Flint: GALCH HILL (not noted by Charles).
1385 le Calwehull. Elwes Doeds [N.L.W.]
1413 le Galghyll. Elwes.

The second word wearg appears most commonly in Wales in the compound OE *wearg-trow, ME waritwe(o)* 'gallows, tree where felons were hanged'. George Owen says that 'the Warren Tree... is the proper name of a gallowes amongethe Englishmen of Pembrokeshire' (Baronia de Kemeys 22). So in

Cardigan: *WARRENTREEHILL, CRUG MAWR, BANC Y WARREN.

This is a very conspicuous hill 2 miles north-east of the town, on the borders of Cardigan and Llangoedmor parishes.

1298 Waretrehull.

add

This is the famous Crug Mawr, one of the mirabilia of Nennius, and the site of the great battle between Welsh and Normans in 1136. A near by farm is still called Crug-mawr, but the hill itself is BANC y WARREN, where Warren represents the old forms quoted above. Locally no doubt it was confused with rabbit-warren. Charles explains the -en- forms as a weak genitive plural, and Professor Kenneth Cameron in a letter to me agrees with this view. A startling confirmation of the use of the hill as a gallows site may be found in the Winchester (Hove) deeds at NLW in 1676 and 1688 which note two pieces of land in the parish of Llangoedmor as Penyrallt Ganol and Gwelyr Hangmanied 'the hangmen's gweyl'. Pen-yr-allt is about a mile and a half south-east of Banc y Warren, and the gweyl named may well be a survival of medieval tenure by virtue of office or occupation. Similar gweyl names are Gwely Gwalchydion, Gwely Hebogyddion 'falconers', Gwely Porthorion 'doorwards', Gwely Prydyddion 'poets', Gwely Rhingylliaid 'sergeants', Gwely'r Maer, Gwely'r Offeiriad 'priest'.

Newport (Pemb.): *WARRENTREE LAKE and CNWC Y CROGWYDD.

Half a mile west of the town [O.S. Pemb., V. SE.].