

FURTHER NOTES, CHIEFLY ETYMOLOGICAL, ON
AROLLA, BY A. CUST.

THE PANORAMA.—By the process of photogravure, a satisfactory facsimile of my drawing has been produced. Some points, however, require notice.

(1) To my great annoyance I discovered, when too late, that the true level had not been preserved, the horizon line being raised on the right $\frac{1}{2}$ in. above its due. While such a mistake is inexcusable on a point where care ought especially to have been exercised, I cannot but blame myself for not making the discovery sooner. A crumb of comfort, however, is derived from the thought that others, who do not trouble themselves with this Appendix, may possibly not make the discovery at all.

(2) The copy being shorter by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. than the original, the scale is reduced from a radius of about 8·6 in. to one of about 8·5.

(3) The line denoting the already somewhat conjectural plain of Italy has been continued beyond the limits suggested by me, which were confined to the gaps on either side of the Château des Dames and the Redessau respectively.

(4) I fear I have made, or may have made, the mistake of making two points of what ought to be one, in the case of the Grande Deut de Veisivi.

SUPPLEMENT TO APPENDIX, AT PAGE 15.

(1) *Bec de Blancien*.—I was mistaken in supposing Dr. Baltzer to have reached the Southern point (12,015 ft.). He ascended first an intermediate point on the ridge between this and the northern or main summit, and afterwards passed on to the latter. From the summit of the Dents des Bouquetins, and other commanding points of view in the neighbourhood, I satisfied myself of the supremacy of the northern point.

(2) From the interesting article 'Ueber einige Ortsbenennungen und Sagen des Eringerthales,' by R. Ritz, in the S. A. C. Jahrbuch for 1869–70, I extract the following additional information:—

The letter *s* is sounded like the French *ch*, and so it has come to be incorrectly written: thus, *Sion*, *Saillon*, *Seilon*, are pronounced *Chion*, *Chaillon*, *Cheilon*, respectively. But the French *ch* is both pronounced and written *z*: thus, *château* becomes *zaté*; *champ*, *zan*; *chapeau*, *zapé*; and we ought to write *Zanrion* and *Zernontana*.

Za.—The whole *alp* generally being known as *montagne*, the *za* is a part—often a very high and wild one—of the same, in which there is a common right of pasturage for the summer. Several such *zas* occur in the valley, as *Za de Volovron*, &c. The mountain *Za-de-l'âno*, wrongly written *Zatalana*, is so called from the *Za* of that name at its feet, being nothing but the equivalent of 'Eselalp.' [M. Anzevui similarly told me that the Aiguille de la *Za* took its name from the *za* below it. *La za*, otherwise *la commune*, was across the river opposite his hotel, and open to all the valley above Evolena.] Herr Ritz writes

Avulietta (*A. Juliette*) de la Za. *Za de Zan*, from the tradition that certain glaciers once buried fair green alps: so, *Prâ fleuri* = Blummatt. [*Za de Zan*, I suppose = 'Commune' de Champ.]

Dent d'Hérens.—This name is not met with in the Eringerthal. *Dent de Rong*, used at Evolena, is derived from a family name there, and connected with a traditional ascent. In Italy the mountain is known as *Mont Tabor*. [At Prarayen we found *Dent d'Hérens* apparently unknown. Is the name a corruption of an earlier *Dent de Rong*?]

Dent de Veisivi.—*Visivir* is incorrect. At the foot of the Petite Dent, so called, lies the *Alp Veisivi*, the name being derived from *Veisivic* = *parc des chèvres*. [By M. Anzevui, however, I was directed back more simply to *Vis-à-vis*.]

Dauva blantz.—*Dauva* = French *douve*, German *Daube*, the stave of a cask; but also in hunters' jargon = Thiergrat. So the name imports 'weise Grat.' [But M. Anzevui, himself no mean Jüger, gave me no such alternative and convenient signification, besides altogether denying the locality assigned by our German authority, viz. the main ridge between the Aiguille and the Bertols (embracing, I suppose, the unnamed summits 12,015 ft. and 11,903 ft.). He extended the name Bertols over the whole range styled on the map the Grandes Dents. The true *Dauva Blantz* was the desolate trough below the glacier between the Maja ridge and its southern counterpart, in which were scattered fragments of light-coloured rock which, by their resemblance to 'morceaux de tonneau,' suggested the name. That the glacier should not have carried down thin and light-hued slabs of twisted gneiss from the rocks described in my former article is so contrary to the character of glaciers as to lead me to accept unreservedly the explanation of the Juge. The latter, again, had never heard of the *Dent de Zullion* introduced by me in the engraving, and at p. 16 above, on the authority of the Jahrbuch, and appeared of opinion generally that the engineers and persons who made the maps did not give themselves trouble enough to obtain available information.]

Colon and Évêque.—The correct spelling is *Collon*. [I retained *Colon* out of deference to the Federal, Alpine Club, and Reilly's maps.] The title of *Évêque* was conferred by the herdsmen of the Prâgras and other higher Alps, as seen from which the mountain has a mitre-like appearance.

Cijorénove.—Correctly, glacier de la *Zigiore-nuove*. *La Zigiore* = die *Sennhütte*, *nuove* = *neu*. So M. Anzevui, confining, however, the meaning of the first word to Cabanes where *cheese* is made.

Giétroz.—*Giétroz* corresponds to the French *les Gîtes*, *night-quarters*, stalls for cattle; thence 'Glacier de *Ziétroz* in *Bagnes*;' *Giétroz* is corrupt.

Otemma.—*Hautemma* is correct, signifying die *höhe Amme* [Amme = wet nurse], 'die Ernährerin vieler Gewässer.'

(3) For the following explanations of patois terms M. Anzevui is my authority:—

Zinareffian.—*Zina* = canal, i.e. couloir, place where rocks, &c. fall. *Reffa* = rapide. The term is certainly appropriate to the rocks to which it is applied.

Loitecondoi.—*Loite* = endroit, *condoi* = sauvages. The name be-

longs to the rugged ridge which runs down from the Pigne d'Arolla and parts the glaciers of Pièce and Zigiore-nuove.

(4) *Comb*.—I borrow from a useful handbook to the Isle of Wight, shortly to be published, the following: '*Comb*, Anglo-Saxon, a low place enclosed with hills, a valley. In the Lake District . . . the term *comb* is applied to the "cup-shaped depressions" of the higher hill-sides.'

(5) *Aiguille de l'Aurier Noire* and *Mt. Brulé*.—My inspection of the eastern side of the range that runs south from the Bouquetins, and ascent of the highest point, marked 3621 on the map, confirm my previous suspicions that the name A. de l'Aurier Noire is only an alternative for Mt. Brulé, whose top the point rightfully is, or that it has been ignorantly assigned to the highest point, and is in reality only a southern shoulder of Mt. Brulé, with no pretence to a sharply-defined form. The writers in the S. A. C. Jahrbuch appear to identify the Aiguille de l'Aurier Noire with the point marked 3621. It is spoken of as immediately adjoining one of the Cols de Mt. Brulé; Herr Ritz speaks of Mt. Brulé with the Aiguille de l'Aurier Noire towering over the Glacier de Za de Zan (upper Arolla glacier) on the south; Herr Studer, in his 'Ueber Eis und Schnee,' mentions the Aiguille de l'Aurier Noire, 3621 m., as the southern extremity of the range of the Dents, and apparently so far unascended. It appears to me, if I may venture to make such a suggestion, that these writers may have been misled by the position of the names in the S. A. C. map, and the latter, in its turn, by the accident that the name 'Mt. Brulé' on the Federal map is placed a little to the west of the point 3621, to which, no doubt, it is intended to refer. The S. A. C. map has exaggerated this displacement, and relegated its 'M. Brulé' to a point about half-way to the Col de Colon, which is marked with a red spot on Mr. Reilly's map. At this spot, which is really quite a low shoulder of the true Mt. Brulé, the writers seem to picture the latter mountain. Now the S. A. C. map does not venture to plant the upstart right on the dethroned monarch's seat, but, while leaving this nominally vacant, it decks him out in such show close by it that the passers-by cannot help but bow their acknowledgments to him. In other words, 3621 is left unnamed, but immediately to the south of it a second point on the ridge, marked with a red spot on Mr. Reilly's map, is shaped into an Aiguille that Chamonix might be proud of, and conspicuously surmounted by the title de l'Aurier Noire. Apparently, the map really intends to confine the name to this southern point, but persons with no information except what they derive from the map must infallibly associate the grand Aiguille with the figure standing so close above it. I presume the name originates with the Italians, but whether it is applied by them to Mt. Brulé itself, or to some point on the southern ridge of the latter, I have no information. An old alias of Mt. Brulé seems to have been Pic de Zardezan.

ERRATA.

(Owing to the miscarriage of my proofs, the following errata in 'Rocks and Rambles' have to be here corrected.)

P. 3,	line 14, 16	from bottom,	Gétroz	should be	Giétroz
" 4,	" 7	" top,	Monte	" "	Mont
" 7,	" 24	" "	Visivir	" "	Veisivi
" 10,	" 13	" "	inside, with	" "	inside with
" 11,	" 28	" "	11,641	" "	11,542
" 12,	" 16	" "	struck	" "	stuck fast
" 13,	" 3	" "	the latter	" "	the col
" 14,	" 11	" bottom,	Redessan	" "	Redessau
" 2, 3, 6, 7	(thrice), 13, 14,		Cheillon	" "	Seïlon

Engraving, p. 15.—11,641 should be 11,542. Dotted line from Summit (1) should be moved to point $\frac{1}{8}$ in. to left.

Appendix.

P. 15,	line 9	from top,	Mont de	should be	mountain as
" "	" 16	" "	Epicoum	" "	Epicoum (Oulie Cecca)
" 16,	" 6	" bottom,	high!	" "	high' (!).
" 17,	" 1	" top,	(Ritz)	" "	(S. A. C. map, and Ritz)
" "	" 13	" "	Daura	" "	Daura
" "	" 21	" "	Zas.	" "	Zas.'
" "	" 10	" bottom,	Secca	" "	cecca
" "	" 6	" "	map?	" "	map (?) and
" 18,	" 22	" "	8.6	" "	8 $\frac{1}{4}$

NEW EXPEDITIONS IN 1876.

WESTERN ALPS.

DAUPHINÉ ALPS.—COL DES TROIS POINTES (3,175 mètres = 10,417 feet), *June 24*.—Mr. Coolidge, with Christian Almer and his second son Christian, starting from a bivouac at the head of the Vallon des Aiguilles d'Arve, mounted over moraine and snow slopes in rather more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to a well-marked depression between the southern Aiguille d'Arve and the northern summit of the Trois Pointes des Aiguilles. After reconnoitring the former peak, which seems inaccessible from this as from every other side, the party descended to the stream flowing from the Glacier Lombard, rejoined the route of the Col de Goléon at the edge of the steep descent to Pramelier, in 2 hrs. from the pass, and reached La Grave the same morning. The immense amount of snow this season rendered this new pass, which it is proposed to call Col des Trois Pointes, in all probability much less fatiguing than it would be in an ordinary season, but it can never offer any serious difficulties.

COL DES SELLETTES (3,250 mètres = 10,663 feet), *June 28*.—The same party effected a new pass from the valley of the Vénéon to the Val Godémar. Starting from a bivouac on the lower slopes of the Aiguille d'Olan, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. above the châteaux of La Lavey in the Combe of the same name, they reached in 1 hr. the upper plateau of the