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Edited by ARTHUR WESTLAKE ANDREWS.

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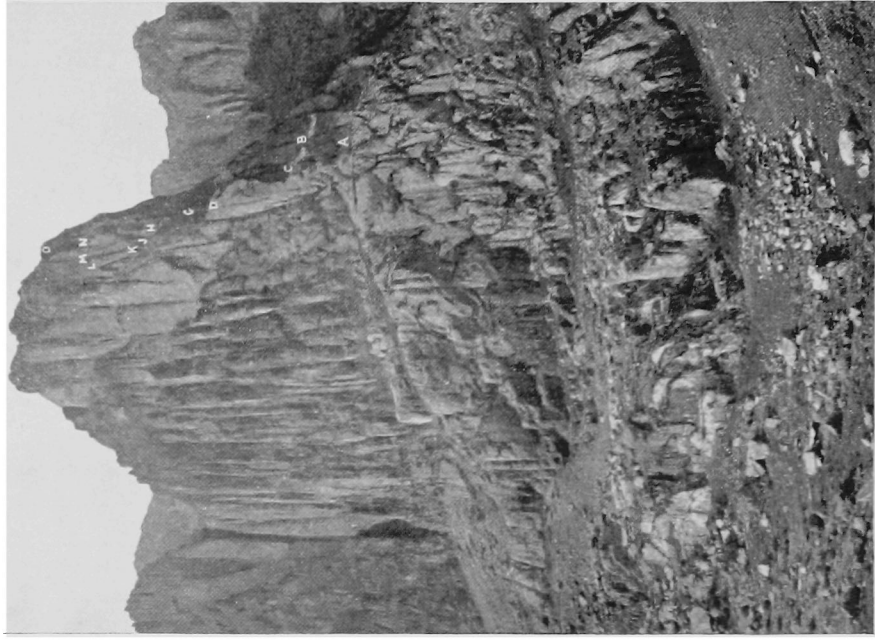
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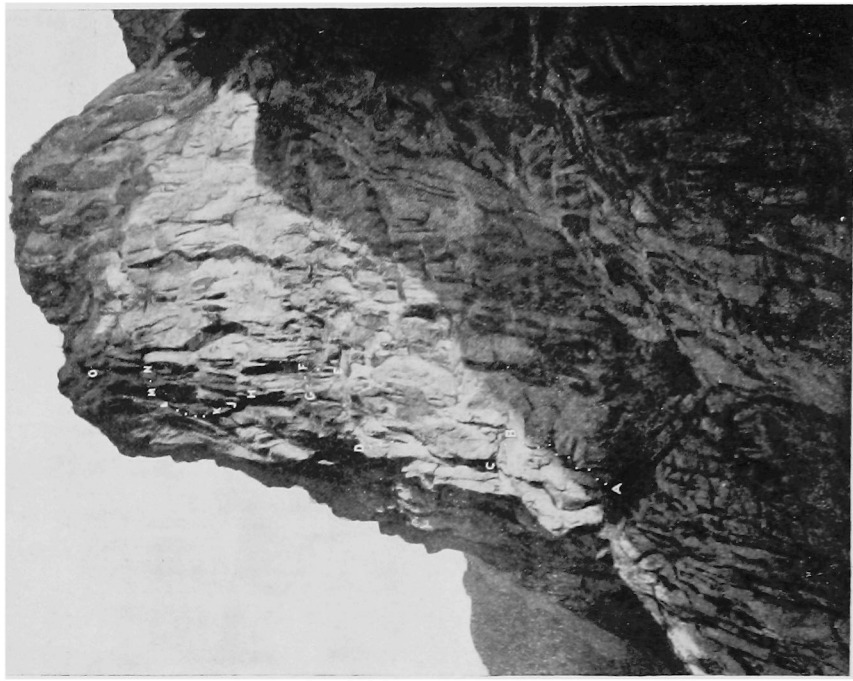


Photos. by L. J. O.

PILLAR ROCK FROM THE NORTH.



CLOUD WREATHS ON THE PILLAR.



Photos, by L. J. O.

THE PILLAR FROM THE NORTH-EAST AND NORTH-WEST.

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THE NORTH WEST CLIMB ON THE PILLAR.

By LEHMANN J. OPPENHEIMER.

ON June 8th, 1906, this climb, which has been tried and looked at for many years, was successfully accomplished. It keeps fairly close to the N.W. angle of the rock all the way up, but its position on the Pillar will be best seen on the accompanying photos, corresponding letters on which indicate in every case the same actual spot.

The earliest attempt that I can hear of was made by Mr. Haskett-Smith in one of his many explorations, which led to the discovery of the North Climb. He reached the top of the buttress, E, and from there went steeply up, but, being alone, he concluded that it was not precisely the place for a solitary climber, and came down. The fascinations of the North Climb, which he accomplished soon after, probably diverted the attention of many from the North West angle.

On June 15th, 1905, an attempt was made by Mr. Fred. Botterill, whose name will be best known to our members in connection with two remarkably daring new climbs on Sca Fell. He and Mr. W. Palmer ascended the buttress and reached the point marked K on the climb. They then went

up a chimney above this and also up one to the right of K, leading by turns, and did much that was more difficult than anything on the present climb, but could find no way out. I felt sure, however, when they told me where they had been, that the route had been discovered, for I also was anxious to find a way, and had begun, less sportsman-like, by exploring from the top. In 1903, Dr. Sheldon and I reached X, in the photo of the Low Man, from above, and found the rocks below this hopeless. A year later, Mr. P. Spencer and I went down by the chimney O, N to M, which is almost on a level with the highest points reached by Messrs. Botterill and Palmer. I then saw what seemed to me a route for some distance lower down, and we had decided at our first good opportunity to try and reach it from below. However, we now asked Botterill and Palmer to make another attempt, while we waited above to show them the way from M to the top. Unfortunately they tried to go straight from K to M, and got eventually into great difficulties on some overhanging rocks just below M; a storm came on just then and they had to make use of our rope, which spoilt their climb. Dr. J. H. Taylor, who was with them on this occasion, took a route, more to the left, which looked less promising from below, but proved better, and in this way the discovery of the route was completed.

The first orthodox ascent was made on June 8th, this year, by Mr. Arthur Botterill, Dr. J. H. Taylor and myself, led throughout by Mr. Fred. Botterill. To our great regret, Mr. Palmer, who had helped very largely in the discovery, was not able to join us.

A reference to the photos may make the following details clearer. The climb starts at A, on the Terrace, about 30 yards from the waterfall. Short chimneys lead from A to B, from which C is reached by a traverse to the left, over a steep slab. Back and knee work, up a 40 feet chimney, leads on to the ridge of the buttress at D, from which it is walk along the top to E. From E to G is a short scramble as far as F, and then a traverse on a grass ledge to the left. So far the climb is only of moderate difficulty, but the next piece is exposed,

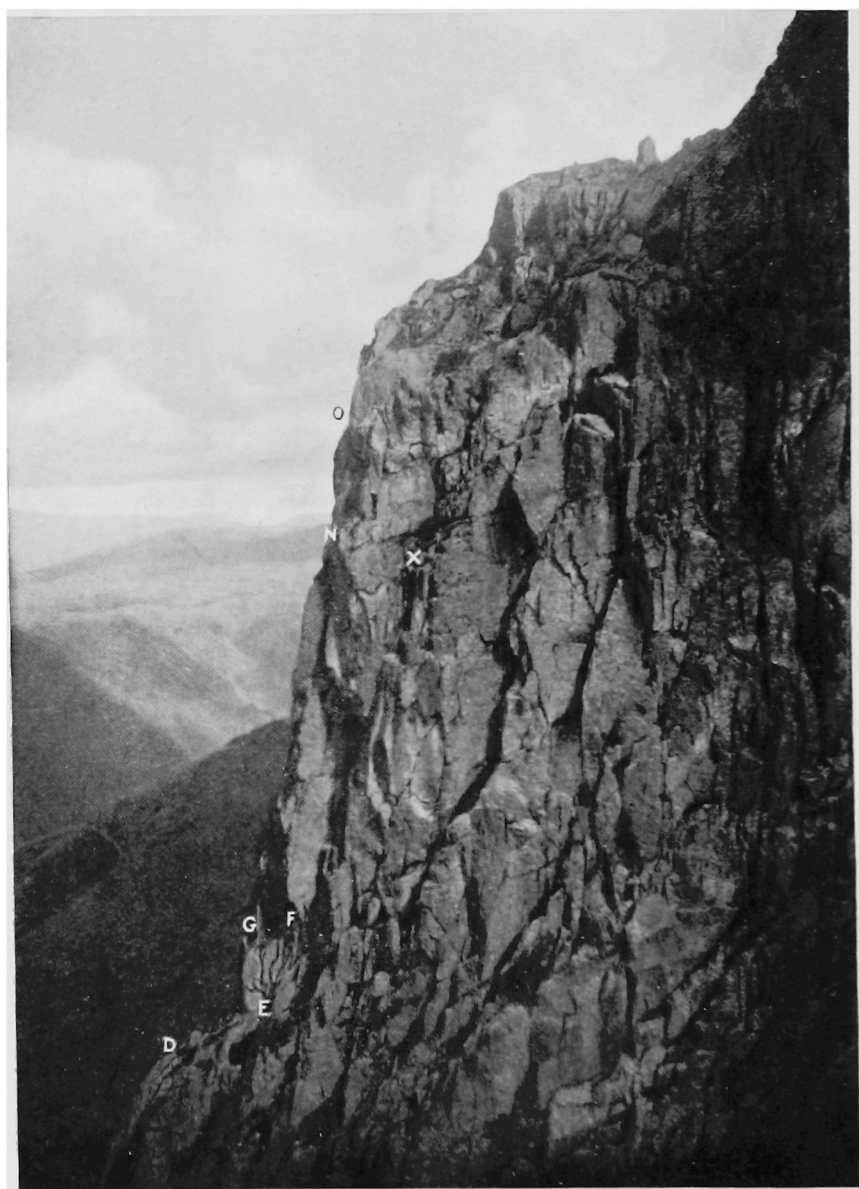


Photo. by L. J. O.

TOP OF THE PILLAR (LOW MAN).

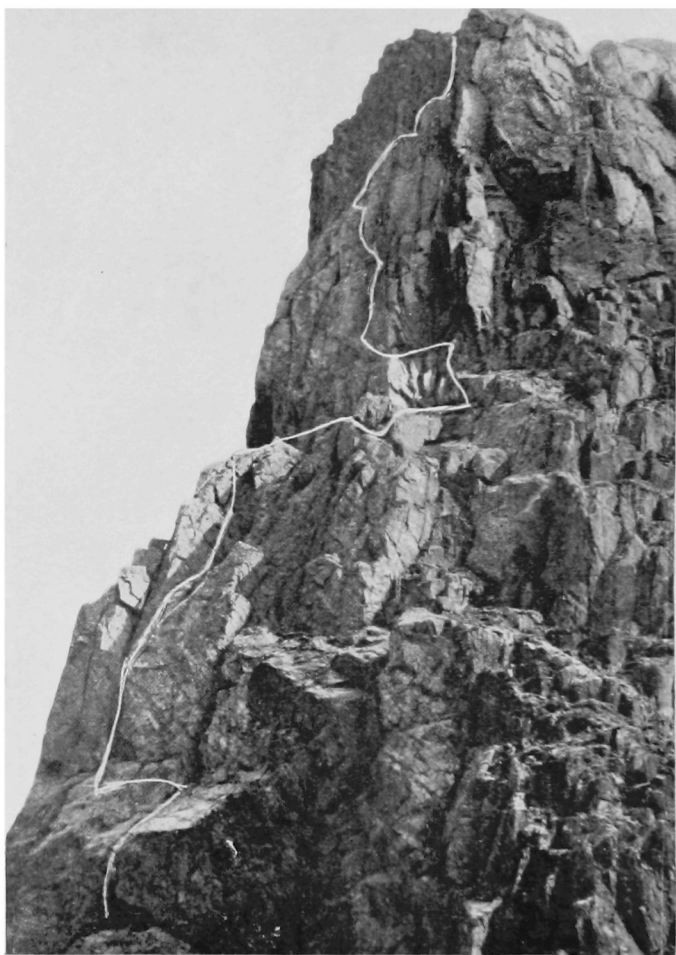


Photo. by Dr. J. H. TAYLOR.

THE NORTH-WEST CLIMB FROM BELOW.

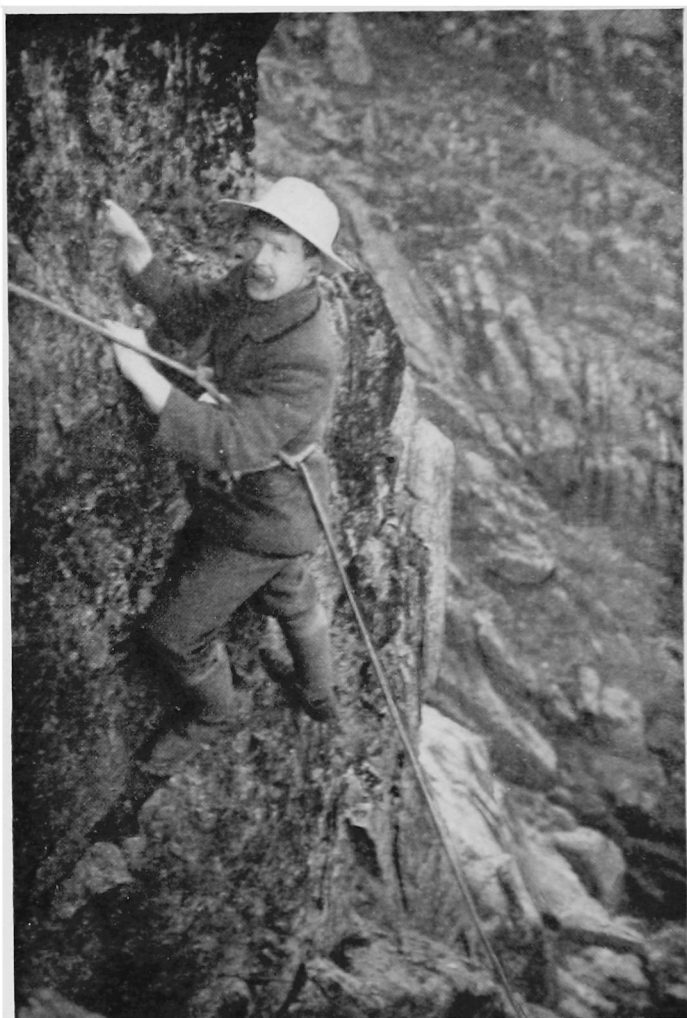


Photo. by L. J. O.

HALF WAY UP THE NORTH-WEST CLIMB.

and requires careful balance. The third man, standing at G, can look after the leader's rope, and instruct the second man, at F (out of sight and hearing of the leader) when to pay out from a belay there. Ten feet of steep rock leads to a place like the corner of a room ; this is ascended for some distance, and then the more broken right wall followed to a good belay at H, 60 feet above G, and requiring 80 feet of rope out from F. To J and K is easier again, with belay pins at each. K to L is the most difficult part of the climb. From the belay, a step or two to the left and up leads to an open chimney, which is ascended for 30 or 40 feet. Then comes an upward traverse to the right, and over a small grass ledge at L, very awkward to get on to. When this is passed, the leader is safe, and, 15 feet higher, up steep grass, is a belay at M, 80 feet above K. From M to N is a 15 feet traverse to the right over rough rock, leading to the final chimney N, O. This overhangs, but the chockstones (behind which the rope might be threaded) form good handholds.

From the start to the top of the buttress is about 150 feet, from there to the top of the Low Man is over 300. The time taken to the cairn on the Pillar summit was about five hours.

On August 23rd the second ascent was made by Messrs. Robertson Lamb, W. L. Collinson, R. Horton and E. W. Steeples, who appear to have climbed the part K, L somewhat differently, and found it extremely difficult owing to the wet state of the rocks.

It is a climb to be recommended to a party with a good leader, and when weather favours. It is easier than Walker's Gully and Savage Gully hard by, and the belays make it perfectly safe for those who follow. The loose stones above the final chimney should be cautiously treated ; in the attempt on June 17th, 1905, my rope dislodged one which nearly hit Dr. Taylor on the buttress below.

LAKE COUNTRY PLACE-NAMES.

THWAITE.—II.

WE have shewn that this word assumes a great variety of forms, which may be summarised as follows :—

Fat, fet, fit, foot, ford, hwaite, ott, that, thet, tveit, twait, twat, tweit, twick, twight, waite, whait, what, whit, white.

It remains to consider what the meaning and origin of the word may be. The authorities seem to be fairly well agreed that the inherent force of the word expresses “cutting” and some compare it with “thwittle,” “whit,” and the verb “to whittle.” From this it has been assumed, perhaps too readily, that the word necessarily describes a part of the forest where the trees have been cut down. Thus Isaac Taylor says—“the meaning is nearly the same as the Saxon *field*, a forest “clearing.” Ferguson says—“I take the meaning in our “district to be that of a place cleared of wood, Anglo-Saxon “*thwitan*, to cut.” But even if we take for granted that the word means “a place of cutting,” it is clear that there is a considerable choice of senses in which it might come to be applied to a portion of forest land chosen by a settler. First, it might be used exactly as the same metaphor is used at the present time in the case of the word “section.” The newcomer finding a stretch of unappropriated land carves out of it, so to speak, a piece for his own private use ; and it is significant that Worsae’s definition of THVET is “an isolated piece of ground.”

Again the most common way of indicating to the rest of the world that a particular part of a forest is no longer open to all, but has become private property is to mark out the boundaries by cutting a lane all round it. In Frisian TVED is

"a boundary between two fields" (though it also means "a place cleared of wood") and in Low German "twyte" is said to mean "narrow lane" as "twitchel" does in parts of England. Thirdly, it must be borne in mind that, besides the deliberate cutting down of wood to mark a boundary or to give space for cultivation, there is also a gradual destruction of forest near a dwelling due to the constant demand for fuel and for building material. The spot habitually used for either of these two purposes might easily acquire the name of "the cutting place," and of the two probably it would more readily attach itself to the place whence timber was procured, for the reason that, while good timber is not so common as stuff fit for firewood, it is, when felled, bulkier and more difficult to handle. Consequently, as all who have lived in a forest country know, timber gets cleared away first at those points where a gentle slope of the ground or a convenient watercourse facilitates the rolling of the logs down, and their transport to the places where they are wanted. Now, it has been pointed out by an observer, who, not having the above facts present to his mind, was free from prejudice, that very many places which now bear the name of "thwaite" are on the banks of streams. As such places would in the nature of things be earliest cleared, we should expect the name to cling to them, whether it means a place where trees can be cut down or one where trees have been already cut down. In the former case we may find a close parallel in the Anglo-Saxon word "hywet," meaning a place where *hewing* is done, *e.g.*, a stonequarry.

Whatever the original use of "thwaite" may have been, we have evidence that, at a very early date, it had come to be regarded as the equivalent of "clearing," for Jocelin the monk of Furness Abbey, writing somewhere about the year 1180 A.D. speaks of Crossthwaite, near Keswick, as "*Cross field*," and adds that St. Kentigern had there set up a cross *in a thickly wooded place*.

This carries us back a long way, and enables us to say with some confidence that, unless the worthy monk's ear, accustomed to the termination -field, failed to distinguish from it the -fet

pronunciation of-thwaite, the word was then a part of the living language, and equivalent to "clearing." Assuming then that such is the sense of the word, let us ask in what way it was compounded, and with what other elements, to form place-names as we know them. Doubtless in very many cases the other element was the name of a man, usually of the man who cleared the land. Sometimes that of a late comer who saw the agricultural possibilities of the site.

Most of the commonest Scandinavian personal names are to be found as prefixes to our word. For instance, it is scarcely possible to doubt that Adam-, Orma-, Fins-, Godder-, are traceable to the well known personal names Adam, Orm, Finn and Godard; but in other cases there may be more disguise, especially in Cumberland, where the possessive case does not require a final S, and "Peter wife dog" is quite as good as the Southerner's "Peter's wife's dog." In this way and others, an original S has sometimes disappeared, and though the ordinary guidebook writer would pronounce without hesitation that Stockthwaite, Brackenthwaite and Ulthwaite were obviously and certainly so called as being remarkable respectively for cattle, for fern and for wolves, or even owls, he might be somewhat staggered on learning that older forms of these names were Stokesweit, Brakenesweit and Ulvesthweit.

In some cases a clearing might be made not by any individual, but by the community for some public purpose. If, as seems probable, Legberthwaite stands for Lög-berthwaite the necessary clearing round the base of the "hill of laws," would naturally bear a name expressive of the purpose for which it was made. In the case of Tilberthwaite also the second syllable seems to stand for "berg," but the first to be personal since the earliest form is Tildesburc. The origin of Waberthwaite and Subberthwaite may be similar, and it is even possible that Thornbythwaite and Crosbythwaite shew the same second syllable in a corrupted form, the first syllable in each case being a Scandinavian personal name. In fact, the personal, as opposed to the merely descriptive, element in place-names has been greatly underestimated. The Norsemen

came into Cumberland as invaders when physical prowess constituted each man's title deeds. The man himself was therefore far more important than the produce or appearance of the land he held, and we should in consequence expect to find in the place-names of the invaded country a much higher proportion of names bearing the personal stamp than we meet with in the country from which the invaders came.

Ferguson cites from S. Norway such prefixes as Braa, Birke, Eske, Bratti, which he compares with our Brai, Bir, Ash, Bran; and, though some may question the last example, and regard it as more probably containing the personal name, Brand, at least two would clearly refer to the kind of tree amongst which the clearing was made. In Denmark, too, some of the prefixes are descriptive, but so many in England, while apparently descriptive, prove on investigation of earlier forms to be in reality personal, that we learn to be very cautious in accepting derivations which at first sight seem too obvious for discussion. In the following classifications many can be shewn to be false.

Apparently from trees or crops: Apple, Bean, Birk, Bracken, Grass, Hay, Haw, Rue, Stub, Thorn, Wicker.

" *from animals:* Cur, Lad, Mouse, Oxen, Porter, Rea, (Roe), Sow, Sty.

" *from colour:* Black, Blue, Brown, Gray, Green.

" *from shape or position:* Bow, Cross, High, Lake, Low, Line, Little, Mickle, Round, Sea, Small, South, Sunny.

" *from soil:* Bowder, Moon, Stony.

It remains only to add a carefully prepared list of prefixes, which will enable everyone to form his own conclusions as to their origin. It will be noticed at once that in many cases the first letter, and in some cases the first two letters, of the suffix really belong to the prefix. Another striking fact is that there are two substantial sprinklings of this name which seem to lie quite outside the principal mass, of which Cumberland is the centre, these are the East Anglian and the Nottinghamshire

groups, and both lie in an intensely Danish region. There are a few cases of "thvet" in Denmark, so it is hard to prove that Danes did not colonise these in England, but, on the other hand, there is no doubt that many Norse vikings made descents on the East Coast of England, and nothing is more likely than, at some time or other, a few boat loads forced their way up the Humber and Trent to Sherwood Forest, and others, either by the Ouse or the Waveney, into Norfolk and Suffolk.

Probably most of the large incursions of so-called Danes contained groups of adventurers from Norway and elsewhere, and this may account also for the possibly Norwegian character of a few names as far south as Kent and Sussex, which were more than once penetrated by way of the Rother valley.

There is one Hewitte, two or three farms called Weights, and a few other names which might be Norse, but are not proved to be so, and may for the present be left on one side.

The list includes, for comparison, several names ending in "fat," "fit," "foot," forms which, as we have seen, are often assumed by "thwaite," when it follows L, M, N, or R.

The numbers given below are those of the six-inch Ordnance Survey for Cumberland, Lancashire, Westmorland and Yorkshire.

LIST OF PREFIXES FOUND COMPOUNDED WITH
"THWAITE."

- Acken- (W. 42) cf. Icken, Yocken, and Aikin.
 Adam- (W. 35) cf. Spade Adam, Adamacrag, Adamsgill.
 Alli- (L. 17) was called Hailinthait, C. 1160, cf. Allicehow (? Alli's) Elliscales, Allergarth, Allas Haw, Helas wood.
 Arm- (C. 46, C. 47). Ferguson says this was formerly Ermon thwaite, from the Germ. name Ermin.
 Arma- (C. 31) was Ermite- in 12th cent.
 Apple- (W. 26).
 Appletree- (V. 51).
 Arrow- (C. 67) of Harrow.
 Aus- (C. 83) probably Aust- cp. Austby, near Ilkley.

- Bassen- (C. 47) called Bastin- in 11th cent.
Bean- (L. 11, W. 34).
Bee- (W. 42).
Birk- (C. 63, 31) of Bur-.
Birker- (C. 83).
Blai- (C. 36, 28).
Blake- (W. 35, Y. 36).
Blaster- (W. 47) (Blaster foot gap).
Blea- (L. 4).
Blew- (L. 8).
Blue- (W. 5).
Boo- (L. 6).
Borren- (W. 17).
Bour- in early records cf. Bur-.
Bow- (W. 34).
Bowder- (Cumb.).
Bracken- (L. 18, W. 9, C. 86, 63, 29, 25) a prefix also to "dale," "how," and "barrow" cf. Brakenes-.
Brai- (Y., west of Keighley).
Brakenes- (L., early form of Bracken-).
Bran- (C. 62, 47), also in S. Scotland (Y. 48, 63, cf. Brands thveit in Norway).
Brier- (C., near Brampton).
Brown- (W. 48, Y., near Gisburn).
Brun- (Y., near Silsden).
Bur- (W. 9, C. 47, 46, 30) cf. Birk-.
Burble- (L. 8, C. 47) cf. the name Barbald.
Burn- (C. 30) cf. Burnfoot (C. 10) and the name Biorn.

Cal- (C. 39) cf. Calf- and Carl-, pronounced "Cothet."
Calf- (Calf foot, W. 44).
Capple- (W. 39) cf. the name Keppel.
Car- (S. Scotland).
Castle- (W. 30).
Cautley- (Y. 49).
Cockle- (W. 21).
Cold-, perhaps in Coldfitts Wood (C. 54), possibly *e.g.* "(char)coal-clearings."
Colling- (Notts, near Welbeck).
Cooper- (L. 2) cf. Cowper- and Cowpren Point (L. 17).
Cop- (L. 1) Copwhayte, a Kent surname, *temp.* Elizab. shews the pronunciation.
Coppie- (Y. 64).
Corn-, freq. as surname of Cornfoot.
Cow- (S. Scotland).
Cowper- (L. 2, W. 34).
Craw- (S. Scotland).
Cringle- (C 71).
Crosby- (C. 83).
Cross- (W. 38, C., also in Norfolk, Y. 2).

- Culber- (L. 7).
 Cur- (C. 29) cf. Kir-, pronounced "Curthat."
 Deep- (W. 42).
 Dow- (C. 65).
 Draun- (W. record 1291).
 Dun- (C. near Setmurthy and near Embleton).
 Easy- (Easyfoot C. 50) cf. Es-.
 Engle- (C., Hesketh in the forest).
 Es- (L. 5).
 Fins- (L. 8) cf. name Finn.
 Fros- (W. 42) probably Frost-, a frequent personal name.
 Fuse- (W. 26) of Fusedale.
 Gar- in the surnames Garthwaite and Garfit.
 Geys- (Norfolk, see Gues, and cf. Gaisby near Shipley).
 Gill- (W. 33) at Green Gill foot (C. 49) there is no gill.
 Giller- (C. 63).
 Goa- (L. 11).
 Goat- (L. 7).
 Godder- (C. 71) cf. Godworth hill (C. 68) and Goddard, the conqueror of the
 of Man.
 Goose- (Goosefoot Moss, L. 5).
 Gran- (L. 8) cf. Grandy scar, Grandy wood.
 Grass- (W. 12).
 Gray- (L. 8, C. 62).
 Green- (C. 68) cf. Greenfoot (C. 38).
 Grisen- (L.).
 Gros- (early records).
 Gues- (Norfolk, formerly Geys).
 Guil- (Y., near Rotherham).
 Gun- (L., near Penistone).
 Gunner- (L. 19) cf. Gunnar, personal name.
 Hagon- (Y. 64) cf. name of Hacon.
 Hai- (C. 3), also in S. Scotland.
 Hailin- (L.), see Alli-.
 Hall- (C. 88) cf. Hall foot (C. 10).
 Hang- (Y., N.W. of Doncaster).
 Har- (W. 9).
 Harrow-, cf. Arrow- and the name Harold.
 Haver- (L. 12).
 Haw- (L. 12).
 Hawthorn- (L. 35, 39).
 Hay- (C. 30).
 Hea- (L. 7, 4, W. 46, 32).
 Hebble- (Y. 49, 63) cf. Hepple- and Ebble-.
 Hen-, Henfoot (L. 1) cf. surname Henson.

- Hepple- (see Hebble- and perhaps Apple-).
Hew- (C. 46) cf. Hu-.
Hoa- (L. 4).
Hobble- (Y.) near Sedburgh.
Holme-, Holmfoot (C. 10).
House- (L. 15).
How- (C. 48), also in S. Scotland (Y. 63).
Hu- (Notts near Mansfield) cf. Hew-, Hugill.
Hunder- (Y. 5) cf. Under-.
Icken- (L. 8) cf. Icorn shaw.
Kilner-, Kilnerfoot (W. 47).
Kir- (Y) cf. Kirfit Hall (W. 47).
Kirk (L. 8).
La- (L. 39).
Lad- (W. 30).
Lai- (W. 33).
Lair- (C.) near Keswick.
Lake- (W.) cf. Crook of Lune.
Lam- (perhaps) in Lambfoot, near Embleton, Cumb- (55), Norse name Lambi.
Lan- (C. 63).
Lands-, perhaps in Lands foot (C. 39).
Lang- (C. 90, W. 48).
Lay- (W. 13).
Legber- (C.).
Lew- (C.) frequent surname in the North.
Line- (C. 67) Linefoot (C. 45), Linefitts (C. 54), Linfitts.
Ling- (Norf. W. 48).
Lint- (Y. in 1230), and near Huddersfield.
Little- (C. 63, W. 17).
Lo- (C. 55), perhaps for Lof- cf. Lofshaw.
Lock- (W. 30) cf. name Loki and surname Lockie.
Lone- (L. 2).
Long- (C. 29, 66).
Lough-, near Greystoke.
Loun- (W. 5) cf. The Lound near Kendal, though Ferguson says from "loun-",
(calm) in opposition to Windy Hill.
Low- (C. 51, 65).
Lowna- (Y. 36).
Mar- (W. 40).
Maw- (L. 7).
Mel-, near Irton.
Melgram-, perhaps in Melgram fits (C. 54).
Mickle- (C. 29) cf. Myklethvet, in Norway.
Moor- (C. 41).
Mou- (C., near Hutton).

Mouse- (C. 57, 64).

Mur- (C. 82, 88, W. 33, 35).

Murray- (South Scotland), perhaps only a broadening of the last.

Nar- (W. 35).

Nib- (L. 7).

Or- (C. 47).

Orma- (C., near Keswick) cf. name Orm.

Ou- (C. 40, L. 32).

Outer- (L. 17) cf. Oughterby, Oughterside and name Vchtred.

Over- (W. 46), perhaps contains the Norse name Olvar.

Ox- (S. Scotland).

Oxen- (W. 24).

Poor- (L. 24).

Porter- (C. 79) cf. Powterhow (C. 70).

Postel- (in the surname).

Racken- (Y. 64).

Radman- (Notts, near Mansfield—twice).

Raggie- (S. Scotland).

Rais- (L. 7).

Rea- (C. 37).

Reel-, perhaps in Reelfits (C. 54).

Ros- (L. 5, 7, 17, C.) cf. Rosber, Rosgill.

Round- (W. 28) may refer to the "rowan tree."

Ru- (C. 47).

Sar- (Y. 49).

Satter- (L. 5).

Sca- (L. 11).

Scal- (W. 34) cf. Scaleby, Scalehow, Scaleber.

Scaw- (C. 47).

Sco- (C.) pronounced "Scothet."

Scri- (L. 6).

Sea- (C. 55).

Shoul- (C.).

Sigge-, near Shap (early record) cf. Siggeswick.

Silla- (C. 68) cf. Sella.

Skel- (C. 64).

Slanger (W. 39).

Slea- (C. 78), also in S. Scotland.

Smai- (C., near Lamplugh), pronounced "Smeāt-thwaite."

Small- (C. 39, 86, W. 19), pronounced "Smah-whaite."

Smel- (Y., near R. Hodder) in form Smelfatts, which does not seem to have a soap factory near.

Smor- (Y 64).

Smur- (W. 39).

Sou- (C. 31, C. 54, C. 58) cf. Sow How.

- Sour-, Sourfoot fell (C. 63) cf. Sowerby.
South- (W. 30).
Stai- (W. 37, Y. near Huddersfield).
Stan- (C. 47).
Stock- (L.).
Stokes- (L. early form) cf. Stokesby, in Norfolk.
Stony- (C.) Borrowdale.
Stor- (see Stur-).
Stub- (L. 4).
Stur- (W. 9).
Sty- (W. 18).
Subber- (L. 7).
Sunny- (C. 7, L. 5).
Swa- (C. 38) cf. Swar and Swarth.
Sweeten- (L. 5) cf. Sweetholme, Sweeten Crag, Sweden.
Sym- (C., see Hutchinson, Vol. I.), but perhaps for Sini-.
- Tew- (W. 17) cf. Tewfit mire, Tewsett Pike.
Thack- (C. 63, Y. 64) cf. Thack Moor.
The- (C. 38), perhaps Thef-, cf. Thievesdale and the last part of Waltheof and Frithiof.
- Thistle- (Y. 64).
Thorn- (C. 46, W. 13, W. 29, L. 5, C. 37). Thorn is a common Norse name.
Thornby- (L., near Ellel).
Thorny- (C. 65, L. 8, also in S. Scotland).
Thorold-, West Cumberland, 14th cent. cf. Thoraby (Y. 65). Norse name Thorald.
Threap- (C. 67) cf. Threap How.
Thresh- (W. 19) cf. Dreswick, in the Isle of Man.
Tiffen- (C. 29).
Tilber- (L. 1) for Tild- burg- as the earlier form shews.
Tran- (W. 38) cf. Tranby, Tranearth, Trainlands, Train Rigg, surname Train.
Tow- (W. 13).
Tully- (W. 38) cf. Tully house (W. 13) and name Tuli.
Twa- (S. Scotland).
Ul- (W. 20, W. 33). Ulvestweit, earlier form, points to Ulf, a common name cf. wool-.
- Uni- (L. 17) cf. Honister.
Waber- (C. 82). Possibly for Wad- berg- or Ward- berg- (*i.e.* Watch hill).
Wall- (W. 25, L. 16). Possibly for Walth- cf. Waltheof.
Waller- (in early records).
Wan- (C. by Thirlmere) of. Wansbeck.
Wicker- (C. 7).
Winster- (L.). Inquest on Lindsay, 1282.
Wool- (Y., near Tickhill) cf. Ul-.
- Wy- (C. 51, 1).
- Thwaite per se (Y. 4, 5, 48, 51, 64, 65, 66, C. 31, 38, 47, 53, 54, W. freq. L. 8, 19, 24, 26, Norf. once, Suff. once).

The above list doubtless inserts a few names which, on close investigation, might have to be rejected, and omits others which patient research might discover, but it is by far the most complete list yet published, and affords a good base for analysis.

Leaving on one side outcrops such as those in East Anglia and in Nottinghamshire, we find that about 5 per cent. of these examples occur in S. Scotland, 11 per cent. in Yorkshire, 20 per cent. in Lancashire, 24 per cent. in Westmoreland, and 40 per cent. in Cumberland, the last-named county shewing more than twice as many as Isaac Taylor supposed.

It is pretty clear from the proportions that the Norsemen who named these places came from the west, by sea, and almost certainly from the Isle of Man. As soon as they were established in that stronghold they would see land in two directions—Scotland to the north and Cumberland to the east. To the first they would send a small expedition, to the second a large one, or more likely several. Cumberland was soon over-run, then Westmorland and North Lancashire, and, finally, a few bold spirits struggled over the hills into Yorkshire, till they met their cousins the Danes. There are some signs that later these same cousins paid them a return visit, and made quite a long stay, for there is a pronounced Danish, or at least non-Norse character in some of the place names along the upper course of the river Eden, but that is another story. To sum up, then, we may say that, in all probability, “thwaite,” as seen in the north of England—

1. Radiates from the west coast of Cumb. chiefly E. and S.E.
2. Is often found on the lowest slope of a hill.
3. Originally meant “a place of hewing” in various scenes.
4. Came to mean particularly “a forest clearing.”
5. Usually has the name of a Norseman prefixed to it.
6. Marks the occupation of Norsemen.

AN EARLY SWISS DOCUMENT.

A GOODLY proportion of the guides at Zinal belong to the family of Tetaz, and come from the village of Ayer.

My friend, Mr. W. A. Brigg, having recently acquired one of the early deeds of this family, submitted it to me to decipher, and has now kindly given me permission to reproduce it here. It deals with the Val d'Anniviers or Einfischthal, which drains the N.E. glaciers of the Dent Blanche northward into the Rhone. The whole valley was carried by an heiress, in 1380, to the powerful family of De Rarogne, seated higher up the Rhone valley, at the mouth of the Bietschthal. Some three years before the date of this deed they had regained possession of the valley, and allowed the natives to compound for all feudal contributions with a payment of 2900 florins. The deed shews that land was divisible between sons in equal shares.

NOTUM Sit om'ibus xri fidelibus Q' cu' discordia v'teret' seu v'ti speraret' int' discretu' viru' Anthoni' Chrisserell' cl'ic' et public' not' ex una et Jaq' eius fr'em ex alt'a Sup' eo q' d'tus Anth'us petebat et exigebat a d'to Jaq' quarta' p't' omn' bonor' Agnet' d'tor' Anthoni' et Jaque' matris Necnon beatric' eor' avie sibi Anthonio jure hi'editar'o p'rtine' debe' Ad qu' petic' d'tus Jaq' replicabat et allegabat no'nullas replic' que nim's plix' essent in sc'pt' Redigende Tamdem v'o post mult' petic' et replic' hinc et inde habit' et replicat' p' man' c'tor' p'bor' viror' p' p't' elector' ad pacem et p'petua c'cordia' deveneru't in hu'c qui sequit' mod' vz q' d'tus Jaq' scient' et spon' tradidit quietavit et p'p'e Remisit p' se et suis^hhi'ed' no'ie p'd'te petic' et p' bona pace et c'cordia eid' Anthonio ibid' p'nti et Recipie'ti p' se et suis et cui dare vende' Vel alit' alienare volu'it vz medietat' cuiusd' falcatorie p'ti sita' ov sallido de G'ime'chy sub't' t'ram et edificia d'ti Jaq' sup' t'ram Anthonii palliar h'ed p'roneti Ruvinel et h'ie'd Jacodi julliet jux' t'ram hi'ed Johis ro et t'ram d'tor' h're'd' p'roneti Ruvinel ab or' et t'ram h'ed Anthonerii Ruvinel ab occ' et tangit eciam a sup'iori p'te t'ram d'tor' h're'd'

Anthonerii Ruvinel it' t'ciam p't' cuiusd' grangie et stabl' ibid' sitor'
 sup' t'ram d'ti Jaq' et pecia' p' c'finatam subt' edificia d'ti Anthoni'
 Recipie't' et Johis eius fr'is jux' t'ram h'red' Johis Ro ab or' et t'ram
 ip'ius Jaq' ab occ' una c' fondo ju'ibus ingressibz egressibz aquis et
 p'tine' suis univ's' et singulis devestiens se d'tus Jaq' et suos h'ed' de
 p'd'tis bonis sup'i' quietat' c' suis ju'ibus et p'tine't Et d'tum Anthonio'
 et suos quos sup' s'ye p'nt' corp'alit' investie'do p' quibz v'o bonis d'tus
 Anthoni' c'tent' fuit p' d'ta sua petic'o'e ac portio'e bonor' d'tar' Agnet'
 et beatric' quietans et absolvens d't' Anth' eu' Jaq' et suos h'red' de
 p'd'ta petic' Que om'ia p'missa p'miseru't d'te p't' jurame't' suis ip'is
 corp'al' p'stit' [or p'snt'] habere et p'p'e tene' Rata grata firma et vallida
 Et no' c't' face' de c'to p' se vel p' aliu' aliquolit' in futurum Nec alicui
 c't' ire volenti In aliquo c'sentire Inde Rogaveru't ch'ra' fieri duplic'
 et c'similes Et test' apponi que sic vocant' Noblis pet'ma' d's de
 Rarogina castellan' an'uisii Jaq'tus Chrissere'l Johes Jaq' Chrissere'l
 frat' ip'ar' p'tm p'ren' Chablex Petrus de pont et ego Petrus de torren'
 de Annusio jurat' sup' hoc qui p'd'ta leuavi vice ven'ablis cap'li sed' in
 valle Annusii cancellar' tene't' me aliis negociis occupato p' alium not'
 ingrossare feci cui si quis c't' Ire p'somps'it maledic'o'em dei incu'rat
 et LX lib' c' ob'lo aureo regie potestati p'solvat actu' die ultima maii
 anno d'm' m'o d'm' m'o CCCCLX tertio Fredrico regna'te Waltero
 ep'ante.

The document is in excellent preservation, and clearly written in good ink, but the technical phrases and the contractions used differ considerably from those we find in English deeds, and neither the notary nor his scribe was very strong in his knowledge of the Latin language. For these reasons it is quite likely that there may be mistakes in the following translation, especially as we have not the advantage of knowing in what language the writer was thinking, whether French, German or Romansch.

The inhabitants of the valley, says tradition, were Huns by origin, and the last in the Valais to accept Christianity, and in this connection it is interesting to quote what Isaac Taylor says of the next valley: "Not only has this region of the Alps been the immemorial abode of Celts, but there also we find indications of fragments of intrusive tales—the meteoric stones of Ethnology. Thus in the valley of Evolena there are traces of the former presence of a race of doubtful origin — possibly Huns or Alans, who long retained their

heathenism." It is also said that the Bishop of Sion made a small beginning of his ultimate control by asking to make an annual visit called "anni visio," but this looks like an invention to account for the valley being called Annusius or Anvisius, the second syllable of which seems more likely to be connected with Vissoye, the chief place in the valley, while the first part may possibly be accounted for by the root, "Ant" or "Ent," with which the names of several valleys, such as Antigorio and Anzasca, and passes, such as Antabbia, Anterne, Antigine and Antrona, begin. It may even be our old Welsh friend, "Nant," shorn of the initial N, in which case Nantigorio would come very near to Nantygwryd, and An-visius would mean simply "Valley of Vissoye."

BE it known unto all the faithful of Christ that when discord was being turned aside or its turning aside hoped for between the discreet man Anthony Chrissere, cleric and notary public on one side, and Jaques his brother on the other, on the point that the said Anthony begged and demanded of the said Jaques that *a fourth part*

a fourth part. This seems to shew that Anthony and Jaques had two brothers. Of these, John is mentioned later as holding land jointly with Anthony, and one of the witnesses, John Jaques, is described as "brother of the parties." If there is no error in the deed (and it should be noticed that no other instance occurs in it of a double Christian name) the father of the four, after christening one son Jaques and another John, found his invention so far exhausted that he could only think of calling the next son by both names.

of all the *property*

property. It will be noticed that contrary to English usage "bona" (goods) is applied to landed estate.

of Agnes, mother of the said Anthony and Jaques, and also of that of Beatrice, their grandmother, ought by hereditary right to belong to him, Anthony, to which petitions the said Jaques replied, and alleged various replies which would be too prolix to be set down in writing. At length, however, after many petitions and replies had and replied on this side and on that by means of certain honest men by the parties

chosen, they were brought to peace and perpetual concord in the manner following, that is to say, that the said Jaques *knowingly*

knowingly. This word is not quite clear. It looks like "scienter" or "suaviter," but the fourth letter is more like an R.

and freely handed over quitclaimed and for ever released for himself and his heirs in the name of the aforesaid petition and for the sake of good peace and concord to the said Anthony there present and accepting it for himself his heirs and assigns by gift, sale or other alienation, namely, one half of a certain mowing meadow situated *ov sallido*

ov sallido. These words are clearly written, but a great puzzle. No such forms are known to the ordinary authorities on Law Latin. Possibly they result from a rough attempt to give a Latin shape to some local expression, consisting of a preposition (perhaps the German "auf"), together with either a point of the compass or a division of land or a place-name. If the phrase is early French, we find the forms "ab," "od," "ov," all representing the Latin "apud," meaning "at," "amongst," and frequently "with."

de *Grimenchy*

Grimenchy. Undoubtedly Grimentze, at the mouth of the Val de Moiry and nearly opposite Ayer.

below

below. Note that no N. or S. boundaries are given, both being replaced by "above" and "below," shewing that the land (as usual in the Alps) lay on a steep bank, sloping in this case towards one or other of those two points, and therefore probably in a side-valley.

the land and buildings of the said Jaques above the land of Anthony Palliar, the heirs of Perronet *Ruvinel*

Ruvinel. Probably the same name which survives as Ravinel and Ravanel, well-known at Chamouni.

and the heirs of *Jacod*

Jacod. This Christian name is now frequent as a surname, and is familiar from being borne by a Swiss doctor, well-known as an explorer.

Julliet next to the land of the heirs of John Ro and that of the said heirs of Perronet Ruvinel on the East and the land of the heirs of Anthonerius Ruvinel on the West, and *touches*

touches. The notary who drew this deed was evidently not a robust Latin scholar, and had the vaguest ideas of constructing a sentence. Here, after keeping his piece of land in the accusative case, he suddenly makes it act as nominative to a verb in the indicative. Moreover, he spells the word "tamgit" instead of "tangit," just as he wrote "tamdem" above in place of "tandem."

also on the upper side land of the said heirs of Anthonerius Ruvinel

also. This is a violent contraction, which looks like "d'ft'" for "defuncti"; but it is noticeable that in all the other cases where a man's heirs are mentioned it is not thought necessary to state that he was deceased, and here we shall rather expect some word like "also" to introduce the second parcel of land. The first letter of the apparent word may be only a blot followed by "item."

the third part of a certain grange and stable there situated on the land of the said Jaques, and a piece of *meadow marked out*

meadow marked out. Reading "p(rati) c(on)fnatam," but possibly the words are "prius consinaſam," or "prius confirmatam," which we may render "already conveyed."

below the buildings of the said Anthony the recipient and John his brother next the land of the heirs of John Ro on the East and land of Jaques himself on the West, together with the soil, its rights, entrances, egresses, waters and appurtenances all and singular, the said Jaques divesting himself and his heirs of the said property hereinbefore quit-claimed, with its rights and appurtenances, and bodily investing the said Anthony and his representatives, for which property, however, the

said Anthony was content for his said petition and his portion of the property of the said Agnes and Beatrice, he the said Anthony quitclaiming and absolving him Jaques and his heirs from the said petition. All which foregoing the said parties promised on their oaths, being bodily present, to have and hold for ever firmly, frankly, surely and validly, and hereafter not to infringe them by self or agent for the future, nor in any way to consent to any one seeking to go contrary to them. Thereupon they demanded that duplicate charters should be made and witnesses added, who are thus called: the noble *Peterman, Lord of Rarogina*,

Peterman, Lord of Rarogina. This might also be read "Petermandus of Rarogina." We know that Peter was a name used in the family of De Rarogne, and probably on that account popular in the valley, but as there was more than one Petromannus, and the Lord of that date is sometimes so called, the first reading is more probable.

Castellan of *Annusius*,

Annusius. There were two castles in the valley, Beauregard, "the impregnable," near the lower end, and that of Vissoye, occupying the bold promontory on the top of which the present chapel was built about a hundred years ago. The former was destroyed in 1417, and the latter is evidently here intended, because three years later, when the Bishop of Sion ejected the De Rarognes, it was at Vissoye that he received the feudal homage of the inhabitants, and appointed an episcopal castellan for the administration of justice there.

Jaquetus Chrissereel, John Jaques Chrissereel, brother of the parties,
Perrenus

Perrenus. Another Christian name which has originated a common Swiss surname.

Chablex, Peter de Pont, and I, Peter de Torren of Annusius, sworn in this matter, who have drawn this up in place of the venerable chaplain, who holds the post of Chancellor in the valley of Annusius, and (I), being occupied with other affairs, have had it engrossed by another notary, and if anyone shall have presumed to go contrary to it let him incur the malediction of God and pay sixty pounds with a golden

penny to the royal authority. Done on the last day of May in the year of our Lord 1463, *Fredric*

Fredric. This was Frederick III. (or more strictly IV.), Emperor from 1440, father of Maximilian I.

being on the throne, and *Walter* being bishop.

Walter. This was doubtless Walter de Suprasaxo, the celebrated Bishop of Sion, of whom Monod says :

“Le prélat Walther de Supersaxo a été l'un des plus célèbres de ces évêques de Sion, dynastie glorieuse et sage.”

He became bishop in 1457, and for a quarter of a century fought successfully for the enrichment of his See. Three years after his accession, and three before the date of this deed, he had assisted the return of the De Rarogne family into possession of this valley on condition of their doing homage to himself as their feudal superior, and, three years later, not content with this, he was to turn them out altogether and claim homage from the inhabitants direct.

The name of Supersax is still kept green by a family of well-known guides.

The two great difficulties of the document lie in—

- (1) The words which are rendered above by “representatives,” and should possibly be read “quos supra serye praesento,” meaning “whom above in order I set out,” or “quos supra serie praesentet,” that is, “whom (Anthony) may present duly or instead of himself.”
- (2) “ov sallido,” where either L may possibly be a B, so that we might read “salbido,” and recall the Salbit Alp near Greschenen, or, since the scribe often makes the upstroke of a D curve over exactly like the sign of an omitted N, we might read the word as “sablano,” and render it “in the sandy district.” If “sallido” is right, it may be the French word “sailli,” meaning a projection ; it can hardly be a form of the word “south.”

REVIEWS.

SCOTTISH MOUNTAINEERING CLUB JOURNAL. No. 50.
May, 1906.

THIS is the Jubilee number of the Journal of the premier club over the Border! Mr. Douglas, the editor, has, however, made no effort to signalise the occurrence by an extra display of colour, or even plates. A portrait of himself as frontispiece might have been considered a suitable memento of the occasion; but the usual retiring disposition of the climber has evidently asserted itself. Two articles, accounts of two most successful Club Meets, and a dozen pages of "Guide Book," dealing with some of the finest hills in the North-west Highlands, make up an average number. The article by Harold Raeburn on "Ridge Walking on the Coolins at Easter, 1905," will repay the reader who thinks of going Skye-wards.

THE CAIRNGORM CLUB JOURNAL. No. 27. July, 1906.

THIS number contains three poems and six articles, and although there is nothing of pure climbing interest therein, it will be appreciated by quiet lovers of the hills, or, if you prefer, lovers of the quiet hills.

A brightly written article by Hugh Stewart, "A Stormy Afternoon on Beinn a' Bheithir," and the "Literature of Landscape," by Robert Anderson, are perhaps best worthy of notice.

COMMITTEE NOTES.

THE following gentlemen have been elected to membership of the Club :—

Mr. J. W. Davidson, Manor House, Liscard, Cheshire.

Mr. G. A. Solly, 1 Grosvenor Place, Claughton, Birkenhead.

Dr. A. P. Thomas, 8 Harrington Street, Liverpool.

* * * *

AT the Committee Meeting of June 12th it was decided (upon the motion of the President) to issue a circular to our members inviting subscriptions to a memorial to the late Mr. C. E. Mathews to be erected in this kingdom.

This Circular was sent out on the 25th June, and a copy is appended :—

Climbers' Club.

MEMORIAL.

TO THE LATE

MR. CHARLES EDWARD MATHEWS.

As will be known to many of our Members, the Alpine Club has already decided to erect, at the foot of Mont Blanc, a Memorial to the late Mr. C. E. Mathews, an Original Member and Past President of that Club.

He was likewise an Original Member, and also the first President of the Climbers' Club, and it is the belief of our Committee that many Members will welcome an opportunity of subscribing to a permanent Memorial, to be placed somewhere in the neighbourhood

of Snowdon, which would fitly perpetuate the memory of one so long and so actively associated with British Climbing.

Suggestions as to the character and precise position of the Memorial will be gladly received and considered by a Special Committee, which will act, either alone or possibly in combination with the Yorkshire Ramblers' Club, which is also moving in the matter.

Subscriptions (limited to Half-a-Guinea) may be sent to C. C. B. Moss, Esq., 5 and 6 Hart Street, Mark Lane, London, E.C.

GEORGE B. BRYANT,

Hon Sec.

LONDON, *25th June, 1906.*



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