SN896346]

Attestations

| Attestation | Source | Page | Volume.
|-------------|--------|------|--------
| blain mauan | LLch.154 | p. 155 | s. xi²
| blain mauan | LLch.154 | p. 155 | s. xi²

Location

The source (BLAEN) of this stream is used as a point in the bounds of †Lann Guruaet (Llandeilo’r Fan). There is good reason to suppose, as Evans suggested, that the Eithrim and the Mawan have been confused in these bounds, such that one should be substituted for the other (Mawan for Eithrim, and Eithrim for Mawan). The reason for this supposition is that the bounds evidently travel clockwise around their focus, so that the source of the Eithrim should be met before the source of the Mawan, but, according to the bounds, the reverse is true. The actual source (BLAEN) of the Mawan is at

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* Owen, *Description of Penbrokshire*, 1, 107 (n. 7), and 11, 290 (n. 1).
* References from PNPenb., I, 270–71.
* I am grateful to Patrick Sims-Williams for this suggestion.
* LL, p. 370.
SN888368, but the point referred to in the bounds as 'blain mauan' is at
SN876362.

*Elements*

*personal name*

The name is discussed by Thomas, who concludes that this is an example of a
personal name transferred to a river name."

**Maypole:** see †Cecin Penn i Celli.

**Meath:** see †Methiana.

**Mebion Guichtrit:** see †Tref Meibion Guichtrit.

**Mebion Ourdeuein:** see †Tref Meibion Ourdeuein.

**Medgen:** see †Porth Medgen.

**Mei:** see †Castell Mei.

**Meibion Ambrus:** see †Tref Meibion Ambrus.

**Meibion Gratlaun:** see †Lann Mihachgel Meibion Gratlaun.

**Meibion Guichtrit:** see †Tref Meibion Guichtrit.

**Meibion Ourdeuein:** see †Tref Meibion Ourdeuein.

**Meibion Uchtrit:** see †Tref Meibion Guichtrit.

**Meinbui:** see Mynwy.

**Meiniauc:** see †Pont Meiniauc.

†**Meinporth:** [?nr SS445864]

**Attestations**

\[\text{duobus agris meinporth LLch.239 p. 240 'c. 925'}\]

**Location**

†**Meinporth** is granted together with †Penn i Bei, the main object of charter
240. †**Penn i Bei** has been identified with Paviland (at the grid reference
above) which is less than a kilometre from the coast, so it is noticeable that its
(dimensional) bounds do not refer to the sea. **Meinporth** has its own bounds,
which locate the territory between the sea and †**Petra Iacintha** in one
dimension, and between a ditch (FOSSA) and †Ager Filiorum Grugauc in the other. If the identification with Paviland is correct, then, perhaps the two agri of Meinporth lay between Paviland and the sea. The name Meinporth implies a coastal haven (PORTH) so Deborah’s Hole [SS434862] or Foxhole Slade [SS437858] would be the most likely identifications.

Elements

MAEN\+ PORTH

Meirch: see †Castell Meirch, †Cecin Meirch, †Guenuin Meirch.

Meithini, Meithiui: see Myddyfl.

Melano: see St Mellons.

Meldou: see Mellte.

Melin: see †Hitir Melin, †Hytyr Melin, †Rit i Main Melin.

Mellte: [SN902074]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Source</th>
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<th>Century</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>meldou</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>melltou</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melltou</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This river name is attested in both of the two versions of the diocesan bounds. From the later, and fuller, of the two we glean that it is a tributary of the Nedd, and that it itself has a tributary called the Hepstur (Hepste). From this evidence, together with the name’s appearance, the identification with the Mellte is entirely satisfactory.²

Elements

?MELLT (pl.)

It is very likely that the root of this name is mellt ‘lightning’, but the interpretation of the -ou suffix is more difficult. Thomas postulated that both this name and Hepste show an Old Welsh suffix -tou, derived from the stem tam- seen in many river names (see Tafl), but his evidence seems restricted to

² EANC, pp. 75–76.

² LL, p. 412; EANC, p. 178.
these two LL names (and, in any case, the LL form of *Hepste* is probably *Hepstur*, not *Hepstou*). Mellt is a collective noun, so GPC does not record a plural form for it, but a plural form would be allowable if it were applied to Mellt as a proper noun. I would suggest as a hypothesis that originally the two major tributaries of the Mellte (now Llia and Tringarth) were called Mellt (or names based on it), and that downstream of their confluence the river was given a plural name based on the name of the two tributaries.

**Melltou**: see Mellte.

†Menechi: [around SN068007 or SN083005]

**Attestations**

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<th>Menechi</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>p. 124</th>
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<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 255</td>
<td>before 'c. 1025'</td>
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<tr>
<td>Menechi</td>
<td>LLch.125b</td>
<td>p. 126</td>
<td>s. xi^1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENECHI</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 125</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

The first two attestations are from different versions of the same list of Teilo properties, in a Pembrokeshire context (preceded in the list by †Laithti Teliau and followed by †Pull Arda). In both these cases the same description of the property’s location is used: on the †Ritec, near (juxta) Penally. The third and fourth attestations are from charter 125b, which grants †Tref Carn, †Laithti Teliau, and Menechi. Bounds are supplied with the charter, which locate the place on the †Ritec and between †Nant hi Rotguidou and †Nant Castell Cerran. Campbell and Lane identified Menechi with Roberts Wall Farm [SN101005] but their identification rests mainly on their (in my opinion rather weakly based) identification of †Cil Tutuc and †Penn Clecir, with which Menechi shares a boundary. Campbell and Lane identified Menechi with Roberts Wall Farm [SN101005] but their identification rests mainly on their (in my opinion rather weakly based) identification of †Cil Tutuc and †Penn Clecir, with which Menechi shares a boundary. Phillimore suggests an identification with ‘Hollow Ways’ (near Holloway Bridge at SN107004), but this seems to be a guess—the nearest point on the †Ritec to Penally. From the suggested identifications of †Nant hi Rotguidou and †Nant Castell Cerran the place

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77 EANC, p. 178.
76 GPC, iii, 2426.
77 ‘Excavations’, pp. 57–58.
78 Owen, *Description of Penbrokshire*, ii, 327, n. 3.
should lie either between the first and second, or between the third and fourth, of the four tributary streams on the south bank of the ‡Ritee, hence the grid references above.

Elements
MYNECHI

Menechi: see ‡Lann Menechi.

‡Menede, Le: [nr ST5090]

Attestations

le Menede LL p. 291 s. xiii²

Location

This place is mentioned in a thirteenth-century charter, granting various pieces of land in the vicinity of Runston. It is said to be the name of a plain (CAMPUS) in which an acre of the land granted is situated. The acre is bounded on either side by the lands of William of St Pierre (Sain Pyr) and of Adam Daniel. The most useful piece of evidence is the information that the acre abuts the main road between Chepstow (‡Strugull) and Crick, though it is not clear to me from the wording whether the road marked the northern or southern boundary of the land. I can find no trace of this place-name along the relevant stretch of road, so the grid reference above is a general one for a location on the road in the vicinity of Runston and St Pierre (Sain Pyr).

Elements

LE + ?MUNEDE

The principal element could be MYNYDD or its Middle English derivative munede ‘forest clearing’, but it looks somewhat more like the latter, and the description of the place as a CAMPUS suits that interpretation. MUNEDE is a common element in the Forest of Dean, just across the Wye (Gwy) from the relevant area."

Menei: see ‡Aper Menei.

Meneich: see ‡Villa Meneich, ‡Lech Meneich, ‡Nant l Meneich.

Menethisteland: see Mynyddislwyn.

° See Gelling, Place-Names in the Landscape, p. 172, for a discussion of this element.
Meneuensi, Meneuensis, Meneuei: see Mynyw.

Merchiau: see †Riu Merchiau.

Merchitir: see †Hentref Merchitir.

Mersfield: see Marshfield.

Merthir: see †Nant Merthir.

†Merthir Buceil: [?nr SS882775]

Attestations

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<th>p. 213</th>
<th>c. 862</th>
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<tr>
<td>Merthir buceil</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Location

Merthir Buceil is one of three lands granted in charter 212, the others being Merthyr Mawr and †Tir Collou. The place-name also occurs in two versions of the list of properties confirmed to Llandaf by the Pope, but the context does not help to suggest a location for this place. It would be reasonable to suppose, as did Evans and Davies, that Merthir Buceil was in the vicinity of Merthyr Mawr, but this need not necessarily be so. Richards tentatively suggested a location in the parish of Bridgend [SS9079], about three kilometres north-east of Merthyr Mawr. ¹

Elements

MERTHYR + BUGAIL

Merthir Cibliuer: see †Merthir Cimliuer.

†Merthir Cimliuer: [?in Morgannwg]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>LLb.12</th>
<th>p. 32</th>
<th>1128</th>
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<td>merthir cimliuer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Merthir cibliuer</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This place-name occurs in two versions of a list of Llandaf's properties.

¹ LL, p. 412; The Llandaff Charters, p. 196.
² WATU, p. 156, s.v. Merthyr Bugail.
confirmed by papal privilege. No topographical information as such is provided, but the attestations come from a section of the list containing properties in Morgannwg. The immediately preceding item in the list (Pen-tyrch) is in Penychen, and the immediately following item (†Merthir Buceil) is probably in Gorfynydd, so I am unable to tell in which cantref (if either) this place might be.

Elements

MERTHYR + ?personal name

The spelling cimliuer is a scribal self-correction from ciuliuier. An alternative interpretation of the second element would be to connect it with the noun llifeiriant 'a flowing, flood', which, GPC suggests, derives from llif² + *bër (< beraf⁴). The hypothetical noun *cyflifer would be composed of the root of llifeiriant with the prefix cyf-, probably functioning as an intensifier, giving a meaning like 'powerful flood'.

†Merthir Clitauc: [SO326275] (mod. Clodock)

Attestations

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<td>territorium merthirclitauc</td>
<td>LLch.195</td>
<td>p. 195</td>
<td>'c. 740'</td>
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<tr>
<td>Merthir Clitauc</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 195</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
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<tr>
<td>merthir clitauc</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 195</td>
<td>s. xv</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

There is no strong reason to doubt that these three attestations refer to Clodock church. Although merthir could be a common noun designating the martyr Clydog, it seems much more likely that it is used here as the place-name element meaning 'sanctified cemetery', particularly in the first attestation where the surrounding text is all Latin. The bounds supplied for the territory demonstrably include the modern site of Clodock, and, to my knowledge, no other place has a connexion with the martyred Clydog.

A further reference, 'ad sanctum Clitauc', from the following document (LLch.196, page 196), might be read as evidence for another name for Clodock church—an abbreviated form of Ecclesia Sancti Clitauci. It seems more likely, though, that this is a reference to 'St Clydog' (rather than 'St

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1 LL, p. 346.
Clydog's'), on account of his continuing spiritual presence at his church.

Elements
MERTHYR + personal name

†Merthir Cynfall: [SO494166] (mod. Llangunville)

Attestations

<table>
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<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Methirchinfall</td>
<td>LLch.171b</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>after 'c. 860'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merthir Cynfall</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location
Charter 171b is a composite record of the grant of seven properties, among them Merthir Cynfall. Bounds are given for six of the seven places, including one set for Llangunville, but none under a heading Merthir Cynfall, so it is reasonable to assume that Merthir Cynfall and Llangunville are synonyms.

Elements
MERTHYR + personal name

†Merthir Dincat: [SO457104] (W. Llanddingad; Eng. Dingestow)

Attestations

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Source</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Villam merthir dincat</td>
<td>LLb.2</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1119</td>
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<tr>
<td>Villam merthir dincat</td>
<td>LLb.12</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1128</td>
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<tr>
<td>Villam merthir dincat</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location
The attestations are from the three versions of a list of properties confirmed to Llandaf by papal privilege. The context is the same in all three versions, and indicates a location in Gwent (Uwch Coed). Both Evans and Richards assumed that the name was a synonym for Llanddingad/Dingestow, which is plausible as regards the name's form, and suits the available evidence for location.

Elements
MERTHYR + personal name

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⁴ As did Evans (LL, p. 412), Richards (WATU, p. 156, s.v. Merthyr Cynfall), and Davies (The Llandaff Charters, p. 107).
⁵ LL, p. 412; WATU, p. 156, s.v. Merthyr Dingad.
†Merthir Gerein: [?nr ST427884]

Attestations

merthirgerein LLch.233 p. 234 c. 990–c. 1010
ecclesia de Marthergeryn LL p. 323 c. 1350

Location

The earlier attestation is from the bounds of †Lann Mihacgel Maur (probably Llanfihangel Rogiet) and the later is from a list of churches in the deanery of †Nether Went. The reference in the bounds is to a road which comes from Merthir Gerein, but I am unable to trace the bounds, so this information is not particularly useful. Wakeman, on the matter of the location of this place, states: ‘That chapel [Merthir Gerein] stood near the Upper Grange Farm House, in the parish of Magor, its remains have not been removed many years.’ Richards also identified the place as a chapel in the parish of Magor (Magwyru). The grid reference above is for Upper Grange (the place, I assume, mentioned by Wakeman), which is in †Nether Went and is only two and a half kilometres west of Llanfihangel Rogiet (†Lann Mihacgel Maur).

Elements

MERTHYR + personal name

†Merthir Gliuis: [?SS836775] (?mod. Clevis)

Attestations

merthir gliuis LLch.224 p. 225 'c. 935'–c. 990

Location

Merthir Gliuis is mentioned as a point in the dimensional bounds of †Tref Ret, opposed by the Ogmore (Ogwr). †Tref Ret seems to have been in the area of Merthyr-mawr Warren [SS8676]. Evans identified Merthir Gliuis as 'Clivis, Newton Nottage', which is an area of Newton Nottage at the grid reference above (now called Clevis), and Richards also identified the place as a chapel in the parish of Newton Nottage. The grid reference above is a general one for the Newton area.

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* 'Supplementary Notes', p. 16, s.v. Tref Peren.
† WATU, p. 156, s.v. Merthyr Gerain.
* LL, p. 412; WATU, p. 156, s.v. Merthyr Gerain. See also the discussion by Sims-Williams in 'A Turkish–Celtic Problem', p. 219.
Elements

MERTHYR + personal name

The qualifier is most probably the personal name Glywys. It seems very probable that there is a connexion between the eponym of this MERTHYR and the Gliguis mentioned in the inscription of a stone found at Ogmore Castle in 1929. The inscription (Macalister, no. 1024;* Nash-Williams, no. 255;" RCAHMW, no. 926") records a grant of land by one Arthfael to God, Gliguis, Nertat, and another party over whose name there is disagreement.

†Merthir Ilan: [?ST106890] (?mod. Eglwysilan)

Attestations

merthir ilan         LLb.12    p. 32   1128
Merthir ilan         LLb.25    p. 44   1129
ylan               LLgloss   p. 32  1476x78

Location

This place-name occurs in the two longer versions of the list of properties confirmed as Llandaf's by Pope Honorius II. The context of the attestation in the lists does not suggest any particular geographical area. Both Evans and Richards regarded Merthir Ilan as a synonym for Eglwysilan (grid reference above)," which is plausible as regards the name's formation, but there is not enough evidence to be confident of the identification.

Elements

MERTHYR + personal name

†Merthir Issiu: [SO278224] (mod. Patrisio, Eng. Partrishow)

Attestations

merthir issiu         LL   p. 279  c. 1120s

Location

The attestation is from a list of churches over which Bishop Herewald had jurisdiction in the area of Ystrad Yw. The identification with Partrishow (grid

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* Sims-Williams, ibid., p. 223.
* Corpus Inscriptionum, II, 162–63.
* LL, p. 412; WATU, p. 156, s.v. Merthyr Ilan.
reference above) is that of Evans and Richards, and seems reasonable, given the location and the qualifying personal-name element. There are four churches in the relevant list, of which only the first has been identified with a place actually in the commote of Ystrad Yw, the rest (including this one) being in the neighbouring commote of Crucywel (as defined by Richards).

Elements
MERTHYR + ?personal name

†Merthir Iun et Aaron: [?nr ST3590]

Attestations
  territorium sanctorum martirium iulij et aaron  LLch.225  p. 225  c. 864
  merthir iVN et AARON  LLrub.  p. 225  c. 1120s
  ecclesiam Julij et aaron  LLgloss  p. 225  s. xvmed

Location
The territory of this church is granted in charter 225. Bounds are given which locate the place on the Usk (Wysg). Evans, Richards, and Davies all identified the place with St Julian's in Newport [ST3289] (the grid reference given by Davies was that of Caerllion). The Anglican parish church of St Julian's [ST323895] is dedicated to SS Julius and Aaron, which appears to be independent confirmation of the identification, but there has only been a church on this site since 1926. The parish of St Julian's is indeed on the Usk (Wysg), though the bounds of charter 225 show that the territory they define bordered on that of Kemeys Inferior ((2) Cemais), which might lead one to seek a location for Merthir Iun et Aaron a few kilometres further up the river. In fact Evans located the territory 'near Chepstow' [ST3590], a hill three and a half kilometres upriver of the area of the modern parish of St Julian's. Gerald of Wales remarks that 'in former times' there were three churches in Caerllion, one of which was dedicated to the martyr Julius, and one to his fellow martyr Aaron, but the facts that he is talking about two separate churches, and that he locates them in Caerllion, on the wrong side of the river,

* LL, p. 412; WATU, p. 156, s.v. Merthyr Isw.
* WATU, p. 323.
* LL, p. 412; WATU, p. 156, s.v. Merthyr Iul ac Aaron; The Llandaff Charters, p. 121.
* LL, p. 377.
suggest that there is no direct connexion between these and *Merthir Iun et Aaron*. See also †Sant Ilien.

**Elements**

MERTHYR + personal name + *ET* + personal name

*ECCLESIA + personal name (gen.) + ET + personal name*

The form ‘iWN’ in the second attestation of the place-name is presumably an error for ‘iWL’. The Welsh element *MERTHYR* is derived from Latin *martyrium* ‘the place where a martyr is buried’, seen in the first attestation.\(^{20}\)

†Merthir Maches: [ST434917] (?mod. Llanfaches, Eng. *Llanvaches*)

**Attestations**

\[ \text{ecclesiam merthir maches} \quad \text{LLch.211b} \quad \text{p. 211} \quad \text{‘c. 775’} \]

\[ \text{Merthirmaches} \quad \text{LLrub.} \quad \text{p. 211} \quad \text{c. 1120s} \]

**Location**

The church of *Merthir Maches* is granted to Llandaf in charter 211b. Evans, Richards, and Davies all agreed on the identification with *Llanfaches*.\(^{21}\) There are no bounds or other explicit references to the place’s location in the charter, but there is a very strong correlation of witnesses with charter 206, which grants †Lann Uuien. If the identification of †Lann Uuien with Llangofen is correct then the relationship between the two charters would support the identification of *Merthir Maches* with *Llanfaches*. Otherwise the identification rests only on the probable occurrence of *Maches* as the qualifying element in both names.

**Elements**

MERTHYR + ?personal name

Merthir Mimor: see †Ecclesia Sancti Teliaui de Merthir Mimor, Merthyr Mawr.

Merthir Miuor: see Merthyr Mawr.

Merthir Mouor: see Merthyr Mawr.

Merthir Mymor, Myuor: see †Ecclesia Sancti Teliaui de Merthir Mimor.

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\(^{19}\) Dimock, *Itinerarium Cambriae et Descriptio Cambriae*, p. 56.


\(^{21}\) LL, p. 412; WATU, p. 156, s.v. *Merthyr Maches; The Llandaff Charters*, p. 119.
†Merthir Onbrit: [?nr ST1477]

Attestations

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<td>p. 32</td>
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<td>Merthir Onbrit</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>p. 43</td>
<td>1129</td>
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Location

This place-name occurs in two versions of the list of Llandaf’s properties confirmed by papal privilege. No topographical information as such is provided, but the context of the surrounding names in the list (†Tref Ginhill, †Tref Laur, †Tref Crintorth, †Tref Miluc, †Carn Elfin, †Inis Marchan, †Inis Bratguen, †Tref Gillic) points to a location not far from Llandaf, or perhaps a little further up Ystrad Elái. If there is a direct connexion between this name and the †Petra Onbrit, which is mentioned as a point in the bounds of Tyllgoed, then the Merthir might be located in the vicinity of Fairwater (Tyllgoed), hence the grid reference above. Evans put Merthir Onbrit 'somewhere near Fairwater', and this is probably be the reasoning behind Richards’s identification of the place as a chapel in Cardiff (Caerdydd).  

Elements

MERTHIRR + personal name

†Merthir Tecmed: [ST338957] (mod. Llandegfedd, Eng. Llandegveth)

Attestations

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<th>Source</th>
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<td>LLch.199a</td>
<td>p. 199</td>
<td>'c. 750'</td>
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<td>Merthir Tecmed</td>
<td>LLch.272</td>
<td>p. 273</td>
<td>'c. 1072'</td>
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<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 199</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Location

The podum of Merthir Tecmed is granted to Llandaf in charter 199a. There are no bounds or other explicit references to the place's location in the charter, but there is a weak correlation of witnesses with charters 198b, 199b, and 200 (places in Gwent and Ergyng). Charter 272 locates †Tref Rita, the object of its grant, next to (IUXTA) Merthir Tecmed. While the identity of †Tref Rita is uncertain, the charter does explicitly locate it in Edeligion, a commote of

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1 LL, p. 412; WATU, p. 156, s.v. Merthyr Onfryd.
2 There is a slightly stronger correlation with charter 202 (†Villa Breican), but its location is uncertain.
Gwent. Evans, Richards, and Davies all agreed on the identification with Llandegfedd, which is reasonable given the occurrence of Tegfedd as the qualifying element in both names, and the available evidence for the place's location.

Elements

MERTHYR + personal name

†Merthir Teudiric: [ST523908] (mod. Matharn, Eng. Mathern)

Attestations

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<td>territorio merthir teudiric</td>
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<td>presbiter de merthirteudiric</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Villam Merthir Teudiric</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>uillam mertyr teudiric</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>uillam merthir theoderici</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Location

The last three attestations are from the three versions of a list of properties confirmed to Llandaf by the Pope. The context in this list points to a location in Gwent. The evidence in favour of Gwent is further strengthened by the appearance of a priest of Merthir Teudiric as a witness to the grant of †Villa Gunnuc in charter 274. Charter 235a grants †Villa Cyuiu, which is described as a 'membrum deterritorio merthir teudiric'. There is no other reference to the location of †Villa Cyuiu in the charter, but a fifteenth-century hand added a marginal note 'Membrum de territorio Martherne', thereby equating Merthir Teudiric with Matharn. There are good grounds for identifying Matharn as the object of charter 141: the oraculum ('oratory') of King Tewdrig and its territory. The basis for the identification of Merthir Teudiric with Matharn is essentially the fifteenth-century marginal note to that effect, and the fact that Matharn was regarded as King Tewdrig's burial place. This seems to me to be a strong enough combination. The Anglican church at Matharn is nowadays dedicated to St Tewdric.

24 LL, p. 412; WATU, p. 156, s.v. Merthyr Tegfedd; The Llandaff Charters, p. 115.
25 Evans (LL, p. 412), Richards (WATU, p. 156, s.v. Merthyr Tewdrig), and Davies (The Llandaff Charters, p. 196) all agree on this identification.
Elements
MERTHYR + personal name
MERTHYR + personal name (gen.)

Merthir Theoderici: see †Merthir Teudiric.

†Merthyr: [SO050063] (mod. Merthyr Tudful, Eng. Merthyr Tydfil)

Attestations
- ecclesia de Merthyr
  - LL p. 324 c. 1350
- Ecc’ia de Merthyr
  - LL p. 330 c. 1350

Location
This place is named in two lists of churches in the deanery of Llandaf. I know of three MERTHYR place-names in the area of this deanery: Merthyr Dyfan, †Merthir Onbrit, and Merthyr Tudful. Merthyr Dyfan can be ruled out as a possible identification on the grounds that the list in which it is attested also contains one of the attestations under discussion here. Evans identified these attestations as references to Merthyr Tudful, but †Merthir Onbrit should also be borne in mind as a possibility, and it could, of course, be somewhere else entirely within the deanery.

Merthyr Dyfan: [ST115694]

Attestations
- Martheldouan
  - Cart. III, 942 s. xiii
- Ecclesia de Mertherdevan
  - VN p. 316 1254
- Ecclesia de Mertherdevan
  - Cart. III, 948 1254
- Ecclesia de M’ther
  - Tax p. 279 c. 1291
- Martheldevan
  - Cart. III, 956 c. 1291
- ecclesia de Martheldeuan
  - LL p. 324 c. 1350

Location
This place is named in a list of churches in the deanery of Llandaf. The

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LL, p. 412.
PNDinas P., p. 133.
PNDinas P., p. 133.
Astle, Taxatio Ecclesiastica.
identification with Merthyr Dyfan made by both Evans and Pierce seems reasonable in terms of appearance, and suits the location in Llandaf.\(^n\)

**Elements**

**MERTHYR + personal name**

The name is discussed by Pierce, who suggests some parallels for the dissimilation of *MERTHYR* to *marthel*, shown in the LL, and two other thirteenth-century attestations.\(^{32}\) Another parallel is found in one of the LL forms of *Merthyr Mawr*.

**Merthyr Mawr: [SS882775] (also †Ecclesia Sancti Teliaui de Merthir Mimor)**

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>LLch.</th>
<th>Page</th>
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<tr>
<td>merthir Miuor</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>'c. 862'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finis Merthir Miuor</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>s. xi(^1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>merthirmimor</td>
<td>Rub.</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>merthir miuor</td>
<td>Rub.</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pola de Merthirmouor</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>c. 1195</td>
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<tr>
<td>Merthyr mawr</td>
<td>Gloss</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>s. xv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecclesiam de Marthelmaur'</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>s. xv(^2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

Four of the seven attestations are from charter 212, where *Merthir Miuor* is granted, along with †Merthir Buceil and †Tir Collou. Bounds of *Merthir Miuor* are given which refer to the (2) Ewenni and the Ogmore (Ogwr). The proximity to these rivers, together with a fifteenth-century glossator’s comment ‘Nunc vocatur Merthyr mawr’, is probably sufficient to confirm Evans’s and Davies’s identification with Merthyr Mawr.\(^{35}\) †Tref Ret, granted in charter 224, is referred to in the rubric of that charter as next to *(IUXTA) Merthir Miuor*. The bounds of †Tref Ret locate that place near the mouth of the Ogmore (Ogwr), so again the identification with Merthyr Mawr is reasonable.\(^4\) The attestation from page 284 is from a list of benefices contributed to the church of Llandaf, but there is no particular geographical

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\(^{30}\) PNDinas P., p. 133.
\(^{31}\) LL, p. 411; PNDinas P., p. 133.
\(^{32}\) PNDinas P., p. 133–35.
\(^{33}\) LL, p. 412; The Llandaff Charters, p. 119.
\(^{34}\) LL, p. 412; The Llandaff Charters, p. 121.
context to support or contradict the identification. The remaining attestation (page 283) comes from a list of dues owed to the archdeacon of Llandaf, but again there is no geographical context, so the identification rests on the name’s appearance.

Elements
MERTHYR + ?personal name
Although the second element appears from the modern form of the name to be MAWR, this looks to be a relatively recent development. As with LLAN place-names, MERTHYR place-names are most commonly formed with a personal name as the qualifying element, so that is the most likely interpretation of the second element in this case. Richards modernises the second element as Myfor (which would be a hypocoristic compound of the suffix my- and the attested personal-name Môr). The personal-name element would be the same as that in Llanofer (LL Lannmouor).

Merton College: [SP517060]
Attestations
socius de collegij de Merton’ Oxon’ LL p. 304 1479

Location
A list of the bishops of Llandaf refers to the fact that Bishop John Marshall (consecrated 1479) was sometime fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

Mertyr Teudiric: see †Merthir Teudiric.
Merych: see †Castell Meirch.
Meryrc: see †Cecin Meirch.
†Messur Pritguenn: [?nr SO457055]
Attestations
messur pritguenn LLch.206 p. 207 s. xi²
messur pritguenn LLch.206 p. 207 s. xi²

Location
This feature is named as a point in the bounds of †Ecclesia Mamouric (also

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n LL, p. 412.
i Ibid.
III WATU, p. 156, s.v. Merthyr Mawr. I am grateful to Patrick Sims-Williams for the interpretation of
known as †Lann Uuien), the identity of which is uncertain, though it has been identified with Llangovan in Gwent (grid reference above). Messur Pritguenn is east of a great grove (LLWYN) and not far from a main road (FFORDD). It occurs in the area between †Licat Laguernnuc and the †Betguos.

Prydwen is well known in Welsh tradition as the name of Arthur’s ship. The story Culhwch ac Olwen refers to a site on the Welsh coast where the ship Prydwen landed bearing a cauldron stolen from Ireland. The place is named Messur y Peir, where mesur ‘measure, quantity’ seems to refer to the ‘fill’ of the cauldron with Irish treasures, or perhaps a depression where the cauldron was supposed to have left its imprint. Bromwich and Evans identified Messur y Peir with Pwllcrochan [SM9203], and suggested that Messur Pritguenn might have been another name for the same place. Although there is room for doubt over the location of †Ecclesia Mamouric/†Lann Uuien, it seems highly unlikely that it is in the area of Pwllcrochan. It is reasonable to assume, however, that the LL Messur Pritguenn is a reference to an Arthurian story—if †Ecclesia Mamouric/†Lann Uuien is not on the coast, then perhaps Messur Pritguenn is the name of a notable hollow in the ground, in the shape of a ship’s hull.

Elements

MESUR + ?ship name

See above for the interpretation of mesur.

†Methiana: [NGR N/A] (?Eng. Meath, Ir. An Midhe)

Attestations

regione methiana LL p. 6 c. 1130

Location

Regio Methiana is said to be the place of origin of Saint Samson’s father in the LL version of the Life of that saint. Evans identified this as a reference to Meath in Ireland, and John Davies agreed with this in his discussion of the

Myfor.

38 Bromwich and Evans, Culhwch and Olwen, p. 147.
39 Ibid., p. 37, ll. 1036–1056.
40 Ibid.,
41 Ibid., p. 156.
Davies noted that this is one of several points at which the LL version of the Life is at variance with the Vita I Sancti Samsonis on which it is based—in the Vita I the statement at this point is to Samson's origin in Demetia (Dyfed)—and discussed this as part of the evidence for Llandaf's deliberate emendation of the Life for its own political purposes. In fact, though, there is no further reference to Ireland in the Life, and I wonder whether Methiana might not have arisen not through deliberate change, but rather through a misreading or misunderstanding of *regione demethiana, in which *demethiana was an adjectival form of Demetia (Dyfed).

Methir Chinfall: see †Merthir Cynfall.

Meurig: see Pwllmeurig.

Meuruc: see †Mouric.

Mich: see †Bic.

Michaelchurch: see †Lann Mihacgel Cil Luch.

Michaelstone-y-Fedw: see (2) †Ecclesia Sancti Michaelis.

Michaelston-le-Pit: see †Michelestowe.

Michaelston-super-Ely: see Llanfihangel-ar-Elái.

†Michelestowe: [ST151729] (mod. Michaelston-le-Pit, W. Llanfihangel-y-pwll)

Attestations

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<td>Cart.</td>
<td>III, 956</td>
<td>c. 1291</td>
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<td>Cart.</td>
<td>II, 710</td>
<td>s. xiii</td>
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<td>Cart.</td>
<td>III, 736</td>
<td>s. xiii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michelestowe</td>
<td>Cart.</td>
<td>III, 726</td>
<td>s. xiii</td>
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<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Michelestowe</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 324</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
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</table>

Location

This place is named in a list of churches in the deanery of Llandaf. I know of

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* Davies, 'The Book of Llandaf', pp. 192 and 199.
* PNDinas P., p. 146.
* Ibid..
* Ibid..
* Ibid..
only two Michael/Mihangel place-names in the area of this deanery: Llanfiangel-ar-Elái/Michaelston-super-Ely and Llanfiangel-y-pwll/Michaelston-le-pit. The former can be ruled out as a possible identification on the grounds that the list in which it is attested also contains the attestations under discussion here. Consequently Evans’s identification with Michaelston-le-pit is reasonable. Pierce makes the same identification and provides other examples of the same name for the place.

Elements
personal name + STÓW
Pierce explains the development of the place-name from a STÓW name to a TÓN one, and discusses the distinguishing suffixes le-Pit and y-pwll, which appear in the more recent forms of the name.

Midhe: see +Methiana.

Mihacghgel: see +Lann Mihacghgel Tref Ceriau.

Mihachgel: see +Lann Mihachgel Meibion Gratlaun.

Miluc: see +Tref Miluc.

Minchei: see +Alt Minchei.


Attestations

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<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>mincul</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
[y]r|uyncul | LL | p. 134 | c. 1120s |

Location
This feature is named as a point in both versions of the diocesan bounds. The point is between Guarthaf Buch (Bwch) and the ŴPridell. The latter point is unidentified but the general direction of the bounds between these points is north-eastward. Evans identified Ir Mincul as ‘Bwlch y Vingul’, and I can find no place of this precise name, but it does look rather like Bwlch yr Efengyl (Eng. Gospel Pass), the name of the pass at the head of the Vale of Ewyas

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¹ LL, p. 413.
² PNDinas P., pp. 146–52.
³ Ibid..
Gospel Pass is certainly in the right area (one and a quarter kilometres east-north-east of the source of the Bwch), but until further evidence is produced the identification must remain tentative.

**Elements**

YR + ?MYNGUL (len.)

The spelling mincul would be the natural way to represent myngul 'slender-necked' (mewn 'neck' + cul) in Old Welsh orthography. The 'slender-necked one' would be an apt description of this narrow, well-defined pass. I am not sure of the reason for the lenition shown by the later attestation. If the name has given rise to modern Bwlch yr Efengyl then that would have developed from a misunderstanding of the lenited form *Y Fyngul (perhaps caused by the presence of the famous abbey of (1) Llanthony further down the valley).

**Minerton:** see †Minid Garthon.

**Mingui:** see Mynwy.

**Minid Ferdun:** see Mynydd Merddin.

**†Minid Garthon:** [?SN088032] (?mod. Minerton)

**Attestations**

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<td>uinyd garthon</td>
<td>LLch.125b</td>
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<td>c. 1080–c. 1120s</td>
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<td>uinid garthon</td>
<td>LLch.125b</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>c. 1080–c. 1120s</td>
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<td>IPM</td>
<td>336</td>
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<td>Mynyerdoun</td>
<td>Cl</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mynierdoun</td>
<td>Cl</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>1325</td>
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</table>

**Location**

This hill is named as a point in the bounds of †Tref Carn. The bounds run from Minid Garthon to the source of †Nant Brat and along that stream down to the †Ritec, and then again from Minid Garthon to the source of †Nant y

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*LL*, p. 368. The name Bwlch yr Efengyl appears only on the Ordnance Survey 'Pathfinder' series 1:25 000 scale map (sheet 1039), copyright 1989—the 'Outdoor Leisure' series map (sheet 13), copyright 1996, which superseded Pathfinder 1039 marks the place only as Gospel Pass.

Charles, 'The Records of Slebech'.

*Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem.*

*Calendar of the Close Rolls Preserved in the Public Record Office: Edward II, A.D. 1323–1327 (London, 1898).*
Clauorion and down it to the †Ritec. The possible sources of the two streams are very close to each other, on the hill at the grid reference above, or the ridge (Astridge) which runs out from the hill to the east. The modern name of the hill seems to be Minerton, which is discussed by Charles. The earliest form of the name quoted by Charles, Menegardun, looks sufficiently similar to Minid Garthon that the names could be related (see further below).

Elements

MYNYDD + ?GARTHAN

Charles’s tentative etymology of Minerton (Old English gemēne ‘common’ + geard ‘enclosure’ + dūn ‘hill’) was made in the absence of the LL forms, which I would suggest could be at the base of the name. I am uncertain of the meaning of LL’s garthon; it certainly looks as though it should be based on GARTH, and a derivative garthan ‘encampment, stronghold, rampart; field of battle; battle’ is well attested. A suffix -on is known, which has various functions, including name-forming, so GARTH + -on might also be a possibility.

Minuensem, Minuensi, Minuensis: see Mynyw.

Minugui, Minwy: see Mynwy.

Mirdin: see Caerfyrrddin.

Mitchel Troy: see †Troia.

Mithri: see †Rivulus Mithri.

Moccas: [SO357432]

Attestations

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<td>LLch.163b</td>
<td>p. 164</td>
<td>‘c. 620’</td>
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</table>

56 Ibid..
57 PNPemb., II, 717.
58 GPC, III, 2647.
Location
This place is several times described as on or above (SUPER/supra) the Wye (Gwy). It seems to be in Ergyng—it is one of eleven Ergyng properties granted in charter 192, and Comereg, abbot of Mochros, witnessed the grants of Llancloudy (charter 163b) and Lann Budgualan (Ballingham; charter 164), both in Ergyng. On page 134 some short bounds are given, which include Mochros, for an area of Llandaf's parrochia which is said to have been overrun by the Saxons in Euddogwy's time, and this area seems to correspond to Anergyng, the northern part of Ergyng. The foundation of Mochros is described in the Life of Dyfrig (page 80), where it said to be in a corner of Inis Ebrdil. All commentators, to my knowledge, have agreed on the identification of LL's Mochros with Moccas (grid reference above), a place on the Wye (Gwy) in Anergyng, which does fit the available evidence.

Elements
MOCH + RHOS
The name is explained (in Latin) as a compound of MOCH 'porci' ('pig') and RHOS 'locus' in the Life of Dyfrig (page 80). This interpretation is followed by Williams, who adduces several other examples of the same name, including Mochras [SH5526] and a Mucros in Ireland.

Mochros: see Moccas.

Mocrosi: see Moccas.

See above, §2.5.1.
LL, p. 413; Williams, Enwau Lleoedd, p. 23; Finberg, The Early Charters, p. 140; WATU, p. 158, s.v. Moccas; Davies, 'The Book of Llandaf', p. 196.
Enwau Lleoedd, p. 23.
Môn: [NGR N/A] (Eng. Anglesey)

Attestations

insula euonīc LL p. 253 'c. 1025'

Location

The attestation is from King Rhydderch ab Iestyn's confirmation of Llandaf's privileges, and comes from a reference to the extent of Rhydderch's power, stating that he is 'rex morcannuc immo totius gualīc excepta tantum insula euonīc quam iacob filius idgual per se tenebat'. Iago ab Idwal was king of Gwynedd from 1033 to 1039. All the authorities seem to agree in the identification of Insula Euoniae with Anglesey, and I can see no reason to disagree.

Elements

The LL form probably represents a Latinised form of Môn, though I am not sure of the origin of the initial e. The name Môn is attested from Classical times in the form Mona, which may be derived from the Brittonic root *mōn- (supposed to underlie Mynydd), or the Indo-European root *men- 'to stretch out' (as also postulated for Mynwy), possibly a reference to Holyhead Mountain [SH2182].

†Monasterium Beate Marie: [ST5039]

Attestations

Abbate et Conuentu Monasterii beate Marie LL p. 333 c. 1350

Location

The attestation is from a list of ecclesiastical benefices in connexion with the vicaria of Basaleg. The adjective Glastoniensis ('of †Glastonia/Glastonbury') is used to describe the location of this monastery, which makes it clear that the reference is to Glastonbury Abbey.

†Monasterium de Burgo: [TL8564] (Abbey of Bury St Edmunds)

Attestations

Monachus Monasterii de Burgo LL p. 304 s. xiv

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60 Lloyd and Jenkins, Dictionary of Welsh Biography, p. 408.
69 LL, p. 398; Davies, Early Welsh Microcosm, p. 96; Evans, Historia Gruffud vab Kenan, p. 35.
84 EANC, p. 30; PN Rom. Brit., pp. 419–20; GPC, iii, 2541, s.v. mynydd.
Location

The attestation is from a list of the bishops of Llandaf, in the entry for Edmund Bromfield (bishop from 1389 to 1391 or 1393), a monk of the abbey of Bury St Edmunds (grid reference above). a

*Monasterium Sancti Cinguial*: see †Lann Cingualan.

*Monasterium Sancti Cinguuri*: see †Lann Conuur.

*Monasterium Sancti Teliaui*: see †Ecclesia Sancti Teliaui.

*Monemuta, Monemute, Monemuwe*: see Monmouth.

*Monks’ Ditch*: see (4) †Dubleis.

*Monkton*: see †Porth Manach.

*Monkton Farleigh*: see †Ffarley.

*Monmouth*: [SO5012] (W. Trefynwy)

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<td>Johannes de Monemuta</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 334</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
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<td>p. 300</td>
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<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 160</td>
<td>s. xv&lt;sup&gt;med&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>munmowth</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 277</td>
<td>1476x78</td>
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</tbody>
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(Mon)emuta  LLgloss  p. 277  1476x78
munmoth  LLgloss  p. 278  1476x78
monemute  LLgloss  p. 278  1476x78

**Location**

Most of the attestations are uses of the place-name as a surname (mostly in relation to Bishop John *de Monemuta* of Llandaf), and, as such, they do not provide evidence for the place's location. The Prior of Monmouth is listed on page 327 as owing tithes in the deanery of *Abergefenni* (Monmouth was on the edge of the deanery). A glossator on page 160 noticed the appearance of the Monnow (*Mynwy*) in the bounds of *Llancillo*, and seems to have assumed that the place was near Monmouth, which is wrong—Monmouth is at the mouth of the river, whereas Llancillo is some distance upstream. The glosses on pages 277 and 278 are more accurate identifications of the location of Monmouth Castle (*†Castell Mingui*).

**Elements**

*Mynwy* + *MUDA*

The place-name simply means 'mouth (*müda*) of the Monnow (*Mynwy*)'. Most of the attestations show the Latinised form *Monemuta*.

**Monnow, Monnwy:** see *Mynwy*.

*†Mons Gurai*: [?SS887754] (?mod. *Beacons Down*)

**Attestations**

upertice montis gurai   LLch.176a   p. 176  'c. 705'–c. 930

**Location**

This mountain or hill is mentioned as a point in the dimensional bounds of *†Villa Conuc*, opposed by the river Ewenny ((2) Ewenni). The other dimension is defined by two ditches (*FOSSA*), one of which is described as 'contra mare', the precise meaning of which is unclear to me, but it surely implies proximity to the sea. So the name applies to a hill or mountain near the Ewenny, and near the sea. *†Villa Conuc* is described as 'the *VILLA* in which the tomb of Gurai is' ('uillam inqua sepulcrum est Gurai'). On the west bank of the Ewenny, near its mouth, are *Merthyr Mawr* and *†Tref Ret*, which would not leave much room for *†Villa Conuc*, so it is more likely that the *VILLA* should be located on the east bank. Evans suggested an identification
with ‘?Cnwc, St. Bride’s Major’, which I cannot find, but which would be in the right area (near St Bride’s Major). However, the place-name Cnwc would be more likely derived from the common noun cnwc ‘hillock’ than from the personal name Conuc. It seems reasonable to assume that the Gurai of the tomb and the Gurai of the MONS are one and the same. I would very tentatively suggest that the tomb of Gurai might be identified as the tumulus marked by the Ordnance Survey at SS884751, in which case Mons Gurai might be the hill of Beacons Down, with its summit at the grid reference above.

Elements

MONS + personal name

†Mons Sanctae Mariae de Carmelo: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

ordine Montis sancte Marie de Carmelo  LL  p. 317  c. 1350

Location

The attestation is from a brief biography of John Paschal, consecrated as bishop of Llandaf in 1344. That he was of the Carmelite order is confirmed in the lists of bishops on pages 303 and 312. The description of the order as Ordo Montis Sanctae Mariae de Carmelo seems likely to be an error or alternative for Ordo Sanctae Mariae de Monte Carmelo. Mount Carmel, after which the order was named, is just over ten kilometres south-east of Haifa in Israel.

Montacute: [ST4916]

Attestations

monachis demonte acuto  LLb.28i  p. 30  ?1129
monachis demonte acuto  LLb.28ii  p. 53  ?1129

Location

Bishop Urban is commanded by Bull 28 to grant the territory of Caerllion to the monks of this place, the territory having been given to them by William de Ballon. Evans made the identification followed here, and this seems to be confirmed by independent evidence that there was formerly in Malpas (about four kilometres west of Caerllion), a Cluniac monastery forming a cell to the

* LL. p. 394, s.v. Conuc. Davies was less specific in her identification, saying just ‘Ewenny river, Vale of Glamorgan’ (‘The Book of Llandaf’, p. 108).
priory of Montacute, and founded by Winebald de Ballon.  

Monte Acuto: see Montacute.

Morcan: see †Villa Crucou Morcan.

Morcanhuc, Morcannhuc, Morcannoc, Morcannuc: see Morgannwg.

Morcant: see †Vallis Morcant, †Villa Crucou Morcan.

†Morduc: [SO310158]

Attestations

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<td>blain morduc</td>
<td>LLch.122</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
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<td>LLch.122</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
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<tr>
<td>morduc</td>
<td>LLch.122</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Location

This stream is followed in the bounds of Llandeilo Bertholau. The bounds follow the Morduc from its source (BLAEN) on Ysgyryd Fawr down to its confluence with the Gefenni, with a detour via the †Iulen. The bounds are relatively easy to follow, in their general direction, at least, so it is clear that, if the area they describe is supposed to include Llandeilo Bertholau itself, the Morduc must enter the Gefenni south of that church. The grid reference above is for the only stream which rises on the Ysgyryd Fawr and enters the Gefenni below the church.

Elements

personal name?

This could be a variant of the personal name Mordoc, attested as the name of a lay witness to charters 176b and 183b.

Morgan: see Gwlad Morgan, Margam.

Morgannok, Morgannuc, Morgann6c: see Morgannwg.

Morgannwg: [NGR N/A] (Eng. Glamorgan; also Gwlad Morgan)

Attestations

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<td>118</td>
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<td>LL</td>
<td>119</td>
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67 See under Malpas.
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<td>LL</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>seniorum morcanhuc</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 153</td>
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<td>p. 195</td>
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<td>LL.ch.196</td>
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<td>p. 140</td>
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<td>p. 145</td>
<td>'c. 695'</td>
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<td>p. 181</td>
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<td>p. 252</td>
<td>1022–1120s</td>
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<td>'c. 1025'</td>
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<td>p. 264</td>
<td>'c. 1030'</td>
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<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 252</td>
<td>1046–1120s</td>
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<td>p. 267</td>
<td>'c. 1070'</td>
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<td>p. 120</td>
<td>c. 1081–c. 1120s</td>
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<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 121</td>
<td>c. 1081–c. 1120s</td>
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| dominio morgannuc                              | LL     | p. 247 | before s. xiii
| finem morgannuc                                | LL     | p. 248 | before s. xiii
| Morgannuc                                      | LL     | p. 248 | before s. xiii
| dominio Morgannuc                              | LL     | p. 248 | before s. xiii
| Morgannok                                      | LL     | p. 313 | c. 1350           |
| Morcannoc                                      | LLgloss | p. 241 | s. xv med         |
| Rex morgan6c                                   | LLgloss | p. 141 | 1476x78           |
| Rex morgan6c                                   | LLgloss | p. 145 | 1476x78           |

**Location**

For a fuller discussion of the use of this place-name in LL, see Davies, *Early*
Welsh Microcosm, page 92. Morgannwg was the name of the predominant kingdom in South-East Wales, based on the territory of earlier Glywysing. Richards defines the extent of the territory before the Norman Conquest as comprising the cantrefs of Gorfynydd, Penychen, Senghennydd, Gwynllwg, and Gwent, but a document on pages 247 to 249 defines Morgannwg as being co-extensive with the area claimed for the diocese of Llandaf, that is, adding Cantref Bychan, Gŵyr, Cydweli, Carnwyllion, Ystrad Yw, and Ewias to Richards's list. It should be borne in mind that the use of a territorial name in association with the title ‘rex’ does not necessarily mean that the king’s power was total in that territory, or that his power was restricted to that territory.

Elements
personal name + -OG

Mër Hafren: see Hafren.

Moric: see †Pull Mouric.

Morlais: [SN573017]

Attestations
aper morcleis   LLch.140  p. 140  s. xi

Location
This river name occurs as the starting point in the bounds of Llandeilo Tal-y-bont. The bounds are perambulatory, so the fact that they end on the Llwchwr implies that the perambulation should also start on that river. It is reasonable, therefore, to assume that the Morcleis has its mouth (ABER) on the Llwchwr. Furthermore, it is clear from other identifiable points, and the fact that the bounds cross the Llwchwr (as well as ending and starting on that river), that the mouth of the Morcleis should be on the west bank of the Llwchwr. As the river Morlais has such a similar name and has its mouth on the Llwchwr in the appropriate area (grid reference above), that is the obvious identification.

Elements
?MAWR + ?GLAIS

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a WATU, p. 160.
b Davies, Wales in the Early Middle Ages, pp. 90-91.
Both Williams and GPC include *Morlais among their examples of river names based on the element GLAIS (referred to by Williams as *glas"). The modern form of the name would certainly support this interpretation, but the LL form raises problems—it looks as if it is based instead on clais 'ditch'. Either the LL form represents the original, which was later altered by analogy with GLAIS names, or, the LL form represents a false archaisation of an earlier written *Morgleis. If the first element is not unstressed MAWR, it could be mór 'sea'. A personal name Morcleis is attested as the name of a lay witness to charter 202.

Moryc: see †Pull Mouric.

Mount Carmel: see †Mons Sanctae Mariae de Carmelo.

Mounton Brook: see †Mouric, †Pull Mouric.

†Mouric: [ST520895] (mod. Mounton Brook; also †Pull Mouric)

**Attestations**

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<td>234</td>
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<td>141</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
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<td>143</td>
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<td>portum mauricij</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>1476x78</td>
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</table>

**Location**

This stream is named in a reference to the fishing rights of †Yscuit Cyst (charter 234), and in the bounds of four properties: Matharn/†Merthir Teudiric (charter 141), Itton/Llanddinol (charter 171b), †Lann Mihacgel i Pull (charter 240), and †Villa Crucou Morcan (charter 262). As far as can be determined these places are all in the same area. There is some evidence to suggest that the same stream is also referred to by the name †Pull Mouric,
that being the facts that:

- the bounds of charter 141 start at the mouth of (ABER) of †Pull Mouric and finish at the mouth (ABER) of the Muric;
- charter 234 refers to weirs (coretibus) in the Mouric and to free landing rights for ships in the mouth (hostium) of †Pull Mouric;
- the bounds of charter 262 start at a point on the Mouric and finish apparently at the same point on †Pull Mouric.

Given the obvious relationship between †Pull Mouric and the settlement name Pwllmeurig, it seems reasonable to identify the Mouric as the stream which flows past that village, now known as Mounton Brook. Mounton Brook suits the available evidence for the Mouric: it flows past both Itton (charter 171b) and Matharn (charter 141), before flowing out into the Severn (Hafren) below the Wye (Gwy) (charter 141). See also †Palus Mourici.

**Elements**

**personal name**

Thomas suggested that †Pull Mouric was the original name for the stream, and that this was later contracted to Mouric alone. 

**Mourici**: see †Palus Mourici.

**Much Dewchurch**: see †Lann Deui, †Lann Deui Ros Cerion.

**Munmoth, Munmowth**: see Monmouth.

**Mur**: see †Frut Mur, †Mustuir Mur, †Tnou Mur.

**Muric**: see †Mouric, †Pull Mouric.

†**Murn**: [?SO430012]

**Attestations**

| nant murn | LLch.187 | p. 188 | s. x |
| murn      | LLch.187 | p. 188 | s. x |

**Location**

This stream is followed in the bounds of Llan-soe, from its mouth on Pill brook to its source (BLAEN). If it can be assumed that the territory described by

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7 Thomas (EANC, pp. 193–94) regards the two as synonyms for the river.
7 EANC, p. 194, s.v. Meurig.
the bounds includes the church itself, then the *Murn* should be west of the stream at SO443016. The source of the *Murn* should be not far from †Cair Enuin, the next point in the bounds. The stream at the grid reference above is really the only possible identification if the bounds travel clockwise (as must be the case if the identification of †Cair Enuin with a feature west of Llansoe is correct).

**Elements**

[**NANT +] ?MURN**

The most likely interpretation of *murn* here is that it represents Modern Welsh *murn* ‘treachery, ambush, assassination’. This is how Andrew Breeze understands the place-name when he refers to it in his discussion of the Cornish place-name Lamorna. The LL forms could instead represent the word *mwrn* ‘heavy, sultry, burden’, but GPC suggests that this is a variant of *bwrn*, and not attested until the fourteenth or fifteenth century, so it is less likely. For similar names semantically compare †Cinluin and †Nant Brat.

**Muryc: see †Pull Mouric.**

†**Mustuir Mur: [?SO415055]**

**Attestations**

<table>
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<th>LLch.207</th>
<th>p. 207</th>
<th>c. 760’</th>
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</table>

**Location**

Charter 207 concerns the grant of †Brinn Luguni with the three modii (about fifty hectares) of the land of †Mathenni, which appears to be equated with Mustuir Mur. The re-grant of the three modii of the church of †Mathenni is recorded in charter 208, and bounds are appended to this charter. The interpretation of the element *Mustuir* seems reasonable, and if it is correct then *Mustuir Mur* should be a name for the church of †Mathenni. If the area described by the bounds in charter 208 includes the church itself, then *Mustuir Mur* would be on the hill at the grid reference above, otherwise the church could be anywhere nearby, but most likely at Llandenny [SO415039] (given the relationship between the names Llandenny and †Mathenni).

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* "'Does Lamorna in Cornwall Mean "Valley of Murders"?’, p. 261. (I disagree, however, with his comparison of Lamorna with Nant Murn.)"
Elements
MYSTWYR + MAWR

GPC cites Mustuir Mur as its only example of the noun MYSTWYR, which is discussed in detail by Pierce.

Myddyfi: [SN597220]

Attestations
ueithini LLch.77 p. 78 c. 1080–c. 1120s

Location
This feature is named as a point in the bounds of Llandeilo Fawr. It is not clear from the wording of the bounds what manner of feature the name might represent; the bounds follow the †Isceuliauc (probably a stream) to it (expressed with the compound preposition 'bet ar'), and go on to the next feature, the hill †Hen Alt. More generally the feature is located between †Dugleis Bisgueiliauc (probably the Dulas) and Gwaith Dinefwr (Dynevor Castle). Evans seems to have been the first to suggest that LL’s ueithini represented a lenited *meithiui (with scribal n/u confusion), and that *meithiui was the stream now called Myddyfi by the Ordnance Survey (grid reference above), all of which was taken up by Thomas. The suggestion is plausible, and the location of the Myddyfi fits the evidence available.

Element
? + -I

As Thomas states there is no difficulty in explaining the variation between LL’s n and the modern [v] pronunciation, and neither is there any difficulty with the vocalic phonology of the name. The main problem is that th in LL orthography should represent [p] rather than [d], which does seem to be the sound in the modern form of the name, and [p] > [d] in intervocalic position is not a normal phenomenon in Welsh phonology. The spelling ueithini is a rare example of initial lenition ([m] > [v]) being shown in LL orthography.

Mynachdy: see †Lann Menechi, †Villa Meneich.

76 GPC, iii, 2543; ‘The Evidence of Place-Names’, pp. 485b–86b.
77 LL, p. 412, s.v. Meithini; EANC, p. 163, s.v. Middifi.

WATU, p. 154, s.v. Mathenni.
Mynachlog Nedd: [SS737973] (Eng. Neath Abbey)

Attestations
- ecclesia de Neeth: LL p. 325 c. 1350
- Abbas de Neth': LL p. 331 c. 1350
- Ecc'ia d(e N)eeth: LL p. 331 c. 1350
- Abbas de Neth: LL p. 331 c. 1350

Location
The church itself of this place is referred to twice, first in a list of churches in the deanery of Gorfynydd, and second in a similar list, this time headed Cynffig, and apparently constituting a subset of the Gorfynydd list which precedes it. So the place should be in the Cynffig division (the northern half) of the deanery of Gorfynydd. Of the remaining two attestations on page 331, the first is in a reference to monies paid by the abbot of Neth for the churches of Gelli-garn, Cadoxton-juxta-Neath, and Cilybeyll, and the second is simply for monies paid by the same abbot for property in the Cynffig division of Gorfynydd. Neath Abbey is in the right area, and this, together with the name's appearance, should be sufficient to justify the identification.

Elements
ECCLESIA + DE + Nedd

Myngui: see †Aper Myngui, Mynwy.

†Mynid Du: [SN825218] (mod. Fan Brycheiniog)

Attestations
- mynid du: LLb.25 p. 42 s. xi
- y mynyd du: LL p. 134 c. 1120s
- y mynyd du: LL p. 134 c. 1120s

Location
This mountain is named as a point in the two versions of the diocesan bounds. The place is very easy to locate—it is between the sources (BLAEN) of the Usk (Wysg) and the Twrch, points only about two kilometres apart. Heading south from the source of the Usk (Wysg) towards that of the Twrch, one climbs upwards two hundred and eighty metres to a spur of Fan Brycheiniog (grid reference above) called Fan Foel [SN821223]. From Fan Foel it is only a walk of a few hundred metres along Fan Brycheiniog to the source of the Twrch. It
is notable that the modern county boundary follows the same course between the sources of the two rivers.

Elements

[YR +] MYNYDD + DU

Mynnwy, Mynugui, Mynui: see Mynwy.

Mynuy: see †Aper Myngui.

Mynwy: [SO512122] (Eng. Monnow)

Attestations

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<td>minugui</td>
<td>LLch.246</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>c. 1080–c. 1120s</td>
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Location

This river name is attested in charters and other documents associated with Clodock (†Merthir Clitauc; LLch.193, LLch.195, LLch.196), Llancillo (LLch.160), Rockfield (†Lann Guoronui; LLch.240, LLch.246), †Cecin Penn Ros (LLch.264a), Llangunville (LLch.171b), all of which are places on the Monnow. The gloss on page 186 is on charter 186b, which grants a PODUM at †Aper Myngui. Charter 171a grants an AGER on the bank of the Meinbui. There is very little evidence for the location of this place, but it has very strong witness associations with charters 169b and 170 (both in Ergyng) and fairly strong links with 74/171b (Gwent/Ergyng/Ewias) and 174a (?Ergyng), which suits Evans’s and Davies’s tentative identification with the Monnow.⁷

Elements

Thomas takes the stem of this river name to be *men- ‘to stretch out’ (as also postulated for Môn and †Aper Menei), and the suffix is probably the hydronymic suffix -wy." Thomas also speculates on the possibility that the whole name is actually derived from the tribal name Menapii (in the form *Menavii), which has spread to be used of the principal river in the tribe’s district, but Jackson rejects this as a phonological impossibility.⁸

Mynydd Bwlch-y-Groes: see †Brinn Bucelid.

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Mynyddislwyn: [ST193939]

Attestations

ecclesia de Menethistelan LL p. 323 c. 1350

Location

Evans made the identification followed here,\(^\text{1}\) which seems probable both on grounds of form and context (a list of churches in the deanery of Newport).

Elements

MYNYDD + IS + ?LLWYN

The modern form of the name suggests the straightforward interpretation offered above (‘mountain below [the] grove’), but the LL form looks more like its final element is LLAN\(^\text{2}\) (perhaps MYNYDD + IS + YR + LLAN\(^\text{3}\)), so it might be significant that the mountain on the side of which the church is situated is called Mynydd y Lan [ST2092].

Mynydd Merddin: [SO341279]

Attestations

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<th>LLch.195</th>
<th>p. 196</th>
<th>s. xi(^2)</th>
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</table>

Location

This hill is named in the bounds of †Merthir Clitauc. The hill is reached by following †Nant Cum Cinreith up from the Monnow (Mynwy). The hill seems to have a noticeable linearity because it is followed, first to †Luch Ferdun, and then to the source of the †Hilin, which stream takes the bounds back down to the Monnow (Mynwy). Enough of the features in the bounds can be identified for it to be clear that Minid Ferdun is east of the Monnow (Mynwy), and, of course, it should be in the vicinity of †Merthir Clitauc. All this, together with the appearance of the name, makes the identification with Mynydd Merddin practically certain.

Elements

MYNYDD + ?personal name

The qualifying element is the same as in †Luch Ferdun. Evans commented that, in his time, the hill was called Money Farthing Hill.\(^\text{4}\) Despite its

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\(^{\text{1}}\) LL, p. 412.

\(^{\text{2}}\) LL, p. 375, n. 15.
anglicisation the form Money Farthing better preserves the true pronunciation of this place-name, than the spurious Ordnance Survey form Mynydd Merddin. The LL spelling Ferdun probably represents [ferdún] or [ferdūn]. The Ordnance Survey form probably derives from an assumption at some stage that a written f, representing [f], was the Modern Welsh orthographic representation of [v], resulting from lenition of [m], but the noun Mynydd is masculine so it would not cause lenition of a following element. There is likely also to have been influence from the legendary name Myrddin (often also spelt Merddin). The form Money Farthing shows that the common loss of final [d] had taken place in Mynydd. Farthing and Merddin suggest that the u of the LL form represented [ü] rather than [u].

**Mynydd Pen-y-fâl**: see †Mail Uannon.

**Mynyd Du**: see †Mynid Du.

**Mynyw**: [SM751254] (mod. Tyddewi, Eng. St David’s)

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<td>97</td>
<td>1476x78</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

There need be no doubt about the identification of these attestations with the

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*It is clear from his indexing (LL, p. 398) that Evans understood the f to represent [f] rather than [v].*
(archi)episcopal seat of St David's. Almost all of the attestations are associated in one way or another with a reference to a bishop.

**Elements**

**MYNYW**

The name is discussed by Charles, who takes *mynyw* to be a common noun meaning 'brake, grove', cognate with Irish *muine* of similar meaning. The word is not, however, recognised by GPC. All the attestations are in Latin, most are adjectival derivatives of the proper noun. The glosses on pages 100 and 115 are explanations that the LL adjectival form *Minuensis* corresponds to the contemporary (fifteenth century) form *Meneuensis*. Charles does not mention the LL form of the adjective, *Minuensis*, offering only *Menevia* as the Latin proper noun, and *Menevensis* as its derived adjective. *Menevia* is explained by Jackson as 'a natural late Latin spelling derived from the OW. *Meneu* form of putting *Mënitu.*' LL's *Minuensis* could be explained as resulting from a misreading of *Miniuensis*, which would be the natural Latin adjective derived from *Miniu* (attested in *Annales Cambriae*).

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46 LL, p. 413.
45 PNPemb., i, 283–84.
44 LHEB, p. 378.
47 PNPemb., i, 283; LHEB, p. 378.
N

Nadauan: see Ddawan.

Nan Pedecon: see †Nant Pedecou.

†Nant Alun: [?ST380872] (?mod. Llan Allen Winter Sewer)

Attestations

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<td>182</td>
<td>s. xi^1</td>
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<tr>
<td>aper nant alun</td>
<td>LLch.180b</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>s. xi^1</td>
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Location

This mouth (ABER) of this stream is mentioned as the starting point in the bounds of †Lann Catgualatir (identified with Bishton). The mouth of the stream is in the marsh (CORS), which figures prominently in the bounds. The source (BLAEN) of the stream is described as being on the same ridge as the top end (BLAEN) of a dry valley ('sichnant'). The bounds are lengthy, but following them is greatly hindered by the fact that a large steelworks now occupies much of the area described, and, furthermore, much of the terrain is low-lying (and originally marshy), so landscape features have probably been lost through drainage works. The name of a brook a little to the west of Bishton, Llan Allen Winter Sewer (grid reference above), is reminiscent of LL's Nant Alun. I can find no trace of a place called Llan Allen, or similar, near the sewer, so perhaps this name is an example of confusion between the elements LLAN and NANT (cf. (1) Llanthony and †Nant Auan).

Elements

NANT + ?personal name

The qualifying element Alun is also common as a river-name.\(^1\)

†Nant Auan: [?SS993775] (?mod. Llansanwyr, Eng. Llansannor)

Attestations

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<td>148</td>
<td>'c. 665'</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nant Auan</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
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\(^1\) PNPemb., t. 3; CPNE, pp. 4–5.
\(^2\) EANC, p. 65.
Nant Auan is the name of one of four properties granted in charter 147. The other three properties are on a stream called Nadauan (i.e. Ddawan, Eng. Thaw), so it is likely that Nant Auan is on the same stream, and that there is a connexion between the names Nant Auan and Nadauan.

Ecclesia de la Thawe is listed in LL as a church in the deanery of Llandaf. The identification of this church with Llansannor (grid reference above) is based on the references to that church as Ste. Senware de Lathawa and Llansannor alias Thawe (see attestations above).

Whether or not Nant Auan can also be identified with Llansannor is more doubtful.1 Probably Nant Auan is on the Thaw, which does suit the identification, and it is possible to construct a common etymology for the names Nant Auan and La Thawe (see below).

Elements

?NANT + Ddawan

Thomas suggested that Nant Auan developed from *Nant Nadauan, through conflation of NANT and the initial Na- of Nadauan.4 Llansannor seems earlier to have been known as La Thawe, in which the La is supposed to have developed from NANT (via LLAN).1 In other words La Thawe is supposed to be the descendant of *Nant Dauan, which itself could either be explained as a misunderstanding of Nadauan, or as deriving from *Nant Nadauan, through the same process of conflation suggested by Thomas to explain Nant Auan < *Nant Nadauan. I would suggest that the simplest explanation for this nexus of names is as follows:

- the stream was known as Nadauan and the area around Llansannor was known as *Nant Nadauan (the valley of the Thaw broadens out noticeably between Llansannor and Cowbridge);

1 The identification is made by Evans (LL, p. 414), Thomas (EANC, p. 65), and Davies (The Llandaff Charters, p. 98).
2 EANC, p. 64-65.
3 Ibid..
1. *Nant Dauan* developed to *Nant Auan* through loss of [d] after the final dental of NANT;

2. *Nant Dauan* developed to *Llan Dauan* (cf. (1)) Llanthony for confusion of the elements LLAN and NANT), which, in turn, developed to La Thawe.*

†Nant Bach Latron: [?SN250133]

**Attestations**

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<td>nant bachlatron</td>
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</table>

**Location**

This stream is followed in the bounds of Llanddowror. The name occurs in the bounds between (1) †Cehir (of which it seems to be a tributary) and the source (BLAEN) of †Nant Duuin. If the area described by the bounds is supposed to include Llanddowror itself, then this stream should be in the vicinity of that church, south of the Taf, and if either of the suggested identities of †Nant Duuin is correct, then Nant Bach Latron is probably the stream at the grid reference above.

**Elements**

NANT + BACH + LLEIDR (pl.)

For another LLEIDR name see †Luhin Latron. The element bach in this place-name is interpreted by GPC (and Padel) as the noun bach ‘hook, claw, crook, nook’, rather than the adjective bach ‘small’. Presumably, then, we should understand Bach Latron itself as a place-name, and translate the whole as ‘the stream of Thieves’ Nook’.

†Nant Baraen: [nr ST101729] (?mod. Nant-brân)

**Attestations**

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</table>

**Location**

The attestations are from versions of a list of properties claimed by Llandaf. The context is the same for both: preceded by †Guocob and followed by (2)

* Ibid..
†Gulich and Llwyneliddon. The area in which these properties are is quite a small one, so, as there is a stream called *Nant Brân* [ST096725] which flows in just this area, that is the obvious identification. Evans compared *Nant Baraen* with a name *Llan Paran*, and identified it with ‘*Nant Bran vel L. Pran*, St. Lythan’s’. Pierce offers the LL attestations as his earliest examples of *Nant Brân*, and also gives LLAN forms of the name (though not the one offered by Evans). The LL attestations are references to a property rather than to the stream itself, so, as the only settlement on this small stream, the farm called *Nant-brân* (grid reference above) seems the most likely candidate. If this identification is correct, it is notable that the farm has retained the same name from at least 1128 to the present day. The stream *Nant Brân* was probably originally called (1) †Gulich, and it seems that †Pant Gulich was an alternative name for the valley of *Nant Brân*.

**Elements**

*NANT + ?personal name*

Pierce supposed that *Baraen* was a trisyllable with a hiatus between [a] and [e], and postulated a derivation from a personal name ‘from a root form *Baragen*’.

As an alternative, he suggested the possibility that the second element could be *braen* ‘putrid, rotten, evil-smelling’ (in which case *Baraen* would show an intrusive [a]).

†Nant Bed ir Alltudion: [?ST339896]

**Attestations**

| blain nant bed iralltudion | LLch.225 | p. 226 | s. xi |

**Location**

This stream is followed by the bounds of †Merthir Iun et Aaron. The stream rises on the shoulder (‘uscuid’) of a hill (ALLT), and runs down to the Usk (Wysg). Assuming that the area described by the bounds includes †Merthir Iun et Aaron itself, the stream should run down to the left bank of the Usk (Wysg), and should do so south of the focus of the territory (on the grounds

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1 GPC, I, 246, s.v. *bach*; CPNE, p. 14, s.v. *bagh*.
2 LL, p. 387. His source for this is Clark, *Cartae*, I, 21 (a document of 1153–83, which refers to a *Lanparan*).
3 PNDinas P., pp. 267–68.
4 Ibid..
that †Nant Merthir runs to the Usk (Wysg) at the opposite side of the territory, and that stream can be shown to be on the northern side of the territory). The location of †Merthir Iun et Aaron is uncertain, but if it is correctly located near Chepstow Hill, then Nant Bed ir Alltudion should probably rise on the long ridge projecting south-westwards from that hill. Several streams fit these criteria, but most are short, and appear to be little more than drainage ditches. The most likely candidate to my mind is the one at the grid reference above, but those at ST349907 and ST337895 are also possibilities.

Elements

NANT + BEDD + YR + ALLTUD (pl.)

The word bed has been corrected from bet, which was presumably originally written though confusion with the preposition bet. We can be confident, though, that bed (i.e. Modern bedd ‘grave’) is the correct reading, because Ir Alltudion (‘the exiles’) would not make sense on its own as a place-name.

Nant Bis: see †Bis.

†Nant Biuguan: [nr ST5292]

Attestations

| genou nant byuguan | LLch.141   | p. 142 | s. xi
| nant biuguan        | LLch.141   | p. 142 | s. xi

Location

This spring is used as a point in the bounds of †Merthir Teudiric. The bounds are difficult to follow closely due to a lack of identifiable features, but it is fairly clear that the territory described lies entirely between Mounton Brook (†Pull Mouric) and the Wye (Gwy) as the bounds start and finish on these rivers but are never said to cross them. Thomas, in his discussion of this stream name, said that the bounds were probably those of Crick, but this is highly unlikely because Crick is on the wrong side of Mounton Brook for its bounds to refer to the Wye (Gwy). The mouth (‘genou’) of Nant Biuguan is

**Ibid.**

**GPC, I, 78 (s.v. alltud) and 267 (s.v. bedd).**

**LL, p. 351.**

**EANC, p. 78.**
mentioned between †Fynnaun Elichguid—from which it is only a short distance away ‘eminus’) — and †Pullou Rinion.

Elements

NANT + personal name

The personal name is attested with the spelling Biuan in charters 122, 144, 156, and 166, and with the spelling Biguan in charter 218.

†Nant Brachan: [?ST0977]

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<td>p. 217</td>
<td>s. xi1</td>
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</table>

Location

This feature is named as a point in the bounds of St Bride’s-super-Ely ((2) †Lann San Bregit) and of Saint-y-nyll, two places close enough to each other for it to be likely that their Nant Brachans are the same place. The dimensional bounds of charter 263 ((2) †Lann San Bregit) locate Nant Brachan opposite †Glesius in one dimension; in the other dimension †Finnnaun Liss is opposed by ‘cimer irdounant brachan’. If the identification of †Glesius is correct, and if the territory described by the bounds is supposed to include St Bride’s-super-Ely itself, then Nant Brachan should be south-west of St Bride’s-super-Ely. There is no other indication of there being two Nant Brachans, so I would suggest that perhaps the bounds originally ended ‘bet cimer irdounant’, and that brachan was later added as a gloss on nant—in other words, the confluence (cimer) might be of Nant Brachan and some other NANT, or even of two other streams (neither of them Nant Brachan).

The bounds of charter 216b (Saint-y-nyll) run in one direction out from Vallis Brachan to †Vadum Dubleis (a ford on the Dowlais), and then in another direction from Nant Brachan to the Dowlais. The equation of Vallis Brachan and Nant Brachan makes it clear that the sense of NANT intended in these bounds is ‘valley’ rather than ‘stream’. The bounds follow a main road (‘uia

—Ibid..
lata’) out of the valley. If the territory described is supposed to include Saint-y-nyll itself, then the valley must be west of the Dowlais.

There are two valleys which fit the criterion of being west of the Dowlais/south-west of Saint-y-nyll, both of which are rather small: one is that of the stream running from ST090774 to ST095768, and the other is that containing St Bride's-super-Ely (grid reference above). Of these two valleys, the latter has a road running its length, so that is the more likely. A stream called Nant Rhych [ST104771] runs through the valley suggested as Nant Brachan to the Dowlais, so if Nant Brachan in charter 263 refers to a stream rather than the valley, then Nant Brachan would be an earlier name for Nant Rhych.

Elements

NANT + ?personal name
VALLIS + ?personal name

The second element seems most likely to be a form of the personal name Brychan—cf. the reference to Brycheiniog as 'regione brachani', and to its inhabitants as 'brachanios' (page 256). There is, however, also a river name Brochan discussed by Thomas.16

Nant Brân: see (1) †Gulich, †Nant Baraen.

†Nant Brat: [SN090012, SN091013, or SN118004]

Attestations

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<td>blain nant brat</td>
<td>LLch.125b p. 126 c. 1080–c. 1120s</td>
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</table>

Location

This stream is named in the bounds of †Tref Carn. The bounds run from †Minid Garthon to the source (BLAEN) of Nant Brat and along that stream down to the †Ritec, and then again from †Minid Garthon to the source of †Nant y Clauorion and down it to the †Ritec. See the discussion of †Tref Carn for the arguments over the identification of the two bounding streams. Rees appears to identify Nant Brat with the stream entering the †Ritec at SN091013, but the basis of his identification is uncertain.17

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16 EANC, pp. 42–43.
17 Rees, South Wales (SW sheet).
Elements
NANT + ?BRAD

The second element appears to be *brad* ‘treachery’." For similar names semantically compare †Cinluin and †Murn.

Nant Broeni: see †Nant Broueni.

†Nant Broueni: [SO426000] (mod. Dyffryn Brook)

Attestations

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<td>nant broueni</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This stream is named in the bounds of †Villa Gunnuc (charter 274) and Llangwm (charter 174), two places in the same area—so we can be confident that the same stream is meant by all the attestations. Charter 274 shows Nant Broeni to be a tributary of Nant y March. The bounds of charter 173 describe a perambulation in an area between Nant Broueni and its tributary †Nant Foss Pluum. These bounds run from the source of †Nant Foss Pluum to the source of an unnamed stream which runs down to the †Bic. The †Bic is then followed down to its confluence with the †Bis, which in turn is followed upwards to its source, after which the bounds proceed westwards to †Rit yr Onenn, a ford on the Broueni. The most natural interpretation of all this is that the †Bic is a tributary of either the Broueni or of †Nant Foss Pluum. The fact that the bounds head westwards between the source of the †Bis and †Rit yr Onnenn suggests that the territory described is to the east of the Broueni. In fact, a look at the streams of the relevant area reveals that there are only two tributaries of Nant y March which themselves have at least one significant tributary: Dyffryn Brook (grid reference above), and the stream at SO429008, both of which run from the east. Of these two, the former is the only one to have a tributary which itself has a tributary, consequently it is the only reasonable identification. Thomas too identified Nant Broueni as ‘nant fechan yn rhedeg o’r dwyrain i Nant-y-march’ (‘a little stream running from the east to Nant y

¹ GPC, 1, 304, s.v. *brad*. 
March').

Elements

NANT + ?

Thomas confessed himself unable to offer a suggestion for the etymology of the second element (other than, by implication, that it contained the suffix -i). He regarded the u of Broueni as representing [v], and thought that Broeni showed loss of [v] between vowels. The u could equally be regarded as a [y], and interpreted as having been lost in Broeni, or as having developed as an inorganic growth in Broueni. A possible interpretation of the second element would be to regard it as a district name with BRO, in which case enilueni could be the lenited form of a place-name in -I (based on a stem *ban/*ben, *man/*men, or *gwan/*gwen).

Nant Byuguan: see †Nant Biuguan.

Nant Carban: see Llanearfan.

†Nant Castell Cerran: [?SN074009 or SN082009]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>blain nant castell cerran</td>
<td>LLch.125b</td>
<td>p. 126</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nant castell carran</td>
<td>LLch.127a</td>
<td>p. 127</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This stream is used as a boundary for both †Cil Tutuc/†Penn Clecir (charter 127a) and †Menechi (charter 125b). We learn from both that it is a tributary of the †Ritec. The territories described in these two boundary clauses have been located on the south side of the †Ritec, largely for the reason that they both have associations with Penally, which is on that side of the river. A stronger basis for this assumption, however, might be sought in the fact that there is some slight independent evidence for the location of †Tref Carn on the north side of the river (the identification of †Minid Garthon with Minerton). There are four significant tributaries of the †Ritec from the north, and two of these are named in the bounds of †Tref Carn, so, since the territories described in the two boundary clauses containing the attestations are

p EANC, p. 164, s.v. †Nant Brofeni.

Ibid..
defined by three streams, those two territories must be on the opposite side of the †Ritec from †Tref Carn. Nant Castell Cerran should be in between †Nant hi Rotguidou and †Nant Torr i Cair. Four significant streams flow into the †Ritec from the south (there are also some dry valleys nearer the mouth of the †Ritec which might once have been described by the element NANT), so, if Nant Castell Cerran is one of these, it should be the second or third (grid references above). Either of the two candidates would suit the identification of †Castell Cerran. Campbell and Lane identified Nant Castell Cerran with the essentially dry valley which opens onto the †Ritec at SN100009, but their identification rests mainly on their (in my opinion rather weakly based) identification of †Cil Tutuc and †Penn Clecir,² and there is no trace of any CASTELL feature on this valley.

Elements
NANT + †Castell Cerran

†Nant Catguistil: [?ST512933 or ST502942]

Attestations

| nant catguistil | LLch.165 | p. 166 | c. 990–c. 1050 |

Location

This stream or valley is a feature in the bounds of Lann Cinmarch (St Kingsmark). It seems to be synonymous with, or flow through, a large PANT ('pant maur') which opens onto †Pull Mouric (Mounton Brook), upstream of the point where a main road ('uiam latam') from †Pant Anhuc reaches that brook. Nant Catguistil is followed upwards to †Ol Huch. The point where the main road reaches Mounton Brook could be either ST515922 or ST512931. There are two valleys on Mounton Brook which could reasonably be identified as the pant maur of the bounds (i.e. large features which are not too far from the focus of the bounds), hence the grid references above.

Elements

NANT + personal name

Nant Catlan: see †Catlan.

² Ibid.
†Nant Cein: [?nr SO457055]

Attestations

| nant cein     | LLch.206 | p. 207 | s. xi² |

Location

This stream is followed in the bounds of †Ecclesia Mamourie (also known as †Lann Uuien), the identity of which is uncertain, though it has been identified with Llangovan in Gwent (grid reference above). Nant Cein is reached by the bounds as they descend from a hill (ALLT), and the stream is followed southwards to a point opposite †Lech Melen.

Elements

NANT + ?CAIN

It seems likely that there is some connexion between the names Nant Cein, and †Inis Cein and †Nant Sulcein (which are mentioned elsewhere in the bounds).

†Nant Cenou: [?SN911337 or SN912321] (?mod. Nant y Beinon or Llech)

Attestations

| nant cenou     | LLch.154 | p. 155 | s. xi² |
| nant cenov     | LLch.154 | p. 155 | s. xi² |

Location

This stream is followed in the bounds of Llandeilo'r Fan (†Lann Guruaet). Nant-yr-hen takes the bounds up to the high ground to the east of the Cilieni and Nant Cenou takes them back down to that river. The point immediately before Nant Cenou is †Guoun Teir Fin, and it seems likely that the source of the stream is in that marsh. Nant y Beinon and the Llech (grid references above) rise in the area of †Guoun Teir Fin, of which the latter is the larger, and perhaps, therefore, slightly more likely.

Elements

NANT + CENAU²

Padel compares the use of cenau 'whelp' in this name with the appearance of the cognate Cornish element *kenow in a handful of Cornish place-names, and concludes that the Cornish examples are probably examples of the noun used

² GPC, i. 461.
as a personal name. Cenau is apparently also attested as a personal name in the case of the legendary Cenau ap Coel.

Nant Cichman: see †Nant Cichmann.

†Nant Cichmann: [?SO477043]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestations</th>
<th>Location</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nant cichmann LLch.240 p. 242 s.xi²</td>
<td>This stream is followed in the bounds of (1) Llanisien. We learn from the bounds that it is a tributary of the Olwy. The bounds run from the source (BLAEN) of Nant Cichmann to †Luin Helic, and on to the source (BLAEN) of the Anghidi Fawr. Thomas identified this stream with the one which enters the Olwy at SO446031, but the bounds do not seem to make sense with this interpretation, because they start and finish at a point on the Olwy below its confluence with Nant Cichmann, and I cannot see how such a point on the Olwy would be reached. If Thomas is correct in his identification of the source of the Anghidi Fawr as Hygga [SO485037], then I would identify Nant Cichmann with the small stream which enters the Olwy at the grid reference suggested in the heading. If, on the other hand, the source of that stream is Ffynnon Gaer [SO495037], then the stream would be one of SO486046, SO491048 or SO494048.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nant cichman LLch.240 p. 242 s.xi²</td>
<td>Elements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NANT + ??CYCHFAN

I am not convinced by Williams's suggestion (supported by Thomas) that Cichmann is a personal name borrowed from Irish Cichmuine (which has been thought to be the name of a water goddess). It would seem as plausible to regard the second element as an unattested noun (or place-name) *cychfan 'boat-place, hive-place' (cwch 'boat, beehive' + MAN).

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24 CPNE, p. 50.
25 See references from Bartrum, Early Welsh Genealogical Tracts, p. 177.
26 EANC, pp. 78–79.
27 EANC, p. 128.
28 Williams, Pedei Keinc y Mabinogi, pp. 160–61; EANC, p. 79.
†Nant Cum Cinreith: [?SO328283]

Attestations
aper nant cum cinreith LLch.195 p. 196 s. xi²
.i. nant cum LLch.195 p. 196 s. xi²

Location
This stream is followed in the bounds of †Merthir Clitauc. The bounds cross the Monnow (Mynwy) to get to the the mouth (ABER) of this stream. The bounds at this point are coming from the west, so Nant Cum Cinreith should enter the Monnow (Mynwy) on its eastern bank. Furthermore, the bounds cross the Olchon before reaching the Monnow (Mynwy), and do not cross Escley Brook [SO327287], so the mouth of Nant Cum Cinreith should be between the mouths of the Olchon and Escley Brook. Only two streams meet these criteria: the one at the grid reference above, and the one at SO328287. Of these two, the former flows into the Monnow (Mynwy) at the point where a footbridge and a ford cross the river, and the path continues on up the stream, so this is the more likely identification.

The gloss ‘i. nant cum’ on cinreith must pre-date the final redaction of LL because it has also been copied into the Vesp. version of the Clydog documents. 

Elements
NANT + CWM + ?CYNRHAIHT

Cinreith should represent cynrhaiht ‘fundamental precept, basic law’ in modern orthography. The only difficulty is that the word is rare, and not attested before 1794. Perhaps the element in this case is a personal name.

†Nant Dincat: [?SN899375 or SN902372] (?mod. [unnamed] or Cynog)

Attestations
blain nant dincat LLch.154 p. 155 s. xi²

Location
This stream is followed in the bounds of Llandeilo’r-fân (†Lann Guruaet). The source (BLAEN) of Nant Dincat is reached by following a ridge (CEGIN) from †Porth i Dorcluit. The stream is a tributary of the Cilieni. Given the

 Fol. 86. See the edition of these bounds in Appendix 1 below.
 GPC. I, 799.
uncertainty over the location of †Porth i Dorcluit, I am unable to provide a more accurate location than to say that the stream should be one of the tributaries near the head of the Cilieni (there are not really enough data in the bounds to take the bounds to a stream which would fall into the Cilieni further down). The streams entering the Cilieni at SN894378 and SN891380 are too close to the source of the Mawan to be Nant Dincat. The two remaining possibilities (grid references above) both rise on a ridge.

Elements
NANT + personal name

Nant Distir: see †Distin.

†Nant Du, i: [?ST125838] (?mod. Nant Llywydd and Nant y Brynau)

Attestations

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<tr>
<td>blain inant du</td>
<td>LLch.257</td>
<td>p. 258</td>
<td>‘c. 1033’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inant du</td>
<td>LLch.257</td>
<td>p. 258</td>
<td>‘c. 1033’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This stream is followed in the bounds of a wood—described in the Narration as ‘tertia parte siluę ynis peithan’ (see †Inis Peithan)—granted with †Riu Brein (which has separate bounds) in charter 257. The source (BLAEN) is across (‘trusso’) from the source (BLAEN) of the Gwynlais, and it flows down to a point near the Taf (Fawr) where its waters disappear underground. The source of the Gwynlais is just over a hilltop from the source of Nant Llywydd (five hundred metres north-west, at ST140843), but also just across another hill from the source of Nant y Brynau (eight hundred and seventy metres north-east, at ST148847). Either stream is possible, but the former seems slightly more likely to me. Nant Llywydd and Nant y Brynau meet at ST129839 and continue towards the Taf (Fawr). This stream does seem to disappear before reaching the Taf (Fawr) (grid reference above) is for the last point at which I can see it.

Elements

YR + NANT + DU
†Nant Duuin: [?SN239151 or SN241151]

Attestations

| Nant Duuin | LLch.77 | p. 78 | s. xi² |

Location

This stream is followed in the bounds of Llanddowror. The source (BLAEN) of Nant Duuin is across ('intraus') some unnamed feature from †Nant Bach Latron, and is followed down to its mouth (ABER) on the Taf. Assuming that the territory described by the bounds includes Llanddowror itself, then the direction of the perambulation should be clockwise (the Taf is followed downwards between the end of the boundary and the start). It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that Nant Duuin runs to the Taf to the east of Llanddowror. There is a major stream which runs through Llanddowror immediately to the east of its church, but it would be difficult to make sense of the bounds if this were their Nant Duuin. Either of the next two streams to the east would be candidates for Nant Duuin, however, hence the grid references above.

Elements

NANT + DWFN

The attestations here show the existence of an epenthetic vowel in DWFN. Padel interpreted NANT here as having the ‘valley’ rather than ‘stream’ sense. ‘Valley’ seems more likely to me, but I do not think that it is possible to rule out the meaning ‘stream’.

†Nant Eilon: [?SN256137]

Attestations

| Nant Eilon | LLch.77 | p. 78 | s. xi² |

Location

This stream is followed in the bounds of Llanddowror. The head (PEN) of Nant Eilon is across ('trans') a hill or mountain (MYNYDD) from †Guern i

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Note: The grid references above are hypothetical and are not based on actual data.
Duon, and is followed down to the (1) †Cehir. The stream at the grid reference above is a tributary of the (1) †Cehir, and has its head on the other side of a hill from the source of †Guern i Duon.

Elements
NANT + EILON
This name is cited by GPC as an example of eilon 'deer'. See also the very similar name †Nant ir Eillin.

Nant Ela: see †Nant Hela.

†Nant Foss Pluum: [?ST432995]

Attestations
nant foss plu um LLch.173 p. 174 s. xi¹

Location
This stream is followed in the bounds of Llangwm. It is a tributary of †Nant Broueni (Dyffryn Brook), which should run into that stream from the east (the same side as the †Bic), below the confluence of the †Bic. The source of the stream seems to be near a ridge. The stream which best fits the criteria is the one at the grid reference above.

Elements
NANT + FFOS + ?PLUF
The qualifying element might be pluf 'feathers'. The hiatus between the letters u in the attestation is barely apparent in the edition and might be an artefact of typesetting.

Nant Greitiaul: see Greidol.

†Nant Gunos: [?nr ST5299]

Attestations
nant gunos LLch.218 p. 221 s. xi¹

Location
This stream or valley is named in the bounds of †Lann Bedeui. It is mentioned between †Finnaun Diguinid Aruen and †Tralucg Teudus. If Nant Gunos is a stream then this stretch of the bounds should probably be interpreted as follows: a stream is followed down from †Finnaun Diguinid
Aruen to Nant Gunos, which is then followed down through a PANT to †Tralucg Teudus. If it is a valley then the interpretation should probably be: a stream is followed down from †Finnaun Diguinid Aruen through Nant Gunos (which is also referred to as a PANT) to †Tralucg Teudus. Until more evidence from this area is produced, a closer identification will not be possible.

Elements

NANT + ?

The noun NANT should be masculine at the date of this attestation,* so the second element should not have undergone initial lenition from **Cunos (and, in any case, such lenition would probably not be shown by LL’s orthography). The first syllable of the second element could represent what would be written in Modern Welsh orthography as *gwn-, *gun-, or *gwyn-. The final os is perhaps the diminutive plural suffix -OS. A noun gwynos ‘dusk, twilight’ is known, but this is regarded by GPC as a Dyfed dialect form of gogyfnos, and is therefore unlikely to lie behind LL’s gunos. This stream name might be comparable with the parish name Llanwnnws, whose church at SN685695 is dedicated to a St Gwnnws (though we should expect the geminate n to appear in the LL form if the comparison is valid).

†Nant Hela: [nr †Pull Mouric]

Attestations

guartha nant hela LLch.262 p. 262 ‘c. 1022’–c. 1030
pANT nant ela LLch.262 p. 262 ‘c. 1022’–c. 1030

Location

This stream is followed in the bounds appended to charter 262. Although the approximate area is known, it is not clear precisely what the object of the grant is, nor whether the bounds given are for all, or only part of the territory.* The bounds describe territory on both sides of †Pull Mouric (i.e. Mounton Brook). We can be fairly confident that NANT in these attestations has the sense of

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* GPC, I, 1192, s.v. eilon.
* GPC, II, 1778.
* See †Villa Carnou, †Villa Crucou Leuirn, and †Villa Crucou Morcant for discussion of the problems.
'stream' rather than 'valley', because of the second reference to 'the PANT of Nant Hela', where the best interpretation is probably that PANT describes the valley and NANT describes the stream running through it. The top end (GWARTHAP) of Nant Hela is not far from †Garth Bacat, separated from it by a grove (LLWYN). Due to the lack of identifiable points in the bounds, the best that can be said is that Nant Hela is not far from Mounton Brook.

Elements

NANT + ?HELA

An inorganic h is often prefixed to semantic units beginning with a vowel, so it might be that Ela is the correct form of the second element. However, I do not know what Ela might mean. Since hela 'hunting' is a known word, and one with a suitable meaning for a place-name, it is probably the most likely interpretation. The h might have been omitted in the second attestation under the misapprehension that it was of the inorganic, purely orthographical type.

Nant Hir: see †Nant ir Eilin.

†Nant hi Rotguidou: [?SN067011 or SN084009]

Attestations

nant hirotguidou LLch.125b p. 126 s. xi

Location

This stream (or possibly valley) is used as a boundary for †Menechi. We learn from the bounds that it is a tributary of the †Ritec, and that †Tref Eithinauc should be not far from it. Nant hi Rotguidou should flow to the †Ritec from the south, and it should be the next stream along (either to the east or west) that river from †Nant Castell Cerran (q.v.). If the suggested identifications of both †Nant Castell Cerran and †Nant Torr i Cair are correct (and provided that NANT in this name has the sense 'stream' rather than 'valley'), then Nant hi Rotguidou should be either the first or last of the four tributary streams on the south bank of the †Ritec (grid references above). Campbell and Lane identified Nant hi Rotguidou with the tiny, dry valley which opens onto the

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77 As, for example, the following from Falileyev, *Etymological Glossary*: hair (Modern aer), hared (Modern araith), hatbid (Modern adfydd), haur (Modern awr), heitham (Modern eithaf), and hir (Modern yr).

78 Cf. the Cornish place-names Brill and Goonhilly (CPNE, p. 128, s.v. *helgh*).
Ritec at SN103008, but their identification rests mainly on their (in my opinion rather weakly based) identification of †Cil Tutuc and †Penn Cleir.  

**Elements**

**NANT + YR + RHODWYDD** (pl.)

GPC cites this place-name as an example of the noun *rhodwydd* ‘defensive dyke, ford’. Padel translates this name as ‘the valley/stream of the fords’, and suggests that the apparent incongruity of the meanings ‘defensive dyke’ and ‘ford’ might be resolved by interpreting the noun as ‘fortified ford, bank for defending a ford’.

**Nant Humir:** see †Humir.

**Nant i Bard:** see Nant-y-bar.

**†Nant i Buch:** [?SO459100]

**Attestations**

| nant i buch | LLch.227b | p. 228 | s. xi

**Location**

This stream is followed in the bounds of Llanddingad (Dingestow). The bounds describe an area of three *modii* (about fifty hectares) on either side of the Troddi, presumably including the site of the church itself. *Nant i Buch* is reached by crossing a ridge (CEGIN) from †Finnaun i Cleuion, and is followed down to a ditch (FFOS) on the left, from which the bounds proceed to a little stream (‘nant bichan’), running down to the Troddi. If the identification of †Finnaun i Cleuion is correct, then *Nant i Buch* should be the stream at the grid reference above. This is problematic, however, because the slight rise of land crossed between the spring and the stream suggested as *Nant i Buch* could hardly be described as a ridge (the usual translation of CEGIN).

**Elements**

**NANT + YR + BWCH**

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* Excavations*, pp. 56–58.
* GPC, III, 3087.
* CPNE, p. 199, s.v. *rodwyth.
* See under †Cum Barruc above for the size of *unciae* and *modii.*
* GPC, I, 351, s.v. *bwch*; CPNE, p. 26, s.v. *bogh.*
†Nant i Gall: [ST385901 or ST388905]

Attestations
nant igall LLch.261 p. 261 c. 1080–c. 1120s

Location
This stream is followed in the bounds of Llan-bedr. It is followed from its mouth on the (4) †Dubleis up to its source (BLAEN) on †Allt Coit Guent. From the source of the stream the bounds follow the ridge of †Allt Coit Guent up to a point opposite †Lann Mihacgel. If the identification of all these places is correct then Nant i Gall would be one of the two streams at the grid references above. Tatlock thought that both this stream and †Nant i Galles (which, however, is certainly a different stream) could be identified with the Fontes Galahes/Galabes/Galaes of Geoffrey of Monmouth’s Prophetae Merlini.**

Elements
NANT + YR + GALL*4

Thomas suggested that the final element might be an otherwise unattested borrowing of Irish gall ‘pillar stone, standing stone’;*4 but as GALL (also a borrowing from Irish) is otherwise attested in Welsh, it is the more likely interpretation.

†Nant i Galles: [SO335233, SO356241, or SO367248]

Attestations
nant igalles LLch.160 p. 160 s. xi
aper nant igalles LLch.160 p. 160 s. xi
nant igalles LLch.160 p. 160 s. xi

Location
Nant i Galles is attested as part of the bounds of Llancillo. The bounds show that the stream is a tributary of the Monnow (Mynwy), and that a dyke (†Claud Ismael) runs from some point along it towards the spring of the †Guualon. The mouth of Nant i Galles on the Monnow (Mynwy) should be upstream of the mouth of the Greidol on the same river, and upstream of

** Legendary History, p. 75.
*4 GPC, ii, 1377, s.v. gall.
*4 EANC, p. 112, s.v. Gallen.
SO375252 (assuming that the territory described is supposed to include the church of Llancillo itself). The bounds do not appear to cross over Mynydd Merddin, so the furthest up the Monnow (Mynwy) that Nant i Galles would be likely to be is SO335233. There are two other possible streams (grid references above), whose sources are very close together (SO352250 and SO352252). Rollason reached a similar conclusion in her discussion of this boundary clause. Tatlock thought that both this stream and †Nant i Gall (which, however, is certainly a different stream) could be identified with the Fontes Galahes/Galabes/Galaes of Geoffrey of Monmouth’s Prophetiae Merlini.

Elements

NANT + YR + ?*GALLES

The -es of the final element could be the feminine suffix. Its initial g- could be the result of lenition from a noun *calles. I can find no nouns *cales, *calles, *gales, or *galles, but perhaps the element could be an unattested feminine form of either call ‘wise’ (hence ‘wise woman’), or of GALL (hence ‘female foreigner’).

†Nant i Gob: [nr †Villa Iunuhic]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>LLch.249b</th>
<th>p. 251</th>
<th>s. xi1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nant igof</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>nant igob</td>
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</table>

Location

This stream marks one of the boundaries of †Villa Iunuhic. Due to the uncertainty over the location of the land granted it is not possible to make an identification. Nant i Gob is described as flowing into ‘pil’, which could be either the common noun PIL (indicating a coastal location), or the name of the stream Pill brook.

Elements

NANT + YR + GOF

Nant i Gof: see †Nant i Gob.

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* Legendary History, p. 75.
* GPC, ii, 1428, s.v. gof.
†Nant i Guolchetua: [nr †Villa Iunuhic]

Attestations

nant iguolchetua LLch.249b p. 251 s. xi¹
[i]rnant iguolchetua LLch.249b p. 251 s. xi¹

Location

This stream marks one of the boundaries of †Villa Iunuhic. Due to the uncertainty over the location of the land granted it is not possible to make an identification. Evans refers to the testimony of Wakeman that a stream ‘which flows by Penhow [...] to the sea is called Olchva, or Olva, which I venture to identify with the Golchetva of the text. In the Ordnance Map it is named the “Old brook”!’:² This stream seems to have changed its name again, for it is now known as St Bride’s Brook. Most of the flow of St Bride’s Brook is carried by Mill Reen to Magor Pill on the coast [ST438847]. I do not think that the similarity of the names Olva and Guolchetua is sufficient to warrant the identification, however. Nant i Guolchetua is described as flowing into ‘pil’, which could be either the common noun PIL (indicating a coastal location), or the name of the Pill brook.

Elements

NANT + YR + *GOLCHEDFA

GPC cites this place-name in its discussion of the verbal adjective golched ‘washed’.³ Here it is compounded with MA, to give a meaning such as ‘washing place’.

†Nant i Meneich: [SO497109]

Attestations

nant imeneich LLch.201 p. 202 s. xi¹
nant meineich LLch.240 p. 242 s. xi¹
nant meineich LLch.240 p. 242 s. xi¹

Location

The attestations are from the bounds of Wonastow (charter 201) and †Lann Tituil (charter 240). The reason for including both groups of attestations together is the virtually identical formation of the name, combined with the

² LL, p. 381, n. 24.
³ GPC, II, 1447, s.v. golched.
fact that in both sets of bounds the stream is said to run into the Troddi. The location of Wonastow is known, whereas that of †Lann Tituil relies essentially on the identification of its Nant Meneich. If the area described by the bounds of Wonastow include the church itself then they must run clockwise from a ford on the Troddi round to the north of the church, and back to the Troddi via Nant i Meneich. Consequently Nant i Meneich should be to the east of the church. The only plausible candidate to be this stream is the one entering the Troddi at the grid reference above. Another stream of the same name, appearing in Latin guise as †Manach Rivulus, runs into the Troddi further west, and it is possible that the Nant Meneich in the bounds of †Lann Tituil applies to this stream instead.

Elements
NANT + [YR +] MYNACH (pl.)

†Nant yr Eguic: [nr †Lann Cerniu, on the Dore]

Attestations

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<tr>
<td>licat nant yreguic</td>
<td>LLch.72b</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>'c. 580'–c. 930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nant ireguic</td>
<td>LLch.72b</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>'c. 580'–c. 930</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location
This feature is attested as a point in the bounds of †Lann Cerniu, which has not, however, been identified further than to say that is on the Dore.

Elements
NANT + YR + EWIG³

The final element also appears in †Rit ir Euic. Almost the same name (but lacking the article) is seen in Cornish Nanjewick.³¹

†Nant yr Eilin: [?SN575259] (?mod. Nant Hir)

Attestations

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<td>nant ireilin</td>
<td>LLch.77</td>
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<td>c. 1080–c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nant ireilin</td>
<td>LLch.77</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>c. 1080–c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location
This stream is followed in the bounds of Llandeilo Fawr. It appears to be a tributary of the Dulas (†Dugleis Bisgueiliauc), and the bounds follow it up

³ GPC. i, 1262, s.v. ewig.
towards the †Isceuiauc (via †Cruc Cust and †Cruc Corncam). Several streams run east-west to the Dulas south of the †Hebaucmein (the last point mentioned in the bounds before the bounds enter the Dulas). Nant ir Eilin could not be further south than SN569247 on grounds of distance from the †Isceuiauc, and even the stream at SN569247 looks to be a bit too far from the †Isceuiauc. The remaining possibilities are the streams at SN578268 and the grid reference above, of which the latter passes closest to the source of the †Isceuiauc. If the suggested identification is correct, the bounds would have to leave Nant ir Eilin well before reaching its source (but this is not a requirement of the bounds).

Elements

NANT + YR + EILIN

EILIN also occurs as an element in †Luch ir Eilin and on its own in (1) †Eilin. The only attestations of the noun offered by GPC are those from LL.

†Nant ir Hebauc: [SO435051, SO435057, or SO435061]

Attestations

blain nant ir hebauc  LLch.159a  p. 159  s. xi

Location

This stream helps define the bounds of Llanerthill. We learn that it rises on †Allt ir Cicbran and is a tributary of the †Guefrduur. The identification of these two as Cyncoed hill and Pontyrhydan Brook respectively is reasonably sound, so the grid references above are for the three streams which run down from that hill to that brook.

Elements

NANT + YR + HEBOG

Nant ir Hen: see Nant-yr-hen.

Nant Lechou: see †Lechou.

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53 CPNE, p. 96, s.v. *ewyk.
54 GPC, I, 1192.
55 GPC, II, 1831, s.v. hebog.
**Nant Llwyd: [SN638301]**

**Attestations**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>nant luit</th>
<th>LLch.77</th>
<th>p. 78</th>
<th>c. 1080–c. 1120s</th>
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<tr>
<td>nant luit</td>
<td>LLch.77</td>
<td>p. 78</td>
<td>c. 1080–c. 1120s</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This stream is followed in the bounds of Llandeilo Fawr. The (1) Dulais is followed up to a confluence ('cimer'), and from there the bounds run to *Nant Luit* and on up to †Cecin Meirch. As there is a stream of the same name (*Nant Llwyd*), tributary to the (1) Dulais, which runs down from the foot of the hill identified with †Cecin Meirch, that is the obvious identification. Evans interpreted the bounds' reference to a confluence as meaning the confluence of the (1) Dulais with *Nant Ddu,* but this seems unnecessary—the point where Nant Llwyd enters the (1) Dulais is at or very close to the mouth of two other streams, so this could be the reason why the bounds do not run simply from the (1) Dulais to Nant Llwyd.

**Elements**

*NANT + LLWYD*

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**Nant Llywydd: see †Nant Du.**

**†Nant Louhelic: [nr †Villa Iunuhic]**

**Attestations**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>nant louhelic</th>
<th>LLch.249b</th>
<th>p. 250</th>
<th>‘c. 1015’</th>
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</table>

**Location**

This stream marks one of the boundaries of †Villa Iunuhic. Due to the uncertainty over the location of the land granted it is not possible to make an identification. *Nant Louhelic* is described as flowing into 'pill', which could be either the common noun PIL (indicating a coastal location), or the name of the Pill brook.

**Elements**

*NANT + ?personal name*

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**Nant Luit: see Nant Llwyd.**

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*LL, p. 364. I can find no *Nant Ddu*, but the stream intended by Evans might be *Afon Ddu* [SN649303].*
(1) †Nant March: [?ST399911]

Attestations

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<tr>
<td>licat nant march</td>
<td>LLch.261</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>c. 1080–c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nant march</td>
<td>LLch.261</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>c. 1080–c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The attestations are from the bounds of Llan-bedr. *Nant March* takes the bounds down from the ridge (Crib) of †Allt Coit Guent to the (4) †Dubleis. The source (LLYGAD) of *Nant March* should be further along the ridge (i.e. north-eastwards) than the point opposite †Lann Mihacgel, this point being at ST386924. The ridge of the Allt is well defined, and the grid reference above is for the confluence of the stream which rises just below the ridge with the stream identified with the (4) †Dubleis.

Elements

NANT + MARCH

(2) Nant March: see Nant y March.

†Nant Maur: [?SO312188]

Attestations

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<tr>
<td>aper nantmaur</td>
<td>LLch.122</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
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<tr>
<td>nantmaur</td>
<td>LLch.122</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This stream is followed in the bounds of Llandeilo Bertholau. The mouth (ABER) of *Nant Maur* is on the Gefenni, across ('trio') from the mouth of the †Diufrut on that river. The source (BLAEN) of the stream is on the Ysgyryd Fawr. The bounds are relatively easy to follow, in their general direction, at least, so it is clear that, if the area they describe is supposed to include Llandeilo Bertholau itself, *Nant Maur* must enter the Gefenni north of that church. There are two streams large enough to warrant the description MAWR which fit the criteria: one at SO310177 and one at the grid reference above. Of these two, the former enters the Gefenni downstream of the †Diufrut, and the latter upstream of it. Evans interpreted the bounds as following the Gefenni upwards to the mouth of *Nant Maur*, which presumably indicates that he
favoured the identification which I have followed here." I have based my identification on the facts that the preferred stream appears to be larger, that it is followed by the modern boundary of Llandeilo Bertholau parish, and that its source is at the northern end of the Ysgyryd Fawr (which, I think, makes better sense of the preposition used to describe the passage of the bounds across ('trus') the hill to the source of the †Morduc).

**Elements**

NANT + MAWR

_Nant Meneich:_ see †Nant i Meneich.

†_Nant Merthir:_ [ST372925] (also †Humir)

**Attestations**

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<td>blain nant merthir</td>
<td>LLch.225</td>
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<td>s. xi¹</td>
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<tr>
<td>nant merthir</td>
<td>LLch.183b</td>
<td>p. 184</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
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</table>

**Location**

The attestations are from the bounds of †Merthir Iun et Aaron (charter 225) and (2) Cemais (charter 183b). In the former Amir is supplied as an alternative name for Nant Merthir, and in the latter Nant Merthir is supplied as an alternative name for the †Humir. The similarity of the names Amir and †Humir, together with the proximity of the territories described by the two bounds, and the fact that the name Nant Merthir is applied to both, is probably sufficient to justify the identification of Amir with †Humir. See further the discussion under †Humir.

**Elements**

NANT + MERTHYR

The element MERTHYR could either refer to the name of the church †Merthir Iun et Aaron, or to the local martyrs (SS Julius and Aaron) celebrated in that church's name.

_Nant Murn:_ see †Murn.
Nant Pedecou: [nr SO461172]

Attestations

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<tr>
<td>Caput nan pedecon</td>
<td>LLch.74</td>
<td>p. 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caput nant pedecou</td>
<td>LLch.171b</td>
<td>p. 172</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This stream name occurs as a point in the bounds of Llanfocha (the same bounds are used in both charters). Too few of the other points have been identified for this stream to be identifiable.

Elements

NANT + ?personal name

Thomas was sure that the second element was the same as the stream name Byddegai [SN985241]. He suggested a relationship with the second element of Cilpeddeg (Kilpeck), and concluded that both were based on a personal name *Peddegau, which had a short form *Peddeg. The form pedecon could be explained as having arisen through scribal nu confusion.

Nant Ruisc: [nr ST5291]

Attestations

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<tr>
<td>Blain pant nant ruisc</td>
<td>LLch.141</td>
<td>p. 143</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This stream is mentioned in the bounds of the territory granted in charter 141, probably around Matharn. The bounds run inland from the mouth (ABER) of Pull Mouric on the Severn (Hafren) to the ABER of Hunger Pill (Pull Neuynn) on the Wye (Gwy), and then back along the shore. From the top end (BLAEN) of the PANT of Nant Ruisc the bounds continue to Otyn Lunbiu.

Too few of the points have been identified for this stream to be identifiable.

Elements

NANT + RHWYS

The qualifying element appears to be the noun rhwysg ‘rush, attack, force, majesty, pride’, but the Irish word ríasc ‘a fen or piece of marshy ground’ (for

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58 EANC, p. 22, s.v. Baddege.
59 Ibid.
60 Ibid.
which we should expect the Welsh cognate to be rhwysg) should be noted.\textsuperscript{61}

Nant Seru: see †Lann Teliau Nant Seru.

Nant Sulcein: see †Sulcein.

Nant Tauel: see Nant Tawel.

Nant Tawel: [SO127280]

Attestations

\begin{tabular}{llll}
riuulum taugeiel & LLch.237b & p. 238 & c. 925 \\
blain nant tauel & LLch.146 & p. 146 & s. xi\textsuperscript{1} \\
\end{tabular}

Location

This stream helps define the bounds of Llan-gors (charter 146) and †Lann Mihacghgel Tref Ceriau/†Lann Mihachgel Meibion Gratlaun (?=Llanfihangel Tal-y-llyn; charters 167 and 237b; the same bounds are used in both). We learn from the bounds of Llan-gors that Nant Tauel rises on †Brynn Eital and runs down to the Llynfi. Also, since the bounds reach †Brynn Eital by following the Llynfi downstream and crossing to the left (‘ad sinistram’), the stream should enter the Llynfi on its west bank. The bounds of the territory granted by charters 167 and 237b appear to show that the stream marks the northern limit of the territory and that it flows (at least for the relevant part of its course) west-east or east-west. As there is nowadays a stream called Tawel (grid reference above) which fits the available criteria, that seems to me to be the obvious identification. Thomas’s identification of Nant Tawel, however, is with Nant-y-felin [SO138243], a stream entering the Llynfi on the right bank.\textsuperscript{62} He does not state the reason for this identification, but, as it requires a change of name for the stream, and some alteration of the wording of the bounds of charter 146, I would not accept it without good evidence.

Elements

NANT + TAWEL

RIVULUS + TAWEL

\textsuperscript{61} Quin. Dictionary of the Irish Language, p. 507.

\textsuperscript{62} EANC. p. 89.
GPC cites this place-name as an example of the adjective *tawel* 'quiet, peaceful'.

†Nant Torr i Cair: [?SN074009 or SN082009]

Attestations

| nant torr icair | LLch.127a | p. 127 | s. xi |  

Location

This stream is used as a boundary for †Cil Tutuc/†Penn Clecir (charter 127a). It runs down from †Castell Cerran to an unknown feature called 'hi locnhty', which is probably on the †Ritec. *Nant Torr i Cair* should flow to the †Ritec from the south, and it should be the next stream along (either to the east or west) that river from †Nant Castell Cerran (q.v.), the other stream in the bounds of †Cil Tutuc/†Penn Clecir. I have identified †Nant Castell Cerran as one of the two streams running down from Norchard Beacon (†Castell Cerran), so *Nant Torr i Cair* should be the other one of these two streams, given its proximity to †Castell Cerran. The name of the stream suggests that it runs from the 'belly' (TOR) of a CAER, and either of the two candidates would suit this description. Campbell and Lane identified *Nant Torr i Cair* with the essentially dry valley which opens onto the †Ritec at SN088009, but their identification rests mainly on their (in my opinion rather weakly based) assumption of a relationship between this name and the name of the farm *Tarr* [SN088008 and SN089009].

Elements

NANT + TOR + YR + CAER

†Nant Trineint: [?SO315292] (mod. *Turnant*)

Attestations

| nant trineint | LLch.195 | p. 196 | s. xi |  

Location

This stream is followed in the bounds of †Merthir Clitauc. There are sufficient identifiable points in these bounds to be confident that they travel clockwise, so it is apparent that *Nant Trineint* is encountered on the ridge of Hatterall Hill, north of †Riu i Curum. The bounds follow the ridge until they

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a GPC, iv, 3457.
reach some stones facing Nant Trineint (‘bet imein arcuieir nant trineint’), and from there they descend along it to the Olchon. There are many streams descending from the ridge to the Olchon, but Evans’s identification with Turnant (i.e. the streams in the vicinity of the three Turnant settlement names in the squares SO3028 and SO3029) is probably right. The evolution of Trineint to Turnant is plausible, and a cairn is marked above Great Turnant at SO298287 which could be the stones referred to in the bounds. Furthermore the name Trineint probably signifies three streams, and the stream at the grid reference above does have three main tributaries which meet close together.

Elements

NANT + TRI + NANT (pl.)

Padel translated this place-name as ‘three-stream valley’. In fact, though, the three streams do not form much of a valley (and what there is of a valley only begins below their confluence). I should think it preferable to translate the name as ‘three-stream stream’, i.e. ‘the stream with three equal tributaries’.

Nant-y-bar: [SO291415]

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<td>nant ibard</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>s. xi1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lycat nant y bard</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
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<tr>
<td>nant ybard</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This stream is followed in both versions of the diocesan bounds. It takes the boundary down from Main i Bard to the Dore. The identification of Main i Bard is dependent on the identification of Nant i Bard, but the general direction of approach at this point is clearly from the west or south-west (the nearest preceding point which can be identified with confidence is the Bwch). The only remaining fact which can be determined from the bounds is that the confluence of Nant i Bard with the Dore should be upstream of the confluence of that river with the Worm (but this is not very helpful as the Worm reaches the Dore near its bottom end). The identification followed here is based

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* CPNE, p. 233, s.v. *try-*.2
essentially on the name’s appearance, but it does suit what other evidence is available. There is a problem that Nant-y-bar is not apparently a tributary of the Dore—according to the Ordnance Survey the stream into which it flows (at the grid reference above) is called Pont-y-Weston Brook. I would suggest, however, that either the name Nant i Bard applied originally to what is now called Nant-y-bar plus Pont-y-Weston Brook (entering the Dore, therefore, at SO319417), or Pont-y-Weston Brook was originally regarded as the upper reaches of the Dore, rather than as a tributary stream.

Elements
NANT + YR + BARDD

The modern form of the name shows the common Welsh loss of final [d].

Nant y Bard: see Nant-y-bar.

Nant y Beinon: see †Nant Cenou.

Nant y Brynau: see †Nant Du.

†Nant y Clauorion: [SN090012, SN091013, or SN118004]

Attestations

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<tr>
<td>NANT y clauorion</td>
<td>LLch.125b</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>c. 1080–c. 1120s</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Location

This stream is named in the bounds of †Tref Carn. The bounds run from †Minid Garthon to the source (BLAEN) of †Nant Brat and along that stream down to the †Ritec, and then again from †Minid Garthon along Nant y Clauorion to the †Ritec. See the discussion of †Tref Carn for the arguments over the identification of the two bounding streams. Campbell and Lane identified this stream with the one at SN118004, based on their identification of †Nant Brat with the stream at SN091013, and the fact that they did not know of the existence of the other possible stream.49

Elements
NANT + YR + CLAFWR (pl.)

GPC adduces this place-name as an example of the noun clafwr ‘sick person,

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47 Ibid..
48 GPC, 1, 257, s.v. bardd.
49 ‘Excavations’, p. 58.
leper'. Compare †Finnaun i Cleuion and †Vallis Leprosorum.

Nant y Defaid: see †Anghidi Fechan.

Nant y Fforest: see Gwynlais.

Nant y Garreg: see †Cinbran.

Nant y Geugarn: see †Frut i Guidon.

Nant y Glaswg: see †Glesius.

Nant y March: [SO423021]

Attestations

<table>
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<th>p. 275</th>
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<td>nant march</td>
<td>LLch.274</td>
<td>p. 275</td>
<td>?before c. 1010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This stream is named in the bounds of †Villa Gunnuc (charter 274). The reason for the identification with the stream now called Nant y March is that the same bounds mention †Nant Broueni, a stream which is also mentioned in the bounds of Llangwm, and Nant y March flows through Llangwm. Thomas described Nant y March as a tributary of the Pill brook," but the Ordnance Survey appears to regard Nant y March as a tributary of a brook which it calls Llan-gwm-Isaf Brook (grid reference above), which is itself a tributary of the Pill brook. It seems more likely that Nant y March was the name of the stream all the way to the Pill brook, but it is possible that the Ordnance Survey's division of the stream is correct, in which case the grid reference for Nant y March should be SO429008.

Elements

NANT + [YR +] MARCH

The same name is used of another stream: (1) †Nant March.

Nant yr Eguic: see †Nant yr Eguic.

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* GPC, 1, 488, s.v. clafwr.
* EANC, p. 164, s.v. †Nant Brofeni.
Nant-yr-hen: [SN909345]

**Attestations**

aper nant irhen  LLch.154  p. 155  s. xi²

**Location**

This stream is followed in the bounds of Llandeilo'r Fan (†Lann Guruaet). We learn from the bounds that it is a tributary of the Cilieni, and that that confluence (ABER) is downstream of the confluence of †Nant Dincat with the Cilieni. Nant ir Hen is followed up to †Cruc Hisbernn. As there is a stream of just this name, tributary to the Cilieni, that is the obvious identification, and I see no reason to doubt it.

**Elements**

NANT + YR + ?HEN

If the final element were HEN, then it would be an example of the adjective used substantivally (meaning probably ‘old person’).

Nant y Wilcae: [SO416035]

**Attestations**

guilca  LLch.208  p. 208  s. xi¹

guilca  LLch.208  p. 208  s. xi¹

**Location**

The Guilca is named is followed in the bounds of the church of †Mathenni, which has been identified with Llandenny. We learn that the †Henn Pont is a tributary of this stream, but neither this, nor any other of the other points mentioned in the bounds, is certainly identifiable. However, given the proximity of Nant y Wilcae to Llandenny, and given the similarity of Guilca to the element Wilcae of that name, it is probable that the two are to be identified.

**Elements**

[NANT + YR] + ?

It is probable that the final element in the name should begin with g- (the initial w- of Wilcae would be the result of lenition). The i of the LL form could represent either i or y in modern orthography. I know of no word *gwilca(e)/gwyilca(e), so perhaps this is a compound divided between the l and the c, though normally a [k] in this sort of internal position should have
undergone lenition to [g]. Although Wilcae appears to contain CAE, this etymology is not supported by the LL form. Both gwil ‘mare; whore’ and gwyl ‘holiday; vigil’ are possible elements of this word, but the former is probably a borrowing from English and its earliest attestations are of the form gwilff.\textsuperscript{7}

Nasch Osmundi: see (1) Nash.

(1) Nash: [SS962729] (Yr As Fach)

Attestations

\begin{itemize}
  \item ecclesiam de lanasch' osmundi \hfill LL \hfill p. 283 \hfill s. xv\textsuperscript{2}
\end{itemize}

Location

This attestation comes from a list of dues owed to the archdeacon of Llandaf. The deanery to which the church belongs is not specified but the preceding entries in the list (Cilgwrrwg, Gwndy, Tyndyrn, Llanfihangel Tormynydd, and †Lann Catgualatir) are in the deaneries of Usk and †Nether Went, and those entries following (St Lythans and Merthyr Mawr) are in the deaneries of Llandaf and Gorfynydd. Evans tentatively identified this attestation with (2) Nash, but the identification followed here is that of Richards.\textsuperscript{8}

Elements

\textit{LE} (fem.) + place-name + \textit{personal name} (gen.)

The form of the attestation is a mixture of French (the definite article), English Nash (see (2) Nash), and the Latin genitive of the personal name Osmund.

(2) Nash: [ST343836] (W. Trefonnen)

Attestations

\begin{itemize}
  \item ecclesia de ffraxino \hfill LL \hfill p. 322 \hfill c. 1350
\end{itemize}

Location

The attestation is from a list of churches in the deanery of †Nether Went. The identification followed here is that of Evans, which seems reasonable as I can find no other settlement names in the deanery based on the elements \textit{ESC} or \textit{ONNEN}.\textsuperscript{9} See also (1) Nash.

\textsuperscript{7} GPC, ii, 1661, s.v. gwilff.
\textsuperscript{8} LL, p. 414, s.v. Nasch Osmundi; WATU, p. 164.
\textsuperscript{9} LL, p. 399.
Elements

FRAXINUS

The Latin is a calque on *Nash*, which derives from wrong division of Middle English *atten ashe* 'at the ash [*asc*]'\(^7\) *Nash* place-names are relatively common in southern and midland England, and there are several other examples in the more anglicised parts of South Wales (e.g. SM9710, SN0202, SN0412, SS9168, SS9270, SS9672).

Naudauan: see Ddawan.

Neath: see Mynachlog Nedd, Nedd.

Nedd: [SS720925] (Eng. Neath)

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Llb.25</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>p. 134</th>
<th>c. 1120s</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ned</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ned</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This river name is attested in both of the two versions of the diocesan bounds. The bounds reach the river by following the **Pyrddin** downwards, and then, as it is written, continue up the **Ned** to the **Mellte**. The identification with the river Neath seems generally satisfactory, since the **Pyrddin** and **Mellte** are both tributaries of it, but there is a problem in that the influx of the **Mellte** is actually downstream of that of the **Pyrddin**. Probably both boundaries should be emended to take the course down from the **Pyrddin** to the **Mellte**, as Evans suggested.\(^8\)

**Elements**

?

The Roman fort at Neath [SS7497], *Nidum*, probably takes its name from the river.\(^7\) The Brittonic form of the river's name was probably *Nidä*, and as such it can probably be related to several other European river names.\(^8\) Pokorny derived these river names from a root *neid-/*nid- 'flow, stream', though

\(^{11}\) Parsons, *Vocabulary of English Place-Names*, pp. 22–23 (s.v. *atte*) and 32–33 (s.v. *asc*).

\(^{12}\) LL, p. 367.

\(^{13}\) PNRom. Brit., p. 425.

\(^{14}\) Ibid.
Ekwall denied that such a root existed, and suggested instead derivation from a root *nei- ‘brilliant’.

**Nedern Brook:** see Trogi.

**Neeth, Neth:** see Mynachlog Nedd.

†**Nether Went:** [NGR N/A]

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deanery Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>decanatu inferioris Wencie LL</td>
<td>p. 284 s. xiii²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nether Went</td>
<td>p. 318 c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decanatu de Neth Went LL</td>
<td>p. 318 c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nether Went</td>
<td>p. 322 c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decanatu de Nether Went LL</td>
<td>p. 322 c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nether Went</td>
<td>p. 328 c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decanatu de netherwent LL</td>
<td>p. 282 s. xv²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

*Nether Went* (Lat. *Inferior Wencia*) is the name given to a deanery in the diocese of Llandaf. Each of the attestations is the heading of a list, and from the identifiable churches coming under the headings it is apparent that the deanery covered the area between the rivers Usk (*Wysg*) and Wye (*Gwy*), south of a line between Wentwood [ST4294] and Chepstow Park Wood [ST4997].

**Elements**

**NEODERA + Gwent**

**INFERIOR + Gwent** (Lat. fem.)

The name is English, and the spelling *Went* of the second element suggests that it was borrowed before the date when initial velarisation in Welsh would have been apparent to English ears, but Jackson states that the developing velarisation before non-lenited [υ] (which eventually yielded [gul]) was perceived by the English as [υ] throughout the settlement period. Latin *inferior* ‘lower’ is used in the first attestation to translate the English element *neodera* ‘nether’.

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Neueni: see †Cateir Neueni.

Neufmarché: [NGR N/A] (Eng. Newmarch)

Attestations

nouo mercato LLb.4 p. 93 1119

Location

This place-name occurs as the surname of Bernard, one of several landowners addressed in a papal letter regarding a complaint from Llandaf. The Norman lord Bernard of Neufmarché styled himself 'de Novo Mercato' in a charter executed by William the Conqueror in 1086–87 in favour of Battle Abbey.\footnote{LHEB, p. 389.}

\textit{Neufmarché} is the name of a castle in Normandy, about forty five kilometres east of \textit{Rouen}. The English version of the name seems to be \textit{Newmarch}.$^{11}$

Neuynn: see †Pull Neuynn.

Newcastle: see †Castell Meirch, Castellnewydd.

Newelond, Newelonde: see Newland.

(1) †Neweton: [?ST478935] \textit{mod. Shirenewton, W. Drenewydd Gelli-farch}

Attestations

\begin{itemize}
  \item ecclesia de Noua villa LL p. 319 c. 1350
  \item ecclesia de Newetoñ LL p. 322 c. 1350
\end{itemize}

Location

Evans made the identification followed here,\footnote{Thorpe, \textit{Gerald of Wales}, p. 88, n. 74.} which is plausible given the context of the attestations—lists of churches in the deanery of †Nether Went. I know of two \textit{Newton} place-names in the area of the deanery: \textit{Shirenewton} (grid reference above) and \textit{Newton Green} [ST518917]. As \textit{Shirenewton} is attested elsewhere in a similar list of churches in the deanery, it seems reasonable to conclude that the attestations above refer to the same place.

Elements

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{NOVUS} (fem.) + \textit{VILLA}
  \item NIWE + TŪN
\end{itemize}
(2) †Neweton: [around SS830780] (mod. Newton Nottage, W. Drenawydd yn Notais)

Attestations

- ecclesia de Noua villa
- porcione ecc’ie de Newton
- Ecc’ia de Newetoñ

Location

The first attestation is from a list of churches in the deanery of Gorfyndd, and the third is from a similar list, this time headed Cynffig, apparently a subset of the Gorfyndd list which precedes it. So the place should be in the Cynffig division (the northern half) of the deanery of Gorfyndd. Evans’s identification with Newton Nottage fits this evidence, and as (to my knowledge) the only Newton place-name in the relevant area, can probably be regarded as secure. The remaining attestation (page 329) is from a list of people and churches owing monies in the deanery of Llandaf. It mentions that the Archdeacon of Llandaf should pay tithes for his share of the church of Newton, and it is this fact which links this attestation to Newton Nottage, because the single attestation of Newton Nottage in LL is a reference to the Archdeacon of Llandaf’s ownership of a portion of that church.

Elements

NOVUS (fem.) + VILLA
NIWE + TÜN

Neweton Nwstaysch: see Newton Nottage.

Newland: [SO552095]

Attestations

- La Newelonde
- Ecclesiam de la Newelonde
- Ecclesie […] de la Newelonde
- ecclesia et Manerio […] apud le Newelond
- ecclesie de la Newelond
- ecclesie de la Newelond

- LL. p. 414.
Location
The first group of attestations (page 294) is in an extract from a plea roll concerning a dispute over the church of *La Newelonde*. There is no evidence for the location of this church, but it seems reasonable to assume that it is the same place as is referred to in the second group of attestations. This second group of attestations is from a list of ecclesiastical benefices. The church of *La Newelond* is described here as being in the *Forest of Dean* and within the limits of the diocese of *Hereford*. There is a village called *Newland* (grid reference above) in the relevant area, so that is the obvious identification.

Newmarch: see Neufmarché.

Newport: [ST3088] (W. Casnewydd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestations</th>
<th>Location</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newport</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decanatu de Nouo burgo</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia Sancti Gunley de Nouo burgo</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newport</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decanatu de Nouo burgo</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Nouo Burgo</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newport</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecc'ia de Nouo burgo</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 329</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location
The settlement name *Newport* (grid reference above) is used as the name of a deanery in the diocese of Llandaf. Each of the attestations is the heading of a list, and from the identifiable churches coming under the headings it is apparent that the deanery covered the area between the rivers Rhymni and Usk (Wysg). The deanery appears to correspond to *Gwynllwg*, as defined by Richards (though the northernmost church listed as being in Newport deanery is *Mynyddislwyn*, a long way further south than the northern limit of *Gwynllwg*).^5

On pages 319 and 320 'decanatu de Nouo burgo' is used in the subheadings of lists, as an equivalent to the *Newport* of the main heading, so in these case the

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^5 WATU, p. 281.
reference is to the deanery of Newport. The remaining attestations are taken from the main body of each of the three lists of churches in the deanery of Newport. Probably the unnamed church of Novus Burgus in the lists on pages 323 and 329 is the same as the church of St ‘Gunley’ (St Woolos) of Novus Burgus listed on page 319. Whether or not the identification of the church with St Woolos in Newport is correct, the equivalence of the place-names Novus Burgus and Newport used for the name of the deanery, should be sufficient to justify the identification. The prebend of a certain Geoffrey, surnamed ‘de Nouo burgo’, is listed in a document from the second half of the thirteenth century (page 285). The surname might derive from the name of this place, but it is not possible to be sure.

Elements

NIWE + PORT

NOVUS + BURGUS

Port here has its older sense of ‘town’ (as it does in the element PORT-GERÉFA, seen in Porton). There is also a Newport in Pembrokeshire [SN058389], for which the same Latin calque is used. BURGUS is a Latinised form of Old English burh ‘fortification, market town, borough’.

Newton: see (2) †Neweton, Shirenewton, Wolvesnewton.

Newton Nottage: [around SS830780] (W. Drenewydd yn Notais; also (2) †Neweton)

Attestations

ecclesia de Newetoñ. nwstaysch’ LL p. 283 s. xv²

Location

This church is named in an account of the possessions of the Archdeacon of Llandaf. There is no evidence for the location of the place associated with the attestation, but Evans’s identification, followed here, is practically certain, given the name’s distinctive appearance.

Elements

NIWE + TŪN : HNOT + āESC

Newton and Nottage are two separate places, which are combined in the name of the parish. The LL form beginning nwst- is probably the result of a scribal
error—perhaps a misreading of nwtt-, or an oral variant with anticipation of the final sibilant. Nottage is presumably named after a distinctively knotty ash tree (cf. Knotty Ash near Liverpool [SJ4091]).

Nicholai, Nicholas: see Sain Nickolas.

Nicopolis: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<td>oppido nicopoli</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oppido nicopol[li]</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 289</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The attestations are from two versions of a brief biography of Pope Eleutherius, derived from the `Liber Pontificalis'. Eleutherius is said to have been born in Nicopolis. The city no longer exists but it stood near Préveza, in the Epirus region of Greece, about one hundred and twenty kilometres northwest of Patras.\(^9\)

Niger: see †Fons Niger.

Nis: see †Villa Nis.

Nofydd: [ST158818] (mod. Nant Cwmnolfdd)

Attestations

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>annouid</td>
<td>LLch.257</td>
<td>p. 258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annouid</td>
<td>LLch.255</td>
<td>p. 257</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

For the identification of the Annouid with the Nofydd see †Diffrinn Annouid.

Elements

?NAWF + ?-YDD

Quite a few river-names are based on nawf ‘swim’ (or its Indo-European root \(\ast snä\)-).\(^9\) The initial a- of the Book of Llandaf form is probably a prosthetic syllable, which has not come down to the modern form.\(^9\)

Norchard Beacon: see †Castell Cerran.

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\(^7\) LL, p. 414, s.v. Neweton.

\(^8\) In square C3 of map 54 in Talbert, Barrington Atlas.

\(^9\) EANC, p. 32.

\(^9\) See Jackson, ‘Prosthetic Vowels’.
Normandy: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

Normannia LL p. 286 1199

Location

William of Normandy (‘Willelmus de Normannia’), i.e. William ‘the Conqueror’, is mentioned on page 286 in a list of the Kings of England. The place-name is based on the population name Normanni, which occurs elsewhere in LL.Ø

Normannia: see Normandy.

Norruuicensi: see Norwich.

Norwich: [TG2208]

Attestations

norruuicensi [episcopo] LL p. 280 1107–34

Location

This place-name is attested in the list of bishops present at Urban’s consecration in Canterbury. The identification with Norwich is by Evans, and there is no reason to doubt it.Ø The form here is a Latin adjective based on the English place-name (Norwich was not a Roman site).

Nottage: see Newton Nottage.

Nova Villa: see (1) †Neweton, (2) †Neweton.

Nova Villa Lupi: see Wolvesnewton.

Novo Burgo: see Newport.

Novo Castro: see Castellnewydd.

Novo Mercato: see Neufmarché.

Nuuien: see †Lann Uuien.

* See LL, p. 414, s.v. Normanni.
*² LL, p. 414.
O

Ocmor, Ocmur: see Ogwr.

Oda: see Treoda.

Ogmore: see Ogwr, †Villa Conuc.

Ocuur: see Ogwr.

Ogwr: [SS863758] (Eng. Ogmore)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Element</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amnem ocmur</td>
<td>LLch.224</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>'c. 935'–c. 990</td>
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<tr>
<td>ocmur</td>
<td>LLch.212</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ocmur</td>
<td>LLch.212</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ocuur</td>
<td>LLch.212</td>
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<td>s. xi¹</td>
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<td>s. xvmed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ocmor</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>c. 1460</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Location

The attestations are from the bounds of Merthyr Mawr (charter 212) and †Tref Ret (charter 224), and glosses on those bounds. None of the other points in the bounds of †Tref Ret can be identified with confidence, but the territory is said to be next to Merthyr Mawr. As the Ogmore flows right past Merthyr Mawr, the identification with that river can be regarded as secure. There is further confirmation in the fact that the bounds of charter 212 refer to the confluence of the Ogmore with the Ewenny ((2) Ewenni).

Elements

?ɔawɔ+ ?mawr

Og- is quite common as a first element in river names, and its meaning is uncertain, though Williams agreed with Thomas’s suggestion that it might be an adjective *awg ‘swift’ (only attested as part of the compound diog ‘lazy’).

No one, to my knowledge, has suggested the possibility that the first element could be og ‘harrow’, which would seem to be to a plausible element in a river name (this is probably Thomas’s thinking in including the Denbighshire river

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1 EANC, p. 81, s.v. Ogwan; Enwau Lleoedd, pp. 34–35; GPC, i, 1026, s.v. diog.
name Ogel/Ogeu in his list of rivers named after piercing instruments\(^2\). The second element began with [m] originally, as can be seen in the LL form Ocmur, and this is preserved in the modern English form of the river name, Ogmore. In Welsh the [m] was lenited to [v] (which is probably the stage shown by the LL form Ocuur), which was eventually assimilated to the following [u], resulting in the Modern Welsh form Ogwr.\(^3\) If the second element is MAWR, the form mur here could be compared with †Frut Mur and †Tnou Mur.

Oir: see †Finnaun Oir.

Olchon: [SO328281]

**Attestations**

| elchon       | LLch.195 | p. 196 | s. xi\(^2\) |

**Location**

This brook is followed in the bounds of †Merthir Clitauc. It is reached from †Nant Trineint, and followed down to †Ynys Alarun. The general location is between the ridge of Hatterall Hill and the Monnow (Mynwy). The appearance of the name, together with the evidence for the brook’s general location, should be sufficient to justify the identification made here.

**Elements**

Ekwall supposes that this stream name is properly *Ylchon, with the same change of [ə] > [o] as is seen in the English form of Mynwy, Monnow.\(^3\) This is possible, though we should not normally expect e to represent [ə] in LL orthography. Together with Mynwy, he also adduces as evidence for this sound change the name Olwy, which he regards as properly *Ylwy (but if that stream was ever *Ylwy such a form would have been a secondary development from *Elwy or *Ilwy, if its derivation from the il- prefix is accepted). If Ekwall is correct in his interpretation of the name as *Ylchon, then his explanation of it as deriving from Brittonic *Ulconä (*ulk- ‘bad’ + -onä, the river-name

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\(^1\) EANC, p. 100, s.v. Gwachell.
\(^2\) Williams, *Enwau Lleoedd*, p. 34.
\(^3\) LL, p. 397; LHEB, p. 677.
suffix) is plausible. 6

†Ol Huch: [?start in ST5194 or ST5095]

Attestations

ol huch LLch.165 p. 166 c. 990–c. 1050

Location

This track is followed in the bounds of Lann Cinmarch (St Kingsmark). The track is joined near the top end of †Nant Catguistil and followed along to the †Taranpull. Both of the suggested identities of †Nant Catguistil have paths of one sort or another marked near their head, but there is not enough evidence available to justify favouring one over any of the other possibilities.

Elements

Ol + hwch

Evans (and GPC) took the qualifying element to be hwch 'sow, pig'.

†Ol i Gabr: [?between SO180302 and SO195301]

Attestations

oligabr LLb.25 p. 42 s. xi1

ol ygabr LL p. 134 c. 1120s

Location

This track is followed in both versions of the diocesan bounds. It is followed from †Dinmarch Lythan to the breast (BRON) of †Cateir Neueni, neither of which has been identified particularly securely. A track does run east from Castell Dinas—the suggested identity of †Dinmarch Lythan—towards the high ground on which †Cateir Neueni has been located, hence the grid reference above, but this track as it appears today would not carry the bounds far enough, so the identification is very tentative.

Elements

Ol + yr + gafir

Evans translates this name as ‘the Goat’s track’ (gafir ‘goat), and both GPC and Padel agree.

Olway: see Olwy.

* Ibid.

† LL, p. 372 (‘Sow’s track’); GPC, II, 1928, s.v. hwch.
**Olwy: [ST388979] (Eng. Olway)**

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>LLCh.</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Period</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ylui</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>'c. 698'–c. 1010</td>
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<tr>
<td>riuulum elgui</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>s. x</td>
</tr>
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<td>ilgui</td>
<td>187</td>
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<tr>
<td>ilgui</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>s. xi2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This stream is named in four different sets of bounds: those of Llandogo (charter 156), Llansoy (charter 187), Llanerthill (charter 159a), and (1) Llanisien (charter 240). The bounds of charter 156 do not provide much evidence to aid identification, but we can conclude from them that part of the Ylui should be in the area between the Cledan and the White Brook (†Guenfrut). Charter 187 describes the territory of Llansoy as lying between the Ilgui and the Pill brook. None of the other place-names in the bounds of charter 159a can be identified independently, but it is reasonable to locate their Ilgui near the object of the grant, Llanerthill. Similarly, although the bounds of (1) Llanisien do contain some independently identifiable points, there is no topographical evidence for the location of the stream, apart from its proximity to (1) Llanisien.

The similarity of the name to modern Olwy (Eng. Olway) and the fact that the various territories are all in the vicinity of the Olway makes that identification reasonable. The location of the source of the Olway is not clear from the

---

* LL, p. 368; GPC, II, 1370 (s.v. gafr), and III, 2640 (s.v. òl); CPNE, p. 102, s.v. gaver.
* LL, p. 405, s.v. Ilgui.
current Ordnance Survey mapping of the area, but from the use of the stream as a point in the bounds of Llandogo, it seems likely that the upper reaches of the stream are what is now marked at 1:25 000 scale as Penarth Brook [SO4804].

Elements

?EL- + ?

Williams compared this stream name with the name of the river Elwy [SJ0376]. The name contains the prefix *el-/*il- ‘frequent, many’,¹ but see under Olchon for Ekwall’s opinion that the vowel sound of the first syllable should be [ɛ]. The suffix is the hydronymic -wy.

Ol y Gabr: see †Ol i Gabr.

Onbrit: see †Merthir Onbrit.

†Oncir, Ir: [nr SO367141]

Attestations

[i]roncir LLch.171b p. 172 c. 990–c. 1010

Location

This feature is named as a point in the bounds of Llanfable. It is mentioned next after the †Halannauc, but too few of the points in the bounds have been identified, so the best that can be said is that it is near Llanfable. If ONGYR can be translated as ‘ash trees’, then it might be that the feature referred to is the same as that referred to in Latin later in the bounds as fraxina, and this should be regarded as a common-noun topographical description, rather than as a place-name.

Elements

YR + ?ONGYR

GPC attests a noun ongyr, which it translates ‘(ashen) spear(s)’. The noun is supposed to be a compound of ONN and an element *cyr, the meaning of which is not clear.¹¹ One of the suggested comparanda for this word is afallgyr ‘apple trees’ (in which the second element is apparently a form of CôR), so

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¹ Williams, Enwau Lleoedd, p. 40.
¹¹ GPC, iii, 2648.
perhaps ongyr could also mean ‘ash trees’.\textsuperscript{12}

**Onn:** see †Carn Perth yr Onn.

**Onnbrit:** see †Petra Onnbrit.

**Onnuiu:** see †Cum Onnuiu, †Lannerch Onnuiu.

**Oper Humir:** see †Humir.

**Orcades:** [NGR N/A] (mod. Orkneys)

**Attestations**

- insularum orcadum habitatores  
  LL  
  p. 269  
  ‘c. 1060’

**Location**

The name is distinctive and there is no reason to doubt the identification with the Orkneys (Latin Orcades). The reference to the inhabitants of these islands is from the Privilege of Gruffudd ap Llywelyn, in a description of Gruffudd’s military successes. Gruffudd’s Orkney enemies would probably have been raiding Vikings, or perhaps Orkneymen in the host of ‘Black Gentiles’ brought from Ireland by Hywel ab Edwin in his 1044 attack on Gruffudd.\textsuperscript{13}

**Orduur Pill:** see Pill Brook.

**Orkneys:** see Orcades.

**Oscam, Oskam:** see Wysg.

**Ostia:** [NGR N/A]

**Attestations**

- hostiensis  
  LLb.30  
  p. 54  
  1130

**Location**

This name occurs (in its Latin adjectival form) as the surname of one Johannes, one of Pope Innocent’s electors. Evans identified it with the port of Ostia, \textsuperscript{14} at the mouth of the Tiber, just over twenty kilometres south-west of Rome (Roma). Classical ostium ‘entrance, river mouth’ (from which the place-name Ostia is derived\textsuperscript{15}) is spelt hostium in LL (e.g. pages 42, 43, 134,

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\textsuperscript{12} Lloyd and Jenkins, Dictionary of Welsh Biography, p. 312.

\textsuperscript{13} Lewis and Short, Latin Dictionary, p. 1284.
and 236).

**Otin Cincenn:** see †Pull Otin Cincenn.

†**Otyn Lunbiu:** [nr ST5391]

**Attestations**

| Otyn Lunbiu | LLch.141 | p. 143 | s. xi

**Location**

This feature is named as a point in the bounds of the territory granted in charter 141, probably around Matharn. The bounds run inland from the mouth (ABER) of †Pull Mouric on the Severn (Hafren) to the ABER of Hunger Pill (†Pull Neuynn) on the Wye (Gwy), and then back along the shore. Otyn Lunbiu is reached by a following a dyke (CLAWDD) from the top end (BLAEN) of the PANT of †Nant Ruisc, and the bounds continue along a dyke (the same one?) to †Carn Perth yr Onn. Too few of the points have been identified for the feature to be identifiable.

**Elements**

ODYN + personal name

A Lunbiu is named as a lay witness to charters 202 and 204b (s. viii).

**Oudoceli, Oudocci:** see Llandogo.

**Oufreu:** see †Villa Oufreu.

**Ourdeuein, Ourdeuint:** see †Tref Meibion Ourdeuein.

**Oxford:** see Oxonia.

**Oxonia:** [SP5106] (mod. Oxford)

**Attestations**

| socius de collegij de Merton' Oxon’ | LL | p. 304 | 1479

**Location**

A list of the bishops of Llandaf refers to the fact that Bishop John Marshall (consecrated 1479) was sometime fellow of Merton College, Oxford. Oxon. is

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*GPC, iii, 2618, s.v. odyn*.
still the usual abbreviation for *Oxonia* (and its derivative adjective *Oxoniensis*), the Late Latin name for Oxford.

P/Q

Pallan: see †Vadum Pallan.

Palude Elleti: see †Palus Elleti.

Paludem Mourici: see †Palus Mourici.

Paludem Nigrum: see (2) †Palus Niger, (3) †Palus Niger.

Palude Nigro: see (1) †Palus Niger.

Paludis: see †Fossa Paludis.

†Palus Elleti: [nr the Ddawan]

Attestations

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<tr>
<td>palude Elleti</td>
<td>LLch.147 p. 148 'c. 665'-c. 930</td>
<td>PALUS + ?personal name</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Location

This marsh is used as a point in the dimensional bounds of †Villa Gurberdh. The territory is described simply as lying between the marsh and the Thaw (Ddawan). Until †Villa Gurberdh is identified, the best that can be said is that the marsh should be somewhere near the Thaw.

Elements

PALUS + ?personal name

†Palus Mourici: [?in ST5192]

Attestations

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<td>paludem mourici</td>
<td>LLch.179b p. 179 'c. 730'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paludem Mourici</td>
<td>LLch.191 p. 191 'c. 730'</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

†Villa Guinnonui is granted in the charter pair 179b/191. In the Narration of both it is described as next to (iuxta) Palus Mourici. The location of the territory is uncertain, but the witness associations of the charter pair are most strongly with places in Gwent, which fits its suggested location between Mounton and Pwllmeurig. The second element could well be the river name †Mouric (Mounton Brook), as regards appearance (and the probable location in Gwent). I do not know whether the location suggested for †Villa Guinnonui is based on a supposition that Palus Mouric should be on the
†Mouric, but, if not, then this could serve as confirmation of a relationship between Palus Mouric and †Mouric.

**Elements**
PALUS + †Mouric (Lat. gen.)

(1) †Palus Niger: [%nr ST502955]

- **Attestations**
  - palude nigro LLch.143 p. 143 ‘c. 660’—c. 990

- **Location**
  This name is attested in the bounds of †Ecclesia Guruid, which has been identified with St Wormet’s (Howick). None of the four points of this dimensional boundary can be identified so a definite conclusion is not possible.

- **Elements**
PALUS + NIGER

PALUS is consistently treated as a masculine noun in LL, though it was feminine in Classical Latin.

(2) †Palus Niger: [%nr S0592176]

- **Attestations**
  - paludem nigrum LLch.72 p. 72 ‘c. 575’

- **Location**
  This marsh is named in the Narration of the charter granting †Garth Benni, in a phrase describing the disposition of the territory. †Garth Benni is conventionally identified with Welsh Bicknor (grid reference above), but the justification for this identification is open to question. Watkins identified this marsh with a marshy area next to Huntsham [S05617], on the ground that it is the nearest marshy area to Welsh Bicknor.

- **Elements**
PALUS + NIGER

(3) †Palus Niger: [%ST103775]

- **Attestations**
  - paludem nigrum LLch.223 p. 224 c. 990—c. 1010

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1 ‘Lann Custenhinn Garthbenni’, p. 198.
Location
This marsh is named as a point in the bounds of †Villa Segan. The bounds run down through the marsh to the Dowlais, where they terminate. The identification of points in these bounds is dependent on the identification of †Vadum Dubleis [?ST104779]. The most notable marsh on the Dowlais is at the grid reference above, around four hundred metres south of the suggested location for †Vadum Dubleis.

Elements
PALUS + NIGER

Pant: see †Villa hir Pant.

†Pant Anhuc: [ST532940]

Attestations

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<td>pant annuc</td>
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<td>Vallis annuc</td>
<td>LLch.158</td>
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<td>s. xi¹</td>
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<tr>
<td>pant annuc</td>
<td>LLch.158</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
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</table>

Location
This valley is used as a point in the bounds of both †Emricorua (Chepstow, charter 158) and St Kingsmark (charter 165), and the bounds of the former make specific mention of the fact that Vallis Annuc divides the two territories. We learn from both that the valley opens onto the Wye (Gwy). The grid reference above is for the only valley on the river between Chepstow (†Emricorua) and St Kingsmark.

Elements
PANT + ?ANNOG
VALLIS + ?ANNOG

If the second element is ANNOG 'instigation, persuasion', these attestations would be further examples of the phonological phenomenon responsible for the common representation of -OG (q.v.) by -uc in LL.

Pant Annuc: see †Pant Anhuc.
†Pant Ciu: [?in ST1171]

Attestations

| genou pant ciu | LLch.157 | p. 157 s. xi² |

Location

This valley is named as a point in the bounds of St Lythans. It appears that Pant Ciu is the PANT described at the beginning of the bounds as nearest to the source of the †Guorrimi (‘neshaf dilicatgurrimi’), but, in any case, it is clear enough that the PANT should be near to the head of that stream. If the identification of the †Guorrimi with Goldsland Brook is correct, then Pant Ciu should be in the grid square suggested above, and should be on the north side of the brook (assuming that the brook marks the southern boundary of the territory). The two most likely candidates are the little valleys on either side of the hillock at ST111718, the one to the east being the nearer to the source of Goldsland Brook, but the one to the west being the only one to give rise to a stream (if one wished to interpret the element CYW here as the name of a stream).

Elements

PANT + CYW

CYW is used as the name of a stream or ditch in †Ciu.

†Pant Gulich: [?in ST1073] (?mod. Nant Brân)

Attestations

| blain pant gulich | LLch.157 | p. 157 s. xi² |

Location

This valley is named in the bounds of St Lythans. The summit (BLAEN) of the PANT is described as the location of †Hen Lotre Elidon, and further down the valley is the source (LLYGAD) of the (1) †Gulich. If I am correct in my identification of the source of the (1) †Gulich as ST102736, then Pant Gulich as ST102736 should be the valley now known as Nant Brân, and it seems that a name similar to Nant Brân was already used of the valley in the twelfth century (see †Nant Baraen).

Elements

PANT + (1) †Gulich
†Pant Pull Penhic: [?ST460964]

Attestations

| Genou pant pull penhic | LLch.171b | p. 173 | s. xi₁ |
| genou pant pull pennic | LLch.171b | p. 173 | s. xi₁ |

Location

The mouth (GENAU) of this PANT on Mounton Brook (†Mouric) is mentioned as the opening and closing point in the bounds of Llanddinol (Itton). It should be on the northern side of Mounton Brook (assuming that the territory described by the bounds includes the site of the church itself), and upstream of the †Cillliuen. Thomas identified *Pull Penhic* as a ditch, now called *The Pink*. I cannot find a ditch of this name, but I presume that it runs somewhere near the farms Upper Pink and Lower Pink [ST4596], perhaps along the track between them. Although the similarity of the names has a certain attraction, without further evidence to connect them, I would not support Thomas’s identification for the reason that the two farms are on the southern side of Mounton Brook. The identification proposed here, with the PANT feature whose stream enters Mounton Brook from the north at ST460964, seems the most likely if the identification of *Pull i Ceth* with *Pwll-y-cath* is correct.

Elements

PANT + PWLL + ?PENNYG

GPC cites this place-name as an example of the noun *pennyg* `intestines, entrails, belly`, and Thomas suggested that *Pwll Pennyg* would be a suitable name for a pool into which the innards of animals were thrown. Derivation from either of the two words *pennig* `nipple` or `prominent, special` cannot be ruled out, though neither of these is attested before the sixteenth century, and the etymology of *penyg* better explains the LL spelling *penhic* (which is, however, a correction from *pennic*).

Pant Pull Pennic: see †Pant Pull Penhic.

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3 EANC, p. 195, s.v. ?Nant Pennyg.
4 GPC, iii, 2756, s.v. Pennyg.
5 EANC, p. 195, s.v. ?Nant Pennyg.
6 GPC, iii, 2754.
7 LL, p. 351.
†Pant Tir Cinbis: [nr SS882775]

Attestations

pant tir cinbis  LLch.212  p. 214  s. xi

Location

This valley is named as a point in the bounds of Merthyr Mawr. The general area described by the bounds is fairly clear: land in the fork of the rivers Ogmore (Ogwr) and (2) Ewenni, and land on the other side of the Ogmore (presumably including Merthyr Mawr itself). It is clear that Pant Tir Cinbis should be in the area north-west of the Ogmore (Ogwr), but the bounds are difficult to follow in this area. The specified size of the territory is quite small—only four modii (about sixty seven hectares)—so it can be said that Pant Tir Cinbis should be within a kilometre of Merthyr Mawr. This PANT seems to be adjacent to, or to join onto, †Pant Tref Saturn.

Elements

PANT + TIR + ?personal name

†Pant Tref Saturn: [nr SS882775]

Attestations

pant tref saturn  LLch.212  p. 214  s. xi

Location

This PANT seems to be adjacent to, or to join onto, †Pant Tir Cinbis (q.v. for discussion of the location).

Elements

PANT + TREF + personal name

Partrishow, Patrisio: see †Merthir Issiu.

Paviland: see †Penn i Bel.

Pebidiog: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

pepitiauc  LLch.127b  p. 129  before ‘c. 1025’
pepitiauc  LL  p. 255  ‘c. 1025’
Pebidyawc  Hendreg  p. 198  s. xii

† See under †Cum Barruc above for the size of unciae and modii.
* Morris-Jones, Llawysgrif Hendregadredd.
Pepidiauc | G.C.Op., I, 3° | passim | c. 1200
Penbidiauc | G.C.Op., I° | p. 59 | c. 1200
Pebydiauk | EpActs | I, 391 | 1253
Penbidiauc | LS° | 1292
pepydia6c | LLgloss | p. 129 | s. XVmed

Location

All three attestations of this place-name from LL are in references to the location of Mathri. Evans and Charles both identified these attestations as Pebidiog, the name of one of the cantrefs of Dyfed, which was later known as Dewsland Hundred,¹ and this is reasonable, given the name's appearance, and the fact that Mathri is in the cantref.¹¹ The attestation from page 255 is a heading in a list of properties, which appears to include Cenarth, as well as Mathri, in Pebidiog. Cenarth does not fall within the area of the cantref, but it seems easier to explain this as the result of a mistake in the presentation of the list, than to suppose that the area of Pebidiog once extended so far as to include Cenarth.

Elements

personal name + -ow¹⁵

Peddeon, Pedecou: see †Nant Pedecou.

Peithan: see †Inis Peithan.

Pembrey: see Pen-bre.

Pembroke: see Penfro.

(1) Pen-allt: [SN388070]

Attestations

uiam pennalt | LL | p. 135 | ?
rupibus pennalt | LL | p. 135 | ?

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¹ Brewer, De Rebus a Se Gestis, Libri III; Invectionum Libellus; Symbolum Electorum, and I. De Invectionibus, Lib. IV; II. De Menevensi Ecclesia Dialogus; III. Vita S. David.
² Brewer, De Rebus a Se Gestis, Libri III; Invectionum Libellus; Symbolum Electorum.
³ Conway Davies, Episcopal Acts.
⁴ PNPemb., 1, 197.
⁵ LL, p. 415; PNPemb., 1, 197.
⁶ As defined by Richards: WATU, pp. 154 (s.v. Mathri) and 305.
⁷ PNPemb., 1, 197.
Location

Both attestations are from a description of one of Saint Euddogwy's miracles. In the former the place is located in Cydweli. As there is a place called Penallt about two kilometres west of the settlement of Cydweli, in the commote of the same name, it seems reasonable to assume that this is the place intended.

Elements

PEN + ALLT

(2) Pen-allt: [SO522107] (?also †Villa Tanasan)

Attestations

[ecclesia de] Pennalth  LL  p. 321  c. 1350

Location

The attestation is from a list of churches in the deanery of Usk. The LL form appears to show an English pronunciation spelling of Pen-allt. I know of only one place of this name in the deanery of Usk, hence the identification followed here. Pen-allt is just under six kilometres north-east of Tryleg (with which it is associated in the list of churches).

Elements

PEN + ALLT

Penally: [SS117991]

Attestations

terram Pennalun  LLch.77  p. 77  ?
Penn alun  LL  p. 116  ?
pennalun  LLch.125b  p. 126  ?
pennalun  LLch.127a  p. 127  ?
locum pennalun  LLch.127a  p. 127  ?
pennalun  LL  p. 130  ?
[terra] Pennalun  LL  p. 133  ?
princeps aluni capitis  LLch.151b  p. 151  ‘c. 675’
princeps aluni capitis  LLch.149  p. 149  ‘c. 680’
pennalun  LL  p. 124  before ‘c. 1025’
pennalun  LL  p. 124  before ‘c. 1025’

* LL, p. 415.
Location

This place is granted in charter 77, together with (2) †Lann Maur (Llandeilo Fawr), and Llanddowror. Bounds are supplied for the other two territories, but not for Pennalun. The known location of Llandeilo Fawr and Llanddowror, together with the fact that the territories are said to have been granted by Nowy ab Arthur, would suggest a general South-Western location for Pennalun. A fifteenth-century glossator located this Pennalun next to (Iuxta) Tenby.

Charter 125b refers to Pennalun as the podum of St Teilo, and this supposed connexion is confirmed in the saint’s Life (page 116) where Pennalun is one of three places which claimed the right to the saint’s body after his death.

Charter 127a recounts how the pigs of a man from Pennalun strayed into the crops of a rich man, whose subsequent revenge resulted in a murder. In penance the rich man granted his villae †Cil Tutuc and †Penn Clecir to Teilo. It is reasonable to assume that these territories, one, at least, of which is located by its bounds on the †Ritec, are near Pennalun. The lists of extra-diocesan properties claimed by Llandaf (pages 124 and 254–55) describe two further places on the †Ritec as next to (Iuxta) Pennalun.

Abbots (princeps) of Aluni Caput are listed as witnesses of charters 149 (Llowes) and 151b (†Villa Lath). The latter place is unidentified, but the former is near the border with England, a long way from south-west Wales. The available evidence suits the identification with Penally made here.\(^7\)

Elements

PEN + ?personal name\(^8\)

?personal name (gen.) + CAPUT

\(^7\) LL, p. 415; PNPemb., ii, 704; Davies, The Llandaff Charters, p. 122.
\(^8\) PNPemb., ii, 704.
The qualifying element *Alun* is also common as a river-name (cf. †Nant *Alun*)." *CAPUT* 'head' is employed here as the Latin translation of *PEN*.

**Pen Alun**: see Penally.

**Penarth**: [ST1871]

**Attestations**

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<td>ecclesia de Pennarth</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
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<tr>
<td>manerio de Pennarth</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>s. xvi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

The first attestation is from a list of monies owed in the deanery of *Llandaf*, and the second is from a late addition to a similar list, where it is stated that it is the abbot of *St Augustine's Abbey, Bristol*, who is responsible for the payment. The identification with Penarth at the grid reference above can be regarded as secure, on the grounds that it is the only place of this name in the deanery of *Llandaf*, and that it was owned by *St Augustine's Abbey*.

**Elements**

*PEN* + *?GARTH*

The possible interpretations of the name are discussed in detail by Pierce, who also offers *arth* 'bear' as a possible second element.

**Pen-bre**: [SN428012] (Eng. *Pembrey*)

**Attestations**

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<td>pennbre</td>
<td>LL</td>
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<td>c. 1120s</td>
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<tr>
<td>penbre</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>s. xv&lt;sup&gt;med&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This church is mentioned in a list of churches over which Herewald exercised episcopal jurisdiction. The part of the list in which *Pennbre* occurs seems to concern places between the Tawe and the Tywi. The *Gazetteer* lists only one place of this name, which is in the area between the two rivers: Pembrey at the grid reference above, so this is the most probable identification.

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<sup>n</sup> PNPemb., l. 3; CPNE, pp. 4–5.
<sup>o</sup> LL, p. 415; PNDinas P., p. 158.
<sup>**</sup> PNDinas P., pp. 159–60.
Elements
PEN + BRE

Pen Bro, Penbrok: see Penfro.

Pencenn: see †Tonou Pencenn.

Pen Claw: see Pen-clawdd.

Pen-clawdd: [ST452078] (also Pen-y-clawdd)

Attestations

| ecclesia de Penclaw | LL   | p. 321 | c. 1350 |

Location
The attestation is from a list of churches in the deanery of Usk. The LL form could plausibly be explained as a pronunciation spelling of Pen-clawdd (showing the loss of final [d] which is relatively common). I know of only one place of this name in the deanery of Usk, hence the identification followed here.

Elements
PEN + CLAWDD

Pen Cleir: see †Penn Cleir.

Pen Coyd: see †Cil Hal.

Pencraig: [SO566208]

Attestations

| penncreic      | LLch.229a | p. 229 | ‘c. 874’ |
| Penncreic      | LLrub.    | p. 229 | c. 1120s |

Location

Penn Creic is the object of the grant in charter 229a. No bounds are given but the place is specified as being in Ergyng and on the Wye (Gwy) in the rubric. I know of only one place by this name in Ergyng (which is on the correct river)—at the grid reference above. This identification was made by Evans, Finberg, and Davies.²

² GPC, i, 313, s.v. bre.
²² LL, p. 415; The Early Charters, p. 141; The Llandaff Charters, p. 122.
**Elements**

PEN + CRAIG

**Pen Creic:** see †Lann Pencreic.

**†Pen Deulin:** [?ST059766] (?mod. Pendeulwyn, Eng. Pendoylan)

**Attestations**

[eclesia] de pendeūlin  LL  p. 285  s. xiiiex/s. xiv

**Location**

The attestation is from a note to the effect that this church had been omitted from a taxation list, but, as the list includes churches in various deaneries, this evidence is not particularly useful. Evans suggested that the name should be corrected to ‘pendeuluin’, and that this was a reference to Pendoylan (grid reference above). Pendoylan is, to my knowledge, the only church site with a name like this, so the identification is plausible, but the evidence for location is not strong enough for the identification to be treated with much confidence.

**Elements**

PEN + DAU + ?LLWYN

The final element could instead be LLYN or GLYN.

**Pendeulwyn:** see †Pen Deulin.

**Pendine:** see †Lann Teliau Penn Tiuinn.

**Pen Douluin Helic:** see †Douluin Helic.

**Pendoylan:** see †Pen Deulin.

**Penfro:** [NGR N/A] (Eng. Pembroke)

**Attestations**

pennbro  LL  p. 124  before ‘c. 1025’

Penbro  LL  p. 255  before ‘c. 1025’

penbro  LL  p. 255  before ‘c. 1025’

Conte de penbrook  LL  p. 315  c. 1350

**Location**

The first three attestations occur as headings in two versions of a list of extradiocesan properties claimed by Llandaf. There are enough identifiable places
under the heading to be confident that the name refers to an area of south-west Wales, and it seems reasonable to assume, therefore, that the reference is to the cantref of Penfro.\textsuperscript{25} The final attestation is from an account of the bishops of Llandaf, in a reference to Gilbert Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, who held the temporality of Llandaf in 1240 in the period between the death of Bishop ‘Elys’ and the accession of Bishop ‘Willame de Bourk’.\textsuperscript{26} The English form of the name, Pembroke, ‘was originally applied to the cantref and cwmwd of Penfro […] but in course of time it became also the name of the town, castle, earldom, lordship, deanery and the whole modern county.’\textsuperscript{27}

Elements

\textit{PEN + BRO (len.)}\textsuperscript{28}

As Charles states ‘the Anglicised form Pembroke derives from the Latinised version of the name which was Penbrochia and the like in which the \textit{-ch-} represents the lost final \textit{-g} of Celtic brog \textit{[Mod. W. BRO]} and the \textit{-b-} remains unmutated’.\textsuperscript{29} Jackson had a slightly different explanation of the English form, which was that Anglo-Saxons heard the second element while it was still pronounced \textit{[-bro3]}, but substituted for it their own word \textit{BRÖC}.\textsuperscript{30}

\textbf{Penhic: see \textsuperscript{\textdagger}\textdagger} Pant Pull Penhic.\n
\textbf{Penho, Penhow: see Pen-hw.}

\textbf{Pen-hw: [ST424908] (Eng. Penhow)}

\textbf{Attestations}

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{llll}
& ecclesia de Penho & LL & p. 322 & c. 1350 \\
Ecc’ia de Penho & LL & p. 328 & c. 1350 \\
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

\textbf{Location}

This church is named in two lists of properties in the deanery of \textsuperscript{\textdagger}Nether Went. The identification with Penhow is obvious on grounds of the name’s appearance, and the place’s location.

\textsuperscript{24} LL, pp. 354 and 415. \\
\textsuperscript{25} Defined by Richards in WATU, pp. 173 and 309. \\
\textsuperscript{26} For a brief biography see Lloyd and Jenkins, \textit{Dictionary of Welsh Biography}, p. 617. \\
\textsuperscript{27} PNPemb., II, 719. \\
\textsuperscript{28} PNPemb., II, 671. \\
\textsuperscript{29} PNPemb., II, 719–20. \\
\textsuperscript{30} LHEB, p. 458.
Gelling briefly mentions that höh ‘heel, hill’ ‘was still in occasional use when English names were being coined in Wales’, but does not give examples of such names. 

Pen Ichen: see Penychen.

Pen-llyn: [SS973760] (Eng. Penllyn)

Attestations

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Penthlyn</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecc’ia de Penthlyn</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 331</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

Both attestations are from lists of churches paying monies in the deanery of Gorfynydd. The LL form appears to show an English pronunciation spelling of Pen-llyn or Penllyn. There are several places called Pen-llyn or Penllyn, but only one (grid reference above) is in Gorfynydd, and that is the identification followed here.

Elements

PEN + ?LLYN

The Modern Welsh form with llyn suggests that the final element should be one of the words llin ‘line’, ‘flax’, or ‘discharge’, none of which, however, would make very good sense in a place-name. Perhaps we have here a stream name Llin. There is no significant stream in the immediate area of Penllyn, but there is a small lake at ST973769, so LLYN seems a more likely explanation.

Penllyn: see Pen-llyn.

Penlucon: see †Rivulus Penlucon.

Pen-marc: [ST058688] (Eng. Penmark)

Attestations

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Penmarc</td>
<td>I, 163</td>
<td>s. xii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[\text{Attestations}\]

- ecclesia de Penthlyn: LL, p. 325, c. 1350
- Ecc’ia de Penthlyn: LL, p. 331, c. 1350

\[\text{Location}\]

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\[\text{Penllyn: see Pen-llyn.}\]

\[\text{Penlucon: see †Rivulus Penlucon.}\]

\[\text{Pen-marc: [ST058688] (Eng. Penmark)}\]

\[\text{Attestations}\]

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<td>Penmarc</td>
<td>I, 163</td>
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</table>

\[\text{\small " Place-Names in the Landscape, p. 167. \}}

\[\text{\small " LL, p. 415. \}}

\[\text{\small " GPC, ii, 2180–81. \}}

\[\text{\small " PNDinas P., pp. 166–67. \}}
Penmarc | Cart.\textsuperscript{35} | I, 133 | 1153–83
---|---|---|---
Penmarc | Cart.\textsuperscript{36} | vi, 2335 | 1193–1218
Penmarch | PM St\textsuperscript{17} | p. 289, 32 | s. xiii
Ecclesia de Penmark | Cart.\textsuperscript{38} | III, 939 | s. xiii
Ecclesia de Penmark | Cart.\textsuperscript{39} | III, 941 | s. xiii
Ecclesia de Penmark | VN | p. 315 | 1254
Ecclesia de Penmark | Cart.\textsuperscript{40} | III, 947 | 1254
Penmarc | Cart.\textsuperscript{41} | II, 650 | c. 1262
Ecclesia de Pemdret | Tax\textsuperscript{42} | p. 279 | c. 1291
Penmarc | Cart.\textsuperscript{43} | III, 956 | c. 1291
ecclesia de Penmark | LL | p. 319 | c. 1350
ecclesia de Penmark | LL | p. 324 | c. 1350
(Ecc'ia d)e Penmark | LL | p. 330 | c. 1350

**Location**

The attestations are from lists of churches in the deanery of Llandaf, and there is no reason to doubt the identification with the place now called *Penmark*.  

**Elements**

**PEN + ?MARCH**

The name has been discussed in detail by Pierce, who favours the interpretation above.\textsuperscript{44} The main difficulty is that almost all the attested forms of the name seem to show the same hard final [k] as is present in the name today. This has led many to assume that the second element is the personal name *Marc* (< Lat. *Marcus*), but hardening of [x] to [k] is well attested in Welsh place-names (probably under English influence), as in St Kingsmark.\textsuperscript{45}

Penmark: see Pen-marck.

Pennalt: see (1) Pen-allt.

\textsuperscript{35} Ibid..
\textsuperscript{36} Ibid..
\textsuperscript{37} Ibid..
\textsuperscript{38} Ibid..
\textsuperscript{39} Ibid..
\textsuperscript{40} Ibid..
\textsuperscript{41} Ibid..
\textsuperscript{42} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{43} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{44} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{45} Ibid.
Pennalth: see (2) Pen-allt.

Penn Alun, Alunn: see Penally.

Pennarth: see Penarth.

Pennbre: see Pen-bre.

Pennbro: see Penfro.

†Penn Celli Guenhuc: [?nr SO455014]

Attestations

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<tr>
<td>terram penn celli guenhuc</td>
<td>LLch.251</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>'c. 1005'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fin. penn celli guennuc</td>
<td>LLch.240</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>s. xi²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penn celli guennuc</td>
<td>LLch.240</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>s. xi²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penn CELLI GUENNHVCC</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penn celli guenucc</td>
<td>LLb.12</td>
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<td>1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penn celliguenhuc</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The location of this territory is uncertain. Davies suggested 'near Llan-wern, ST 371879', whereas Evans couldn't decide between a similar location or identification with Wolvesnewton. Their suggestions are based largely on two factors: the first is the association of Penn Celli Guenhuc with a Lann Guern, and the second is that charter 251 includes a boundary of †Henlenic Cinauc with no explanation of the relationship between that territory and Penn Celli Guenhuc. Davies apparently chose to ignore the second of these factors, but Evans implicitly assumed that there was a connexion. The association with a Lann Guern is twofold: first, the bounds of Lanngueru Tiuauc (page 242) refer to Penn Celli Guennuc, and second, the rubric to charter 251 locates Penn Celli Guenhuc 'iuxta Languern', which has been altered later into Languern (see †Lis Guern).

†Henlenic Cinauc is otherwise unattested. The only other place-names in the Book of Llandaf to include the personal name Cynog as an element are †Lann Guern Cinuc, †Lann Cinauc, and †Villa Conuc. If, following Richards, we

---

* Ibid..
* The Llandaff Charters, p. 126.
* LL, pp. 380–81 (n. 22).
identify †Henlenic Cinauc with †Lann Guern Cinuc, then the reason for the addition of its boundary to charter 251 is clear.

†Henlenic Cinauc has been plausibly identified with Llangunnog [SO455014], if this is correct, and if its association with Penn Celli Guenhuc is not mistaken, then Penn Celli Guenhuc should be located somewhere nearby.

Elements
PEN + CELLI + Gwent + -OG

Guenhuc here should be modern standard *Gwennog, which is unattested to my knowledge, but would be a natural adjectival form of Gwent (+-OG). The attestations above all show the South-Eastern dialectal reflex of -OG. Padel took Guennuc to be a river name.º

†Penn Celli Gulible: [?nr ST1177]

Attestations
penncelli gulible LLch.267 p. 268 'c. 1070'–c. 1080

Location
This grove is mentioned in the bounds of †Henriu Gunma, which lay on the north-western edge of Llandaf's own podum. From Penn Celli Gulible the bounds proceed to †Guorlurch Iudgual, a track which is also followed in the bounds of †Cair Birran. If another of the points in the bounds of †Cair Birran, †Brenan Picet, can be regarded as the same place as †Abrenan, then the bounds can be further located to somewhere near the Elái.

Elements
PEN + CELLI + GWLYBLE

†Penn Clecir: [?nr SN0700]

Attestations
pencclear LLch.127a p. 127 ?
Penn clecir LL p. 255 'c. 1025'
pencclear LLrub. p. 127 c. 1120s

º LL, p. 352.
º WATU, p. 131, s.v. Llangynog. Richards is not, however, consistent in his location of the Llangynog represented by these two names—see †Henlenic Cinauc.
ºº CPNE, p. 180, s.v. *pen (an) gelli.
º¹ LL, p. 378.
Location
The villa of Penn Clecir is strongly associated with †Cil Tutuc (q.v. for a full discussion).

Elements
PEN + CLEGYR

GPC adduces this place-name as an example of the noun clegyr 'rocks, crag, cairn'.

Penn Creic: see †Lann Pencreic, Pencraig.

Penn Echenn: see Penychen.

†Penn Hellei: [?in Senghennydd]

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<tr>
<td>agrum Pennhellei</td>
<td>LLch.188a</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PENN HELLEI</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 188</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location
The AGER of Penn Hellei is granted in charter 188a. No bounds are given, but the charter seems to locate the place 'in medio sergunhid'. †Sergunhid is possibly an error, or an alternative name, for Senghennydd.

Elements
PEN + ? + -AI

†Penn i Bei: [?SS445864] (?mod. Paviland)

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<tr>
<td>agri pennibei</td>
<td>LLch.239</td>
<td>p. 239</td>
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<tr>
<td>Penn i bei</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penn i uei</td>
<td>LLb.12</td>
<td>p. 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penniuei</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>p. 44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location
This place is the main object of the grant recorded in charter 239. The rubric specifies that the place is in Rosulgen (Rhosili), and the charter's bounds refer to the sea (none of the other points mentioned can be identified independently). The remaining two attestations are from two (practically

GPC, I, 495, s.v. clegyr. Padel agrees: CPNE, p. 60, s.v. *cleger.

EANC, p. 22.
identical) versions of a list of churches confirmed to Llandaf by the Pope. The context of the attestations in this list is one of properties in Gower (Gŵyr), which serves to strengthen the assumption that Rosulgen is Rhosili, and, therefore, that Penn i Bei can be located in the Rhosili area of Gower (Gŵyr). The identification with Paviland (grid reference above), seems to go back to Thomas, but I am not aware of any evidence for it, other than the vague similarity of the names and Paviland’s location just over three kilometres south-east of Rhosili. Richards and Davies agree with Thomas’s identification, Richards adding a parenthetical ‘land’ to Pen-y-fai to explain the change of the name to Paviland.

Elements

PEN + YR + ?

The final element in this name has been discussed by both Thomas and Williams. Thomas identifies it as a dual form of MA (it was necessary to identify it as a dual in order to explain the i-affection and apparent lenition after the article). Williams also finds himself tempted to relate the element to MA, suggesting that the i-affection and lenition could be explained as archaic features of a genitive form of the noun. Richards’s solution to the problem is simply to propose that *mai (presumably fem.) could be an alternative form of MA. Williams, however, points out that the LL spellings in b point against such an interpretation. As an alternative, he suggests that the final element could be bai ‘fault, transgression’ (perhaps with a meaning ‘slope’ here), but this still leaves a difficulty with the lenition shown by the element (bai is masculine).

Pennic: see †Pant Pull Penhic.

Penn i Celli, Cgelli: see †Cecin Penn i Celli.

Penn Ichen, Ichenn: see Penychen.

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54 EANC, p. 31, s.v. †Myddfai.
55 WATU, pp. 170 (s.v. Paviland) and 178 (s.v. Pen-y-fai); The Llandaff Charters, p. 124.
56 EANC, pp. 31–32; Enwau Lleoedd, pp. 32–33.
57 EANC, pp. 31–32.
58 Enwau Lleoedd, pp. 32–33.
59 ‘Some Welsh Place-Names’, pp. 403–04.
60 Enwau Lleoedd, pp. 32–33.
61 Ibid.
†Penn i Porth: [ST1678] (also Gabalfa, †Tref Meibion Ourdeuein, †Villa Gregurii)

Attestations

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>penn yporth</td>
<td>LLch.151a</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>'c. 680'</td>
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<tr>
<td>penniporth</td>
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<td>151</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
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</table>

Location

*Penn i Porth* is given as an alternative name for Gabalfa, granted in charter 151a.

Elements

PEN + YR + PORTH

†Penn i Prisc: [nr ST1483] (mod. Cwm Nofydd; also †Difrinn Annouid)

Attestations

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uillam penn iprisc</td>
<td>LLch.255</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>'c. 1035'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penniprisc</td>
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<td>90</td>
<td>1119</td>
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<td>LLrub.</td>
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<td>c. 1120s</td>
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<td>penn i prisc</td>
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<td>penniprisc</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The *VILLA* of *Penn i Prisc* is one of three properties granted in charter 255. It is equated with †Difrinn Annouid, which is the name given at the head of the relevant bounds. See †Difrinn Annouid for the location of this territory in Cwm Nofydd (grid reference above). This place-name is also attested in each of three versions of a list of properties confirmed to Llandaf by the Pope. The context in the list is one of Senghennydd properties, which supports the identification made here.

Elements

PEN + YR + PRYSG

GPC cites this place-name as an example of the noun *prysg* 'copse, grove'.

†Penn i Uel: [?]

Attestations

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<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Villam penuei</td>
<td>LLb.2</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* GPC, III, 2925.
Location

The attestations are from three versions of a list of properties confirmed to Llandaf by the Pope. In each of the versions of the list the VILLA comes between Llancillo and †Lann Helicon (the presence of Llandeilo Talybont—a Gower (Gŵyr) property—after Penn i Uei on pages 31 and 43 should probably be explained as a copying error, due to eyeskip from †Penn i Bei elsewhere in the same list). Llancillo is at the end of a section listing places in Gwent (Uwch Coed) and Ewias, so, if Penn i Uei belongs with these properties, it should be in the same area. If, on the other hand, Penn i Uei belongs with †Lann Helicon and the following properties, then this does not suggest any particular location, as this section of the list does not appear to be organised on geographical lines. Thomas, followed by Richards, is, as far as I know, the only commentator to have suggested a location: ‘rywel ar gyffiniau Brych. a Henff.’ (‘somewhere on the border of Brycheiniog and Herefordshire’). The vagueness of this description suggests that he was assuming that Penn i Uei belonged with Llancillo and the preceding group of properties, which could include the area which he describes. There are various places with this name: Pen-y-fai [SS893818], Pen-y-fai [SN497015], Penvay [SN891297], †Landdeui Pennbei [ST332958] (Roos, Lives, page 50; now Llanddeui Fach), Penfai [SN251424], and †Penn i Bei. Any of these places could be the Pen i Uei under discussion, apart from the last two (Penfai is outside the area of Llandaf’s interests, and †Penn i Bei occurs elsewhere in the same list as Pen i Uei).

Elements

PEN + YR + ?

See †Penn i Bei. It is possible that the article in this name is intrusive (it is not present in the attestation from page 90), perhaps introduced on the model of †Penn i Bei.

Penn i Uei: see †Penn i Bei.

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63 EANC, p. 31; ‘Some Welsh Place-Names’, p. 403.
Penn Luhin Latron: see †Luhin Latron.

†Penn Onn: [ST097780] (mod. Saint-y-nyll; also †Lann Tilull)

Attestations

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<td>p. 217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villa Penn ONN</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penn onn</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>penn onn</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>1129</td>
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</table>

Location

The Penn Onn is the name given to the secular settlement (i.e. the villa) associated with the church of †Lann Tilull (q.v. for a full discussion).

Elements

Pen + ONN

(1) †Penn Ros: [?]

Attestations

<table>
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<th>Penn Ros</th>
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<td>penn ros</td>
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<td>penn ros</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
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</table>

Location

Penn Ros is named as the location of (2) †Lann Meir, which is granted in charter 231, and the same association is also made in both copies of the list of properties confirmed as Llandaf's by Pope Honorius II. The context of the attestation in the lists does not suggest any particular geographical area, and neither does charter 231. Forms of the name-phrase Pen-rhos occurs several times in LL, and two instances can be located—one around SO4111 (†Lan Caddoc Pen Ros) and one around SO4914 (†Cecin Penn Ros), and other examples of the name-phrase from within the diocesan area claimed by Llandaf are at ST3491 and SN8011. If the various commentators are correct in their suggestion that (2) †Lann Meir might be the same as (1) †Lann Meir, then this Penn Ros would be a name for the Monmouth area, but the evidence for the suggestion seems rather weak.

Elements

Pen + RHOS
The place-name is relatively common in Cornwall.44

(2) †Penn Ros: [?]

Attestations
uilla pennros LL p. 270 'c. 1060'

Location
The grant of the VILLA of Penn Ros is recorded in the Privilege of Bishop Herewald, which mainly concerns the confirmation by King Gruffudd of Llandaf's possession of various extra-diocesan properties. Davies located Penn Ros on the Wye (Gwy) but I can see no justification for this—the proclamation was made at †Ystum Gwy, but, since the document concerns properties ranged over most of South Wales, little can be read into this. The place intended could be (but need not be) any one of several places named Pen-rhos, including (1) †Penn Ros, †Lan Caddoc Pen Ros, or †Cecin Penn Ros.

Elements
PEN + RHOS
The place-name is relatively common in Cornwall.45

(3) Penn Ros: see †Cecin Penn Ros.

Penn Tirch: see Pen-tyrch.

Penn Tiuinn, Tiwin, Tuin: see †Lann Teliau Penn Tiuinn.

Penn Tyrch: see Pen-tyrch.

Penn Tyuinn: see †Lann Teliau Penn Tiuinn.

Penn y Porth: see †Penn i Porth.

Pen-rhos: see †Lan Caddoc Pen Ros.

Pen Ros: see †Cecin Penn Ros, †Lan Caddoc Pen Ros.

Penteri, Penterry: see †Lann Bedeui.

Penthlyn: see Pen-llin.

Pen Tirch: see Pen-tyrch.

44 CPNE, p. 183.
Pen-tyrch: [ST103817]

Attestations
- ecclesiam penntirch LLb.12 p. 32 1128
- Ecclesiam penn tyrch LLb.25 p. 44 1129
- ecclesia de Pentirch' LL p. 324 c. 1350

Location
The first two attestations of this place-name are from two versions of a list of Llandaf's properties, confirmed by papal privilege. No topographical information as such is provided, but the attestations come from a section of the list containing properties in Morgannwg. The final attestation is from a list of properties paying monies in the deanery of Llandaf. I am aware of only three places bearing this name—a district in Montgomeryshire [SJ0608], a settlement near Llangybi [SH4241], a settlement near Cenarth [SN269416], Penteri (see †Lann Bedeu), and the settlement at the grid reference above—of which only the last is in Morgannwg and the deanery of Llandaf.

Elements
PEN + TWRCH (gen.)

Pentywyn: see †Lann Teliau Penn Tiuinn.

Penuei: see †Penn i Uei.

Penychen: [NGR N/A]

Attestations
- regione pennichenn LLch.193 p. 194 ?
- pennichen LLrub. p. 255 c. 1120s
- penichen LLb.12 p. 32 1128
- Penn echenn LLb.25 p. 42 1129
- Penychen LL p. 247 before s. xiii¹

Location
The attestations from pages 32 and 42 are from two versions of a document naming the territory and possessions of Llandaf. Penichen is named in both versions in a list of larger territorial units: cantrefs and commotes. Penychen is

¹ Ibid..

² CPNE, pp. xvi, 45 (s.v. keyn), and 222 (s.v. torch).
specifically identified as one of the seven cantrefs of Morgannwg on page 247. The Life of Clydog refers to the foundation of the church of †Merthir Clitauc by three refugees from Pennichenn, but no information is supplied to indicate where that region might lie. There is no reason to doubt that these attestations are to the cantref of Penychen, broadly as defined by Richards.†Lann Tiuauc is located in the rubric of charter 255 ‘in Pennichen’, though the available evidence suggests that the church might rather have been just outside Penychen in the cantref of Afan, as those places are defined by Richards.

Elements

PEN + ?YCH (pl.)

The qualifying element is probably the plural of ych ‘ox’.

Pen-y-clawdd: see Pen-clawdd.

Pen-y-fâl: see †Mail Uannon.

Pen y Gelli: see †Cecin Penn i Celli.

Pepitiauc, Pepydia6c: see Pebidiog.

Perche, le: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

comite. depertico LL p. 29 1126

Location

This place-name occurs as the title of one ‘Rotrochus’, a witness to the agreement between Bishop Urban and Robert of Gloucester. Evans identified Perticus as ‘Perche’. Le Perche is the name of a region of Normandy, formerly a county. ‘Rotrochus’ can probably be identified as Rotrou, Comte du Perche (1089–1144).

Peren, Perenn: see †Tref Perenn.

Périers: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

Pirerij LLb.38i p. 59 1131

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67 WATU, pp. 178 and 313.
68 LL, p. 415.
Pireti

Location
The attestations are from the *datum* of bull 38, present in LL in two copies. The identification with Périers in Normandy was made by Haddan and Stubbs. Pireti is presumably a simple scribal error.

†Periron: [?SO482149]

Attestations
aper periron

Location
The mouth (ABER) of this stream is mentioned in one of the two (different) bounds of †Lann Guoronui, which has been identified, though not certainly, with Rockfield. The bounds follow the †Catlan down to the Monnow (Mynwy), and the mouth of the Periron is met at some point on the †Catlan. There is too much uncertainty associated with these bounds, to say much more than that the Periron might be somewhere near Rockfield (grid reference above).

Williams paid some attention to this name because of its possible association with the Aber Perydon mentioned twice in ‘Armes Prydain’ (ll. 18 and 71) in connexion with a visit from the stewards of Cirencester. Williams was unable to offer a suggestion as to the identity of this stream, but he concluded that the association was plausible. I should add, though, that the stream referred to in the LL bounds is likely to be a small one, and, therefore, perhaps unlikely to receive mention in an important poem such as ‘Armes Prydain’. Sims-Williams plausibly identified the Perydon of ‘Armes Prydein’ with Sandyhaven Pill [SM8507] in Rhos. As Williams pointed out, stream and river names can be borne by multiple streams and rivers, so it could be that the names are indeed the same, but that the intended locations are different.

Elements

?personal name

Williams suggested that both the ‘Armes Prydain’ form Perydon and the LL

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* Councills, i, 340.
* Williams, Armes Prydein, pp. xxxvi–xl.
* "The Early Welsh Arthurian Poems", p. 50.
form *Periron* derive from a spelling *Periuon* (representing *Peryfon* in Modern Welsh orthography).²⁷ *Periron*, according to his suggestion, would be the result of a misreading of *Periuon.*²⁴ He supposed that *Peryfon* could be a personal name based on *peryf* 'king, lord' and a name-forming suffix -*on.*²⁵

**Perth yr Onn:** see †Carn Perth yr Onn.

**Perticus:** see Perche.

**Peterston-super-Ely, -super-montem:** see (1) †Lann Petyr, †Petreston.

**Peterstow:** see †Lann Petir.

**Petill Bechan:** see †Cruc Petill Bechan.

**Petir:** see †Tref Petir.

†**Petra Crita:** [in †Cum Barruc, ?north end of †Istrat Dour]

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**Location**

This stone is one of the boundary markers of †Cum Barruc. The bounds are dimensional and none of the other points are named. Due to the uncertainty over the location of †Cum Barruc, it is not possible to suggest an identification for this stone.

**Elements**

*PETRA* + ?personal name

A personal name *Crida* is attested in Welsh as the name of Crida ap Pyd, whom Bartrum supposes to be the same as Creoda son of Cynewald.²⁶ Two *Creodas* are recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, one (son of Cerdic) in some versions of the West-Saxon royal genealogy,²⁷ and the other (son of Cynewald/Cenwald) in the Mercian royal genealogy.²⁸ A *Crida* is also

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²⁴ Ibid., II, 6.
recorded as having died in 593. That an Anglo-Saxon personal name might occur as an element of a place-name in a border area such as †Istrat Dour is not too improbable.

**Petra Iacinta:** see †Petra Iacintha.

**†Petra Iacinta:** [?nr SS445864]

**Attestations**

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**Location**

This stone is named as a boundary marker of two properties—†Meinpornth and an unnamed AGER next to †Telych—associated with †Penn i Bei. The precise location of these territories is uncertain, but it is probably safe to say that they are near †Penn i Bei, which has been identified with Paviland (grid reference above).

**Elements**

PETRA + HYACINTHUS (fem.)

The author of these bounds seems to have mistakenly regarded PETRA as a feminine noun. Hyacinthus ‘hyacinth’ is used here as an adjective, equivalent to HYACINTHINUS.

**†Petra Iacinthinus:** [nr ST141778]

**Attestations**

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**Location**

This stone is named as a point in the bounds of Fairwater (Tyllgoed). The area is now very built up so there can be little certainty in the identification of the boundary points. *Petra Iacinthinus* should be somewhere in the vicinity of the hilltop (grid reference above) at the centre of Fairwater.

**Elements**

PETRA + HYACINTHINUS

**Petra Monachorum:** see †Lech Meneich.

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* Ibid., i, 20–21 (s.a. 593), and ii, 18.
†Petra Onnbrit: [nr ST141778]

Attestations
petram onnbrit LLch.188b p. 189 ‘c. 710’–c. 990

Location
This stone is named as a point in the bounds of Fairwater (Tyllgoed). The area is now very built up so there can be little certainty in the identification of the boundary points. Petra Onnbrit should be somewhere in the vicinity of the hilltop (grid reference above) at the centre of Fairwater. There might be a connexion between this stone and †Merthir Onbrit.

Elements
PETRA + personal name

†Petresmor: [?around ST268801]

Attestations
[ecclesia de] Petresmor LL p. 329 c. 1350

Location
The church of Petresmor is one of three churches in the deanery of Newport for which the abbot of St Augustine’s Abbey, Bristol, owed tithes to Llandaf. The element MÖR seems to be used in the Cardiff (Caerdydd) area to denote saltmarsh—for example, Penarth Moors [ST1773], Cardiff West Moors [ST1874], East Moors [ST2075], Pengam Moors [ST2176], and perhaps †Eleyesmor—so Evans’s suggestion that the intended church might be Peterstone Wentlooge (grid reference above), which is in a low-lying area on the coast, is plausible. The common reference to Peter in the names is suggestive, but further evidence would be necessary to be confident of the identification.

Elements
personal name (gen.) + MÖR

**LL, p. 416.**
†Petreston: [?ST082764 or SS993853] (?mod. Llanbedr-y-fro, Eng. Peterston-super-Ely; or Llanbedr-ar-fynydd, Eng. Peterston-super-montem; ?also (1) †Lann Petyr)

Attestations
- ecclesia de Petrestoii LL p. 324 c. 1350
- Ecc'ia de Petrestoii LL p. 330 c. 1350

Location
Both attestations are from lists of churches in the deanery of Llandaf. Evans identified these as references to Peterston-super-Ely, but there is another Peterston name in the right area: Peterston-super-montem. I do not know which of these two churches (if, indeed, it is either) is meant by the forms above.

Elements
- personal name (gen.) + TUN

Petro: see Sain Pŷr.

Peurdin: see Pyrddin.

†Pibenn Eholch: [?ST529949, ST533953, or ST526967]

Attestations
- pib henn eholch LLch.218 p. 221 s. xi
- pant. pibenn eholch LLch.218 p. 221 s. xi

Location
This feature is mentioned as the opening and closing point in the bounds of †Lann Bedeui. It appears to be the name of a dyke (CLAWDD), running along a PANT, and it is described as the boundary between †Lann Bedeui and †Tnou Mur (i.e. the territory of St Kingsmark). There are some slight grounds for supposing that the PANT of Pibenn Eholch opens onto the Wye (Gwy)—see †Lann Bedeui. It can be said with some confidence, then, that Pibenn Eholch was a channel (PIBEN) running down a PANT to the north of St Kingsmark, possibly opening onto the Wye (Gwy). There are not many valley features on the relevant stretch of the Wye (Gwy), so, if the PANT does indeed open onto the river, it should be at one of the grid references above.

*1 Ibid..
Elements
PIBEN + ?personal name

GPC cites this as an example of the noun piben 'pipe, kiln-hole' (pib 'pipe' + -EN).

Pibhenn Eholch: see †Pibenn Eholch.

Picet: see †Brenan Picet.

Pill: [SO413028]

Attestations

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<td>pill</td>
<td>LLch.249b</td>
<td>251 s. xi</td>
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Location

The attestations are from five sets of bounds in three charters: Llan-soe (charter 187), †Penn Celli Guenhuc and †Hen Lenic Cinauc (charter 251), and two different bounds of †Villa Iunuhic (charter 249b). The bounds of Llan-soe locate the territory between the Olwy and the Pill, from which it is evident that the Pill referred to is the brook which still bears the same name (grid reference above). The suggested identities of †Hen Lenhic Cinauc and †Penn Celli Guenhuc are based largely on the assumption that the Pill of their bounds is the Pill Brook, under discussion here, but there is no strong evidence for this. The location of †Villa Iunuhic is uncertain—it is probably

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* GPC, iii, 2794.
in Gwent, but it cannot be more precisely located, so the references to Pill in its two sets of bounds might refer instead to a coastal PIL (as a common noun), or to another stream with the same name. Evans interpreted 'orduur pill' in the bounds of †Penn Celli Guenhuc as 'the Gorôwr (?) of the Pill', which seems reasonable—LL's lenited 'orduur' could be explained as deriving from a scribal contraction of 'o orduur pill' ('from the gordwr of the Pill').

Elements

PIL

PIL is usually restricted to coastal locations, quite unlike the situation of the Pill Brook.

Pill Cinguid: see †Pull Cinguid.

†Pillou Bichein, I: [nr ST2682]

Attestations

ipillou bichein LLch.190b p. 191 s. xi¹

Location

These pools are mentioned as a point in the bounds of Marshfield. A dyke (CLAWDD) leads to them from the starting point in the bounds, †Main Brith, and the bounds continue to the †Dibleis. The bounds end at the sea, so it is likely that they also start on the coast. Marshfield is on the edge of Wentlooge Level, the landscape of which has probably changed considerably since the time of these bounds. I cannot identify any of the named features in these bounds, so the grid reference is simply for the Marshfield area.

Elements

YR + PWLL (pl.) + BYCHAN (pl.)²

Pirerii, Pireti: see Périers.

†Pistill Deui: [nr Gwaith Dinefwr]

Attestations

bistill deui LLch.77 p. 78 c. 1080–c. 1120s

Location

This spring is a point in the bounds of Llandeilo Fawr. It occurs in these

¹ LL, p. 381.
² GPC, i, 360, s.v. bychan.
bounds immediately between †Licat Tauern and Gwaith Dinefwr, the former of which has yet to be securely identified. Curiously there is a place of just this name (Pistyll Dewi) not very far away, on the opposite side of the Tywi, at SN539193, but the general area covered by the bounds is quite clear, and the modern Pistyll Dewi cannot be the place referred to in these bounds.

Elements

PISTYLL + personal name

GPC cites this place-name as an example of the noun pistyll 'waterfall, spring', which in this case shows initial mutation of [p] to [b] (caused by the preposition i). It is very unusual for initial mutation to be shown in Old Welsh orthography, but these bounds are among the latest in LL.

Pluum: see †Nant Foss Pluum.

Podium Deui: see †Lann Deui.

Podium Hennlann: see (1) †Hennlann.

Podum Ceuid: see Lancaut.

Podum Cyngualan: see †Lann Cingualan.

Podum Hennlann: see (2) †Hennlann.

Podum Iunabui: see Llandinabo.

Podum Liuhes!: see †Podum Liuhesi.

†Podum Liuhess: [SO192417] (also †Lann Meilic ha Lyguess)

Attestations

| podum Liuhesi | LLch.149 | p. 149 | 'c. 680' |
| Podum liuhess | LLrub. | p. 149 | c. 1120s |

Location

The grant of this church to Llandaf is recorded in charter 149. The identification with Llowes church is probably correct, given that the charter's rubric locates the church in Elfæl; and that the same church (under the name †Lann Meilic ha Lyguess) is claimed by Llandaf elsewhere.

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45 GPC, iii, 2810.
46 LL, p. 410; Davies, The Llandaff Charters, p. 99.
Elements

PODUM + ?personal name

PODUM + ?personal name (gen.)

It is not clear to me whether the spellings Liuhesi and Liuhess are both correct, or whether one is an error for the other.

Podum Loudeu: see Llancloudy.

Podum Mainuon: see †Lann Mainuon.

Podum Sancti Budgualan: see †Lann Budgualan.

Podum Sancti Ilduti: see Llanilltud (Fawr).

Podum Sancti Tiso: see Llan-soe.

Poguisma: see †Pouisma Deui.

†Poll Erbin: [?nr ST4587]

Attestations

poll erbin          LLch.233  p. 234  s. x

Location

This feature is named as a point in the dimensional bounds which define the coastal part of the territory of Llanfihangel Rogiet (†Lann Mihačgel Maur; grid reference above). As well as Poll Erbin, the coastal territory is defined by the Severn (Hafren), †Urbs XII Iugerorum (unidentified), and †Poll i Caith (unidentified). The best that can be said is that this is the name of a feature (a pool?) between Llanfihangel Rogiet and the coast.

Elements

?PWLL + ?personal name

Evans assumed that poll in this, and other names, was a form of PWLL. If this is correct, then it should be noted that this form is phonologically similar to the Cornish cognate of PWLL, pol. Erfin occurs as a river name in Cardiganshire [SN678836], which Thomas derives from a personal name Erfin (Old Welsh Ermin), so the second element in Poll Erbin might be a river name (derived from a personal name), or a straightforward personal name. If

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* LL, p. 416.
* CPNE, p. 187.
the personal name derivation is correct, then this is an example of Late Old Welsh confusion over the correct representation of the [v] sound, which in earlier Old Welsh orthography was spelt b or m according to whether the sound had developed from [m] or [b].

†Poll Hir Guidhuc: [?nr ST4495]

Attestations

poll hir l guidhuc        LLch.244  p. 245  ‘c. 980’

Location

Poll hir Guidhuc is one of the four points in the dimensional bounds of †Villa Stifilat. †Villa Stifilat is granted together with †Lann Mihacgel Lichrit but neither has been securely identified, and, though it is probable, it is not certain that the two properties are neighbours. Opposing Poll hir Guidhuc in the bounds of †Villa Stifilat is †Pull hi Guarach, which Evans compared with ‘Pwll y reuch,’ nr. Earlswood Chapel, Mon.’ I cannot find this Pwll y Reuch now, but it should be somewhere near ST4495 (Earlswood). The territory of †Villa Stifilat is specified as four modii (about sixty seven hectares), so, assuming that the length to width ratio of the territory did not exceed 3:1, Poll hir Guidhuc should not be more than 1500 metres from †Pull hi Guarach (and could be as little as 400 metres distant).*

Elements

?PWLL + ?HIR + ?Gwyddog

Evans assumed that poll in this, and other names, was a form of PWLL. He also seems to have taken hir in this name as spelling of YR (with inorganic h), rather than the adjective HIR.* In guidhuc the dh could represent any one of the dentals [d], [p], [t], or [t], and the final -uc most likely represents [-ug], the South Eastern variant of -OG, though it could represent [-üg]. Bearing this in mind, guidhuc could represent Modern Welsh gwyddog ‘conspicuous’ or ‘woody’ (GWYDD + -OG), gwyddug ‘fierce, fierceness’, gwythog ‘fierce’ or ‘having veins’, or gwydog ‘wicked, vicious’. Most of these possibilities are...
adjectives, which do not follow very naturally after the article, so HIR gives better sense than YR. If the final element can mean 'woody', then the name could be interpreted as 'the long woody pool'.

†Poll i Caith: [?nr ST4587]

Attestations
poll icaith LLch.233 p. 234 s. x

Location
This feature is named as a point in the dimensional bounds which define the coastal part of the territory of Llanfihangel Rogiet (†Lann Mihacgel Maur; grid reference above). As well as Poll i Caith, the coastal territory is defined by the Severn (Hafren), †Urbs XII Iugerorum (unidentified), and †Poll Erbin (unidentified). The best that can be said is that this is the name of a feature (a pool?) between Llanfihangel Rogiet and the coast.

Elements
?PWLL + ?YR + ?CAETH°

Evans assumed that poll in this, and other names, was a form of PWLL." The same, or a very similar name, might be represented by Pwll-y-cath.

Pons Episcopi: see †Tal Pont Escop.

†Pont Meiniauc, Ir: [?nr ST4594]

Attestations
irpont meiniauc LLch.244 p. 244 s. xi²

Location
Ir Pont Meiniauc is named in the bounds of †Lann Mihacgel Lichrit. This and the Trogi are the only named features in the bounds, so the bounds are not easy to follow, but it can probably be assumed that they run anticlockwise, encompassing territory on the east bank of the Trogi (see †Lann Mihacgel Lichrit). The bounds run along ('arhit') Ir Pont Meiniauc, which suggests that it is a linear feature such a stream or a road. As the bounds run along the feature from a ford (RHYD) on the Trogi, the road interpretation is perhaps the more likely. If the suggested location of †Lann Mihacgel Lichrit, and the

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* GPC, i, 385, s.v. caeth.
* LL, p. 416.
assumption about the direction taken by the bounds, is correct, then it can be said that *Ir Pont Meiniauc* was the name of a feature, running eastwards or northwards from a ford on the Trogi, downstream of Earlswood (†Lann Mihacgel Lichrit).

Elements

YR + PONT + MEINIOG*

Pontyrhydan Brook: see †Guefrduur.

†Porta Halan: [nr ST156781]

Attestations

| porta halan | LLch.159b | p. 160  | 'c. 685'–c. 930 |

Location

This place is named in a set of bounds from charter 159b. The bounds are probably those of a territory named as †[...]nuc Bacan (q.v. and †Lann Menechi). The territory described by these bounds should be on the northern edge of the *PODUM* of Llandaf and between the rivers Taf (Fawr) and Ely (Elái), since one of the points mentioned, †Riu Finion, is also used to define the northern limit of the *PODUM* of Llandaf. *Porta Halan* is named in a reference to a main road (*via magna*) which runs between that place and †Riu Finion. The meaning of the element *PORTA* in this name has some bearing on the discussion of the place’s location. Classically *PORTA* should mean ‘gate, entrance’, and if this is the intended sense in this name, then perhaps it refers to a gate in the enclosure round the church of Llandaf (where else in this area would be important enough to have had a named gate at this period?). Alternatively we could interpret *porta* here as an error for *portus* ‘port’, in which case the name would refer to a landing place on one of the rivers Taf (Fawr) or Ely (Elái). There is too much uncertainty here to suggest a more specific location than somewhere with a few kilometres of Llandaf (grid reference above).

Elements

?PORTA + ?*HALAN

See above for discussion of the first element. The element *halan* could be

* CPNE, p. 159, s.v. *meynek; GPC, III, 2412, s.v. meiniog.
interpreted as a hapax *HALAN 'little moor' (formed from HÅL and the diminutive suffix -AN), either as a common noun, or as a name (perhaps a stream name).

Port Halauc, Porthaloc: see Llandeilo Bertholau.

Porthcaseg: [ST525980] (Eng. Porthcasseg)

Attestations

- agrum porthcassec - LLch.150a - p. 150 - 'c. 693'
- PORTh Cassecc - LLrub. - p. 150 - c. 1120s
- ecclesia de Porth casseg - LL - p. 322 - c. 1350

Location

The grant of this place is recorded in charter 150a, and it is named again in a list of properties in the deanery of †Nether Went. The charter provides very little information about the place's location, but it should be close to a river since the Narration refers to two weirs ('duobus coretibus') associated with the place. It seems reasonable to assume that the charter and the list are referring to the same place, given the distinctive appearance of the name. The obvious identification is with the farm of this same name, which is in the area of †Nether Went, and only just over a kilometre from the Wye (Gwy). The place is listed on page 322 between St Arvans and Tyndyrn, and Porthcaseg farm is situated halfway between those two places.

Elements

PORTH + CASEG

Porth Cassec, Cassecc, Porthcasseg: see Porthcaseg.

Porthceri: [ST082666] (Eng. Porthkerry)

Attestations

- Porthkery - Cart. - III, 942 - s. xiii
- Porthkire - Cart. - III, 956 - s. xiii
- Portciri - VN - p. 315 - 1254
- Portkyn - Anc Corr - XXXVIII, 32 - 1335

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\* CPNE, p. 42, s.v. cassec.
\* PNDinas P., p. 198.
\*\* Ibid..
ecclesia de Porthkyry  LL  p. 324  c. 1350

Location

The single LL attestation is from a list of churches in the deanery of Llandaf, and there is no reason to doubt the identification followed here, made by both Evans and Pierce.¹⁰¹

Elements

PORTH + ?personal name

The name has been discussed in detail by Pierce, who favours the interpretation of the second element as the personal name Ceri.¹⁰²

Porth Halauc: see Llandeilo Bertholau.

†Porth i Dorcluit: [?SN887390]

Attestations

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<th>p. 155</th>
<th>s. xi²</th>
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Location

*Porth i Dorcluit* is the name of a feature in the bounds of Llandeilo’r-fân (†Lann Guruaet). It is reached by following an old road (‘henford’) from †Carn Erchan, and from it the bounds continue by following a ridge (CEGIN) to the source (BLAEN) of †Nant Dincat. Both of the two suggested identities for †Nant Dincat rise on the same ridge, which is, therefore, the most likely identity of the CEGIN followed in the bounds. There is only one obvious road between †Carn Erchan and the ridge on which †Nant Dincat rises, so *Porth i Dorcluit* should probably be located on or near that road, near the end of the ridge. If PORTH here has the sense of ‘gap, pass’ then the point at the grid reference above, on the road, would be the most likely location of *Porth i Dorcluit*.

Elements

PORTH + YR + DORGLWYD¹⁰³

GPC cites this place-name as an example of the noun *dorglwyd* ‘wattle-gate, defence’.¹⁰⁴

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¹⁰¹ LL, p. 416; PNDinas P., p. 198.
¹⁰² PNDinas P., pp. 198–200.
¹⁰³ GPC, III, 2855, s.v. *porth*².
¹⁰⁴ GPC, I, 1077, s.v. *dorglwyd*. 
Porth Isceuin: see Porth Sgiwed.

Porthkerry, Porthkyry: see Porthceri.

†Porth Manach: [?SM979014] (?mod. Monkton)

Attestations
- Porth manach mainaur LL p. 124 before ‘c. 1025’
- Porthmanach mainaur LL p. 255 before ‘c. 1025’

Location
Both attestations are from versions of a list of Llandaf’s extra-diocesan properties. In both cases the place is described as being in †Amithieil, apparently the name of a district, which cannot, however, be identified independently of Porth Manach. The context is one of properties in the Cantref of Penfro, and this provides the only secure evidence for the place’s location. In his entry on Monkton (grid reference above), Charles refers to the possibility advanced by Wade-Evans that that is the place meant by LL’s Porth Manach. This suggestion probably, in fact, goes back to Evans who identifies Porth Manach with ‘Mouncton’. The basis for this identification seems to be little more than the monastic associations of the LL and the modern place-name.

Elements
PORTH + MYNACH

†Porth Medgen: [?SR987973] (?mod. Cheriton)

Attestations
- Porth medgen LL p. 124 before ‘c. 1025’
- Porth medgen LL p. 255 before ‘c. 1025’

Location
Both attestations are from versions of a list of Llandaf’s extra-diocesan properties. The context is one of properties in the Cantref of Penfro, and this provides the only secure evidence for the place’s location. Evans tentatively identified this place as Cheriton (grid reference above), but I do not know

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* PN Pem., II, 702; ‘Pembrokeshire Notes’, p. 126.
* LL, p. 416.
what the basis for his identification is.°° Charles refers to Phillimore’s suggestion that Medgen was the name of a stream, preserved in the settlement name Merrion [SR9397].°° The stream flows out into the sea at Broad Haven [SR978940] (not far from Cheriton) which would then be the location of Porth Medgen. The change from the [d] of Medgen to the [r] of Merrion is certainly not impossible, but it is a little unlikely (though Phillimore notes that the same phenomenon is seen in Llantriddyd°°), and there is no additional evidence to support the identification.

Elements

PORTH + ?personal name

Porth Scuwet: see Porth Sgiwed.

Porth Sgiwed: [ST499881] (Eng. Portskewett)

Attestations

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<td>Portaschô</td>
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<td>port isceuin</td>
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<td>portum Eskewin</td>
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<td>portskywet</td>
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</table>

Location

The attestations can be divided into two groups. The first comprises the two attestations from two very similar versions of a list of properties confirmed to Llandaf by the Pope (LLb.12 and LLb.25). The context of the attestations here seems to be one of properties in Gwent. The attestation on page 32 is glossed Portskywet by a fifteenth-century hand, which provides a link with the other group of attestations (whose forms also end in -t), those from lists of properties in †Nether Went on pages 319, 323, and 328. All the authorities

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°° LL, p. 416.
°°° PNPemb., ii, 740–41; Owen, Description of Penbrokshire, ii, 321.
°°°° Owen, ibid.
°°°° Plummer, Two of the Saxon Chronicles Parallel, i, 190–91, s.a. 1065.
°°°°° Dimock, Itinerarium Kambriae et Descriptio Kambriae.
seem agreed on the identification of the forms in final -n with those in final -t, and on the identification of all these with modern Portskewett.\textsuperscript{12} Gerald of Wales refers to Portum Eskewin in Gwent as the south-easternmost point in Wales—its traditional rôle in Welsh geography.\textsuperscript{13}

**Elements**

PORTH + ?*YSGEWIN

An adjective *ysgewin ‘replete with elder trees’ (YSGAW + -IN) could be present here, either describing PORTH, or as a stream name. The apparent change from forms in -n to forms in -t is difficult to account for—some form of dental was apparently perceived at the end of the name as early as 1065 (Anglo-Saxon Chronicle).

†Porth Tulon: [?SS590883] (?mod. Caswell; also †Lann Teiliau Portulon)

**Attestations**

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<td>Porhtulon</td>
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</table>

**Location**

This church is named in two of the three versions of a list of properties confirmed to Llandaf by papal privilege. The context in the list is one of Gower (Gwyr) properties. In the earliest of the three versions of the list the same property is referred to as †Lann Teiliau Portulon. Charter 76b records the grant by one Guorduc of his daughter, Dulon, and four modii of land. From the charter’s rubric, ‘PORTH TVLON’, we are clearly meant to infer that that is the name of the land granted, and that the land took its name from the daughter Dulon. There is no information in charter 76b which would help to locate the land granted. Charter 239 relates the three offences committed by King Gruffudd ab Owain, including the selling of Portus Dulon, which led to his grant of †Penn i Bei to Llandaf. The charter has a strong Gower (Gwyr) context—†Penn i Bei, the place granted, as well as Monasterium Sancti

\textsuperscript{12} LL, p. 416; WATU, p. 181, s.v. Portskewett; Thorpe, Gerald of Wales, p. 220.
\textsuperscript{13} Dimock, Itinerarium Cambriae et Descriptio Cambriae, p. 165; Bromwich, Trioedd, pp. 236–37; Sims-Williams, ‘The Early Welsh Arthurian Poems’, p. 45.
Cinguali (†Lann Cingualan) and Monasterium Sancti Cinuuri (†Lann Conuur), the two other places violated by the king, have all been located in that district. It is plain, then, that LL conveys no more evidence for the identification of the place-name than that it is probably in Gower (G*yr). Evans located this place ‘on Caswell Bay’, and Richards (followed by Davies) identified it with Bishopston (which might amount to the same identification—Caswell Bay is less than two kilometres from Bishopston). Bishopston is known in LL as Llandeilo Ferwallt, and Llandeilo Ferwallt is attested in the same lists of properties as †Lann Telliau Portulon/Porth Tulon, so these names cannot apply to the same place.

Elements
PORTH + ?personal name

PORTUS + ?personal name

Porton: [ST383833]

Attestations

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<td>(ecclesiam de) portreuestuñ</td>
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<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 322</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
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</table>

Location

This church is linked with Goldcliff and Magor (Magwyr) in a charter of 1245, and listed among properties in the deanery of †Nether Went on page 322. The identification is reasonable on grounds of the place-name’s appearance and Porton’s location in †Nether Went, not far from both Goldcliff and Magor (Magwyr).

Elements

PORT-GERÉFA (gen.) + TÖN

The LL form suggests that the original meaning of the name was ‘Portreeve’s Town’ rather than ‘Port Town’. PORT in this phrasal element has the older sense of ‘town’ (as in Newport). See also Shirenewton, where the element GERÉFA has also been lost.

Portreuestoñ, Portreuestuñ: see Porton.

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LL, p. 416; WATU, p. 107, s.v. Llandeilo Porth Tulon; The Llandaff Charters, p. 94.
Port Scuwet, Portskewett, Port Skywet: see Porth Sgiwed.

Portulon: see †Lann Teiliau Portulon.

†Portus Caprae: [?nr SS445864]

Attestations

Portum caprē LLch.239 p. 240 'c. 925'

Location

This place is named in the definition of the territory of an unnamed AGER next to †Telich, associated with †Penn i Bei. The precise location of this place is uncertain, but it is probably safe to say that it is near †Penn i Bei, which has been identified with Paviland, and on the coast (as is implied by the element PORTUS in the name).

Elements

PORTUS + CAPRA (gen.)

The qualifying element appears to be capra 'nanny goat'.

Portus Dulon: see †Porth Tulon.

Portus Mauricii: see †Mouric.

†Post Du: [?SN912315 or SN921302] (?mod. Pyllan or [unnamed])

Attestations

aper ipost du LLch.154 p. 155 s. xi²
postdu LLch.154 p. 155 s. xi²

Location

This stream is followed in the bounds of Llandeilo'r-fân (†Lann Guruaet). It is a tributary of the Cilieni, and, as takes the bounds across towards the Clydach, it should enter the Cilieni from the west. The confluence (ABER) of the Post Du with the Cilieni should be downstream of the confluence of †Nant Cenou with the Cilieni—below SN911337, therefore. The Post Du should probably be quite long (with its source not far from the Clydach) because the route taken by the bounds between the Post Du and the Clydach is not specified. The two streams at the grid references above are the most likely candidates, of which the latter, unnamed, stream seems to me the more likely (defining an obvious route between the Cilieni and the Clydach through the gap between the high ground of Cefn Twrch and Yr Allt).
Elements

?POST + DU

It is not clear whether the article shown in the first attestation is really part of the name—Welsh river and stream names are not normally referred to with the article. Padel thought that post in this name was probably not connected with the element POST, on the ground that he regarded POST as a borrowing from English or French, whereas GPC allows that POST might have been borrowed into Welsh at an earlier period, but is still unsure whether post could be an example of the element.\(^{116}\)

†Pouisma Deui: [?ST101723]

Attestations

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<td>LLch.157</td>
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<td>s. xi(^2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>[i]r poguisma</td>
<td>LLch.259</td>
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<td>s. xi(^2)</td>
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<td>pouisma deui</td>
<td>LLch.259</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>s. xi(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>po6ysua dewi</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>s. xv(^{med})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This feature is mentioned in the closely related bounds of St Lythans and †Tref Gulich. From the bounds of the former, we learn that the feature is at the end of a cairn or mound (CARN), facing onto the (1) †Gulich (Nant Brân/River Waycock), upstream of its confluence with the †Guorrimi (‡Goldsland Brook). The bounds of †Tref Gulich serve to confirm this interpretation. Both sets of bounds seem to describe territory in the angle between the (1) †Gulich and the †Guorrimi, so we should look for Pouisma Deui to the east of the (1) †Gulich. The element POWYSFA perhaps indicates a spot on high ground with good views, and such a place, meeting the available evidence for the place’s location, is the promontory around the ‘Long Cairn’ at the grid reference above. This is only really a plausible guess, but Pouisma Deui should, in any case, be within a kilometre of this point.

Elements

POWYSFA + personal name

GPC cites this place-name as an example of the noun powysfa ‘resting place’

\(^{113}\) CPNE, p. 192, s.v. post.

\(^{116}\) GPC, III, 2860, s.v. post'.

(powys ‘rest’ + MA). Williams compared this place-name with the various hill
names of the formation eisteddf ‘sitting place’ + saint’s name, but Pierce
expressed some doubt over whether the personal name Dewi here refers to the
saint."

Poulisua Deuui, Po6ysua Dewi: see †Pouisma Deui.

†Pridell, Ir: [near SO2537]

Attestations

<table>
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<td>[y]rbrydell</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 134</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This feature is named as a point in both versions of the diocesan bounds. The
point is between the †Mincul and †Hal Ruma. The grid reference above is for
a square in the area between the suggested locations of those points. What
kind of feature the name might represent is uncertain. It seems unlikely to be a
stream because Welsh river and stream names are not normally referred to
with the article.

Elements

YR + PRRIDDELL (len.)"¹³

GPC cites this as an example of the noun priddell ‘clod, dust, earthen floor,
earthenware vessel’.

Pritguenn: see †Messur Pritguenn.

Proclivii: see †Villa Proclivii.

Pruwys: see Eglwys Brewys.

Pull: see †Glaspull.

†Pull Arda: [nr SS065976]

Attestations

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<td>Pull arda</td>
<td>LL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pull arda</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 255</td>
<td>before ‘c. 1025’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹³ GPC, iii, 2884.
Location
The two attestations are from different versions of the same list of Llandaf's extra-diocesan properties, under the heading 'in Penfro'. In both cases the location is described as next to (Iuxta) Manorbier (Maenorbyr). There are too many little pools in the area around Manorbier for me to be able to offer any particular suggestion.

Elements
PWLL + ?


Attestations
pull brochuail LLch.141 p. 141 ?

Location
This place is named in the Narration of charter 141 in an account of King Tewdrig's rout of Saxon invaders, where the king is told by an angel that the enemy will turn in flight as far as Pull Brochuail. The identification with Brockweir, made by a fourteenth-century glossator, suits the context of the story perfectly. Brockweir is not far from Tintern (Tyndyrn) where the attack is said to have been made, and stands on the opposite bank of the Wye (Gwy), and although it is not explicitly stated that the Saxons were driven across the river, it is implicit in the account.

Elements
PWLL + personal name

Pull Cinguid: [nr †Villa Iunuhic]

Attestations
pull cinguid LLch.249b p. 250 'c. 1015'

Location
Pull Cinguid marks one of the boundaries of †Villa Iunuhic. Due to the uncertainty over the location of the land granted it is not possible to make an identification.

Elements
?PWLL + ?personal name

There seems to be some alteration to the u of pull, which may be an attempt to
change the word to *pill*. Evans referred to the place as *Pill Cinguid*. The second element could alternatively be the noun *cynwydd* ‘wood, shrubs, kindling’ (not, however, attested before 1604), or the adjective *cynwydd* ‘mixed, grievous, awful’ (for which GPC has only one attestation).120

†Pull hi Guarach: [?ST456945]

Attestations

| pull higuarach | LLch.244 | p. 245 | 'c. 980' |

Location

This pool is one of the four points in the dimensional bounds of †Villa Stifilat, which has not been securely identified. Evans compared this name with “’Pwll y reuch,’ nr. Earlswood Chapel, Mon.”.121 Earlswood is in ST4495, but I cannot find *Pwll y Reuch*, unless it is the *Porth-y-rhwth* at ST456945 (the name appears in this form on the 1886 6-inch map of the area, as well as on the modern 1:25 000 scale map).

Elements

PWLL + ?YR + ?GWARACH

GPC offers *gwarach* as an alternative form of *gwariach* ‘rabble, riff-raff, poor, wretched people’.122 The second element could alternatively be *GWRACH*, with *guarach* resulting from a mis-copying of *gurach*. Also *higuarach* could be the adjective *hywar* ‘meek, docile’,123 with a suffix -ach (either the comparative, the diminutive, or the abstract noun forming suffix).124

Pull i Ceth: see Pwll-y-cath.

†Pull i Colimet: [nr SS882775]

Attestations

| pull icolimet | LLch.212 | p. 213 | s. xi |

Location

This pool is named as a point in the bounds of *Merthyr Mawr*. The general area described by the bounds is fairly clear: land in the fork of the rivers

119 LL, p. 381.
120 GPC, i, 803.
121 LL, p. 416.
122 GPC, ii, 1576 (s.v. gwarach) and 1585 (s.v. gwariach).
124 GPC, i, 6.
Ogmore (Ogwr) and (2) Ewenni, and land on the other side of the Ogmore (presumably including Merthyr Mawr itself). It is clear that Pull i Colimet should be in the area north-west of the Ogmore (Ogwr), but the bounds are difficult to follow in this area. The specified size of the territory is quite small—only four modii (about sixty seven hectares)—so it can be said that Pull i Colimet should be within a kilometre of Merthyr Mawr. The pool should be near the top end of a PANT, and from it a dyke (CLAWDD) should lead up to the top of a hill (‘penn ir alt’).

Elements
PULL + ?YR + ?

Evans translated this name as ‘the Pwll in the Colimet’, but it is not possible to decide on the appropriate meaning of i in the name without knowing the meaning of colimet.

†Pull i Lech: [nr SS882775]

Attestations
pull ilech LLch.212 p. 213 s. xi

Location
This pool is named as a point in the bounds of Merthyr Mawr. The general area described by the bounds is fairly clear: land in the fork of the rivers Ogmore (Ogwr) and (2) Ewenni, and land on the other side of the Ogmore (presumably including Merthyr Mawr itself). Pull i Lech seems to be the name of a feature on the Ogmore, either on one of its banks, or, more likely, the name of a section of the river. The specified size of the territory is quite small—only four modii (about sixty seven hectares)—so it can be said that Pull i Lech should be within a kilometre of Merthyr Mawr.

Elements
PULL + YR + LLECH

†Pull ir Iulenn: [nr ST153851]

Attestations
pull ir iulenn LLch.255 p. 257 ‘c. 1035’–c. 1050

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12 See †Cum Barruc for the size of unciae and modii.
Location
This pool is named as a point in the bounds of †Diffrinn Annouid. It is not possible confidently to suggest a location for this place due to the difficulty of following the bounds. The pool is named in the bounds between †Riu Tiuuil and Ir Carn Luit, the latter of which has been identified with Garn Lwyd (hence the grid reference above).

Elements
PWLL + YR + ? + ?-EN
The final element is also present in †Iulen.

†Pull Lifan: [?SO371144]

Attestations
aper pull lyfann LLech.228 p. 229 s. xi
pull lifan LLech.228 p. 229 s. xi

Location
The attestations constitute the opening and closing points of the bounds of Llanwytherin. We can be fairly confident that Pull Lifan is the name of a stream, rather than of a pool, because it has a confluence (ABER) with the Troddi. The bounds go on to refer to the brook (GOFER) of the Pull, however, so it might have been the case that the name applied to a specific pool (PWLL) as well as to the brook running from it. Since the boundary of Llanwytherin starts from a point on the Troddi downstream from where it eventually rejoins that river, it can also be assumed (if the area described by the bounds includes the church itself) that Pull Lifan runs to the south of Llanwytherin. The source (BLAEN) of the stream is over a ridge (CEGIN) from the †Cinluin. Pull Lifan is unlikely to be either of the streams at SO371169 or SO381132 (Llanymynach Brook) as the former does not have its source on the other side of a ridge from a suitable candidate for the Cinluin, and the latter is probably referred to elsewhere in LL under the name †Manach Rivulus). The remaining possibilities are the streams at SO370165, SO372157, and SO371144, of which the last is the identification made by Thomas.\footnote{EANC, p. 83.}
Elements

PWLL + ?LLYFFANT

Thomas took the second element to be *illyfan* 'string', which he connected with *illyfanog* 'hairweed' (a freshwater plant).\(^{127}\) This is possible but \(f\) in LL orthography would normally represent \([f]\) rather than \([v]\), and *illyfan* is not attested before 1803.\(^{128}\) If \(f\) here does represent \([f]\), then the interpretation of the second element as *illyffant* 'toad' is most likely. Padel seems to assume this when he connects the LL name with the Cornish place-name *Polyphant*,\(^{129}\) and GPC does acknowledge forms of *illyffant* without the final -\(t\).\(^{130}\)

Pull Lyfann: see †Pull Lifan.

†Pull Mouric: [ST520895] (mod. *Mounton Brook*; also †Mouric)

**Attestations**

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<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>s. xv(^{med})</td>
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</table>

**Location**

The mouth of this stream is named in a reference to landing rights associated with †Yscuit Cyst (charter 234), and in the bounds of three properties: St Kingsmark (charter 165), Matharn/†Merthir Teudiric (charter 141), and †Villa Crucou Morcan (charter 262). As far as can be determined these places are all in the same area. For the evidence for the equivalence of the

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\(^{127}\) Ibid..

\(^{128}\) GPC, II, 2253.

\(^{129}\) CPNE, p. 146, s.v. *ilefant*.

\(^{130}\) GPC, II, 2260.
names *Pull Mouric* and †Mouric see under †Mouric. Given the obvious relationship between *Pull Mouric* and the settlement name Pwllmeurig, it seems reasonable to identify it as the stream which flows past that village, now known as Mounton Brook. Mounton Brook suits the available evidence for the *Pull Mouric* from charter 141: it flows past Matharn, before flowing out into the Severn (Hafren) below the Wye (Gwy).

**Elements**

PWLL + personal name

Thomas suggested that this was the original name for the stream, and that it was later contracted to †Mouric alone.¹³¹

**Pull Moryc, Muric:** see †Pull Mouric.

†*Pull Neuynn*: [?ST540909] (?mod. Hunger Pill)

**Attestations**

aper pull neuynn     LLch.141     p. 143     s. xi¹

**Location**

This stream or PIL is named as the closing point in the bounds of the territory granted in charter 141, probably around Matharn. The mouth (ABER) of Pull Neuynn is located on the Wye (Gwy). The identification with Hunger Pill was made by Evans, and this seems very likely, given that the PIL is in the right area, and the probable equivalence of meaning of the names *Pull Neuynn* and *Hunger Pill*.¹³²

**Elements**

PWLL + ?NEWYN

GPC cites this place-name as an example of the noun *newyn* 'hunger'.¹³³ The double *n* of the attestation raises a slight element of doubt over this interpretation, as the etymology of *newyn* shows its single *n* to be historically correct.¹³⁴ Alternatively the second element could be the personal name *Nefyn*.

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¹³¹ EANC, p. 194, s.v. Meurig.
¹³² LL, p. 416.
¹³³ GPC, III, 2580, s.v. newyn.
¹³⁴ Ibid.
†Pull Otin Cincenn: [nr the Nofydd]

Attestations

pull otincincenn LLch.257 p. 258 'c. 1033'

Location

This feature is attested as a point in the bounds of †Riu Brein. Its place in the bounds is between the †Istleidiauc and (1) †Cruc Glas, neither of which I can identify, but a more general location is provided by the Nofydd, which borders the territory on one side.

Elements

PWLL + ODYN + personal name

A certain 'Cincenn filius Guebric' witnesses this and the closely related preceding charter (LLch.255). The bounds are probably contemporary with the charter, so the possibility should be considered that the place-name contains the name of this Cincenn.

†Pullou Rinion: [nr ST5292]

Attestations

pullou rinion LLch.141 p. 142 s. xi

Location

Pullou Rinion is mentioned as a point in the bounds of †Merthir Teudiric. The bounds are difficult to follow closely due to a lack of identifiable features, but it is fairly clear that the territory described lies entirely between Mounton Brook (†Pull Mouric) and the Wye (Gwy) as the bounds start and finish on these rivers but are never said to cross them. The Pullou Rinion are met in the bounds from some point on †Nant Biuguan, and indeed, since the relevant point on †Nant Biuguan is not specified, it is likely that Pullou Rinion is the name of a feature, or features, on that stream.

Elements

PWLL (pl.) + ?RHYN (pl.)

There are several possible interpretations of the second element. GPC suggests that it could be a plural form of the adjective rhyn 'rigid, brave, rough, terrible, cold, shivery'. There is also a plural noun rhynion 'groats, hulled oats'. The

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155 LL, p. 382 (Evans translates the name as 'the Pwll of Cincenn's kiln').
156 GPC, iii, 3140.
word could also be a plural form of rhin ‘mystery, enchantment, attribute, mysterious, occult’, either as a noun or an adjective.\(^{19}\) The final -ion could have resulted from a misreading of -iou, through scribal n/u confusion at some stage. Reading riniou would not affect the possibility that the word might be a plural of rhyn or rhin, but it would hinder the interpretation rhynion.

**Pull Penhic, Pennic**: see †Pant Pull Penhic.

†**Pull Rud**: [?in SO4816]

**Attestations**

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<th>p. 173</th>
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**Location**

This feature is named as a point in the bounds of Llangunville. It is mentioned between the Monnow (Mynwy) and the end of a hill (‘tal irrinn’), from which the bounds proceed down to †Lech Forch. If the suggested identity of †Finnaun Ermdil is correct, and if it is assumed that the bounds encompass the site of the church itself, then it is clear that the bounds should travel up the Monnow (Mynwy) from the mouth (ABER) of †Finnaun Ermdil to Pull Rud. Pull Rud could be the name of a point in the river, or of a pool, stream, or pit a little way inland from it, but not, I think, the name of a valley, as suggested by Rollason (I am not aware of any evidence for the semantic range of PWLL extending as far as ‘valley’).\(^{19}\) From the various possible identifications of the †Gefiat, and the consequent possible locations of †Lech Forch and the hill (BRYN) up which the bounds proceed from Pull Rud, it can be said that Pull Rud is most likely to be either a point in the Monnow (Mynwy) in the grid square above, or a feature on the left bank of the river in that grid square.

**Elements**

PWLL + RHUDD\(^{140}\)

Essentially the same name is †Pull Rud below (but which is prefixed with the article), and the same name is found with compound formation in †Rudpull.

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\(^{17}\) GPC, III, 3141.

\(^{18}\) GPC, III, 3075.

\(^{19}\) ‘The Boundaries’, p. 48.

\(^{140}\) GPC, III, 3099, s.v. rhudd.
Pull Rud, Ir: [?SO438171]

Attestations

[i]r pull rud LLch.210a p. 210 ‘c. 780’–c. 1010

Location

The attestation is from the bounds of †Cair Riou. The most likely interpretation of the bounds would make Ir Pull Rud and †Dulin separate names, with the †Dulin being the name of a stream running from Ir Pull Rud to Croft Hir Brook (†Distin), but it is possible that †Dulin is only an element in a name Pull Rud Dulin. The size of the land granted (one uncia) makes it more likely that the name refers to one of the tributaries near the head of Croft Hir Brook, rather than to one further down. The bounds can be read either as running from †Fons Baraliuen to Ir Pull Rud, crossing †Rivulus Penlucan on the way, or as running from †Fons Baraliuen to †Rivulus Penlucan, and down that stream to Ir Pull Rud. The former of these two possibilities does not sit particularly well with the topography of the area, so we should probably regard Ir Pull Rud as the name of a pool in †Rivulus Penlucan. This description well suits the pool at the grid reference above, but perhaps attention should also be directed at the place-names Pool Lane Cottage and Pool Cottage in the grid square SO4417.

Elements

YR + PWLL + RHUDD

Essentially the same name is †Pull Rud above (but which lacks the article), and the same name is found with compound formation in †Rudpull.

Pul Meuric: see Pwllmeurig.

Pul Moric, Muric, Muryc: see †Pull Mouric.

Pumsaint: see †Lan Teliau Pimp Seint.

Puteus Dotei: [?nr ST104779]

Attestations

putevm dotei LLch.223 p. 224 c. 990–c. 1010
puteo dotei LLch.223 p. 224 c. 990–c. 1010

141 Evans seems to have assumed the latter judging by his single index entry Pull Rud Dulin: LL, p. 416.
Location
This well or pit is named as a point in the bounds of †Villa Segan, the identification of which is dependent on the identification of †Vadum Dubleis (grid reference above). The bounds reach Puteus Dotei from a main road (‘uia lata’), and continue to the middle of †Gronna, following a ditch (FOS).

Elements
PUTEUS + ?personal name

The qualifying element appears to be puteus ‘well, pit’. The same generic element is present in †Lann Dotei.

Pwllmeurig: [ST519924] (Eng. Pwllmeyric)

Attestations
ecclesia de Pulmeuric LL p. 323 c. 1350

Location
This church is named in a list of properties owing monies in the deanery of †Nether Went. The name is distinctive so the identification with the village of Pwllmeurig is sound. The village probably took its name from the stream name †Pull Mouric, rather than the other way round.

Elements
†Pull Mouric

Pwllmeuric: see Pwllmeurig.

Pwll-y-cath: [ST464970]

Attestations
pull iceth LLch.171b p. 173 s. xi

Location
Pull i Ceth is mentioned as a point in the bounds of Llanddinol (Itton). The bounds describe it as being next to (IUXTA) a main road (‘ford maur’/‘uiam magnam’). It is located in the bounds between †Pant Pull Penhic and a PANT associated with †Tref Guid, neither of which has been independently identified, and it should be on the northern side of Mounton Brook (assuming that the territory described by the bounds includes the site of the church itself). The identification with the farm called Pwll-y-cath (grid reference above) seems reasonable given the strong similarity of its name to Pull i Ceth, and its location in the right area, next to a road.
Ceth could represent what would be written in later Old, and Middle, Welsh as ceith (modern caith), plural of CAETH. The same, or a very similar, name is present in †Poll i Caith. Cath in the modern form of the place-name would be a natural phonological development. The lack of lenition in the modern form of the place-name would support the proposition that cath here is not the noun cath ‘cat’, which is feminine (we should expect *Pwll-y-gath if it were the element in this name). The name presumably refers to a pit where captives were kept.

Pyllan: see Post Du.

Pyrddin: [SN898091]

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<tr>
<td>peurdin</td>
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Location

The attestations are from the two versions of the diocesan bounds. The source (BLAEN) of this river is reached by travelling across †Hal Un Guernen from the source (BLAEN) of the Cynlais, and it is followed down to its confluence with the Nedd. The name Peurdin is very similar to modern Pyrddin, the name of a river which follows exactly the right course, so we can be confident of the identification. ¹⁴²

Elements

?PEFR + ?DIN

Pefr ‘shining’ is found as an element in several Scottish river names.¹⁴³ If the second element is DIN, then this would be a case of a river taking its name from a nearby feature (perhaps associated with the Roman camps at SN858107 and SN862102 near the river’s source?).

¹⁴² LL, p. 367.
¹⁴³ CPNE, p. 184, s.v. *pever.
†Pyseotuc: [?SN777466] (mod. *Pysgotwr*)

**Attestations**

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<td>pyseotuc</td>
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**Location**

This river is mentioned in the longer of the two versions of the diocesan bounds. In these bounds the *Tywi* is followed up from its mouth as far as the mouth (ABER) of the *Pyseotuc*, and thence to †Teir Guernen Buell. In the shorter version the bounds travel right up the *Tywi* to its source (BLAEN). From this we should suppose that the *Pyseotuc* enters the *Tywi* near its upper reaches. Evans made the identification with the Pysgotwr (grid reference above). LL’s *Pyseotuc* certainly bears a strong resemblance to *Pysgotwr*, and that river is a tributary of the *Tywi* (about sixteen kilometres below its source).

**Elements**

?PYSGOTWR

If the identification with the Pysgotwr is correct, then the final -uc of the LL form would probably be the result of a misreading of -ur. The name certainly appears to be based on the element pysgod ‘fish’. The noun *pysgotwr* ‘fisherman’ is a compound with GWR. *Pyseotuc* could, however, represent modern pysgodog ‘fishy’ (+ -OG).

**Pysgotwr:** see †Pyseotuc.

**Quichtrit:** see †Tref Meibion Guichtrit.

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**Note:**

LL, p. 367.
Radh: see †Lann Rath.

Radur: [ST132801] (Eng. Radyr)

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Location

The attestation is from a list of properties paying monies in the deanery of Llandaf. I am aware of only two places bearing this name—a settlement in Monmouthshire [SO362022], and the settlement at the grid reference above, which is in the deanery of Llandaf.

Elements

?*ARADUR

Williams suggested that this place-name might derive from *ARADUR, an unattested borrowing from Latin oratorium 'oratory'.

Radyr: see Radur.

Ragelan, Raglan: see Rhaglan.

†Rath: [?SN145060] (?mod. Ford's Lake)

Attestations

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<td>glan rath</td>
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Location

See Charles's discussion of this name. Both attestations are from versions of the same list of properties (probably originally a list of the possessions of

1 Smith, The itinerary.
2 Williams, Enwau Lleoedd, p. 53.
3 Owen, Description of Penbrokshire, III, 306.
4 Enwau Lleoedd, p. 53.
Penally). The context is a very brief description of the bounds of Lann Rath, Lann Cronnguern, and the three territories of Amroth. These territories are described as lying between Frut Gurcant and the bank (GLAN) of the Rath. There is clearly a relationship between the name of this stream and the names Amroth and Lann Rath. Probably Amroth was originally the name of the district around the stream, and Lann Rath was the name of the principal church of the district. Charles suggests that the stream entering the sea at SN163070 is the Rath, presumably on the assumption that the modern settlement of Amroth must be on the banks of the Rath. Given that Penrath [SN123085] and Cwm Rath [SN150078] stand on tributaries of the stream now called Ford’s Lake, and that the forest of Coetrath stretched between Amroth and Saundersfoot [SN1304], it might be preferable to identify the Rath with modern Ford’s Lake.

Elements

Two different interpretations have been suggested for this name: either that it represents a word for fortified earthworks (probably a borrowing from Irish ráth), or that it is the word seen as the stem of the verb rhathu ‘to rub, scrape’.

†Redyng: [on the Elái] (also †Cepetic Trican, (1) †Vadum Rufum)

Attestations

Redyng LLgloss p. 155 s. xvmed

Location

This place-name occurs as a gloss on (1) †Vadum Rufum in the bounds of charter 155, which grants Lann Cincirill and Ager Cynfall. The only evidence for the location of these territories is in the description of (1) †Vadum Rufum as being on (SUPER) †Rudlan Elei, which presumably places them near the Ely (Elái). The glossator’s ‘modo Redyng’ would appear to indicate that Redyng was the name known to him for (1) †Vadum Rufum, but I can find no place of this name near the Ely (Elái).

Elements

?RHYD + ?YNG

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* See the discussion under †Amithieil.
† PN Pemb., II, 464.
* Enwau Lleoedd, p. 45; PN Pemb., II, 465; GPC, III, 3039–40, s.v. rhath'.
The fact that Redyng appears to be the name of a ford would support the possibility that its Red- is the element RHYD. If that is the case, then the remaining -yng could reasonably be interpreted as YNG. Alternatively the name could be English in language, with the Red- part being Modern English red, translating the element RUFUS in (1) †Vadum Rufum and RHUDD in †Rudlan Elei.

Regio Brachani: see Brycheiniog.

Rempy: see Rumney.

Rennes: [NGR N/A]

Attestations
renni LLb.4 p. 93 1119

Location
This place-name occurs as the surname of William FitzRoger, one of several landowners addressed in a papal letter regarding a complaint from Llandaf. The identification with Rennes was made by Davies?

Redoc: see †Tir Retoc.

Remense, Remensi: see Rheims.

Remis: see Rheims.

Renni: see Rennes.

Ret: see †Tref Ret.

Retoc: see †Tir Retoc.

Rhaglan: [SO413076] (Eng. Raglan)

Attestations
[ecclesia de] Ragelan LL p. 321 c. 1350

Location
The attestation is from a list of properties paying monies in the deanery of Usk. The only place of this name known to me is the one at the grid reference above, which is in the right area.

Elements

RHAGLAN

Rhaglan is a common noun meaning 'forecourt', a compound of rhag 'before' and LLAN.

Rheims: [NGR N/A]

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Location

Most of the attestations (pages 65, 66, 89, and 95) are in references to Papal councils held at Rheims in 1119 and 1131. Of the remaining two documents, LLb.7 is a letter from Pope Calixtus II in Rheims (for the earlier council), and the rubrication on page 87 belongs with a copy of Urban's first letter to the Pope (in Rheims) requesting Papal aid. The place-name derives from the name of a people, the Remi, living in the vicinity of Rheims.

Rheithrir Rud: see †Heithtir Rud.

Rhit Aruaith: see †Rit Aruaith.

Rhiw Arw, Cwrw: see †Riu i Curum.

Rhos, Y: [NGR N/A] (Eng. Roose)

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* Lewis and Short, Latin Dictionary, p. 1561, s.v. Remi.
" Jones, Brenhinedd y Saesson.
"" Thomas, Brut y Tywysogyon.
Ros ByT\textsuperscript{13} p. 98 1116
Ros AnnCamb s.a. 1136
Ros AnnCamb s.a. 1189
Ros G.C.Op., 6\textsuperscript{a} p. 80 s. xii\textsuperscript{ex}
Rosensi provincia G.C.Op., 6\textsuperscript{a} p. 86 s. xii\textsuperscript{ex}
Ros G.C.Op., 1\textsuperscript{a} p. 59 c. 1200

Location
The two LL attestations are from two versions of a list of extra-diocesan properties claimed by Llandaf. In both cases Ros is the heading of a section of the list, in a South-Western context, containing the properties †Lann Issan, †Brodlan, and †Lann Gurfrit. Of these three, only the first can be identified with much confidence: †Lann Issan, which is probably St Ishmael’s. As St Ishmael’s is in the CANTREF of Y Rhos (later Roose Hundred) in Dyfed, the identification seems reasonable.  

Elements
RHOS\textsuperscript{a}

Rhosili: [SS416881]

Attestations
rosulgen LLrub. p. 239 c. 1120s

Location
The ancestor of the modern name Rhosili is clearly the rosulgen of charter 239. This form occurs in the rubric to the charter: ‘Penn i Bei in Rosulgen’. †Penn i Bei is identified with Paviland by Davies,\textsuperscript{15} and (if the identification is correct) the distance of Paviland from the town of Rhosili, together with the expression ‘in Rosulgen’, suggests that Rosulgen is used here as a district name.

Elements
RHOS + personal name

\textsuperscript{13} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{14} Dimock, Itinerarium Kambriae et Descriptio Kambriae.
\textsuperscript{15} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{16} Brewer, De Rebus a Se Gestis, Libri III; Invectionum Libellus; Symbolum Electorum.
\textsuperscript{17} LL, p. 418; PNPemb., ii, 570. For a definition of the extent of the territory see WATU, pp. 188 and 318.
\textsuperscript{18} PNPemb., ii, 570.
The qualifying element appears to be the personal name *Sulien*. The modern form *Rhosili* shows the same loss of final [an] as happened in *Ddawan (> Thaw)*, and *Penalun (> Penally).*

**Rhufain**: see Roma.

**Rhydri**: [ST193865] (Eng. Rudry)

**Attestations**

| ecclesia de Ruthery | LL | p. 324 | c. 1350 |

**Location**

The attestation is from a list of churches in the deanery of Llandaf. The identification followed here is that of Evans, which is plausible, but cannot be regarded as secure unless further evidence is forthcoming.

**Elements**

It is not possible to tell whether *Ruthery* represents a genuine pronunciation of an earlier stage of this place-name, or whether it derives from an oral or scribal error. The modern form *Rhydri* might perhaps be connected with *RHYD* (though the settlement is not near any stream large enough to have a significant ford) or the personal name *Rhodri*. The LL form is identical to the LL form of the final element in *Llanddewi Rhydderch*, which is probably the personal name *Rhydderch*, and the names *Rhydderch* and *Rhodri* were often confused.

**Richmond**: see †Sheyn.

**Rinion**: see †Pullou Rinion.

**Rita**: see †Tref Rita.

**†Rit Arualth**: [on †Pull Mouric]

**Attestations**

| rit arualth | LLch.262 | p. 262 | 'c. 1022'–c. 1030 |
| rhit arualth | LLch.262 | p. 262 | 'c. 1022'–c. 1030 |

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* The Llandaff Charters, p. 124.
* EANC, p. 64.
* Morgan, Welsh Surnames, pp. 183–85, s.v. Rhydderch.
Location

This ford on Mounton Brook (†Mouric/†Pull Mouric) occurs as the opening and closing point in the bounds appended to charter 262. Although the approximate area is known, it is not clear precisely what the object of the grant is, nor whether the bounds given are for all, or only part of the territory. The bounds describe territory on both sides of Mounton Brook.

Elements

RHYD + ?ARFAITH

I can think of two possible interpretations of the second element: either arfaith ‘very long’ or arfaeth ‘intention, purpose’, of which the former is the rarer word, but the more suitable semantically. The bounds begin ‘rit aruaith ar mouric’ which Evans translates ‘The ford of the Arvaith on the Mouric’, and end ‘betpull mouric arhit aruaith ubi incepit’, which Evans translates ‘as far as Pool Merrick, along the Arvaith, where the boundary began’. I should prefer to translate the final section as ‘as far as †Pull Mouric and Rhit Aruaith where it began’. While it is possible that the original author of the bounds actually wrote ‘arhit aruaith’, the representation of [p] by rh would not be expected for a document of this date, so I would suggest that ‘arit aruaith’ was what was originally written, and that this was misunderstood by a later redactor as an error for ‘arhit aruaith’ (due to the influence of the very common prepositional phrase ar hit ‘along’).

†Rit Deueit: [?nr SO481148]

Attestations

rit deueit  LLch.246  p. 247  c. 1080–c. 1120s

Location

This ford is mentioned in one of the two (different) bounds of †Lann Guoronui, which has been identified with Rockfield (grid reference above). The attestation is from a reference to the three acres below Rit Deueit ‘teir eru iss rit deueit’, which three acres are perhaps defined by the final section of the

22 See †Villa Carnou, †Villa Crucou Leuirn, and †Villa Crucou Morcan for discussion of the problems.
23 GPC, 1, 192, s.v. arfaeth and arfaith.
24 LL, p. 383.
25 Jackson states that the spelling rh for this sound was not invented until the sixteenth century: LHEB,
bounds (‘Otaruus bet tref gloyiud hit ieuén bet minugui’). There is considerable doubt over the identification of points in these bounds, and, indeed, over the location of the entire territory (see †Ieuen), so an identification of Rit Deueit cannot reasonably be made. Evans located this ford on the Monnow (Mynwy), but I can find no trace of a ford on that river in the vicinity of Rockfield.

Elements

RHYD + DAFAD (pl.)

The final two letters are written over an erasure, and Evans conjectured that the scribe might first have written rit deuent, conceivably under the influence of a *uent spelling of Gwent. This place-name should be compared with †Ryt i Deueit.

†Ritec: [SN1200] (mod. The Pill, or Backwater)

Attestations

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<td>p. 126</td>
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<td>c. 1080–c. 1120s</td>
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<td>p. 126</td>
<td>c. 1080–c. 1120s</td>
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</table>

Location

This stream is mentioned in descriptions of the locations of four properties: †Laithtti Teliau (pages 124, 126, 255), †Menechi (pages 124, 126, 255), †Tref Carn (page 126), and †Cil Tutuc/†Penn Clecir (page 127). The precise locations of these properties is uncertain, but three of them—†Laithtti Teliau, †Menechi, and †Cil Tutuc/†Penn Clecir—are described as being

p. 477.
LL, p. 417.
GPC, i. 878, s.v. dafad.
near Penally. The stream should be quite a long one, since it has at least four properties along its banks, and the stream which flows into the marshy area in the grid square above before reaching the sea is the only long stream in the vicinity of Penally. This stream is marked as ‘The Ritec (Rhydeg)’ by the Ordnance Survey, but Charles seems to suspect that this name has found its way onto the maps as the result of an antiquarian identification. The local name for the stream is The Pill (also, earlier, Backwater). Despite the apparent anachronism of the Ordnance Survey’s name for the stream, the identification is probably correct.

Elements

?RHYD + -eg

Thomas suggests the derivation above, but points out that rhwd, ‘rust, dirt’ is also a possibility.

†Rit i Cambren: [?in SO0513]

**Attestations**

| riticambren | LLb.25 | p. 42 | s. xi |
| ryt ycambrenn | LL | p. 134 | c. 1120s |
| ryt ycamprenn | LL | p. 134 | c. 1120s |

**Location**

This ford is mentioned as a point in both versions of the diocesan bounds. The bounds run up the Taf Fechan from its junction with the Taf Fawr to Rit i Cambren, and then from the ford to †Hal Du. Evans compared this place-name with ‘Rhiw Gambren, near Pont Sticcill’, which I cannot find, but the area immediately to the north of Pontsticill [SO0511] is now covered by a reservoir, so perhaps Rhiw Gambren lay in this area. A location on the Taf Fechan in the area now covered by the Pontsticill Reservoir, would sit well with the suggested location of †Hal Du.

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28 LL, p. 352.
29 PNPemb., II, 562.
30 Ibid.
31 EANC, pp. 84–85, s.v. Rhydan.
32 LL, p. 367.
Elements
RIHYD + YR + CAMBREN
CAMBREN (CAM + pren ‘tree’) has a range of meanings from the literal ‘crooked tree’ to ‘swingletree, cambrel, yoke’.

†Rit Iguein: [?SO459103]

Attestations
rit iquein LLch.227b p. 228 s. xi

Location
This ford on the Troddi is named in the bounds of Llanddingad (Dingestow). The bounds describe territory on both sides of the Troddi, with Rit Iguein being the crossing point between the two. The ford should not be very far from †Nant i Buch (the preceding place-name). The only crossing point on the Troddi in the vicinity of Dingestow nowadays is the bridge (grid reference above) which carries the road over the river eastwards from the village. If there had been a ford at this point earlier, it would be a plausible identification for Rit Iguein. If this is correct then the bounds probably describe a figure of eight, anti-clockwise round Dingestow, and clockwise round the territory to the east of the Troddi. A little to the north-east of Dingestow, across the river, is a farm called Treowen [SO463105] (perhaps earlier SO461111), the second element of which is probably the same as the second element of Rit Iguein.

Elements
RIHYD + personal name
The personal name Owain is spelt Iguein in charter 240 (page 241).

Rit i Main: see †Rit ir Main.

†Rit i Main Melin: [on the Elái, ?nr ST0284]

Attestations
rit imain melin LLch.271 p. 272 s. xi

Location
This place is named as a point in the bounds of †Villa Miluc. It appears to be the name of a ford on the Ely (Elái), upstream of †Lin i Gleiniou. †Villa

GPC, 1, 398, s.v. cambren; CPNE, p. 36.
GPC, 1, 397–98, s.v. cambren.
Miluc has been identified, though not certainly, with Garth Maelwg, but the bounds are difficult to follow, so the best that can be said is that Rit i Main Melin is a ford on the Ely (Elái), perhaps near Garth Maelwg.

**Elements**

RHYD + YR + MAEN + MELYN

With the Main Melyn of this place-name, compare the cognate Cornish field name Mean-Mellin.  

†Rit ir Euic: [nr SO363172]

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>rit ir euic</th>
<th>LLch.228</th>
<th>p. 229</th>
<th>s. xi¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Location**

This name occurs in the bounds of Llanwytherin, as the name of a ford on the †Atguedauc, which has not been identified more precisely than to say that it is probably one of several streams to the north of Llanwytherin which flow west–east from the slopes of the Ysgyryd Fawr towards the Troddi.

**Elements**

RHYD + YR + EWIG

†Rit ir Main: [?SO429042]

**Attestations**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>rit i main</th>
<th>LLch.159a</th>
<th>p. 159</th>
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<tr>
<td>rit irmain</td>
<td>LLch.159a</td>
<td>p. 159</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

Rit ir Main is the name of a ford on the Olway (Olwy), used as the opening and closing point in the bounds of Llanerthill. From the ford the bounds proceed up an unnamed stream to its source, thence to †Allt ir Cicbran, down †Nant ir Hebauc to the †Guefrduur, down the †Guefrduur to the Olway (Olwy), and down the Olway (Olwy) back to the ford. Rit ir Main should be somewhere near the mouth of the unnamed stream which takes the bounds up to †Allt ir Cicbran, otherwise the bounds would not describe full perambulation. If the identification of the †Guefrduur with Pontyrhydan Brook is correct, then it is clear that the bounds describe a territory in the nook

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² CPNE, p. 161, s.v. melyn'.
of that brook and the Olway (Olwy), presumably including Llanerthill itself. There is only really one likely identification of the unnamed stream—that at SO428042—so the point nearby (grid reference above) where a road crosses the Olway (Olwy) seems the most likely location of Rit ir Main. It might be significant that there is a farm called Rhyd-y-maen [SO423028] two kilometres south-west of Llanerthill. The present location of the farm would not really work as the location of the ford of the LL bounds, but conceivably the farm has moved from somewhere nearer the suggested location of Rit ir Main.

Elements
RHYD + YR + MAEN

†Rit Lechauc, I: [?SO309151 or SO308149]

Attestations
irit. lechauc LLch.122 p. 123 s. xi

Location
This ford is attested as a point in the bounds of Llandeilo Bertholau. It is on the Gefenni, downstream of the mouth of †Nant Morduc, and from it the bounds proceed westwards to the Cibi. The Gefenni is not a particularly large stream, and it could probably have been forded at any point on its course, but, in view of the suggested location of †Luch i Crecion (the point at which the bounds reach the Cibi), either of the two road crossings at the grid references above would provide plausible locations for I Rit Lechauc.

Elements
YR + RHYD + LLECHOG

GPC refers to a farm named Rhydlechog near Bala in its discussion of the adjective llechog 'slaty, stony, flagged' (LLECH + -OG).

†Rit Litan: [on the Nofydd]

Attestations
rit litan LLch.257 p. 258 'c. 1033'

Location
This ford on the Nofydd is named as the starting point in the bounds of †Riu Brein. From it the bounds proceed to the †Isleidiauc. The only identified

GPC, l, 1262, s.v. ewig; CPNE, p. 96, s.v. *ewyk.
place in the bounds is the Nofydd.

Elements
RHYD + LLYDAN

†Ritnant: [?SO183288]

Attestations
ritnant   LLb.25   p. 42   s. xi
rytnant   LL       p. 134  c. 1120s

Location
This feature is a point in both versions of the diocesan bounds. If Evans's suggested identifications of the preceding and following points, †Guornoid and †Din March Lythan, are correct, then Ritnant would very likely be the stream which flows into the Rhiangoll at the grid reference above. The area in which this feature is mentioned is particularly difficult to trace, however, due to the dearth of confidently identified place-names.

Elements
?RHYD + NANT

The name appears to be compound in formation, with NANT as the generic. RHYD is not at all usual as a qualifying element, so perhaps rhwd 'rust, dirt' should be considered instead.

†Rit yr Onnenn: [?ST433989]

Attestations
rit yronnenn   LLch.173   p. 174   s. xi

Location
This ford is named as a point in the bounds of Llangwm. It is clear from the bounds that it is on †Nant Broueni (Dyffryn Brook). Only one ford (grid reference above) on Dyffryn Brook is marked by the Ordnance Survey, and that ford is west of the source of one of the possible identifications of the †Bis, so it seems like a plausible identification.

Elements
RHYD + YR + ONNEN

Onnen 'ash tree' is the singulative of ONN (+ -EN).

77 GPC, ii, 2125, s.v. llechog.
Riu: see †Ecclesia Riu.

†Riu Brein: [nr the Nofydd]

Attestations

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<td>Riubreinn</td>
<td>LLb.2 p. 90 1119</td>
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<td>RIV BREIN</td>
<td>LLrub. p. 257 c. 1120s</td>
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<td>riu brein</td>
<td>LLb.12 p. 32 1128</td>
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<tr>
<td>Riu brein</td>
<td>LLb.25 p. 43 1129</td>
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Location
The attestations are from three versions of a list of properties confirmed to Llandaf by the Pope, and from charter 257, where it is the name given to the territory granted. The versions of the property list do not provide useful evidence for the place's location because the preceding and following points in the list (†Lann Gunnhoill and †Cair Castell) are widely separated. Fortunately, however, the extent of the territory is defined by bounds in charter 257. The bounds locate the territory on the Nofydd, but a more precise identification is not possible. A fifteenth-century glossator has added a marginal 'seyghenyth' (Senghennydd) alongside the charter, and a location on the Nofydd would place the property in the cantref of Senghennydd.

Elements
RHIW + BRAN (pl.)

Riu Breinn: see †Riu Brein.

†Riu Celli Cintur: [nr ST451878]

Attestations

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<th>Attestations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>riu celli cintur</td>
<td>LLch.233 p. 234 c. 990–c. 1010</td>
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</table>

Location
This slope is mentioned as a point in the bounds of †Lann Mihacgel Maur (probably Llanfihangel Rogiet). I am unable to trace the route of the bounds, however, so the grid reference above is for Llanfihangel Rogiet.

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* CPNE, p. 145, s.v. ledan.
* Hence Evans's identification ('somewhere between Castell Coch & Castell Morgraig'): LL, p. 382.
* GPC, i, 308, s.v. brân; CPNE, p. 196, s.v. *rew.
The noun *cynwrr* ‘leader, forefather’ is a compound of *cyn* ‘previous’ and *Gwrr*, so the expected Old Welsh spelling would be *cintur*, as found in this place-name.

†Riu Finion: [nr ST1279]

**Attestations**

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<td>riu finion</td>
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<td>160</td>
<td>‘c. 685’–c. 930</td>
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<td>LLch.159b</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>‘c. 685’–c. 930</td>
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</table>

**Location**

This place is named in both the bounds of the *podum* of Llandaf (page 69), and in those of a territory named as †[...]nuc Bacan (q.v. and †Lann Menechi). I have not been able to trace the bounds of the latter territory, but the bounds of Llandaf’s *podum* are more promising. In these the territory is defined by the rivers Taf (Fawr) and Ely (Elái), and the sea, and also by three points: †Henriu Gunma, Riu Finion, and the Gwynlais. As the rivers Taf (Fawr) and Ely (Elái), and the sea define three sides of an approximate rectangle around Llandaf, it seems reasonable to assume that the other three points complete this rectangle, by defining the north-western boundary, between the two major rivers. The Gwynlais is a tributary of the Taf (Fawr), and there are slight but independent grounds for locating †Henriu Gunma near the Ely (Elái), so Riu Finion is probably somewhere approximately halfway between the two rivers, to the north-west of Llandaf.

**Elements**

RHIW + ?FIN (pl.)

There is also an adjective *ffinion* ‘loathsome, worthless’, but, in view of the place’s use as a boundary point, FIN is a more likely qualifier.

†Riu Graenauc: [nr the Ddawan]

**Attestations**

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<td>Riugraenauc</td>
<td>LLch.147</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>‘c. 665’</td>
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</table>
Riu Graenauc is the name of one of four properties on the Thaw (Ddawan) granted in charter 147. Bounds are given which define the territory as the area between the Thaw (Ddawan) and a lake (‡Rufus Lacus) in the crossroads (triium) of a mountain. Evans located this place near Llansannor, which is presumably based on the assumption that Riu Graenauc should be near ‡Nant Auan (one of the other properties granted in charter 147), and the identification of ‡Nant Auan with Llansannor.

Elements

Rii1W + GRAEANOG

GPC cites this place-name as an example of the adjective graeanog ‘gravelly’ (graean ‘gravel’ + -OG).

†Riu Guorgued: [?ST0977]

Attestations

riu guorgued  LLch.216b  p. 217  s. xi

Location

This place occurs as a point in the bounds of Saint-y-nyll. Insufficient information is available, however, to make a positive identification.

Elements

Rii1W + ?GORWEDD

As well as gorwedd ‘lying down’ (GOR- + gwedd ‘appearance’), there is also a noun gorwydd ‘forest edge, wooded slope’ (GOR- + GWYDD), which is more common as a place-name element (cf. Cefn-gorwydd [SS5995], which, according to GPC is locally pronounced ‘Cefen Gorwedd’).

†Riu i Curum: [around SO308273] (?mod. Rhiw Arw)

Attestations

riu icurum  LLch.195  p. 196  s. xi

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* LL, p. 417.
* GPC, ii, 1521, s.v. graeanog.
* GPC, ii, 1507.
Location

This slope is named as a point in the bounds of †Merthir Clitauc. It is encountered on the ridge (CEGIN) of Hatterall Hill, between †Guoun Breith and the Turnant †Nant Trineint. Rollason points out the existence of a path named Rhiw Arw (grid reference above) running down the slope eastwards from the ridge, and notes that at the foot of the path is a ruined cottage called Rhiw Cwrw [SO309276]. It seems likely that Rhiw Arw arose from a misunderstanding of a form such as *Rhiw Gwrw—confusion is possible because RHIW can be masculine or feminine in gender. The area of the slope down which the path runs is about halfway between the preceding and following points in the bounds, so this identification is very likely.

Elements

RHIW + YR + CWRW

GPC cites this place-name as an example of the noun cwrw ‘beer, ale’. Cwrw developed from Brittonic *curmi-, and the LL spelling curum shows that an epenthetic vowel (seen later in Middle Welsh forms such as cwryf and cwrnj) had grown between the [r] and the final [v], and, perhaps, that that final [v] still retained some degree of nasality (accounting for the m spelling).

†Riu Merchiau: [?nr ST412878]

Attestations

riu merchiau LLch.180b p. 182 s. xi¹

Location

This place-name is attested in the bounds of †Lann Catgualatir (identified with Bishton). It is the name of a slope down which the bounds travel from a ridge near †Cestill Dinan into a marsh (presumably the marshy area to the south of Bishton). The identification of Riu Merchiau really depends, then, on the identification of †Cestill Dinan, which I have suggested might be Wilcrick Hill (hence the grid reference above). There is, however, nothing that might be called a ridge (CEGIN or CRIB) around this hill, so the identification is far from certain.

¹ ‘The Boundaries’, p. 58.
² GPC, 3082.
³ GPC, 649.
Elements
RIIIW + personal name
Williams (following Phillimore) treats the qualifying element of this place-name as a personal name (which would be in Modern Welsh Meirchio), a pet-name of Marchudd.

†Riu Timuil: [nr ST451878]
Attestations
riu timuil LLch.233 p. 234 c. 990–c. 1010

Location
This slope is mentioned as a point in the bounds of †Lann Mihacgel Maur (probably Llanfihangel Rogiet). I am unable to trace the route of the bounds, however, so the grid reference above is for Llanfihangel Rogiet.

Elements
RIIIW + ?personal name
The name looks very similar to †Riu Tiuuil. Evans, however, also compared Timuil with Diniuil—which is attested as the spelling of the second element of Llandddinol (Itton) in one of its LL attestations. In any case, the second element is probably a personal name.

†Riu Tinuiu: [?nr ST1278] (also †Henriu, †Henriu Gunma)
Attestations
riu tinuiu LLch.159b p. 160 ‘c. 685’–c. 930

Location
Riu Tinuiu is given the alternative name †Henriu in the rather confused boundary clause(s) of charter 159b. See †Henriu for the reasoning behind the identification with †Henriu Gunma.

Elements
RIIIW + ?personal name

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For the development of the noun from *curmi- to cwrw see LHEB, p. 414.
LL, p. 417.
†Riu Tiuui: [nr ST1483]

Attestations
riu tiuui

LLch.255 p. 257 'c. 1035'–c. 1050

Location
This slope is named as a point in the bounds of †Diffrinn Annouid. It is not possible to provide more than a general location for this place due to the difficulty of following the bounds. Riu Tiuui is named in the bounds between †Finnaun Derguist and †Pull ir Iulenn.

Elements
RHIW + ?personal name

Cf. †Riu Timuil.

Riuulum Circhan: see †Circhan.

Riuulum Taugeiel: see Nant Tawel.

Riuulum Tauguel: see Nant Tawel.

River Waycock: see (1) †Gulich.

†Rivulus i Guern: [?nr SO529318]

Attestations
riuulo iguern

LLch.170 p. 170 'c. 850'–c. 930

Location
This stream defines the territory of †Cum Mouric. The bounds are very brief, describing an area between this stream and an unnamed hill (clivus). The grid reference above is for Little Dewchurch, the identification which has been proposed for †Cum Mouric, but this identification is not at all certain.

Elements
RIVULUS + YR + GWERN

The name is likely to be a partial Latinisation of a name like †Frut i Guern.

Rivulus ir Gudinn: see †Gudinn.

†Rivulus Mithri: [?SS461884]

Attestations
riuulum mithri

LLch.239 p. 240 'c. 925'

Location
This stream is named in the bounds of †Penn i Bei. The bounds are
dimensional, defining the territory as lying in one dimension between *Rivulus Mithri* and the summit (*vertex*) of an unnamed hill or mountain (*Mons*), and in the other dimension between a wood (*Silva*) to the east and *Ager Cingual(*) to the west. *Rivulus Mithri* should be broadly to the north or south of †Penn i Bei, then. If the identification of †Penn i Bei with Paviland is correct, then this stream would probably be one of the two streams rising around SS439870 (at East Pilton) and SS448870 (at Pylewell), which meet at the grid reference above. The place-names associated with these two streams suggest names in Pn.—I can find nothing similar to *Mithri* in this area.

**Elements**

*RIVULUS* + ? + ? -I

Thomas discusses this stream name together with other names with the suffix -I, but confesses himself uncertain of its derivation, saying that it does not look Welsh.† Patrick Sims-Williams has suggested to me 'at a guess' that the qualifying element could be an unattested Irish personal name *Ithrf* (< *IturTx* 'corn-king'), formed with the Irish hypocoristic prefix *Mo*.-

†*Rivulus Penlucan: [?SO438169]*

**Attestations**

riuulum penlucan  LLch.210a  p. 210  'c. 780'-c. 1010

**Location**

The attestation is from the bounds of †Cair Riou. The bounds describe an *uncia* of land between the Crofft Hir Brook (†Distin) and the Liminan (almost certainly to be identified with the Llymon). *Rivulus Penlucan* is a stream in the route of the bounds between the Liminan and the Crofft Hir Brook at the northern end of the territory, specifically between †Fons Baraliuen and †Pull Rud. Thomas suggested the identification followed here, which is most probable if the bounds are read as indicating that †Pull Rud is a pool on *Rivulus Penlucan*.

**Elements**

*RIVULUS* + ?personal name

Thomas suggested that *Penlucan* might be a personal name, made up of the

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† EANC, p. 164.
" EANC, p. 83.
elements PEN, LLUG, and the diminutive suffix -AN."

Rochester: see †Roffa.

Rockfield: [SO481148] (?also †Lann Guoronui)

Attestations

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<td>ecclesia de Rokeuile</td>
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<td>p. 284</td>
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<td>ecclesia de Rokeuyle</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 320</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Location

The earlier attestation is from a list of benefices contributed to Llandaf, but there is nothing in the context of the list to suggest a location. The later attestation is from a list of churches owing monies in the deanery of Abergeffeni. The identification with modern Rockfield was made by Evans, and seems plausible as far as appearance is concerned, and this place is in the area covered by the deanery of Abergeffeni. I can find no other place with a name like this in South-East Wales.

Elements

?ROKE + ?VILLE

The lack of final d in the attestations suggests that the second element is French ville 'settlement'. If the second element is French, then the first element is more likely to be French also. Roke could be an Old French form of roche 'rock'. If the second element is English FELD, however (perhaps misinterpreted as ville by Francophone scribes), then the first element would be more likely to be hrōc 'rook'. Cf. The French place-name Rocheville (sixteen kilometres south of Cherbourg). The interpretation as a French name is also made by Charles: 'This is a place-name transplanted from Normandy by a Norman settler who came from Rocheville in Manche. This settler may have been Radulphus de Rochevilla, a witness to a Monmouth charter in the eleventh century [...]. For French roche English rock was substituted and, to complete the Anglicising of the name, French ville later gave way to English FELD.'

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53 Ibid.
54 LL, p. 357.
55 LL, p. 418.
56 Charles, Non-Celtic Place-Names, p. 263–64.
Rofensi: see †Roffa.

†Roffa: [TQ7468] (mod. Rochester)

Attestations

rofensi [episcopo]    LL          p. 280   1107–34

Location

This place-name is attested in the list of bishops present at Urban’s consecration in Canterbury. The identification with Rochester is obvious on the ground that Roffensis, the adjective derived from Roffa, is to this day the usual Latin style of the Bishop of Rochester. In the Roman period, the name of the site was Durobrivae, which was borrowed into early Old English in a form such as *Rofri, and the later Latin form Roffa derives from a folk etymology, supposing *Rofri to be connected with Old English hrōf ‘roof’.

Rogei3ate: see Rogiet.

Rogiet: [ST456876]

Attestations

ecclesia de Rogei3ate  LL           p. 318   c. 1350
ecclesia de Rogei3ate  LL           p. 322   c. 1350
Ecc’ia de Rogei3ate    LL           p. 328   c. 1350

Location

All the attestations are from lists of properties owing monies in the deanery of †Nether Went. The identification followed here was made by Evans, and it is reasonable on grounds both of the name’s appearance and of the place’s location.

Elements

?HRYCG + GEAT

The second element appears to be English geat ‘gap, opening, gate’, and Charles suggested that the first element might be a development of English hrycg ‘ridge’.

Rokeuile, Rokeuyle: see Rockfield.

*LHEB, p. 267.
*Charles, Non-Celtic Place-Names, p. 254.
†Roma Britanniae: [SH1221] (W. Ynys Enlli, Eng. Bardsey)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roma Britannique</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>p. 1</th>
<th>1120s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roma Britannique</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 83</td>
<td>1120s?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The attestations are from the Lives of Elgar (page 1) and Dyfrig (page 83). The context in both is a reference to Ynys Enlli, for which Roma Britanniae is said to be an old, proverbial alternative name. The Life of Dyfrig is partly modelled on that of Elgar, and the relevant passage here seems to have been borrowed, virtually unedited.9

Elements

Roma + Britannia (gen.)

The reason for the name is explained as being the similarity between Bardsey Island (Ynys Enlli) and Rome (Roma) in the length and danger of the journey involved to get there, and in the holiness of the place.

Roma: [NGR N/A] (W. Rhusain, Eng. Rome)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seniorum urbis romæ</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>p. 68</th>
<th>?</th>
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<tr>
<td>Romana ecclesia</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 133</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papou rumain</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 120</td>
<td>s. x²–s. xi</td>
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<td>Sedis romanæ epicopus</td>
<td>LLb.1</td>
<td>p. 88</td>
<td>1119</td>
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<td>Sanctæ romanæ ecclesiæ</td>
<td>LLb.2</td>
<td>p. 92</td>
<td>1119</td>
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<td>Romanorum imperatoris</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 84</td>
<td>1120s?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romanæ ecclesiæ</td>
<td>LLb.8</td>
<td>p. 48</td>
<td>1125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>LLb.8</td>
<td>p. 48</td>
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<td>LLb.9</td>
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<td>p. 49</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Roma]ni concilii</td>
<td>LLb.10</td>
<td>p. 49</td>
<td>1125</td>
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<td>Romanæ ciuitatis</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 25</td>
<td>1128</td>
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<td>1128</td>
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<th>Page</th>
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<td>52</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>romanam audientiam</td>
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<td>121</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>314</td>
<td>1476x78</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Location**

There is no reason to doubt the obvious identification. All attestations are Latin in language, apart from *Rumein* (page 120; Welsh) and *Rome* (page 314; French).

*Rome*: see Roma.
Roose, Ros: see Rhos.

Ros Cerion: see †Lann Deui Ros Cerion.

†Ros ir Eithin: [?nr SO520000]

Attestations
   ros ireithin      LLch.218   p. 221  955

Location

Ros ir Eithin is one of three parcels of land said to belong to †Lann Bedeui in charter 218 (the other two being †Glin Mannou and †Cil Colt). It is not clear whether these three pieces of land adjoin each other, or, indeed, whether they adjoin †Lann Bedeui. The limits of either Ros ir Eithin alone, or of the three pieces of land together, are described as the Anghidi and †Cil Catan. More information is required to make a sound identification.

Elements

RHOS + YR + EITHIN

The cognate Cornish form of this name is seen in Rosenithon.60

Rosulgen: see Rhosili.

Rotguidou: see †Nant hi Rotguidou.

Rotomagensis: see Rouen.

Rouen: [NGR N/A]

Attestations
   Rotomagensi archiepiscopo   LL   p. 29   1126
   Rotomagensi [archiepiscopo] LLb.42   p. 66   1131
   rotomagensis [archiepiscopi] LLb.43i   p. 62   1132

Location

The three attestations are references to the archbishop of this place. There is no reason to doubt the identification with Rouen.61 The Classical name for the place was Rotomagi (of which the forms here in Rotomagens- are adjectival derivatives).62 On page 66, the Archbishop of Rouen is mentioned, together with those of Canterbury and York, as one of the archbishops of England.

60 CPNE, pp. 92 and 201.
61 LL, p. 418.
(Anglia).

**Rud:** see †Pull Rud.

**Rudanhint:** see †Celli Rudanhint.

**Rudlan:** see †Alt Rudlan.

**†Rudlan Elei: [on the Elái]**

**Attestations**

| rudlan Elei | LLch.155 | p. 155 | c. 675–c. 1010 |

**Location**

This place-name occurs in the bounds of charter 155, which grants †Lann Cincirill and †Ager Cynfall, the location of which is uncertain. The identification of the territory rests on the assumption that Rudlan Elei must be connected in some way (presumably by proximity) with the Ely (Elái).

**Elements**

RHUDD + ?GLAN + Elái

Rudlan would be a compound of RHUDD and either GLAN or LLAN. The former seems more likely, given the riverine connexion in the name (+ Elái). Rhuddlan (of which place-name there are examples in Cardiganshire [SN4943] and Denbighshire [SJ0278]) is treated by Jackson as a compound of RHUDD and GLAN. ∗ Cf. †Alt Rudlan.

**†Rudpull, Ir: [nr SO5004]**

**Attestations**

| [i]r rudpull | LLch.156 | p. 156 | c. 698–c. 1010 |

**Location**

This pool is named as a point in the bounds of Llandogo. The bounds proceed to the Rudpull from a marsh (GWAUN; most likely Cleddon Bog [SO509038]), via the middle of a hill (‘hanníher irminid’; most likely Broad Meend [SO505044]), and continue to the Olway (Olwy). There are several small pools in the area between Broad Meend and the Olway (Olwy), none more likely than any other, so the grid reference above is a general one.

∗∗ LHEB, p. 436.
Elements

YR + RHUDD + PWLL

The same name is found with name-phrase formation in †Pull Rud.«

Rudry: see Rhydri.

Rufum: see (1) and (2) †Vadum Rufum.

†Rufus Lacus: [nr the Ddawan]

Attestations

rufum lacum LLch.147 p. 148 'c. 665’–c. 1010

Location

This lake or pool is mentioned as a point in the perfunctory bounds of †Riu Graenauc. The territory is defined as the area between the Thaw (Ddawan) and the Rufus Lacus, which is described as being ‘in the crossroads of the mountain’ (‘in triaio montis’). It is not clear to me what might be meant by ‘in the crossroads of the mountain’. †Riu Graenauc cannot be more closely identified than to say that it is on the river Thaw (Ddawan), possibly near Llansannor, and this is not sufficient to suggest an identification for Rufus Lacus.

Elements

RUFUS + LACUS

The generic element here is Latin lacus ‘lake, pool’. The name could be a Latin translation of a name such as †Pull Rud or †Rudpull.

Ruisc: see †Nant Ruisc.

Ruma: see †Hal Ruma.

Rumein: see Roma.

Rumney: [ST214791] (W. Tredelerch)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ecclesia de Rempney</th>
<th>Tax</th>
<th>p. 279</th>
<th>c. 1291</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Rempny</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 319</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Rempny</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 323</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

« CPNE, p. 204, s.v. ruth.
« Astle, Taxatio Ecclesiastica.
[ecclesia] de Rempny  LL  p. 329  c. 1350

Location
All the attestations are from lists of properties in the deanery of Newport. On page 329 it is one of three churches for which the abbot of St Augustine’s Abbey, Bristol, owed tithes to Llandaf. There are two places bearing this name, both in the area of the deanery: Rhymney [SO1107] and Rumney (grid reference above). Of these the latter seems far more likely to be the place intended by the LL attestations, because Rumney’s church is dedicated to St Augustine.

Elements
The settlement takes its name from the river Rhymni, on which it stands. Thomas suggests that the stem of the name could derive from rhwmp ‘auger’ with the river-name suffix -NI, and Williams agrees with this. This interpretation would be supported by the presence of a p in the forms of the settlement name (though not in the earliest forms of the river name). The same stem might be present in †Guorrini, and for a stream name with a similar meaning see †Taratir.

Runestun: see Runston.

Runston: [ST495915]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ecclesiæm de Runestuñ</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>s. xiii²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>runestuñ</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>s. xiii²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capellani de Runestuñ</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>s. xiii²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runestuñ</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>s. xiii²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location
The thirteenth-century charter in which the attestations are found concerns the grant of the territory of the church of Runestun by the Bishop of Llandaf to a certain man named Robert. Evans made the identification followed here, with the extinct mediaeval village of Runston (grid reference above). This can be regarded as secure, given the appearance of the place-name, and the co-

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* EANC, p. 165; Enwau Lleoedd, p. 42. I cannot find the verb rhify which Thomas suggests as an alternative stem.
* LL, p. 418.
occurrence in the same charter of the names of several identifiable nearby places (Sain Pŷr (St Pierre), Crick, †Strugull (Chepstow), Matharn, and Caldicot). In two of the attestations the place-name is used as the surname of a certain Nicholas.

Elements

? (gen.) + TON

The first element could be the Welsh personal name Rhun, treated here as an English element with genitive s, or, if an English personal name be preferred, it might be Rūnhere, or perhaps a pet-name derived from a name in Rūn.-

Ruthery: see Llanddewi Rhydderch, Rhydri.

Ruua: see †Hal Ruma.

†Ryt i Deueit: [?SS6190]

Attestations

ryt ideueit LLch.145 p. 145 s. xi

Location

This ford on the (1) †Dubleis is named as a point in the bounds of Llandeilo Ferwallt. The identity of the stream is highly uncertain, but if Evans’s identification with Black Pill is correct, the ford should be on the stretch of the stream in the grid square above. As a source for his identification of the ford as being on the Black Pill, Evans names one ‘Ll. Reynolds’. 

Elements

RHYD + YR + DAFAD (pl.)

Virtually the same name (but without the article) is probably †Rit Deueit.

Rytnant: see †Ritnant.

†Ryt Sinetic: [on the Taf]

Attestations

rytsinetic LLch.127b p. 127 before ‘c. 1025’

Location

This ford is named in charter 127b’s long Narration. The Narration tells of a

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Owen, Description of Penbrokshire, iv, 371, n. 1; Charles, Non-Celtic Place-Names, p. 249.

LL, p. 369.

LL, p. 417.
man from Daugleddau and his wife who lament their misfortune in having produced septuplets. The father takes his seven sons to Ryt Sinetic, where he attempts to drown them, but is prevented by St Teilo. Teilo takes the rescued boys to live at Llanddowror. Ryt Sinetic is located somewhere on the Taf, by which is clearly meant the more westerly of the two rivers of that name (given the associations with Daugleddau and Llanddowror). I can find no place of this name along the course of the river, but it should probably be somewhere along its upper half, as the river would not be fordable lower down.

Elements
RHYD + ?SYNEDIG

_Synedig_ 'surprised' seems an odd adjective to use to describe a ford, but I can think of no other word which _sinetic_ might represent.

†Ryt Tindyrn: [?SO538011]

**Attestations**

| ryt tindyrn  | LLch.141 | p. 141 | ? |
| uadum tindirn | LLch.141 | p. 141 | ? |

**Location**

_Ryt Tindyrn_ is named in the Narration of charter 141 in an account of King Tewdrig's rout of Saxon invaders, where the king is told by an angel that if he stands firm on the bank of the Wye (Gwy) at this ford, the enemy will turn in flight. The Saxons are described as having fled to †Pull Brochuail, which has been plausibly identified with Brockweir. The name _Ryt Tindyrn_ strongly suggests a connexion with Tintern (Tyndyrn). A bridge (grid reference above) now crosses the river between Tintern (Tyndyrn) and Brockweir, and it seems reasonable to suggest that the bridge was built on the site of an earlier ford, and that that ford is the one meant by the attestations.

Elements
RHYD + Tyndyrn
VADUM + Tyndyrn

_Ryt y Cambrenn, Camprenn:_ see †Rit i Cambren.
†Ryt y Cerr: [?nr SO482149]

Attestations

| ryt ycerr | LLch.246 | p. 247 | c. 1080–c. 1120s |

Location

This ford is mentioned as the opening point in one of the two (different) bounds of †Lann Guoronui, which has been identified with Rockfield (grid reference above). From the ford the bounds proceed to a ridge (CEGIN), and on to †Finnaun Guaidan. There is considerable doubt over the identification of points in these bounds, and, indeed, over the location of the entire territory (see †Ieuen). The bounds appear to end on the Monnow (Mynwy), or on a stream (the †Targuus/†Ieuen) which probably runs to the river, and, if this is so, then Ryt y Cerr, as the starting point, should probably also be on the Monnow (Mynwy). I can, however, find no trace of a ford on the river in the vicinity of Rockfield.

Elements

RHYD + YR + ?CAR (pl.)

The noun car ‘vehicle, cart, sled’ historically had a geminate [r], which explains the double r of cerr. In Modern Welsh the plural of car is ceir; the diphthong [ei] is often represented by e in Old Welsh orthography.
†Sabi[...]: [NGR N/A]

**Attestations**

sabiensis

LLb.30 p. 54 1130

**Location**

This name occurs (in its Latin adjectival form) as the surname of one Chun, one of Pope Innocent’s electors. I do not know where this place might be, or, indeed, what the proper noun might be on which the adjectival form Sabiensis is based.

**Sabrina, Sabrinum: see Hafren.**

**Sain Dunwyd: [SS933680] (Eng. St Donat’s)**

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ecclesia de sancto Donato</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>p. 319 c. 1350</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ecclesia de sancto Donato</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 325 c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecc’ia de sancto Donato</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 331 c. 1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

All the attestations are from administrative lists of churches in the deanery of Gorfynydd. The identification with St Donat’s made by Evans is obvious in terms of appearance, and suits the location in Gorfynydd.

**Elements**

ECCLESIA + DE + SANCTUS (abl.) + personal name (abl.)

**Sain Ffagan: [SS121771] (Eng. St Fagans)**

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ecclesia de sancto ffagano</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>p. 319 c. 1350</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ecclesia de sancto ffagano</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 324 c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecc’ia de sancto ffagano</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 330 c. 1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

All the attestations are from administrative lists of churches in the deanery of Llandaf. The identification made here is obvious in terms of appearance, and is in the right deanery.
Elements

ECCLESIA + DE + SANCTUS (abl.) + personal name (abl.)

Sain Nicolas: [ST090743] (Eng. St Nicholas)

Attestations

- ecclesia de Sancto Nicholao LL p. 324 c. 1350
- [prebenda] Sancti Nicholai LL p. 326 c. 1350
- (Ecc’ia d)e sancto Nicholao LL p. 330 c. 1350

Location

The attestations on pages 324 and 330 are from administrative lists of churches in the deanery of Llandaf. The identification with the modern church and settlement of St Nicholas is obvious in terms of appearance, and is in the right deanery. The attestation on page 326 is a reference to the prebendary stall called St Nicholas in Llandaf Cathedral, and I do not know whether this derives from the place-name or not.

Elements

[PREBENDA] + SANCTUS (gen.) + personal name (gen.)

ECCLESIA + DE + SANCTUS (abl.) + personal name (abl.)

Sain Pyr: [ST515905] (Eng. St Pierre)

Attestations

- sancto petro LL p. 291 s. xiii²
- sancto petro LL p. 292 s. xiii²
- sancto petro LL p. 292 s. xiii²
- ecclesia de sancto Petro LL p. 323 c. 1350

Location

The thirteenth-century charter in which the first three attestations are found concerns the grant of the territory of the church of Runston. The place-name is used as the surname of two men: one ‘W.’ (probably ‘William’), and one Robert. The remaining attestation is from a list of churches owing monies in the deanery of †Nether Went. As St Pierre is in †Nether Went, and only just over two kilometres from Runston, that identification is probable.¹

¹ LL, p. 395.
² PNDinas P., p. 274.
³ LL, p. 416.
Elements

\textit{ECCLESIA + DE + SANCTUS (abl.) + personal name (abl.)}

\textbf{Saint Siorys: [SS104766] (Eng. St George's)}

\textbf{Attestations}

\begin{itemize}
  \item Ecc(lesia) […] sancti Georgii LL p. 295 1304-05
  \item ecclesia de sancto Georgio LL p. 324 c. 1350
  \item Ecc’ia de sancto Georgio LL p. 330 c. 1350
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Location}

The first attestation is from a plea roll extract, pertaining to the will of David le Grant, to whom this church is said to have belonged. The only information given about the place’s location is that it is in the bishopric of Llandaf. St George’s at the grid reference above is the only settlement named after this saint within the diocese. The reference is to a church, however, so it might be that a church of this dedication in a different settlement is intended. The other two attestations are from administrative lists of churches in the deanery of Llandaf. The identification made here is obvious in terms of appearance, and is in the right deanery.

\textbf{Elements}

\textit{ECCLESIA + SANCTUS (gen.) + personal name (gen.)}

\textit{ECCLESIA + DE + SANCTUS (abl.) + personal name (abl.)}

\textbf{Saint Andras: [ST138714] (Eng. St Andrews Major)}

\textbf{Attestations}

\begin{itemize}
  \item ecclesia sancti Andree LL p. 319 c. 1350
  \item ecclesia de sancto Andrea LL p. 324 c. 1350
  \item [prebenda] Sancti Andree LL p. 326 c. 1350
  \item Prebenda sancti Andree LL p. 329 c. 1350
  \item Ecc’ia de Sancto Andrea LL p. 330 c. 1350
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Location}

The attestations on pages 319, 324, and 330 are from administrative lists of churches in the deanery of Llandaf. The identification with the modern church and settlement of St Andrews Major is obvious in terms of appearance,

\footnote{LL, p. 399; PNDinas P., 249.}
and is in the right deanery. The attestations on pages 326 and 329 are references to the prebendary stall called St Andrew in Llandaf Cathedral, and I do not know whether this derives from the place-name or not.

**Elements**

\[
\text{ECCLESIA/PREBENDA} + \text{SANCTUS (gen.)} + \text{personal name (gen.)}
\]

\[
\text{ECCLESIA} + \text{DE} + \text{SANCTUS (abl.)} + \text{personal name (abl.)}
\]

**Saint Andrews Major:** see Saint Andras.

**St Arvans: [ST516965] (?also †Ecclesia Sanctorum Iarmen et Febric)**

Attestations

\[
\text{ecclesia de sancto Aruyno} \quad \text{LL} \quad \text{p. 322} \quad \text{c. 1350}
\]

**Location**

This church is named in a lists of properties in the deanery of †Nether Went. The identification with St Arvans is obvious on grounds of the name's appearance, and the place's location. The place is listed between Itton and Porthcaseg, and St Arvans is situated halfway between those two places.

**Elements**

\[
\text{ECCLESIA} + \text{DE} + \text{SANCTUS (abl.)} + \text{personal name (abl.)}
\]

**Sain Tathan: [ST017679] (Eng. St Athan)**

Attestations

\[
\text{ecclesia de sancta Tathana} \quad \text{LL} \quad \text{p. 320} \quad \text{c. 1350}
\]

\[
\text{ecclesia de Sancta Tathana} \quad \text{LL} \quad \text{p. 325} \quad \text{c. 1350}
\]

\[
\text{Ecc’ia de sancta Tathana} \quad \text{LL} \quad \text{p. 331} \quad \text{c. 1350}
\]

**Location**

All the attestations are from administrative lists of churches in the deanery of Gorfynydd. The identification with St Athan made by Evans is obvious in terms of appearance, and suits the location in Gorfynydd.

**Elements**

\[
\text{ECCLESIA} + \text{DE} + \text{SANCTUS (fem. abl.)} + \text{personal name (abl.)}
\]

It is tempting to identify the saint of this dedication with the St Tathan whose Life is discussed by Baring-Gould and Fisher, but, as they point out, St

---

1 PNDinas P., p. 207.
2 LL, p. 387, s.v. Aruyno.
Tathan is male, whereas this one is apparently female.

**St Augustine’s Abbey: [ST583727]**

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbas sancti Augustini</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbas sancti Augustini</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>s. xvmed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

The earlier attestation is from a list of properties owing tithes in the deanery of Newport. A subsection of this list concerns properties in the deanery owned by St Augustine’s, Bristol. A fifteenth-century hand has added a similar entry to include Penarth in the list of properties owing tithes in the deanery of Llandaf. As St Augustine’s Cathedral in Bristol was formerly an abbey, and bore the same dedication, the identification is obvious.

**Elements**

\[ABBATIA + SANCTUS (gen.) + personal name (gen.)\]

**St Bride’s Major: [SS894749] (W. Saint-y-brid)**

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia sancte Brigide Maioris</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This place-name and Ecclesia Sanctae Brigidae Minoris are from a list of churches in the deanery of Gorfynydd. The distinction between the churches *maior* and *minor* in LL corresponds nicely with the distinction between the English place-names *St Bride’s Major* and *St Bride’s Minor*, and I see no reason to doubt Evans’s identifications of these places thus.

**Elements**

\[ECCLESIA + SANCTUS (fem. gen.) + personal name (gen.) + MAIOR (gen.)\]

The English form of the name preserves the Latin comparative adjective *maior* ‘greater’.

---

\* LL, p. 419.
\* LL, pp. 388–89.
St Bride’s Minor: [SS919849] (W. Llansanffraid-ar-Ogwr)

Attestations

ecclesia sancte Brigide Minoris LL p. 325 c. 1350

Location

See St Bride’s Major. The name only survives as a parish name. I am not sure where the original centre of the parish lay, but perhaps it was at Lan Farm (grid reference above).

Elements

ECCLESIA + SANCTUS (fem. gen.) + personal name (gen.) + MINOR (gen.)

The English form of the name preserves the Latin comparative adjective minor ‘smaller’.

St Bride’s Netherwent: see (1) Saint-y-brid.

St Bride’s-super-Ely: see (2) †Lann San Bregit.

St Cross: [?]

Attestations

Sancte Crucis LL p. 326 c. 1350

Prebenda sancte Crucis LL p. 330 c. 1350

Location

On both occasions the reference is to a prebend of a canon of the church of Llandaf. I am not sure whether a church name is implied by these attestations.

Elements

SANCTUS (fem.) + CRUX

The second element here is Latin crux ‘cross’, referring to the True Cross.

St David’s: [SM751254] (W. Tyddewi; also Mynyw)

Attestations

locum sancti Dauid LL p. 135 ?

episcopo dauid LLch.237b p. 238 ‘c. 925’

episcopatum sancti dauid LL p. 254 ‘c. 1025’

episcopatu sancti Deuui LL p. 270 ‘c. 1060’

[episcopus] sancti Deui LLb.1 p. 88 1119

episcopo sancti Deui LLb.3 p. 93 1119

[episcopus] sanct[i Dauid] LLb.10 p. 49 1125
Location

There need be no doubt about the identification of these attestations with the
(archi)episcopal seat of St David's. Most are references to the dispute between Llandaf and the bishops of St David's and Hereford, and almost all are associated in one way or another with a reference to a bishop.

**Elements**

_ECCLESIA + SANCTUS + personal name_

It is interesting to note the even spread of forms of the place-name with _Dewi_ (the Welsh name of the saint) and _David_ (the Latin name). Among the papal documents there is a clear split between preference for one and the other, between LLb.24 and LLb.26. This seems to correspond to the arrival of Bernard, Bishop of St David's, at the papal curia (as remarked in LLb.26). Perhaps for international purposes Bernard preferred to refer to his see by the Latin, and therefore less outlandish sounding, form of the saint's name.

St Dial's Farm: see †Lann Tituil.

St Donat's: see Sain Dunwyd.

**St Dubritius: [?]**

**Attestations**

| Sancti Dubricij | LL | p. 326 | c. 1350 |
| Prebenda sancti Dubricij | LL | p. 330 | c. 1350 |

**Location**

On both occasions the reference is to a prebend of a canon of the church of Llandaf. I am not sure whether a church name is implied by these attestations.

**Elements**

_SANCTUS + personal name_

St Fagans: see Sain Ffagan.

St Georges: see Sain Siorys.

**Saint Hilari: [ST016732] (Eng. St Hilary)**

**Attestations**

| Ecclesiam sancti Ylarij | LLb.2 | p. 90 | 1119 |
| çecclesiam sancti Hilarii | LLb.12 | p. 31 | 1128 |
| çecclesiam sancti Hilarii | LLb.25 | p. 43 | 1129 |

---

10 LL, p. 395, s.v. David.
Location

This church is named in each of three versions of a list of properties confirmed to Llandaf by the Pope. The context of the section of the list in which the attestations are is one of Glamorgan (Morgannwg) churches, so the identification above, made by Evans, is reasonable. See also †Ecclesia Sancti Hillarii.

Elements

ECCLESIA + SANCTUS (gen.) + personal name (gen.)

St Hilary: see Saint Hilari.

St Ishmael's: see †Lann Issan.

St Kingsmark: [ST5294]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ecclesiastical Name</th>
<th>Charter/Book</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ecclesiam Cynmarchi</td>
<td>LLch.165</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finis lanncinuarch</td>
<td>LLch.158</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>s. xi1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lann Cinmarch</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uillam lann cinmarch</td>
<td>LLb.12</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villam lann cinmarch</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecclesia de sancto kynemarcho</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>s. xiii2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior de s'. Kynmarco</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seint kynmark</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>s. xvmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sancti kynmarci</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>s. xvmed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

First it is necessary to demonstrate that all the attestations refer to the same place. Those from pages 158 and 165 are linked by the boundary point †Pant Anhuc. Those from pages 32 and 44 are in versions of the same list of properties claimed by Llandaf, and both are immediately preceded in the list by †Tnou Mur, the MAENOR of which is said to be coextensive with the territory of Ecclesia Cynmarch in charter 165. The attestations from pages 284 and 328 are both from lists of churches in †Nether Went, which can be assumed to be the location of the property granted in charter 165 (the bounds place it on the Wye (Gwy) in the vicinity of Pwllmeurig).
From charters 158 and 165, then, we can deduce that this place was on the Wye (Gwy), immediately to the north of †Emricorua, which has been identified with Chepstow. Furthermore, the two versions of the list of properties (pages 32 and 44) give Villa Lann Cinmarch land within Chepstow (‘terram infra castelguent’—see Cas-gwent). Both Evans and Richards identify this place with ‘St Kinmark[’s]’ in Chepstow, 12 by which they presumably mean St Kingsmark (Finberg’s identification) 13 on the northwestern edge of the town. Knowles and Hadcock discuss the priory (under the name St Kynemark) which stood on this site until the Dissolution. 14 The place seems now only to be remembered onomastically by the street names Kingsmark Lane and St Kingsmark Avenue in ST5294.

**Elements**

SAINT + personal name

LLAN + personal name

ECCLESIA + personal name (gen.)

[ECCLESIA + ] SANCTUS (gen.) + personal name (gen.)

ECCLESIA + DE + SANCTUS (abl.) personal name (abl.)

**St Lythans: [ST110729] (W. Llwyneiddon)**

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ecclesiam Elidon</th>
<th>LLch.157</th>
<th>p. 157</th>
<th>?c. 685'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ecclesiam Elidon</td>
<td>LLb.2</td>
<td>p. 90</td>
<td>1119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecclesia EliDon</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 157</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecclesiam elidon</td>
<td>LLb.12</td>
<td>p. 31</td>
<td>1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecclesiam elidon</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>p. 43</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| sancto lithano   | LLgloss  | p. 157 | s. xv  
| ecclesia de sancto lythano | LL  | p. 283 | s. xv  

**Location**

This church is granted in charter 157, together with †Guocob. Bounds are given (for the two territories combined) which refer to the (1) †Gulich, a stream which can reasonably be identified as that running through Dyffryn

---

12 LL, p. 407; WATU, p. 130, s.v. Llangynfarch.
14 Knowles, Medieval Religious Houses, p. 462.
Golych. The reference on page 283, from a list of dues owed to the archdeacon of Llandaf, does not provide any geographical context. The attestations on pages 31, 43, and 90 are at the head of each of three versions of a list of properties confirmed to Llandaf by the Pope, and the context of the section of the list which the attestations begin is one of Glamorgan (Morgannwg) churches. Given the distinctive appearance of the qualifying element in these attestations, together with the evidence for a location in Glamorgan (Morgannwg), near Dyffryn Golych, the identification with St Lythans (grid reference above) can be regarded as secure. The Welsh name for St Lythans is Llwyneliddon, but there is some slight reason for doubt over whether Llwyneliddon and Ecclesia Elidon were originally exactly equivalent places—see Llwyneliddon for this argument.

Elements

\[ECCLESIA + \text{personal name}\]

\[ECCLESIA + \text{DE} + \text{SANCTUS (abl.)} + \text{personal name (abl.)}\]

St Mary Hill: see Eglwys Fair y Mynydd.

St Mary's, Cardiff: see †Ecclesia Beate Marie.

St Mary's, Monmouth: see (1) †Lann Meir.

St Maughans: see Llanfocha.

St Maughans Green: see †Cecin Penn i Celli.

St Mellons: [ST229815] (W. Llaneirwg)

Attestations

\[\text{ecclesia de sancto Melano} \quad \text{LL} \quad \text{p. 323} \quad \text{c. 1350}\]

\[\text{[ecclesia de] Sancto Melano} \quad \text{LL} \quad \text{p. 329} \quad \text{c. 1350}\]

Location

Evans made the identification followed here, which seems probable both on grounds of form and context (a list of churches in the deanery of Newport). The second attestation lists this church as one of three in the deanery for which the abbot of St Augustine's Abbey, Bristol, owed tithes to Llandaf.

\[^*\text{LL, p. 397, s.v. Elidon;} \text{PNDinas P., p. 260.}\]

\[^\#\text{LL, p. 412, s.v. Melano.}\]
Elements

\textit{ECCLESIA + DE + SANCTUS} (abl.) + \textit{personal name} (abl.)

St Nicolas: see Sain Nicolas.

St Pierre: see Sain Pyr.

St-Quentin: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

\begin{align*}
\textit{sancto. Quintino} & \quad \text{LL} & \quad \text{p. 29} & \quad 1126 \\
\textit{sancto quintimum} & \quad \text{LLb.31i} & \quad \text{p. 60} & \quad 1130? \\
\textit{sancto Quintinum} & \quad \text{LLb.31ii} & \quad \text{p. 65} & \quad 1130?
\end{align*}

Location

The first attestation occurs as the locative surname of a certain Richard, one of the witnesses to the agreement between Urban and Robert of Gloucester. The remaining two attestations are from the datum of two copies of the same papal letter. Evans identified all three attestions simply with 'St. Quentin', and Davies did the same in respect of the papal letter. The difficulty is that there are many places in France with this name, so I am not certain whether the first attestation refers to the same place as the other two, and where that place, or those places, might be. Nowadays the most important settlement of this name is St-Quentin in Picardy, seventy five kilometres east of Amiens.

St Weonards: see †Lann Sant Guainerth.

St Woolos: [ST309876]

Attestations

\begin{align*}
\text{ecclesia Sancri Gunley} & \quad \text{LL} & \quad \text{p. 319} & \quad \text{c. 1350}
\end{align*}

Location

This is the name of the church of \textit{Novus Burgus} (i.e. Newport) given in a list of properties owing monies in the deanery of Newport. The principal church of Newport (now a cathedral) is St Woolos (grid reference above), so the identification would be likely in any case, but both \textit{Gunley} and \textit{Woolo} are known to be corrupt forms of \textit{Gwynllyw}, the name of the saint and king who

---

\textsuperscript{17} LL, p. 416, s.v. \textit{Quinminus}; Davies, 'The Book of Llandaff', p. 243.
ruled over this area (Gwynllyw, which also takes its name from him)."*  

Elements

\textit{ECCLESIA + SANCTUS} (gen.) + personal name

\textbf{St Wormet's:} [ST502955] (also \textit{Howick}, ?also \textit{†Ecclesia Guruid})

\textbf{Attestations}

\begin{verbatim}
  ecclesia de sancto Wormeto   LL   p. 323   c. 1350
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Location}

The attestation is from a list of churches in the deanery of †\textit{Nether Went}. Evans repeats Phillimore's identification with St Wormet's (grid reference above; a disused alternative name for Howick), which seems reasonable as regards form and location, and Charles agrees."*

Elements

\textit{ECCLESIA + DE + SANCTUS} (abl.) + personal name (abl.)

\textbf{1) Saint-y-brid:} [ST428896] (Eng. \textit{St Bride's Netherwent})

\textbf{Attestations}

\begin{verbatim}
  ecclesia sancte Brigide      LL   p. 318   c. 1350
  ecclesia de sancta Brigida   LL   p. 322   c. 1350
  Ecc'ia de sancta Brigida    LL   p. 328   c. 1350
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Location}

All three attestations are from lists of churches in the deanery of †\textit{Nether Went}. Evans made the identification followed here,* and, as I can find no record of any other church with this dedication in the area (apart from the one indexed under †\textit{Eccluis Sant Breit}), it is probably correct.

Elements

\textit{ECCLESIA + DE + SANCTUS} (fem. abl.) + personal name (abl.)

\textit{ECCLESIA + SANCTUS} (fem. gen.) + personal name (gen.)

\textbf{2) Saint-y-brid:} see St Bride's Major.

---

* LL. p. 422, s.v. Wormeto; Charles, \textit{Non-Celtic Place-Names}, p. 246.
* LL. p. 388.
Saint-y-nyll: [ST097780] (also †Lann Tilull, †Penn Onn)

Attestations
Sant Tylull  LLrub.  p. 216  c. 1120s

Location
Sant Tylull is the name given to the church of †Penn Onn, granted in charter 216b, in the rubric of that charter. In the body of the charter the church is referred to as †Lann Tilull. The identification tentatively made by Evans with modern Saint-y-nyll is probably largely based on the similar appearance of Sant Tylull and Saint-y-nyll, but the little evidence available for the location of †Lann Tilull does fit in with this identification.21

Elements
[ECCL] SANT + personal name
The LL forms of this place-name look as though they are based on a personal name formed with the hypocoristic prefix ty-. The change from Sant Tylull to Saint-y-nyll could easily be explained as the result of phonological confusion.

Salesberiensis: see Salisbury.

Salisbury: [SU1332]

Attestations
Sarisberie  DB  fol. 66a  1086
Salesberiensis [episcopo]  LL  p. 295  ‘1107–34’
saresberiens episcopo  LL  p. 29  1126
saresberij  LL  p. 29  1126

Location
The first attestation is from a single-sentence document by a fifteenth-century hand which is probably a copy of the now missing conclusion to the account of Bishop Urban’s consecration (page 280).22 ‘Rogerius. Salesberiensis’ is named by the document as one of three men consecrated as bishops at Winchester (†Wintonia). The other two attestations are from a list of those witnessing the agreement between Urban and Robert of Gloucester. One of the witnesses is the same Bishop Roger, and the other is a certain Edward. Given that forms of the place-name with r in place of the modern l are known (as in

---

21 LL, p. 376.
the Domesday Book reference above), the identification with Salisbury is sound. The grid reference above is for Old Sarum, the site of the cathedral and settlement at the time of the attestations (the present site [SU1429] was not settled until the thirteenth century).

Salso Marisco: see Saltmarsh.

Saltmarsh: [ST351830]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>salso Marisco</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sauz Marreys</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sauz Marreys</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salso Marisco</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salso Marisco</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>1354</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

All the attestations are uses of this place-name as the surname of William, Bishop of Llandaf (1185–91). Bishop William is mentioned by Gerald of Wales, and Thorpe translates his name as ‘Saltmarsh’. There is a Saltmarsh within the diocese of Llandaf (grid reference above), but there is no indication that Bishop William was a native of the diocese (indeed, earlier in his career he had been Abbot of St Augustine’s, Bristol). There is also a Saltmarshe [SE7824] in Yorkshire.

Elements

SALSUS + MARISCUS
SEL + MARAIS

Both Latin and French forms are probably translations of English salt-mash.

Samaria: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>muliere samaritana</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

24 LL, p. 418, s.v. Salesberiensis and Saresberia.
26 Dimock, Itinerarium Kambria et Descriptio Kambria, pp. 55 and 67.
27 Gerald of Wales, p. 114, n. 153.
28 Ibid.
Location

The adjectival form (samaritanus, -a, -um) of this regional name occurs at the end of the Life of Teilo, in a reference to the story of the Samaritan woman at the well (John 4). Samaria was the name of a region west of the River Jordan, between the Dead Sea and the Sea of Galilee.

Samaritana: see Samaria.
Sancte Crucis: see St Cross.
Sancti Cingualii: see †Lann Cingualan.
Sancti Nisien: see (2) Llanisien.
Sancti Oudoeci: see Llandogo.
Sancti Oudoeci: see Llandogo.
Sancti Petri: see (1) †Lann Petyr.
Sancti Tuauc: see †Villa Sancti Tuauc.
Sancti Teiliaui de Cressinic, Crisinic: see Llandeilo Gresynni.
Sancti Teiliaui de Lann Mergualt: see Llandeilo Ferwallt.
Sancti Teiliaui de Porth Halauc: see Llandeilo Bertholau.
Sancti Teiliaui de Lann Geruall: see Llandeilo Ferwallt.
Sancti Teiliaui de Porth Halauc: see Llandeilo Bertholau.
Sancti Teiiauiui de Lan Guergualt: see Llandeilo Ferwallt.
Sancti Teiawi Crissinic: see Llandeilo Gresynni.
Sancti Teiawi de Lan Merwalt: see Llandeilo Ferwallt.
Sancti Teiawi de Porthalauc: see Llandeilo Bertholau.
Sancti Tussien: see (2) Llanisien.
Sancti Tyuauc: see †Villa Sancti Tuauc.
Sanctum Clitauc: see †Merthir Clitauc.
†Sant Ilien: [nr ST451878]

Attestations

sant ilien  LLch.233  p. 234  c. 990–c. 1010

Location

This place is mentioned in the bounds of †Lann Mihacgel Maur (probably Llanfihangel Rogiet). The reference is to a road which comes from Sant Ilien, but I am unable to trace the bounds, so this information is not particularly useful. Evans suggested that this place might be St Julians (see †Merthir Iun et Aaron), which is possible, but the evidence is not strong enough to have much confidence in the identification. The grid reference above is for Llanfihangel Rogiet.

Elements

SANT + personal name

Sant Tylull: see Saint-y-nyll.

Saresberiens, Saresberiis: see Salisbury.

†Sata Tinnuhuc: [nr SO461172]

Attestations

sata tinnu huc  LLch.74  p. 74  ‘c. 860’–c. 930
sata tinnu huc  LLch.171b  p. 172  ‘c. 860’–c. 930

Location

The attestations are from the bounds of Llanfocha (the same bounds are used in both charters). Too few of the other points have been identified for an identification to be suggested.

Elements

?SATA + ?personal name

The huc could be the preposition uwch ‘above’ (spelt huch in the bounds of charter 73a), but it would be difficult to make sense of a preposition at this point in the bounds. If the first element here is Latin sata ‘standing corn’, then we might expect a personal name as qualifier, and this could be the reasoning behind Evans’s index entry Tinnu huc. If Tinnu huc should be taken as a

LL, p. 405.
LL, p. 420.
single word, then it could be adjectival in formation, based on the suffix -\textit{uc},
the South-Eastern dialectal reflex of -\textit{OG}.

\textbf{Saturn:} see \textit{\dag}Pant Tref Saturn.

\textbf{Sauerna:} see Hafren.

\textbf{Sauz Marreys:} see Saltmarsh.

\textbf{Schirreues Newton:} see Shirenewton.

\textbf{Scithia:} see Scythia.

\textbf{Scotia:} \texttt{[NGR N/A]} (mod. \textit{Scotland})

\begin{tabular}{lcl}
\textbf{Attestations} & \textbf{Location} & \\
rege scotie & LL & p. 29, 1126 \end{tabular}

\textbf{Location}

David, King of Scotland, is named on page 29 as a witness to the agreement
between Urban and Robert of Gloucester.

\textbf{Scotland:} see Scotia.

\textbf{Scythia:} \texttt{[NGR N/A]}

\begin{tabular}{lcl}
\textbf{Attestations} & \textbf{Location} & \\
scithia & LL & p. 99, ? \end{tabular}

\textbf{Location}

Scythia is named in the Life of Teilo as the original home of the Picts, in a
preface to an account of the ravages wrought by an invasion of Irish settlers.
The story of the Scythian origins of the Picts is probably derived from Bede,
and the confusion of the Picts and the Irish probably stems from Isidore of
Seville.\textsuperscript{30} \textit{Scythia} was used by mediaeval writers as ‘an evasive name’ for
somewhere ‘beyond familiar lands’.

\textbf{\dag}\textit{Sedes Cetiau:} \texttt{[?nr ST502955]}

\begin{tabular}{lcl}
\textbf{Attestations} & \textbf{Location} & \\
sedem cetiau & LLch.143 & p. 143, ‘c. 660’–c. 990 \end{tabular}

\textbf{Location}

This name is attested in the bounds of \textit{\dag}Ecclesia Guruid, which has been

identified with St Wormet's (Howick). None of the four points of this dimensional boundary can be identified so a definite conclusion is not possible.

Elements

SEDES + personal name

Latin sedes ‘seat’ is probably translating CADAIR here, which is quite commonly used with a personal name (often a saint) to name prominent sites on hills and mountains, such as one might use to avail oneself of a good view. Cetiau is probably the personal name now spelt Ceidio (a name borne by three different supposed saints); a Cetiau is mentioned in the Life of Euddogwy (page 132).12

Segan: see †Villa Segan.

Segenid, Seghenid: see Senghennydd.

Seine: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

flumen [...] Sigona LL p. 23 c. 1130

Location

The single attestation is from the Life of St Samson. The saint, asked to rid a certain province of a serpent, commands the monster to swim across a river (called Sigona) and remain on a rock (identified as La Roque St-Samson by Flobert) on its opposite bank. Evans and Flobert both identified this river as the Seine (Classically Sequana).13

Seint Kynmark: see St Kingsmark.

Selif, Selim: see Cantref Selyf.

Selinam: see †Vadum Selinam.

Sellack: see †Lann Suluc.

Senem: see †Fossa Senex.

Senghennydd: [NGR N/A]

13 LL, p. 419; La Vie ancienne, pp. 230–31, n. 4.
Attestations

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<th>Source</th>
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<tr>
<td>seghenid</td>
<td>LLCh.255</td>
<td>p. 256</td>
<td>'c. 1035'</td>
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<tr>
<td>segenid</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 255</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seyghenyth</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 258</td>
<td>s. xv&lt;sup&gt;med&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This place-name is used twice, in the rubric and body of charter 255, to define the location of †Tref Eliau. From this it is reasonable to assume that the name applies to a district or region. The location of †Tref Eliau is uncertain, but its bounds indicate that it is a coastal property. The identification of Seghenid/Segenid with Senghennydd (the cantref between the rivers Taf (Fawr) and Rhymni)<sup>34</sup> is based entirely on the name’s appearance, but, as it is quite distinctive, this seems reasonable.<sup>35</sup> The third of the attestations is written as a single word in the margin next to charter 257, which is presumably meant to indicate that the fifteenth-century glossator knew, or supposed, the property granted by the charter (†Riu Brein) to be in Seyghenyth, and †Riu Brein would indeed be located in the cantref of Senghennydd. See also †Sergunhid.

Elements

?SANG- + ? + -YDD

There are few words in Welsh beginning [sVjU-] are rare, so a derivation based on the stem sang- ‘trample, crush’ is very probable.<sup>36</sup> The territorial suffix -YDD could cause i-affection of the stem to seng-.<sup>37</sup>

†Sergunhid: [?]

Attestations

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>medio sergunhid</td>
<td>LLCh.188a</td>
<td>p. 188</td>
<td>'c. 738'</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Location

This place-name is attested in the body of charter 188a, to define the location of †Penn Hellei, which has not been identified. From this it is reasonable to assume that the name applies to a district or region. Evans suggested that Sergunhid might be an error for, or a variant of, Senghennydd,<sup>38</sup> which is

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<sup>34</sup> See WATU, p. 321, for a definition of the extent of the cantref.
<sup>35</sup> LL, p. 419, s.v. Seghenid.
<sup>36</sup> GPC, III, 3167, s.v. sangiaf.
<sup>37</sup> See Pierce, ‘The Evidence’, p. 482b, for a derivation from an eponymous *Sangan.
<sup>38</sup> LL, p. 419, s.v. Seghenid.
possible—Lifris of Llancarfan refers in his Life of Cadog to a district of Glywysing called Seruguunid, which Jenkins takes to mean Senghennydd.?

Elements
?personal name + -YDD

If it is not an error for Senghenydd, the name could be interpreted as deriving from the personal name Serwan (attested as Serguan, a lay witness to charter 202), or a similar name, plus the territorial suffix -YDD.

Seru: see †Lann Teliau Nant Seru.

Seuan: see †Villa Seuan.

Seuarne, Severn: see Hafren.

Seyghenyth: see Senghennydd.

Sheen: see †Sheyn.

†Sheyn: [TQ1774] (mod. Richmond)

Attestations

| Prior de sheyn | LL | p. 304 | after 1479 |

Location

The name occurs in a list of the bishops of Llandaf, in a reference to John Ingleby, one time prior of Sheyn. John Ingleby is described as a Carthusian, and, as there was a Carthusian priory at Sheen (now Richmond at the grid reference above), that is the most likely identification.⁴⁰

Shirenewton: [ST478935] (W. Drenewydd Gelli-farch; also (1) †Newton)

Attestations

| Ecc’ia de Schirreues newton | LL | p. 329 | c. 1350 |

Location

Evans made the identification followed here,⁴¹ which is plausible given the context of the attestation—a list of churches in the deanery of †Nether Went. I know of two Newton place-names in the area of the deanery: Shirenewton and Newton Green [ST518917]. Given the distinctive first element, Shirenewton is clearly the correct identification.

⁴⁰Knowles, Medieval Religious Houses, p. 133.
Elements
\[\text{SCIR-GEREFA (gen.)} + \text{NIWE} + \text{TUN}\]
The LL form suggests that the original meaning of the name was ‘Sheriff’s New Town’ rather than ‘Shire New Town’. See also Porton, where the element \text{GEREFA} has also been lost.

†Sicca Vallis: [?SO118278]

Attestations
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{siccam uallem} & \quad \text{LLch.167} \quad \text{p. 168} \quad \text{c. 925} \\
\text{siccam uallem} & \quad \text{LLch.237b} \quad \text{p. 239} \quad \text{c. 925}
\end{align*}
\]

Location
The attestations are from the bounds of †Tref Ceriau, which has been identified with Llanfihangel Tal-y-llyn. The bounds are short and consequently probably describe quite a small area, presumably including the site of the church. The territory is defined by a main road (\textit{uia magna}) to the south and a stream, \textit{Riuulus Tauguel}, probably Nant Tawel, to the north. Sicca Vallis is followed upwards from †Fons Ceneian on \textit{Riuulus Tauguel} to the main road. If the identification of †Fons Ceneian is correct, then Sicca Vallis would be in the area around the grid reference above. The contour lines in this area do not suggest any valley feature, so the identification is rather uncertain.

Elements
\[\text{SICCUS (fem.)} + \text{VALLIS}\]
The Latin could either translate the common noun \textit{sychnant} ‘dry valley’ (which occurs as ‘irsichnant’ in the bounds of charter 180b), or a place-name \textit{*Nani Sych} (NANT + SYCH).

†Sichpull, Hi: [?ST502941]

Attestations
\[
\text{hi sich pull} \quad \text{LLch.171b} \quad \text{p. 173} \quad \text{s. xi}\]

Location
\textit{Hi Sichpull} seems to be the name of the point at which the †Cilliuen reaches Mounton Brook (†Mouric), if my interpretation of the bounds in this area (see †Cilliuen) is correct.

\[\text{LL, p. 418.}\]
Elements
YR + SYCH + PWLL

The name contains sych 'dry'. Precisely the same name is seen in †Sichpull below, and it might be that we have here an example of a common noun, *sychbwll, unremarked by GPC.

†Sichpull, Ir: [nr SS882775]

Attestations

[i]r sichpull LLch.212 p. 214 s. xi

Location

This feature is named as a point in the bounds of Merthyr Mawr. The general area described by the bounds is fairly clear: land in the fork of the rivers Ogmore (Ogwr) and (2) Ewenni, and land on the other side of the Ogmore (presumably including Merthyr Mawr itself). It is clear that Ir Sichpull should be in the area north-west of the Ogmore (Ogwr), but the bounds are difficult to follow in this area. The specified size of the territory is quite small—only four modii (about sixty seven hectares)—so it can be said that Ir Sichpull should be within a kilometre of Merthyr Mawr. It is reached by following a dyke (CLAWDD) from the top of a hill ('penn ir alt'), and the bounds continue, following one or two dykes, to †Pant Tref Saturn.

Elements
YR + SYCH + PWLL

See †Sichpull above.

†Sigillo: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

sigillo LL p. 29 1126

Location

This place-name occurs (as the locative surname of a certain Robert) in the list of the witnesses to the agreement between Bishop Urban and Robert of Gloucester. The preceding witness in the list is one Richard of †Aquila. There are two places called Sigillo in Italy (Italia)—one in Latium, thirty eight kilometres south-east of Spoleto, and the other in Umbria, thirty seven

---

* See †Cum Barruc for the size of unciae and modii.
kilometres north-east of Perugia. The former of these two places is only thirty
kilometres north west of a place called L’Aquila, which might be the identity
of †Aquila.

Sigona: see Seine.

Sili: [ST151683] (Eng. Sully)

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<td>Ecclesia de Mulye</td>
<td>Taxatio</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>c. 1291</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sulli</td>
<td>CR</td>
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<td>Cart.</td>
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<td>Cart.</td>
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<td>1340</td>
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<td>ecclesia de Sully</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecc’ia de Sully</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location
The LL attestations are from lists of properties owing monies in the deanery of
Llandaf. Pierce’s identification, followed here, can be regarded as secure on
the basis of the name’s appearance and the place’s location in the right
deanery.4*
The origins of this place-name are discussed in detail by Pierce, who favours the interpretation that the place was named after the holders of the manor, the *de Sully* family (rather than the other way round), and that the family’s surname might originate in one of the several places named *Sully* in France.*

†Silva Mam Ilet: [?nr the Gamber]

**Attestations**

<table>
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<th>Place Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>silua mam ilet</td>
<td>LLch.174a</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>c. 855–c. 930</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This wood is mentioned as an adjunct to the unnamed territory granted in charter 174a. The territory is described as being on the *Amhyr* (probably the *Gamber*). I am also unable to locate the other places named in the bounds (†Cumulus Glas and †Vadum Pallan) more precisely.

**Elements**

*SILVA* + ?*MA* + ?personal name

The first element is Latin *silva* ‘wood’. I should tentatively suggest that the qualifying element could be identical with the place-name *Mamheilad* (?*MA* + personal name *Meiliad*), but it could be taken to contain *mam* ‘mother’ and a different personal name.

**Sinetic:** see †Ryt Sinetic.

**Skadforlang:** see †Sladforlang.

**Skenefrith, Skenefryth, Skenfrith:** see Ynysgynwraidd.

**Skirrid Fawr:** see Ysgyryd Fawr.

**Skyret:** see Llanddewi Ysgyryd.

†Sladforlang: [nr ST495915]

**Attestations**

<table>
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<tr>
<td>sladforlang</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>s. xiii&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skadforlang</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>s. xiii&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Ibid..
Location
This place is mentioned in a thirteenth-century charter, granting various pieces of land in the vicinity of Runston (hence the grid reference above). It appears to be located between two woods (bosci). Evans seems to be quite sure of the difference between the first syllable of each of the two attestations (slad- and skad-). In the second example, the final letter of the name could be g or d, but, given that there is no such doubt over the final letter of the first example, it seems preferable to assume g. If the first element is correctly interpreted as SLÆÐ, then the place-name Slade Wood [ST477910], less than two kilometres south-west of Runston, should be noted.

Elements
?SLÆÐ + ?FURLANG*
I can find no element that would explain Skad-, but Slad- can plausibly be explained as SLÆÐ. The basic sense of SLÆÐ is ‘valley’, but it has a variety of later, more specialised meanings, including ‘broad strip of greensward between two woods’, and this could be the sense of the element here, given the likelihood that the place-name did apply to a place between two woods. A slæð-furlang would be a strip of land (furlang) which could be described as a SLÆÐ.

Soissons: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

| Suessioni  | LLb.2 | p. 92  | 1119 |
| Suessioni  | LLb.3 | p. 93  | 1119 |
| Suessioni  | LLb.4 | p. 94  | 1119 |
| Suessioni  | LLb.5 | p. 94  | 1119 |

Location
All the attestations are from the datum of their bulls. Soissons takes its name

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*LL, p. 355.
*7 Ibid...
*8 Charles, Non-Celtic Place-Names, pp. 244–45, seems to suggest, in fact, that Sladforlang might be Slade Wood.
*9 Ibid...
*10 Smith, English Place-Name Elements, ii, 127.
from the Suessiones, the name of the local people in the Roman period.

†St[...]: [?SO311214] (?Stanton)

Attestations

| st****** | LL | p. 291 | s. xiii² |

Location

The attestation is from a late charter which concerns a grant of lands in the vicinity of Runston. The land is granted to one Robert of St******—the manuscript has been damaged at this point, so that only the first two letters of this place-name are visible. Evans points out that the place-name could not have contained any letters with descenders (such as g or p), and repeats Phillimore’s suggestion that it could be Stanton. Stanton is a very common place-name in Britain, but the nearest example to Runston (and the only example in Wales) is Stanton Manor at the grid reference above. The identification is very doubtful.

Elements

?STAN + ?TON

Stifilat: see †Fraxinus Stifilat, †Villa Stifilat.

Stifilot: see †Villa Stifilat.

Strat: see †Estrat Ager.

Strat Dour: see †Istrat Dour.

†Strat Elei: [?nr the El ál]

Attestations

| Strat Eléi | LLch.204a | p. 204 | 'c. 748' |
| Strat Eléi | LLrub. | p. 204 | c. 1120s |
| istrat elei | LLb.12 | p. 32 | 1128 |
| Estrat elei | LLb.25 | p. 43 | 1129 |
| Strat Eley | LLgloss | p. 204 | s. xvmed |

Location

Strat Elei is the name of the property whose grant is recorded in charter 204a.

---

Very brief, dimensional bounds are given which locate the place between †Tonou Cinscuit (otherwise unknown) and the Ely (Elái). Probably the same place is listed amongst properties confirmed to Llandaf by papal privilege on pages 32 and 43. There is no indication of the location of the place apart from the fact that it should be on the Ely (Elái). Evans, followed by Davies, suggested that this place might be the town of Ely [ST132763], but I know no of no evidence for this.61

Elements

YSTRAD + Elái

Strat Haffren: see †Ecclesia Istrat Hafren.

Strat Hancr: see †Estrat Ager.

Strat Yu: see Ystrad Yw.

†Strugull: [ST534941] (W. Cas-gwent, Eng. Chepstow; also †Emricorua)

Attestations

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<td>Strigulense castrum</td>
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<td>171</td>
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<td>strugull</td>
<td>LL</td>
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<td>s. xiii2</td>
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<td>ecclesia de Strugull’</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
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<td>Prior Strugull’</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
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</table>

Location

The last three attestations are all from lists of properties owing monies in the deanery of †Nether Went. The first attestation is from a note of a gift of land (in the vicinity of Runston) to the church of Llandaf, in a reference to some territory adjoining the road between Strugull and Crick. There is an abundance of references from the Norman period to the castle and lordship of Striguil, centred on Chepstow (grid reference above).62 From the appearance of the name and the available evidence for the place’s location, the equation of

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61 LL, p. 397; The Llandaff Charters, p. 116.
62 Dimock, Itinerarium Kambriae et Descriptio Kambriae.
63 Ibid..
64 Richards refers to the lordship under the name Strigoil: WATU, p. 199.
LL’s *Strugull* with *Striguil/Chepstow* is very likely.\(^6\)

**Elements**

?  

†Stuntaf: [ST1580] (?W. *Yr Eglwys Newydd*, Eng. *Whitchurch*)

**Attestations**

Capellam de stuntaf  

LL  

p. 27  

1126

**Location**

The attestation is from the record of an agreement between Robert, Count of Gloucester, and Bishop Urban. Evans identified *Stuntaf* here as a form of *Ystum Taf* (i.e. ‘the bend of the Taf’), which he further identified as a name for Whitchurch (grid reference above).\(^6\) The agreement concerns various places in the Cardiff (*Caerdydd*) area, so I can see no reason to doubt the identification.

**Elements**

YSTUM + Taf (Fawr)\(^6\)

**Sudbrook**: [ST506873]

**Attestations**

ecclesia de Sudebrok  

LL  

p. 323  

c. 1350

**Location**

The attestation is from a list of properties owing monies in the deanery of †Nether Went. Evans’s identification, followed here, can be regarded as secure on the basis of the name’s appearance and the place’s location in the right deanery.\(^7\)

**Elements**

?SUD + BRÖC

I know of three places by this name: this one in Monmouthshire, and two in Lincolnshire (SK9744 and TF0376). Gelling refers to the two in Lincolnshire, translating one as ‘south brook’ and the other as ‘sparrows’ brook’. The latter meaning presumably derives from Old English *sugga* ‘sparrow’, so, given that the LL attestation shows initial *sud-* (rather than *sug*-) it seems probable that

---

\(^6\) LL, p. 419.

\(^7\) Ibid..
‘south brook’ is the correct interpretation here.

Sudebrok: see Sudbrook.

Suessioni: see Soissons.

Sugarloaf: see tMail Uannon.

†Sulcein: [?nr SO457055]

Attestations

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<td>LLch.206</td>
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<td>xi²</td>
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<tr>
<td>sulcein</td>
<td>LLch.206</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>xi²</td>
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</table>

Location

This stream is followed in the bounds of †Ecclesia Mamouric (also known as †Lann Uuien), the identity of which is uncertain, though it has been identified with Llangovan in Gwent (grid reference above). Sulcein is reached by the bounds as they descend from a stone house ('mainti') on a ridge (CEGIN), and the stream is followed to the (2) †Cehir (with which it, presumably, has a confluence).

Elements

[NANT +] ?SUL + ?CAIN

It seems likely that there is some connexion between the names Sulcein, and †Inis Cein and †Nant Cein (which are mentioned elsewhere in the bounds). The name seems to be a compound with sul ‘Sunday, ?sun’.

Sully: see Sili.

Su3 Wales, Suthwalia, Suthwallia: see Wales.

Syfaddan, Syuadon: see Llyn Syfaddan.
T

Taaf: see Taf (Fawr).

Taf: [SN3209]

Attestations

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>LLCh.</th>
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<td>ripam Tam fluminis</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taf flumen</td>
<td>127b</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>before ‘c. 1025’</td>
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<tr>
<td>taf flumine</td>
<td>127b</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>before ‘c. 1025’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taf</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>s. xi²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taf</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>s. xi²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taf</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>s. xi²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ripa taf</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>s. xvmed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

All the attestations of this river name are associated with two charters: 77 (which grants the territories of Penally, †Lann Maur, and very likely Llanddowror) and 127b (which grants the territories of Mathri and Cenarth). The Narration of charter 77 describes Territorium Aquilentium (identified with Llanddowror) as being on the bank of the Taf (‘super ripam Tam fluminis’), and this is confirmed by the bounds of the church (Ecclesia Aquilentium) in the same charter. Llanddowror does indeed stand only about four hundred metres from the Taf. Although the identification of Ecclesia/Territorium Aquilentium with Llanddowror cannot be regarded as certain, the other south-western associations of charter 77 should lead us to prefer to identify this Taf with the one at the grid reference above, rather than with the one discussed below. Charter 127b is described by Davies as ‘a conglomeration of traditions about places in west Wales’.

1 Early Welsh Microcosm, p. 167.
Elements

This river name is derived from a Celtic base which was very productive of river names in Britain and other areas formerly Celtic in language. The traditional explanation is that the root of these names is *teme- 'dark', over which Ekwall expresses some doubt (suggesting that perhaps the river names contain the same stem, but with a different meaning).¹

Taf Bechan: see Taf Fechan.

Taf (Fawr): [ST1972] (Eng. Taff)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>taf</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>p. 69</th>
<th>?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>taf</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 133</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ripam taf</td>
<td>LLch.151a</td>
<td>p. 151</td>
<td>'c. 680'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tipam taut fluminis</td>
<td>LLch.218</td>
<td>p. 218</td>
<td>955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taf</td>
<td>LLch.257</td>
<td>p. 258</td>
<td>'c. 1033'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taf</td>
<td>LLch.257</td>
<td>p. 258</td>
<td>'c. 1033'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taf</td>
<td>LLch.257</td>
<td>p. 258</td>
<td>'c. 1033'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taf</td>
<td>LLch.257</td>
<td>p. 258</td>
<td>'c. 1033'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taf</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>p. 42</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taf maur</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 134</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taf maur</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 134</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ripam Tám</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 151</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taf</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 27</td>
<td>1126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taf</td>
<td>LLb.12</td>
<td>p. 32</td>
<td>1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taf</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>p. 43</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taaf</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 293</td>
<td>c. 1328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taf</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 289</td>
<td>1332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taf maur</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 134</td>
<td>s. xvmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taf</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 258</td>
<td>s. xvmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ripam Taf</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 141</td>
<td>1476x78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

There is no reason to doubt that any of the attestations above are

² Ekwall, English River Names, pp. 390–91.
references to this river, and in most cases there are good grounds to support that identification. The PODUM of Llandaf itself is defined as lying between the rivers Eláí and Taf on pages 69 and 133, and other territories are described as lying in the same area on pages 27 and 32/43. The reference on page 293 is to a property called †Eleyesmor, which is presumably on the Eláí. Other identifiable properties described as being on the bank of this river are Gabalsa (page 151) and †Inis Peithan (page 258). The Narration of Charter 218 refers to Bishop Pater as bishop of ‘the very famous episcopal seat which is sited on the bank of the river Taui’ (‘episcopi sedis episcopalis famosissimè què ad ripam taui fluminis posita est’). Pater is presented as bishop of Llandaf throughout LL, so it is reasonable to suppose, as did Evans and Davies, that Taui here is genitive of *Tavus, a Latinisation of Taf, and that the Taf referred to is the one under discussion here. The river is also used as a point in the diocesan bounds, laid out on pages 42–43 and 134–35, and we can be confident that these are references to the right river on account of the fact that it is mentioned in the bounds between the identifiable points of the Mellte and the Crawnon. The river rises from two tributaries—Taf Fawr and Taf Fechan, so the use of MAWR as a distinguishing element in some of the attestations serves to avoid confusion with Taf Fechan.

Elements

Taf (+ MAWR)

See under Taf above for a discussion of the river name.

Taf Fechan: [SO037072]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestation</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>taf bechan</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 134</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taf bechan</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 134</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taf vaghan</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 134</td>
<td>s. xvmed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This river is followed, in the longer of the two versions of the diocesan bounds, up from its junction (‘cymer’) with the Taf (Fawr) to a ford called †Rit i Cambren. As the major tributary of the Taf (Fawr) in the relevant area

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1. Ibid..
2. LL, p. 419, s.v. Taav; Early Welsh Microcosm, 136.
(between the Mellte and the Crawnon) is called by this same name, *Taf Fechan*, that is the obvious identification.

**Elements**

*Taf* + *BYCHAN* (fem.)

See under *Taf* above for a discussion of the river name.

**Taf Maur:** see *Taf* (Fawr).

**Taf Vaghan:** see *Taf* Fechan.

**Talabont:** see †*Tal i Pont*.

**Talacharn:** [NGR N/A]

**Attestations**

| talacharn | LL | p. 124 before ‘c. 1025’ |

**Location**

The attestation is from a list of extra-diocesan properties claimed by Llandaf, in a reference to the location of †*Lann Ceffic*. *Talacharn* is known from elsewhere as the name of a commote of Cantref Gwarthaf, and, if the identification of †*Lann Ceffic* is correct, this commote is probably the place meant by the attestation on page 124. The word *Talacharn* also occurs on page 255, but this is almost certainly an error for *Talgarth*.

**Elements**

*TAL* + *Lacharn*

The interpretation of the place-name *Lacharn* (Eng. Laugharne [SN302107]), which is within the commote of Talacharn, is uncertain, but it might be related to the name of the stream *Coran*, which flows out into the *Taf* estuary at this settlement.

**Talebont:** see †*Tal i Pont*.

**Talgarth:** [NGR N/A]

**Attestations**

| cantref talacharn | LL | p. 255 ‘c. 1025’ |

**Location**

The attestation is a heading in a list of extra-diocesan properties claimed by

---

¹ *WATU*, p. 248.
Llandaf. Of the three properties listed under this heading, only one (Llangors) can be confidently identified. As Llangors is in the cantref of Talgarth, and Talacharn is the name of a commote of Cantref Gwarthaf (a long way from Llangors),\(^6\) Evans is probably correct in taking Talacharn here to be an error for Talgarth.\(^7\) I am not, however, so confident of Evans’s explanation of the nature of the error. He appears to assume that Talacharn was written instead of Trahaiarn, which he equates with Talgarth.\(^8\) I do not know what he means by Trahaiarn, which is a personal name (modern Trahaearn), but it seems to me more likely in any case that Talgarth and Talacharn should be more straightforwardly confused. The place-name Talacharn is attested, probably correctly, on page 124 (see above).

Elements

TĀL + GARTH

Tal i La3hau: see Talyllychau.

\(\dagger\)Tal i Pont: [?SN584029] (?mod. Llandeilo Tal-y-bont)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestations</th>
<th>LLb.26</th>
<th>p. 54</th>
<th>1129</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>terra talabont</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uilla talebont</td>
<td>LLb.38i</td>
<td>p. 59</td>
<td>1131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uilla Talipont</td>
<td>LLb.38ii</td>
<td>p. 63</td>
<td>1131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This property is named in two papal bulls (the latter of which survives in two copies). In both, the Pope (Honorious II for the former, and Innocent II for the latter) commands that Urban come to Rome (Roma) to answer Bernard’s evidence concerning his see’s possession of various territories, including Tal i Pont. It seems reasonable to assume that the same place is meant in each case, but this is not certain. Evans identified this as an alternative name for Llandeilo Tal-y-bont,\(^9\) and this the most likely solution, given that that place is the only Tal-y-bont place claimed by Llandaf in the Book (unless \(\dagger\)Tal Pon Brinan and \(\dagger\)Tal Pont Escop are counted as Tal-y-bont place-names). The

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\(^6\) WATU, pp. 323 (Talgarth) and 248 (Talacharn).
\(^7\) LL, p. 419.
\(^8\) Ibid.\(^\cdots\)
\(^9\) Ibid.\(^\cdots\)
only other *Tal-y-bont* in the area in dispute between Bishops Bernard and Urban is Talybont-on-Usk [SO114225], so that too should be borne in mind as a possibility.

**Elements**

TÅL + YR + PONT (len.)

*Tal i Pont:* see *Llandeilo Tal-y-bont.*

†*Tal ir Aithnauc:* [on the †Gefiat]

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-Name</th>
<th>Book</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tal ir aithnauc</td>
<td>LLch.171b</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>s. xi²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This place-name (if it is such—it might just be a common-noun description) denotes a point in the bounds of *Llangunville*. The point is on or near the †Gefiat, for which there are a number of possible identifications.

**Elements**

TÅL + YR + AETHNOG

The Book of Llandaf spelling *Aithnauc* would normally represent Modern Welsh *aethnog*. *GPC* does indeed attest a word *aethnog* ‘place where aspens grow’, created from the stem of *aethnen* ‘aspen, trembling poplar’ + the adjectival suffix -OG, but the only attestation it adduces is this one from LL.*

The Cornish cognate of *aethnog* (Old Cornish *aidloc*) might be present in *Trevadlock.*

*Talley:* see Talyllychau.

†*Tal Pon Brinan:* [?nr †Ager Cynfall]

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-Name</th>
<th>Book</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>talpon brinan</td>
<td>LLch.155</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>‘c. 675’–c. 1010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

The bounds in which this feature is mentioned are either for †*Lann Cincirill* and †*Ager Cynfall* together, or for one of them alone. *Talpon Brinan* stands in the bounds between †*Claud Trycan* and the Ely (Eláí), but seems to be at some remove from either of them. The only identifiable point in these bounds

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*GPC*, 1, 40.

*CPNE*, pp. 3 (s.v. *aidlen*) and 91 (s.v. *-ek*).
is the Ely (Elāi), so an identification is not possible on the present evidence.

Elements

?TAL + ?PONT + ?*BRYNAN

Tal-y-bont names are relatively common, and such names, when qualified by a further genitive noun become Tål Pont ... (e.g. †Tal Pont Escop), so that is a possible explanation of the ‘talpon’.

Tal Pon Escop: see †Tal Pont Escop.

†Tal Pont Escop: [?]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>LLb.</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Talpontescop</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talponescop</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talpon escop</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The three attestations are from three versions of a list of properties confirmed to Llandaf by the Pope. The section of the list in which the attestations occur does not have a particular geographical context, so this place could conceivably be anywhere in South Wales. Evans tentatively suggests an identification with ‘Llys Tal y bont’ (the manor in Cardiff (Caerdydd) referred to by Richards⁷), which is followed by Phillimore, but also points out the existence of a place-name Pont Esgob [SO284211].⁸ To my mind Tal Pont Escop bears more resemblance to the latter place-name, but there is no strong evidence for this place’s location, unless Phillimore is right in linking this place with the pons episcopi mentioned in the agreement between Bishop Urban and Robert of Gloucester (page 28), which would place it in the Cardidd (Caerdydd) area.⁹

Elements

TĀL + PONT + ESGOB

GPC cites this place-name as an example of the noun esgob ‘bishop’.¹⁰
Talyllychau: [SN632327] (Eng. Talley)

Attestations
Abbas de Talila3hau LL p. 327 c. 1350

Location
The abbot of this place is listed among those owing tithes for property within the deanery of Abergeffenni. Evans’s identification, followed here, is probable given the name’s distinctive appearance, and the fact that it was the site of a well-known abbey. 16

Elements
TÂL + YR + LLWCH (pl.)17
Talley Abbey stands at the head (TÂL) of two lakes, Upper and Lower Talley Lake (both in SN6333), which are presumably the ilychau (pl. of LLWCH) of the place-name.

Tal y Pont: see Llandeilo Tal-y-bont.

Tam: see Taf, Taf (Fawr).

Tanasan: see †Villa Tynysan.

Tancaruilla: see Tancarville.

Tancarville: [NGR N/A]

Attestations
camerarium de tancaruilla LLb.39 p. 59 1131

Location
The attestation is from a letter of Pope Innocent II to the Archbishop of Canterbury, regarding a complaint from Bishop Urban that he had been violently ejected from Llandeilo Ferwallt (Bishopston) by Rabel, Chamberlain of Tancaruilla. Evans located this place in Normandy, 18 and this seems likely as the only place known to me with a name like this is Tancarville in Normandy, twenty four kilometres east of Le Havre.

Tancuor: see †Villa Tancuor.

16 LL, p. 419.
17 Williams, Enwau Lleoedd, p. 44.
18 LL, p. 419.
†Taranpull, Ir: [nr ST5294]

**Attestations**

| [i]rtaran pull | LLch.165 | p. 166 | c. 990–c. 1050 |

**Location**

The name occurs as a point in the bounds of the MAENOR of †Thou Mur (St Kingsmark), and is mentioned in the bounds between †Ol Huch and †[...]tauc, neither of which have been identified. Since the bounds travel clockwise, with the Wye (Gwy) as their eastern limit, this place should be on the northern or north-western edge of the territory described. The grid reference above is an approximate one for St Kingsmark.

**Elements**

YR + TARAN + PWLL

GPC cites this place-name as an example of the noun taran ‘thunder’.

Precisely the same name is seen in Cornish Treamble.

†Taratir: [?SO550361] (?mod. Tar’s Brook)

**Attestations**

| hostium Taratyr | LL | p. 134 | ? |
| hostio Taratyr | LL | p. 152 | ? |
| hostio taratyr | LLch.147 | p. 147 | ‘c. 665’ |
| hostio Taratyr | LLch.176b | p. 177 | ‘c. 700’ |
| hostio taratyr | LLch.205 | p. 205 | ‘c. 708’ |
| hostio taratyr | LLch.189 | p. 189 | ‘c. 735’ |
| hostio taratyr | LLch.212 | p. 213 | ‘c. 862’ |
| taratir | LLch.214 | p. 215 | ‘c. 862’ |
| hostium taratir | LLch.233 | p. 233 | ‘c. 905’ |
| hostium taratir | LLch.237b | p. 238 | ‘c. 925’ |
| hostium taratir | LLch.222 | p. 222 | ‘c. 942’ |
| hostium taratir | LLch.218 | p. 219 | 955 |
| taratir | LLch.217 | p. 218 | ‘c. 960’ |
| blain taratyr | LLb.25 | p. 43 | s. xi |
| hostium taratir | LLch.249b | p. 250 | ‘c. 1015’ |

\( ^\text{a} \) GPC, iv, 3447.

\( ^\text{b} \) CPNE, p. 215, s.v. taran.
hostium taratir| LL | p. 252 | 1022–1120s
hostio taratyr| LL | p. 254 | ‘c. 1025’
hostium taratir| LLch.255 | p. 256 | ‘c. 1035’
hostio taratir| LLch.259 | p. 259 | ‘c. 1040’
hostium taratir| LL | p. 252 | 1046–1120s
hostio taratir| LL | p. 270 | ‘c. 1060’
hostium taratir| LLch.267 | p. 267 | ‘c. 1070’
blayn taratyr| LL | p. 135 | c. 1120s
taratyr| LL | p. 135 | c. 1120s
taratir| LLgloss | p. 135 | s. xvmed

Location

Almost all of the attestations are from standard phrases describing the extent of the diocese of Llandaf, most commonly in the forms ‘ab hostio taratir super ripam guy usque ad ripam tigui’ (LLch.259) or ‘infra hostium taratir ingui. et hostium tigui’ (LLch.237b). Of the remaining attestations, one (page 134) is in a definition of the part of the part of the diocese (known as Anergyng) supposedly lost to the Saxons during the episcopacy of St Euddogwy, and the rest are from the two versions of the diocesan bounds. All these references confirm that this stream is a tributary of the Wye (Gwy), and the diocesan bounds add the information that its source (BLAEN) is reached from †Cair Rein. The identification of †Cair Rein is partly dependent on that of the Taratir, and so cannot be admitted as evidence here, but †Cair Rein is reached from the source (BLAEN) of the Worm, which is independently identifiable. The general location of this stream, then, is clear (in Herefordshire, between the source of Worm and the Wye (Gwy)). Evans commented on this stream: ‘This brook-name survives apparently in the name “Tar’s Mill,” N.E. of Aconbury, Her.’. The name Tar’s Brook (grid reference above) could conceivably be derived from Taratir, and the stream is a tributary of the Wye (Gwy) in the right area. Without further evidence, however, this identification cannot be regarded as secure.

Curiously, the name of the site of a mill at SO565327, for which Coplestone-Crow adduces the forms Abethtarada (1191), Ab bertaret (1230), Abetarader
(c. 1260), Abboteratis Myll (1544), Abbot Tarretts Mill (1639), appears to indicate that it was at the mouth (ABER) of the Taratir. The stream which enters the Wye (Gwy) at this point is a very small one (whose visible course, at least, is less than a kilometre). Both this stream and Tar's Brook are modern parish boundary markers, but to make this stream, instead, the boundary between Anergyng and Welsh Ergyng would fit better with the situation recorded in the Domesday Book, where Holme Lacy [SO5535] fell within Dinedor Hundred, outside Archenfield (see Figure 2.3 in §2.5.1 above, and also the map at the back of Morris, Domesday Book, xvii: Herefordshire). The principal difficulty with identifying this stream as the Taratir of the diocesan bounds and the bounds of Anergyng is that the route to be taken by the bounds between the Worm and the Taratir would then not be so obvious. It is, of course, possible that both Tar's Brook and the stream at SO565327 were originally called Taratir.

Elements

TARADR

GPC cites this place-name as an example of the noun taradr `auger'. The sense is presumably `the stream which pierces the land like an auger'. The other rivers or streams named after piercing tools, compare †Guorrimi and Rumney, and see Thomas's list.

†Taratyr: see †Taratir.

†Targuus: [?SO482147]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Targuus</th>
<th>LLch.246</th>
<th>p. 247</th>
<th>c. 1080–c. 1120s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>taruus</td>
<td>LLch.246</td>
<td>p. 247</td>
<td>c. 1080–c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This stream is mentioned in one of the two (different) bounds of †Lann
Guoronui, which has been identified with Rockfield (grid reference above). See the discussion under †Ieuen for the arguments behind the identification made above, which is by no means certain.

**Elements**

- ?

**Taroci:** see Trogi.

**Tar’s Brook:** see †Taratir.

**Taruus:** see †Targuus.

**Tathana:** see Sain Tathan.

**Taurauc:** see †Villa Sancti Taurauc.

**Taul:** see Nant Tawel.

**†Tauern:** see †Licat Tauern.

**Taugeiel, Tauguel:** see Nant Tawel.

**Taui:** see Taf (Fawr), Tawe.

**†Taui Urbs:** [?ST156781] (?mod. Llandaf; ?also †Ecclesia Sancti Teliaui)

**Attestations**

princeps Taui urbis LLch.149 p. 149 ‘c. 680’

**Location**

Sadwrn, abbot (*princeps*) of this monastery, is one of the clerical witnesses to the grant of †Podum Liuhess (Llowes) in charter 149. Evans tentatively suggested the identification with Llandaf, and this was taken up by Davies, who pointed out, though, that the name could apply to any place on a river Taf (Taf or Taf (Fawr)). Another major site on a river Taf is Llanddowror, so this should be borne in mind as an alternative identification. It should also be remembered that the element Taui does not necessarily refer to a river Taf (but note the attestation of Taui fluminis, discussed under Taf (Fawr)).

**Elements**

- ?Taf (Lat. gen.) + *URBS*

If this place-name refers to Llandaf (or possibly Cardiff (Caerdydd) which
could also be translated as *Taui Urbs*, then the *Taf* of this name would be the *Taf* (Fawr), but if it refers to *Llanddowror* then it would be the *Taf*.

**Tauuy:** see Tawe.

**Tawe:** [SS666916]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>taui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tauuy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tauuy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This river is named in the two versions of the diocesan bounds. The bounds tell us that the *Twrch* is followed down to this river, which is then followed upwards to the *Cynlais*. As this description perfectly fits the Tawe, there need be no doubt over the identification.

**Elements**

Jackson suggests the following etymology for this river name: *Tamouīā* > OW [tavui] > MW [tauui]/[taúui]. This river name is therefore formed from two very common river-name elements: the stem *Tam-* and the suffix -wy. The LL spellings probably represent what would be spelt Tawy in Modern Welsh orthography. It should be noted that the attestation from page 42 was originally written 'tyui', presumably by confusion with the river name Tywi, which occurs earlier in the same bounds.

**Tawel:** see Nant Tawel.

**Tecmed:** see †Merthir Tecmed.

**Tegan:** see †Tref Tegan.

**Teifi:** see Dyffryn Teifi.

**Teiliaui:** see Llandeilo Ferwallt, †Ecclesia Sancti Tellaiui de Merthir Mimor.

**Teir Fin:** see †Guoun Teir Fin.

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| LHEB, p. 415.  
| LL, p. 346. |
†Teir Guernen Buell: [?]

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>teirguernen buell</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>p. 134</th>
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<tr>
<td>teirguernen buell</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 134</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This place is named as a point in the longer of the two versions of the diocesan bounds. The place is mentioned between the mouth (ABER) of the †Pyscotuc on the Tywi and †Castell Teir Tut. Neither of these two points has been certainly identified, though plausible suggestions have been made, but the general location is clear. Furthermore, there are good grounds for supposing that the bounds broadly follow the modern Carmarthenshire–Powys county boundary in this area between the Tywi and the Usk (Wysg)—see the discussion under †Castell Teir Tut. Probably the name refers to a prominent cluster of three alder trees (GWERNEN) on the border between Buellt and Cantref Bychan.

**Elements**

TRI (fem.) + GWERNEN + Buellt

*Gwernen* ‘alder tree’ is the singulative of GWERN.

Teir Tut: see †Castell Teir Tut.

Teithi: see †Insula Teithi.

Teiui: see Dyffryn Teifi.

Teliai: see †Ecclesia Sancti Teliaui.

Teliai: see †Ecclesia Sancti Teliaui, †Ecclesia Sancti Teliaui de Merthir Mimor, Llandeilo Ferwallt.

Teliauui: see Llandeilo Ferwallt.

Teliawi: see Llandeilo Ferwallt, †Ecclesia Sancti Teliaui de Merthir Mimor.

†Telich: [?nr SS445864]

**Attestations**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>telich</th>
<th>LLch.239</th>
<th>p. 240</th>
<th>‘c. 925’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Location**

This place is said to be next to (*UXTA*) an unnamed AGER, granted together
with †Penn i Bei. Bounds are given for the unnamed AGER, which locate it on the coast, but it is not possible to offer a precise location. It is probably safe to say that Telich is near †Penn i Bei, which has been identified with Paviland, and near the coast.

Elements

? 

There is a cluster of place-names around SN790330 containing an element telych, and the unlocated place-name †Telich Clouman might also be compared. It appears to me that the most suitable interpretation of telich/telych in these names is that it is a common-noun element, but I do not know what it might mean. The element also appears in the territorial name Tir Telih mentioned in the ‘Surexit’ Memorandum, of which Jenkins and Owen remark: ‘We have treated “Tir Telych” as a permanent name rather than translating it as “the land of Telych”, though Telych is no doubt in origin a personal name’. While a personal name interpretation might be etymologically plausible, it does not well suit most of the examples of this element.

†Telich Clouman: [in Rhos]

Attestations

| Telich clouman | LLch.125a | p. 125 | ? |
| Telich clouuan | LL | p. 255 | ‘c. 1025’ |
| telichclouman | LLrub. | p. 125 | c. 1120s |

Location

Telich Cluman is one of three properties supposed, according to charter 125a, to have been granted to the church of Llandaf by Maredudd ap Rhain, King of Dyfed, which suggests a location in that region. The place is also named on page 255 in a list of extra-diocesan properties claimed by Llandaf where it is listed as one of three places in the cantref of Rhos. The formation of the name is highly distinctive, and there is no contradiction in a location in Dyfed and a location in Rhos (the latter is a division of the former), so we should seek this place in Rhos. Both Evans and Richards identified this place as Tachloian (Evans)/Tachlouan (Richards) near Llandeilo Fawr. I cannot, however

* LL, p. 420; WATU, p. 200.
locate this place, and I do not know whether the grounds for their identification are any stronger than the slight similarity of the LL forms to the forms that they supply. Llandeilo Fawr is nowhere near Rhos, so if Evans and Richards are correct, then we must assume that the LL listing of Telich Clouuan under Rhos is incorrect.

Elements

? + ?*CLEUFAN

For the element telich see †Telich above. The second element looks like a compound (unattested) of CLAU and MAN, perhaps with the sense 'conspicuous place'.

Telich Clouuan: see †Telich Clouman.

Tenby: [SN1300] (W. Dinbych-y-pysgod)

Attestations

tenby

Location

A fifteenth-century glossator has added a marginal comment next to the rubric 'DE Penn ALVN' ('concerning Penally') of charter 77. He comments that Penally is next to (IUXTA) Tenby. Tenby (grid reference above) is indeed near Penally (it is less than two kilometres to the north-east), so the identification is obvious.

Elements

DIN + *BYCH 31

Tenby, the English name for the place, is derived from Welsh Dinbych. The same name appears in Cornish as Denby. 32

Tencu: see †Ager Tencu.

†Terra Conuoi: [nr †Lann Cingualan] (also †Lann Gemel)

Attestations

terrę Conuoy

terrę conuoi

References

31 Williams, Enwau Lleoedd, pp. 36 and 57; GPC, i, 360, s.v. *bych; CPNE, p. 21, s.v. *bich.
32 CPNE, p. 21, s.v. *bich.
Location

*Terra Conuoi* is equated in charter 140 with †Lann Gemi (q.v. for discussion of this place's location). We are probably to understand that *Terra Conuoi* is the name of the land associated with the church †Lann Gemi. Davies took Conuoi on its own to be the name of the land, but it seems to me more likely that Conuoi is a personal name."

Elements

*TERRA* + ?personal name

The first element is Latin terra 'land'—Welsh TIR with the same meaning is commoner in the place-names of the charters. See †Lann Gemi for a discussion of the possible relationship of Conuoi and Gemi.

**Terra Conuoy**: see †Terra Conuoi.

**Territorium Aquilentium**: see Llanddowror.

**Teudus**: see †Tralucg Teudus.

**Teuir**: see †Lann Teliau Garth Teuir.

**Teukesbury**: see Tewkesbury.

**Tewkesbury**: [SO8932]

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<td>LL</td>
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<tr>
<td>tewxbURIE</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 88</td>
<td>1476x78</td>
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</table>

Location

The reference to the monastic invasion of Llandaf's property mentioned in a letter of Urban to Pope Calixtus II (pages 87–88) attracted a marginal comment from David Llywelyn, identifying the religious houses responsible as †Glastonia, Gloucester, and Tewkesbury. On page 330 the Abbot of Tewkesbury is named in a list of people and institutions owing tithes in the deanery of †Gorfnodd. As there seem to be no other places with this distinctive name, and as Tewkesbury has a famous abbey, this is the obvious identification.

**TewxbURIE**: see Tewkesbury.
Thaw: see Ddawan.

Thawe: see †Nant Auan.

Thouberville: [NGR N/A]

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<td>turbertiulla</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 29</td>
<td>1126</td>
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Location
The first attestation occurs as the locative surname of a certain Paganus, one of the witnesses to the agreement between Urban and Robert of Gloucester. We can be confident that this Paganus was Payn de Turberville, lord of Coety at the relevant time. The surname seems likely to derive from Thouberville, the name of two neighbouring settlements (Saint Ouen de and La Trinité de) about eighteen kilometres south-west of Rouen. The place-name Thouberville is based on the personal name Thorbert, which accounts for the second t of the LL form.

Tiber: [NGR N/A]

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<tr>
<td>tiberim</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 25</td>
<td>1128</td>
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</table>

Location
The reference to this, the principal river of Rome (Roma), occurs in an account of the length of the city walls in a description of Rome and its churches.

Tidenham: see †Ecclesia Istrat Hafren.

Tigui: see Tywi.

Timauc: see †Lann Guern Cinuc.

Timuil: see †Riu Timuil.

Tindirn, Tindyrn: see †Ryt Tindyrn.

Tinnuhuc: see †Sata Tinnuhuc.

Tintarn, Tintern: see Tyndyrn.

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"The Llandaff Charters, p. 97.

See Lloyd and Jenkins, Dictionary of Welsh Biography, p. 988, for a brief account of this man and his
Tinuiu: see †Riu Tinuiu.

Tir Cinbis: see †Pant Tir Cinbis.

†Tir Collou: [?nr SS882775]

Attestations

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<td>LLch.212</td>
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<tr>
<td>TIR COLLOV</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
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</table>

Location

*Tir Collou* is one of three lands granted in charter 212, the others being *Merthyr Mawr* and †Merthir Buceil. It would be reasonable to suppose that *Tir Collou* was in the vicinity of *Merthyr Mawr* (hence the grid reference above), but this need not necessarily be so.

Elements

TIR + ?personal name

†Tir Conloc: [?around S0443391]

Attestations

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<td>LLch.76a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIR CONLOC</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Location

This land is the object of the grant recorded in charter 76a. It is described as being on the bank of the Wye (Gwy), below (*infra*) †Inis Ebrdil, and as stretching as far as †Cum Barruc. †Inis Ebrdil is the name of a large area of land on the south bank of the Wye (Gwy), so, depending on the interpretation of *infra*, *Tir Conloc* should be either upstream or downstream of this area. It would seem more natural to describe a place downstream of an area with the preposition 'below' (*infra*). What little can be said regarding the location of †Cum Barruc would allow *Tir Conloc* to be located either upstream or immediately downstream of †Inis Ebrdil. Evans tentatively suggested an identification with Eaton Bishop (grid reference above), whereas Davies identified the place as Madley. Eaton Bishop and Madley are neighbouring settlements, both on the downstream side of †Inis Ebrdil, but I should prefer

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family.

LL, p. 393; The Llandaff Charters, p. 94.
to follow Evans in suggesting a location around Eaton Bishop, on the grounds that Madley is probably within †Inis Ebrdil, and that the name of Madley was well known (so it would be odd for land around Madley to be referred to by a different name). Finberg followed Phillimore in suggesting an area between the Wye (Gwy) and Dorstone [SO314418] as the location of this territory,* which would place it upstream of †Inis Ebrdil.

Elements
TIR + personal name
AGER + personal name

A Conloc is named as one of the heredes in the witness list of this charter.

†Tir Cynir: [?]

Attestations
agrum Cinir     LLch.232a    p. 232  'c. 900'
TIR CYNIR       LLrub.       p. 232  c. 1120s

Location
This territory is the object of the grant recorded in charter 232a. No bounds or other topographical description is provided.

Elements
TIR + personal name
AGER + personal name

†Tir Dimuner: [in Gwent or Ergyng]

Attestations
agri [...] tir dimuner LLch.198b    p. 198  'c. 755'
TIR DIMVNER        LLrub.       p. 198  c. 1120s

Location
This territory is the object of the grant recorded in charter 198b. No bounds are given, but the land is described as being around a long wood ('circa longum lignum'), and the grant is said to have been made before the elders of Gwent and Ergyng, which probably places the territory in one of those two districts.

* Owen, Description of Penbrokshire, II, 273, n. 1; Finberg, The Early Charters, p. 136.
Elements
TIR + DIFUNER
GPC cites this place-name as an example of the noun *difuner* 'free of dues'.

†Tir Hiernin: [?nr SN538215]

Attestations

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>LLch.150b</th>
<th>p. 150</th>
<th>‘c. 690’</th>
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<tr>
<td>agrum hiernin</td>
<td>LLch.150b</td>
<td>p. 150</td>
<td>‘c. 690’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tir hierhin</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 150</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Location
This territory was granted together with †Tir Retoc in charter 150b. No bounds or other topographical description is provided, and the witness associations are with places over the whole extent of the diocese. Davies identified the land granted in the charter as ‘?Llanegwad, [SN 519214]’, which, I assume, derives from Richards’s location of *Hiernin* (i.e. *Tir Hiernin*) in the parish of Llanegwad. I cannot find a *Hiernin*, as such, in the area of Llanegwad, but there is a farm called *Cefn-hierin* (grid reference above) within the parish.

Elements
TIR + ?HEYERNIN

The second element might be the adjective *heyernin* ‘iron’ (*haearn* ‘iron’ + -IN). *AGER/TIR* names are usually qualified by a personal name, so that might be a more likely interpretation (particularly since the second element has not been translated into Latin after *AGER*—we might expect ‘agrum ferreum’, if the qualifying element were an adjective).

†Tir i Cair: [?SS853779]

Attestations

<table>
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<th>LLch.224</th>
<th>p. 225</th>
<th>‘c. 935’–c. 990</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tir icair</td>
<td>LLch.224</td>
<td>p. 225</td>
<td>‘c. 935’–c. 990</td>
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Location
*Tir i Cair* is mentioned as a point in the dimensional bounds of †Tref Ret, opposed by †Villa Oufreu. †Tref Ret seems to have been in the area of

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87 GPC, i. 987.
88 *The Llandaff Charters*, p. 99.
89 WATU, p. 91.
Merthyr-mawr Warren [SS8676]. Evans located *Tir i Cair* ‘S.W. of Tythegston’, by which he presumably meant the feature called *Y Gaer* at the grid reference above. As a named CAER feature in the right area, the identification is plausible.

**Elements**

*TIR + YR + CAER*

†*Tir Retoc: [?nr SN538215]*

**Attestations**

| Agrum redoc | LLch.150b p. 150 | ‘c. 690’ |
| Tir retoc   | LLrub. p. 150   | c. 1120s |

**Location**

This territory was granted together with †*Tir Hiernin* in charter 150b. No bounds or other topographical description is provided, and the witness associations are with places over the whole extent of the diocese. Davies identified the land granted in the charter as ‘?Llanegwad, [SN 519214]’, which, I assume, derives from Richards’s location of *Hiernin* (i.e. †*Tir Hiernin*) in the parish of Llanegwad. If the association of †*Tir Hiernin* with Cefn-hernin (grid reference above) is correct, then *Tir Retoc* is likely to be nearby (though the territories are not necessarily in the same area).

**Elements**

*TIR + ?personal name*

*AGER + ?personal name*

**Titiuc: see †Hennlann Titiuc.**

**Tiuauc: see †Lann Guern Cinuc.**

**Tiugui, Tiui: see Tywi.**

**Tiuuil: see †Riu Tiuuil.**

†*Tnou Guinn, Ir: [nr SO461172]*

**Attestations**

[i]rtnou guinn LLch.74 p. 74 ‘c. 860’–c. 930

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*LL, p. 389.
*The Llandaff Charters*, p. 99.
*WATU*, p. 91.
Location
This valley is named as a point in the bounds of Llanfocha (the same bounds are used in both charters). Too few of the other points have been identified for it to be identifiable.

Elements
YR + TNOU + GWYN

†Tnou Mur: [between ST511964 and ST517943]

Attestations

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<td>manaur tnoumur</td>
<td>LLch.165</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>?</td>
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<tr>
<td>mainaur tnoumur</td>
<td>LLch.165</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>c. 990–c. 1050</td>
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<td>LLch.218</td>
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<td>s. xi1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tnoumur</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location
The MAENOR of Thou Mur is said to be coextensive with the territory of St Kingsmark in charter 165, which grants that church, and the bounds of the MAENOR are given at the end of the charter. The place is referred to again in the bounds of †Lann Bedeui, which describe †Pibenn Eholch as the boundary of Tonou Mur with †Lann Bedeui. The remaining two attestations are from two almost identical versions of a list of properties confirmed to Llandaf by the Pope, in a context of places in Gwent (Is Coed), immediately preceding the VILLA of Lann Cinmarch (St Kingsmark). The general area of the MAENOR is quite clear from its bounds: it covers land between the Wye (Gwy) and Mounton Brook (†Pull Mouric), including the church of St Kingsmark, to the north-west of Chepstow (Cas-gwent). The precise location of Thou Mur itself, after which the MAENOR is named, is less easy to establish, but there is a large valley (a dry one) within the territory described, with its head at ST511964 and its opening at ST517943.

Elements
TYNO + MAWR

a GPC, ii, 1770, s.v. gwyn; CPNE, p. 218, s.v. *tnou.
(1) Tollcoit: [?SO438035]

Attestations

toll coit  LLch.187  p. 188  s. x

Location

This name is used of a feature in the bounds of Llan-soe, between †Cair Enuin and †Luch Cinahi, or, more broadly, between †Cair Enuin and the Olwy. Tollcoit is met near ('emil') to †Cair Enuin, and is followed to the source or top end (BLAEN) of †Luch Cinahi. If Tollcoit is the name of a stream, then it might be the one whose confluence is at the grid reference above, as the source of this stream is only a little over one hundred metres from †Cair Enuin.

Elements

TYLLGOED

(2) Tollcoit: see †Fons Tollcoit.

Ton-Breigam: see †Villa Breican, †Villa Ellgnou.

†Tonou Cinscuit: [?nr the Eláí]

Attestations

tonou. cinscuit  LLch.204a  p. 204  'c. 748'–c. 930

Location

This valley is named as a point in the very brief, dimensional bounds of †Strat Elei. The location of the territory granted is uncertain, but Tonou Cinscuit is opposite the Ely (Eláí) in the bounds.

Elements

TYNO + personal name

The same personal name is seen in †Castell Conscuit.

Tonou Mur: see †Tnou Mur.

†Tonou Pencenn: [?nr SN067003 or SN081002]

Attestations

tonou pencenn  LLch.125b  p. 126  s. xi

Richards, 'Tonfannau', p. 275.
Location
This valley is named as a point in the boundary of †Menechi. The bounds describe an area between †Nant hi Rotguidou and †Nant Castell Cerran, with the route between these streams defined by Tonou Pencenn and †Tref Eithinauc. Tonou Pencenn should be not far from the source (BLAEN) of †Nant Castell Cerran. The grid references above are for tributary valleys near the source of each of the two suggested identities of †Nant Castell Cerran.

Elements
TYNO + ?PEN + ?CEN
The second element looks like an unattested compound of PEN + CEN, *pengen, but what the sense of this would be in a place-name I cannot think.

Tormeneth, Tormynydd: see Llanfihangel Tormynydd.

Torr i Cair: see †Nant Torr i Cair.

†Torr ir Allt: [?nr ST529949, ST533953, or ST526967]

Attestations
torr irallt LLch.218 p. 221 s. xi

Location
This place is named in the bounds of †Lann Bedeui. Its place in the bounds is between †Pibenn Eholch and †Claud Tros Tref. These bounds are not very east to follow. The grid references above are for the three suggested identifications of †Pibenn Eholch.

Elements
TOR + YR + ALLT

Towy: see Tywi.

†Tralucg Teudus: [?nr ST5299]

Attestations
tralucg teudus LLch.218 p. 221 s. xi

Location
This feature is named in the bounds of †Lann Bedeul. It is reached from †Nant Gunos, and from it the bounds proceed along a dyke (CLAWDD), through a wood, to †Pibenn Eholch. Until more evidence from this area is
produced, a closer identification will not be possible.

Elements
TRALLWNG + personal name
The first element appears to be trallwng 'swamp, pool'.

Trecis: see Troyes.

Tredelerch: see Rumney.

Tredenauk, Tredunnock: see Tredynog.

Tredynog: [ST379948] (Eng. Tredunnock)

Attestations
ecclesia de Tredenauk LL p. 321 c. 1350
Ecc’ia de Tredenauk LL p. 328 c. 1350

Location
Both attestations are from lists of properties owing monies in the deanery of Usk. The identification followed here is probable given the appearance of the name, and the place’s location in the right area.

Elements
TREF + ?
The qualifying element here is uncertain. We should expect lenition after TREF, which would lead us to look for an element *tynog, but I know of no such word. It is tempting to suggest a connexion with the name *Ton Farm in the village (where Ton is probably TON).

†Tref Bledgint: [?]

Attestations
tref bledgint LLb.12 p. 32 1128

tref bledgint LLb.25 p. 44 1129

Location
This place-name occurs in the two longer versions of the list of properties confirmed as Llandaf’s by Pope Honorius II. The context of the attestation in the lists suggests a location within a few kilometres of Llandaf itself (it is between Llwyneliddon and †Henriu Gunma), but I cannot suggest a likely

43 The element is discussed by Williams: Enwau Lleoedd, p. 46.
identification in this area.

**Elements**

TREF + personal name

†Tref Bledgur mab Aches: [?]

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<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1129</td>
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</table>

**Location**

This place-name occurs in the two longer versions of the list of properties confirmed as Llandaf’s by Pope Honorius II. The context of the attestation in the lists suggests a location within a few kilometres of Llandaf itself (it is between Llwyndiddon and †Henriu Gunma), but I cannot suggest a likely identification in this area.

**Elements**

TREF + personal name

†Tref Canus: [?in Dyfed]

**Attestations**

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<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

*Tref Canus* is one of three properties supposed, according to charter 125a, to have been granted to the church of Llandaf by Maredudd ap Rhain, King of Dyfed, which suggests a location in that region. Other than this, however, there is no evidence for the place’s location, and I am not aware of any suggested identification.

**Elements**

TREF + ?personal name

The form with *Trem* shows uncertainty over the origin of the final [v] of TREF—a genuine Old Welsh spelling from the period before confusion of [v] < [m] and [v] < [b] would be *Treb.*

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* LL, p. 421.
* LHEB, p. 485.
†Tref Carn: [?SN089022, ?around SN097020, or ?SN109011]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestations</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tref carn</td>
<td>LLch.125b</td>
<td>p. 126</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trem cam</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 124</td>
<td>before ‘c. 1025’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tref carn</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 255</td>
<td>before ‘c. 1025’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRef carn</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 125</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

The two attestations on pages 124 and 255 are from different versions of the same list of Teilo properties, in a Pembrokeshire context. The remaining two attestations are from charter 125b, which grants *Tref Carn*, †Laith Ti Teiliau, and †Menechi. Bounds are supplied with the charter, which locate the property between the †Ritec and †Minid Garthon in one dimension, and between the two streams †Nant Brat and †Nant y Clauorion (both of which flow down to the †Ritec) in the other. Three streams (†Nant hi Rotguidou, †Nant Castell Cerran, and †Nant Torr i Cair) are known from the bounds of other properties to run to the †Ritec from the south. While it might just be possible to locate two more streams as tributaries of the †Ritec on the south side (there are certainly four towards the head of the †Ritec, and there are a further two dry-looking valleys nearer its mouth, which might once have contained more noticeable streams), it would be easier to assume that *Tref Carn* lay on the north bank of the †Ritec. Campbell and Lane suggested the equation of *Tref Carn* with ‘the farm of Carn Rock’ [SN098029], which is to the north of the †Ritec. Their suggestion seems to be based on the common element *carn*, and on Rees’s identification of †Nant Brat. There are only four significant tributaries of the †Ritec from the north: SN090012, SN091013, SN108007, and SN118004. The one at SN108007 rises too far from any of the other three to be a likely candidate for either of *Tref Carn*’s boundary streams. If *Tref Carn* is to be located north of the †Ritec then it could be located between the first and third of the possible streams, between the first and second, or between the second and third. The sources of all three are quite close together (SN080039, SN096027, and SN098026, respectively).

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*Excavations*, p. 58.

*Excavations*, pp. 58 and 76 (n. 142).
and Carn Rock would be on or near the northern boundary of any of the three possible territories described by the bounds, so, while the TREF might take its name from the CARN, it is unlikely that Tref Carn would be on the site of the CARN itself. There are three significant points of settlement within the possible area: Manor House [SN089022], Great/Little Wedlock [around SN097020], and Gumfreston [SN109011].

Elements
TREF + CARN

There is another Trefgarn in Pembrokeshire at SM9523. On the spelling trem see the discussion under Tref Canus above.

Tref Ceriau: [?SO114283] (?mod. Llanfihangel Tal-y-llyn; ?also Tref Ceriau, Tref Mihachgel Meibion Gratlaun, Trefgarn, Tref Ceriau, Trefhengel Tref Ceriau)

Attestations
uillam tref ceriau LLch.237b p. 238  'c. 925'
VILLA TREF CERIAV LLrub. p. 237  c. 1120s

Location
Tref Ceriau is the name of the property granted by charter 237b. The rubric of the charter gives Llanfihangel Meibion Gratlaun as an alternative name for the church. Charter 167 concerns the same property, which is there named †Lann Mihacghgel Tref Ceriau (we can be fairly confident that is the same, not just from the name, but also from the fact that the same bounds are used for both charters). The place is identified with Llanfihangel Tal-y-llyn by both Evans and Thomas, and with Llanfihangel Cwm Du by Richards and by Davies. The identification favoured here is with Llanfihangel Tal-y-llyn, which is based on the suggested identity of the bounds' Riuulum Taugeiel with Nant Tawel—see †Lann Mihachgel Tref Ceriau.

Elements
TREF + personal name

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LL, p. 408, s.v. L. M. Trev Ceriau; EANC, p. 221, s.v. Ceiro; The Llandaff Charters, p. 124; WATU, p. 122, s.v. Llanfihangel Tref Geirio (Richards lists Trefgeirio (p. 208) as an obsolete name for a township in 'Llanfihangel Tal-y-llyn ANG' (i.e. in Anglesey)—could this be an error for 'Llanfihangel Tal-y-llyn BRE?').
EANC, p. 221, s.v. Ceiro.
The place-name appears as an element in †Lann Mihacghgel Tref Ceriau.

†Tref Crintorth: [?nr ST1577]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-Name</th>
<th>LLb.</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tref crintorth</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tref cyrintord</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This place-name occurs in two lists of Llandaf's properties, confirmed by papal privilege. No topographical information as such is provided, but the context of the surrounding identifiable names in the list (Ystrad Elái, †Tref Ginhill, †Tref Laur, †Tref Miluc, †Carn Elfin, †Merthir Onbrit, †Inis Marchan, †Inis Bratguen, †Tref Gillic) points to a location not far from Llandaf (hence the grid reference above), or perhaps a little further up the valley of the Ely (Elái).

Elements

TREF + ?personal name

Tref Cyrindord: see †Tref Crintorth.

Trefddyn: [SO284020] (Eng. Trevethin)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-Name</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Treuedyn</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The attestation is from a list of churches in the deanery of Abergefeni, which suits the identification with Trevethin (in the south-western corner of the deanery).52

Elements

TREF + *DYNN53

The Llandaf form, as the the modern English-language form, shows an epenthetic vowel between [v] and [d].

†Tref Dinneul: [ST493952] (W. Llanddinol, Eng. Itton)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-Name</th>
<th>LLb.</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tref dinneul</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

52 LL, p. 421.
53 Williams, Enwau Llœedd, pp. 56–57; GPC, i, 1140, s.v. †dyn(n).
**Location**

This place-name occurs in one of the three versions of the list of properties confirmed as Llandaf’s by Pope Honorius II. At the equivalent position in the other two versions of this list we find Lann Diniuil and Lann Dineul, and it is reasonable to assume that Tref Dinneul here is a reference to the same place. Lann Diniuil/Lann Dineul has been plausibly (though not certainly) identified as Llanddinol.

**Elements**

TREF + ?personal name

See Llanddinol for a discussion of the second element.

**Tref Eiliau:** see †Tref Eliau.

**†Tref Eithinauc:** [?nr SN062003 or SN085001]

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Place-name</th>
<th>Source</th>
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<th>Century</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tref eithinauc</td>
<td>LLch.125b</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>xi</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Location**

This valley is named as a point in the boundary of †Menechi. The bounds describe an area between †Nant hi Rotguidou and †Nant Castell Cerran, with the route between these streams defined by †Tonou Pencenn and Tref Eithinauc. Tref Eithinauc should be not far from the source (BLAEN) of †Nant hi Rotguidou. The grid references above are for the sources of each of the two suggested identities of †Nant hi Rotguidou.

**Elements**

TREF + EITHINOG

GPC cites this place-name as an example of the adjective eithinog ‘gorsey’ (eithin ‘gorse’ + -OG), but adds that the second element could also be a personal name. Padel offers this attestation as a parallel to Tredinnick and Tretrinnick in Cornwall.

**†Tref Eliau:** [nr ST2076] (also †Tref Meibion Guichtrit)

**Attestations**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Place-name</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uillam tref eliau</td>
<td>LLch.255</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>c. 1035</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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* GPC, t. 1203.
* CPNE, p. 92, s.v. eithin.
Location

_Tref Eliau_ is one of three properties whose grant is recorded in charter 255. Bounds are given which define the property in terms of two unidentified properties (†_Tref Licotuc_ and †_Tref Tescan_), a marsh (GWAUN), and the sea. _Villa Filiorum Quichtrit_ (probably †_Tref Meibion Guichtrit_) is said to be an alternative name for the same place, but there is no independent evidence for its location. The strongest evidence for the location of _Tref Eliau_ is the description of it as being in _Senghennydd_. Evans tentatively identified _Tref Eliau_ as Roath [ST1977], and Richards (followed by Davies) tentatively suggested Splott [ST2076]. Both Roath and Splott are in _Senghennydd_ and near the sea, but the specified size of the territory (three _modii_) would favour Splott (it being nearer the coast than Roath).

Elements

_TREF_ + personal name

The same name is seen in Latin as †_Villa Eliau_, but the available evidence tends to suggest that that name refers to a different place.

Trefesgob: see †_Lann Catgualatir_.

Trefflemin: see Flemingston.

†_Tref Gillic_: [?nr ST1678] (also †_Tref ir Cil_)

_Attestations_

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LLch.159b</th>
<th>p. 159</th>
<th>'c. 685'–c. 930</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tref irgillica</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tref gillic</td>
<td>LLb.12</td>
<td>p. 32</td>
<td>1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trem ygillic</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>p. 43</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The rather confused boundary clause attached to charter 159b refers to a settlement called _Tref ir Gillic_, which seems (according to how the bounds are read) to be adjacent to either _Villa Giurgii_ (probably †_Villa Gregurii_) or †_Lann Menechi/_†_Villa Meneich_. †_Villa Gregurii_ is an alternative name for Gabalfa, and †_Lann Menechi/_†_Villa Meneich_ is plausibly identified with

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*LL, p. 382; WATU, p. 207, s.v. _Trefeilio_; _The Llandaff Charters_, p. 127.
Mynachdy. As Gabalfa and Mynachdy are neighbouring districts, in or near the grid square given above, the general location of this Tref ir Gillicg is clear enough. The other two attestations are from two versions of the list of properties confirmed to Llandaf by Pope Honorius II, and the properties on either side in this list are neighbouring places around ST1383. The attestations from the list, then, can be located close enough to the place in charter 159b to be fairly confident that they are references to the same place (as Evans supposed)."

Elements
TREF + ?*Cil-yng (len.)

I can find no noun or adjective that could explain Gillicg/Gillic/Gyllicg, unless it has been lenited after TREF. The equation of the name in the bounds with †Tref ir Cil suggests that Gillicg/Gillic/Gyllicg could contain CIL. If this is so, then Gillicg/Gillic/Gyllicg would be most easily explained as the lenited form of a place-name *Cil-yng (CIL + YNG). The article seen in Tref ir Gillicg would be an error, then, (presumably influenced by †Tref ir Cil) as CIL is masculine and should not be lenited after the article. Rhŷs explains both Irgillicg and the Ircil of †Tref ir Cil as related personal names, but I do not find his argument convincing."

†Tref Ginhill: [?nr ST1177]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>LLch.258</th>
<th>p. 258</th>
<th>'c. 1038'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uillum tref ginhill</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tref gynnhill</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 258</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tref ginhill</td>
<td>LLb.12</td>
<td>p. 32</td>
<td>1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tref gynhil</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>p. 43</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

Tref Ginhill is the name of the property whose grant is recorded in charter 258. Bounds are provided which locate the place between the Ely (Elái) and †Abrenan. †Abrenan has not been identified with much confidence, but it has been suggested that it might be the same place as †Brenan Picet.» If the

77 LL, p. 421.
79 LL, p. 378.
two names are the same, then Tref Ginhill would be located not far from †Henriu Gunma, to the north west of Llandaf. The same place-name also occurs in two lists of Llandaf's properties, confirmed by papal privilege, the context of which (from the surrounding identifiable names in the list—Ystrad Elái, †Tref Laur, †Carn Elfin, †Tref Crintorth, †Tref Miluc, †Merthir Onbrit, †Inis Marchan, †Inis Bratguen, †Tref Gillie) points to a location not far from Llandaf, or perhaps a little further up the valley of the Ely (Elái).

Elements
TREF + ?personal name
The qualifying element could be a personal name (?perhaps a Welsh development of Latin Gentilius⁶⁰).

†Tref Gloyiud: [?nr SO483148]

Attestations
  tref gloyiud        LLch.246  p. 247  c. 1080–c. 1120s

Location
This settlement is mentioned in one of the two (different) bounds of †Lann Guoronui, which has been identified with Rockfield (grid reference above). The bounds appear to indicate that this place is on the other side of the †Ieuen and the †Targuus from the bounds' focus. The grid reference above is for a location east of the suggested location for the confluence of the †Ieuen and the †Targuus. The location of the territory described by the bounds is open to doubt, however.

Elements
TREF + ?personal name

†Tref Guascar: [?nr ST4495]

Attestations
  tref guascar        LLch.244  p. 245  ‘c. 980’

Location
Tref Guascar is one of the four points in the dimensional bounds of †Villa Stifilat. †Villa Stifilat is granted together with †Lann Mihacgel Lichrit but neither has been securely identified, and, though it is probable, it is not certain

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⁶⁰I am grateful to Patrick Sims-Williams for this suggestion.
that the two properties are neighbours. One of the points in the bounds of "Villa Stifilat" is "Pull hi Guarach," which Evans compared with "Pwll y reuch," nr. Earlswood Chapel, Mon." I cannot find this "Pwll y Reuch" now, but it should be somewhere near ST4495 (Earlswood). The territory of "Villa Stifilat" is specified as four modii (about sixty seven hectares), so, assuming that the length to width ratio of the territory did not exceed 3:1, "Tref Guascar" should not be more than 1500 metres from "Pull hi Guarach" (and would most probably be more like 600 metres distant).

Elements

TREF + ?GWASGAR

There is a noun and adjective gwasgar ‘scattering, separation, division; dispersed, scattered, shared’, which would seem to make good sense with TREF (meaning perhaps ‘divided property’).

†Tref Guid: [nr ST4796]

Attestations

trefguid LLch.171b p. 173 s. xi

Location

"Tref Guid" is mentioned in the bounds of Llanddinol (Itton), in the stretch of the bounds between Pwll-y-cath and †Cilliuen. The route taken by the bounds between these points is uncertain, and depends to some extent on how the description is punctuated. The bounds run down a PANT from Pwll-y-cath, and that PANT might be named Pant Tref Guid (though the fact that the article is used before pant here suggests that it is being used as a common noun and not as the generic element of a name-phrase). Assuming that "Tref Guid" here is not part of a name-phrase Pant Tref Guid, then we should probably agree with Evans in punctuating as follows:

"O'r pull di'r gwairet mal i duc jr pant, Tref Guid ad dexteram, di'r carn"

‘From the Pwll downwards as the PANT leads, Tref Guid to the right, to the cairn’

(Ad dexteram here could also be translated ‘to the south’ here.) Pwll-y-cath is

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62 See †Cum Barruc for the size of unciae and modii.
63 GPC, 11, 1594–95.
64 LL, p. 373.
on a hillside, and there is no PANT feature immediately adjacent to it which would carry the bounds in the right direction. The nearest appropriate feature is the little valley of the stream which enters Glyn Brook at ST474971. It is not clear whether *Tref Guid* is supposed to be to the right/south of the PANT or of the route taken between the PANT and the cairn (CARN) which is the next point. Whichever is the case, *Tref Guid* should not be very far from the grid square above.

**Elements**

TREF + ?GWÝDD

There are several nouns and adjectives *gwydd* (sight, goose, wild, grave) which *guid* here could represent, but GWÝDD seems slightly more likely.

†Tref Gulich: [nr ST095720] (also (2) †Gulich)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>uillam tref gulich</td>
<td>LLch.259</td>
<td>p. 259 ‘c. 1040’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tref GulycH</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 259 c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This place is the object of the grant recorded in charter 259. Bounds are given which describe a relatively simple perambulation in the angle of the two streams (1) †Gulich and †Guorrimi. The area described seems to be smaller than (i.e within) that described (covering land in the same angle) in charter 157, St Lythans. The place-name implies a location on the (1) †Gulich, so the place should be somewhere near Dyffryn (grid reference above).

**Elements**

TREF + (1) †Gulich

**Tref Gulych: see †Tref Gulich.**

Tref Gynhil, Gynnhill: see †Tref Ginhill.

†Tref i Carnpont: [?]

Attestations

<table>
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<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uillam treficarn pont</td>
<td>LLch.222</td>
<td>p. 223 ‘c. 942’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tremicarn PONT</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 222 c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This territory is the object of the grant recorded in charter 222. No bounds or
other topographical description is provided, but the witness associations are most strongly with charters 223 (†Villa Segan) and 224 (†Tref Ret), which would suggest a location in the Vale of Glamorgan. The TREF was granted by Loumarch filius Catguocaun in recompense for his depredation of †Aper Guenfrut (identified with Whitebrook), and the synod which settled the matter was held at Llandogo. The place granted need not necessarily be anywhere near †Aper Guenfrut or Llandogo, but if we are to infer that it is in the same area, then that area would be eastern or central Gwent. Evans, however, followed by Davies, identified this place with Aber-carn [ST216950], which takes its name from the stream Nant Carn.« I do not think, however, that the identification can be regarded as secure (unless further evidence is available), as it cannot be assumed that the element Carnpont is based on a stream name Carn, and even if it be, it cannot be assumed that the Carn of the name is the Nant Carn of Aber-carn.

Elements

TREF + YR + Carnpont

From the position of the article in the name’s construction it is apparent that the name is based on a compound Carnpont, of CARN or Carn (as a stream name) + PONT. On the spelling trem see the discussion under †Tref Canus above.

Tref i Cerniu: see †Lann Teliau Tref i Cerniu.

†Tref Ili: [?]

Attestations

tref ili  LLch.232b  p. 232  ‘c. 910’
TREF LILI LLrub.  p. 232  c. 1120s

Location

This territory is the object of the grant recorded in charter 232b. No bounds or other topographical description is provided, but the strongest witness associations are with charters 231, 232a, and 233, which perhaps suggests a location in Gwent. Without further evidence it is not possible to be sure whether the Ili or Lili form is correct—both Ili and Lili are attested as personal

« LL, p. 421; The Llandaff Charters, p. 120.
names.

**Elements**

TREF + personal name

†Tref ir Cil: [?nr ST1678] (also †Tref Gillic)

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Codebook</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tref ircil</td>
<td>LLch.159b</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>'c. 685'–c. 930</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

*Tref ir Cil* is said to be an alternative name for *Tref ir Gillic* in charter 159b. See †Tref Gillic for discussion of the location of this place.

**Elements**

TREF + YR + CIL

The CIL of this place-name is probably the *Cil-yng* of †Tref Gillic. Rhŷs explains both *Ircil* here and the *Irgillic* form of †Tref Gillic as related personal names, but I do not find his argument convincing.

†Tref ir Gillic: see †Tref Gillic.

†Tref ir Idiouen: [in Gwent (Is Coed)]

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Codebook</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<td>tref iridiouen</td>
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<td>32</td>
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<td>Tref iridiouen</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>44</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This place-name occurs in two lists of Llandaf's properties, confirmed by papal privilege. No topographical information as such is provided, but the context of the surrounding names in the list (*Porth Sgiwed, †Lann Mihacgel Lichrit, †Tnou Mur, St Kingsmark*) points to a location in Gwent (Is Coed).

**Elements**

TREF + YR + *?iddieuuen*

The normal word for 'ivy' in Modern Welsh is *eiddew*, but GPC does seem to recognise the possibility of a form *iddiau*. The form *iddiau* is closer to the

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^66^ GPC, II, 2009 (s.v. *iddiau*) and III, 187 (s.v. *eiddew*).
Cornish cognate idhio. Modern Welsh does not seem to have a singulative form of eiddew with -EN, unlike the Cornish cognate (for which Nance offers a singulative ydhyowen). I should suggest that this place-name shows a singulative form of iddiau (+ -EN): *iddieuen ‘ivy bush’.

†Tref ir Isceiauc: [on the Ddawan] (also †Villa Proclivii)

Attestations

| tref irisceiauc | LLrub. | p. 204 | c. 1120s |

Location

Tref ir Isceiauc is given in the rubric of charter 204b as an alternative name for †Villa Proclivii, the object of the grant recorded in that charter. The place has not been more precisely located other than to say it is on the Thaw (Ddawan).

Elements

TREF + YR + (?YSGEIFIOG

Williams connects this place-name with other names containing an element ysgeifiog, and, accordingly, suggests an emendation to ‘isceiauc’. On the assumption that the Latin name †Villa Proclivii was a translation of the Welsh, he proposes that the element ysgeifiog must mean ‘descent, slope’ (= PROCLIVUM). However, as Charles points out †Villa Proclivii need not be a translation of the Welsh, and might only be a description of the site. Charles agrees with Phillimore’s view that Lhuyd was right to suggest that ysgeifiog might be a derivative of *ysgaf (+ -OG), an older form of YSGAW. The suffix -iog-OG here would have its sense of ‘place where X grows’, so the element ysgeifiog could be translated ‘place where llers grow’. Another example of the same element is probably to be seen in †Isceuiauc.

---

*7 CPNE, p. 136.
*9 ‘ysgi, ysgai, Ysgeiawc, Ysgeifiog’.
*8 Ibid..
*8 NNPemb., i, 308.
*9 Lhwyd, Parochialia, pt 1, p. 75; Owen, Description of Penbrokshire, II, 410, n. 41, and IV, 572, n. 3; NNPemb., i, 308.
†Tref Laur: [?nr ST1577]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-Name</th>
<th>Context</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tref laur</td>
<td>LLb.12</td>
<td>p. 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tref laur</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>p. 43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This place-name occurs in two lists of Llandaf's properties, confirmed by papal privilege. No topographical information as such is provided, but the context of the surrounding identifiable names in the list (Ystrad Elái, †Tref Ginhill, †Tref Crintorth, †Tref Miluc, †Carn Elfin, †Merthir Onbrit, †Inis Marchan, †Inis Bratguen, †Tref Gillic) points to a location not far from Llandaf (hence the grid reference above), or perhaps a little further up the valley of the Ely (Elái).

Elements

TREF + personal name

†Tref Licotuc: [nr ST2076]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-Name</th>
<th>Context</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tref licotuc</td>
<td>LLch.255</td>
<td>p. 257</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This settlement is named as a point in the dimensional bounds of †Tref Eliau. †Tref Eliau is on the coast, probably not far from Splott (grid reference above). Tref Licotuc opposes †Tref Tecan in the opposite dimension to that which places †Tref Eliau between a marsh (GWAUN) and the sea, so we can say that Tref Licotuc should be up or down the coast from †Tref Eliau.

Elements

TREF + *LLYGODOG

The interpretation of licotuc as an adjectival form of ilygod 'mouse' (with the dialectal [-ug] form of the suffix -0G) is reasonably secure. It could represent a personal name here, however (cf. the Gaulish personal name Lucotios).\(^{11}\)

Tref Lili: see †Tref Ili.

Trefloyne: see †Luin Teliau.

\(^{11}\) GPC, ii, 2265, s.v. ilygod.
†Tref Main: [?nr ST1877]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-name</th>
<th>LLb.</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tref main</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tref main</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This place-name is attested in all three versions of a list of properties confirmed to Llandaf by papal privilege. Evans tentatively suggested an identification with ‘Tremæn, Bridgend’, presumably Tremains [SS9079], but the context of the immediately neighbouring properties in the list (†Tref Meibion Ourdeuein and †Tref Meibion Guichtrit) would suggest, rather, a location in the Cardiff (Caerdydd) area (hence the grid reference above).

Elements

TREF + MAEN

Patrick Sims-Williams has suggested to me that the qualifying element might alternatively be a personal name (?<Magnus).

†Tref Marchan: [?nr ST0977]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-name</th>
<th>LLch.</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Year</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tref marchan</td>
<td>249a</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>'c. 1040'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

_Tref Marchan_ is attested as a point in the brief, probably dimensional, bounds of †Villa Elcu. Until the focus of the grant is located it is not possible to make a suggestion as to the identity of this settlement. Given the possibility that †Villa Elcu might be in the vicinity of †Mainaur Cruc Marc, there might be a connexion between the Marchan of this place-name and the Marc of †Mainaur Cruc Marc.

Elements

TREF + ?personal name

_Tref Mebion Guichtrit:_ see †Tref Mebion Guichtrit.

_Tref Mebion Ourdeuein:_ see †Tref Meibion Ourdeuein.

*LL, p. 421.*
†Tref Meibion Ambrus: [?nr ST0979]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Sources</th>
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<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tref meibion ambrus</td>
<td>LLb.12</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tre meibion ambrus</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The settlement name is attested in two versions of a list of properties confirmed to Llandaf by papal privilege. No topographical information as such is provided, but the context of the surrounding identifiable names in the list (†Lann Tilull, †Penn Onn, (2) †Lann San Bregit, Pen-tyrch) points to a location in the area between the rivers Taf (Fawr) and Elái, to the west and north-west of Llandaf.

Elements

TREF + MAB (pl.) + personal name

The second attestation shows loss of final [v] in TREF, which is relatively common anyway (particularly at a later period), but the development would have been aided in this case by the fact that the initial [m] of meibion would be lenited to [v] after feminine TREF, so that the final [v] of TREF and the initial [v] of meibion would merge as a single sound.

†Tref Meibion Guichtrit: [nr ST2076] (also †Tref Eliau)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Sources</th>
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<th>Year</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uilla filiorum quichtrit</td>
<td>LLch.255</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>'c. 1035'</td>
</tr>
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<td>Tref mebion guichtrit</td>
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<td>90</td>
<td>1119</td>
</tr>
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<td>tref meibion guichtrit</td>
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<td>1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tref meibion uchtrit</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

Uilla filiorum Quichtrit is given as an alternative name for †Tref Eliau in charter 255. The remaining, Welsh-language attestations are from the three versions of a list of properties confirmed to Llandaf by papal privilege. The context of the attestations in the list is not particularly useful in suggesting a location. Evans is very likely to be correct, however, in his identification of the Latin form and the Welsh forms as references to the same place, so the
grid reference above is for †Tref Eliau.\(^n\)

**Elements**

TREF + MAB (pl.) + personal name  

*VILLA + FILIUS* (gen. pl.) + personal name

For the \(*qu\) spelling of [gu] (normally *gu* in Old Welsh), cf. the attested spellings *quac* (Modern *gwag*) and *quiith* (?Modern *gwyth*).\(^n\)

†Tref Meibion Ourdeuein: [ST1678] (mod. Gabalfa; also †Penn i Porth, †Villa Greguril)

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trefmeibion. ourdeuein</th>
<th>LLb.2</th>
<th>p. 90</th>
<th>1119</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uilla filiorum .v. ourdeuinit</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 151</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
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<td>tref meibion ourdeuein</td>
<td>LLb.12</td>
<td>p. 32</td>
<td>1128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tref meibion ourdeuein</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>p. 43</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

*Uilla filiorum .v. Ourdeuinit* is given as one of several alternative names for Gabalfa in the rubric of charter 151a. The remaining, Welsh-language attestations are from the three versions of a list of properties confirmed to Llandaf by papal privilege. The context of the attestations in the list suggests a location in the area of Cardiff (Caerdydd). Evans is very likely to be correct, therefore, in his identification of the Welsh forms as references to Gabalfa too.\(^n\)

**Elements**

TREF + MAB (pl.) + personal name  

*VILLA + FILIUS* (gen. pl.) + personal name

The ‘.v.’ of the Latin form is presumably *quinque*, the numeral 5.

**Tref Meibion Uchtrit:** see †Tref Meibion Guichtrit.

†Tref Miluc: [?nr ST0284]

**Attestations**

| uillam miluc | LLch.271 | p. 271 | ‘c. 1075’ |

\(^n\) LL, p. 421, s.v. *Uchtrit*.  
\(^n\) Falileyev, *Etymological Glossary*, pp. 63 (s.v. *gwag*) and 134 (s.v. *quiith*).  
\(^n\) LL, p. 415, s.v. *Ourdeuein*. 
VILLA MILVC  LLrub.  p. 271  c. 1120s
  tref miluc  LLb.12  p. 32  1128
  Tremiluc  LLb.25  p. 43  1129

Location

*Villa Miluc* is the object of the grant recorded in charter 271. Bounds are given which locate the settlement on the Ely (Elâi), but none of the other points have been identified. A *Tref Miluc* is recorded in two versions of a list of properties confirmed to Llandaf by papal privilege, and the context of the surrounding identifiable names in the list points to a location not far from *Llandaf* (hence the grid reference above), or perhaps a little further up Ystrad Elâi. It seems reasonable to assume, with Evans, that the TREF and VILLA forms of the name refer to the same place, but the location in the area of Garth Maelwg (grid reference above) is more doubtful. The identification is based presumably on the similarity of the elements Miluc and Maelwg, and the fact that Garth Maelwg does stand on the Ely (Elâi).

Elements

TREF + ?personal name
VILLA + ?personal name

The final attestation shows loss of final [v] in TREF, which is relatively common anyway (particularly at a later period), but the development would have been aided in this case by the fact that the initial [m] of Miluc would be lenited to [v] after feminine TREF, so that the final [v] of TREF and the initial [v] of Miluc would merge as a single sound.

Trefonnen: see (2) Nash.

†Tref Perenn: [ST451878] (W. Llanfihangel, Eng. *Llanfihangel Rogiet*; also †Lann Mihacgel Maur)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>uillam tref Peren</td>
<td>LLch.233</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>c. 905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finis perenn</td>
<td>LLch.233</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>s. x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tref perenn</td>
<td>LLch.233</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>s. x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fin tref peren</td>
<td>LLch.235b</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>s. xi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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LL, p. 413, s.v. *Miluc*. 
Location

This property is the object of the grant recorded in charter 233. It is equated in the charter’s rubric with †Lann Mihacgel Maur. Two sets of bounds are supplied with the charter, one which presumably describes the main part of the territory, and the other which seems to describe a coastal adjunct to the territory. Most of the points in the first set of bounds are not identified, but one place, †Merthir Gerein, can reasonably be located, on the basis of other evidence, in †Nether Went. The precise definition of the coastal territory is similarly obscure, but it is clear that it neighbours the main part of the territory and that the coast which it abuts is that of the Bristol Channel (Sabrinum, i.e. Hafren).

The bounds of charter 235b (†Castell Conscuit/†Eccluis Sant Breit) twice refer to the boundary (fin) of Tref Perenn. The bounds describe a territory near the coast, on one side or other of the Trogi (probably Caldicot on the stream’s west bank). The two references to the boundary of Tref Perenn show that it is the next property along the coast, either west or east, from †Castell Conscuit/†Eccluis Sant Breit.

The final attestation is a long note by a fifteenth-century glossator stating that Tref Perenn, †Yscuit Cyst, †Villa Cyuiu are all in the area of Matharn.

All the commentators known to me to have identified Tref Perenn with Llanfihangel Rogiet (grid reference above). 79 This seems reasonable as Llanfihangel Rogiet is a Llanfihangel place-name in the area suggested by the evidence laid out above.

Elements

TREF + PEREN

The qualifying element is very likely peren ‘pear tree’, singulative of pér (+ -EN).

79 LL, p. 408, s.v. L. M. Maur; WATU, p. 205, s.v. Treberen; Davies, The Llandaff Charters, p. 123.
†Tref Petir: [?nr SO3517]

Attestations

fin tref petir  LLch.228  p. 229  s. xi

Location

The boundary of this settlement is mentioned in the bounds of Llanwytherin. The boundary is encountered in a PANT to the right (or, less likely, south—the expression used is ‘addexteram’) of the †Cinluin, after that stream has been followed some distance towards its upper reaches. The precise route followed by the bounds is uncertain, but it appears to run clockwise round Llanwytherin, and the boundary of Tref Petir is encountered between streams running west–east to the south and north of Llanwytherin. The Troddi constitutes the eastern boundary of Llanwytherin, so Tref Petir should be to the west of that place (hence the grid reference above).

Elements

TREF + personal name

†Tref Ret: [?nr SS8577]

Attestations

uillam ret  LLch.224  p. 224  ‘c. 935’

TREF RET  LLrub.  p. 224  c. 1120s

Location

The grant of Tref Ret is recorded in charter 224. It is described in the rubric as being next to (IUXTA) Merthyr Mawr, and dimensional bounds are supplied which locate the territory between †Merthir Gluiuis and the Ogmore (Ogwr), and between †Tir i Cair and †Villa Oufreu. Of the defining points in the bounds, only the Ogmore (Ogwr) is certainly identifiable, but suggestions have been made for †Merthir Gluiuis and †Tir i Cair, and if these are correct then we should locate Tref Ret in the area of Newton Burrows and Merthyr-mawr Warren (hence the grid reference above).

Elements

TREF + ?personal name

Evans compared the qualifying element here with a name RETIS on the
Llantwit Stone, but this is probably a misreading of REGIS. Ret here could alternatively be either of the nouns rhed 'running, race' or rhwyd 'net', but neither of these seems particularly suitable as the name of a settlement. The most likely solution is that we have here the common noun trefred 'homestead', misunderstood (by the translator into Latin) as a phrase of TREF and a second element Ret."

†Tref Rita: [nr ST338957]

Attestations

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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>LLch.272</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tref rita</td>
<td>LLb.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>TREF RITA</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tref rita</td>
<td>LLb.12</td>
<td>p. 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tref rita</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>p. 43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This place is granted in charter 272, and it is also listed in the three versions of a list of a properties confirmed to Llandaf by papal privilege. The context of the attestations in the list is not particularly useful in suggesting a location, but in the charter the place is said to be next to (IUXTA) †Merthir Tecmed (Llandegfedd), and this is the best evidence available.

Elements

TREF + ?personal name

I am not aware of any Welsh personal name similar to Rita, but Searle records the existence of both Rida and Ridda as Anglo-Saxon personal names."

Tref Saturn: see †Pant Tref Saturn.

†Tref Tecan: [nr ST2076]

Attestations

<table>
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<th>Attestation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tref tecan</td>
<td>LLch.255</td>
<td>p. 257</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This settlement is named as a point in the dimensional bounds of †Tref Eliau.

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\* The inscription referred to is probably Nash-Williams, no. 222 (Early Christian Monuments, pp. 142–43), which includes the word REGIS. The word was misread as RETIS in Haddan & Stubbs Councils, 1, 628.

\* I am grateful to Patrick Sims-Williams for this suggestion.
†Tref Eliau is on the coast, probably not far from Splott (grid reference above). Tref Tecan opposes †Tref Licotuc in the opposite dimension to that which places †Tref Eliau between a marsh (GWAUN) and the sea, so we can say that Tref Tecan should be up or down the coast from †Tref Eliau.

**Elements**

TREF + ?personal name

Tegan is both a personal name and a noun ‘toy, jewel, darling’, but Thomas considered the personal name to be the more likely interpretation of the element here."

Trefynwy: see Monmouth.

Tregatwg: see Cadoxton.

Tregolwyn: see Colwinston.

**Tregrug: [ST372971]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestations</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Treygruk LL p. 321 c. 1350</td>
<td>Both attestations are from lists of properties owing monies in the deanery of Usk. Evans identified this place as ‘Li. Gibby, Mon.’, which was presumably a reference to Tregrug at the grid reference above, as this place is only a few hundred metres north of Llangybi. The identification is probable given the appearance of the name, and the place’s location in the right area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecc’ia de Treygruk LL p. 328 c. 1350</td>
<td>The attestations show that loss of final [v] occurred early in the first element. The diphthongal spellings ei, ey, and ay are probably attempts to represent the long [e] of TREF (as probably also in Treguff). Possibly, though, the place-name should be divided Tre y Gruk, with the article preceding the qualifying element. The expected form of the article, if this were the case, would be ‘r,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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82 *Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum*, pp. 400-01.
84 LL, p. 421.
however (*Tre'r-grug). In the absence of the article, TREF would cause lenition of the following element, so CRUG would be the most likely candidate. Grug ‘heather’ should be borne in mind as an alternative possibility, however.

**Treguff: [ST030711]**

**Attestations**

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<tr>
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<th>Cart SPGI</th>
<th>Villae de Treigof</th>
<th>Cart SPGI</th>
<th>Treigof</th>
<th>Cart SPGI</th>
<th>Decimis de Traygof</th>
<th>Cart SPGI</th>
<th>Tregof</th>
<th>Cart SPGI</th>
<th>Manerio de Treigof</th>
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<tr>
<td>Villae de Treigof</td>
<td>Cart SPGI</td>
<td>II, 50</td>
<td>1072–1104</td>
<td>Treygof</td>
<td>Cart SPGI</td>
<td>Decimis de Traygof</td>
<td>Cart SPGI</td>
<td>Tregof</td>
<td>Cart SPGI</td>
<td>Manerio de Treigof</td>
<td>Location</td>
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<td>1130</td>
<td>Decimis de Traygof</td>
<td>Cart SPGI</td>
<td>II, 12</td>
<td>1149–79</td>
<td>Tregof</td>
<td>Cart SPGI</td>
<td>Manerio de Treigof</td>
<td>Location</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decimis de Traygof</td>
<td>Cart SPGI</td>
<td>III, 271</td>
<td>s. xiiex</td>
<td>Tregof</td>
<td>Cart SPGI</td>
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<td>Tregof</td>
<td>Cart SPGI</td>
<td>Manerio de Treigof</td>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

The LL attestation is from a list of properties owing monies in the deanery of Llandaf. The identification made by both Evans and Pierce, followed here, can be regarded as secure on the basis of the name’s appearance and the place’s location in the right deanery.

**Elements**

TREF + ?personal name (len.)

The attestations show that loss of final [v] had already occurred by the end of the eleventh century in the first element. The diphthongal spellings ei, ey, and ay are probably attempts to represent the long [e] of TREF. As Pierce relates, the second element has long been assumed to be GOF, but if this were the case we should expect it to be related to TREF by the article (i.e. *Tre'r-gof), and such forms do not appear until the seventeenth century. There is some evidence for a personal name Cof, and Pierce suggests that this might be the qualifying element here.

**Treigof:** see Treguff.

**Trellech:** see Trylec Bechan, Tryleg.

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* Hart, *Historia et Cartularium.*
* LL, p. 421; PNDinas P., p. 100. Evans lists another occurrence of this name in LL on page 320, which I cannot account for.*
* PNDinas P., pp. 100–01.*
Trelleck Grange: see †Lann Mainuon, †Trylec Bechan, Tryleg.

Trem Canus: see †Tref Canus.

Trem Carn: see †Tref Carn.

Tre Meibion Ambrus: see †Tref Meibion Ambrus.

Trem Gyllicg: see †Tref Gillie.

Trem i Carnpont: see †Tref i Carnpont.

Tre Miluc: see †Tref Miluc.

Treoda: [ST1679]

Attestations

tre oda LL gloss p. 151 1476x78

Location

David Llywelyn wrote a marginal note next to charter 151a, which concerns the grant of Gabalfa, locating that territory next to Tre Oda. Given that there is a Gwaun Treoda only about a kilometre from Gabalfa, the identification is obvious.2

Elements

TREF + ?personal name

Tresimwn: see Bonvilston.

Treuedyn, Trevethin: see Trefddyyn.

Treygruk: see Tregrug.

Trican: see †Cepetic Trican.

Tricassine: see Troyes.

Tricurrium: see Trigg.

Trigg: [NGR N/A]

Attestations

pagum [...] Tricurium VAS p. 216 c. 750

pagum [...] tricurium LL p. 19 c. 1130

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2 Evans's identification, 'In Whitchurch' (LL, p. 421), is a reference to the same place.
Location
The reference occurs in the Life of Samson, when the saint, on his way from Wales to Brittany, encounters a group of pagans in the district of Tricurrium. This episode is well known and the identification with the Cornish district of Trigg (north-east Cornwall) seems to be generally accepted. The name can be compared with Breton Tréguijer, and Gaulish Tricorii, and translated as 'district or tribe supplying three armies'.

Trilec, Trilecc: see Tryleg.

Trilleck: see Tryleg.

Trineint: see †Nant Trineint.

Troddi: [SO516116] (Eng. Trothy)

Attestations

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<th>Form</th>
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<tr>
<td>trodi</td>
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<td>123</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>riuulo trodi</td>
<td>171b</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>c. 990–c. 1010</td>
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<td>201</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>s. xi1</td>
</tr>
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<td>s. xi1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* LHEB, p. 587; CPNE, pp. 64–65, s.v. *cor*.
* Ibid..
Trodi LLrub. p. 201 c. 1120s

Location
This river is named in descriptions (generally boundaries) of the location of the following properties: Llandeilo Cresynni (LLch.123), Llanfable (LLch.171b), Llanwarw (Wonastow; LLch.201), †Lann Tituil (LLch.240), Llanddingad (Dingestow; LLch.227b), and Llanwytherin (LLch.228). Of these places, all but †Lann Tituil can be identified on grounds independent of the reference to the Trothy. †Lann Tituil can probably, however, be located near Llanwarw on the basis of their likely common reference to †Nant i Meneich. In any case, though, no other river of this name is known, so the identification can be regarded as secure.

Elements
?TRAWDD + -I
Thomas took the name to be based on trawdd `journey, course', which is likely also to be the stem of the verbal noun troddi `to break through'—an appropriate name for a strong-flowing river in a hilly area, such as this. A form of this name showing loss of intervocal [d] survives in the name Mitchel Troy (†Troia).

Trodi: see Troddi.

Trogi: [ST490872] (also Castrogi Brook/Nedern Brook)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Page</th>
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<tr>
<td>hostio taroci</td>
<td>LLch.235b</td>
<td>p. 236</td>
<td>s. xi</td>
<td>'c. 895'</td>
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<td>aper taroci</td>
<td>LLch.235b</td>
<td>p. 236</td>
<td>s. xi</td>
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<td>LLch.244</td>
<td>p. 244</td>
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<td>portus taroci</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 236</td>
<td>s. xy</td>
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</table>

Location
This stream is named in the bounds of both †Castell Conscuit and †Lann

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* LL, p. 421; EANC, p. 169.
Mihacgel Lichrit. It is clear from the former bounds that the mouth 
(hostium/ABER) of this stream is on the Bristol Channel (Hafren), and it
should run not far from Caldicot (see †Castell Conscuit). The latter bounds
do not provide any useful evidence apart from the location near †Lann
Mihacgel Lichrit (the identification of which does, however, depend largely
on the identification of the Taroci). Evans’s identification with the Trogi (grid
reference above) is probable as regards the appearance of the name, combined
with the evidence from the bounds of †Castell Conscuit, and is not
contradicted by the evidence from the bounds of †Lann Mihacgel Lichrit."
This stream, called Castrogi Brook (CASTELL + Trogi) and Nedern Brook by
the Ordnance Survey, flows into the Bristol Channel (Hafren) now at Caldicot
Pill (grid reference above), but formerly further along the coast towards
Sudbrook."

Elements
?
+ -OG + -t

Thomas took the name to be based on the stem tar- ‘to rub, wear out’ (seen in
taradr), with the adjectival suffix -OG, and the river-name suffix -t. Cf.
†Taradr.

†Troia: [SO492104] (W. Llanfihangel Troddi, Eng. Mitchel Troy)

Attestations

<table>
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<th>p. 318</th>
<th>c. 1350</th>
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<td>ecclesia de Troia</td>
<td>LL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ecc’ia de Troia</td>
<td>LL</td>
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</table>

Location

The attestations are from lists of churches in the deanery of Usk, which suits
the identification with Mitchel Troy.100

Elements

Troddi

The Llandaf form represents a Latinisation (by adding a feminine -a ending)
of Troy, derived from the name of the stream Troddi, on which the settlement

---

* EANC, p. 170, s.v. Troddi.
*7 LL, p. 419.
* EANC, p. 170, s.v. Trogi.
* EANC, p. 169, s.v. Troddi.
* Ibid..
100 LL, p. 421; EANC, p. 169, s.v. Troddi.
stands, by loss of intervocal [d]. The modern English and Welsh forms of the name commemorate the dedication of the church to St Michael.

**Trostre: [SO359044] (Eng. Trostrey)**

**Attestations**

<table>
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<th>Trostre</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>p. 321</th>
<th>c. 1350</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Location**

The attestation is from a list of churches in the deanery of Usk. It is listed together with Llanbadog (Fawr), †Kilgoygan, and Rhaglan under the description ‘De ecclesijs. de Vsk’, which implies some special connexion between these churches and Usk. Trostrey (grid reference above) seems the most likely identification given that it is in the right deanery, and less than four kilometres from Usk.

**Elements**

?TRAWS + TREF

The use of the phrase *tros tref* in place-names is evidenced elsewhere (see †Claud Tros Tref).

**Tros Tref: see †Claud Tros Tref.**

**Trostrey: see Trostre.**

**Trothy: see Troddi.**

**Troy: see †Troia.**

**Troyes: [NGR N/A]**

**Attestations**

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<th>LLb.42</th>
<th>p. 67</th>
<th>1131</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tricassine ciuitatis</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 68</td>
<td>s. xvmed</td>
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</table>

**Location**

The name of the French city *Troyes* is derived from the tribal name *Tricasses*, and *Tricassina* is one of several forms taken by the name of the city from the Classical period onwards. *Trecis* represents a later, mediaeval, development

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101 EANC, p. 170, s.v. Troddi.
102 LL, p. 421.
in the direction of the modern form *Troyes (\(< ^{*} Tricas-\)).^106 The earlier attestation is from the datum of a papal letter. The later attestation is a gloss on the name of Lupus, the bishop who, according to legend, was sent with St Germanus to convert the Britons.^106

**Trunci:** see †Vadum Trunci.

**Trycan:** see †Claud Trycan.

**Trylec:** see Tryleg.

†**Trylec Bechan:** [SO500054] (?mod. Trellech)

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>trylec bechan</td>
<td>LLch.156</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

This place is named as a point in the bounds of Llandogo. As the bounds stand, the name occurs at the end of the bounds, after the †Guenfrut, but Evans suggested reversing †Guenfrut and Trylec Bechan to make †Guenfrut the final point in the bounds.^106 See †Guenfrut for a general discussion of the route of the perambulation. If the bounds are read in the way suggested, then Trylec Bechan stands between the Olwy and the †Guenfrut. Trylec Bechan is obviously related to the Tryleg/Trelleck/Trellech names in the same area (see Tryleg). Trellech [SO500054] does indeed stand between the Olwy (called Penarth Brook at this point) and the †Guenfrut (White Brook), but it is right on the bank of the Olwy, so it might be preferable to seek Trylec Bechan more centrally in the area between the two streams. It is interesting to note that the earliest references in LL to a church of Tryleg are referring to the site of Trelleck Grange, so it might be that Trellech was a secondary site, originally referred to as Trylec Bechan. Evans remarked that Trilech Vechan is a village or suburb immediately to the south of Trellech—it is quite possible that this represents the same place as the LL attestation, but it might also be coincidental.\(^{107}\)

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^104 Ibid..

^106 Colgrave, *Bede's Ecclesiastical History*, p. 54.

^106 LL, p. 370.

^107 LL, p. 370.
Elements

Tryleg + BYCHAN (fem.)

Tryleg: [SO491017 and SO500054] (mod. Trelleck Grange and Trellech)

Attestations

<table>
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<th>Attestation</th>
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<th>Date</th>
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<td>ecclesiam Trilecc</td>
<td>LLch.199b</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>'c. 755'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medio trilec podo</td>
<td>LLch.217</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>'c. 960'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecclesia Trylec</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ecclesia] de Trillek</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trylec</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>s. xv&lt;sup&gt;med&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

There is a difficulty in offering a precise identification for these attestations because there is a complex of Tryleg/Trelleck/Trellech place-names covering the area between SO4901 and SO5007. In fact, the attestations from charters 199b and 217, which are connected with †Lann Mainuon can be identified reasonably securely with Trelleck Grange [SO491017] because charter 199b has a boundary clause which locates the property between the two Anghidi streams (fawr and fechan). The remaining attestation, from page 321, from a list of properties owing monies in the deanery of Usk, is less easy to locate, however. The whole area covered by Tryleg/Trelleck/Trellech place-names is within the deanery. The church is listed together with (2) Pen-allt, which implies a connexion of some sort, such as close proximity. The church of Trellech [SO500054] (Welsh Tryleg) is nearer to (2) Pen-allt than is the church of Trelleck Grange, but it is still over five kilometres away. See also †Trylec Bechan.

Elements

?TRI + ?LLECH<sup>109</sup>

Tulcoit: see Tyllgoed.

Tulon: see †Porth Tulon.

†Tumulus Guian: [?nr ST104779]

---

<sup>109</sup> Evans agrees with this: LL, p. 421, s.v. Trilecc L. Mainvon. Davies identifies the churches in 199b and 217 with two different places (the former with Trellech and the latter with Trelleck Grange), but the reasoning behind this is not clear to me: The Llandaff Charters, pp. 115 and 120.

Attestations
tumulum guian LLch.223 p. 224 c. 990–c. 1010

Location
This tumulus is named as a point in the bounds of †Villa Segan. It is reached from an unidentified feature called †Gronna, and from the tumulus the bounds follow a ditch (FOSSA) to a long stone, and go on to (3) †Palus Niger. The identification of points in these bounds is dependent on the identification of †Vadum Dubleis [?ST104779]. A tumulus is shown on the map at ST100783, not far from †Vadum Dubleis, but there are no strong grounds for supposing this to be the one referred to as Tumulus Guian.

Elements
TUMULUS + ?personal name

Tunbulch: see †Lontre Tunbulch.

Turbertiullua, Turberville: see Thouberville.

Turc, Turch: see Twrch.

†Turion: [?]
Attestations
agri [...] turion LLch.203b p. 203 ‘c. 758’
TVRION LLrub. p. 203 c. 1120s

Location
This territory is the object of the grant recorded in charter 203b. No bounds or other topographical description is provided, and the witness associations are not helpful in suggesting a location.

Elements
This place-name might possibly be connected with the verb turio ‘to burrow’, or Turion could be a personal name (cf. the Breton saint Turiaw).10

Turnant: see †Nant Trineint.

Tut: see †Castell Teir Tut.

Tutteley: see Dudley.

10 I am grateful to Patrick Sims-Williams for this suggestion.
Tuy: see Tywi.

Twmpa: see Bwch.

Twrch: [SN771084]

Attestations

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<tr>
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<td>blain turc</td>
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<td>blain turch</td>
<td>LL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turch</td>
<td>LL</td>
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</table>

Location

The attestations are from the two versions of the diocesan bounds. This river is followed by the bounds down from its source (BLAEN) on Fan Brycheiniog (†Mynid Du) to its confluence with the Tawe. As there is a river of this name, tributary to the Tawe, in the right area, the identification can be regarded as secure.

Elements

TWRCH

Tyddewi: see Mynyw, St David's.

Tygui: see Tywi.

Tyllgoed: [ST138779] (Eng. Fairwater; also †Estrat Agcr)

Attestations

<table>
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<tr>
<td>tollcoit</td>
<td>LLch.188b</td>
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<tr>
<td>TVLL COIT</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Location

This place is the object of the grant recorded in charter 188b. There are several places called Tyllgoed in the diocese, but Evans and Davies were probably right in their identification with the one at the grid reference above,^ii given that this one is the most significant place of this name, and that a fifteenth-century glossator also made this identification (glossing the rubric with the words bella aqua (i.e. Fairwater). The other Tyllgoeds in the area claimed by Llandaf are in Llanwynno [ST030955] parish, near Llyn Llech Owen [SN5615], and †Tollcoit.

^ii EANC, p. 90, s.v. Trychan; Williams, Enwau Lleoedd, p. 35.
Elements

TYLLGOED

This particular instance of the name is used as an element in †Fons Tollcoit, and the same name is found elsewhere in LL in †Tollcoit.

Tylull: see Saint-y-nyll.

Tyndyrn: [SO533000 and SO531007] (Eng. Tintern Abbey and Tintern Parva; also †Ager Louhai)

Attestations

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<td>rupibus Dindyrn</td>
<td>LLch.141</td>
<td>p. 141</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>ecclesia de Parua Tynterna</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 322</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
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<td>Abbas de Tynterna</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 328</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
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<td>tintarn</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 156</td>
<td>c. 1460</td>
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<td>ecclesia de tynderna</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 282</td>
<td>s. xv²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tintarn</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 141</td>
<td>1476x78</td>
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Location

The first attestation is from the Narration of charter 141, which recounts how King Tewdrig handed his kingdom over to his son, in order that he might lead an heremical life in the caves of Dindyrn ('inrubibus Dindyrn'). After Saxon incursions, however, Tewdrig took back command, and led his men to victory, as predicted by an angel. If the appearance of the name Dindyrn were not enough to convince of the identification with modern Tyndyrn, then the setting of the story along the lower reaches of the Wye (Gwy), and particularly around †Ryt Tindyrn, should be sufficient.

The division of the site into two, the secular settlement of Tintern Parva, and the monastic settlement of Tintern Abbey, is shown in the attestations from pages 322 and 328, from lists of properties in the deanery of †Nether Went.

On page 156 a fifteenth-century hand has added a comment, noting that Llandogo is next to (IUXTA) Tintarn, and, given that that place is less than four kilometres north of Tintern, the identification is obvious.

The attestation on page 282 comes from a list of dues owed to the archdeacon

\[12\] LL, p. 398, s.v. Estrat Aegr; The Llandaff Charters, p. 112.
of Llandaf. The church is described as being on the bank of the Wye (Gwy), and, though the deanery to which it belongs is not specified, the surrounding entries in the list (Cilgwrrwg, Gwndy, Llanfihangel Torymynydd, and Llangadwaladr) are in the deaneries of Usk and †Nether Went, all of which suits the identification with Tintern.

See also †Drech Dindirn.

Elements

DIN + ?DWRN (gen.)

The second element is probably an i-affected form of dwrn `fist' (perhaps alluding to the shape of the hill on which the original fort of this name was situated), or a personal name.113 For the survival of a genitival i-affection in the second element of a name-phrase, compare Pen-tyrch, where the second element is TWRCH. Alternatively, dyrn here could represent the plural of DWRN. The name is found as an element in †Drech Dindirn and †Ryt Tindyrn.

Tynderna, Tynterna: see Tyndyrn.

Tynysan: see †Villa Tynysan.

Tyuauc: see †Villa Sancti Tauauc.

Tyugui, Tyui, Tyuui: see Tywi.

Tywi: [SN3406] (Eng. Towy)

Attestations

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<td>ripam tyui</td>
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<td>LL</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>152</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>'c. 665'</td>
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<td>LLch.176b</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>'c. 700'</td>
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<td>LLch.205</td>
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<td>'c. 708'</td>
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<td>LLch.180b</td>
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<td>'c. 710'</td>
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113 Richards 'Some Welsh Place-Names', pp. 370–71.
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Term</th>
<th>Book</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>hostium tyui</td>
<td>LLch.</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>c. 735'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyui</td>
<td>LLch.</td>
<td>169b</td>
<td>c. 850'</td>
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<td>LLch.</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>c. 862'</td>
</tr>
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<td>LLch.</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>c. 862'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>LLch.</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>c. 905'</td>
</tr>
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<td>LLch.</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>c. 910'</td>
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<tr>
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<td>LLch.</td>
<td>237b</td>
<td>c. 925'</td>
</tr>
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<td>LLch.</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>c. 942'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ripam tiugui</td>
<td>LLch.</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>c. 955'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>LLch.</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>c. 960'</td>
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<tr>
<td>hostium tyui</td>
<td>LLch.</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>c. 970'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostio tyui</td>
<td>LLb.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>s. xi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostivm fluminis tywi</td>
<td>LLb.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>s. xi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostium tiugui</td>
<td>LLch.</td>
<td>249b</td>
<td>c. 1015'</td>
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<tr>
<td>hostium tiui</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>1022–1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tyugui</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>c. 1025'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>LLch.</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>c. 1035'</td>
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<tr>
<td>ripam tigui</td>
<td>LLch.</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>c. 1040'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostium tiui</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>1046–1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ripam tiugui</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>c. 1060'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ripam tyui</td>
<td>LLch.</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>c. 1070'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tyui</td>
<td>LLch.</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>c. 1080–c. 1120s</td>
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<tr>
<td>tyui</td>
<td>LLch.</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>c. 1080–c. 1120s</td>
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<tr>
<td>aper Tyui</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tyui</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aper Tyui</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
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<td>flumen tygui</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>LLb.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1129</td>
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<td>[fluvius] Tyui</td>
<td>LLb.</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[fluvius] Tyui</td>
<td>LLb.</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuy</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>s. xv\text{med}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuy</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>s. xv\text{med}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Location

Almost all of the attestations are from standard phrases describing the extent of the diocese of Llandaf, most commonly in the forms ‘ab hostio taratir super ripam guy usque ad ripam tigui’ (LLch.259) or ‘infra hostium taratir ingui. et hostium tigui’ (LLch.237). Essentially the same description (between the rivers Wye (Gwy) and Tywi) is used secularly for the territory said to belong to King Morgan in charter 240, and to refer to the natives of this area in charters 169b and 231. On page 133, in the Life of Euddogwy there is an explanation of the events which led to the division of the diocese at the river Tywi. Llandeilo Fawr is described as being on the river in charter 77, and an unnamed church on this river (one of three claiming the right to St Teilo’s body after his death, so probably Llanddowror) is mentioned on page 116. Both the longer (pages 134–35) and shorter versions (pages 42–43) of the diocesan bounds begin and end at the mouth of the Tywi.

Elements

The name is attested from the Roman period, but the etymology is uncertain. The second element of the name is the -i river- and place-name suffix, whose origins are discussed in detail by Jackson. The first element is derived from a stem *teu- ‘strong’ by Thomas, but this goes unnoticed by Rivet and Smith.

---

15 LHEB, pp. 351–53.
16 EANC, p. 172; PN Rom. Brit., p. 474, s.v. Tovius.
U

Uanon: see †Finnaun Uanon.
Uchel Olau: see †3o3 Wanwol.
Uchtrit: see †Tref Meibion Guichtrit.
Uedeui: see †Lann Bedeui.
Ueithini: see Myddyfi.
Uinid Garthon, Uinyd Garthon: see †Minid Garthon.
Uisc: see Wysg.
Undy: see Gwndy.

†Urbs XII Iugero rum: [?nr ST4587]

Attestations
urbe.xii.iugero rum  LLch.233  p. 234  s. x

Location
This settlement is named as a point in the dimensional bounds which define
the coastal part of the territory of Llanfihangel Rogiet (†Lann Mihac gel
Maur; grid reference above). As well as this settlement, the coastal territory is
defined by the Severn (Haf ren), †Poll Erbin (unidentified), and †Poll l Caith
(unidentified). The best that can be said is that this is the name of a settlement
near Llanfihangel Rogiet.

Elements
URBS + DUODECIM + IUGERUM (gen. pl.)
The place-name contains the Latin numeral duodecim ‘twelve’. The element
iugerum is a Latin areal measurement, usually translated ‘acre’.

Urbs Guenti: see Caerwent.
Urbs Legionum: see Caerllion.
Vsc: see Wysg.
Vsca: see Usk.

Lewis, Latin Dictionary, p. 1016, s.v. iugero rum.
Usk: [SO376010] (W. Brynbuga)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>decanatu de Vsca</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>s. xii²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vsk'</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decanatu de Vsk'</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Vsk'</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vsk'</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
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<td>LL</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
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<tr>
<td>ecclesijs. de Vsk'</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vsk'</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priorissa de vsk'</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decanatu de vske</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>s. xv²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

*Usk* is used as the English name of both a river (discussed under its Welsh name *Wysg*), and a settlement on the left bank of that river (grid reference above; the Welsh name is *Brynbuga*). Most of the attestations above are examples of the settlement name *Usk* used as the name of a deanery in the diocese of Llandaf. The settlement itself, or a church in that settlement, is referred to on pages 318, 321, and 328.

Elements

**Wysg**

Vske: see Usk, Wysg.

Uuicornia: see ♠Wigornia.

Uuien: see ♠Lann Uuien.

Uyncul: see ♠Mincul.

Uysc: see Wysg.
V

\textbf{Vadem Rufum:} see (2) \textit{†Vadum Rufum}.

\textbf{†Vadum Dubleis:} [?ST104779]

\textbf{Attestations}

\begin{tabular}{llll}
 & & & \\
uado dubleis & LLch.223 & p. 224 & c. 990\textendash c. 1010 \\
uadum dubleis & LLch.216b & p. 217 & s. xi
\end{tabular}

\textbf{Location}

This ford is named in the bounds of both \textit{†Villa Segan} and \textit{Saint-y-nyll}. The second element in the place-name is the name of a stream, identified as the Dowlais. The identification with the Dowlais is reasonably safe in the case of the attestation from the bounds of \textit{Saint-y-nyll}, but less so in the case of \textit{†Villa Segan}. There is only one old-looking crossing point on the Dowlais in the vicinity of \textit{Saint-y-nyll}, and that is the one at the grid reference above.

\textbf{Elements}

\textit{VADUM} + Dowlais

\textbf{†Vadum Pallan:} [?nr the Gamber]

\textbf{Attestations}

\begin{tabular}{llll}
 & & & \\
uadum pallan & LLch.174a & p. 174 & 'c. 855\textendash c. 930 \\

\end{tabular}

\textbf{Location}

This place is mentioned in the bounds of charter 174a. The territory granted in this charter is not named but it is described as being on the \textit{Amhyr} (probably the Gamber). I am also unable to locate the other places named in the bounds (\textit{†Cumulus Glas} and \textit{†Silva Mam Ilet}) more precisely.

\textbf{Elements}

\textit{VADUM} + ?personal name

The second element might alternatively be a stream name, based on either \textit{pål} 'spade' or \textit{pall} 'failure, fault' + -\textit{AN} (more likely the latter, as we should not expect orthographic \textit{ll} from \textit{pål}).

\textbf{(1) †Vadum Rufum:} [on the Elāi] (also †Cepetic Trican, †Redyng)

\textbf{Attestations}

\begin{tabular}{llll}
 & & & \\
uado rufo & LLch.155 & p. 155 & 'c. 675\textendash c. 1010 \\
\end{tabular}
Location
This place-name occurs in the bounds of charter 155, which grants †Lann Cincirill and †Ager Cynfall, the location of which is uncertain. The bounds begin with the name †Cepetic Trican and continue ‘hoc est auado rufo’, which would appear to indicate that Vadum Rufum is an alternative name for †Cepetic Trican. Furthermore ‘auado rufo’ is glossed †Redyng by a fifteenth-century hand. The only evidence for the location of this ford is the description of it as being on (SUPER) †Rudlan Elei, which presumably places it on the Ely (Elái).

Elements
VADUM + RUFUS (neut.)

(2) †Vadum Rufum: [nr SO461172]

Attestations
- uadem rufum LLch. 74 p. 74 ‘c. 860’–c. 930
- rufum uadum LLch. 171b p. 172 ‘c. 860’–c. 930
- uallem rufini Vesp. fol. 57r ‘c. 860’–c. 930

Location
This feature is named as a point in the bounds of Llanfocha, which are copied out in charters 74 and 171b, and in the equivalent charter from British Library manuscript, Cotton Vespasian A. XIV (‘Vesp.’; the bounds are edited together in Appendix 1). Too few of the other points have been identified for this feature to be identifiable.

Elements
?VADUM + RUFUS (neut.)

Each of the attestations shows a different generic element: VADUM in charter 171b, vas ‘surety, bail’ in charter 74, and VALLIS in Vesp. The textual relationship of the documents has some bearing on the discussion at this point. The parts of Vesp. in common with LL have been shown not to be copies of LL, but copies of the material from which LL was compiled. The Vesp. attestation is from material relating to St Dyfrig—it is a copy of the document from which charter 74 was copied. The bounds in charter 171b are so similar

---

that there is obviously a close relationship with charter 74/Vesp., and the
nature of the variant readings is such as to suggest that the following stemma
pertains:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
X \\
Y \\
Vesp. \quad LLch.74 \\
\end{array}
\]

Consequently we can be confident of the reading ‘rufum’ for the original. We
can also be confident in reconstructing an initial vad- for the generic element
(thereby ruling out the possibility of Vesp.’s vallis reading). The choice is
therefore between vas ‘surety, bail’ or VADUM, of which the former seems less
likely as a place-name element (particularly when qualified by a colour
adjective—a personal-name qualifier might be understood to mean a piece of
land taken by somebody as surety).

†Vadum Selinam: [?SO564328]

Attestations
uado selinam \text{LLch.164 p. 165} ‘c. 620’–c. 1010

Location
See †Circhan for a discussion of these bounds and their relationship to those
in charter 171b, where I argue that Vadum Selinam is a ford, not on the
†Circhan, but on some other stream or river. The bounds seem to run from the
ford to the Wye (Gwy; referred to here as ‘flumine magno’), reaching that
river at a point next to (Iuxta) the mouth of the †Circhan. From there the
bounds run round, following the bend of the Wye (Gwy), back, presumably, to
a point near where they started. This suggests that Vadum Selinam should
either be on the Wye (Gwy) or on a stream which runs to it. Furthermore,
since the river is followed in a circuit from the mouth of the †Circhan around
the territory of Ballingham (†Lann Budgualan), we can assume that the ford
should be on the northern side of the loop of the river which encloses
Ballingham. No fords, as such, are shown on the river in the relevant area by
the Ordnance Survey, though a ferrying place, Mancell’s Ferry, is shown at
SO576327. I should prefer to argue, however, that Vadum Selinam might be
the crossing of the little stream at the grid reference above. This point is very close to the mouth of the stream on the Wye (Gwy), and it is possible to follow roads and paths in a fairly straight line from this point to a point near the mouth of the stream identified as the †Circhan.

**Elements**

*VADUM* + ?personal name

I am very uncertain of the second element.

**Vadum Tindirn:** see †Ryt Tindyrn.

†**Vadum Trunci:** [on the Tywi]

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>uadum trunci</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>p. 279</th>
<th>c. 1120s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Location**

This ford on the Tywi is named in a brief description of the extent of the territory of King Cadwgon ap Meurig at the time of the Norman Conquest. Cadwgon is described as king of Glamorgan ('regis ingllatmorcant'; see Gwlad Morgan) as far as Vadum Trunci on the the Tywi. The Tywi is presumably the western limit of the territory, and I would assume Vadum Trunci to mark the northernmost point of that western limit (on the basis that the sea probably marks the southern limit). I cannot locate this ford more precisely, however, without further evidence as to the extent of Cadwgon's dominion.

**Elements**

*VADUM* + ?

The second element seems most likely to be either a personal name or a stream name.

**Valence:** [NGR N/A]

**Attestations**

| Valentię | LLb.44 | p. 65 | 1132 |

**Location**

The attestation is from the *datum* of a papal letter. Valentia was the name of several Roman towns, most notably Valencia in Spain and Valence in France.

---

Evans made the latter identification, but Davies made the former. Pope Innocentius II is known to have been in Vienne immediately before his time in Valentia, and then immediately after, he was in Avignon, so Valentia here must mean Valence in France.°

Valentia: see Valence.

Vallis: see †Villa Vallis.

Vallis Annuc: see †Pant Anhuc.

Vallis Brachan: see †Nant Brachan.

†Vallis Cilcirch: [nr SO461172]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-name</th>
<th>LLch.</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uallem cilcirch</td>
<td>LLch.74</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>'c. 860'–c. 930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uallem cilcirch</td>
<td>LLch.171b</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>'c. 860'–c. 930</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Location

This valley is named as a point in the bounds of Llanfocha (the same bounds are used in both charters). Too few of the other points have been identified for this stream to be identifiable.

Elements

VALLIS + *Cilgyrch

Thomas refers to this place-name in his discussion of †Circhan, where he concludes that Cilcirch here is based on a personal name *Cyrch (in a name-phrase with cil). However, cyrch 'journey, expedition, attack', perhaps as a stream name, would be a plausible alternative interpretation.

†Vallis Cliduan: [nr ST451878]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-name</th>
<th>LLch.</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ualle cliduan</td>
<td>LLch.233</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>c. 990–c. 1010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

This valley is mentioned as a point in the bounds of †Lann Mihacgel Maur (probably Llanfihangel Rogiet). I am unable to trace the route of the bounds, however, so the grid reference above is for Llanfihangel Rogiet.

* Jaffé, Regesta, i. 855.
5 EANC, p. 63.
Elements

VALLIS + ?CLYDFAN

GPC records a word *clydfan* ‘warm and sheltered place’ (*clyd* ‘sheltered, dry, warm, comfortable’ + *MAN*), which would make good sense in a valley name, but the earliest (and only) attestation offered for the word is from 1794.6

Vallis Eclin: see (1) †Eilin.

†Vallis Lembi: [nr SO461172]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestations</th>
<th>Location</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uallem lembi</td>
<td>LLch.74 p. 74 ‘c. 860’–c. 930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uallem lembi</td>
<td>LLch.171b p. 172 ‘c. 860’–c. 930</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This valley is named as a point in the bounds of Llanfocha (the same bounds are used in both charters). Too few of the other points have been identified for this stream to be identifiable.

Elements

VALLIS + ?

Thomas was not sure whether the second element was a personal name or a stream name. He concludes that the LL orthography represents what would be *Llemfi* in Modern Welsh, which is plausible (though this is somewhat contradicted by his comparison of the name with the stream name *Llambi* [SN884072]), which might contain a suffix -fi (though the evidence for such a suffix is doubtful).7

†Vallis Leprosorum: [in Gwent]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestations</th>
<th>Location</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uallis leprosorum</td>
<td>LLch.227a p. 227 ‘c. 864’–c. 1010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uallem leprosorum</td>
<td>LLch.227a p. 227 ‘c. 864’–c. 1010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This valley is named in the bounds of †Villa Eliau, which is probably somewhere in Gwent. The only other named point in the bounds is †Fons Cincarui.

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6 GPC, 1, 515.
7 EANC, p. 156.
Elements

**VALLIS + LEPROSUS** (gen. pl.)

Latin *leprosus* 'leprous' is probably translating Welsh *CLAF* or *CLAFWR* here. The name should be compared with †Nant y Clauorion and †Finnaun i Cleuion.

†Vallis Manochi: [? around SO426176]

Attestations

| Uallem manochi | LLch.210a | p. 210 | 'c. 780'–c. 1010 |

Location

The attestation is from the bounds of †Cair Riou. The bounds describe an *uncia* of land between the Crofft Hir Brook (†Distin) and the *Liminan* (almost certainly to be identified with the *Llymon*). *Vallis Manochi* takes the bounds from the *Liminan* towards the Crofft Hir Brook at the northern end of the territory. If the specified size of the territory (one *uncia*) can be trusted, then the northern limit of the territory should run west–east between the two streams between northings 17 and 18. The only significant valley opening onto the *Llymon* in the right area is the one around the grid reference above. After naming *Vallis Manochi* the bounds continue with the words 'deualle morcant', with no explanation of how this †Vallis Morcant is reached. It might be that Morcant here is an error for Manochi (or vice versa), in which case the bounds would go on from *Vallis Manochi* to †Fons Baraliuen, which does not raise any particular problems.

Elements

**VALLIS + MONACHUS** (gen.)

*Manochi* might be an error for Monachi (with confusion over the vowels, perhaps influenced by the *manach* form of *MYNACH*).

†Vallis Morcant: [nr SO4317]

Attestations

| Ualle morcant | LLch.210a | p. 210 | 'c. 780'–c. 1010 |

Location

See †Vallis Manochi above for a general discussion of the bounds from which the attestation comes, and for the possibility that *Vallis Morcant* is the same place as †Vallis Manochi. If the two names are not synonymous, then *Vallis*
Morcant should be between †Vallis Manochi and †Fons Baraliuen. This is difficult to explain, however, unless there is an error in the identification of one of those points. In any case this valley should be in or not far from the grid square above.

Elements

\textit{VALLIS} + personal name

\textbf{Vedeui}: see †Lann Bedeui.

\textbf{Veithini}: see Myddyfi.

†\textit{Via Iacinthina}: [?SO5026–SO5127, or SO5027–SO5028]

\textbf{Attestations}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{uiam iacinthinam} LLch.200 p. 201 'c. 758'–c. 990
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Location}

This road is named in the bounds of †\textit{Hen Lenhic}. The church is described as being on the bank of the Gamber, and the bounds define the dimensions of its territory as: between the Gamber and the \textit{Via Iacinthina} in one direction, and as far as †\textit{Fossa Senex} in the other. The territory is three \textit{modii} (about fifty hectares) in size.\textsuperscript{1} If Evans’s identification of †\textit{Hen Lenhic} with Lenaston Farm [SO507271] is correct, then the bounds perhaps define a rough rectangle between the Gamber to the west and the road to the east. If the identification of †\textit{Fossa Senex} with the track running between SO502264 and SO507262 is correct, then, given the specified size of the territory, the road would define the bounds between SO507262 and SO511275. If, on the other hand, the identification favoured by both Rollason and Davies with \textit{Llanwarne} [SO505281] is correct, then we should probably accept Rollason’s suggestion that the road meant is the one which runs immediately to the north of the church,\textsuperscript{2} in which case it probably defines the bounds between SO501279 and SO507282.

\textbf{Elements}

\textit{VIA} + \textit{HYACINTHINUS} (fem.)

The generic element is Latin \textit{via} ‘road'.

\textsuperscript{1} See †Cum Barruc for the size of \textit{unciae} and \textit{modii}.

\textsuperscript{2} Rollason, 'The Boundaries', pp. 75–76.
†Villa Bertus: [?in Glywysing]

Attestations

uillam bertus \hspace{1cm} LLch.190a \hspace{1cm} p. 190 \hspace{1cm} 'c. 728'
VILLA BERTVS \hspace{1cm} LLrub. \hspace{1cm} p. 190 \hspace{1cm} 'c. 1120s

Location

Villa Bertus is the object of the grant recorded in charter 190a. The grant was made before the elders of Glywysing, which suggests a location in that region. The only other evidence for the place's location is that one of the witnesses is the abbot of Podium Deui, which might be Much Dewchurch (see †Lann Deui). I am not aware of any suggested identification.

Elements

VILLA + ?BERTHUS

GPC records an adjective berthus 'beautiful', which would be a plausible element in a settlement name, but the earliest attestation presented for the word is from 1595.10

Villa Birran: see †Cair Birran.

†Villa Branuc: [?nr SO523224]

Attestations

uillam branuc \hspace{1cm} LLch.230b \hspace{1cm} p. 230 \hspace{1cm} 'c. 866'
VILLA BRANUC \hspace{1cm} LLrub. \hspace{1cm} p. 230 \hspace{1cm} 'c. 1120s

Location

Villa Branuc is the object of the grant recorded in charter 230b. A place associated with the grant is described as being 'iuxta messes oper humir' ('next to the crops at the mouth of the Humir'), where Humir might be either the †Humir, the Gamber, or some other stream entirely. Several of the clerical witnesses to the grant are associated with particular churches: †Hennlann Titluc (?Dixton), †Lann Suluc (Sellack), †Lann Timol (Foy), and †Garth Benni (?Welsh Bicknor). These churches are all located in Ergyng, which does strongly suggest that Villa Branuc too is in Ergyng. A location in Ergyng would favour the identification of the Humir with the Gamber, which informs Davies's location of Villa Branuc 'near the

---

10 GPC, 1, 274.
Gamber'. It could be that there is some connexion between this church and †Lann Guenn Aper Humur, which might also be located near the mouth of the Gamber.

Elements

VILLA + ?personal name

†Villa Breican: [SS994796] (mod. Ton-Breigam; also †Villa Ellgnou)

Attestations

uillum breican LLch.202 p. 202 'c. 745'

Location

This settlement is the object of the grant recorded in charter 202. In the Narration it is named Villa Breican, but later on (and in the rubric) the name †Villa Ellgnou is used. In the witness list, however, an Elgnou is named as the heres of the place, so it seems likely that †Villa Ellgnou is not really the primary name for the place, but merely a temporary description of it as being Elgnou's VILLA. In the rubric the place is described as being in Gorfynydd. Bounds are given which define the extent of the property in terms of four neighbouring properties, none of which have been identified. Essentially, then, identification of this place rests on the appearance of the name and its stated location in Gorfynydd, and these are presumably the bases of the identification with Ton-Breigam (grid reference above) made by Evans (following Phillimore), Richards, and Davies. The only difficulty with this identification is that Ton-Breigam is not in Gorfynydd, as defined by Richards, but it is only just outside that region, and there are, in any case, other grounds for supposing that Gorfynydd as conceived of in LL covered a slightly larger area than that shown by Richards.

Elements

VILLA + ?

I am unable to offer a suggestion as to the meaning of the second element. The development of the LL form in -an to the modern form in -am, is probably the same change as is seen in DINAN > Dinham.

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11 The Llandaff Charters, p. 122.
13 It is, rather, in Penychen according to Richards: WATU, pp. 279 (Gorfynydd) and 313 (Penychen).
†Villa Carnou: [nr the †Mouric]

Attestations

<table>
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<th>p.</th>
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<td>uillam carnou</td>
<td>LLch.262</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>c. 1022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Villa carnou</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The grant of Villa Carnou is recorded in charter 262. The rubric of the charter mentions this settlement in conjunction with two others: †Villa Crucou Leirn and †Villa Crucou Morcan. The rubric states 'Villa carnou id est uilla crucov leirn. et uilla crucov morcan', which could be interpreted as meaning either that Villa Carnou is equivalent to the other two places together, or that it is equivalent to †Villa Crucou Leirn alone, and that †Villa Crucou Morcan is granted together with Villa Carnou/†Villa Crucou Leirn. The Narration of the charter, however, refers to Villa Carnou and †Villa Crucou Leirn as two separate properties (the former of two modii, and the latter of three modii), and refers to the bounds appended to the charter as those of †Villa Crucou Morcan. It is not really possible to reconcile the information in the rubric with that in the rest of the charter, and if there is a mistake somewhere it is more likely to be in the rubric. Perhaps the rubric should read 'Villa crucov morcan id est uilla carnou. et uilla crucov leirn'. In any case, it is probably safe to assume that Villa Carnou is at least near to the area defined by the bounds appended to the charter.

I cannot identify enough of the points in the bounds to say more than that the area described includes land on both sides of Mounton Brook (†Mouric/†Pull Mouric). Richards identified †Villa Crucou Morcan with Crick, and Davies followed this in making the same identification for the lands granted by the charter. Crick is based on the element CRUG, which is also contained in †Villa Crucou Leirn and †Villa Crucou Morcan, but Crick seems rather too far from Mounton Brook to be within the territory described by the bounds. If †Villa Crucou Leirn is associated with †Finnaun Cruc Leuyrn (which is within the same district) then it would be to the east of Mounton Brook—the opposite side of the stream from Crick.

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* WATU, p. 51, s.v. Crugau Morgan; The Llandaff Charters, p. 128.
Elements

\textit{VILLA + CARN} (pl.)

†Villa Cathouen: [?Vale of Glamorgan]

Attestations

\begin{itemize}
  \item uillam Cathouen filii hindec \textit{LLch.198a} p. 198 \textit{c. 745} \[Villa Cathouen\]
  \item LLrub. p. 198 \textit{c. 1120s}
\end{itemize}

Location

The grant of this settlement follows on the grant of †Villa Ellcun with which it closely linked. Although it is not explicitly stated, the two places are probably not very far from each other.

Elements

\textit{VILLA + personal name}

†Villa Congint: [?nr SS994796]

Attestations

\begin{itemize}
  \item uillam congint \textit{LLch.202} p. 202 \textit{c. 745} \[Villa Congint\]
\end{itemize}

Location

This settlement is named in the definition of the extent of the territory of †Villa Breican. The territory is defined dimensionally with reference to four properties, including this one, none of which have been independently identified. The best that can be said, therefore, is that Villa Congint is near to †Villa Breican (hence the grid reference above). The opposite point to Villa Congint in the bounds is †Villa Guoidhearn.

Elements

\textit{VILLA + personal name}

†Villa Conlipan: [?nr SS994796]

Attestations

\begin{itemize}
  \item uilla conlipan \textit{LLch.202} p. 202 \textit{c. 745} \[Villa Conlipan\]
\end{itemize}

Location

This settlement is named in the definition of the extent of the territory of †Villa Breican. The territory is defined dimensionally with reference to four properties, including this one, none of which have been independently identified. The best that can be said, therefore, is that Villa Conlipan is near to †Villa Breican (hence the grid reference above). The opposite point to Villa
*Conlipan* in the bounds is †Villa Marchleu.

**Elements**

**VILLA** + personal name

The same personal name (minus the -AN suffix) is attested in an inscription CVNALIPI.\(^9\)

†Villa Conuc: [SS881767] (mod. Ogmore)

**Attestations**

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<td>176</td>
<td>c. 705</td>
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<tr>
<td>VILLA CONVC</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
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</table>

**Location**

This **VILLA** is the object of the grant recorded in charter 176a. The same charter has been copied out under a different heading (**Maerun**) and with different bounds, as charter 190b, but that charter 176a better represents the underlying document can reasonably be inferred from the fact that the Narration of the charter (both 176a and 190b) refers to the object of the grant as ‘uillum inqua sepulcrum est Gurai’, and the bounds of 176a refer to †**Mons Gurai**.

The evidence for the location of Villa Conuc is in the bounds which define the territory in dimensional terms as lying between †**Mons Gurai** and the (2) Ewenni, and between two ditches (**FOSSA**), one of which is described as ‘contra mare’. If my suggested identification of †**Mons Gurai** with the hill of Beacons Down is correct, then the bounds describe an area encompassing much of Ogmore Down [SS8876], and the only settlement in this area is Ogmore (with its castle) at the grid reference above. Evans suggested an identification with ‘?Cnwc, St. Bride’s Major’, which I cannot find, but which would be in the right area (near St Bride’s Major).\(^{16}\) However, the place-name Cnwc would be more likely derived from the common noun *cnwc* ‘hillock’ than from the personal name Conuc.

**Elements**

**VILLA** + personal name

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\(^{15}\) Nash-Williams, *Early Christian Monuments*, p. 93 (no. 105). I am grateful to Patrick Sims-Williams for this information.

\(^{16}\) LL, p. 394, s.v. Conuc. Davies was less specific in her identification, saying just ‘Ewenny river, Vale of Glamorgan’ (*The Llandaff Charters*, p. 108).
Villa Crucou Leuguirn: see †Villa Crucou Leuirn.

†Villa Crucou Leuirn: [nr the †Mouric]

Attestations

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<td>leuirn</td>
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Location

See the discussion under †Villa Carnou, with which this place is granted.

Elements

VILLA + CRUG (pl.) + LLEWYRN

†Villa Crucou Morcan: [nr the †Mouric]

Attestations

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<th>p. 262</th>
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Location

See the discussion under †Villa Carnou, with which this place is granted.

Elements

VILLA + CRUG (pl.) + personal name

†Villa Cyuiu: [?nr ST387873] (?also †Ecclesia Sancti Ciuiu)

Attestations

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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyuyu</td>
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Location

Villa Cyuiu is the main object of the grant recorded in charter 235. There are two pieces of evidence to suggest a general location. First is that the charter records that this place was granted together with a ‘membrum’ of the territory of †Merthir Teudiric, which was taken (probably rightly) by a fifteenth-century glossator to be a name for Matharn. Second is the possibility that the church of Villa Cyuiu is †Ecclesia Sancti Ciuiu, which is linked with †Lann Catgualatir, identified with Bishton. Accepting both, or either, of these two pieces of evidence would lead us to locate Villa Cyuiu in †Nether Went. There is a slight difficulty, however, if we accept both pieces of evidence, in that Bishton and Matharn are just too far apart for Villa Cyuiu to be literally
adjacent to be both. †Ecclesia Sancti Ciuiu is not necessarily next to †Lann Catgualatir, though that is implied by the linking preposition cum present in all its attestations. Furthermore, it is only the fifteenth-century glossator who locates Villa Cyuiu next to Matharn—the charter itself only associates the Villa with a 'membrum' of that territory, and 'membrum' here could be taken to mean an outlying, separated piece of land. On balance, it seems that there is stronger justification for locating Villa Cyuiu next to †Lann Catgualatir (Bishton) than there is for locating it next to Matharn. The general location is clear enough, though.

Elements
Villa + personal name

Villa Cyuiu: see †Villa Cyuiu.

†Villa Deui: [?]

Attestations
uillam deui. filii iust  LLch.203a  p. 203  'c. 752'
Villa Deui  LLrub.  p. 203  c. 1120s

Location
This Villa is one of three whose grant is recorded in charter 203a. The grant is a sizable one (three uncieae in total), but no bounds or other topographical information are provided which would help suggest a location for this place.

Elements
Villa + personal name

†Villa Elcu: [?nr ST0977]

Attestations
uillam elcu  LLch.249a  p. 249  'c. 1040'

Location
Villa Elcu is the object of the grant recorded in charter 249a. Bounds are given, but none of the points in them can be independently identified. The best evidence for the location of this place lies in its strong witness associations with charter 263, which concerns the grant of (2) †Lann San Bregit (St Bride's-super-Ely) in †Mainaur Cruc Marc. Given the possibility that Villa

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17 Davies also prefers the Bishton location: The Llandaff Charters, p. 123.
Elcu might be in the vicinity of †Mainaur Cruc Marc, there might be a connexion between the qualifying element in †Tref Marchan, one of the boundary points in charter 249a, and the Marc of †Mainaur Cruc Marc. The grid reference above is for a location near St Bride's-super-Ely. Evans tentatively located Villa Elcu near Llandaf (though on what grounds, I do not know), and this was repeated by Davies.

Elements
VILLA + personal name

†Villa Eliau: [?in Gwent]

Attestations
VILLA ELIAV
LLrub. p. 227 c. 1120s

Location
Villa Eliau is the name given by the LL rubricator to the small territory granted in charter 227a. In fact Villa Eliau might be a descriptive phrase than a place-name, as the element Eliau appears to be from the name of the donor, Eliau filius Acheru. Davies tentatively located the territory in Splott [ST196768], presumably on the assumption that Villa Eliau and †Tref Eliau are the same place. The charter has a boundary clause, but none of its features have been identified. The only guide to the location of this place is in the associations of its witnesses (predominantly charters 74/17lb, 227b, 228, 229b, 230a, and 230b), which are very strongly with places in Gwent.

Elements
VILLA + personal name

†Villa Ellcun: [?Vale of Glamorgan]

Attestations
uillam Ellcon
LLch.197 p. 198 'c. 748'
uilla ellcun
LLch.198a p. 198 'c. 745'
VILLA ELLCON
LLrub. p. 197 c. 1120s

Location
This place is the object of the grant in charter 197, and is mentioned incidentally in charter 198a. The two charters have a significant number of

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"LL., p. 397, s.v. Elcu; The Llandaff Charters, p. 126."
witnesses in common with each other, and with charters 202 (†Villa Breican), 204a (†Strat Elei), and 204b (†Villa Proclivii). There are problems with the reliability of charter 204b’s witness list, but even if that charter is ignored, the evidence of the other two would suggest a location in the Vale of Glamorgan area. The villa is described as being sited on the (2) †Dubleis, which cannot, however, be independently identified.

Elements

VILLA + personal name

†Villa Ellgnou: [?SS994796] (?mod. Ton-Breigam; also †Villa Breican)

Attestations

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<td>uilla ellgnou</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>c. 745</td>
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<td>Villa Ellgnov</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
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</table>

Location

See †Villa Breican.

Elements

VILLA + personal name

Villa Filiorum Ourdeuint: see †Tref Meibion Ourdeuein.

Villa Filiorum Quichtrit: see †Tref Meibion Guichtrit.

Villa Filiorum Quinque Ourdeuint, v. Ourdeuint: see †Tref Meibion Ourdeuein.

†Villa Fratrus: [nr SS999750]

Attestations

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<td>c. 1040</td>
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<tr>
<td>Villa FratRus</td>
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</table>

Location

This villa is the object of the grant recorded in charter 260. Bounds are given which describe an area on the Thaw (Ddawan), near the mouth of the Aberthin. Evans identified Villa Fratrus as the settlement of Aberthin [ST008751], which is near the mouth of the stream of the same name—this is certainly in the right area, but there is insufficient evidence to regard this as the precise location.

Elements

VILLA + ?
Villa Giurgii, Greguri: see †Villa Gregurii.

†Villa Gregurii: [ST1678] (also Gabalfa, †Penn i Porth, †Tref Meibion Ourdeuein)

Attestations

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<td>uilla Giurgii</td>
<td>LLch.159b p. 159</td>
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<td>`c. 680’</td>
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<td>`c. 685’</td>
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Location

The attestations are from two charters which Davies regarded as probably deriving from a single original record. Charter 151a deals with the grant of Gabalfa, for which several alternative names are given, including Villa Gregurii. Charter 159b records the grant of †Lann Menechi, and refers to Villa Giurgii in its rather badly worded boundary clause. Although †Lann Menechi itself cannot be identified independently of Villa Giurgii, an additional, unnamed parcel of land granted together with it can be located in the vicinity of Llandaf (due to a common reference to †Riu Finion), and this can probably be taken as a general indication of the location of Villa Giurgii.

The basis for the identification of Villa Gregurii and Villa Giurgii is the similarity of the names, the fact that both charters concern territory in broadly the same area, and the probable relationship between the two charters (159b refers to the fact that Villa Giurgii had earlier been granted by the grantor of †Lann Menechi).

Elements

VILLA + ?personal name (gen.)

The attestations from charter 151a appear to show genitive forms of the Latin personal name Gregorius, whereas charter 159b appears to show the genitive form of the Latin personal name Georgius. One might be an error for the other, or both might be erroneous copies of some other name or word.

Villa Guennonoe: see †Villa Guinnonui.

Villa Guerberth: see †Villa Gurberdh.

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9 The Llandaff Charters, p. 100.
†Villa Gueruduc: [?]

Attestations

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<th>Manuscript</th>
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<tr>
<td>uillam gueruduc</td>
<td>LLch.211a</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>'c. 765'</td>
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<td>GVERTITVC</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The grant of this VILLA is recorded in charter 203. No bounds or other topographical information are provided which would help suggest a location for this place.

Elements

VILLA + ?*GWERYDOG

I am uncertain as to what the two different forms are supposed to represent. The first syllable gwer- is clear enough, and the final `-uc' probably represents -wg, the South-Eastern form of -OG. I would suggest that this might be an unattested adjective derived from gweryd 'earth, soil, land'. Padel lists several examples of a Cornish name-phrase tre (W. TREF, Lat. VILLA) + gweras (W. gweryd).

Villa Guicon: see †Villa Guidcon.

†Villa Guidcon: [?nr SO491017]

Attestations

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<th>Manuscript</th>
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<td>uillum guidcon</td>
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Location

This is the name of the territory granted by King Nowy in penance for his violation of †Lann Mainuon. The rubric of the charter equates the names Ecclesia Mainuon (i.e. †Lann Mainuon) and Villa Guicon, but, in fact, the wording of the Narration suggests that the two are different places. No bounds are given, so the best that can be said is that this VILLA might be near Trelleck Grange (†Lann Mainuon), but need not necessarily be so. Wakeman reports an alternative name Kil Withan as an alias of Trelleck Grange (presumably the manor of Cilwethan located by Richards in the parish of

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20 CPNE, p. 118, s.v. gweras.
21 As Davies points out: The Llandaff Charters, p. 201, n. 9.
Tintern (Tyndyrn), and if this Withan can be connected with the Guidcon/Guicon of the LL forms, then this would be evidence in favour of a location near Trelleck Grange for the VILLA.

Elements

VILLA + personal name

Guidcon is attested as a personal name in charter 163b.

†Villa Guilbiu: [on the Thaw (Ddawan)]

Attestations

<table>
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<td>p. 148</td>
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<td>VILLA GVILBIV</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 148</td>
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Location

This VILLA is the object of the grant recorded in charter 148. Bounds are given which locate the territory on the Thaw (Ddawan). Evans tentatively located this place near Llansannor, which is presumably based on the fact that Villa Guilbiu is adjacent to the VILLA in which King Meurig killed Cynuetu, one of the four properties granted in charter 147, which include †Nant Auan possibly to be identified with Llansannor. The identification of †Nant Auan with Llansannor is far from certain, however, and neither is it certain that the four properties granted in charter 147 are neighbours. If we do accept these points, then it should be noted that the VILLA in which King Meurig killed Cynuetu is described in charter 147 as being on the other side of (ultra) the Thaw (presumably on the other side from †Nant Auan), so the same could be said of Villa Guilbiu.

Elements

VILLA + ?personal name

†Villa Guinnouli: [?in ST5192]

Attestations

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<tr>
<th>Attestation</th>
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<td>VILLA GVINNONVI</td>
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<td>p. 179</td>
</tr>
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22 'Supplementary Notes', p. 15; WATU, p. 44.
23 LL, p. 401, s.v. Guilbiu.
Location

Villa Guinnonui is the object of the grant recorded in the charter pair 179b/191. In the Narration of both it is described as next to (IUXTA) †Palus Mourici, but no more topographical information is given. The witness associations of the charter pair are most strongly with places in Gwent, which suits the suggestion of a relationship between †Palus Mouric and the river name †Mouric (Mounton Brook). Wakeman states: 'The village of Gwinnonui must be in Mathern, and near Pwll Meurig. The ruins of the chapel exist in a brake between Pwll Meurig Village and Mounton.' He does not give the grounds for this identification but it is not too implausible.

Elements

VILLA + personal name

Villa Guinnoui: see †Villa Guinnonui.

Villa Gulible: see †Villa Guliple.

†Villa Guliple: [?]

Attestations

uillam Guliple minorem LLeh.214 p. 215 'c. 862'
VILLA GULIBLE LLrub. p. 215 c. 1120s

Location

The grant of this VILLA is recorded in charter 203. No bounds or other topographical information are provided which would help suggest a location for this place. Davies located this place near Bishton (†Lann Catgualatir), which I can only suppose is based on the fact that the bounds of †Lann Catgualatir refer to a GWLYBLE as a point. GWLYBLE is too common a word, however, to be used alone as evidence for a place's location.

Elements

VILLA + GWLYBLE

Villa Gunhucc: see †Villa Gunnuc.

24 ‘Supplementary Notes’, p. 12.
25 Lloyd-Jones, Geirfa, p. 663, s.v. Gwenonwy.
26 The Llandaff Charters, p. 119.
†Villa Gunnuc: [?ST427997] (?mod. Beiliau)

**Attestations**

| uillam gunnuc | LLch.274 | p. 274 | 'c. 1075' |
| VILLA GUNHVCC | LLrub.   | p. 274 | c. 1120s |

**Location**

*Villa Gunnuc* is granted in charter 274. Both the Narrative and the rubric describe it as being in *Warthaewm*. The bounds of the charter show *Villa Gunnuc* to be on *Nant y March*, and not far from *Llangwm* (the bounds of *Villa Gunnuc* and *Llangwm* both feature †*Nant Broueni*). †*Nant Broueni* has been identified as Dyffryn Brook, so the bounds of *Villa Gunnuc* describe a territory in one of the two angles between *Nant y March* and Dyffryn Brook. Evans identified *Villa Gunnuc* with Beiliau (grid reference above) and Davies identified it with the church of Llan-gwm Isaf at SO433007. The bounds could encompass Beiliau, but not so the church favoured by Davies, so Evans’s identification seems more likely.

**Elements**

VILLA + ?personal name

The second element could be a form of the personal name *Guinuc* (a witness to charter 204b), though the *nn/nh* spelling in the VILLA name does not favour the comparison. Alternatively the second element could be the adjective *gwynnog* ‘windy, exposed to the wind’, for which GPC offers an alternative form *gwnnog*.* In any case, it would seem to show the [ug] form of the -OG suffix.

†Villa Guoidhearn: [?nr SS994796]

**Attestations**

| uilla guoidhearn | LLch.202 | p. 202 | 'c. 745' |

**Location**

This settlement is named in the definition of the extent of the territory of †*Villa Breican*. The territory is defined dimensionally with reference to four properties, including this one, none of which have been independently identified. The best that can be said, therefore, is that *Villa Guoidhearn* is near

---

27 LL, p. 384; Davies, *The Llandaff Charters*, p. 129.
28 GPC, ii, p. 1778.
to †Villa Breican (hence the grid reference above). The opposite point to Villa Guoidhearn in the bounds is †Villa Congint.

Elements

VILLA + personal name

†Villa Gurberdh: [on the Ddawan]

Attestations

uilla Gurberdh  LLch.147  p. 148  ‘c. 665’
Villa gu<e>rberth  LLrub.  p. 147  c. 1120s

Location

This VILLA is one of four properties whose grant is recorded in charter 147. All four are on the Thaw (Ddawan), two on one side, and two on the other. Villa Gurberdh is on the other side of the river from †Nant Auan, which has been tentatively identified with Llansannor. The identification of †Nant Auan is doubtful, however, and the four properties are not necessarily neighbours, so all that can be said with confidence is that the VILLA should be somewhere on the Thaw (Ddawan).

Elements

VILLA + ?personal name

†Villa Henriu: [?ST387909] (?also Llan-bedr)

Attestations

Villam henriu cum ecclesia  LLb.2  p. 90  1119
uillam henriu cum ecclesia  LLb.12  p. 31  1128
uillam henriu cum ecclesia  LLb.25  p. 43  1129

Location

The attestations are from three versions of a list of churches claimed by Llandaf. The section of the list in which the entry occurs contains only Gwent churches, so it is reasonable to assume that Villa Henriu is also in Gwent. A place called †Henriu in Gwent is referred to elsewhere in LL (charter 261), so it is probable that that is the district from which Villa Henriu takes its name. The land in †Henriu which was granted to Llandaf by charter 261 was Llan-bedr, so that is the most likely identification for the church of Villa Henriu.
Elements

**VILLA + †Hennriu**

†Villa hir Pant: [?] (also †Villa Vallis)

Attestations

Villa hirpant  LLrub.  p. 168  c. 1120s

Location

The grant of this *VILLA* is recorded in charter 168. No bounds or other topographical information are provided which would help suggest a location for this place.

Elements

**VILLA + ?YR + PANT**

Although *hirpant* looks most like a compound of *HIR* and *PANT*, the fact that †Villa Vallis is used as a translation of it suggests that *hir* here is simply the article (a form of the article found not infrequently in LL).

†Villa Iliman: [?]

Attestations

uillam iliman filii samson  LLch.203a  p. 203  'c. 752'

Villa iliman  LLrub.  p. 203  c. 1120s

Location

This *VILLA* is one of three whose grant is recorded in charter 203a. The grant is a sizable one (three *unciae* in total), but no bounds or other topographical information are provided which would help suggest a location for this place.

Elements

**VILLA + personal name**

†Villa Iuduiu: [in Ergyng]

Attestations

uillam Iuduiu  LLch.184  p. 184  'c. 738'

IVDBIV  LLrub.  p. 184  c. 1120s

Location

The grant of this *VILLA* is recorded in charter 168. The only topographical information provided is the fact that the grant was made in Ergyng. Evans suggested (after Phillimore) that this place might be identified with Treaddow, near Peterstow [SO540249]—which is in Ergyng—and this was followed by
Davies. The reasoning behind this identification is not explained, but presumably it is based on the possibility that the qualifying element of Treaddow might have developed from Iudbiu, which Coplestone-Crow, however, rejects. 

Elements
VILLA + personal name

†Villa Iunuhic: [in Gwent]

Attestations
uillum iunuhic LLch.249b p. 250 'c. 1015'

Location
The grant of this VILLA is recorded in charter 249b. The grant is supposed to have been made by Edwin, King of Gwent, which implies a location in that region. Two sets of bounds are given, but none of the points used in them can be identified with much confidence. The references to 'pil' in the bounds could be to a PIL feature as a common noun (indicating a coastal location), or the name of the stream Pill brook. An identification for †Nant i Guolchetua has been proposed, but it does not seem to me to be soundly based. Evans (followed by Davies) suggested that Villa Iunuhic might be Undy (Gwndy), but this proposal depends on the identification of †Nant i Guolchetua and on the supposition of some rather drastic scribal errors having occurred in the transmission of the qualifying element.

Elements
VILLA + ?personal name

Evans, with the object of relating the qualifying element to the place-name Undy (Gwndy), suggested emending iunuhic to *iunnhic, which he suggested might have developed from *iunntic or *gunntic, but this seems rather far-fetched.

---

» Herefordshire Place-Names, p. 100.
» LL, p. 381, n. 23; The Llandaff Charters, p. 126.
» LL, p. 381, n. 23.
†Villa Lath: [?]

Attestations

\[
\begin{array}{lll}
\text{uillam Lath} & \text{LLch.151b} & \text{p. 151} & \text{c. 675}' \\
\text{VILLA LATH} & \text{LLrub.} & \text{p. 151} & \text{c. 1120s}
\end{array}
\]

Location

The grant of this *VILLA* is recorded in charter 151b. No bounds or other topographical information are provided which would help suggest a location for this place. The fact that one of the witnesses is the abbot of Penally ('princeps aluni capitis') might be taken as evidence of a South Western location, but as an abbot of this place is also said to be present at the grant of LLlowes, which is in the opposite corner of southern Wales, this cannot be regarded as secure evidence.

Elements

*VILLA* + ?:LLATH

The qualifying element could be *llath* 'rod, yard'.

†Villa Marchleu: [?nr SS994796]

Attestations

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{uillam marchleu} & \text{LLch.202} & \text{p. 202} & \text{c. 745}'
\end{array}
\]

Location

This settlement is named in the definition of the extent of the territory of †Villa Breican. The territory is defined dimensionally with reference to four properties, including this one, none of which have been independently identified. The best that can be said, therefore, is that *Villa Marchleu* is near to †Villa Breican (hence the grid reference above). The opposite point to *Villa Marchleu* in the bounds is †Villa Conlipan.

Elements

*VILLA* + personal name

†Villa Meneich: [?ST1678] (mod. *Mynachdy*; also †Lann Menechi)

Attestations

\[
\begin{array}{lll}
\text{uillam meneich} & \text{LLch.159b} & \text{p. 159} & \text{c. 685}' \\
\text{uillé [...] meneich} & \text{LLch.159b} & \text{p. 159} & \text{c. 685}'
\end{array}
\]

Location

This place (named *Lann Menechi* in the rubric) is granted by charter 159b. See
†Lann Menechi for the arguments over the location.

Elements

VILLA + ?MYNACH (pl.)

The second element looks very much like a plural form of MYNACH, but if this meaning had been transparent to the charter's author and to later redactors, one might expect the name to have been fully translated as *Villa Monachorum. That this did not happen lends some weight to the possibility that the second element should really be MYNECHI (as it appears in the rubricator's form †Lann Menechi). See also †Menechi.

Villa Miluc: see †Tref Miluc.

†Villa Nis: [?]

Attestations

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<td>uillam Nis</td>
<td>186a</td>
<td>p. 186 'c. 743'</td>
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<tr>
<td>VILLA NIS</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 186 c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The grant of this VILLA is recorded in charter 186a. No bounds or other topographical information are provided which would help suggest a location for this place.

Elements

VILLA + ?personal name

†Villa Oufreu: [?nr SS853779]

Attestations

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<tr>
<td>uillam oufreu</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>p. 225 'c. 935'–c. 990</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Location

Villa Oufreu is mentioned as a point in the dimensional bounds of †Tref Ret, opposed by †Tir i Cair. The dimension described by Villa Oufreu—†Tir i Cair seems to be approximately north–south. If the identification suggested for †Tir i Cair (grid reference above) is correct then Villa Oufreu should either be on the coast around SS850770 (Evans's preferred identification) or inland around SS860785.

» LL, p. 415, s.v. Oufreu.
Elements

VILLA + ?personal name

Villa Penn Onn: see †Penn Onn.

†Villa Proclivii: [on the Ddawan] (also †Tref ir Isceiauc)

Attestations

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{uillam prolcliuii} & \quad \text{LLch.204b} \quad \text{p. 204} \quad 'c. 715' \\
\text{Villa procliiuii} & \quad \text{LLrub.} \quad \text{p. 204} \quad \text{c. 1120s}
\end{align*}
\]

Location

The grant of this VILLA is the subject of charter 204b. †Tref ir Isceiauc (otherwise unattested) is given as an alternative name for this place in the rubric of the charter. The only indication of this place’s location is the description of it in the Narration as being next to (IUXTA) the Thaw (Ddawan).

Elements

VILLA + PROCLIVUM (gen.)

The qualifying element appears to be proclivum ‘slope, declivity’. The Latin is probably not a translation of the Welsh †Tref ir Isceiauc, so it is possible that it should be taken as a description of the site rather than as a place-name.

Villa Ret: see †Tref Ret.

Villa Sancti Dubricii: see †Hennlann Dibric et Lann Teliau.

Villa Sancti Nuuien: see †Lann Uuien.

Villa Sancti Oudocei, Oudoeci: see Llandogo.

†Villa Sancti Tauauc: [?ST400903]

Attestations

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Villam sancti Tyuauc} & \quad \text{LLb.2} \quad \text{p. 90} \quad 1119 \\
uillam sancti tauauc & \quad \text{LLb.12} \quad \text{p. 31} \quad 1128 \\
uillam sancti tauauc & \quad \text{LLb.25} \quad \text{p. 43} \quad 1129
\end{align*}
\]

Location

This VILLA is attested in three versions of a list of properties confirmed to Llandaf by papal privilege. The context in the list is one of places in Gwent. As regards the name’s appearance, Davies’s identification with †Lann Tiuauc
is reasonable, but that place is some distance from Gwent. Evans commented on this name that ‘if Tavauc is a mistake for Tavaut the church is, probably, Ll. Davaud, Mon.’. Confusion of c and t is not uncommon, so this is not implausible. By ‘Ll. Davaud’, Evans presumably meant Llandevaud, the name of a village at ST400903, a location in between Bishton (†Lann Cağualatir) and Llan-bedr (†Villa Henriu), the places on either side of Villa Sancti Tavauc in the list of properties. Evans’s identification can be regarded as probable if the qualifying element of Llandevaud can be derived from *Tavaut.

Elements

\[\text{ECCLESIA} + \text{SANCTUS (gen.)} + \text{?personal name}\]

**Villa Sancti Teliaui de Tal i Pont, Teliaui de Tal i Pont**: see Llandeilo Tal-y-bont.

**Villa Sancti Teliawi de Lan Merwalt**: see Llandeilo Ferwallt.

**Villa Sancti Theliai**: see †Hennlann Dibric et Lann Teliau.

**Villa Sancti Tyuauc**: see †Villa Sancti Tavauc.

†**Villa Segan**: [?nr ST104779]

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<tr>
<td>uillam segan</td>
<td>LLch.223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VILLA SEGAN</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
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</table>

The grant of this place is recorded in charter 223. The identification of this place depends on that of the ford, †Vadum Dubleis, referred to in the bounds. The bounds describe territory on one side of a stream which can be identified as the Dowlais if the identification of †Vadum Dubleis is correct. Too few of the points in the bounds have been identified to suggest more than a location near †Vadum Dubleis (grid reference above). Evans suggested a link between this name and †Villa Seuan,” but there is no evidence other than the similarity of the qualifying elements to support this.

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* See the discussion under †Tref ir Isceiauc.
* LL, p. 420, Tavauc.
Elements

VILLA + ?personal name

†Villa Seuan: [?

Attestations

uillam seuan LLch.245 p. 245 ‘c. 975’

VILLA SEVAN LLrub. p. 245 c. 1120s

Location

The grant of this VILLA is recorded in charter 245. No bounds or other topographical information are provided which would help suggest a location for this place. Evans suggested a link between this name and †Villa Segan, but there is no evidence other than the similarity of the qualifying elements to support this.

Elements

VILLA + ?personal name

†Villa Stifilat: [?ST449947]

Attestations

uille stifilat LLch.244 p. 245 ‘c. 980’

uilla stifilot LLrub. p. 244 c. 1120s

Location

Charter 244 concerns the grant of two properties: †Lann Mihacgel Lichrit and Villa Stifilat. †Lann Mihacgel Lichrit can be located in Gwent Is Coed, on the Trogi, and it seems reasonable to suggest that Villa Stifilat should be in the same area. Dimensional bounds are given for Villa Stifilat, one of the points in which, †Pull hi Guarach, can possibly be identified with a place near Earlswood (grid reference above).

Elements

VILLA + ?personal name

The second element of this name is clearly the same as the second element of †Fraxinus Stifilat. If the second element is not a personal name, it might possibly be connected with stwffwl/ystwffwl ‘staple, column’.

77 LL, pp. 418–19, s.v. Segan and Seuan.
78 Ibid..
Villa Stifilot: see †Villa Stifilat.

Villa Strat: see †Estrat Ager.

Villa Tanasan: see †Villa Tynysan.

†Villa Tancuor: [?]

Attestations

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<tr>
<td>uillam [...] tancuor filii condu Villa Tancuor</td>
<td>LLch.203a p. 203 ‘c. 752’</td>
<td>†VILLA + personal name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uillam tancuor Villa Tancuor</td>
<td>LLrub. p. 203 c. 1120s</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Location

This †VILLA is one of three whose grant is recorded in charter 203a. The grant is a sizable one (three unciae in total), but no bounds or other topographical information are provided which would help suggest a location for this place.

Elements

†Villa Tynysan: [?SO522107] (?mod. (2) Pen-allt)

Attestations

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<td>Villam Tynysan LLb.2</td>
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<td>uillam tynysan LLb.12</td>
<td>p. 31 1128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uillam tanasan LLb.25</td>
<td>p. 43 1129</td>
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Location

This †VILLA is attested in three versions of a list of properties confirmed to Llandaf by papal privilege. The context in the list is one of places in Gwent. Evans tentatively offers a suggestion of Phillimore’s that this might be a name for (2) Pen-allt, which seems to be based on the similarity of the name Villa Tynysan to the name of a chapel, Landenassen, apparently in the area of Trellech (Tryleg) and Pen-allt according to an ‘Inquisition Post Mortem’ from 1306 or 1307.  

Elements

Evans suggested a connexion between the qualifying element here and (1) Llanisien,  which seems to be based on the personal name Nisien. Tynysan

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* LL, p. 420, s.v. Tinysan; Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem, iv, 326.
* LL, p. 408, s.v. L Nissien.
could represent a variant of *Nisien* formed with the hypocoristic *Ty*- prefix.

†Villa Vallis: [?] (also †Villa hir Pant)

**Attestations**

uillam uallis  LLch.168  p. 168  ‘c. 866’

**Location**

The grant of this *VILLA* is recorded in charter 168. No bounds or other topographical information are provided which would help suggest a location for this place.

**Elements**

*VILLA + VALLIS*

*Villa Vallis* is translated as †Villa hir Pant in the rubric of the charter.

**Vyrdin:** see Caerfyrddin.
**Wales: [NGR N/A] (W. Cymru; also Britannia)**

**Attestations**

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<td>gualiam</td>
<td>LLch.240</td>
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<td>‘c. 970’?</td>
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<td>gualig</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 253</td>
<td>‘c. 1025’</td>
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<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 253</td>
<td>‘c. 1025’</td>
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<td>Palenses episcopi</td>
<td>LL</td>
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<td>1126</td>
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<td>LL</td>
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| wallie                | LL     | p. 248 | before s. xiii
| su3 Wales             | LL     | p. 313 | c. 1350    |
| Suthwallie            | LLgloss | p. 125 | s. xv<sup>med</sup> |
| suthwalia             | LLgloss | p. 128 | s. xv<sup>med</sup> |
| Walice                | LLgloss | p. 16  | 1476x78    |
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Walica | LLgloss | p. 134 | 1476x78
regem wallie | LLgloss | p. 275 | 1476x78
lingua gallica | LLgloss | p. 303 | 1476x78

Location
These are all clearly references to Wales, the Welsh people, or the Welsh language. The place-name is derived from the Old English proper noun Wealh 'Briton, foreigner'. Included here are references to South Wales (pages 125, 128, 313).

Walia, Walis, Wallia: see Wales.

Wanwol: see †303 Wanwol.

Parepic, Warewyk: see Warwick.

Warnestny: see Gwernesni.

Warthacwm: [?ST427995 or SO429003]

Attestations

guartafcum | LLch.274 | p. 274 | 'c. 1075'
GVARTHA CVM | LLrub. | p. 274 | c. 1120s
Warthcomb | LL | p. 326 | c. 1350
Warthcomb | LL | p. 330 | c. 1350

Location
The first two attestations describe the location of †Villa Gunnuc, granted in charter 274. The bounds of †Villa Gunnuc show it to be not far from Llangwm. It seems probable, then, that the element cwm of both Llangwm and Guarthaf Cum refers to the same valley. †Villa Gunnuc seems to be a property on a hill above Nant y March, so perhaps the element GWARTHAF refers to this hill. Evans identified this place with 'Ll. Gwm Isa' [SO429006], but this does not square with his identification of †Villa Gunnuc. See the further discussion under †Villa Gunnuc.

The second two attestations are references to a prebendary stall in Llandaf Cathedral (now called Warthacwm). It is by no means certain that both pairs of attestations refer to the same place—there is no link apart from the identical

1 LL, p. 400.
formation of the name.

Elements

GWARTHAF + CWM

The formation of the name is strange. One would expect the article to be used in a name-phrase such as this, i.e. *Gwarta'r Cwm. The name could be regarded as a true compound ('summit valley'), but in that case one might expect lenition of the second element, unless a form of provection has occurred.

Warthcomb: see Warthacwm.

Warwick: [SP2865]

Attestations

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{comite. de Parepic} & \text{LL} & \text{p. 29} & \text{1126} \\
\text{Warewyk} & \text{LL} & \text{p. 294} & \text{1304–05} \\
\text{collegium de warwyke} & \text{LLgloss} & \text{p. 78} & \text{1476x78}
\end{array}
\]

Location

The first attestation occurs in a reference to Roger, Count of Warwick, one of the witnesses to the agreement between Urban and Robert of Gloucester. The second attestation is used as the surname of a certain Nicholas, speaking for the king, in an extract from a plea roll concerning a dispute over the church of Newland. The final attestation is from a note by David Llywelyn concerning the spelling of Peibio, the name of St Dyfrig’s father, in which he refers to the chronicle of the College at Warwick. The place-name is a distinctive one and there is no reason to doubt the identification.

Warwyke: see Warwick.

Waycock: see (1) †Gulich.

Wecha Brook: see †Henn Pont.

Welsh Bicknor: see †Garth Benni, †Lann Custenhin.

Wencia: see Gwent, †Nether Went.

Wenfo: see Gwenfô.

Went: see †Nether Went.

Went Huc Coyt: see Gwent.
Wentwood: see †Allt Coit Guent.

Wenvoe: see Gwenfô.

Wen Ys Coyt: see Gwent.

Westminster: [TQ3079]

Attestations

Monasterii Westmonasteriensis  LL  p. 304  after 1441

Location

The name occurs in a list of the bishops of Llandaf, in a reference to Nicholas Ashby, one time prior of Westminster Abbey.

Westmonasterium: see Westminster.

Whitchurch: see †Lann Tiuinauc, †Stuntav.

White Brook: see †Guenfrut.

Whitebrook: see †Aper Guenfrut.

White Castle: see †Castell Mei.

White Castle Brook: see (1) †Caruan.

Whitson: [ST381834]

Attestations

ecclesia de Wydestoñ  LL  p. 322  c. 1350

Location

This church is listed among properties owing monies in the deanery of †Nether Went. The identification is reasonable on grounds of the place-name’s appearance and Whitson’s location in †Nether Went, in between (2) Nash and Porton (the places on either side of Wydeston in the list).²

Elements

?personal name (gen.) + ?TUN

Charles said of this name: “The meaning “wide stone” might be thought of, but the absence of spellings with -stan might point to TUN rather than STAN. In this

² LL, p. 422 (Evans gives Witston as the modern form of the name, but this must mean Whitson); Charles, Non-Celtic Place-Names, p. 256.
case the first element may be the Old English personal name Wid'.'

†Wigornia: [SO8555] (Eng. Worcester, W. Caerwrangon)

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestation</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uuicorniq episcopo</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 246</td>
<td>982x1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sede wigorne</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 285</td>
<td>1199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wygornie episcopo</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 246</td>
<td>1476x78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

Evans identified these as references to Worcester. The first attestation is from a note on the consecration of Bishop Gwgon, which is supposed to have occurred before a variety of important English clerics, including Bishop Oswald of *Uuicornia*. Oswald is known to have been Bishop of Worcester at this time, so there is no difficulty with this identification. The second attestation is from a list of the kings of England in a reference to King Edgar’s replacement of the clerics of Wigornia with monks. This is more difficult—the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (s.a. 964) refers to Edgar’s expulsion of priests from Winchester, Chertsey, and Milton, and his replacement of the priests with monks, so could Wigornia here be an error for †Wintonia (Winchester)? The place-name Worcester derives from Old English *Weogornaceaster* (attested as *Wi-orna civitas* in 716), which is supposed to be based on an ethnonym *Weogoran*, itself based on a British river name *Vigora*.'

Wilcae: see Nant y Wilcae.

Wilcrick: [ST409879]

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestation</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ecclesia de Wylde cryk</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 323</td>
<td>c. 1350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

The attestation is from a list of properties owing monies in the deanery of †Nether Went. Evans’s identification, followed here, is likely, given the name’s appearance and the place’s location in the right deanery:°

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° Charles, ibid.
° LL, p. 422.
° LL, p. 422.
Elements

?WILDE + ?CRUG

The second element is most likely CRUG, probably also behind the name of Crick, which is only about eight kilometres away. The CRUG in this case would probably be the prominent hill-fort at the foot of which the hamlet of Wilcrick is situated. The first element is more difficult; I can think of three interpretations, the first of which is most likely to be the one represented by the LL spelling: wilde ‘wild, waste’, *tweild* ‘strong, powerful’ (from Old English *wielde*), or *weald* ‘wooded district’ (from Old English *weald*; the hill is wooded).

Wilcrick Hill: see †Cestill Dinan.

Winchester: see †Wtonia.

†Wtonia: [SU4829] (mod. Winchester)

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestation</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>villa Wintoniensi</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pintoniens. episcopo</em></td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The first attestation is from a single-sentence document by a fifteenth-century hand which is probably a copy of the now missing conclusion to the account of Bishop Urban’s consecration (page 280). Villa Wintonia is named as the place where the consecration ceremony was performed. The other attestation is from a list of those witnessing the agreement between Urban and Robert of Gloucester, where one of the witnesses is a certain William, bishop of this place. Wintonia is the mediaeval Latin name for Winchester, of which the adjectival form (used here) is *Wtoniensis*—the Classical name for the site was *Venta Belgarum*.

Podestoke: see Woodstock.

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7 JD, pp. 106–07.
8 PNRom. Brit., p. 492.
Wolvesnewton: [ST454997] (W. Llanwynell)

Attestations

- ecclesia de Noua villa lupi LL p. 321 c. 1350
- Ecc'ia de Woluesnewtoñ LL p. 328 c. 1350

Location

Evans made the identification followed here, which is practically certain given the context of the attestations—lists of churches in the deanery of Usk—and the name’s distinctive appearance.

Elements

- **NOVUS** (fem.) + **VILLA** + **LUPUS** (gen.)
- **WULF** (gen.) + **NIWE** + **TÜN**

The Latin form is a straight calque on the English place-name. The element **WULF/LUPUS** "wolf" is a personal name here—the manor was held by people with the surname Wolf in the fourteenth century.  

Womdy: see Gwndy.

Wonastow: [SO485108] (W. Llanwarw; also †Ecclesia Gurthebiriuc)

Attestations

- ecclesia de Wonewarestowe LL p. 320 c. 1350

Location

Evans made the identification followed here, which is plausible given the context of the attestation—a list of churches in the deanery of Abergefenni—and the place-name’s appearance.

Elements

- personal name + **STOW**

The personal-name element **Gunguarui**, is preserved in full here, but has been contracted in the modern Welsh form of the place-name.

Wondy: see Gwndy.

Wonewarestowe: see Wonastow.

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* LL, p. 422, s.v. Wolves Newton.
10 Charles, *Non-Celtic Place-Names*, p. 258.
11 LL, p. 408, s.v. L Gunguarui.
Woodstock: [SP4416]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>LL</th>
<th>p. 29</th>
<th>1126</th>
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<tr>
<td>Podestoke</td>
<td>LL</td>
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</table>

Worcester: see †Wigornia.

Worm: [SO399264]

Attestations

<table>
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<td>Gurmuy</td>
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<tr>
<td>guormui</td>
<td>LLb.25</td>
<td>p. 43</td>
<td>s. xi¹</td>
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<tr>
<td>guormuy</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 135</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
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<tr>
<td>guormuy</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 135</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blayn guormuy</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 135</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The attestations on pages 43 and 135 are from the versions of the diocesan bounds, in which this stream is followed up from its confluence with the Dore to its source (blaen) near †Cair Rein. The identification of †Cair Rein depends largely on the identification of this stream, so it cannot be used as evidence, but it is clear enough that the Guormuy must enter the Dore from the east, since the bounds run between the Dore and the Wye (Gwy). The same stream is referred to on page 134 in the description of an area of land lost to the Saxons (clearly Anergyng though the territory is not named); the other features used in the description are the Wye (Gwy), the Dore, and the †Taratir. Evans identified these, very probably correctly, as references to Worm Brook, a tributary of the Dore, which runs to it from the east, and Jackson followed this identification.¹²

¹² LL, p. 403, s.v. Guormui; LHEB, p. 382.
Elements

?GWRM + -wy

The name is probably based on gwrn, a colour term used to describe warm, dark colours. The name is mentioned by Jackson in his discussion of the origin of the suffix -wy, which commonly occurs in Welsh river names.

Wormeto: see St Wormet's.

Wurhinit: see Gorfynydd.

Wy: see Gwy.

Wydeston: see Whitson.

Wye: see Gwy.

Wygornia: see †Wigornia.

Wylde Cryk: see Wilcrick.

Wysg: [ST3281] (Eng. Usk)

Attestations

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<td>?</td>
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<td>p. 42</td>
<td>s. xi1</td>
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<td>s. xi1</td>
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<td>LLch.183b</td>
<td>p. 184</td>
<td>s. xi1</td>
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<td>p. 184</td>
<td>s. xi1</td>
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<tr>
<td>uisc</td>
<td>LLch.225</td>
<td>p. 226</td>
<td>s. xi1</td>
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<td>LLch.225</td>
<td>p. 226</td>
<td>s. xi1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visc</td>
<td>LLch.225</td>
<td>p. 226</td>
<td>s. xi1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blayn uysc</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 134</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uyse</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 134</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uysec</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 134</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vse</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 134</td>
<td>s. xvmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vsk</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 135</td>
<td>s. xvmed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ekwall, English River Names, pp. 471–72; GPC, ii, 1711.

LHEB, p. 382.
Location

Four of the attestations (page 26, and the glosses on pages 26, 69, and 225) occur in references to Caerllion, whose longer name is Caerllion-ar-Wysg/Caerleon-upon-Usk. The river is also referred to in the bounds of (2) Cemais (page 184), and of †Merthir Iun et Aaron (page 226), as well as in both versions of the diocesan bounds (pages 42 and 134–35). There is no reason to doubt the obvious identification with the river Usk.

Elements

This river name is attested as Isca in Roman sources, and the derivation of the name is discussed in detail by Rivet and Smith. The name can probably be derived from British *īsca `water', but this raises difficulties in explaining the Welsh form with the diphthong [ui], which would not normally develop from [i]. Williams attempted to get round this problem by deriving Wysg instead from British *eisc- `fish', and arguing that the Romans substituted [i] for [ei].

The difficulty with this, however, is that by the Roman period the Indo-European [ei] had become a close [ë] in British, so Williams would have to argue instead that the Romans had instead substituted [i] for this close [ë], which seems less plausible. Rivet and Smith suggest tentatively that the Vulgar Latin development of [i] to close [ë] might have taken place in the case, at least, of the Isca which became Wysg—in other words, Wysg developed not from the native name for the river but from the Vulgar Latin

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16 Enwau Lleoedd, pp. 38–39. The same argument was made by Förster at about the same time: Der Flussname Themse, pp. 822–41.
17 LHEB, p. 330.
pronunciation of that name. A full discussion of all of the many arguments that have been presented regarding this name can be found in Caerwyn Williams, ‘Wysg (river-name), wysg, hwysgynt, rhwysg’. The settlement name Usk arose from the English form of the river name.

Y/3

Y Fenni: see Abergefenni.

Ylarij: see Saint Hilari.

Ylgui, Ylui: see Olwy.

Ynis Bratguen: see †Inis Bratguen.

Ynis Marchan: see †Inis Marchan.

Ynis Peithan: see †Inis Peithan.

†Ynys Alarun: [in SO3228]

Attestations

ynys alarun LLch.195 p. 196 s. xi

Location

This place is named in the bounds of †Merthir Clitauc. It is reached by following the Olchon down from the influx of †Nant Trineint. The bounds then proceed to cross a stretch of land containing a holed stone (†Main Tillauc) and two tumuli (CRUG) before reaching the Monnow (Mynwy). Ynys Alarun is clearly, as Evans stated,† between the rivers Olchon and Monnow (Mynwy), and, furthermore, we can locate it south of the outflows into those rivers of †Nant Trineint and Escley Brook (see †Nant Cum Cinreith). If the element YNYS in this name refers to a meadow, then we can restrict the place described by the name to an area on the bank of the Olchon. It is possible, however, that the name applies to the whole triangle of land between the Olchon and Monnow (Mynwy), containing the settlement of Longtown (hence the grid reference above). If Ynys Alarun does refer to the whole area, then it is possible that there is a connexion between this name and the bridge Pont yr Ynys which crosses the Monnow (Mynwy) at SO327287.

Elements

YNYS + ?personal name

The second element might be compared with the nouns alar ‘boredom, surfeit’ or galar ‘lamentation’.
†Ynys Echni: [?ST523908]

Attestations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>insula Echni</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>p. 138</th>
<th>?</th>
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<td>insula [...] echni</td>
<td>LLch.141</td>
<td>p. 142</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ynys Echni</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 135</td>
<td>c. 1120s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location

The first attestation is from the longer of the two versions of the diocesan bounds, in which it is mentioned as a point on the Severn/Bristol Channel (Hafren) between the mouths of the Wye (Gwy) and Tywi. The second attestation is from the Narration of charter 141, which recounts the circumstances of King Tewdrig's martyrdom. Here it is quite clear that Insula Echni is the name of the meadow facing the Severn ('pratum unum uersus Sauernam') where Tewdrig gave up the ghost, the place which became the site of Tewdrig's chapel, i.e. Matharn (†Merthir Teudiric). The third attestation is from the final story in the Life of Euddogwy which refers to Gildas's abode on Insula Echni. In the story we are told that wood intended for Euddogwy's own buildings (apparently at Llandogo) was being carried off down the Wye (Gwy) by Gildas.

There is no contradiction as to the whereabouts of this place from the three attestations, and the most specific evidence comes from charter 141, which would point to a location around the grid reference above (†Merthir Teudiric). Thomas and Richards both agreed in the identification of Echni as Flat Holm [ST2264], an island in the Bristol Channel (Hafren) south of Cardiff (Caerdydd), but this is contradicted by the evidence of charter 141, and does not sit particularly well with the story of Euddogwy and Gildas (it seems unlikely that Gildas should travel all the way from Flat Holm to Llandogo to fetch wood). The identification with Flat Holm comes from the Life of Cadog, in which an insula Echni (said to be now called Holma) is implicitly a sea island, not far from an insula Barrmn (identified by modern scholars with Barry Island). Possible explanations are:

- the LL or Life of Cadog references show a misunderstanding over the...
place's location

- there was more than one place called *Echni*
- the identifications of *Holma* and/or *Barren* are wrong

**Elements**

**YNYS + ?**

**INSULA + ?**

Thomas mentions this name in his discussion of the name-forming suffix -t/-Ni. If the suffix is -Ni then the initial *ech*- might be the prefix/preposition ech(-) 'out of, from'.

**Ynys Evrddyl**: see †Inis Ebrdil.

**Ynys Enlli**: [SH1221] (Eng. Bardsey; also †Roma Britanniae)

**Attestations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inscription</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>insulam Enli</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 1</td>
<td>1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insula enli</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 5</td>
<td>1120s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insula Enli</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 83</td>
<td>1120s?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enli</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 84</td>
<td>1120s?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insula Enli</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 84</td>
<td>s. xvi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

The attestations are from the Lives of Elgar (pages 1 and 5) and Dyfrig (pages 83 and 84). Both of these holy men, first Dyfrig, and then Elgar, lived out their latter years on this island, and their relics were brought back to Llandaf on 7 May 1120, as recorded in related passages in both Lives. There is very little description of the location of this island in either source, apart from a connexion between the island and *Gwynedd* implied by a reference in the Life of Elgar, but there is no reason to doubt that the place intended is Bardsey Island, the Welsh name for which is *Ynys Enlli*, at the grid reference above, off the coast of *Gwynedd*.

**Elements**

**INSULA + ?**

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3 LL, p. 2.
**Ynysgynwraidd: [SO456203] (Eng. Skenfrith)**

**Attestations**

- ecclesias de Skenefryth  
  LL  
  p. 318  
  c. 1350
- ecclesias de Skenefryth  
  LL  
  p. 320  
  c. 1350
- Ecclesia de Skenefrith'  
  LL  
  p. 327  
  c. 1350
- Vicaria de Skenefrith  
  LL  
  p. 327  
  c. 1350

**Location**

The attestations are from lists of churches owing tithes in the deanery of Abergefeni, which suits the obvious identification with Skenfrith.

**Elements**

YNYS + ?personal name

The Welsh form of this place-name, Ynysgynwraidd, shows the first element to be YNYS (presumably in the sense 'meadow'), which has been contracted to S- in English. *Gynwraidd* would be lenited from *Cynwraidd* after the feminine noun YNYS. I can find no noun or adjective *cynwraidd*, so perhaps it is a personal name.

**York: [SE6052]**

**Attestations**

- eboráci metropolitano  
  LL  
  p. 280  
  1107–34
- ebroicensi episcopo  
  LL  
  p. 29  
  1126
- eboracensi [archiepiscopo]  
  LLb.42  
  p. 66  
  1131
- eboracensis [archiepiscopi]  
  LLb.43i  
  p. 62  
  1132
- Archiepiscopus Eboracensis  
  LLgloss  
  p. 97  
  1476×78

**Location**

The attestations are all references to the archbishop (or, mistakenly, bishop) of this place. There is no reason to doubt the identification with York. The Classical name for the place was Eburacum (of which Eboracum soon became the more common form). The Anglo-Saxons adopted this name in the form Eoforwic, which was altered by Scandinavian settlers to Jorvik, from which

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* LL, p. 418.
developed the modern form of the name, *York.* The form with *Ebroic-* might be the result of influence from Welsh *Efrog,* which also developed from *Eburacum.*

**Y Pigwn:** see †Castell Teir Tut.

**Yr As Fach:** see (1) Nash.

**Yscaio:** see †Isceuiauc.

†**Yscuit Cyst:** [nr ST520895]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attestations</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>yscuit cyst</td>
<td>LLch.234</td>
<td>p. 234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YSCUIT CYST</td>
<td>LLrub.</td>
<td>p. 234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yscuyt Cyst</td>
<td>LLgloss</td>
<td>p. 234</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location**

*Yscuit Cyst* is the name given to the territory granted in charter 234. No bounds are given but the charter confirms rights to weirs on the Severn (*Hafren*) and on both banks of Mounton Brook (*†Mouri*), and confirms free landing rights at the mouth (*hostium*) of Mounton Brook (*†Mouri*). The place is also referred to in a long note by a fifteenth-century glossator stating that *Yscuit Cyst,* †*Tref Perenn,* †*Villa Cyuiu* are all in the area of *Matharn.* I am unable to suggest a specific location for this place, but it is clearly not far from the mouth of Mounton Brook (grid reference above).

**Elements**

?**YSGWYD + ?CEST**

I am unable to find any other examples of *ysgwyd* 'shield' as an element in a place-name. The noun *ysgwydd* 'shoulder' is used as an element, however (e.g. *Ysgwydd Hwch* [SO0437], *Ysgwydd Gwyn* [SO1201]), but final -t would not normally represent [d] in LL orthography. The noun *cest* 'belly, basket' is attested as a place-name element, probably derived from Latin *cista,* but it would be difficult to explain the spelling *cyst.*

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8 GPC, I, 470; CPNE, p. 55, s.v. *kest.*
**Ysgyryd (Fawr):** [SO331182] (Eng. Skirrid Fawr)

**Attestations**
- iscirit mawr: LLch.122 p. 123 s. xi
- iscirit: LLch.122 p. 123 s. xi

**Location**
This place is named in the bounds of Llandeilo Bertholau. The identification with the hill, Ysgyryd Fawr, can be regarded as secure, given the appearance of the name, and the evidence for the place’s location: in the vicinity of Llandeilo Bertholau, on the opposite side of the Gefenni from the Cibi.

**Elements**
- YSGYRYD + MAWR

Williams takes ysgyryd here to be a rare, but elsewhere attested, adjective meaning ‘rough’.

**Ystrad Elái:** see †Strat Elei.

**Ystrad Hafren: [NGR N/A]**

**Attestations**
- istrat hafren: LLch.173 p. 173 ‘c. 860’

**Location**
The attestation is from the bounds of Llangwm. Istrat Hafren should refer to the valley of the Severn (Hafren), but this does not fit well into the context of the Llangwm bounds. The syntax of the bounds would not be harmed (and would, in fact, be rather easier to read) if the words Istrat Hafren were removed from the bounds. I should suggest that the words might have originated as a gloss on †Ecclesia Istrat Hafren, the name of a property granted in charter 174a, which is on the same page of the manuscript.

**Elements**
- YSTRAD + Hafren

This valley name is used as an element in †Ecclesia Istrat Hafren.

**Ystrad Iv:** see Ystrad Yw.

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*Enwau Lleoedd, p. 19.*
Ystrad Yw: [NGR N/A]

<table>
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<td>Jstradiu</td>
<td>LL</td>
<td>p. 248</td>
<td>before s. xiii</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Location

The majority of the attestations are from papal bulls, where the place is listed among territories in dispute between Bishop Urban and the bishops of St David's and Hereford. This would indicate a location on the edge of the diocese of Llandaf. On page 248 the territory is named, with Ewias, as one of the 'two true sleeves of Gwent Uwch Coed' ('dew. wur laweys. went huc coyt'), which suggests that the place could be regarded as a commote of that cantref, or, at least, some kind of adjunct to it. Page 248 goes on to relate how Hywel Dda attempted to wrest this territory and Ewias from the control of Morgan Hen, and how the English king, Edgar, adjudicated in favour of Morgan Hen. The first attestation from page 279 is in a statement of the political conditions during the episcopacy of Herewald. It makes one Caratocus (Caradog ap Gruffydd) king in Ystrat Yu, Gwent Uwch Coed, and Gwynllwg, but there are grounds for believing that Gwent Uwch Coed here might be an error for Gwent Is Coed (see discussion under Gwent Uwch
Coed). The strongest evidence for the area intended by this designation is from the second attestation on page 279, which is taken from a list of properties over which Bishop Herewald is said to have exercised jurisdiction. Istrat Yu appears to head a section of the list containing four churches: (1) †Ecclesia Sancti Michaelis, †Lann Cetguinn, Llanbedr Ystrad Yw, †Merthir Issiu. Of which the latter two can be identified, on grounds independent of their appearance in this list, with places along the lower reaches of the Grwyne Fawr.

Ystrad Yw is listed by Richards as the name of a commote of Talgarth, which is certainly in the right kind of area to be the place meant by the LL attestations, but the specific definition of the area of the territory given by Richards does not correspond well to the LL evidence.10 As defined by Richards, Ystrad Yw does not border on Gwent Uwch Coed, and does not contain the churches of Llanbedr Ystrad Yw and †Merthir Issiu. 11 The two churches just mentioned are in the neighbouring commote of Crucywel, according to Richards,12 and it seems odd to me that a place with a name such as Llanbedr Ystrad Yw should not be thought to be within Ystrad Yw. The later Hundred of Crucywel was formed, according to Richards, from the commotes of Ystrad Yw and Crucywel,13 and I would suggest that the LL use of Ystrad Yw is to describe an area corresponding to this Hundred—this would make it a territory bordering on Gwent Uwch Coed (as well as G wynllwg), and would include the churches of Llanbedr Ystrad Yw and †Merthir Issiu.

There are grounds for believing that the valley (YSTRAD) to which the name originally referred was that of a small stream shown by the Ordnance Survey under the name Ewyn Brook, which joins the Rhiangoll at SO181213, and whose source seems to be commemorated in the farm name Llygadwy ([SO151214], recorded as Llygad Yw on the 1832 Ordnance Survey one-inch map).14 If this is so, we should perhaps suppose that this valley name came to be used of a larger district as a result of some local importance.

10 WATU, p. 323.
11 Ibid.
12 Ibid.
13 WATU, p. 50, s.v. Crucywel.
14 See Coe, 'River and Valley Terms', p. 19, for further references.
Elements
YSTRAD + Yw
The second element here is yw ‘yew trees’, most likely as a stream name (now Ewyn—see above).  

Ystrat Eu: see Ystrad Yw.

Ystrat Hafren: see †Ecclesia Istrat Hafren.

Ystrat Yu: see Ystrad Yw.

†Ystum Guy: [on the Wye (Gwy)]

Attestations

ystum guy LL p. 270 ‘c. 1060’

Location
Ystum Guy is named as the location at which the Privilege of Bishop Herewald was proclaimed. The Privilege mainly concerns the confirmation by King Gruffudd of Llandaf’s possession of various extra-diocesan properties, but also concerns the grant of (2) †Penn Ros. There is no indication of where this place might be, other than that it should be on a bend (YSTUM) in the Wye (Gwy), as can be surmised from the name, and I am not aware that any identification has been proposed.

Elements
YSTUM + Gwy

Ystum Llywern: [around SO432139]

Attestations

ecclesia de Estom lowern LL p. 320 c. 1350

Location
The attestation is from a list of churches in the deanery of Abergefenni, and almost certainly corresponds to Llanfihangel Ystum Llywern which occurs in a different list of the churches of the same deanery. Ystum Llywern could be the name of the district (albeit, perhaps, a very small one) in which Llanfihangel Ystum Llywern stands.

\[\text{\footnotesize{i}}\]

\[\text{\footnotesize{Ibid..}}\]
Elements
YSTUM + LLEWYRN

Williams suggested that the second element could be the name of a stream, which would probably be the stream [SO433140] on the banks of which Llanfihangel Ystum Llywern stands.

Yu: see Ystrad Yw.

Yuelt*: see Ifftwn.

Yw: see Ystrad Yw.

†303 Wanwol: [?ST097699] (?mod. Highlight)

Attestations

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<td>Cart.</td>
<td>III</td>
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</table>

Location

This place is named in a list of churches in the deanery of Llandaf. Evans has a rather confusing note on this name: 'MS. Vitell. C. 10, reads Thowenwewel. Cp. Wunfal in Clark's Cartae...de Glam. p. 100, and High Anvolle (which is not "Highlight") in The Land of Morgan, p. 144.' I am not sure whether this

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* Enwau Lleodd, p. 38.
* PNDinas P., p. 311.
* Ibid.
* Ibid.
* Lewis, Inventory of the Early Chancery Proceedings.
* PNDinas P., p. 311.
* Ibid.
* Ibid.
* Ibid.
* Ibid.
* LL, p. 422. The first reference is to Clark, Cartae, t. 100, where a document of c. 1250 refers to a place called Wunfal; the second (Clark, The Land of Morgan, p. 144) refers to the institution of a
indicates that he supports the identification with Highlight (grid reference above) or not. Pierce includes this attestation under his discussion of *Highlight*, the name of a farm, but earlier also a church and parish. The grounds for supposing *Highlight* to be a translation of a Welsh name *Uchel Olau* seem quite strong. What is less certain to me is that LL’s *303 Wanwol* can be taken to be a poor representation of *Uchel Olau* by a non-Welsh scribe, as supposed by Pierce.

Elements

?UCHEL + ?ÖL (pl.)

While the English form of the name *Highlight* is obviously based on an assumption that the second element of Welsh *Uchel Olau* is *golau* ‘light’ (where the first element is *uchel* ‘high’), Pierce proposes the more likely interpretation that the second element is the plural of *ÖL*.  

chaplain to ‘the Church of High Anvolle’ (which Clark translates as ‘Highlight’) in July, 1291.

26 PNDinas P., pp. 311–14.
27 Ibid.
28 Ibid.
29 Ibid.
3.3 List of Place-Name Elements

3.3.1 The Format of this Section
There follows a list of all the elements found in the Book of Llandaf place-names. Where an element occurs only in a single place-name, discussion of its meaning will be found thereunder, but otherwise the meaning will be discussed in the relevant entry here below. A definition is given for the meaning of each element discussed, together with references for further discussion where necessary. Unless otherwise stated all references to definitions of Welsh words are based on the relevant entries in GPC. Similarly references to Cornish are from CPNE; those to Breton from Hemon, *Nouveau Dictionnaire*; those to Irish from Quin, *Dictionary of the Irish Language*; and those to Latin from Lewis and Short, *Latin Dictionary*.

3.3.2 The Elements
A: Conjunction ‘and’. Found in †Lann Guern Teliau ha Dibric and †Lann Meilic ha Lyguess. The Latin equivalent *ET* is also found.

*-A: See †Lecha.

ABER: Noun ‘river mouth, confluence’. See under Aber- and †Aper names, and also †Lann Guenn Aper Humur, and Llandeilo Aberywyn.

-ACH: See GWARACH.

ADAR: See †Cil ir Adar.

ADWEDD: See †Atguedauc.


AETHNOG: See †Tal ir Aithnauc.

AFRDDWL: Adjective ‘sad, unfortunate, horrible’, or noun ‘disappointment, misfortune’. An element similar to *efrddyl* appears to lie behind the names Erddyl, †Finnaun Emrdil, †Inis Ebrdil, †Lann Ebrdil, and Llanerthill. GPC gives *efrddyl* as the plural form of AFRDDWL. Although it would not be completely inexplicable, the use of the plural in any of these names would be a

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1 Parsons, *Vocabulary of English Place-Names*, pp. 32–33.
little odd, so perhaps we should find, in some of these at least, a different explanation for the \(i\)-affection of AFRDDWL (perhaps caused by a different Brittonic termination). Efrddil also occurs as a personal name in LL, the name of Saint Dyfrig’s mother, but it seems likely that the personal name and the place-name examples have a common origin.

**AGER:** Noun ‘territory, district, field’. See under †Ager names, and also †Tir Conloc, †Tir Cynir, †Tir Hiernin, and †Tir Retoc. The element is frequently used as the Latin equivalent of TIR.

-AL: See †Penn Hellei.

**ALANNOG:** See †Halannauc.

**ALLT:** Noun ‘hill, slope, cliff, height, wood, wooded slope, shore’. The notion of height is predominant in the North, whereas woodedness is the predominant sense in the South: ‘Sea-cliff’ is the commonest sense for the Cornish cognate als. See under †All, Allt, and †Alt names, and also †Hen Alt, †Torr ir Allt, and Pen-allt.

**ALLTUD:** See †Nant Bed ir Alltudion.

**AM:** Preposition ‘around, about’, used as a prefix in district names to denote the area around a particular feature. Found in †Amithieil, Amroth, and Emlyn.

*AMRYGOR: see †Emricorua.

AN-: See Anergyng.

-AN: Diminutive and river-name suffix. Found in the names Cledan, Ddawan, †Kilgoygan, Llymon, Mawan, †Rivulus Penlucan, †Tumulus Guian, †Vadum Pallan, †Villa Breican. The diminutive is seen in the elements BAGLAN, *BRYNAN, CILAN, COGAN, DINAN, GARTHAN, *HALAN, and TEGAN.

**ANCR:** See †Estrat Ager.

**ANNOG:** See †Pant Anhuc.

**AQUA:** See Fairwater.

*AQUILENS:** See Llanddowror.

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*-AR: See Llwchwr.
*ARADUR: See Radur.
ARBOR: See †Arbores Foton.
ARFAETH: See †Rit Aruaith.
ARFAITH: See †Rit Aruaith.
ARIAN: See †Arganhell.
-AS: See Ewias and DINAS.
*AWG: See Ogwr.
BACII: See †Nant Bach Latron.
BAGAD: See †Garth Bacat.
BAGLAN: See †Carn Baclan.
BANGOR: See Bangor.

BANON: A noun banon ‘queen, paragon, consort, maiden’ is recorded by GPC. The earliest attestation of the noun is from the sixteenth century, but the dictionary relates the word to the personal name Banon (attested as the name of the parent of Kysceint in the Black Book of Carmarthen poem ‘Pa Gur’); and the Gaulish female personal name Banōna. The dictionary regards the very similar noun (and adjective) manon ‘queen, maiden, queenly’, earliest attestation from the thirteenth century, as a variant of banon. A stream name Banon is recorded from Pembrokeshire [SN137366], and there is also a hill named Bryn Banon near Llanfor [SH9336]. Found in †Finnaun Uanon and †Mail Uannon.

BAR: Noun ‘top, summit’. Found in Barri. Also seen in the element BARROG.

BARDD: Noun ‘bard’. Found in †Main i Bard and Nant-y-bar.

BARROG: See †Cum Barruc.

BAW: See †Baudur.

BEATUS: Adjective ‘blessed’. Found in Eglwys Fair y Mynydd and †Lan Caddoc
Pen Ros.

BEDD: See †Nant Bed ir Alltudion.

BEDWOS: Noun ‘grove of small birch trees’; = bedw ‘birch trees’ + -os. Found in Bedwas and †Betguos. Ifor Williams investigated the relationship between BEDWOS and betws (< Old English bed + hūs ‘bead-house’) and concluded that the two became entangled to the extent that modern betws place-names owe something to both. However, the consonantal w of the names Bedwas and †Betguos makes it probable that the purely Welsh etymology is correct in these cases.

BELLUS: See Fairwater.

BEN: See †Garth Benni.

BERTHUS: See †Villa Bertus.

BISCOP: See Bishopston.

BISWEILIOG: See †Villa Bertus.

BOL: See †Bolgros.

BRAD: See †Nant Brat.

BRÂN: Noun ‘crow’. Found in †Riu Brein. Also seen in the elements CIGFRAN and CYNFRAN.

BRAWD: See †Brodlan.


*BRECHFIL: See †Guoun Brechmil.

BRITH: Adjective ‘speckled’. Found in †Guoun Breith and †Main Brith.

BRO: Noun ‘territory’. Found in †Nant Broueni and Penfro.

BROC: See Sudbrook.

BRWYNOS: See †Mainaur Brunus.

BRYCG: Noun ‘bridge’. Found in Briton Ferry and †Britton.

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* Enwau Lleoedd, pp. 68–72.
BRCH: See Brechfa.

BRYN: Noun ‘hill’. See under Bryn, †Brinn, and †Brynn names. Also seen in the element BRYNAN.

*BRYNAN: Noun ‘little hill’; = BRYN + -AN. This compound is not attested in GPC, but has been adduced to explain the names †Abrenan, †Brenan Picet, and †Tal Pon Brinan.

BU: See Buellt.

BUGAIL: Noun ‘herdsman’ (the first element is BU). Found in †Brinn Bucelid and †Merthir Bucelid.

BURGUS: See Newport.

BWCH: Noun ‘buck’. Found in Bwch and †Nant i Buch. Also seen in the element *BYCHLYD.

BWR: See †Din Birrion.

*BYCH: Adjective ‘little’. Found in †Bic and Tenby. The element BYCHAN (*BYCH + AN) replaced *BYCH at an early stage in the language, so that *BYCH is found only in place-names.

BYCHAN: Adjective ‘little’; = *BYCH + -AN. Found in †[...]nuc Bacan, †Anghidi Fechan, Cantref Bychan, †Cruc Petill Bechan, †Finnaun Bechan, †Lann Teliau Bechan, †Pillou Bichein, Taf Fechan, and †Trylec Bechan.

*BYCHLYD: See †Lech Bichlit.

BYR: See †Din Birrion.

BYS: Noun ‘finger’. Found in †Finhaun Bist and †Bis.

CAD: Noun ‘battle, army’. Found in †Catfrut. Also seen in the element CADLAN.

CADAIR: See †Cateir Neueni.

CADLAN: See †Catlan.

CAER: Noun ‘fort’. See under Caer and †Cair names, and also Gelli-gaer, †Nant Torr i Cair, and Tir i Cair. Translated by Latin CIVITAS and URBS.

CAIN: Adjective ‘fine, fair’. Found in †Inis Cein, Machen, †Nant Cein, and †Sulcein. The element is also used as a personal name, and this is the usage in Keynsham and †Lan Cein.

CALD: See Caldicot.

CALED: See Cledan.

CAM: Adjective ‘crooked’. See under Cam names. Also seen in the elements CAMBREN, CAMBWLL, CEMAIS, and CORNGAM.

CAMBREN: See †Rit i Cambren.

CAMBWLL: See †Campull.

CAMPUS: See †Mais Mail Lochou.

CAN: See Llan-gan.

CANNE: See Canton.

CANT: See †Finnaun Canthed.

CANTREF: Noun ‘hundred, cantred; province, district’. See under Cantref names.

CAPRA: See †Portus Caprae.

CAPUT: See Penally.

CAR: See †Rit y Cerr.

CARN: Noun ‘cairn, mound’. See under Carn names, and also Garn Lwyd, Gelligarn, †Tref Carn, †Tref i Carnpont, and †Villa Carnou.

CASEG: Noun ‘mare’. Found in †Brinn i Cassec and Porthcaseg.

CASTELL: Noun ‘castle’. See under Castell names, and also †Cair Castell, Cas-gwent, †Cestill Dinan, †Lis Castell, and †Nant Castell Cerran. Commonly contracted in South Wales place-names to Cas (as in Cas-gwent). A curious feature of this element is that in two cases (Cestill Meirch—one of the forms of †Castell Meirch—and †Cestill Dinan) the i-affected plural form, cestyll, appears to be used. The same phenomenon is found in Cornish place-names with castell, and it might be that we should seek some other explanation for this i-affection.

CASTELLUM: See †Castell Mingui.
CASTRUM: See Castellnewydd.

CAWG: See COGAN.

CEFN: See tHir Cemyn.

CEGIN: Noun 'ridge'. See under tCecin and tCecyn names. This element is well attested in the Book of Llandaf, both in proper nouns and as a common noun (where it is found in the spellings cecin, cecgyn, cechen, cecn, cecycin, and cecyn), but is otherwise only attested in the compounds gorchegin, cegindderw, and ceginwrych, and in a handful of place-names. GPC attempts to relate cegin to the hardly better attested *cain, ceing 'ridge', but *cain is probably derived from CEFN, and I see no reason why the two examples of *ceing 'ridge' (one of which is LL's own cecg, page 73, and the other of which is ceng, from a gloss discussed by Falileyev) should not be treated as examples of caing, a variant of cainc 'branch'.

CELL: See tLetuer Cell.

CELLA: Noun 'cell'. Used as a Latin translation of LLAN in tLann Arthbodu, tLann Cingualan, tLann Conuur, and tLann Pencreic.

CELLI: Noun 'grove'. Found in tCecin Penn i Celli, tCelli Rudanhint, Gelli-gaer, Gelli-garn, tPenn Celli Guenhuc, tPenn Celli Gulible, and tRiu Celli Cintur. In two of the place-names CELLI occurs as part of what might be a phrasal element pen (y) gelli 'grove's end' (PEN + YR + CELLI), cognate with the Cornish *pen (an) gelli.

CEMAIS: Noun 'river loop'; = CAM + ?. See under Cemais names. Cemais is a commonly occurring variant of camas, which has the same meaning. The etymology of the name has not been satisfactorily explained, though it is clearly related to Irish camas 'river bend'. The variation between camas and cemais is obviously the result of i-affection in the latter, but whether Williams was right in describing this as the plural or genitive singular marker is open to

* See the Appendix 'Glossary to the Charter Bounds' below.
* PNPemb., 1, 99, s.v. Pen-gegin Uchaf.
* LHEB, p. 419.
* PNPemb., 1, 25.
doubt.

CEN: Noun ‘lichen’. Found in Cenarth and †Tonou Pencenn.

CENAU: See †Nant Cenou.

CENNIN: See †Ceninuc.

*CENUBIA: Noun ‘monastery’; = Classical Latin coenobium. Translates LLAN in †Lann Calcuch (q.v.) and †Lann Cerniu.

CERNYW: Found in †Lann Cerniu and †Lann Teliau Tref i Cerniu. This element, formally identical to Cernyw ‘Cornwall’, appears in several Welsh place-names in addition to the two from the Book of Llandaf. Charles suggests that Cernyw could refer to ‘the people of Cornwall, Cornishman, -men’ as well as to Cornwall itself. The place-name Cernyw is probably to be related to the tribal name Cornovii, so I should suggest that perhaps some instances of Cernyw might refer to other districts associated with the same, or a similarly named, tribe, or to members of the tribe. Charles’s tentative suggestion that the element might alternatively be a derivative of CARN should also be borne in mind. See also *CORNAU and *CORNUBIS.

CEST: See †Yscuit Cyst.

CETHIN: See †Cecyn Chethin.

CEUBALFA: See Gabalfa.

CIGFRAN: See †Allt ir Cicbran.

CIL: Noun ‘recess, source’.

CILAN: See †Cilieni.
CIRICE: See Coychurch.

CIVITAS: See Caerllion.

CLAF: See †Finnaun i Cleuion.

CLAFWR: See †Nant i Clauorion.

CLAU: Adjective ‘conspicuous, audible, quick’. Found in †Clouur. Also seen in the element *CLEUFAN.

CLAWDD: Noun ‘dyke, ditch’. See under †Claud names, and also Pen-clawdd.

CLEDDYF: See Daugleddau.

CLEGyr: See †Penn Clecir.

*CLEUFAN: See †Telich Clouman.

CLIF: Noun ‘cliff’. Found in †Eglesclif and Goldcliff.

CLYDFAN: See †Vallis Cliduan.

COED: Noun ‘wood, trees’. Found in †Allt Coit Guent, †Cll Coit, Coychurch, Goetre, and Llangoed. Also seen in the elements COETY and TYLGOED. Probably translated by Latin arbores in †Arbores Foton.

COETY: See Coety.

COGAN: See Cogan.

COLLEN: See †Finnaun he Collenn.

COLWYN: See †Coluin.

CÔR: See BANGOR and ONGYR.

CORN: Noun ‘horn, cairn, corner’. Possibly found in †Brinn Cornou. Also seen in the element CORNGAM. The plural cryn would be confusable with CURN.17

*CORN AU: Found in †Brinn Cornou and Llanfihangel Crucornau. This element is mentioned by Jackson, who takes it to have the same etymology as Cernyw/CERNYW (q.v.).18 If this is right then the element might represent a lost

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16 For the meaning ‘source’ in Southern Welsh place-names, see EANC, p. 45.
17 Williams, Enwau Lleoedd, pp. 15–16.
18 LHEB, p. 378.
district or tribal name.

CORNGAM: See †Cruc Corncam.

*CORNUBIIS: See †Lann Cerniu.

CORROG: Adjective 'dwarfish'; = cor 'dwarf' + -OG. Found in Cilgwrrwg and †Corricou. The adjective is not recorded by GPC before 1851, but the formation is natural enough, so it is not implausible that the word might have existed earlier.

CORS: See Llan-gors.

COTE: See Caldicot.

COTH-: See Cothi.

COWYN: See Cywyn.

CRAF: See Crawnon.

CRAIG: Noun 'rock'. Found in †Lann Pencreic, †Luch i Crecion, and Pencraig.

CROES: See †Crois Guerion.

CRUG: Noun 'hillock, cairn'. See under †Cruc names, and also Crick, †Finnaun Cruc Leuyrn, †Lann i Cruc, Llanfihangel Crucornau, †Mainaur Cruc Marc, Tregrug, †Villa Crucou Leuirn, †Villa Crucou Morcan, and Wilcrick.

CRUX: See St Cross.

CRWN: See †Lann Cronnguern.

CUDYN: See Cilgedin.

CUL: Noun 'narrow'. Possibly found in Cilgedin. Also seen in the element MYNGUL.

Could sometimes be confused with CIL.

CUMULUS: Noun 'hillock, ?cairn'. See under †Cumulus names.

CURN: See †Cirn Cinfall.

*CUST: See †Cruc Cust.

CWCH: See CYCHFAN.

CWM: Noun 'deep narrow valley, coomb, glen, dale'. See under †Cum and Cwm
names, and also Llangwm, †Nant Cum Cinreith, and Warthacwm. GPC defines the noun as ‘a deep, narrow valley with steep sides’. Furthermore it is stated that ‘it occurs very commonly as an element in place-names, in particular connected with river- and stream-names [...]. In Glamorgan formerly, in speech, cwm could also mean “a wood”. There is a tendency for cwm sometimes to replace glyn’. Ifor Williams described a cwm as ‘[p]ant fel cafn, dysgl neu badell’. *The word has cognates in all the Celtic languages. In Irish (cúm) the meanings as a common noun range from ‘bosom’ to ‘vessel’, but it can be used of a valley in place-names. Similarly in Breton, the word komm is used of a trough generally, but denotes a valley in place-names. Padel defined the word’s Cornish cognate *comm as a ‘small valley’, contrasted with *glynn ‘a large valley’. He states that the word is rare as a Cornish name element, but that ‘the topography of the sites suggests that the meaning in Cornish might have been specialised to “tributary valley”, leading off a main valley.’ The word cwm occurs in eleven place-names in the Book of Llandaf, all name-phrases. It is most common, with eight occurrences, as the generic element. It may be significant that it is never used as a common noun. Where the term is used as a qualifier it is with LLAN, GWARTIAF, and NANT in the sense of ‘stream’. Water is also associated with this kind of valley in charter 201 with a reference to licat cum cetguinn ‘the spring of †Cum Cetguinn’. Otherwise there is very little to support or contradict the definitions above. There may be some support for the woody associations of cwm in the juxtaposition of the names †Lannerch Onnuiu ‘The Glade of Onnuiu’ and †Cum Onnuiu in charter 140. The sense ‘tributary valley’ suggested by Padel might not be confined to Cornish. The cymoedd of the Book of Llandaf seem typically to be minor locations—many are still unidentified—so it would hardly be surprising if many are connected to larger valleys. †Cum Barruc in charter 76a is said to be in the Dore Valley (itself described as an YSTRAD).

See also DYFFRYN.

cwr: See cyrrog.

cwrw: See †Riu i Curum.

* Enwau Lleoedd, p. 28 (‘a PANT like a trough, dish, or bowl’).
*CYCHFAN: See †Nant Cichmann.

CYFAIR: See †Ciuerdiued.

CYFYLCHI: See †Ciuilchi.

CYHYR: See †Cehir.

CYN-: See Cynlais.

CYNFRAN: See †Cinbran.

CYNLLWYN: See †Cinluin.

CYNLLYFAN: See †Dinas Cynlyuan.

CYNNWR: See †Riu Celli Cintur.

CYNRHATH: See †Nant Cum Cinreith.

CYRCH: See †Vallis Cilcirch.

CYRROG: Adjective ‘forked’; cwr ‘corner’ + -0G. Found in Cilgwrrwg and †Cum Cerruc.

CYW: Noun ‘chick’. Found in †Ciui and †Pant Ciui.

DA: See †Finnaun i Da.

DAEAR: See †Duuir in Dair.

DAFAD: Noun ‘sheep’. Found in †Rit Deueit and †Ryt i Deueit.

DÄR: See †Deri Emreis.

DAU: Numeral ‘two’. Found in Daugleddau, †Diufrut, †Diugurach, †Dou Ciuiu, †Douluin Helic, †Lann Dougarth, and †Pen Deulin. The feminine form in the modern language is dwy, but some of the forms might show an earlier (or dialectal) variant of the feminine form, diu (see †Diufrut). Also seen in the element DEUDDEG. Could be confused with DU.

DE: Preposition ‘from’. Found in †Castell Mingui, Dore Abbey, †Ecclesia de Sancto Audoeno, †Ecclesia Sancti Teliaui de Merthir Mimir, Grace Dieu Abbey, †Lan Caddoc Pen Ros, Llandeilo Bertholau, Llandeilo Ferwallt, Llandeilo Gresynni, Llandeilo Tal-y-bont, Llanelen, Llanfocha, Llanilid, Llansanffraid, Mynachlog Nedd, Sain Dunwyd, Sain Ffagan, Sain Nicolas,
Sain Pyr, Sain Siorys, Saint Andras, St Arvans, Sain Tathan, St Kingsmark, St Lythan's, St Mellons, St Wormet's, and Saint-y-brid.

DENU: See Devauden.

DEUDDEG: Numeral 'twelve'; DAU + deg 'ten'. Found in †Finnaun y Doudec Seint and †Lann i Doudec Seith. The Latin equivalent, DUODECIM, is also found.

DEUS: See Grace Dieu Abbey.

DIFUNER: See †Tir Dimuner.

DIN: Noun 'fort'. See under Din names, and also Gwalth Dinefwr, Llanddinol, Pyrddin, Tenby, and Tyndyrn. Also seen in the elements DINAN and DINAS. As in Cornish, there is variation between forms with [t] and forms with [d]—the latter is etymologically correct (< Brittonic düno-), and Richards regards this pronunciation as a symptom of Anglicisation. The possibility of confusion with tin 'buttocks, bottom, rump' and *DYNN is very great, particularly given the overlapping semantic ranges of these words.

DINAN: Noun 'little fort'; = DIN + -AN. Found in †Cestill Dinan and Dinham.

DINAS: See †Dinas Cynlyuan.

DIOGI: See †Finnaun Dioci.

DIRWEST: See †Finnaun Derguist.

DIwEDD: See †Ciuerdiued.

DORGLWYD: See †Porth I Dorcluit.

DRUD: See †Guern i Drution.

DRYCI: See †Drech Dindirn.

DU: Adjective 'black'. Found in †Dibleis, †Diufrut, †Diugurach, Dowlais, †Dubleis, †Dubnnant Du, †Dugleis Bisgueiliauc, Dulais, †Dulin, †Guern i Duon, †Hal Du, †Mynid Du, †Nant Du, and †Post Du. Could be confused with DAU.

DUODECIM: See †Urbs XII Iugerorum. The Welsh equivalent, DEUDDEG, is also

> Richards, ‘Some Welsh Place-Names’, pp. 366–67; CPNE, p. 84.
found.

**DWFN**: Adjective `deep'. Found in †Nant Duuin. Also seen in the element **DYFNANT**.

**DWNR**: Noun `water'. Found in †Baudur, Dore, †Duuir in Dair, †Guefrduur, Hepste, and Llandoedwr. Also seen in the elements **DYFFRYN** and **DYFRWR**.

**DWRN**: See Tyndyrn.

**DYFFRYN**: Noun `valley'; = dWR + hynt `course, track'. See under †Difrin and Dyffryn names. In defining the noun, GPC states that a Glyn is generally narrower and steeper-sided than a dyffryn. Dyffryn itself is defined as ‘a long hollow or lowland lying between hills or mountain-land with a river or stream flowing through its centre (as a rule it is broader than a glyn or a cwm)’, and etymologically its meaning is ‘water course’ (composed of dwfr—the ancestor of dWR—and hynt). Williams allows the meaning to extend to the higher ground on either side of the lowland. The word is used in four names in the Book of Llandaf, all name-phrases with a river-name as qualifier. The rivers are the Teifi [SN160484], the Bachawy [SO105428], the Nofydd, and Nant Brân/River Waycock ((1) †Gulich), of which only the Teifi is of a significant size. Dyffryn is not used in the Book as a common noun. The name Dyffryn Golych occurs in the Book only in a mid-fifteenth century gloss on the river name (1) †Gulich). In 157, however, the same river is said to originate in, and flow through, †Pant Gulich, which is also referred to as a vALLIS. The valley is known as a Dyffryn nowadays. It is possible, of course, though not very likely, that the PANT and the Dyffryn in this case denote different parts of the river’s course. Similarly the Book’s †Difrin Annouid is now known as Cwm Nofydd. These examples may indicate some potential for synonymity between CWM, PANT, and dyffryn.

**DYFNANT**: See †Dubnnant Du.

**DYFRWR**: See Llandoedwr.

**DYNN**: Noun ‘hill fort’ (attested only in the compound tyddyn ‘building, house’ and

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21 CPNE, p. 84; PNPe., t, 240–41, s.v. Trevine.
in place-names). Found in †Din Birrion and Trefddyn. The possibility of confusion with tin ‘buttocks, bottom, rump’ and DIN is very great, particularly given the overlapping semantic ranges of these words.

**ECCLESIA**: Noun ‘church’. See under †Ecclesia, †Lann, Llan, and Sain/Saint names, and also Christchurch, †Ecclus Sant Breit, Eglwys Fair y Mynydd, †Lan Caddoc Pen Ros, †Merthir Iun et Aaron, and Mynachlog Nedd.

-EDIG: See SYNEDIG.

-EG: See †Ritec.

EGLWYS: Noun ‘church’. See under †Ecclus names, and also Eglwys Brewys and Llanisien.

EIDDEW: see *IDDIEUEN.

*EILIN: Noun ‘stag, doe’. Found in †Eilin, †Luch ir Ellin, and †Nant ir Ellin. GPC suggests that this is a variant form of EILON.

EILON: See †Nant Eillon.

EITHINOG: See †Tref Eithinauc.

-ELL: River-name forming suffix. Found in the names †Arganhell and Caerfanell. Also seen (as a diminutive) in the element PRIDDELL.

-EN: Singulative (fem.—the masc. form is -YN) and name-forming suffix, the two meanings having different origins—Thomas comments on the difficulty of distinguishing between the different meanings. Found in the names Hafren, †Ieuen, †Iulen, and †Pull ir Iulenn. Also seen in the elements COLLEN, GWERNEN, HESGEN, *IDDIEUEN, ONNEN, PEREN, PIBEN, and YWEN.

-ES: See GALLES.

ESGOB: See †Tal Pont Escop.

**ET**: Conjunction ‘and’. Found in †Ecclesia Sanctorum Iarmen et Febric, †Hennlann Dibric et Lann Teliau, and †Merthir Iun et Aaron. The Welsh equivalent A is also found.

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^n See also the comments of Williams, *Enwau Lleoedd*, pp. 56–57.

*CPNE, p. 84; PNPemb., i, 240–41, s.v. Trevine.*
EWIG: Noun 'hind, doe'. Found in †Nant ir Eguic and †Rit ir Euic. See also Ewias.

FIELD: Noun 'open country'. Found in Archenfield, Marshfield, and Rockfield. The meaning of this English-language place-name element is discussed in detail by Gelling.²

FFIN: Noun 'border, boundary'. Found in †Guoun Teir Fin and †Riu Finion.

FFORCH: See †Lech Forch.

FFOS: Noun 'ditch'. Found in †Fos Cinahi and †Nant Foss Plum.

FFRWD: Noun 'brook'. See under †Frut names, and also †Aper Guenfrut, Camffrwd, †Camfrut, †Catfrut, †Diufrut, and †Guenfrut. Ffrwd is generally defined in terms of stream words, and is used to denote a fast moving, and bubbling, but not extensive, flow of water. It can also be used, more generally, of 'a rapid current', 'torrent', or 'flood'. Ffrwd has Cornish, Breton, and Irish cognates (frot (Old Cornish), froud, and sruth respectively), all rather strikingly within the same semantic range as the Welsh. Ffrwd occurs in reference to ten different streams in the Book of Llandaf. It is used twice as a common noun (charter 73a), but elsewhere the usage seems evenly divided between generic element in a name-phrase and generic element in a compound.

FFWRN: See †Mafurn.

FFYNNON: Noun 'spring'. See under †Finhaun, †Finnaun, and †Fynnaun names. The word is derived from Late Latin fontäna, itself based on Latin fons. The standard definition of the Welsh word, as of its Latin base, is 'spring', 'fountain', or 'well'. The Cornish and Breton cognates, fenten and feunteun also denote the point of issue of water from the earth, rather than a linear water-course. Of the twenty seven examples of this noun in the Book of Llandaf, I feel confident in identifying seven as references to linear features (that is, streams of some kind). In these cases ffynnon is either a simplex place-name, or the generic element in a name-phrase. In each of these seven cases the ffynnon is said to have an ABER, that is a 'mouth' or a 'confluence' with
another body of water, e.g. in charter 146 (normalised spacing, punctuation, and capitalisation): ‘O aper Finnaun [y] Doudecseint yn Linn Syuadon, ar hyt yr guuer dy uinyd bet lycat yr finnaun [...] ar hyt yr lynn bet oper Finnaun y Doudecseint.’ (‘From the mouth of ✸Finnaun y Doudec Seint in Llyn Syfaddan, along the gofer upwards as far as the spring-head [...] along the lake as far as the mouth of ✸Finnaun y Doudec Seint.’) This example demonstrates another interesting feature of the use of the word to refer to a linear water-course: that it is frequently synonymous with gofer ‘brook’, which is fairly common as a common noun in the bounds, but is not found as a place-name element. Cognates of the word gofer occur in all the Celtic languages. It is derived from a root meaning ‘to boil’, or ‘bubble’.” The Irish cognate fobhar or fofor is used of a well. The Cornish and Breton cognates gover and gouer mean ‘stream’ or ‘brook’. There was also a river known as Vobera in Gaul.” Welsh appears to be a semantic bridge—gofer is defined either as ‘an overflow from a well or spring’ or as a kind of brook. Williams defined gofer as a kind of brook having an obvious spring or fountain.” The Book of Llandaf appears to back up this definition. Of the fourteen goferydd mentioned in the Book, eleven are specifically associated with a spring or fountain. There are nine occasions where other words may be being employed as synonyms for ffynnon: NANT twice (but these could be references to the valley through which the stream flows rather than the stream itself) and gofer seven times. Ffynnon appears to have begun the same semantic development as gofer away from an original meaning of ‘spring’ towards reference to an entire stream but not to have advanced so far.

**FILUS**: Noun ‘son’. Found in ✸Ager Filiorum Grucauc, ✸Guaissaf Liguallaun filius Tutbulch, ✸Tref Meibion Guichtrit, and ✸Tref Meibion Ourdeuein. Translates Welsh MAB.

**FLEMING**: see Flemingston.

**FLUMEN**: Noun ‘river’. Found in ✸Aper Menei and ✸Flumen Iacob.

21 GPC, II, 1429–30, s.v. gofer.
22 Ibid.
23 Enwau Lleoedd, p. 41.
FONS: Noun ‘spring’. See under †Fons names.

FOSSA: Noun ‘ditch’. See under †Fossa names.

FRAXINUS: Noun ‘ash tree’. Found in †Fraxinus Stifilat and Nash. In Nash fraxinus translates AŠC.

FURLANG: See †Sladforlang.

GAFR: See †Ol i Gabr.

GALL, -ES: Noun ‘foreigner’; the fem. in -es is hypothetical. Found in †Nant i Gall and †Nant i Galles.

GANNOG: See †Halannauc.

GARAN: See Llangarron.

GARDD: See †Ecclesia Cyngur Tros Gardi.

GARTH: Noun ‘hill; woodland; enclosure, fort’. See under Garth names, and also Cenarth, †Lann Dougarth, †Lann Teliau Garth Teur, †Lann Teliau Litgarth, †Lann Teliau Penn Litgarth, Llan-arth, Penarth, and Talgarth. Also seen in the element GARTHAN. Confusion is possible between this element and ardd ‘height, hill’ and GARDD.∗

GARTHAN: See †Minid Garthon.

GEAT: See Rogiet.

GEFEL: See Efelffre.

*GELLT: See Buellt.

GERĖFA: See PORT-GERĖFA and SCIR-GERĖFA.

GLAIN: See †Lin i Gleiniou.

GLAIS: Noun ‘stream’. Found in Cynlais, †Dibleis, Dowlais, †Dubleis, †Dugleis Bisgueiliauc, Dulais, Gwynlais, and Morlais. As a noun, glais is by general stream terms. The Irish cognate glais is defined as ‘a stream’, ‘rivulet’, or ‘current’. In both Welsh and Irish it seems that the word rarely occurs as a common noun. The word seems to be used of a feature of similar size to a

* Williams, Enwau Lleoedd, pp. 20–21.
FFRWD, but not necessarily of the same ferocity. In the Book of Llandaf the word only occurs as second element in compounds, most frequently with the colour adjective DU.

GLAN: Noun ‘bank’. Found in †Alt Rudlan, †Brodlan, and †Rudlan Elei. Confusion is possible with the elements GLÂN and LLAN.

GLÂN: See †Alt Rudlan.

GLAS: Adjective ‘blue, green, pale, grey, cool, fresh’. Found in †Cruc Glas, †Cumulus Glas, †Glasguern, †Glaspull, †Glesius, †Henglas, and †Lannerch Glas.

GLYN: Noun ‘valley’. Found in Emlyn, †Glin Mannou, and †Pen Deulin. The element’s Gaelic cognate was borrowed into English as glen. The word is defined by GPC as ‘a long, narrow hollow between hills or mountains, for the most part with a river or stream running through its centre (as a rule it is narrower and steeper-sided than a dyffryn)’, and Williams defines it as a narrow DYFFRYN.” GPC also states that ‘it occurs very commonly in place-names [...] (very frequently with a river-name)’. See CWM above for Padel’s suggestion that Cornish *glynn was used of a larger valley than *comm. The definition I have just given does not seem to rule out the possibility that the same is true of glyn and CWM in Welsh.

GO-: Prefix cognate with Latin sub ‘under’, giving sense of ‘under, somewhat, little’. Found in †Gulich and †Guorrimi. Also seen in the element GOFAL.

GOF: Noun ‘smith’. Found in †Gauanhauc, Gefenni, †Nant i Gob, and Treguff.

GOFAL: See †Guualon.

*GOLCHEDFA: See †Nant i Guolchetua.

GOLD: See Goldcliff.

GOR-: Prefix cognate with Latin super ‘above’, giving sense of ‘over, very’. Found in Gorfynydd and †Guornoid. Also seen in the elements GORLLWRW, GORWEDD, and GORWYDD.

GORLLWRW: See †Guorlurch Iudgual.
GORWEDD: See †Riu Guorgued.

GORWYDD: See †Riu Guorgued.

GRAEAN: See GRAEANOG and GREYENYN.

GRAEANOG: See †Riu Graenauc.

GRATIA: See Grace Dieu Abbey.

GREIDIOL: See Greidol.

GREYENYN: See †Grenin.

GROS: See Grysmwnt.

GRUDD: See †Alt Rudlan.

GRUG: See Tregrug.

GRYM: See Eithrim.

GWAEDDAN: Noun ‘shouter’ (also personal name). Found in †Finnaun Guaidan and †Lann Teliau Luin Guaidan.

GWÄEG: See †Guaech.

GWAESAF: See †Guaissaf Liguallaun filius Tutbulch.

GWAIETH: See Gwaith Dinefwr.

GWAL: See Carnwyllion.

GWARACH: See †Pull hi Guarach.


GWASGAR: See †Tref Guascar.

GWAUN: Noun ‘high and wet level ground, moorland; low-lying marshy ground, meadow’. See under †Guoun names, and also Gwndy.

GWDEN: See †Gudinn.

GWEFR: See †Guefrduur.

† Ibid., p. 27.
GWENNOG: See †Penn Celli Guenhuc.

GWENWYN: See †Guenuin Meirch.

GWERN: Noun ‘alder trees, marsh’; sg. GWERNEN. See under †Guern names, and also †Cruc Guern, †Drausguern, †Frut i Guern, †Glasguern, †Hal Un Guernen, †Lann Cronnguern, †Lann Guern Cinuc, †Lann Guern Teliau ha Dibric, †Lan Waryn, †Lis Guern, Llanwarne, and †Rivulus i Guern. Also seen in the element GWERNOS.

GWERNEN: See †Teir Guernen Buell.

GWERNOS: See Gwernesni.

GWERYDOG: See †Villa Gueruduc.

GWERYN: See Grwyne Fawr.

GWIDDON: See †Frut i Guidon.

GWLAD: See Gwlad Morgan.

GWLYBLE: Noun ‘wet spot, damp place’; = gwlyb ‘wet’ + lle. Found in †Penn Celli Gulible and †Villa Guliple.

GWLYCH: See †Gulich.

GWWR: Noun ‘man, person’. Found in †Clouuric, †Clougur, and Llanddowror. Also seen in the elements CYNNWR, DYFRWR, and PYSGOTWR.

GWRACH: Noun ‘hag’. Found in †Diugurach and †Pull hi Guarach.

GWRM: See Worm.

GWYDD: Noun ‘trees, branches; woods’. Found in †All Hilguid, †Gudinn, †Tref Guid. Also seen in the elements GORWYDD and GWYDDOG.

GWYDDOG: See †Poll Hir Guidhuc.

GWYN: Adjective ‘white’. Found in Bryngwyn, †Carn Guenn, †Din Guennham, †Guenfrut, †Guinnic, Gwynlais, and †Lann Guenn Aper Humur. Also seen in the elements GWYNDY and GWYNFA.

GWYNDY: Noun ‘holy house, stone-built church’; = GWYN + TY. Found in †Gundy Teliau and Gwndy.
GWYNFA: See †Henriu Gunma.

GWYR: Adjective ‘slanting, crooked’. Found in †Guyragon and Gwyr.

GWÝTH: See †Guyth Lunguyd.

HAERN: See HEYERNIN.

HÅL: Noun ‘marsh, moor’. See under Hal names, and also †Cil Hal. Also seen in the element *HALAN.

*HALAN: See †Porta Halan.

HALOG: See Llandeilo Bertholau.

HÅM: See Keynsham.

HÅWDD: See Honduu.

HEBOG: Noun ‘hawk’. Found in †Hebaucmein and †Nant ir Hebauc.

HELA: See †Nant Hela.

HELYG: Noun ‘willow trees’. Found in †Ager Helic, †Douluin Helic, and †Luin Helic.

HEN: Adjective and noun ‘old; old person’. See under Hen names, and also Nant-yr-hen and †Villa Henriu. Also seen in the element HENDREF.

HENDREF: Noun ‘winter farm’; HEN + TREF. Found in †Henntre Biguonui, †Henntref Gucaun, and †Henntref Merchitir.

HENLLL: See LLAN.

HESGEN: See †Hescenn Iudie.

HEYERNIN: See †Tir Hiernin.

HIL: See †Hilin.

HIR: Adjective ‘long’. Found in †Hir Cemyn and †Poll Hir Guidhuc.

HNOT: See Newton Nottage.

HÔH: See Pen-hw.

HRÔC: See Rockfield.

HRYYG: See Rogiet.
HWCH: See †Ol Huch.

HYACINTHINUS: Adjective 'hyacinthine' (probably translating Welsh GLAS)." Found in †Petra Iacinthinus and †Via Iacinitina.

HYACINTHUS: See †Petra Iacinitha.

HYLL: See †All Hilguid.

HYSB: See Hepste.

-i: Name-forming suffix. The origins of this suffix, which is probably related to -NI, are discussed in detail by Jackson." Found in the names Anghidi, Cilieni, Cothi, Cydwelli, Elái, Ewenni, Gefenni, †Guorrimi, Llynfi, †Mathenni, Myddyfi, †Nant Broueni, †Rivulus Mithri, Troddi, Trogi, Tywi, and †Vadum Trunci. Also seen in the element MYNECHI.

-IAD: See †Gefiat.

IAU: Noun 'yoke'. Found in †Ieuen and †Lann Teliau i Ciliou.

*IDDIEUEN: See †Tref ir Idiouen.

-IG: Suffix with various uses (mainly diminutive and adjectival)." Found in the names †Clouuric, Cresynni, †Guinnic, and †Villa Iunuhic. Also seen in the element LLENNIG.

-IN: See HEYERNIN and YSGEWIN.

INFERIOR: See †Nether Went.

ING: See YNG.

-ING: See Glywysing.

INSULA: Noun 'island'. Found in †Insula Teithi and †Longa Insula. If it translates Welsh YNYS, then its semantic range might be extended to include 'meadow'.

-IOG: See -OG.

-ION: Suffix used to form district names (with a personal name), as, most famously,

"Falileyev, Etymological Glossary, pp. 61-62, s.v. glas and glasliu. The same translation equivalence is found with Irish glas: Stancliffe, 'Red, White and Blue Martyrdom', pp. 28–29.

"LHEB, pp. 351–53.

"Thomas gives a summary of the various possible senses: EANC, p. 180.
Ceredigion. Found in the names Edeligion and Lanion.

IS: See Mynyddislwyn.

IUGERUM: See †Urbs Duodecim Iugerorum.

IUXTA: Preposition 'next to'. Found in †Ecclesia Sancti Michaelis iuxta Usk and Llangattock Nigh Usk.

LACUS: See †Rufus Lacus.

LATUS: See †Lech Meneich.

LE: Definite article (French); fem. la. Found in †Le Menede and Nash.

LEAH: See Madley.

LEGIO: See Caerllion.

LEPROSUS: See †Vallis Leprosorum.

LLAETHDY: See †Laithti Teliau.

LLAN: Noun 'church, church-yard'. See under †Lan, †Lann, Llan, and †Llann names, and also †Alt Rudlan, †Brodlan, †Ecclesia Sancti Tiliaui de Merthir Mimor, †Lamyhangel, Mynyddislwyn, and St Kingsmark. Also seen in the elements CADLAN, LLENNIG, and RHAGLAN. Translated by Latin CELLA, ECCLESIA, MONASTERIUM, PODUM, and, possibly, URBS. A phrase henllan (HEN + llan) is used as an element in its own right in three place-names (see under †Hennlann).*

LLANNERCH: Noun 'clearing, glade'. See under †Lannerch names.

LLATH: See †Villa Lath.

LLE: Noun 'place'. Possibly found in Madley. Also seen in the element GWLYBLE.

LLECH: Noun 'stone, slate'. See under †Lech names, and also †Pull i Lech and Tryleg. Also seen in the element LLECHOG.

LLECHOG: See †Rit Lechauc.

LLEIDR: Noun 'thief'. See †Luhin Latron and †Nant Bach Latron.

* The cognate is also seen in Cornish place-names: CPNE. p. 130, s.v. *hen-lann.
LLENNIG: Noun ‘little church’; LLAN + -IG. Found in †Hen Lenhic, †Hen Lenic Cinauc, and †Lennic.

LLLEON: See Caerllion.

LLLEYRN: Noun ‘foxes’. Found in †Finnaun Cruc Leuyn, †Louern, †Villa Crucou Leuyn, and Ystum Llywern. GPC indexes the noun under llewyrn, but admits that this is probably originally the plural of a noun which should be *llywern in the singular. This follows Jackson’s argument that llewyrn developed from Brittonic *løyerni, the plural of *løyern-. Brittonic *løyern- would normally yield Modern Welsh *llywern, and it is this form which is seen in †Louern and Ystum Llywern. In South-West Brittonic the final -ern developed to -arn (Cornish lowarn, Breton louarn) and Jackson and Padel refer to the Modern Welsh form too as llywarn, though such a form is not attested by GPC.

LLLIN: See †Dulin.

LLLODRE: Noun ‘spot, site’. Found in †Hen Lotre Eliodon and †Lontre Tunbulch.

LLLOST: See †Lost ir Inis.

LLLUG: Noun ‘light, brightness’. Found in Llwchwr and †Rivulus Penlucan.

LLWCH: Noun ‘pool, marsh, source of stream’. See under †Luch names, and also Gillow, †Lann Mihaegel Cil Luch, †Lann Mihaegel Lichrit, Llwchwr, and Talyllychau.

LLWYD: Adjective ‘grey’. Found in †Alt Luit, Garn Lwyd, †Lann Teliau Litgarth, †Lann Teliau Penn Litgarth, †Lech Luit, †Lechou Lition, and Nant Llwyd.

LLWYN: Noun ‘grove’. See under †Luin names, and also †Douluin Helic, †Lann Teliau Luin Guaidan, Llwyneliddon, †Luhin Latron, Mynyddislwyn, and †Pen Deulin.

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* Schrijver would prefer to explain the i-affection seen in llewyrn as reflecting an abstracted form of *llywern rather than a plural: Studies, pp. 61–62.
* LHEB, p. 384.
* LHEB, p. 280; CPNE, p. 154, s.v. lowarn.
* This place-name element is discussed in EANC, p. 82; Williams, ‘llodre’; and Pierce, ‘The Evidence’, pp. 486b–87a.
LLYDAN: Adjective ‘broad’. Found in †Din March Lythan and †Rit Litan.

LLYDW: See †Letuer Cell.

LLYFFANT: See †Pull Lifan.

LLYFN: See Llynfi.

LLYGAD: Noun ‘spring’. See under †Licat names.

*LLYGODOG: See †Tref Licotuc.

LLYM: See Llymon.

LLYN: Noun ‘lake’. Found in †Dulin, †Lin i Gleiniou, Llyn Syfaddan, and †Pen Deulin.

LLYS: Noun ‘court’. See under †Lis names, and also †Finnaun Liss.

*LLYWERNOG: See †Licat Laguerannuc.

LONGUS: See †Longa Insula.

LUPUS: See Wolvesnewton.

-LYD: See *Bychlyd.

MA: Noun ‘plain, field; place, spot’. See under Ma names, and also Brechfa, †Emricorua, †Penn i Bei, and †Penn i Uei. Also seen in the elements CEUBALFA, *GOLCHEDFA, GWYNFA, and POWYSFA.

MAB: Noun ‘son’. See under Tref Meibion names, and also †Lann Caddoc Auel, †Lann Mihacgel Meibion Gratlaun, and †Tref Bledgur mab Aches. Translated by Latin FILIUS.

MAD: See Madley.

MAD: See Madley.

MAEN: Noun ‘stone’. See under †Main names, and also †Hebaucmein, †Lann Mainuon, †Rit i Main Melin, †Rit ir Main, and †Tref Main. Also seen in the element MEINIOG.

MAENOR: Former Welsh territorial unit ‘originally consisting of four (or more) TREF

* For the meaning ‘source of stream’ see EANC, p. 33, s.v. Sawddai.
units'. See under †Mainaur names, and also Maenorbyr.

**MAES**: Noun ‘field, plain’. Found in Llan-faes and †Mais Mail Lochou. Translated by Latin *CAMPUS*.

**MAGWYR**: See Magwyry.

**MAIOR**: See St Bride’s Major.

**MALUS**: See Malpas.

**MAM**: Noun ‘mother’. Possibly found in Mamheilad and †Silva Mamilet.

**MAN**:

1. See †Glin Mannou.

2. See *CLEUFAN, CLYDFAN, and *CYCHFAN.

**MARAI$$**: See Saltmarsh.

**MARCH**: Noun ‘horse’. Found in †Castell Meirch, †Cecin Meirch, †Din March Lythan, †Genuin Meirch, †Mainaur Cruc Marc, †Nant March, Nant y March, and Pen-marc.

**MARTYRIUM**: See †Merthir Iun et Aaron.

**MAWR**: Adjective ‘large, great’. Found in Anghidi Fawr, Cantref Mawr, †Frut Mur, †Lann Maur, †Lann Mihacgel Maur, Llandeilo Fawr, Llanilltud Fawr, Morlais, †Mustuir Mur, Ogwr, Taf Fawr, †Tnou Mur, and Ysgyryd Fawr. See under -OG for an explanation for the *mur* forms of this element.

**MEINIOG**: Adjective ‘made of stone(s), stony’; MAEN + -OG. Found in †Cil Meiniauc and †Pont Meiniauc.

**MELLT**: See Mellte.

**MELYN**: Adjective ‘yellow’; fem. *melen*. Found in †Hal Melen, †Hltir Melin, †Hytyr Melin, †Lech Melen, and †Rit i Main Melin. This colour adjective, in its masculine form *melyn* particularly, is confusable with the noun *melin* ‘mill’.

**MERSC**: See Marshfield.

**MERTHYR**: Noun ‘sanctified cemetery’. See under †Merthir and Merthyr names, and also Matharn and †Nant Merthir. In the sense ‘sanctified cemetery’ *merthyr

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*PNPemb., II, 794.*
is a borrowing from Latin *MARTYRIUM* 'the place where a martyr is buried'. There is a different word *merthyr*, meaning 'martyr', which might be the intended sense in †Nant Merthir.

**MESUR**: See †Messur Pritguenn.

**MIL**: See *BRECHFIL*.

**MINOR**: See St Bride's Minor.

**MOCH**: See Moccas.

**MOEL**: Adjective and noun 'bald, bare; (bare) mountain, top of a hill or mountain'.

  Found in †Mail Uannon and †Mais Mail Lochou.

**MONACHUS**: Noun 'monk'. Found in †Lech Meneich and †Vallis Manochi. Translates Welsh *Mynach*.

**MONASTERIUM**: Noun 'monastery'. Found in †Ecclesia Sancti Teliaui, †Lann Cingualan, and †Lann Conuur.

**MONS**: Noun 'hill, mountain'. Found in Eglwys Fair y Mynydd and †Mons Gurai. Translates Welsh *Mynydd*.

**MONT**: See Grysmwnt.

**MÔR**: Noun 'marsh, barren upland' (Modern English *moor*). Found in †Eleyesmor and †Petresmor. From the local topography it is clear that the sense is 'marsh' in the two instances of the element in LL. Gelling discusses this element in detail.\(^a\)

**MÔDA**: See Monmouth.

**MUNEDÈ**: See †Menede.

**MURN**: See †Murn.

**MÎWN**: See *MYNGUL*.

**MYNACH**: Noun 'monk'. Found in †Lann Menechi, †Lech Meneich, †Manach Rivulus, †Nant i Meneich, †Porth Manach, and †Villa Meneich. Also seen in the element MYNECHI. Translated by Latin *MONACHUS*. The LL forms all

\(^a\) *Place-Names in the Landscape*, pp. 54–56.
appear to show the variant form of *mynach: manach (or its i-affected plural, meneich).

**MYNECHI**: Noun ‘monastery’; MYNACH + -I. Found in †Alt Minchei, †Lann Menechi, †Menechi, and †Villa Meneich. The variant menechi is also attested (based on the manach variant of MYNACH). The Cornish and Breton cognates, *meneghy and minic’hi, are also found in place-names.

**MYNGUL**: See †Mincul.

**MYNYDD**: Noun ‘mountain’. See under Mynydd names, and also †Llanfihangel Tormynydd, †Minid Garthon, and †Mynid Du.

**Mynyw**: See Mynyw.

**Mystwyr**: See †Mustuir Mur.

**NANT**: Noun ‘valley; stream’. See under Nant names, and also †Bis, †Catlan, Cilieni, Crawnon, Dulais, Greidol, †Humir, †Lann Teliau Nant Seru, †Lechou, Llancarfan, Llanthony, Llantriddyd, †Morduc, †Murn, and †Ritnant. The word nant was originally used of some kind of valley, that is its meaning in Cornish and Breton place-names, and we have the witness of the Latin gloss valle (ablative of VALLIS) on the Gaulish word nanto in further confirmation. Several place-names in France contain this element, for example: Nantes, Nanteuil, and Nantua. In Modern Welsh, however, the primary meaning of nant is ‘stream’. Thomas explained this development as a result of the fact that ‘y ceir bron yn ddieithriad afonig mewn nant neu gwm’. The meaning ‘stream’ seems to have developed during the period covered by the Llandaf documents. Certainly we can see from his explanation of the place-name Llanddewi Nant Hoddni ((1) Llanthony) that that was how Gerald of Wales, in the twelfth century, understood the word. Gerald translated the nant element as ‘rivus [...] aquae decurrentis’. So it seems that originally the word referred to a valley, probably one with a fairly prominent stream or river. Later the focus shifted to the water itself, but could be used of a wide range of river and

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43 Whatmough, Dialects of Ancient Gaul, p. 577.
44 EANC, p. 50.
45 Ibid. (‘almost without exception a rivulet is found in a valley’).
46 Dimock, Itinerarium Cambriae et Descriptio Cambriae, p. 37. ‘A stream of running water.’
stream types, presumably, however, only of the kind that would be found running down a valley. *Nant* is the most frequently occurring of all the river and valley terms from the Book of Llandaf, and examples of both meanings of the word can be found, though in most cases it is difficult to be certain of the sense intended. The difficulty of interpretation arises because both rivers and valleys can be ‘followed’ in a boundary clause, and both can have features such as an ‘end’ or join other rivers or valleys. The term *blaen* is often used in the sense of ‘source’ with rivers, but it can equally well be applied to the summit of a hill, and there are enough examples of *blaen* with the valley term *PANT* in the sense of ‘top end’ to make us wary of assuming that a *nant* with a *blaen* must necessarily be a kind of stream. There are, however, a few cases where the terminology of the boundary helps to indicate the meaning; these are association with the terms *LLYGAD* (e.g. †Nant ir Eguile), *ABER* (e.g. †Nant Duuin), and *RHYD* (e.g. †Nant Broueni), all words with a solely aquatic application. Unfortunately, there are no similar terms which could assure us of the meaning ‘valley’ where that is meant. We can, I think, be confident, though, that ‘valley’ is sometimes the intended sense of *nant*. Some place-names in the Book are translated or half-translated into Latin and there is one clear example where *nant* is translated by Latin *VALLIS* in the well-known *Carbani Vallis* for *Nant Carban* (Llancaerfan). One example also occurs of *nant* translated as *RIVULUS* (Nant Tawel). There is little in the Book to indicate with any high degree of confidence what kind of stream or valley a *nant* might be. As I have said, we should expect from the word’s history that a *nant* (in the sense of ‘stream’) would flow through the kind of valley originally called *nant*. There is one example of a *nant* associated with a *CWM* (†Nant Cum Cinreith) and several examples of *nentydd* which appear to flow through *PANT* features (e.g. †Nant Ruise). *Nant* is used as the generic in both compounds and name-phrases, though it is much more common in name-phrases. Almost all of the examples of the element are name-phrases, but one name, *Ritnant* (occurring in the boundary of the See at pages 42 and 134), might be a compound with *RHYD* as the qualifying element, i.e. ‘Ford-Stream’ (but omission of the definite article from an original *Rit ir Nant* ‘Ford of the Stream’ is possible). The word is also seen in the compounds *DYFNANT* and *sychnant* ‘dry valley’.
NAWF: See Nofydd.

NEAH: See Llangattock Nigh Usk.

NEODERA: See †Nether Went.

NEWYN: See †Pull Neuynn.

-NI: Name-forming suffix, probably related to -I. Found in the names Gwernesni, Honddu, Rumney, and †Ynys Echni.

NIGER: Adjective ‘black’. Found in †Fons Niger and †Palus Niger.

NIWE: Adjective ‘new’. See under New names, and also Shirenewton and Wolvesnewton.

NOVUS: Adjective ‘new’. Translates NIWE and NEWYDD in Castellnewydd, †Neweton, Newport, and Wolvesnewton.

ODYN: Noun ‘kiln’. Found in †Otyn Lunbiu and †Pull Otin Cincenn.

OER: See †Finnaun Oir.

O: See Oig.

-OG: Adjectival suffix. The suffix is found in the corpus with and without [i] (that is, both -auc and -iauc spellings are found). The suffix is frequently found (again, with and without [i]) in the form [-ug] (Old Welsh -uc, Modern Welsh -wg), which is the South-Eastern dialectal reflex of -OG. I would relate this phonological phenomenon ([-aug] vs. [-ug]) to the similar treatment of MAWR (which is sometimes spelt mur in LL), tros ‘across (preposition)’ and traws ‘across (adverb)’ (both of which are sometimes spelt trus in LL). If the same sound change is responsible for all of -uc, mur, and trus, then it must have occurred at a stage when the same vowel sound was present in each, therefore before the accent shift (after which the vowel sound changed according to whether or not it was stressed). Found in the names †[...]nuc Bacan, †[...]tauc, †Atguedauc, Brycheiniog, †Ceninuc, †Gauanhauc, †Glesius, †Gurthebiriuc, Gwynllwg, †Istleidiauc, Llandyfodwg, Morgannwg, Pebidiog, †Pyscotuc, †Sata Tinnuhuac, Tredynog, †Villa Branuc, and †Villa Gunnuc. Also seen in the elements AETHNOG, ALANNOG, BARROG, BISWEILIOG, CORROG, CYRROG, EITHINOG, GANNOG, GRAEANOG, *GWENNOC,
OGOF: Noun ‘cave’. Found in †Carn Guocof and †Guocob. The noun originally began with [guo], which developed to [go] (in the same way as did the prefix GO-), and finally the [g] was lost through the influence of the lenited form.

OL: Noun ‘track’. Found in †Ol Huch, †Ol i Gabr, and †3o3 Wanwol.

-OL: See Llanrothal.

ONGYR: See †Oncir.

ONN: Noun ‘ash trees’; sg. ONNEN, pl. YNN. Found in †Carn Perth yr Onn and †Penn Onn. Also seen in the element ONGYR.

ONNEN: See †Rit yr Onnenn.

-OS: Diminutive plural suffix. Found in the name †Nant Gunos. Also seen in the elements BEDWOS, BRWYNOS, and GWERNOS.

PABELL: See Cilybebyll.

PADELL: See †Cruc Petill Bechan.

PALUS: Noun ‘marsh’. See under †Palus names, and also †Fossa Paludis. Consistently treated as a masculine noun in LL, though it is feminine in Classical Latin.

PANT: Noun ‘hollow, depression, valley’. See under Pant names, and also †Villa hir Pant. The word has a Cornish cognate, *pans, which Padel translated as ‘a hollow’ or ‘dingle’. A diminutive form, gobant, also exists, but the Book of Llandaf has only one example of this word to offer, which is used as a common noun and little can be deduced from it. Pant itself is the commonest of the specifically valley terms in the Book by a long way with sixty nine occurrences, and it is the only one (apart from gobant, just mentioned) to be used as a common noun. All its place-names are name-phrases, and in all cases but one it is the generic. In three cases it is qualified by a NANT name, for example ‘pant nant ruise’ (‘the pant of †Nant Ruise’, charter 141). The pant is frequently associated with water. In addition to the several instances
where a *pant* is named after a stream, there are many specific references to water flowing through or originating in this kind of valley. Very commonly where a *pant* is mentioned in a boundary clause, one travels up it or down it, which would seem to set it apart from the flatter kind of valley generally indicated by *YSTRAD* or *DYFFRYN*. There are many references to *pant* features having a *genau* ‘mouth’ and a *blaen* ‘summit, source’. This would suggest a valley shape with a distinctive opening at the lower end narrowing away to a point at the upper end. The *pant* is associated with other features in the boundary clauses too. The names †*Pant Trefguid* and †*Pant Tref Saturn* show qualification by settlement names, and there are also references to *pant* features in woodland (e.g. charter 171b), and to a *CELLI* in a *pant* (charter 240). Only *pant* and *NANT* are translated by Latin *VALLIS* (e.g. †*Pant Anhuc*), and this, together with the facts that it is the most common of all the valley terms and, unlike the others, is frequently used as a common noun, would lead me to suggest that at this period in South East Wales *pant*, rather than *CWM*, *GLYN*, or *DYFFRYN*, was the basic word for ‘valley’.

**PASSUS:** See Malpas.

**PEBYLL:** See Cilybebyll.

**PEFR:** See Pyrddin.

**PEN:** Noun ‘head, end’. See under Pen names, and also †Lann Pencreic, †Lann Teliau Penn Litgarth, †Lann Teliau Penn Tiuinn, †Rivulus Penlucan, and †Tonou Pencenn. Translated by Latin *CAPUT*. The element several times occurs in the phrasal elements *pen-y-gelli*/*pen-celli* ‘grove’s end’ (*pen* [+ *YR*] + *CELLI*) and *pen-rhos* (*pen* + *RHOS*): †Cecin Penn i Celli, †Penn Celli Guenhuc, and †Penn Celli Gulible; †Cecin Penn Ros, † Lan Caddoc Pen Ros, and †Penn Ros.44

**PENNYG:** See †*Pant Pull Penhic*.

**PEREN:** See †*Tref Peren*.

**PERTH:** See †*Carn Perth yr Onn*.

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44 The cognates are also seen in Cornish place-names: CPNE, pp. 180 (s.v. *pen (an) gelli*) and 183 (s.v. *pen ros*).
PETRA: Latin 'stone'. See under †Petra names, and also †Lech Meneich. Translates Welsh LLECH.

PIBEN: See †Pibenn Eholch.

PIG: See †Brenan Picet.

PIL: Noun 'pill, tidal creek or stream'. Found in †Hen Lenic Cinauc, Pill, and †Pull Cinguid. Although the meaning of pil is quite clear, its origin is far less certain. The word occurs in both Welsh and English in the same phonological form and with the same meaning. Its distribution takes in both sides of the Bristol Channel, from Cornwall up to the mouth of the Severn and right across the south coast of Wales. There are also instances along the coast of South-East Ireland. The authorities seem divided over whether the word was borrowed into English from Welsh or vice versa. Padel has concluded that the instances of the word from Cornwall are probably English in language rather than native Cornish. The Oxford English Dictionary speculates on the possibility of a connexion with English pool or Welsh PWLL 'pit; pool', so it may be fruitful to note that in Carmarthenshire pil can have the meaning of a pit which fills with water after heavy rain or a high tide, and to compare the Cornish word pol 'pit; pool, stream; cove, creek'. The term occurs in five boundary clauses in the Book of Llandaf, four of which are clustered together in the manuscript in two charters (249b and 251). All five clauses appear to refer to locations in broadly the same area between the lower reaches of the Usk and the Wye. The clause of 187 and, probably, the second clause of the two in 251 refer to locations further inland, and the pil of the former can be securely identified as the modern Pill Brook (Pill), so perhaps the word's meaning has changed. This element certainly deserves a great deal more research.

PISTYLL: See †Pistill Deui.

PLUF: See †Nant Foss Pluum.

PODUM: Noun 'church'. Found in †Lann Budgualan, †Lann Cingualan, †Lann

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4 For example Pillmore at X0773 (five kilometres south-west of Youghal).
5 CPNE, p. 185, s.v. *pyll.
6 GPC, III, 2802, s.v. pil.
Deui, †Lann Mainuon, Llancarfan, Llancloudy, Llandinabo, Llanilltud Fawr, Llan-soe, and †Podum Liuhess. Translates Welsh LLAN.

PONT: Noun ‘bridge’. Found in †Henn Pont, †Pont Meiniauc, and †Tref i Carnpont. The element several times occurs in the phrasal element tal-y-bont/tal-pont ‘?end of the bridge’ (TÀL [+ YR] + pont): Llandeilo Tal-y-bont, †Tal i Pont, †Tal Pon Brinan, and †Tal Pont Escop.¹

PORT: See Newport.

PORT-GERÉFA: See Porton.

PORTA: See †Porta Halan.

PORTH: Noun ‘port, gap, pass, ?outflow of stream’. See under Porth names, and also †Lann Telliau Portulon, Llandeilo Bertholau, and †Penn i Porth. Translated by Latin PORTUS.

PORTUS: Noun ‘port’. Found in †Mouric, †Porth Tulon, and †Portus Caprae. Translates Welsh PORTH.

POST: Noun ‘post, jet, shaft’. Found in †Finhaun Bist and †Post Du.

POWYSFA: See †Pouisma Deui.

PREN: See CAMBREN.

PRIDDELL: See †Pridell.

PROCLIVUM: See †Villa Procliuii.

PRYSG: See †Penn i Prisc.

PUMP: See †Lann Telliau Pimp Seint.

PUTEUS: See †Puteus Dotei.

PWLL: Noun ‘pool, pit’. See under †Poll, †Pull, and Pwll names, and also †Glaspull, †Lann Mihacgel i Pull, †Pant Pull Penhic, †Pillou Bichein, †Rudpull, †Sichpull, and †Taranpull. Note the possible connexion with PIL.

PYSGOD: See †Pyscotuc.

¹ The cognate is also seen in the Cornish place-name Tolponds: CPNE, p. 190, s.v. *pons.

² See Llandeilo Bertholau for the meaning ‘outflow of stream’.
QUINQUE: See †Tref Meibion Ourdeuein.

REGIO: See Brycheiniog.

RHAGLAN: See Rhaglan.

*RHATH: See †Rath.

RHEDYN: See †Lann Teliau Cil Retin.

RHI: Noun ‘king’. Found in †Cair Riou and †Cruc Ri.

RHIW: Noun ‘slope, road or footpath on a slope or hillside’. See under †Riu names, and also †Ecclesia Riu. A phrase henrhiw (HEN + rhiw) is used as an element in its own right in the place-names †Hennriu, †Henriu, and †Villa Henriu.

RHODWYDD: See †Nant hi Rotguidou.

RHOS: Noun ‘moor’. Found in †Bolgros, †Lann Deui Ros Cerion, Moccas, Rhos, and Rhosili. The element several times occurs in the phrasal element pen-rhos (PEN + rhos): †Cecin Penn Ros, †Lan Caddoc Pen Ros, and †Penn Ros.4

RHUDD: Adjective ‘red’. Found in †Alt Rudlan, †Celli Rudanhint, †Heithtrir Rud, †Pull Rud, †Rudlan Elei, and †Rudpull. This element would be confusable in older orthographies with RHWD.

RHWD: Noun ‘rust, filth’. Found in †Ritec and †Ritnant. This element would be confusable in older orthographies with RHUDD.

RHWMP: Noun ‘auger’. Found in †Guorummi and Rumney.

RHWYSQ: See †Nant Ruisc.

RHYD: Noun ‘ford’. See under †Rit and †Ryt names, and also †Lann Mihacgel Lichrit, †Redyng, and Rhydri. This element could be confused with RHWD and RHYDD. Translated by Latin VADUM.

RHYDD: See Llanrothal.

RHYN: See †Pullou Rinion.

RIVULUS: Noun ‘rivulet’. See under †Rivulus names, and also †Circhan, †Humir, †Manach Rivulus, and Nant Tawel. Translates Welsh NANT.

4 The cognate is also seen in Cornish place-names: CPNE, p. 183, s.v. *pen ros.
ROKE: See Rockfield.

RUFUS: Adjective ‘red’. Found in †Rufus Lacus and †Vadum Rufum.

SAINT: See SANT.

SAINT: See St Kingsmark.

SAITH: See SANT.

SALSUS: See Saltmarsh.

SAN: See SANT.

SANCTUS: Adjective ‘holy’. See under †Ecclesia Sancti, Sain, and Saint names, and also †Ecclesia de Sancto Audoeno, †Ecclesia Sanctorum Iarmen et Febric, †Hennlann Dibric et Lann Teliau, †Lann Budgualan, †Lann Cingualan, †Lann Conuur, †Lann Petyr, †Lann San Bregit, †Lann Tidiuc, †Lann Uuien, Llan-soe, Llandeilo Bertholau, Llandeilo Ferwallt, Llandeilo Gresynni, Llandeilo Tal-y-bont, Llandoche, Llandogo, Llanelen, Llanfihangel Crucornau, Llanfihangel-ar-Elái, Llanfocha, Llanilid, Llanilltud Fawr, Llanisien, Llansanffraid, and †Villa Sancti Tauauc.

SANT: Noun ‘saint’. Found in †Eccluis Sant Breit, †Lann Sant Guainerth, Llantrisant, and †Sant Ilien. The variants san and saith are seen in †Lann San Bregit and †Lann i Doudec Seith. The form saint, seen in †Finnaun y Doudec Seint, †Lann Teliau Pimp Seint, Llantrisaint, and Saint-y-nyll, could be either the plural of SANT, or a variant singular form (a borrowing from Middle English or Old French, treated as a different word by GPC).

SATA: See †Sata Tinnuhuc.

SCTR-GERÉFA: See Shirenewton.

SCOTUS: See †Cruc Cynfall Scoti.

SEDES: See †Sedes Cetiau.

SEL: See Saltmarsh.

SENEX: See †Fossa Senex.

SERW: See †Lann Teliau Nant Seru.

SICCUS: See †Sicca Vallis.
SILVA: See †Silva Mam Ilet.

SLÆD: See †Sladforlang.

STÅN: See †St[...].

STOW: Noun ‘holy place’. Found in Dewstow, Dingestow, †Michelestone, and Wonastow. Translates Welsh LLAN.

SUD: See Sudbrook.

SUL: See †Sulcein.

SUPER: See Llanfihangel-ar-Elái.

SUPRA: Preposition ‘above, over’. Found in Eglwys Fair y Mynydd and †Lann Mihacgel supra Mingui. In ‘ecclesia beate Marie supra Montem’ (Eglwys Fair y Mynydd) there might be confusion with the preposition SUPER.

SYCH: See †Sichpull.

SYNEDIG: See †Ryt Sinetic.

TAFARN: See †Licat Tauern.

TAITH: See †Insula Teithi.

TAL: Noun ‘end, front’. See under Tal names, and also Llandeilo Tal-y-bont. Occurs frequently in a phrasal element with PONT.

TARADR: See †Taratir.

TARAN: See †Taranpull.

TAWEL: See Nant Tawel.

TEGAN: See †Tref Tecan.

TEITI: See †Insula Teithi.

TERRA: See †Terra Conuoi.

TERRITORIUM: See Llanddowror.

TIR: Noun ‘land’. See under Tir names, and also †Heithir Rud and †Pant Tir Cinbis. Also seen in the element *YTIR.
TOR: Noun 'break, gap' or 'belly'. Found in Llanfihangel Tormynnodd, †Nant Torr i Cair, and †Torr ir Allt. All the instances of the element qualify features which are already bulges on the landscape (Mynydd, Caer, Allt), so it seems slightly more likely that the tor in these names is the word meaning 'break, gap'.

TRALLWNG: See †Tralucg Teudus.

TRAWDD: See Troddi.

TRAWS: Noun 'traverse, cross, land etc. lying athwart'. The adverb/preposition traws/dros 'across' is occasionally found in compounds and name phrases—I have indexed the element as a noun, following Charles. Found in †Claud Trostref, †Drausguern, †Ecclesia Cyngur Tros Gardi, and Trostre.

TREF: Noun 'homestead, settlement'. See under Tre and Tref names, and also †Claud Tros Tref, Goetre, †Lann Teliau Tref i Cerniu, †Pant Tref Saturn, and Trostre. Translated by Latin VILLA.

TRI: Numeral 'three'. Found in †Castell Teir Tut, †Guoun Teir Fin, Llantrisaint, Llantrisant, †Nant Trineint, †Teir Guernen Buell, †Trylec Bechan, and Tryleg. It is hard to tell whether some examples contain the simple numeral, or a prefix *try- 'triple'/'very' (the two of which are of different origins).

TROS: See TRAWS.

TRU: See Mathri.

TUD: See †Castell Teir Tut.

TUMULUS: See †Tumulus Guian.

TON: Noun 'enclosure, farmstead, village'. Found in †Beganeston, Bishopston, Bonvilston, Briton Ferry, †Britton, Cadoxton, Cadoxton-juxta-Neath, Cantwn, Colwinston, Flemingston, Iftwn, Itton, †Neweton, Newton Nottage, †Petreston, Porton, Runston, Shirenewton, †St[...], Fredynog, Whitson, and Wolvesnewton. Translated by Latin VILLA.

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* PNPemb., 11, 817 (treated as two different nouns).
* PNPemb., 11, 818.
* Ibid.
* As in Cornish: CPNE, pp. 233–34, s.v. *try-².
TURIO: See †Turion.

TWLL: See TYLLGOED and TYLLOG.


TY: See COETY and GWYNDY.

TYLLGOED: Noun ‘hole-wood’; = TWLL + COED. Found in †Tollcoit, and Tyllgoed.

The meaning of this compound (which seems to be an old one—there are examples from Cornwall, Lancashire, and Somerset) is obscure; Padel offers as suggestions ‘wood pierced by a stream’ or ‘wood in a hollow’.

TYLLOG: See †Main Tillauc.

TYNO: Noun ‘valley, dale, meadow’. See under †Tnou and †Tonou names. The word is defined by the Geiriadur Mawr as ‘dale’ or ‘meadow’, which implies something similar to YSTRADEW. Williams equated the word straightforwardly with PANT.

Padel defined the Cornish cognate element *tnou simply as ‘valley’ and stated that it is not clear how its sense differed from other valley words, but suggested that perhaps it signified a ‘side-valley’ or ‘tributary valley’ rather like Cornish *comm. The modern Breton cognate traoñ is defined as ‘a lower area’, ‘a bottom’, or ‘a valley’. The element occurs in four place-names in the Book of Llandaf, all name-phrases, and as generic in each. Of these †Tnou Mur (+ MAWR) appears to be applied to quite a large district; †Tnou Guinn (+ GWYN) is merely a boundary point of Llanfocha; †Tonou Pencenn (+ ?) occurs in the boundary of †Menechi; and †Tonou Cinscuit (+ personal name) is named as a point in the bounds of †Strat Elei.

TYWYN: See †Lann Teliau Penn Tiuinn.

UCHEL: See †303 Wanwol.

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59 CPNE, pp. 219–20, s.v. *toll-gos.
60 EANC, pp. 170–71.
61 Evans, Geiriadur Mawr, p. 425, s.v. tyno.
62 Enwau Lleoedd, p. 33.
UN: See †Hal Un Guern.

URBS: Noun ‘city’. Found in Caerllion, Caerwent, †Guentonia Urbs, †Taui Urbs, and †Urbs Duodecim Iugerorum. Translates Welsh CAER and possibly LLAN (if †Taui Urbs refers to Llandaf or Llanddowror). When translating CAER it may be that there is some recollection of the Roman significance of the locations.

VADUM: Noun ‘ford’. See under †Vadum names, and also †Ryt Tindyrn. Translates Welsh RHYD.

VALLIS: Noun ‘valley’. See under †Vallis names, and also †Eilin, Llancarfan, †Nant Brachan, †Pant Anhuc, †Sicca Vallis, and †Villa Vallis. Translates Welsh NANT and PANT.

VIA: See under †Via Iacinthina.

VILLA: Noun ‘farm, estate’. See under †Villa names, and also †Cair Birran, †Hennlann Dibric et Lann Teliau, †Lann Uuien, Llandeilo Ferwallt, Llandogo, †Neweton, †Tref Meibion Guichtrit, †Tref Meibion Ourdeuein, †Tref Miluc, and Wolvesnewton. Translates Welsh CAER and TREF, and English TON, and also used to refer to the secular portion of some LLAN places.

VILLE: See Rockfield.

WILDE: See Wilcrick.

WULF: See Wolvesnewton.

YCH: See Penychen.

-YDD: Agent and territorial suffix. Found in the names Gorfynydd, Llebenydd, Nofydd, Senghenydd, and †Sergunhid.

YN: Preposition ‘in, into’. Found in †Duuir in Dair and †Lann Teliau i Ciliou.

-YN: Singulative suffix (masc.—the fem. form is -EN). Possibly found in †Gudinn. Seen in the element GREYENYN.

YNG: Adjective ‘narrow’. Found in †Redyng and †Tref Gillic.

YNN: See †Brinn Hinn Hitian.

YNYS: Noun ‘island, meadow’. See under †Inis and Ynys names, and also †Lost ir
Inis and Machynys.

YR: Definite article 'the' (at the end of the Old Welsh period the -r is often lost before consonants). Found in ✩Allt ir Cicbran, ✩Alt Luit, ✩Betguos, ✩Brinn i Cassec, ✩Carn Perth yr Onn, ✩Cecin Penn i Celli, ✩Cil i Adar, Cilybebyll, ✩Ciuilchi, ✩Cumulus ir Iuenn, ✩Dou Ciuiu, ✩Drausguern, ✩Dubnnant Du, ✩Finnau Bechan, ✩Finnau he Collenn, ✩Finnau i Cleuion, ✩Finnau i Da, ✩Finnau y Doudec Seint, ✩Frut i Guern, ✩Frut i Guidon, Garn Lwyd, ✩Glasguern, ✩Gospull, Grysmwnt, ✩Gudinn, ✩Guern i Drution, ✩Guern i Duon, ✩Guon Breith, ✩Halannauc, ✩Hal Du, ✩Hal Melen, ✩Hebaucmein, ✩Hen Alt, ✩Hir Cemyn, ✩Hitir Melin, ✩Hytyr Melin, ✩Istleidiauc, ✩Iulen, ✩Lann i Cruc, ✩Lann i Doudec Sent, ✩Lann Mihacgel i Pull, ✩Lann Teliau i Ciliou, ✩Lann Teliau Tref i Cerniu, ✩Letuer Cell, ✩Lin i Gleiniou, Llandello Tal-y-bont, Llanfihangel Torymynydd, ✩Lost i Inis, ✩Luch i Crecion, ✩Luch ir Eilin, ✩Main Brith, ✩Main i Bard, ✩Main Tillauc, ✩Mincul, ✩Mynd Du, Mynyddislywn, ✩Nant Bed or Alltudion, ✩Nant Du, ✩Nant hi Rotguidou, ✩Nant i Buch, ✩Nant i Gall, ✩Nant i Galles, ✩Nant i Gob, ✩Nant i Guolchetua, ✩Nant i Meneich, ✩Nant ir Eguic, ✩Nant ir Eilin, ✩Nant ir Hebauc, ✩Nant Torr i Cair, Nant-y-bar, ✩Nant y Claforion, Nant-yr-hen, Nant y Wilcae, ✩Ol i Gabr, ✩Oncir, ✩Penn i Bei, ✩Penn i Porth, ✩Penn i Prisc, ✩Penn i Uei, ✩Pillou Bichein, ✩Poll i Caith, ✩Pont Meiniauc, ✩Porth i Dorcluit, ✩Post Du, ✩Pridell, ✩Pull hi Guarach, ✩Pull i Colimet, ✩Pull i Lech, ✩Pull ir Iulenn, ✩Pull Rud, Pwll-y-cath, ✩Rit i Cambren, ✩Rit i Main Melin, ✩Rit ir Euc, ✩Rit ir Main, ✩Rit Lechauc, ✩Rit yr Onnenn, ✩Riu i Curum, ✩Rivulus in Guern, ✩Rudpull, ✩Ryt i Deueit, ✩Ryt y Cerr, ✩Sichpull, ✩Tal i Pont, ✩Tal ir Aithnauc, Talyllychau, ✩Taranpull, ✩Tir i Cair, ✩Torr ir Allt, ✩Tref i Carnpont, ✩Tref ir Cil, ✩Tref ir Idiouen, ✩Tref ir Isceiauc, Tregrug, Treguff, and ✩Villa hir Pant.

*YSBERN: See ✩Cruc Hisbernn.

YSGAW: See YSGEIFIOG and YSGEWIN.

*YSGEIFO: Noun 'place where ððers grow'; = YSGAW + -OG. Found in ✩Isceiuac and ✩Tref ir Isceiuac (see which for a discussion of this element).
*YSGEWIN: See Porth Sgiwed.

YSGWYD: See †Yscuit Cyst.

YSGWYDD: See †Yscuit Cyst.

YSGYRYD: See Ysgyryd Fawr.

YSSTRAD: Noun 'valley'. See under Ystrad names, and also †Estrat Ager, †Istrat Dour, and †Strat Elei. The element ystrad is restricted to five names in the Book. In the Modern language the word is used similarly to DYFFRYN, but the emphasis appears to be more on the flat meadow-land alongside a river, as with its Irish cognate srath. In three of the examples the element is qualified by a river-name: the Ely (Elái), the Dore, and the Severn (Hafren). The application of one example, †Estrat Ager, is uncertain. In the remaining case, Ystrad Yw, the qualifying element means 'yew trees', but is more likely, instead, to be a river-name.

YSTUM: Noun 'bend'. See under Ystum names, and also †Stuntaf.

*YTIR: Noun 'corn land'; Ŷd 'corn' + TIR. Found in †Hitir Melin and †Hytyr Melin. The existence of this element is postulated by Evans.

YW: See Ystrad Yw.

YWEN: Noun 'yew tree'; YW + -EN. Found in †Cilliuen and †Cumulus ir Iuenn.

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* For general discussion of ystrad see Williams, Enwau Lleoedd, pp. 28–29.
** LL, p. li.
4. Conclusion

4.1 Achievements

I hope that this work will prove useful both to those working on the problems posed by the Book of Llandaf in general, and to those interested in specific place-name identifications. I realise that much is missing from this work as it stands, but I hope that it might be treated as a framework to which material can be added to create a definitive guide to the place-names of the Book of Llandaf.

4.1.1 The Bounds

For the boundary clauses (and other bounds) I have prepared new editions and translations (Appendix 1), which should be an improvement on the translations (nonetheless very useful) supplied by Evans and Rhŷs, drawing as they do on a further century of knowledge of the early stages of the Welsh language, and on my own attempts to relate the descriptions of the bounds to the actual route taken by them (and, besides, Evans confined his attention to bounds defined in Welsh, whereas I have included the Latin-language ones). The glossary of the vocabulary contained in the bounds (Appendix 2) will be useful to students of Old Welsh, because, I believe, it is the first time that this valuable corpus of language data has been made accessible in this way—Falileyev's extremely useful Etymological Glossary of Old Welsh deliberately excludes the Book of Llandaf. Although the methodology applied to the dating of the bounds is in need of further refinement, it should be a stepping stone to future research, and even as it stands it provides a useful set of approximate dates for the bounds.

4.1.2 The Place-Names

The primary objectives of the thesis were twofold: first, to identify the location or feature intended by each place-name; and second, to identify the elements used in the formation of each place-name. Insofar as identifications already existed for the great majority of the place-names, the usefulness of the exercise with regard to the former objective might be questioned. However, the basis for the pre-existing identifications of these place-names is often not immediately apparent (the main sources for these
identifications—Evans, Richards, and Davies—generally provide no explanation of how they arrived at an identification), so I should argue that it is useful simply to state the evidence on which the identifications rest. In many cases my work serves merely to confirm what has already been taken for granted, but in some I have been able to demonstrate that the grounds for a particular identification are not as strong as might have been supposed (for example †Petreston). There are a few examples of pre-existing identifications which I have been able to demonstrate are wrong (for example †Ynys Echni), and a few where I have been able to suggest an identification for a previously unidentified place (for example Pwll-y-cath). I have identified (or attempted to identify) the elements used in the formation of the Welsh-language place-names and names of places within the territory claimed by Llandaf, and listed these elements (§3.3). Unusual elements and interesting uses of elements have been discussed. To my knowledge, such data on the elements used in the Book of Llandaf place-names have not previously been available, and I believe that this represents a useful contribution to the (at present rather small) body of secondary literature on Welsh place-name formation.

4.2 Further Work

Given sufficient time the Register of the place-names could be expanded further, particularly by the addition of more attestations from non-LL sources. It could also be used as a starting point for a conventional place-name survey of the area (or, more likely, of a part of the area, such as Monmouthshire).

The methodology employed in the dating of the bounds is in need of further refinement, but I firmly believe that it will be possible to establish reliable approximate dates for them based on the linguistic, orthographical, and stylistic developments which they show. The Old Welsh found in the Book of Llandaf could serve as a very valuable anchor in the study of Old Welsh in general. Comparison for dating purposes of the the non-LL samples of Old Welsh is hindered by the fact that in so many cases the location at which the sample was written is unknown (in many cases it is difficult to be certain even which Brittonic language is represented by the

1 LL, pp. 363–84.
2 LL, WATU, The Llandaff Charters.
sample), and it would be difficult to say whether differences between the samples reflected diachronic developments, or synchronic dialectal (or scribal orthographical) differences, or, worse, a combination of both. The samples of Welsh from LL, on the other hand, can be more accurately associated with particular geographical locations, or, at least, with a particular region, so there is less danger of dialectal 'noise' drowning out the evidence for chronological development. Further tests which might usefully be employed with the LL corpus include separate tests of linguistic vs orthographic features, and a full analysis of the orthographical system(s) used to represent Welsh. Further dating criteria might be brought in, for example the form of the adjectival suffix -OG/-uc (and other lexemes, such as TRAWS/trus and MAWR/mur, having a variant form showing the development of Brittonic [a:] > Old Welsh [u]), though this could only be applied to samples from those areas in which the phenomenon responsible for the variation is known to have happened. One of the dating criteria in particular is deserving of further study, that being the preposition behit/bet.

The Welsh-language material in the Book of Llandaf should be of interest to students of the Brittonic languages because it stands on two borders. The first border is chronological: much of its language is on the cusp of Old Welsh and Middle Welsh (viz. loss of defining features of Old Welsh such as the r-form of the article and the loss of initial [d] in the preposition di). This evidence for the development of the Welsh language has been largely overlooked precisely because it does not fit well into the category of Old Welsh, nor into that of Middle Welsh. The Old and Middle phases of Welsh have now been well examined, and I should argue that the time is now right for a study of the transition between the two. The second border on which the Welsh seen in the Book of Llandaf stands is a geographical one. Recent scholarship has tended to view language separation as a natural, gradual process with degrees of difference emerging over time, dependent on the degree of cultural separation. This concept has not been much applied to the Brittonic languages. It ought to be possible to demonstrate that specimens of Old Welsh from South-East Wales have more in common with Cornish than have specimens from other regions of Wales, and I believe that the Book of Llandaf does contain evidence for this (for example, in the

3 §§2.2.2 and 2.2.3 respectively.
vocabulary items *behiul* <i>bet</i>, *IDDIEUEN*, and *YSBERN*). I should very much like to make this thesis more accessible by publication, probably in paper and electronic (and therefore searchable) format.
Appendix 1: The Bounds of the Book of Llandaf

The bounds are numbered according to the conventions described in §2.1 above. For each boundary I have supplied first a diplomatic edition (representing the text as it appears in LL), second a critical edition with modern word division and punctuation, and, third, a translation into English. Due to the abbreviated nature of the language used in such boundary descriptions, there is a high degree of ambiguity, and, in many cases, alternative translations would be equally likely. In the critical editions italic text represents Latin, and in both the critical editions and the translations brackets enclose editorially supplied text, and angle brackets enclose editorially deleted text.

(42) The Bishopric of Llandaf (see also (134ii)):


Ab hostio Tyui in mare sursum usque i blain. Deinde ad pen Douluin Helic, ad blain Huisc, ad Mynid Du, ad blain Turc, usque Taui, sursum usque Cingleis. Deinde Hal Un Guernen, ad blain Peurdin, deorsum usque Ned, sursum [read ‘deorsum’] usque Meldou, ad Gauannauc, ad Deri Emreis, ad Cechen Clisti, ad blain Frut i Guidon, usque Taf Maur, usque y chimer, sursum [ad] Rit i Cambren, ad Hal Du, di nant Crafnant, ar

From the mouth of the Towy at the sea upwards as far as its source. Then to the end of †Douluin Helic, to the source of the Usk, to Fan Brycheiniog, to the source of the Twrch, as far as the Tawe, upwards as far as the Cynlais. Then †Hal Un Guernen, to the source of the Pyrddin, downwards as far as the Neath, upwards [read ‘downwards’] as far as the Mellte, to †Gauanhauc, to †Deri Emreis, to †Cecin Clysty, to the source of †Frut i Guidon, as far as the Taf Fawr, as far as its confluence, upwards [to] †Rit i Cambren, to †Hal Du, to the stream Crawnon, along as far as the Usk. Across the Usk to †Cil Idris, to the †Alt Luit, to †Lech Bichlit, the mill-stream, to †Guornoid, to the †Ritnant, to the middle of †Din March Lythan, to †Ol i Gabr, to the breast of †Cateir Neueni, to the source of the Grwyne, to the head of the Bwch, to the †Mincul, to the †Pridell, to †Hal Ruuma, to †Main i Bard, along Nant-y-bar as far as the Dore, along it as far as the Worm, along it as far as its source. Then to †Cair Rein, to the source of the †Taratir, along as far as the Wye, and along the River Wye to the Bristol Channel. Then to the mouth of the River Towy where the territory of the bishopric of Llandaf begins.

(69) Llandaf:

A Henriu gunua *usque* adriu finion. & agungleis *usque* ad mare totum *usque* ariugunja /i.e. decliuo/ *usque* adriu finion /i.e. decliuum/ & agungleis *usque* ad mare. totum infra taf 7 elei.

Vesp. [fol. 56’]:

A Henriu Gunua *usque* ad Riu Finion, et a Gungleis *usque* ad mare, totum infra Taf et Elei.
From †Henriu Gunma as far as †Riu Finion, and from the Gwynlais as far as the sea, all between the Taff and the Ely.

72b †Lann Cerniu:

Finis eius or nant dy licat nant yreguic. Onant ireguic. cehit inant. dirheith tirrud ini perued. ircoit behit pan a nir halmelen. ynhiaun behet pan cuid inlost irinis. O lost irinis hit bronn iralt.

*Finis eius: O’r nant dy licat Nant yr Eguic. O Nant ir Eguic, cehit i nant, di’r Heithhir Rud, in i perued, ir coit behit pan a’n ir Hal Melen, ynhiaun behet pan cuid in Lost ir Inis. O Lost ir Inis hit bronn ir alt.*

Its boundary: From the stream to the source of †Nant ir Eguic. From †Nant ir Eguic, along the stream, to the †Heithhir Rud, into its centre, the wood until it goes into the †Hal Melen, straight along until it falls into †Lost ir Inis. From †Lost ir Inis as far as the breast of the hill.

73a Llandinabo:

Finis autem huius agri est. or rit diuch ilan. dirguioiret huch irguduit dir bronn ir alt. recte trus ircecg. usque dum descendit guar ihennrit. issid arifrut. inircoit maur. per siluam recte diguartham campull. Orcampull recte usque Guy.

*Vesp. [fol. 57v]:

Finis autem huius agri est o rit diuchilan. dirguoriet. huchir guduit dirbronn iralt. recte trus ircecg. usque dum descendit guar irhen rit. issit. arifrut. inircoit maur. per siluam recte diguartham campull. O campull recte usque gui.*
Finis autem huius agri est: O’r rit di uch i lan di’r guoiret huch ir guduit, di’r bronn ir alt, recte trus ir cecg usque dum descendit guar ir henn rit issid ar i frut, in ir coit maur. Per siluam recte di guartham Campull. O’r Campull recte usque Guy.

The boundary, then, of this territory is: From the ford above the church downwards above the wood, to the breast of the hill, straight across the ridge until it descends on the old ford which is on the stream, into the big wood. Through the wood straight to the head of the †Campull. From the †Campull straight to the Wye.

73b †Cum Barruc: Vesp. [fol. 57r]:

Finis huius agri est a ualle usque adlech. longitudo latitudo delech Finis huius agri est a ualle usque ad petram. crita.
usque ad petram crita.

Finis huius agri est: A ualle usque ad lech: longitudo. Latitudo: de lech usque ad Petram Crita.

The boundary of this territory is: From the valley to the stone: the length. The width: from the stone to †Petra Crita.
74 Llanfocha:

Finis istius podi est de fossa ad castell merych. exhinc tendit aduallem lembi usque aduallem cilcirch recte tendit inlongitudinem uallis usque adbaudur. deinde inlongitudine uallis ecclin usque adcaput silue. deinde medium silue usque adcaput nan pedecon. & inhit dirtnonou guinn usque aduadem rufum sata tinnnu huc dirauallen hendreb iouoniu deinde exit adrubum saliculum & destendit inprimam fossam ubi inceptus est finis agri istius podii.

171bi:

Finis illius est. Incipit afossa usque ad castell meirch. Exhinc tendit ad uallem lembi usque ad uallem cilcirch. recte inlongitvdine uallis usque baudur. deinde in longituidine eilin usque ad caput silue. deinde permedium silue tendit usque adcaput nant pedecou. deinde dirtnonouguinn usque adrubum uadum. sata tinnnu huc diraballen henntre iugonui deinde ad rubum desalicibus descendit inprimam fossam ubi inceptus finis est.

Vesp. [fol. 57°]:

Finis istius po(n)di /i. pagi/ est de fossa ad cas tell meirch. exhinc tendit ad uallem lembi usque uallem cilcirch recte tendit in longituidinem uallis usque ad baudur. deinde in longituidinem uallis ecclin usque ad caput silue. deinde medium silue. usque. ad caput nan pedecon. 7 inhit dirtnon guin usque ad uallem rufini sata tinnnu huc dira uallem hendreb iouoniu deinde exit ad rubum saliculum. 7 destendit in primam fossam; ubi inceptus est finis. podii.


Its boundary is: From the ditch as far as †Castell Meirch. Thence it extends to †Vallis Lembali, as far as †Vallis Cilcirch. It runs straight the length of the valley as far as the †Baudur. Then the length of the valley of the †Eilin as far as the head of the wood. Then through the middle of the
wood it extends, as far as the head of †Nant Pedecou. And right along to the †Tnou Guinn, as far as †Vadum Rufum. †Sata Tinnuhuc to the apple tree. †Henntre Biguonui. Then to the bramble bush. From the willows it extends to the original ditch where the boundary began.

75 †Cil Hal:

Finis illius apalude magno usque adarganhell.

*Finis illius: A palude magno usque ad Arganhell.*

Its boundary: From the big marsh as far as the †Arganhell.

76a †Tir Conloc:

[...] quattuor uncias agri Conloc super ripam gui infra insulam ebrdil usque Cumbarruc ynis stratdour […]

[...] *quattuor untias agri conloc super /ripam/ gui infra insulam ebrdil usque cumbarruc ynis starat dour […]*

[...] *quattuor uncias Agri Conloc super ripam Gui infra Insulam Ebrdil usque Cum Barruc yn Isstrat Dour […]*

[...] the four *unciae* of †Tir Conloc on the bank of the Wye below †Inis Ebrdil as far as †Cum Barruc in the Golden Valley […]

77i Llanddowror:

Finis territorii ecclesie aquilensium. Maliduc guern iduon intaf. transiminid inhiuain ipenn nant eilon. nant eilon nihil di cehir. O cehir iunid

*Finis territorii ecclesie aquilensium Maliduc. guern iduon intaf. transminid inhiuain. ipennant eiloN. Nant eilon nihil dice/h/ir. O cheir.*

The boundary of the territory of Llanddowror: As †Guern i Duon leads into the Taf. Across the mountain right to the end of †Nant Eilon. Along †Nant Eilon to the †Cehir. From the †Cehir upwards to †Nant Bach Latron. As †Nant Bach Latron leads upwards. Across, so as to make for the source of †Nant Duuin. As †Nant Duuin leads to the Taf. From the mouth of †Nant Duuin as the Taf leads downwards to the mouth of †Guern i Duon where it began.
77ii Llandeilo Fawr:


The boundary of the land of Llandeilo Fawr: From †Finnaun i Da at the end of the †Glaspull on the Towy, and the other end in the †Hyt yr Melin. From the †Hyt yr Melin as far as the Erddyl. Along the Erddyl as far as the Dulais. From the Dulais to the confluence. The confluence straight to Nant Liwyd. From Nant Liwyd to †Cecin Meirch. From †Cecin Meirch along as far as †Cruc Petill Bechan. From there to the
†Heaucmein. From the †Heaucmein into †Dugleis Bisgueiliauc. From †Dugleis Bisgueiliauc as far as †Nant ir Eilin. From †Nant ir Eilin as far as †Cruc Cust. From †Cruc Cust to †Cruc Corncam. From there as far as the source of the †Isceuiauc. Along the †Isceuiauc as far as the Myddyfi. Right along to the †Hen Alt. From there to †Cil ir Adar, to †Licat Tauern, straight to †Pistill Deui, along as far as Dynevor Castle. From Dynevor Castle down as far as †Letuer Cell on the Towy.

121 Llan-arth:

Finis istius podi est. Clougur per uiam magnam usque ad cumulum frutmur. acumulo frut mur recte dir fos. usque adpetram inquattuor confinibus. orlech cihitan dital ircecy. behet tal ir fos. o penn ifos. usque adfontem nigrum. afonte per siluam diclour eminus tal ifos cihitan clouuric diclour.


The boundary of this church is: The †Clougur along the great road as far as †Cumulus Frut Mur. From †Cumulus Frut Mur straight to the ditch, to the stone at the four boundaries. From the stone along to the end of the ditch, as far as the end of the ditch. From the end of the ditch as far as †Fons Niger. From the spring, through the wood to the †Clougur a short distance away. The end of the ditch. Along the †Clouuric to the †Clougur.
122 Llandeilgo Bertholau:

O blain cubi. trus mailuannon. diblain diufrut. Arhit diufrut dirguairet bet gebenni trio di aper nantmaur. maliduc nantmaur diuinid betiblain. in iscrit maur. trusiscirit di blain mor duc. arhit morduc dirguairet trui icoit. dir iulen. ar hit inant morduc bet guenni. guenni dirguairet betirit. lechauc. or rit dirlech luit ni cruc braed diguern idrution. di luch icrecion. di cubi. maliduc cubi diuinid. betiblain ubi incepit.


From the source of the Cibi across †Mail Uannon to the source of the †Duiufrut. Along the †Duiufrut downwards as far as the Gavenny, across to the mouth of †Nant Maur. As †Nant Maur leads upwards, as far as its source on Skirrid Fawr. Across the Skirrid to the source of the †Morduc, along the †Morduc downwards through the wood, to the †Iulen, along the stream (the †Morduc) as far as the Gavenny. The Gavenny downwards as far as the †Rit Lechauc. From the ford to the †Lech Luit in the †Cruc Braed, to †Guern i Drution, to †Luch i Crecion, to the Cibi, as the Cibi leads upwards, as far as its source, where it began.

123 Llandeilgo Gresynni:


The boundary: From the confluence of the †Ciuerediued in the †Caruan. Along the †Ciuerediued as far as the mouth of the †Guaech. From the mouth of the †Guaech to the little brook. Along it as far as the end of †Claud Etern. Along it as far as †Fos Cinahi. Along it as far as the mouth of the †Grenin. Along the †Grenin as far as the source of the †Grenin. From the source of the †Grenin across, straight to †Carn Gunstan. From †Carn Gunstan to †Castell Mei. From †Castell Mei to the confluence of the †Caruan in the †Ciuerediued.

(124) †Lann Rath, †Lann Cronnguern, and the three territories of (255):

Amroth:

Finis illorum o frut gurcant hit glann rath. Finis illarum ofrut gurcant hit glan rath.

Finis illorum: O Frut Gurcant hit glann Rath.

Their boundary: From †Frut Gurcant as far as the bank of the †Rath.

125bi †Tref Carn:

Finis ouinyd garthon di blain nant brat yrguai ret hit in ritec. Exalia parte o uinid garthon hit nant y clau rion bet in ritec.

The boundary: From †Minid Garthon to the source of †Nant Brat, downwards as far as into the †Ritec. On the other side: From †Minid Garthon as far as †Nant y Clauorion, as far as into the †Ritec.

125biii †Laithti Teliau:

o carn baclan dicil meiniauc bet in ritec.

O Carn Baclan di Cil Meiniauc, bet in Ritec.

From †Carn Baclan to †Cil Meiniauc, as far as into the †Ritec.

125biii †Menechi:

otref eithinauc di nant hirotguidou bet in ritec. Exalia parte otonou pencenn diblain nant castell cerran bet inritec.

O Tref Eithinauc di Nant hi Rotguidou, bet in Ritec. Ex alia parte: O Tonou Pencenn di blain Nant Castell Cerran, bet in Ritec.

From †Tref Eithinauc to †Nant hi Rotguidou, as far as into the †Ritec. On the other side: From †Tonou Pencenn to the source of †Nant Castell Cerran, as far as into the †Ritec.

127a †Cil Tutuc and †Penn Clecir:

Finis est o castell cerran dinant torr icair bet hi locnhty. Exalia parte. o nant castell carran bet in ritec.
Finis est: O Castell Cerran di Nant Torr i Cair, bet hi locnhty. Ex alia parte: O Nant Castell Carran bet in Ritec.

The boundary is: From †Castell Cerran to †Nant Torr i Cair, as far as the boathouse. On the other side: From †Nant Castell Cerran as far as into the †Ritec.

(134i) Anergyng:

a mochros supra ripam Guy exilla parte usque ad riuulum Dor. exista parte et usque ad Gurmuy. & ad hostium Taratyr in Guy flumine.

A Mochros supra ripam Guy ex illa parte, usque ad riuulum Dor ex ista parte; et usque ad Gurmuy, et ad hostium Taratyr in Guy flumine.

From Moccas on the bank of the Wye on the one side, as far as the Dore rivulet on the other side; and as far as the Worm, and to the mouth of the †Taratir on the River Wye.

(134ii) The Bishopric of Llandaf (see also (42)):


From the mouth of the Towy along as far as the mouth of the †Yscoctuc on the Towy. From the †Yscoctuc as far as †Tair Guernen Buell. From
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The boundary of †Lann Gemei: From the ridge of the mountain which divides the wood and the plain into the sea, and as far as the source of the †Diugurach, as it leads downwards as far as the sea.

140ii Llandeilo Tal-y-bont:


The boundary of Llandeilo Tal-y-bont: From the mouth of the Morlais to the bottom of †Lannerch Onnuiu. Across †Cum Onnuiu to the †Guyth Lunguyd, to the Gwili. Through the Gwili to the †Hitir Melin. From the †Hitir Melin straight to the Loughor. Along the Loughor upwards on the other side as far as the Camâffrwd. Along the Camâffrwd on the side of the church as far as its source, to †Alt Minchei. Along the hill to the Dulais. Through the Dulais streams as far as †Dinas Cynlyuan. Along the side as far as opposite the source of the †Cinbran. Along the furthest †Cinbran as far as the Loughor.
141 Matharn:


The boundary: From the mouth of Mounton Brook upwards to the pool. From the pool to the stone (†Lech Lybiau),¹ as far as the summit, to the high ground. Along the high ground as far as †Fynnaun Elichguid. Upwards along the stream to †Finnaun Cruc Leuyn. From †Finnaun Cruc Leuyn a short distance to the mouth of †Nant Biuguan. Along †Nant Biuguan as far as †Pullou Rinion, to the two pools. From the two pools straight down to the cairn. From the cairn downwards to the ditch on the ridge of the mountain. From the ditch across eastwards across the end of the hollow of †Nant Ruisc. Along the dyke. Along it as far as †Otyn Lunbiu. From the kiln downwards as far as the dyke, as far as †Carn Perth

¹ See discussion under †Lech Lybiau.
yr Onn, downwards to the ruins, to the pool. Along the pool to the mouth of †Pull Neuyn on the Wye. Along the Wye and the Severn (with its weirs and its landing for ships) as far as the mouth of Mounton Brook.

143 †Ecclesia Guruid:

Finis autem huius agri est. apalude nigro usque ad sedem cetiau. & aheascenn iudie usque ad arbores foton.

Finis autem huius agri est: A Palude Nigro usque ad Sedem Cetiau. Et a Hescenn Iudie usque ad Arbores Foton.

The boundary of this territory, moreover, is: From †Palus Niger as far as †Sedes Cetiau. And from †Hescenn Iudie as far as †Arbores Foton.

144 †Lann Cingualan:

Finis Lann Cyngualan infra duas fossas admare malyduc irdiu foss dyr mynyd arhyt yrce cyn fin Lann Gemei.

Finis Lann Cyngualan: Infra duas fossas ad mare. Mal y duc ir diu foss dy'r mynyd. Ar hyt yr ce cyn (fin Lann Gemei).

The boundary of †Lann Cingualan: Between the two ditches to the sea. As the two ditches lead to the mountain. Along the ridge (the boundary of †Lann Gemei).

145 Llandeilo Ferwallt/Bishopston:

Finis illius O aper finnaun canthed ynymor arhyt irpant dyuynyd dyr pyllou dycarn cymlyr dymain dyastur dycecin yr mynyd trus yr mynid
dyguoun brechmil dyblain yr hytyr. orhytyr dyrnant. arhyt yr nant bet dubleis. dubleis bet ryt ideueit. o ryt dy nant bychan. ar hyt y nant ad sinistram di penn Luhin latron. orluhinn dinant arhyt bet ymor hafreN.


Its boundary: From the mouth of †Finnaun Canthed at the sea. Along the hollow upwards to the pools, to †Carn Cymlyr, to †Main Dyastur, to the mountain ridge. Across the mountain to †Guoun Brechmil, to the top end of the corn land. From the corn land to the stream. Along the stream as far as the †Dubleis. The †Dubleis as far as †Ryt i Deueit. From [the] ford to [the] little stream. Along the stream to the left to the end of †Luhin Latron. From the grove to [the] stream. Along it as far as into the Bristol Channel.

146 LLan-gors:

*Finis illius est* O aper finnaun doudecseint ynnlln Syuadon. arhyt yrguwer dy uynyd bet lycat yrfinnaun dypenn claud lyuarch hen arhyt irclaud bet pan dyscynn yn Lyfni arhyt dirguairet bet ypen brynn eital. ad sinistram trus dipen ybryn di blain nant taul. arhyt yr nant bet lyfni. Lyfni ynyhit bet y lynn. ar hyt yr lynn betoper finnaun ydoudecseint. ubi incepit.


Its boundary is: From the mouth of †Finnaun y Doudec Seint in Llangorse Lake upwards along the brook as far as the spring-head, to the end of
†Claud Lyuarch Hen. Along the dyke until it falls into the Llynfi. Along it downwards as far as the end of †Brynn Eital. Leftwards across to the end of the hill, to the source of Nant Tawel. Along the stream as far as the Llynfi. Along the Llynfi as far as the lake. Along the lake as far as the mouth of †Finnaun y Doudec Seint where it began.

147i †Villa Gurberdh:

Apalude Elleti usque nadauan. idest uilla Gurberdh.

A Palude Elleti usque Nadauan, id est Villa Gurberdh.

From †Palus Elleti as far as the Thaw, that is †Villa Gurberdh.

147ii †Riu Graenauc:

Finis Riugraenauc anadauan ducente fossa per longitudinem sursum ad rufum lacum intriuido montis.

Finis Riu Graenauc: A Nadauan ducente fossa per longitudinem sursum ad Rufum Lacum in triuio montis.

The boundary of †Riu Graenauc: From the Thaw, with the ditch leading along upwards to †Rufus Lacus at the crossroads of the mountain.

148 †Villa Guilbiu:

Finem eiusdem agri supradiximus. afine illius uillæ inqua occidit Mouric cynuetu usque ad cumulum lapidum. & usque ad cumulum alium. &
postea usque innauldauan.

Finem eiusdem agri supra diximus: A fine illius uillæ in qua occidit Mouric Cynueto usque ad cumulum lapidum, et usque ad cumulum alium, et postea usque in Na<u>duan.

We have stated the boundary of this same territory above: From the boundary of that settlement in which Meurig killed Cynfedw as far as the mound of stones, and as far as the other mound, and afterwards as far as into the Thaw.

154 Llandello’r-fân:

Finis illius est. blain ethrim arhit ircecin iuinid nihit dicarn erchan. orcarn erchan dir henford iford nihit bet porth idorcluit hit cecin nihit bet blain nant dincat inant nihit betpan discinn innant cilieni. cilieni nihit dirguairet betinaper nant irhen ni hit beticruc hisbermn. o cruc hisbermn cecin iminid nihit bet imon crois guerion dirguairet bet iguoun teirfin dinant cenou. nant cenov nihit bet arcilieni. cilieni ni hit bet inaper ipost du. postdu nihit bet ar cloutac. cloutac nihit betiblain dir guern traus iminid nihit bet brinn bucelid irbrinn nihit betiblain muan. oblain muan iminid ni hit betiblain ethrim ubi incepit.

Its boundary is: The source of the Eithrim [read ‘Mawan’], upwards along the ridge. Along it to †Carn Erchan. From <the> †Carn Erchan to the old road. Along the road as far as †Porth i Dorcluit, as far as [the] ridge. Along it as far as the source of †Nant Dincat. Along the stream until it falls into the Cilieni stream. Downwards along the Cilieni as far as the confluence of Nant-yr-hen. Along it as far as †Cruc Hisbern. From †Cruc Hisbern. Along the ridge of the mountain as far as the base of †Crois Guerion, downwards as far as †Guoun Teir Fin, to †Nant Cenou. Along †Nant Cenou as far as the Cilieni. Along the Cilieni as far as the confluence of the †Post Du. Along the †Post Du as far as the Clydach. Along the Clydach as far as its source, to the marsh across the mountain. Along it as far as †Brinn Bucelid. Along the hill as far as the source of the Mawan [read ‘Eithrim’]. From the source of the Mawan [read ‘Eithrim’]. Along the mountain as far as the source of the Eithrim [read ‘Mawan’] where it began.

155 †Lann Cincirill:

Finis istius agri. Cepetic trican. hoc est auado rufo super rudlan Elei dehinc sursum e regione persiluam super cluiium siluæ usque ad cruc cynfall scoti. Exin fossa diuidente sursum supra montem per longitudinem fosse usque adfontem. defonte deorsvm per spatium usque ad capud claudtrycan inua elle fossa ducente usque ad montem descendente deorsum perfossam perlongitudinem adtalpon brinan ad uiam latam. perlongitudinem uiae fossa ducente ad Elei.

*Finis istius agri: Cepetic Trican (hoc est, a uado rufo) super Rudlan Elei, de hinc sursum e regione, per siluam, super cluiium siluæ usque ad Cruc Cynfall Scoti. Exin fossa diuidente sursum supra montem, per longitudinem fosse usque ad fontem. De fonte deorsum per spatium usque ad capud Claud Trycan in ualle. Fossa ducente usque ad montem. Descendente deorsum per fossam per longitudinem ad Talpon Brinan, ad uiam latam. Per longitudinem uiae. Fossa ducente ad Elei.*
The boundary of this territory: †Cepetic Trican (that is, from †Vadum Rufum) on †Rudlan Elei, from here upwards out of the area, through the wood, over the hill of the wood as far as †Cruc Cynfall Scoti. Thence, with the ditch dividing, upwards over the mountain, along the ditch as far as the spring. From the spring downwards for a while as far as the end of †Claud Trycan in the valley. By the ditch leading as far as the mountain. By descending down along the ditch along to †Talpon Brinan, to the wide road. Along the road. By the ditch leading to the Ely.

156 Llandogo:

Finis istius podi est. orciuilchi dilech oudoucul dicribiralt irtu guartha nihit dir rit hit caletan. cemn nihit hetguailaut iguoun dihannher irminid. dir rudpull. usque adylui. & deinde aguenfrut usque adtrylec bechan.

Finis istius podi est: O'r Ciuilchi di Lech Oudoucul, di crib ir alt, i'r tu guartha. 'N i hit di'r rit, hit Caletan. Cemn 'n i hit het guailaut i guoun, di hannher ir minid, di'r Rudpull, usque ad Ylui. Et deinde a [Trylec Bechan] usque ad [Guenfrut].

The boundary of this church is: From the †Ciuilchi to †Lech Oudoucul, to the ridge of the hill, to the upper side. Along it to the ford, as far as the Cleddon. Along the ridge as far as the bottom of the marsh, to the middle of the mountain, to the †Rudpull, as far as the Olway. And then from [†Trylec Bechan] as far as [the White Brook].

157 St Lythans and †Guocob:

Finis illarum uillarum est Orpant neshaf dilicatgurimi. O gurrimi hinniaun genou pant ciu iuinid nihit hit guartha iralt dirclaud. claud nihit
intraus trus iford iclauð nhith truí i coit igauar et irpant arhit iclauð dircarn. clauð nhith irfinnaun. orfinnaun dirclauð. clauð nhith dirfinnaun arall. orfinnaun ar hit ifoss iuinid truí icoit. dirminid ar irall arhit foss. foss nhith irpant. pant nhith iuinid trus i ford maur arhit i clauð trus iminid inniun iblain pant gulich. dihen lotre elidon iblain ipant. ipant igauar err per medium uallis dirfinnaun licat gulich. gulich igauar err arhith hi iciueir pouisua deuui i penn i carn. ynis teireru i parth arall ir nant. nant igauar err arhith hit ni aper i guorrimei. guorrimei ni hit sursum hitpennguociueuir i pant ubi incept finis.


The boundary of those settlements is: From the hollow nearest to the source of the †Guorrimei. From the †Guorrimei straight [to] the mouth of †Pant Ciu. Upwards along it as far as the summit of the hill, to the dyke. Across along the dyke across the road. Along the dyke through the wood downwards to the hollow. Along the dyke to the cairn. Along the dyke to the spring. From the spring to the dyke. Along the dyke to the other spring. From the spring along the ditch up through the wood, to the mountain above the slope along [the] ditch. Along [the] ditch to the hollow. Along the hollow up across the great road. Along the dyke across the mountain straight to the top of †Pant Gulich, to †Hen Lotre Elidon at the top of the valley. Down the valley through the middle of the valley to the spring of the source of the †Gulich. The †Gulich downwards.

1 See the discussion under †Guenfrut.
Along it towards †Pouisma Deui, to the end of the cairn. Three-acre meadow on the other side of the stream. The stream downwards. Along it as far as into its confluence on the †Guorrimi. Along the †Guorrimi upwards as far as the end opposite the hollow where the boundary began.

158 Cas-gwent/Chepstow:

Finis illius est. Vallis annuc super ripam Guy. finis lanncinuarch ex alia parte pant annuc diuinid bet penn foss in hipant diuinid dirpant arall ariscuid versus orientem diguaireset bet irallt dir finnaun arhit iuguer betguy. arhit guy diuinid cum coretibus suis bet pant annuc super ripam guy ubi incepit.

Finis illius est: Vallis Annuc super ripam Guy (finis Lann Cinuarch ex alia parte), Pant Annuc di uinid bet penn foss in hi pant, di uinid di'r pant arall ar i scuid versus orientem, di guaireset bet ir allt, di'r finnaun, ar hit i guuer bet Guy. Ar hit Guy di uinid (cum coretibus suis) bet Pant Annuc super ripam Guy ubi incepit.

Its boundary is: †Pant Anhuc on the bank of the Wye (the boundary of St Kingsmark on the other side'), †Pant Anhuc upwards as far as the end of the ditch in the hollow, upwards to the other hollow on the shoulder towards the east, downwards as far as the hill, to the spring, along the brook as far as the Wye. Along the Wye upwards (with its weirs) as far as †Pant Anhuc on the bank of the Wye where it began.

159a Llanerthill:

Finis illius est. Orit i main arligui arhit irnant maliduc diuinid. bet iblain bet allt irciebran diblain nant ir hebauc arihit bet pan discinn hi
guefrduur maliduc dirguairet bet ilgui. maliduc ilgui dirguairet bet rit irmain ar ylgui ubi incepit.

*Finis illius est:* O Rit i Main ar Iľgui ar hit ir nant mal i duc di unid bet i blain, bet Allt ir Cicbran, di blain Nant ir Hebauc. Ar i hit bet pan discinn hi Guefrduur. Mal i duc di’r guairet bet Iľgui. Mal i duc Iľgui di’r guairet bet Rit ir Main ar Ylgui *ubi incepit.*

Its boundary is: From †Rit ir Main on the Olway along the stream as it leads upwards as far as its source, as far as †Allt ir Cicbran, to the source of †Nant ir Hebauc. Along it until it falls into Pontyrhydan Brook. As it leads downwards as far as the Olway. As the Olway leads downwards as far as †Rit ir Main on the Olway where it began.

159bi †Lann Menechi:

*Finis illius uille est.* uilla Giurgii exaltero latere […]. *Finis istius uillæ est.* idest meneich hoc est ad aquilonem tref irgillacg. id est tref ircil antiquo nomine.

*Finis illius uille est:* *Uilla Giurgii ex altero latere [*…*]. *Finis istius uillæ est (id est Meneich), hoc est ad aquilonem Tref ir Gillicg (id est Tref ir Cil antiquo nomine).*

The boundary of that settlement is: Gabalfa on the one side […]. The boundary of that settlement is (i.e. †Villa Meneich), it is to the north of †Tref Gillic (that is †Tref ir Cil by its older name).

\[^1\] See the bounds of charter 165.
159bii †[...]nuc Bacan:

auia magna quÆ ducit quÆ ducit aporta halan usque adriu finion extendente permarginem monticuli usque ad riu tinuiu. id est henriu. Iterum per circuitum usque ad uiam magnam quÆ ducit ad riu finion.

*uiia magna quÆ ducit <quÆ ducit> a Porta Halan usque ad Riu Finion, extendente per marginem monticuli usque ad Riu Tinuiu, id est Henriu. Iterum per circuitum usque ad uiam magnam quÆ ducit ad Riu Finion.*

From the great road which leads <which leads> from †Porta Halan as far as †Riu Finion, reaching out by the edge of the little mountain as far as †Riu Tinuiu, that is †Henriu. Again by a circuit as far as the great road which leads to †Riu Finion.

160 Llancillo:

Finis illius est. openn claud ismael arnant igalles iclad nihit trui i coit betimais. diliact finnalnaun guagonal. gualon nihit bet nant gretiauul. arihit bet mingui. mingui nihit bet aper nant igalles. nant igalles nihit bet penn claud ismael ubi incepit.


Its boundary is: From the end of †Claud Ismael on †Nant i Galles. Along the dyke through the wood as far as the field, to the spring-head of the †Guualon. Along the †Guualon as far as the stream Cwm Brook. Along it as far as the Monnow. Along the Monnow as far as the mouth of †Nant i Galles. Along †Nant i Galles as far as the end of †Claud Ismael where it began.
162b †Mafurn:

Finis illius est mafurn di guar alt rudlan dour.

Finis Mafurn: Di guar Alt Rudlan […] Dour.

The boundary of †Mafurn: From on †Alt Rudlan […] the Dore.

171bvi:

Finis mafurn Diguarr alt rudlan dour.

164 †Lann Budgualan:

Finis illius est. A uado selinam super transuersum usque influmine magno iuxta riuulum circhan incircuitu fluminis guy.

Finis illius est: A Uado Selinam super […] transuersum usque in flumine magno iuxta riuulum Circhan, in circuitu fluminis Guy.

Its boundary is: From †Vadum Selinam on […] across as far as the great river next to the stream †Circhan, in a circuit of the river Wye.

165 St Kingsmark:

Finis est mainaur tnoumr. afissura uallis annuc inguy. sursum longitudine uallis ad fossam inualle. fossa custodiente iuxta uiam latam per longitudinem ad pull mournic. sursum diuidente pull mournic dir pant maur nant catguistil arihit iuinid diol huch dirtaran pull dir tauc ad cumulum iriuenn trui ir coit dirguairet dirclaud ari hit bet iguy cann i choretou dirguairet bet pant anhuc ubi incepit.

Finis est mainaur Tnou Mur: A fissura Uallis Annuc in Guy sursum longitudine uallis ad fossam in ualle. Fossa custodiente iuxta uiam latam, per longitudinem ad Pull Mouric. Sursum diuidente Pull Mouric di’r pant maur. Nant Catguistil ar i hit i uinid di Ol Huch, di’r Taranpull, di’r
[...]tauc, *ad Cumulum* ir *Iuenn*, trui ir coit di’r guairet di’r claud. Ar i hit bet i *Guy* can i choretou di’r guairet bet *Pant Anhuc ubi incepit*.

The boundary of the *maenor* of †Tnou *Mur* is: From the opening of †Pant *Anhuc* on the *Wye* upwards the length of the valley to the ditch in the valley. Keeping to the ditch next to the wide road, along to *Mounton Brook*. Upwards, bisecting *Mounton Brook*, to the large hollow. Along †Nant *Catguistil* upwards to †Ol *Huch*, to the †Taranpull, to the †[...]tauc, to †*Cumulus* ir *Iuenn*, through the wood downwards to the dyke. Along it as far as into the *Wye*, downwards (including its weirs) as far as †Pant *Anhuc* where it began.

167 †Tref Ceriau:

Finis illius est deuia magna quae est ab austro *per* spineum rubum inde usque ad riululum taugel. qui est abaquilone. inde *per* riululum orientem versus usque ad fontem ceneian. postea afonte ceneian persiccum uallem quae ducit sursum usque ad predictam uiam magnam. iterum quae est ab austro ubi incepit.

237b:

Finis illius est deuia magna quae est ab austro *per* spineum rubum. inde usque ad riululum taugeiel qui est abaquilone inde *per*riululum orientem versus usque ad fontem cheneian. postea afonte cheneian *per* siccam uallem quae ducit sursum usque ad predictam uiam magnam iterum quae est abaustro.

Finis illius est: *De uia magna quae est ab austro per spineum rubum, inde usque ad Riululum Taugel qui est ab aquilone, inde per riululum orientem versus usque ad Fontem Ceneian. Postea a Fonte Ceneian per Siccam Uallem quae ducit sursum usque ad predictam uiam magnam iterum (quae est ab austro) ubi incepit*.

Its boundary is: From the great road which is to the south through the thorny bramble bush, thence as far as *Nant Tawel* which is to the north, thence along the stream eastwards in the direction of †*Fons Ceneian*. Afterwards from †Fons *Ceneian* through †*Sicca Vallis* which leads upwards as far as the aforesaid great road again (which is to the south) where it began.
170 †Cum Mouric:

Finis illius ariuulo iguern usque ad cliium.

*Finis illius: A Riuulo i Guern usque ad cliium.*

Its boundary: From †Rivulus i Guern as far as the hill.

171bi Llanfocha: See 74.

171bii Llanfable:

Finis illius est. Orglasguern dir dubnnant Du. dehinc pertransuersum inter flumen iacob et brinn comou. iterum persiluam dehinc descendit inmanach riuulo. recte dirhalannauc recte persiluam dironcir bet irfinnaun eithaf. fraxina custodiente tendit recte inter duo castella ad longam insulam istius donec descendit in riuulo trodi.

*Finis illius est: O'r Glasguern di'r Dubnnant Du. De hinc per transuersum inter Flumen Iacob et Brinn Cornou. Iterum per siluam. De hinc descendit in Manach Riuulo. Recte di'r Halannauc, recte per siluam di'r Oncir, bet ir finnaun eithaf. Fraxina custodiente, tendit recte inter duo castella ad Longam Insulam. Istius donec descendit in riuulo Trodi.*

Its boundary is: From the †Glasguern to the †Dubnnant Du. From here across between †Flumen Iacob and †Brinn Cornou. Again through the wood. From here it descends into †Manach Rivulus. Straight to the †Halannauc, straight through the wood to the †Oncir, as far as the furthest
spring. Keeping to the ashes, it extends between the two castles to †Longa Insula. This until it falls in the Trothy stream.

171biii †Lann Tipallai:

Finis lanntipallai. Licat arganhell artraus ir coit arhit iclaud diluch ireilin hit irpant nihit dicestill meirch iniaun di cil fotul traus imais arhit i claud bet duuir indair arhit i pant trui i coit bet licat argannel. ubi incepit.

Finis Lann Tipallai: Licat Arganhell. Ar traus ir coit, ar hit i claud di Luch ir Eilin, hit ir pant. 'N i hit di Cestill Meirch, in iaun di Cil Fotul, traus i mais ar hit i claud bet Duuir in Dair, ar hit i pant trui i coit bet licat Argannel ubi incepit.

The boundary of †Lann Tipallai: The source of the †Arganhell. Across the wood, along the dyke to †Luch ir Eilin, as far as the hollow. Along it to †Castell Meirch, straight to †Cil Fotul, across the field along the dyke as far as †Duuir in Dair, along the hollow through the wood as far as the source of the †Arganhell where it began.

171biv Llangunville:

Finis Lann Cinfall. Cirn cinfall ital ir foss arhit ir foss dilicat finnaun erfdir iguuer nihit bet mingui. mingui nihit bet pull rud di uinid bet tal irbrinn diguairiet di lech forch diaper gefiat. gefiat nihit di tal ir aithnauc ad dexteram irall. maliduc iclaud bet cirn cinfall ubi incepit.

The boundary of Llangunville: †Cirn Cinfall to the end of the ditch. Along the ditch to the source of †Finnaun Emrdil. Along the brook as far the Monnow. Along the Monnow as far as †Pull Rud, upwards as far as the end of the hill, downwards to †Lech Forch, to the mouth of the †Gefiat. Along the †Gefiat to the end of the aspen grove, to the right of the hill, as the dyke leads as far as †Cirn Cinfall where it began.

171bv Llanddinol/Itton:

Finis lann diniul. Mouric digenou pant pull penhic per medium maliduc irpant diuinid betiford maur dipull iceth iuxta uiam magnam orpull dirguairet maliduc irpant trefguid ad dexteram dircarn dirford. arhit iford cilliuem nihit trui icoit. arhit iford bet Mouric inhi sich pull. maliduc mouric diuinid arhite bet genou pant pull pennic ubi incepit.


The boundary of Itton: Mounton Brook to the mouth of †Pant Pull Penhic. Through the middle as the hollow leads upwards as far as the great road, to Pwll-y-cath next to the great road. From the Pwll downwards as the hollow leads, †Tref Guid to the right, to the cairn, to the road. Along the road. Along †Cilliuem through the wood. Along the road as far as Mounton Brook at the †Sichpull. As Mounton Brook leads upwards. Along it as far as the mouth of †Pant Pull Penhic where it began.

171bvi †Mafurn: See 162b.
173 Llangwm:

Finis illius est. O aper nant bis imich maliduc bis diminid arihit betimblain betiford orford dirard arhitirard uersus occasum beccecir alt or dirguairret bet rit yrnonnenn arnant broueni arihit bet nant foss plum arhit diuinid istrat hafren. orblain beticecin arhit ircecin betiford dirard arhit irard bet licat irfinnaun arhit dirguairret bet ibic maliduc bic dirguairret oper bis ubi incepit.


Its boundary is: From the mouth of the stream †Bis in the †Bic. As the †Bis leads upwards. Along it as far as the source, as far as the road. From the road to the hill. Along the hill towards the west, as far as the ridge of the hill. From the [hill] downwards as far as †Rit yr Onnenn on Dyffryn Brook. Along it as far as †Nant Foss Pluum. Along upwards <Ystrad Hafren>: From the source as far as the ridge. Along the ridge as far as the road, to the hill. Along the hill as far as the mouth of the spring. Along downwards as far as the †Bic. As the †Bic leads downwards. The mouth of the †Bis where it began.

* See the discussion under Ystrad Hafren.
174a Unnamed territory on the Gamber:

Finis illius est. uadum pallan ad fossam. fossa ducente ad cumulum glas. et acumulo eregione usque ad amyr flumen cum parte illius agri de silua mamilet.

*Finis illius est: Vadum Pallan ad fossam. Fossa ducente ad Cumulum Glas, et a cumulo e regione usque ad Amyr flumen cum parte illius agri de Silua Mam Ilet.*

Its boundary is: †Vadum Pallan to the ditch. By the ditch leading to †Cumulus Glas, and from the mound out of the area as far as the river Gamber, with a part of that enclosure from †Silva Mam Ilet.

174b †Ecclesia Istrat Hafren:

Finis illius est. a silua usque ad mare. et usque ad podum ceuid. [...] o guarthaf luin ili usque admare. & aglasguern behet longuern.

Finis oguarthaf luin ili usque admare. et aglasguern behet louern.

*Finis illius est: A silua usque ad mare, et usque ad Podum Ceuid. [...] Finis: O guarthaf Luin Ili usque ad mare, et a Glasguern behet Louern.*

Its boundary is: From the wood as far as the sea, and as far as Lancaut. [...] The boundary: From the top of †Luin Ili as far as the sea, and from †Glasguern as far as †Louern.

176a †Villa Conuc:

Finis illius Auertice montis gurai usque adammem Euenhi. Latitudo autem afossa magna usque ad fossam contra mare.
Finis illius: A uertice Montis Gurai usque ad annem Evenhi. Latitudo autem: a fossa magna usque ad fossam contra mare.

Its boundary: From the summit of †Mons Gurai as far as the river Ewenny. The width, moreover: from the great ditch as far as the ditch by the sea.

180b †Lann Catgualatir:

Finis illius est. Aper nant alun inicors maliduc inant diuinid betiblaim. Oiblain trus icecn iniaun statim diblain irsichnant in alia parte ircecyn maliduc ir sichnant dirguairet bet irpant inicoit. maliduc irsichnant addesteram nihit dirguairet bet crib iralt emil cestill dinan. maliduc cecyn crib iralt arihit diriu merchiau. arhit ir riu dirguairet bet licat igible. igulible inihit diguairet het icors. trui icors iniaun di circhu hentref merchitir. orhentref dirmarulinniou uersus occasum arhit cecyn chethin trui ircors bet lontre tunbulch. or lontre tunbulch iniaun trui ircors bet aper nant alun ubi inceptit.

Its boundary is: The mouth of †Nant Alun in the marsh. As the stream leads upwards as far as its source. From its source across the ridge straight on at once to the source of the dry valley in another part of the ridge. As the dry valley leads downwards as far as the hollow in the wood. As the dry valley leads to the right. Along it downwards as far as the ridge of the hill near †Cestill Dinan. As the spine of the hill's ridge leads. Along it to †Riu Merchiau. Along the slope downwards as far as the spring of the wet place. Along the wet place downwards as far as the marsh. Through the marsh straight on so as to make for †Hentref Merchitir. From the winter farm to the stagnant lakes towards the west. Along †Cecyn Chethin through the marsh as far as †Lontre Tunbulch. From <the> †Lontre Tunbulch straight through the marsh as far as the mouth of †Nant Alun where it began.

183a †Lann Tidiuc:

Finis illius podi est inter duos riuulos irgudinn usque guy flumen.

Finis illius podi est: Inter duos riuulos. Ir Gudinn usque Guy flumen.

The boundary of this church is: Between the two brooks. The †Gudinn as far as the river Wye.

183b Cemais/Kemeys Inferior:

Finis illius est. Aper humir inuisc maliduc betiblain. huisc arihit betaper nant bichan maliduc diuinid dirbron iralt addexteram dir ard trui irdouciiuu arhit irard nihit ny bron iraltt di circhu blain nant humir. idest nant merthir ubi incepit.

Its boundary is: The mouth of the †Humir on the Usk. As it leads as far as its source. Along the Usk as far as the mouth of the little stream. As it leads upwards to the breast of the hill. To the right, to the hill, through the †Dou Ciuiiu along the hill. Along it to the breast of the hill so as to make for the source of the stream †Humir (that is †Nant/ Merthir) where it began.

187 Llan-soe:

Finis illius est. inter siluam et campum & infra riuulum elguï et pill. & inalia parte Oilgui bet pill uersus orientem oaper ceniunic in ilgui arhit ceniunic diuinid bet aper iifinnaun. arhit iifinnaun betiblain. orblain arhit irpant dirgauiret bet pill. arhit pill bet nant murn arhit murn bet iblain. bet cair enuin. Oemil ircair toll coit bet blain luch cinahi. maliduc dir guairet bet main cinahi bet ilgui. arhit ilgui bet aper cenniclhuç ubi incepit.

Its boundary is: Between the wood and the plain and between the Olway and the Pill, and on the other side, from the Olway as far as the Pill towards the east. From the mouth of the †Ceninuc on the Olway along the †Ceninuc upwards as far as the mouth of the brook. Along the brook as far as its source. From the source down along the hollow as far as the Pill. Along the Pill as far as the stream †Murn. Along the †Murn as far as its source, as far as †Cair Enuin. From near the fort, †Tolcoit as far as the end of †Luch Cinahi. As it leads downwards as far as †Main Cinahi, as far as the Olway. Along the Olway as far as the mouth of the †Ceninuc where it began.

188b Tyllgoed/Fairwater:

Finis ab occulo fontis tollcoit usque ad fossam paludis incapite. et ab occidente per transuersum usque ad petram iacinthinum ulallo ducente usque ad petram onnbrit.

Finis: Ab oculo Fontis Tollcoit usque ad Fossam Paludis in capite, et ab occidente per transuersum usque ad Petram Iacinthinum. Vallo ducente usque ad Petram Onnbrit.

The boundary: From the spring of †Fons Tollcoit as far as †Fossa Paludis at the end, and from the west across as far as †Petra Iacinthinus. With the valley leading as far as †Petra Onnbrit.

190b Maerun/Marshfield:

Fin imain brith dir claud. bet ipillou bichein. di dibleis. dirdrausguern. arihit bet y penniguern du diluch edilbiv arhit iclaud bet imor.
Finis illius est Lapis ingenuorum breth. iccecin inhinit. diriu i e cemorem. finis illius est laps in i guom breth. iccecin. iralt. arli. cect. durnad dirmain iccecin. arlub bi ceeic arcueit nant trineit bertimein arcueiue nant trineit diguaret arhbit. bet in elchon arhbit
diguaret arhbit. bet in elchon arhbit diguaret bet yews alasum. inguardharda dimun. dimun. mingui truo di aper aral. dimun. mingui truo di aper nant cume
dir main tillan di aral. dury e. mingui truo di aper aral. dimun. mingui truo di aper nant cume
Vesp. [fol. 86]:

195 Clodock:

Finem Du, to Du Luch Edibilb. Along the dyke as far as the sea.

The boundary: The "Main Brith, to the dyke, as far as the "Pillou Bichein, to the "Dribles, to the "Du Drauguen. Along it as far as the end of the

Guem Du, to Du Luch Edibilb. Along the dyke as far as the sea.

Its boundary is: The stone in the †Guoun Breith. Along the ridge to Rhiw Arw, to the stone in the ridge of the hill. Along [the] ridge upwards as far as the stones opposite the Turnant. Downwards along it as far as into the Olchon. Along it downwards as far as †Ynys Alarun at its top end, to the †Main Tillauc, to the mound, to the other mound, to the Monnow. The Monnow across to the mouth of †Nant Cum Cinreith (i.e. †Nant Cum). Along the stream as far as Mynydd Merddin above the hillside. Along Mynydd Merddin to <the> †Luch Ferdun. Along the mountain as far as the source of the †Hilin. Along the †Hilin as far as the Monnow. Along the Monnow downwards as far as the mouth of †Finhaun Bist, as far as its source. From its source to the ridge. Straight upwards so as to make for the †Guoun Breith on the ridge of the mountain, as far as the stone where it began.

**197a †Lech Luit:**

Finis lechou lition. Mingui exuna parte & infra duos riuulos. Finis Lennic infra Myngui. & mingui bet oucimer. lech eneiris exalia parte versus aquilonalem plagam.

**Vesp. [fol. 85v]:**

finis lethou lition. mingui ex una parte. †infra duos riuulos. finis lennic infra mingui. †mingui. Betoucimer leth eneiris ex alia parte versus aquilonalem plagam.

The boundary of †Lechou Lition: The Monnow on the one side and between the two streams. The boundary of †Lennic: Between the Monnow and the Monnow as far as their confluence. †Lech E neuris on the other side towards the northern area.

199b Trelleck Grange:
Finis infra duo flumina. aghiti maur. & aghiti bichan.

Finis: Infra duo flumina, Aghiti Maur et Aghiti Bichan.

The boundary: Between the two rivers, the Angidy River and Nant y Defaid.

200 †Hen Lenhic:
Finis illius est inter amy r et uiam iacinthinam latitudo eius et longitudo usque ad fossam senem.

Finis illius est: Inter Amyr et Uiam Iacinthinam—latitudo eius; et longitudo—usque ad Fossam Senem.

Its boundary is: Between the Gamber and †Via Iacinthina—its breadth; and the length—as far as †Fossa Senex.
201 Llanwarw/Wonastow:

Finis illius est irford artrodi. arhit iford maur di uinid bet ir onnenn. oronnenn trus irford iniaun dir ispidatenn iruch irdou tir dilicat cùm cetguinn arihit betiford. trus iford bet inant imeneich arihit bet trodi. maliduc trodi diuinid bet ir rit artrodi ubi incepit.

*Finis illius est:* Ir ford ar Trodi. Ar hit ir ford maur di uinid bet ir onnenn. O’r onnenn trus ir ford in iau n di’r ispidatenn, i ruch ir dou tir di licat Cum Cetguinn. Ar i hit bet i ford. Trus i ford bet i Nant i Meneich. Ar i hit bet Trodi. Mal i duc Trodi di uinid bet ir rit ar Trodi *ubi incepit.*

Its boundary is: The ford on the Trothy. Along the great road upwards as far as the ash tree. From the ash tree over the road straight to the hawthorn, between the two lands to the spring of †Cum Cetguinn. Along it as far as the road. Over the road as far as †Nant i Meneich. Along it as far as the Trothy. As the Trothy leads upwards as far as the ford on the Trothy where it began.

202 †Villa Ellgnou:

Finis illius est auilla guoidhearn longitudine eius aduillam congint. latitudine eius auilla conlipan usque uillam marchleu.


Its boundary is: From †Villa Guoidhearn, in its length, to †Villa Congint: In its breadth: from †Villa Conlipan as far as †Villa Marchleu.

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*See the discussion under †Lech Luit.*
204a †Strat Elei:

Finis illius est inlatitudine ortonou. cinscuit bihet Elei.

Finis illius est: In latitudine o’r Tonou Cinscuit bihet Elei.

Its boundary is: In breadth from the †Tonou Cinscuit as far as the Ely.

206 †Lann Uuien:

Finis illius est. orfordmaur diblain irbetguos. arhit irbetguos. ar hit ipant dirguairet bet cehir. dirguairet bet aper irguuer. ar hit diuinid uersus orientem dilicat iguuer inmedio iniscein. olicat i guuer diuinid dircoit. trui icoit bet diariralt. oralt dirguairet dinant cein. ar hit bet penn arcioeur uersus austrum har lech melen diar iralt orlech arhit ircecin bet irmainti. or mainti diguairet dirpant di nant sulcein. sulcein ar hit bet cehir. trui Cehir dibronn iniaun diralt iuinid uersus aquilonem diguuer licat laguernnuc arhit iniaun diuinid bet irauallen. orabbalenn dirluhiu maiu. arhit iluin uersus orientem dimessu pritguenn. o messur pritguenn arhitiford maiu diuinid bet pennarcieur hapennibetgues inparte delxera ubi incept.

Its boundary is: From the main road to the top of the birch grove. Along the birch grove. Along the hollow downwards as far as the †Cehir, downwards as far as the mouth of the brook. Along it upwards towards the east to the source of the brook in the middle of †Inis Cein. From the source of the brook upwards to the wood. Through the wood as far as above the hill. From the hill downwards as far as †Nant Cein. Along it as far as the end in the direction, towards the south, of the †Lech Melen above the hill. From the stone along the ridge as far as the stone house. From the stone house downwards to the hollow, to the stream †Sulcein. Along the †Sulcein as far as the †Cehir. Through the †Cehir to [the] breast, straight to the hill, upwards towards the north to the brook of †Licat Laguernnuc. Along it straight upwards as far as the apple tree. From the apple tree to the great grove. Along the grove eastwards to †Messur Pritguenn. From †Messur Pritguenn along the main road upwards as far as the end in the direction of the end of the birch grove in the southern area where it began.

208 †Mathenni:

Finis illius est olicat idiuguinid arhit guuer bet hennpont. ar hit hennpont dirguairet betguilca. guilca arihit diuinid bet pennarcieir irpant inparte dextera arhit ir pant uersus occasum bet penn arcieir ar mein adinant arhit irpant dirguairet bet licat irdiuguinid ubi incepit.

Finis illius est: O licat i Diuguinin ar hit [ir] guuer bet Henn Pont. Ar hit Hen Pont di’r guairet bet Guilca. Guilca ar i hit di uinid bet penn ar ciueir ir pant in parte dextera. Ar hit ir pant uersus occasum bet penn ar ciueir a’r mein, ad i nant. Ar hit ir pant di’r guairet bet licat ir Diuguinid ubi incepit.

Its boundary is: From the source of the †Diuguinin along the brook as far as the †Henn Pont. Along the †Henn Pont downwards as far as Nant y Wilcae. Along Nant y Wilcae upwards as far as the end opposite the hollow in the southern area. Along the hollow towards the west as far as the end opposite the stones, to the stream. Along the hollow downwards as far as the source of the †Diuguinin where it began.
209b Tyndyrn/Tintern Parva:

Finis illius est aper catfrut in guy arihit diuinid bet penn ar ciueir hadrech din dirn dir allt diuinid di drec din dirn. o drec din dirn diguairret di guy. maliduc guy arihit cum coretibus suis bet aper catfrut. ubi incepit.


Its boundary is: The mouth of the Cat Brook on the Wye. Along it upwards as far as the end opposite to †Drech Dindirn, to the hill, upwards to †Drech Dindirn. From †Drech Dindirn downwards to the Wye. As the Wye leads along its length (including its weirs) as far as the mouth of the Cat Brook where it began.

210a †Cair Riou:

Finis illius est inter distin et liminan. usque uallem manochi. deualle morcant usque ad fontem baraliuen. cliuo ducente adriuumul penlucan dir pull rud dulin ducente usque distin.


Its boundary is: Between the Crofft Hîr Brook and the Llymon as far as †Vallis Manochi. From †Vallis Morcant as far as †Fons Baraliuen. Following the hill to †Rivulus/Penlucan, to the †Pull Rud. Following the †Dulin as far as the Crofft Hîr Brook.
212 Merthyr Mawr:

Finis Merthir Miuor Opennarcuieir aperfinnaun uanun areuenhi truirgueirclaud arhitrifoss betircruc. or cruc dirguairet dir mein iniaun di OcMur dipull ilech orpull iniaun digenou irpant. arhit irpant dipull icolimet diclauid ipenn iralt arhit iclauaid dir sicpull dirhirir iniaun dir claud. iclauaid nihit dipant tref saturn ipant diguairet bet pant tir cinsbis dircreic uersus orientem arhit iclauaid dirpull arhit iclauaid dirpant inihit iniaun digueli banadil guailaut ilinn ar ocMUR. Ocuur nihit di guairet bet cimer euEnhi nihit diuenid bet aper finnaun uanun.


The boundary of Merthyr Mawr: From the point opposite the mouth of †Finnaun Uanon on the Ewenny, through the meadow, along the ditch as far as the mound. From the mound downwards to the stones, straight to the Ogmore, to †Pull i Lech. From the pool straight to the mouth of the hollow. Along the hollow to †Pull i Colimet, to [the] dyke at the end of the hill. Along the dyke to the †Sichpull, to the corn land, straight to the dyke. Along the dyke to †Pant Tref Saturn. Down the hollow as far as †Pant Tir Cinsbis, to the rock, towards the east along the dyke to the pool, along the dyke to the hollow. Along it straight to the broom bed. The bottom of the pool on the Ogmore. Along the Ogmore downwards as far as the confluence of the Ewenny. Along it upwards as far as the mouth of †Finnaun Uanon.
216b Saint-y-nyll:

Finis illius est. deualle brachan perlongitudinem latae uiæ usque adfontem. defonte uiæ lata ducente usque uadum dubleis aboccidentali parte denant brachan per longitudinem fossæ fossa ducente recte usque adaliam fossam longitudine illius usque riu guorgued. or riu eregione usque penniclaud. longitudine irclaud diranguairet beticecin orcecin bet ibrinn hinn hitian bet dubleis.


Its boundary is: From †Nant Brachan along the broad road as far as the spring. From the spring, following the broad road, as far as †Vadum Dubleis on the western side. From †Nant Brachan along the ditch. Following the ditch directly as far as the other ditch. Along it as far as †Riu Guorgued. From the slope out of the area as far as the end of the dyke. Along the dyke to the slope, as far as the ridge. From the ridge as far as †Brinn Hinn Hitian as far as the Dowlais.

218 †Lann Bedeui:

Finis lann Vedeui. iclaud nipant fin lannudeui hafin tonou mur idest pib henn eholch arhit ipant diuinid ditorr irallt diclaud tros tref. arhit irclaud frut iguern. trus i frut dirfos disfinnaun diguinid aruen. arhit irnant. arhit nant gunos. maliduc ipant bet tralucg teudus dir claud arihit trui ircoit. arhit irclaud bet ipant. pibenn eholch ubi incepit. Glin mannou et ros ireithin ha cilcoit bet aeghti ha fincil catan pertinent territorio lannudeui & ecclesiæ landauæ et pastoribus eius.

The boundary of †Lann Bedeui: The dyke in the hollow (the boundary of †Lann Bedeui and the boundary of †Thou Mur), i.e. †Pibenn Eholch. Along the hollow upwards to †Torr ir Allt, to †Claud Tros Tref. Along the dyke, †Frut i Guern. Across the brook to the ditch, to †Finnaun Diguinid Aruen. Along the stream. Along †Nant Gunos. As the hollow leads as far as †Tralucg Teudus, to the dyke. Along it through the wood. Along the dyke as far as the hollow of †Pibenn Eholch where it began. †Glin Mannou, and †Ros ir Eithin, and †Cil Coit as far as the Angidy River and the boundary of †Cil Catan belong to the territory of †Lann Bedeui and the church of Llandaf and its pastors.

223 †Villa Segan:

Finis illius est. auado dubleis uia magna custodiente usque petram magnam. uia lata custodiente & erigente trans uiam usque adputevm dotei. aputoe dotei adfossam erigit. fossa custodiente permedium gronæ usque tumulum guian. fossa custodiente & recte tendente adlapidem longum. alapide longo ad paludem nigrum usque dum descendit indugleis.

Its boundary is: From †Vadum Dubleis, keeping to the great road, as far as the big stone. Keeping to the broad road and rising across the road as far as †Puteus Dotei. From †Puteus Dotei it rises to the dyke. Keeping to the dyke, through the middle of †Gronna, as far as †Tumulus Guian. Keeping to the dyke and heading straight to the long stone. From the long stone to †Palus Niger until it falls into the Dowlais.

224 †Tref Ret:

Finis illius est longitudine amerthir gliuis usque ad annum ocmur. latitudine autem atir icair usque aduillam oufreu.

*Finis illius est: Longitudine a Merthir Gliuis usque ad annem Ocmur. Latitudine autem a Tir i Cair usque ad Uillam Oufreu.*

Its boundary is: By length from †Merthir Gliuis as far as the river Ogmore. By width, moreover, from †Tir i Cair as far as †Villa Oufreu.

225 †Merthir Iun et Aaron:

Finis illius est. penn irclaud. ar uisc maliduc irclaud arihit dibronn irrall arhit irclaud bet blain nant merthir. idest amir. oiblain dirpant diuinid bet blain nant lechou. maliduc lechou dirguairet bet genou pant arparth dehou. arhit irpant diuinid bet iblain dirclaud arihit versus occasum di diuscuid irallt. di blain nant bed iralltudion arhit irnant bet uisc. Visc arihit cum coretibus suis bet pennisclaud ubi incepit.

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* See the bounds of charter 165.

Its boundary is: The end of the dyke on the Usk. As the dyke leads. Along it to the breast of the hill. Along the dyke as far as the source of †Nant Merthir, that is †Humir. From its source to the hollow, upwards as far as the source of the stream †Lechou. As the †Lechou leads downwards as far as the entrance of the hollow and the southern side. Along the hollow upwards as far as its summit, to the dyke. Along it towards the west to the shoulder of the hill, to the source of †Nant Bed ir Alltudion. Along the stream as far as the Usk. Along the Usk (including its weirs) as far as the end of the dyke where it began.

227a †Villa Eliau:

Finis illius est. uallis leprosorum aualle usque adfontem cincarui. recte uia ducente dehinc usque ad torrentem iterum territorio declinante per circuitum ad eundem uallem leprosorum.


Its boundary is: †Vallis Leprosorum. From the valley as far as †Fons Cincarui. Straight on, following the road, from here as far as the torrent. Again, with the territory turning away, by a circuit to the same †Vallis Leprosorum.
227b Llanddingad/Dingestow:

Finis illius est. aper camfrut introdi maliduc diuinid betifoss ad dexteram arhitirfoss artraus dir nant arihit diguaireset bet licat finnaun icleuion trus ifoss ha trus i cecin bet inant i buch. arhit inant betifoss ad sinistram dicirchu trodi. inant bichan arihit bet trodi. dirit iguein artrodi. trui trodi arhit irfoss diuinid arhit inant betiblain. oiblain trus icecin diblain nant arall maliduc inant arihit di aper henglas. henglas arihit bet trodi diuinid bet aper camfrut ubi incepit.


Its boundary is: The mouth of the †Camfrut on the Trothy. As it leads upwards as far as the ditch. To the right along the ditch. Across to the stream. Along it downwards as far as the spring of †Finnaun i Cleuion. Across the ditch and across the ridge as far as †Nant i Buch. Along the stream as far as the ditch to the left so as to make for the Trothy. Along the little stream as far as the Trothy, to †Rit Iguein on the Trothy. Through the Trothy, along the ditch upwards. Along the stream as far as its source. From its source across the ridge to the source of another stream. As the stream leads along to the mouth of the †Henglas. Along the †Henglas as far as the Trothy. Upwards as far as the mouth of the †Camfrut where it began.
228 Llanwytherin:

Finis O aper pull lyfann introdi arhit guuer ipull iniaun beti blain. Orblain iniaun trus i cecin bet cinluin. cinluin inihit diuinid betinfin tref petir ini pant addexteram. arhit ir pant bet ircarn litan diar ir allt.orcarnlitan ad dexteram iniaun dirguairet bet rit ir euiu aratguedauc. or rit iniaun trus icecin ad dexteram. bet licat coluin. coluin inihit dirguair& bet iluin. orluin beticru. or cruc arhit irluin bet trodi. dir rit. or rit maliduc trodi dir guairet bet pull lifan ubi incepit.


The boundary: From the mouth of †Pull Lifan on the Trothy straight along the brook of the pool as far as its source. From the source straight across the ridge as far as the †Cinluin. Along the †Cinluin upwards as far as the boundary of †Tref Petir, into the hollow to the right. Along the hollow as far as the broad cairn above the slope. From the broad cairn to the right straight downwards as far as †Rit ir Euiu on the †Atguedauc. From the ford straight across the ridge to the right as far as the source of the †Coluin. Along the †Coluin downwards as far as the grove. From the grove as far as the mound. From the mound along the grove as far as the Trothy, to the ford. From the ford as the Trothy leads downwards as far as †Pull Lifan where it began.

229b †Ecclesia Istrat Hafren: See 174b.
233 Llanfihangel/Llanfihangel Rogiet:

Finis illius est ariu timuill usque ad fossam. deinde aduiam quæ uadit demerthirgerein & uadit ad alteram uiam quæ ducit ad carneu. deinde ariu celli cintur uia custodiente ad collem. ualle cliduon tota recte pergilt perillum usque aduiam quæ uenit asant ilien. Finis perenn in maritima & uadit apoll icaith usque ad sabrinvm. & aburbe xii. iugerorum usque adpoll erbin. dimidiam partem illius terræ hit bet tref perenn duobus iugeris diuidentibus.

a) Finis illius est: A Riu Timuill usque ad fossam. Deinde ad uiam quæ uadit de Merthir Gerein et uadit ad alteram uiam quæ ducit ad Carneu. Deinde a Riu Celli Cintur, uia custodiente, ad collem. [...] Ualle Cliduan tota recte pergilt per illum usque ad uiam quæ uenit a Sant Ilien.

b) Finis Perenn in maritima: <&> Uadit a Poll i Caith usque ad Sabrinum, et ab Urbe XII Iugerorum usque ad Poll Erbin. Dimidiam partem illius terræ hit bet Tref Perenn duobus iugeris diuidentibus.

a) Its boundary is: From †Riu Timuill as far as the ditch. Then to the road which goes from †Merthir Gerein and goes to the other road which leads to †Carneu. Then from †Riu Celli Cintur, keeping to the road, to the hill. [...] the whole of †Vallis Cliduon, it proceeds straight through that as far as the road which comes from †Sant Ilien.

b) The boundary of Llanfihangel Rogiet in the maritime part: It goes from †Poll i Caith as far as the Severn, and from †Urbs XII Iugerorum as far as †Poll Erbin. A half of that land along as far as Llanfihangel Rogiet with the acres dividing in two.
235b †Castell Conscuit and †Eccluis Sant Breit:

Finis illarum est. aper taroci maliduc taroci arihit bet ipant. maliduc irpant permedium diuinid beti blain dircruc infin tref peren. ad dexteram dir cruc arall. orcruc dir carnou fin tref peren orcarn dicilid diguaret bet i mor. arhit imor hafren cum coretibus suis et anfractibus nauium. cum applicatione libera in hostio taroci ubi incept.


Their boundary is: The mouth of the Trogi. As the Trogi leads. Along it as far as the hollow. As the hollow leads, through the middle, upwards as far as its summit, to the mound in the boundary of Llanfihangel Rogiet. To the right to the other mound. From the mound to the cairns. The boundary of Llanfihangel Rogiet from the one cairn to the other. Downwards as far as the sea. Along into the Severn Estuary with its weirs and ships’ windings with free mooring at the mouth of the Trogi where it began.

237a †Cair Birran:

Finis illius est oguorlurch iudgual usque adfrut elhaith. hac obrenan picet in

*Finis illius est:* O Guorlurch Iudgual *usque ad* Frut Elhaith, hac o Brenan Picet in …

Its boundary is: From †Guorlurch Iudgual as far as †Frut Elhaith, and from †Brenan Picet in …
237b †Tref Ceriau: See 167.

239 †Penn i Bei:

Finis illius est in longitudine auertice montis usque adriuulum mithri. Latitudo autem eius adimidio siluae quæ est ab oriente usque ad agrum cinguali qui est ad occasum cum duobus agris meinporth. Quorum finis est amari inlongitudine usque adpetram iacintham. latitudine autem a fossa orientali usque agrum filiorum gruacum cum heredibus suis boduc atque eimin. & cum uno modio agri qui est iuxta telich. Finis illius amari usque portum capræ. & ita inter duas fossas per longitudinem usque ad petram iacintam.

Finis illius est: In longitudine a uertice montis usque ad Riuulum Mithri. Latitudo autem eius—a dimidio siluae, quae est ab oriente, usque ad Agrum Cingualii, qui est ad occasum; cum duobus agris Meinporth (quorum finis est: A mari in longitudine usque ad Petram Iacintham. Latitudine autem a fossa orientali usque Agrum Filiorum Gruacaum cum heredibus suis Boduc atque Eimin) et cum uno modio agri qui est iuxta Telich (finis illius: A mari usque Portum Caprae, et ita inter duas fossas per longitudinem usque ad Petram Iacintam).

Its boundary is: By length from the summit of the mountain as far as †Rivulus Mithri. Its breadth moreover—from the midway point of the wood, which is to the east, as far as †Lann Cingualan, which is to the west; together with the two fields of †Meinporth (whose boundary is: From the sea by length as far as †Petra Iacinha. In breadth, moreover, from the eastern dyke as far as †Ager Filiorum Gruacum with its tenants, Boduc and Eimin) and together with the single modius of land which is next to †Telich (its boundary: From the sea as far as †Portus Caprae, and thus, along between the two dykes as far as †Petra Iacinha).
240i Llan-Ilwydd:

Finis lann Liuit machumur. lecha exuna parte occidentali dirpant diguairret ar ihit bet liman. maliduc liman diuinid bet ipant. maliduc ipant artraus ad his guaissaf liguallaun filius tutbulch. arhit imant trui irpant betiblain. di nant arall. mali yduc arihit bet pann discinn inlecha. maliduc lecha dirguairet bet genou ir pant Acuid inliman ubi incepit.


The boundary of Llan-Illwydd of †Machumur: The †Lecha from the one side, the western, to the hollow. Downwards along it as far as the Llymon. As the Llymon leads upwards as far as the hollow. As the hollow leads across to below †Guaisasf Ligualaan filius Tutbulch. Along the stream through the hollow as far as its summit, to [the] other stream. As it leads along it until it descends into the †Lecha. As the †Lecha leads downwards as far as the opening of the hollow which falls into the Llymon where it began.

240ii Llanfaenor:

Finis lann uannar demachumur. Oaper nant distir ha liman. nant distir diuinid bet ipant maliduc ipant bet inant bichan. maliduc dirguairet bet liman. liuan ar hit bet distir ubi incepIT.

Finis Lann Uannar de Machumur: O aper nant Distir ha Liman. Nant Distir di uinid bet i pant. Mal i duc i pant bet i nant bichan. Mal i duc di’r guairet bet Liman. Liuan ar i hit bet Distir ubi incepIT.
The boundary of Llanfaenor of †Machumur. From the confluence of the stream Crofft Hîr Brook and the Llymon. The stream Crofft Hîr Brook upwards as far as the hollow. As the hollow leads as far as the little stream. As it leads downwards as far as the Llymon. Along the Llymon as far as the Crofft Hîr Brook where it began.

240iii †Lann Guoronui:

Finis lann Guoronui. Mingui ex una parte dicirchu irpant inhi cecin uersus occasum in parte aquilonali æcclesia. orpant dirguairet dilicat finnaun dioci. arhit iguuer bet nant catlan. catlan ini hit bet aper periron. catlan nihil bet mingui. mingui nihil diuinid bet penn arcieur arpant in icecin ubi incepit armingui.


The boundary of †Lann Guoronui: The Monnow on one side, making for the hollow in the ridge towards the west in the northern area of the church. From the hollow downwards to the spring of †Finnaun Dioci. Along the brook as far as the stream †Catlan. Along the †Catlan as far as the confluence of the †Periron. Along the †Catlan as far as the Monnow. Along the Monnow upwards as far as the point opposite to the hollow in the ridge where it began on the Monnow.
240iv †Lann Tituill:

Finis lann tituill. ifoss inparte dextrali maliduc di guairet bet trodi. arhit ifoss diuinid diall ar hit ceceyn crib irall betipenn ir all dirfoss. arhit ifoss bet nant meneich. nant meneich nihit bet trodi. trodi diguaires betpenn ifoss ubi incepit.

Finis Lann Tituill: I foss in parte dextrali; mal i duc i guairet bet Trodi. Ar hit i foss di uinid di all. Ar hit ceceyn crib ir all bet i penn ir all, di’r foss. Ar hit ir foss bet Nant Meneich. Nant Meneich ’n i hit bet Trodi. Trodi di guairet bet penn ir foss ubi incepit.

The boundary of †Lann Tituill: The ditch in the southern part; as it leads downwards as far as the Trothy. Along the ditch upwards to the hill. Along the spine of the hill’s ridge as far as to the end of the hill, to the ditch. Along the ditch as far as †Nant i Meneich. Along †Nant i Meneich as far as the Trothy. The Trothy downwards as far as the end of the ditch where it began.

240v Llanfihangel Crucornau:

Finis lann mihaecl gel cruc cornou. igueircleud arihit in austro bet guuer trui irgueircleud arhit irguuer di guairet bet hodni. hodni diuinid bet aper isinnaun bechaN maliduc iguuer diuinid dilicat. olicat trus irall iniaun. diriguliret betiguoun igueircleud ubi incepit.


The boundary of Llanfihangel Crucornau: Along the meadow in the south as far as the brook. Through the meadow along the brook downwards as far as the Honddu. Up the Honddu as far as the confluence of the †Finnaun Bechan. As the brook leads upwards to its source. From its source, across the hill, straight downwards as far as into the marsh of the meadow where it began.
240vi †Lann Mihael i Pull:

Finis lann mihael ipull ceic irall inicreic arparth gulleugin dir eculis bet mouric di penn irinis ad huchti ha penn irall adisti.

Finis Lann Mihael i Pull: Cecin ir all in i creic ar parth gulleugin di’r eculis bet Mouric di penn ir inis ad huchti, ha penn ir all ad isti.

The boundary of †Lann Mihael i Pull: The ridge of the hill in the rock on the western area of the church, as far as Mounton Brook, to the end of the island as regards above it, and the end of the hill as regards below it.

240vii Llanisien:

Finis lann nissien openn iriu inis teireru arglan ilgui. ilgui nihit diuinid bet nant cichmann. nant cichman nihit bet iblain. Oiblain diluin helic diblain aghiti maur aru hit diguairret bet irguoun. inparth gulleuin dirmainti iniaun diblain acgiti bechan. oiblain diuinid di all hilguid trui ircoit dir riu. arhit irriu. ibron ir all adís ir eculis nissien. arhit diguairret inis teireru bet ilgui. ubi incepit.

The boundary of Llanishen: From the end of the slope. The three-acre meadow on the bank of the Olway. Along the Olway upwards as far as †Nant Cichmann. Along †Nant Cichmann as far as its source. From its source to †Luin Helic, to the source of the Angidy River. Along it downwards as far as the marsh on the western side, to the stone-house. Straight to the source of †Nant y Defaid. From its source upwards to †All Hilguid, through the wood to the slope. Along the slope to the breast of the hill, to below Llanishen. Along it downwards. The three-acre meadow as far as the Olway where it began.

240viii †Lann Guern Cinuc:

Finis lannguern timauc dubleis digenou irfoss ciu arhihit diuinid dir al dir carnfin. penn celli guennuc ar hit irfoss uersus orientem bet panndiscinn diguaiaret ipenn celli guennuc inirpan. arhit irpant arhit irclaud uersus austrum diguaiaret bet licat irfinnaun. Oillicat diuinid uersus orientem arhit irguuer. irallt diuinid dicirchu bronn irallt dirminid arhit irguuer bet imain. ormain iniaun trus ir minid dirguoun dirguliple. iperued irguoun. arhit irguliple uersus aquilonale plagam diffoss maur icecyn irminid maliduc irfoss diguaiaret dirford mauro trus ifford arhit irfoss bet guenuin meirch arhihit diuinid dir coit betiblain. Oiblain uersus occasum intraus trus ircoit didubleis. maliduc dubleis diguaiaret bet penn irfoss ubi incept.

The boundary of †Lann Guern Cinuc: The †Dubleis to the mouth of the ditch. Along the †Ciu upwards to the hill, to the cairn. The boundary of †Penn Celli Guenhuc. Along the ditch eastwards until it descends downwards into †Penn Celli Guenhuc in the hollow. Along the hollow. Along the dyke southwards down as far as the source of the spring. From its source up eastwards along the brook to the hill upwards, so as to make for the breast of the hill, to the mountain. Along the brook as far as the stone. From the stone straight across the mountain to the marsh, to the wet place in the middle of the marsh. Along the wet place towards the northern bank, to the great ditch in the ridge of the mountain. As the ditch leads downwards to the great road. Across the road along the ditch as far as †Guenuin Meirch. Along it upwards to the wood, as far as its source. From its source across westwards across the wood to the †Dubleis. As the †Dubleis leads downwards as far the end of the ditch where it began.

244i †Lann Mihacgel Lichrit:

Finis illius est. or rit artaroci arhit irpont meiniauc trui irgueircloud digenou inant arhit igupant iuinid diraltt. arhit irall uersus aquilonem arhit irallt. ni hit bet ipenn arcieuir hagenou irpant uersus occidentem dilicat irgbuer ni pant. arhit irpant betpann discinn intaroci. taroci nihit bet nirit ubi incepit.

*Finis illius est:* O’r rit ar Taroci ar hit ir Pont Meiniauc trui ir gueircloud di genou i nant. Ar hit i gupant i uinid di’ r allt. Ar hit ir all *uersus aquilonem.* Ar hit ir allt ’n i hit bet i penn ar ciueir ha genou ir pant, *uersus occidentem* di licat ir guuer ’n i pant. Ar hit ir pant bet pann discinn in Taroci. Taroci ’n i hit bet ’n i rit *ubi incepit.*

Its boundary is: From the ford on the Trogi along the †Pont Meiniauc through the meadow to the mouth of the stream. Along the little hollow upwards to the hill. Along the hill northwards. Along the hill, along it as far as the point opposite to the mouth of the hollow, westwards to the source of the brook in the hollow. Along the hollow until it falls into the Trogi. Along the Trogi as far as the ford where it began.
244ii †Villa Stifilat:

limite seruante apoll hir guidhuc usque adpull higuarach per longitudinem. & afraxino stifilat usque ad tref guascar. inlatitudine.

Limite seruante: A Poll hir Guidhuc usque ad Pull hi Guarah per longitudinem, et a Fraxino Stifilat usque ad Tref Guascar in latitudine.

Serving as a boundary: From †Poll hir Guidhuc as far as †Pull hi Guarach lengthwise, and from †Fraxinus Stifilat as far as †Tref Guascar in width.

246 †Lann Guoronui:

Finis illius est. O ryt ycerr bet cecyn bet finnaun guaidan. or finnaun hit y cecyn bet targuus. truyy targuus hit dou ceiou ynntraus bet finnaun he collenn. ynn traus bet celli rudan hint. hieuen bet tarrus. Otaruuus bet tref gloyiud hit ieueN bet minugi. idest teir eru iss rit deueit.

Finis illius est: O Ryt y Cerr bet [y] cecyn, bet Finnaun Guaidan. O'r finnaun hit y cecyn, bet Targuus. Truyy Targuus hit dou ceiou, ynn traus bet Finnaun he Collenn, ynn traus bet Celli Rudan Hint. Hieuen bet Tarrus. O Taruus bet Tref Gloyiud, hit Ieuen, bet Minugu ( id est teir eru iss Rit Deueit.)

Its boundary is: From †Ryt y Cerr as far as [the] ridge, as far as †Finnaun Guaidan. From the spring as far as the ridge, as far as the †Targuus. Through the †Targuus as far as the two joint-fields, across as far as †Finnaun he Collenn, across as far as †Celli Rudanhint. The †Ieuen as far as the †Targuus. From the †Targuus as far as †Tref Gloyiud, as far as the †Ieuen, as far as the Monnow (that is, the three acres below †Rit Deueit.)
249a †Villa Elcu:

Finis illius est. alata uia usque ad crucglas. & atref marchan usque adiguern.

*Finis illius est: A lata uia usque ad Cruc Glas. Et a Tref Marchan usque ad i guern.*

Its boundary is: From the broad road as far as †Cruc Glas. And from †Tref Marchan as far as the alder marsh.

249bi †Villa Iunuhic:

Finis illius est opull cinguid bet nant louhelic nihit bet pill.

*Finis illius est: O Pull Cinguid bet Nant Louhelic. 'N i hit bet [...i] pill.*

Its boundary is: From †Pull Cinguid as far as †Nant Louhelic. Along it as far as the pill.

249bii †Villa Iunuhic:

Finis nant igof exuna parte. exalia parte nant igoolchetua betipill dir onnenn uersus orientem. Oronnenn iniaun dirguairet dirmant igoolchetua maliduc bet pill. Oronnenn inparte alia diblain iguuer maliduc di guairet bet nant igob bet pill.

*Finis: Nant i Gof ex una parte. Ex alia parte, Nant i Guolchetua bet i pill, di’r onnenn. Uersus orientem o’r onnenn in iaun di’r guairet di’r Nant i Guolchetua. Mal i duc bet [...i] pill. O’r onnenn, in parte alia, di blain i guuer. Mal i duc di guairet bet Nant i Gob, bet [...i] pill.*
The boundary: †Nant i Gob on the one side. On the other side, †Nant i Guolchetua as far as the pill, to the ash tree. Eastwards from the ash tree straight down to †Nant i Guolchetua. As it leads as far as the pill. From the ash tree, on the other side, to the source of the brook. As it leads downwards as far as †Nant i Gob, as far as the pill.

251i †Penn Celli Guenhuc:

Finis illius est orduur pill per dimidiam partem linei uallis usque adsalices hir helicluin beticelli. deinde ualle ducente usque carnguenn.


Its boundary is: [From] the headwaters of the Pill through the middle part of the line of the valley as far as the willows. The willow-grove as far as the grove. Then, following the valley, as far as †Carn Guenn.

251ii †Hen Lenic Cinauc:

Finis henlenic cinauc arpill. oper guinnic ipill maliduc gunnic diuinid betipridpull. orpridpull dicecn irallt fin tir lanngunnhoill maliduc cee cire bell versus occasum nihit bet pill. maliduc pill dirguairet bet gunnic ubi incepit.

The boundary of †Hen Lenic Cinauc on the Pill: The confluence of the †Guinic in the Pill. As the †Guinic leads upwards as far as the clay pit. From the clay pit to the ridge of the hill. The boundary of the land of †Lann Gunnhoill. As the ridge of the hill leads towards the west. Along it as far as the Pill. As the Pill leads downwards as far as the †Guinic where it began.

(255) †Lann Rath, †Lann Cronnguern, and the three territories of Amroth: See (124).

255i Cwm Nofydd:

Finis difrin annouid est ofinnaun derguist hit irallt nihit bet riu tiuuil di pull ir iulenn dir carn luit erigens sursum penn arcieuieir cruc ri dir cair bet annouid ni hit bet ibudinn.

Finis Difrin Annouid est: O Finnaun Derguist hit ir allt. 'N i hit bet Riu Tiuuil, di Pull ir Iulenn, di'r Carn Luit erigens sursum. Penn ar ciueir Cruc Ri, di'r cair, bet Annouid. 'N i hit bet i budinn.

The boundary of Cwm Nofydd is: From †Finnaun Derguist as far as the hill. Along it as far as †Riu Tiuuil, to †Pull ir Iulenn, to Garn Lwyd heading upwards. The end opposite †Cruc Ri, to the fort, as far as the Nofydd. Along it as far as the fold.

255ii †Tref Eliau:

Finis tref eliau orguoun betimor longitudine o tref licotuc bet tref tecan latitudine.

Finis Tref Eliau: O’r guoun bet i mor longitudine. O Tref Licotuc bet Tref Tecan latitudine.
The boundary of †Tref Eliau: From the marsh as far as the sea by length. From †Tref Licotuc as far as †Tref Tecan by breadth.

255iii †Lann Tiuauc:

Finis lanntiuauc latitudo eius inter corrucou. longitudo eius usque ad longum lapidem.

Finis Lann Tiuauc: Latitudo eius—inter corrucou. Longitudo eius—usque ad longum lapidem.

The boundary of †Lann Tiuauc: Its breadth—between the Corrwgs. Its length—as far as the long stone.

257i †Riu Brein:

Finis illius est. O rit litan arannouid ni hit bet iristleidiauc dipull otin cincenn dir cruc glas dirford litan hit ifos nihit betiguoun guenn inihit bet luin ina.

Finis illius est: O Rit Litan ar Annouid ’n i hit bet ir Istileidiauc, di Pull Otin Cincenn, di’r Cruc Glas, di’r ford litan, hit i fos. ’N i hit bet i Guoun Guenn. In i hit bet Luin Ina.

Its boundary is: From †Rit Litan on the Nofydd along as far as the †Istileidiauc, to †Pull Otin Cincenn, to the †Cruc Glas, to the wide road, as far as the ditch. Along it as far as the †Guoun Guenn. Along it as far as †Luin Ina.
257ii †Inis Peithan:

Finis illius siluæ est cum illa silua quæ pertinet di inis bratguenn o aper gungleis intaf. maliduc arhiit duiuinid bet i blain. Oiblain trusso diblain inant du. arhiit inant du digaret betpan discinn inidair cin circhu taf. Odina ditaf arhit taf cum piscibus dirguairet bet aper gungleis ubi inceptit.


The boundary of that wood is (with that wood which belongs to †Inis Bratguen): From the confluence of the Gwynlais into the Taf. As it leads along it upwards as far as its source. From its source across to the source of the †Nant Du. Along the †Nant Du downwards until it falls into the ground before reaching the Taf. From there to the Taf. Along the Taf (with the fish) downwards as far as the confluence of the Gwynlais where it began.

258 †Tref Ginhill:

Finis illius est. O elei uia custodiente usque ad abrenan. erigens sursum transuersum usque dum descendit inelei.

*Finis illius est:* O Elei, *uia custodiente, usque ad Abrenan.* *Erigens sursum transuersum usque dum descendit in Elei.*

Its boundary is: From the Ely, keeping to the road, as far as †Abrenan. Rising upwards across until it falls into the Ely.
259 †Tref Gulich:

Finis illius est. or poguisma dircruce dir lech in hit ifoss di carn gistlerth hit ifoss. dicarn guocof hit i carn dirmant hit inant digurrimi. gurimmi inihit hit gulich. gulich nihit iuiniid cann teireru ir ynis rac pouisma deui.


Its boundary is: From †Pouisma [Deui] to the mound, to the stone. Along the ditch to †Carn Gistlerth. Along the ditch to †Carn Guocof, as far as the cairn, to the stream. Along the stream to the †Guorrimi. Along the †Guorrimi as far as the †Gulich. Along the †Gulich upwards, including the three acres of the meadow in front of †Pouisma Deui.

260 †Villa Fratus:

Finis illius est. ebirhun. deinde dircarn. orcarn dircidual. di ard irallt diuscuid irallt nihit diar icelli arhit bet ipenlipen diguairet inhiaun uersus occasum dirford maur. tras iford dipenn i claud iniaun nihit. arhit iclau diaman diguairet bet nadauan. arihit bet aper epyrthun nihit betiford maur nihit bet irit ubi incepit.

Its boundary is: The Aberthin. Then to the cairn. From the cairn to the dyke, to the peak of the hill, to the shoulder of the hill. Along it above the grove. Along as far as its end. Straight downwards to the west to the great road. Across the road to the end of the dyke. Straight along it. Along the dyke to the stream. Downwards as far as the Thaw. Along it as far as the confluence of the Aberthin. Along it as far as the great road. Along it as far as the ford where it began.

261 †Henriu:

Finis illius est. dubleis. deinde dinant igall nihit betiblain o blain irallt coit guent cecyn irallt nihit diuinid bet peninarcieir lann mihacgel dirford maur iuinid trui y coit. arhit crib irallt. o crib irallt iniaun diguairtet dilicat nant marchnant march arihit bet dyfleis.


Its boundary is: The †Dubleis. Then to †Nant i Gall. Along it as far as its source in front of <the> †Allt Coit Guent. Along the ridge of the hill upwards as far as the point opposite †Lann Mihacgel, to the great road. Upwards through the wood. Along the ridge of the hill. From the ridge of the hill straight down to the source of †Nant March. Along †Nant March as far as the †Dubleis.
262 †Villa Crucou Morcan:

Finis crucou morcant. rit urauith ar mouric arhit ir ford bet diar irallt ad dexteram iniaun di lin dir luhinn maur trus iford difoss. arhit irfoss diuinid di garth bacat dirluhinn exalia parte garth bacat diguartha nant hela arhint ipaNT nant ela dirmain dirford dir foss arhit irfoss betpull mouric diguairet guers trui i pull di brinn icassac di penniguern. iuainaur diffoss ari hit diguairet betpull mouric arhit aruaith ubi incepit.


The boundary of †Villa Crucou Morcan: †Rit Aruaith on Mounton Brook. Along the road as far as above the hill to the right, straight to a lake, to the large grove. Across the road to a ditch. Along the ditch, upwards to †Garth Bacat, to the grove on the other side of †Garth Bacat, to the top of †Nant Hela along the hollow. †Nant Hela to the stone, to the road, to the ditch. Along the ditch as far as Mounton Brook, downwards for a while through the pool [i.e. Mounton Brook] to †Brinn i Cassec, to the end of the alder marsh. The maenor to the ditch. Along it downwards as far as Mounton Brook and †Rit Aruaith where it began.

263 Llansanffraid-ar-Elái/St Bride’s-super-Ely:

Finis illius est. latitudine o nantbrachan bet glesius. longitudine ofinnaun liss bet cimer irdounant brachan.

Finis illius est: Latitudine—o Nant Brachan bet Glesius. Longitudine—o Finnaun Liss bet cimer ir dou Nant Brachan.
Its boundary is: In breadth—from †Nant Brachan as far as †Glesius. In length—from †Finnaun Liss as far as the confluence of the two †Nant Brachans.

264a †Cecin Penn Ros:

Finis illius est openn arcueir aperfinnaun emrdil trui mingui cecin penn ros arihit ad dexteram dicirchu penn gueirclaud audi arihit dirgwairet bet mingui. mingui nihit bet aper finnaun esrdil ubi incept.


Its boundary is: From the point opposite the confluence of †Finnaun Emrdil through the Monnow. Along †Cecin Penn Ros to the right so as to make for the end of Audi’s meadow. Along it downwards as far as the Monnow. Along the Monnow as far as the confluence of †Finnaun Emrdil where it began.

264b †Cecin Penn i Celli:

Finis illius est licat finnaun Oir digwairet arhit iguuer bet i pridpull digwairet di genou iparth guocled arhit iparth diuinid dir ford maur. arhit irford part gulleuin bet finnaun Oir ubi incept.

Finis illius est: Licat Finnaun Oir. Di guairet ar hit i guuer bet i pridpull, di guairet di genou ir pant i parth guocled. Ar hit ir pant di uinid di’r ford maur. Ar hit ir ford part gulleuin bet Finnaun Oir ubi incept.
Its boundary is: The spring of †Finnaun Oir. Downwards along the brook as far as the clay pit, downwards to the mouth of the hollow on the northern side. Along the hollow upwards to the great road. Along the road westwards as far as †Finnaun Oir where it began.

267 †Henriu Gunma:

Finis illius est penn i guoun ipenn ifos iñihit bet i ford di crib ir allt iceili cecin iceili iñihit bet pandiscinn diguairret dir pull ibronn emil igueirclaud uersus orientem arhit iclaud ni pant trus i Ford iuinid trui ipant di genou iriu arcib iralt iñenn tref gucaun diguairret trui icoit bet inant. inant arihit bet irhelicluin. deinde iparth cled dir cruc dir cruc arall iniaun trusiford dipennceli gulible diguorlurch iudgual. guorlurch nihit dircarn dircruc dircarn arhit iford maur o mais igueirclaud inhit penn igueirclaud ubi incepit.


Its boundary is: The end of the marsh at the end of the ditch. Along it as far as the road, to the ridge of the hill in the grove. Along the ridge of the grove until it falls downwards to the pool. The slope near the meadow. Eastwards along the dyke in the hollow, across the road upwards through the hollow to its mouth. The slope on the ridge of the hill in †Hennrtrf Gucaun downwards through the wood as far as the stream. Along the stream as far as the willow grove. Then, on the left side, to the mound, to the other mound. Straight across the road to †Penn Celli Gulible, to †Guorlurch Iudgual. Along the track to the cairn, to the mound, to the cairn. Along the great road. From the plain of the meadow along the end of the meadow where it began.
271 †Tref Miluc:


Its boundary is: The ridge of the hill at the end of the dyke towards the end. Along the breast of the hill to the right, to the mound. Straight from the mound at the end of the grove to the dyke. Along the dyke downwards as far as the road. Straight across the road as far as the stone. From the stone to the middle of †Lin i Gleiniou in the Ely. Up the Ely as far as below †Rit i Main Melin. From the Ely upwards to the slope. Along the slope. Along it through the wood above the hill, to the shoulder of the wood. Along it as far as the end of the dyke. Through the wood, along the dyke, as far as the Ely. Across the Ely to the dyke. Along the dyke to the road, to the dyke, upwards to the breast of the hill where it began.
274 †Villa Gunnuc:

Finis illius est OnaNT broeni hit irpant inoriente adfossam quæ iuxta uiam tendit usque nant march. arhit nant march usque nant broeni ubi incepit.

*Finis illius est*: O Nant Broeni hit ir pant *in oriente, ad fossam quae iuxta uiam tendit usque* Nant March. Ar hit Nant March *usque* Nant Broeni *ubi incepit.*

Its boundary is: From Dyffryn Brook as far as the hollow in the east, to the ditch which, next to the road, extends as far as Nant y March. Along Nant y March as far as Dyffryn Brook where it began.
Appendix 2: Glossary to the Bounds

The following is a glossary of the vocabulary (excluding the place-names) found in the bounds as they are presented in Appendix 1 above. The Latin items are distinguished from the Welsh by underlining.

Abbreviations: a. adjective, abl. ablatiue, acc. accusative, adv. adverb, art. article, conj. conjunction, dat. dative, def. definite, dem. demonstrative, dim. diminutive, fem. feminine, gen. genitive, len. lenited, masc. masculine, n. noun, nas. nasalised, neut. neuter, nom. nominative, num. numeral, part. participle, perf. perfect, pers. personal, pl. plural, pl.-name place-name, poss. possessive, prep. preposition, pres. present, pron. pronoun, rel. relative, sg. singular, sp. spirantised, spv. superlative, v. verb, vn. verbal noun.

1. a direct rel. particle 240i.
2. a, see ha.
3. a, see minet.
4. a prep. from (69)x2, 73b, 75, 121x2, (134i), 140i, 143x2, 147i, 147ii, 148, 155, 156, 159biix2, 164, 165, 167, 170, 171bi, 174a, 174bx2, 176ax2, 202x2, 223x3, 224x2, 227a, 229b, 233x4, 237b, 239x5, 244iix2, 249ax2; before vowels and some consonants ab, (42), 167x3, 188bx2, 216b, 233, 237bx3, 239.

aballen n. apple-tree 171bi, aballenn 206, auallen 74, 206.

1. ad prep. to 208, 240i, 240vix2, 240vii. It is difficult to be sure which examples are Welsh and which are Latin.
2. ad prep. to (42)x14, 74 x3, (134i), 144, 145, 146, 147ii, 155x3, 159bi, 159bi, 165x3, 171bix2, 171bii, 171biv, 171bv, 174ax2, 180b, 183b, 202, 210a, 223x3, 227a, 227bx2, 228x3, 233x4, 235b, 239, 262, 264a, 271, 274; usque ad, see usque. It is difficult to be sure which examples are Welsh and which are Latin.

aecclesia n. church; gen. sg. aecclesiae 240iii.

ager n. enclosure; gen. sg. agri 73a, 73b, 74, 143, 148, 155, 174a, 239; abl. pl. agris 239.
aithnacuic n. place where aspens grow 171biv.

alīus a. other; masc. acc. sg. alīum 148; fem. acc. sg. aliam 216b; fem. abl. sg. alia 125bi, 125biii, 127a, 140ii, 158, 180b, 187, 197, 249biix2, 262.

alt n. hill, slope 72b, 73a, 140ii, 156, 157, 173, 180bx2, 183b, 195x2, 206x4, 212, 240viii, 267, 271, alt 158, 183b, 209b, 225, 228, 240viiiix2, 244ix2, 251iix2, 255i, 260x2, 261x3, 262, 267, 271x3, all 157, 171biv, 225, 240vix3, 240v, 240viix2, 240vii, 244i.

altr a. the one, the other; fem. acc. sg. alteram 233; neut. abl. sg. altero 159bi.

amnis n. river; acc. sg. amnem 176a, 224.

anfractus n. winding; abl. pl. anfractibus 235b.

anguairet n. slope 216b.

aper n. confluence 77i x2, 122, 123x5, (134ii)x3, 140ii, 141x3, 145, 146, 154x2, 157, 160, 171biv, 173, 180bx2, 183bx2, 187x3, 195x2, 206, 209bx2, 212x2, 227bx3, 228, 235b, 240ii, 240iii, 240v, 257ix2, 260, 264ax2, oper 146, 173, 251i.

applicatio n. mooring; abl. sg. applicatione 235b.

aquilensis n. water-dweller; gen. pl. aquilensium 77i.

aquilo n. north; acc. sg. aquilonem 159bi, 206, 244i; abl. sg. aquilone 167, 237b.

aquilonalis a. northern; fem. acc. sg. aquilonalem 197, 240viii; fem. abl. sg. aquilonali 240iii.

1. ar, see guar.

2. ar prep. in front of; bet ar, see behit.

ar ciueir (ha) prep. opposite (to) 195, 206x2, 208x2, 209b, 212, 240iii, 244i, 255i, 261, 264a, ar cyueyr 140ii.

a’r, see ha.

arall a. other 77ii, 157x2, 158, 195, 227b, 235b, 240i, 267.

ard n. hill 173x4, 183bx2, 260.

ardir n. high ground? 141x2.
atque conj. and 239.

auallen, see aballen.

Audi [pers. name] 264a.

auster n. south; acc. sg. austrum 206, 240viii; abl. sg. austro 167x2, 237bx2, 240v.

autem conj. moreover 73a, 143, 176a, 224, 239x2.

banadil n. broom 212.

behit prep. as far as, behet 121, 174b, 229b, bihet 204a, bet 77ii, 122x5, 123x4, 127a, (134ii)x6, 140i, 140iix5, 141x6, 145x3, 146x5, 154x4, 158x4, 159ax4, 160x5, 165, 171bii, 171biiix2, 171bivx4, 171bvx3, 173x7, 180b6x, 183bx2, 187x11, 190bx2, 195x8, 197, 201x4, 206x8, 208x5, 209bx2, 212x4, 216bx2, 218x2, 225x6, 227bx7, 228x9, 233, 235bx3, 240x4, 240iix4, 240ivx4, 240v, 240vi, 240vix4, 240vix5, 246x8, 249bix3, 249biiix3, 251ix2, 251iix2, 255iix3, 255iix2, 257ix3, 257iix2, 260x5, 261x3, 262x3, 263x2, 264ax2, 264bx2, 267x3, 271x5.

behit ar prep. as far as, bet ar 77ii, 154x2.

behit in prep. as far as, bet i 77iix5, 154x5, 165, 173x2, 201, 216b, 218, 227b, 240iv, 240v, 244i, bet in 77ii x2, 123, 125bi, 125bii, 125biiix2, 127a, 154x2, 195, 228, bet 'n 244i, bet y 146, 190b.

behit pan conj. until 72b, behet pan 72b, bet pan (134ii), 146, 154, 159a, 257ii, 267, bet pann 240i, 240viii, 244i.

betguos n. birch grove 206x2, betgues 206.

bichan a. little 123, 183b, 227b, 240ii, bychan 145.

bihet, see behit.

blain n. source, summit? (42)x7, 77i, 122x5, 125bi, 125bii, (134ii)x3, 140iix2, 141x2, 145, 146, 154x6, 157x2, 159ax2, 173, 180bx3, 183bx2, 187x4, 195x3, 206, 225x5, 227bx3, 228x2, 235b, 240i, 240vix5, 240vix2, 249bii, 257iix3, 261x2, blayn (134ii)x8; nas. mblain 77ii, 173; o blain, see o.

Boduc [pers. name] 239.
bon n. base; nas. mon 154.

bot vn. be; pres. 3 sg. rel. issid 73a.

brinn n. hill 154, 171biv, bryn 146.

bronn n. breast (42), 72b, 73a, 206, 225, 240viii, 267, 271x2, bron (134ii), 183bx2, 240vii.

bryn, see brinn.

budinn n. fold 255i.

bychan, see bichan.

cair n. fort 187, 255i.

campus n. plain; acc. sg. campum 140i, 187.

cann prep. with, by 165, 259, can (134ii), 141.

caput n. head, end 74x2, 171bix2, capud 155; abl. sg. capite 188b.

carn n. cairn 141x2, 157x2, 171bv, 228x2, 235b, 240viii, 259, 260x2, 267x2; pl. carnou 235b.

carran, see cerran.

castellum n. castle; acc. pl. castella 171bii.

cecg n. ridge 73a.

cecin n. ridge 145, 154x3, 173x3, 195x5, 206, 216bx2, 227bx2, 228x2, 240iiix2, 240vi, 267, cecgyn 246, cecn 180b, 251iix2, cecyn 121, (134ii), 144, 180bx2, 240iv, 240viii, 246, 261, 271.

cehit prep. along 72b. Cf. cihitan.

celli n. grove 251i, 260, 267x2, 271.

cemn n. ridge 156.

ceuiou n. shared field 246.

chimer, see cimer.

choretou, see coret.
chruc, see *cruc*.

cihitan prep. along 121x2. Cf. *cehit*.

cilid n. fellow 235b.

cimer n. confluence 77iix2, 197, 212, 263, *chimer* (42), *cymer* (134ii)x2.

cin prep. before 257ii.

circhu vn. make for 180b, 183b, 195, 227b, 240iii, 240viii, 257ii, 264a; len. *girchu* 77i.

circuitus n. circuit; acc. sg. *circuitum* 159bii, 227a; abl. sg. *circitu* 164.

ciueir n. area; ar *ciueir*, see 2. ar; i *ciueir*, see 2. in. See also *guociueir*.

claud n. dyke 141x2, 146, 157x8, 160, 165, 171biix2, 171biv, 190bx2, 212x6, 216bx2, 218x4, 225x5, 240viii, 260x3, 267, 271x8. See also *gueirclaud*.

cled n. left side 267.


coit n. wood 72b, 73a, 122, 157x2, 160, 165, 171biix2, 171bv, 180b, 206x2, 218, 240vii, 240viiix2, 261, 267, 271x3.

collis n. hill; acc. sg. *collem* 233.

cconfinis n. boundary; abl. pl. *confinibus* 121.

*contra* prep. against 176a.

coret n. weir; pl. sp.? *choretou* 141, 165; abl. pl. *coretibus* 158, 209b, 225, 235b.

cors n. marsh 180bx5.

creic n. rock 212, 240vi.

crib n. ridge 156, 180bx2, 240iv, 261x2, 267x2.

cruc n. mound 195x2, 212x2, 228x2, 235bx3, 267x3, 271x2, *crucc* 259.

cuidaau vn. fall; 3 sg. pres. *cuid* 72b, 240i.

cumulus n. mound; acc. sg. *cumulum* 148x2; abl. sg. *cumulo* 174a.


cymer, see *cimer*.
Cynuetu [pers. name] 148.

cyuery, see ciueir.

dair n. earth 257ii.

de prep. from 73b, 74, 155x2, 167, 171bi, 171biix2, 174a, 210a, 216bx3, 227a, 233, 237b, 240ii.

_declinare_ v. to turn away; pres. part. abl. sg. _declinante_ 227a.

dehou n. south 225.

delinde adv. then (42)x4, 74x3, 156, 171biix4, 233x2, 251i, 260, 261, 267.

deorsum adv. downwards (42), 155x2.

_descendere_ v. to descend; 3 sg. pres. _descendit_ 73a, 171bi, 171biix2, 223, 258, _destendit_ 74; pres. part. abl. sg. _descendente_ 155.

dexter n. right, south; acc. sg. _dexteram_ 171biv, 171bv, 180b, 183b, 227b, 228x3, 235b, 262, 264a, 271; abl. sg. _dextera_ 206, 208.

_dextralis_ a. southern; fem. abl. sg. _dextrali_ 240iv.

1. _di_ prep. from 162b, 171bvi, ?y 77ii. See also _odina_.

_di ar_ adv. above 195, 206x2, 228, 260, 262, 271.

_di uch_ adv. above 73a.

2. _di_ prep. to, for (42)x12, 73a, 77i x4, 121x3, 122x6, 123, 125bi, 125bii, 125biix2, 127a, (134ii)x2, 140iix2, 145x2, 146x2, 154x2, 156x3, 157x2, 159a, 160, 165, 171biix3, 171bivx4, 171bxv2, 180bx3, 183b, 190bx2, 195x4, 201, 206x7, 209bx2, 212x7, 218x3, 225x3, 227bx4, 240i, 240iix2, 240iv, 240vi, 240viix4, 240viiix3, 244iix2, 249bii, 251ii, 255i, 257i, 257iix3, 259x3, 260x3, 261x2, 262x6, 264a, 264b, 267x3, 271x2, _dy_ 72b, (134ii)x16, 140iix3, 141x3, 145x6, 146, i 77i, 77ii x5, 123x2, 157x4, 171biv, 240vi, _ny_ (error for _dy_?) 183b, _y_ (134ii)x3, 141; with art. _di’r_ (42)x3, 72b, 73a, 74x2, 121, 122x2, 141, 154x2, 156x2, 157x6, 158x2, 165x4, 171biix2, 171biix3, 171bxv2, 173x2, 180b, 183bx2, 190bx2, 195x5, 201, 206x4, 209b, 210a, 212x7, 216b, 218x2, 225x2, 227b, 228, 235bx3, 240i, 240iv, 240vi, 240viix2, 240viiix8, 244i, 249biix2,
di guairet adv. downwards 158, 171biv, 180b, 195x3, 206, 209b, 212x2, 227b, 235b, 240i, 240ivx2, 240v, 240viix2, 240viiix4, 249bii, 260x2, 261, 262x2, 264bx2, 267x2, 271, i guairet 157x2, i guaret 157, y guairet (134ii)x2, y guayret (134ii), y ouayret (error for y guayret?) (134ii); with art. di’r guairet 77i, 122x3, 140i, 141, 146, 154x2, 159ax2, 165x2, 171bv, 173x3, 180bx3, 187x2, 206x3, 208x2, 212, 225, 228x3, 240i, 240ii, 240iii, 240v, 249bii, 251ii, 257ii, 264a, di’r gairet 77ii, di’r guaret 257ii, di’r guoiret 73a, dy’r guairet 141, dy’r guayret 141x2, i’r guairet 157, y’r guairet 125bi, y’r guayret (134ii).

di minid adv. upwards 173, di uenid 212, di uinid 122x2, 158x3, 159a, 171biv, 171bxv2, 173, 180b, 183b, 187, 195, 201x2, 206x4, 208, 209bx2, 218, 225x2, 227bx3, 228, 235b, 240i, 240ii, 240iii, 240iv, 240vx2, 240viix2, 240viiix4, 251ii, 257ii, 261, 262, 264b, 271x2, dy uinyd 140ii, 146, dy uynyd 145, i uinid 77i x2, 154, 157x3, 165, 195, 206, 244i, 259, 261, 267, 271, i uinyd (134ii), i uynyd (134ii)x3, y uynyd (134ii)x3.

dicere v. to say; 1 pl. perf. diximus 148.

dimidium n. half; abl. sg. dimidio 239.

dimidius a. half; fem. acc. sg. dimidiam 233, 251i.

di’r, di’r gairet, di’r guairet, di’r guaret, see 2. di.

discinn vn. fall; 3 sg. pres. discinn 154, 159a, 240i, 240viii, 244i, 257ii, 267, discynn (134ii)x4, dyscin (134ii), dyscynn (134ii), 146.

discynua n. landing 141.

diu, see dou.

diuidere v. to divide; pres. part. abl. sg. diuidente 140i, 155, 165; pres. part. abl. pl. diuidentibus 233.

diximus, see dicere.

donec conj. until 171bii.

dorsum n. ridge, back; abl. sg. dorso 140i, 141.
**dou** num. two 141x2, 201, 246, 263; fem. **div** 144.

**duas**, see **duo**.

**duc**, see **duin**.

**ducere** v. to lead; 3 sg. pres. **ducit** 159biix2, 167, 233, 237b; pres. part. abl. sg. **ducente** 147ii, 155x2, 174a, 188b, 210ax2, 216bx2, 227a, 251i.

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**latitudo** n. width 73b, 176a, 200, 239, 255iii; abl. sg. *latitudine* 202, 224, 239, 204a, 244ii, 255ii, 263.


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orients n. east; acc. sg. orientem 141, 158, 167, 187, 206x2, 212, 237b, 240viii, 249bii, 267; abl. sg. oriente 239, 274.

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**palus** n. marsh; abl. sg. *palude* 75.

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**parrochia** n. ecclesiastical jurisdiction (42).

**pars** n. side, part; acc. sg. *partem* 233, 251i; abl. sg. *parte* 125bi, 125bi, 127a, (134i)x2, 140iix2, 158, 174a, 180b, 187, 197x2, 206, 208, 216b, 240i, 240iiix2, 240iv, 249biix3, 262.

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salix n. willow-tree; acc. pl. salices 251i; abl. pl. salicibus 171bi; dim. acc. sg. salicum 74.

scuid n. shoulder 158, uscuid 225, 260, 271.

seruare v. to serve; pres. part. abl. sg. seruante 244ii.

sichnant n. dry valley 180bx3.

silua n. wood; acc. sg. siluam 73a, 121, 140i, 155, 171biix2, 187; gen. sg. siluae 74x2, 155, 171biix2, 239, 257ii.

sinistra n. left; acc. sg. sinistram 145, 146, 227b.

spatium, see per.

spineus a. thorny; acc. sg. spineum 167, spinium 237b.

statim adv. at once 180b.

suis, see suis.

super prep. on 76a, 155x2, 158x2, 164.

supra prep./adv. above, on [by confusion with super] (134i), 148, 155.

sursum adv. upwards (42)x4, 141x2, 147ii, 155x2, 157, 165x2, 167, 237b, 255i, 258.

suus poss. pron. 3 sg./pl.; abl. pl. suis 158, 209b, 225, 235b, 239.

tal n. end 121x3, 171bivx3, 271.

tauguel a. quiet 167, taugeiel 237b.

teir, see tri.

tendere v. to extend; 3 sg. pres. tendit 74x2, 171bix2, 171bii, 274; pres. part. abl. sg. tendente 223.

terra n. land; gen. sg. terrae 233.

territorium n. territory; gen. sg. territorii 77i, 77ii; dat. sg. territorio 159b, 218, 227a.

tir n. land 201, 251ii. See also ardir?
torrens n. torrent; acc. sg. *torrentem* 227a.

totus a. all, whole, entire; neut. nom. sg. *totum* (69); fem. abl. sg. *tota* 233.

trans prep. across 77i, 223.

transuersum, see per.

traus adv. across 154, 171iii, 240viii; *ar traus*, see guar; *in traus*, see 3. in.

tri num. three; fem. *teir* 157, 240viix2, 246, 259.

trio, see *trui*.

truium n. crossroads; ?abl. sg. *truiio* 147ii.


trus prep./adv. across 73a, 122x2, 140ii, 141, 145, 146, 157x3, 180b, 201x2, 218, 227bx3, 228x2, 240v, 240viix3, 260, 262, 267x2, 271x2; adv. *trusso* 257ii.

truy, see *trui*.

tu n. side 156.

* *tu ha* prep. towards 271.

uadere v. to go; 3 sg. pres. *uadit* 233x3.

uainaur, see mainaur.

uallis n. valley 74x2, 157, 165x2, 171bi, 251i; abl. sg. *valle* 73b, 155, 165, 227a, 251i, *vallo* 188b.


uch, see 1. di.

uenire v. to come; 3 sg. pres. *uenit* 233.

uersus prep. towards 141, 158, 167, 173, 180b, 187, 197, 206x4, 208, 212, 225, 237b,
uertex n. summit; abl. sg. uertice 176a, 239.


uilla n. settlement; gen. sg. uillae 148, 159bi, uille 159bi; gen. pl. uillarum 157.

una, see unus.

uncia n. measurement of land; acc. pl. uncias 76a.

unus num. one; masc. abl. sg. uno 239; fem. abl. sg. una 197, 240i, 240iii, 249bii.

uscuid, see scuid.

usque prep. as far as (42)x12, 73a, 76a, 147i, 171bi, 183a, 202, 210ax2, 216bx3, 223x2, 239x2, 251i, 274x2.

usque ad prep. as far as (69)x2, 73bx2, 74x5, 75, 121x3, (134i)x2, 140i, 143x2, 148x2, 155x4, 156x2, 159biix3, 167x3, 170, 171bix5, 174a, 174bx3, 176ax2, 188bx3, 200, 210a, 216bx2, 223, 224x2, 227ax2, 229b, 233x4, 237a, 237bx3, 239x4, 244iix2, 249ax2, 251i, 255iii, 258.

usque dum prep. until 73a, 223, 258.

usque in prep. as far as (into) 148, 164.

1. y, see 1. di.

2. y, see 1. i.

3. y, see 3. i.

4. y, see ir.

5. y, y guairet, y guayret, y ouayret, y uynyd, see 2. di.

6. y, y penn, see 2. in.

yaun, see iaun.

1. yn, yn [y] hit, see 2. in.

2. yn, yn traus, see 3. in.
ynis, see inis.

1. ynn, see 2. in.

2. ynn, ynn traus, see 3. in.

yr, see ir.

y'r, y'r guairet, y'r guayret, see 2. di.
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