

テムズ川沿いのロックにある案内看板の英語

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石 川 郁 二

I. はじめに

イギリスの全長約 344 km に及ぶテムズ川にはロックと呼ばれる閘門（こうもん）が幾つも設置されている。そして、ほとんどのロックには lockkeeper（閘門管理人）と言われる人が常駐しており、テムズ川を航行する船やボートだけではなく、Thames Path を歩く人々やサイクリングをしている人たちの助けにもなっている。

Thames Path はテムズ川沿いに設置されており、Gloucester の Kemble 近くにある Thames Head から、ロンドンの東部にある Woolwich のテムズ川に設置されている Thames Flood Barrier までの約 290 km に及ぶ「歩く道」である。ロックには lockkeeper がおり、Thames Path を歩く人々に何かあると、lockkeeper に聞くなり、問題解決をお願いすれば、適切な措置を取ってくれる。

テムズ川を使って物資を輸送するために、昔は、船を綱で引っ張ったり、馬に引かせたりしていたのである。しかし、鉄道線路がロンドンから郊外に延びるに従って、テムズ川を利用しての物資輸送自体の必要性が少なくなってきた。水路での輸送頻度が減ってきたということは、時代の流れである。ロックの利用は、物資の輸送が主であった時代から、観光船や Narrow boat を使って川を移動するレジャーでテムズ川を利用することが多い時代に移ってきているのである。

テムズ川のロックについては、次のような説明が *River Thames & the Southern Waterways* にある。

A lock is a simple and ingenious device for transporting your craft from one water level to another. When both sets of gates are closed it may be filled or emptied using gate or — on canals — ground paddles at the top or bottom of the lock. These are operated with

石 川

a windlass. On the Thames, the locks are manned all year round, with longer hours from April to October. You may operate the locks yourself at any time.¹⁾

(ロックとは、川の一方の水位から、高低のあるもう一方の水位へと船を移動させるための簡単で工夫に飛んだ仕掛けです。上流側の水門と下流側の水門が閉められると、ロックの上流側または下流側にある地上に出ている水門の仕切板を使い、ロックの中に水を満たしたり減らしたりします。この仕切板は「ウィンドラス」と言われる簡単な手回しの巻き上げ機で操作されます。テムズ川のロックには一年中人がおり、4月から10月は長い時間勤務して管理しています。ロックの操作は自分でいつでもできます。)

写真1は Goring Lock を橋の上から撮ったものである。この Goring Lock はロックの中でも美しいといわれるロックである。

テムズ川に設置されているロックの敷地内にある案内看板には、大きく2種類のものがある。一つは「ENJOYING THE RIVER THAMES」というもの、もう一つはロック近隣の地元説明や近くの Thames Path の案内文である。これらの看板は、写真2にあるような案内看板で、この形はどこのロックでも大体同じものである。

左にある「ENJOYING THE RIVER THAMES」は、どのロックでも同じ英語のものが設置されているが、右の近隣の案内看板の英語は、当然のことながら、ロックがある場所ごとに別の内容のものになっている。

この小論では、ロックの敷地内に設置されている案内看板の英語とその内容について調べてみる。



写真1

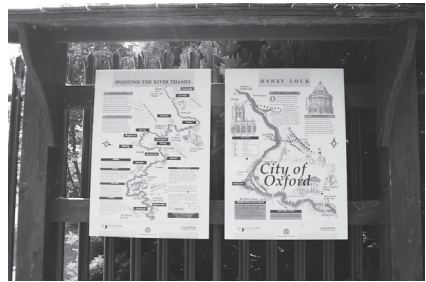


写真2

II. テムズ川全般にわたる案内の英語

テムズ川沿いに設置されているロックの敷地内にある「ENJOYING THE RIVER THAMES」(「テムズ川を楽しむ」)に書かれている英文は、テムズ川沿いのどこのロックの案内看板でもだいたい同じ内容、そして同じ英語のものが使われている。例えば、次の Molesey Lock にある英文は、テムズ川沿いにある他のロックの案内看板「ENJOYING THE RIVER THAMES」とほぼ同じである。

1. MOLESEY LOCK

ENJOYING THE RIVER THAMES

ENGLAND'S RIVER

From its source near Cirencester in Gloucestershire to Teddington Lock in west London, the non-tidal Thames winds through beautiful countryside and thriving towns. Over centuries the Thames has been an important transport route, a source of food, water and power, a place for recreation and an inspiration to writers, composers and artists.

PLENTY TO SEE AND DO

As well as the attractions of riverside towns and villages, there are stately homes, historic churches, charming pubs, toll bridges and watermills. For a relaxing afternoon by the river there are parks and nature reserves to visit, whilst in summer regattas provide a spectacle.

CAMPING

There are a number of campsites near the River Thames. Ring the Environment Agency (see below) for a leaflet giving details.

ANGLING

The Thames is home to a wide range of fish, offering some splendid fishing. Much is private but there are stretches, mainly below Staines, where fishing is free. A permit, available from the Environment Agency, allows anglers to fish at certain locks and weirs.

BOAT HIRE


Hiring a boat for a few hours' dawdling on the river has long been a popular pastime. Or why not take a trip on one of the many passenger boats? River trips or hire boats can be found in most towns along the river.

CANOEING

Much of the year, the Thames and its quiet backwaters are ideal places for canoeing. Some weirs host exciting whitewater canoeing and slalom events. Most locks have clearly marked portage points or boat slides. Remember that all pleasure craft (including canoes, rowing vessels and sailboards) must be registered with the Environment Agency.

THE THAMES PATH

You are now on the Thames Path National Trail, one of the family of long distance routes established by the Countryside Commission. The Path follows the River Thames for 180 miles from its source in Gloucestershire, through peaceful watermeadows, past historic villages, into the City of London, and ending at the Thames Barrier.

The Thames Path provides level walking for the family as well as long distance walkers, at any time of the year. It is easy to use by following the National Trail acorn signs  on the way²⁾.

Rail, bus and passenger boat services link towns and villages near the Thames Path, making it simple to plan trips over several days or short walks. Books and leaflets are available to guide you along the Path, while Ordnance Survey maps show the local footpath network.

COUNTRYSIDE COMMISSION

FOR ANY FURTHER INFORMATION

Contact : Environment Agency

Telephone 0118 9535000

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

この看板には、写真3で分かるように、真ん中にテムズ川の略図がある。

ほとんどのロックの「ENJOYING THE RIVER THAMES」は同じ英文である。ところが、Bell Weir lock に設置されている「ENJOYING THE RIVER THAMES」の英文はほとんど同じなのだが、5箇所違うところがある。



写真 3

Bell Weir lock に設置されている「ENJOYING THE RIVER THAMES」の英文を見てみよう。

2. BELL WEIR LOCK

ENJOYING THE RIVER THAMES

ENGLAND'S RIVER

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- 1) 3行目の「transport route, source of food」は、Molesey Lock の看板の英文では「transport route, a source of food」となっており、「a」が BELL WEIR LOCK の英文にはない。

PLENTY TO SEE AND DO

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CANOEING

Much of the year, the Thames and its quiet backwaters are ideal places for canoeing. Some weirs host exciting whitewater canoeing and slalom events. Most locks have clearly marked portage points or boat slides. Remember that all pleasure craft (including canoes, rowing vessels and sailboards) must be registered with the Environment Agency, Thames Region.


- 2) 4行目の最後の「, Thames Region」は、Molesey Lockの看板には書かれていない

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The Thames Path provides level walking for the family as well as long distance walkers at any

テムズ川沿いのロックにある案内看板の英語

time of the year. It is easy to use by following the National Trail acorn signs  on the way.

Rail, bus and passenger boat services link towns and villages near the Thames Path, making it simple to plan trips over several days or short walks. Books and leaflets are available to guide you along the Path, while Ordnance Survey maps show the local footpath network.

- 3) 5～6行目の「distance walkers at any time」は、Molesey Lock の看板の英文では「distance walkers, at any time」となっており、カンマが入っている。Bell Weir Lock の案内看板の英文にカンマがないとはいえ、カンマの空間があるため、書き忘れた可能性が高い。

COUNTRYSIDE COMMISSION

FOR ANY FURTHER INFORMATION

Contact : Environment Agency, Thames Region

Telephone 01734 535000

- 4) 1行目の最後の「, Thames Region」は、Molesey Lock の看板の英文にはない。
- 5) 2行目の電話番号「01734 535000」は Molesey Lock の看板にある電話番号とは違う。しかし、このことはロックの位置する場所によって、最寄りの連絡先の電話番号が違うのは理解できる。電話番号の書き方が Molesey Lock の看板には「0118 9535000」となっているが、このロックの看板では「01734 535000」となっている。最初の番号が4桁のものと5桁のものという違いがある。他の電話番号の書き方を調べてみると、最初の番号が3桁のものもあり、統一が取れていないようだ。

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上の5つの違いを見てくると、「ENJOYING THE RIVER THAMES」は同内容で、ほとんどのロックに置かれている案内看板が同じ英語で書かれているとはいえ、大量生産されてすべての看板が作られているのではないことが分かる。細かい箇

所での違いと、電話番号の違いを考えれば、一つ一つ作成されていると言えるであろう。

ただし、テムズ川の地図は同じものが描かれている。

Ⅲ. 各ロックの近隣案内とその英語

この小論では、テムズ川沿いにあるすべてのロックの案内看板を掲載しているわけではないが、ロック名の ABC 順で近隣案内を載せておく。

この近隣案内の看板は、写真 4 を見ると分かるが、「ENJOYING THE RIVER THAMES」と同じ形の看板である。この看板の形や、大枠としての書き方はほぼすべてのロックの看板が同じものである。

テムズ川と案内内容、そしてだいたいの近隣案内看板の絵は、そのロックの近辺のテムズ川と Thames Path が載っており、Thames Path が何らかの災害や事故で通行できなくなった場合に備えて、別の道、迂回路も載せてあるものが多い。



写真 4

1. ABINGDON LOCK

The History of the Thames and the Lock at Abingdon

The story of the River Thames at Abingdon is a complex one. Over the centuries the channels along which traffic passed have often changed. At times the Swift Ditch, south of the present main channel and now an overgrown backwater, was the main route. Now, only the ruins of one of the first pound locks on the river remain to hint at its former importance. The other channel was favoured by the Abbey as it brought trade to the town as well as power for its mills. Abingdon's riverside location helped it to become one of the chief centres of the Berkshire cloth trade. Later, the town's wharves were busy with barges collecting locally produced malt bound for London and delivering Somerset coal brought on

the Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal.

Abingdon

Abingdon is a charming riverside town with many fine buildings including the majestic County Hall in the market place. This was built when Abingdon was Berkshire's County Town. The town was once dominated by the Abbey, then the most powerful church landowner in Berkshire. The town centre's narrow streets still converge on the Abbey gateway, one of the few remains of what was once a vast complex of buildings.

THAMES PATH & LOCAL WALKS

Upstream the Thames Path leads to Oxford (8 miles). Cross the lock gates to walk downstream past the pretty villages of Culham (3 miles) and Clifton Hampden (5 miles) to historic Dorchester-on-Thames. Or, after crossing the lock, you can walk upstream to reach Swift Ditch and its old lock.

FISHING

Angling on the Thames and Ock in the vicinity of Abingdon is generally under the control of Abingdon Town Council. Permits, which are free to residents, are available from the Council Offices in Bath Street.

KEY TO MAP

Thames Path

Link paths

Car parking

Mooring for watercraft³⁾

Boat Hire/ Trips

Slipway

Refreshments

Information

この「KEY TO MAP」とは、看板に描かれた地図の上に描かれている識別符号・絵文字のことである。この「KEY TO MAP」に書かれている識別符号の数は、各ロックの案内看板によって違いがある。当然のことながら、案内看板の地図に使用されている識別符号によって、「KEY TO MAP」に書かれているものの数に違いが出てくるのである。

写真5は、Goring Lockにある近隣案内看板の中の「KEY TO MAP」を拡大したものである。Goring Lockの「KEY TO MAP」に書かれている識別符号が多いため、Goring Lockの「KEY TO MAP」の写真を載せておく。英語は識別符号の説明になっている。

「Abingdon Lock」の「KEY TO MAP」で使用されている「watercraft」の単語は1語になっているが、ロックによっては「water craft」と2語になって使用されている場合がある。意味は同じだが、各ロックでの統一はない。

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2. BELL WEIR LOCK

この看板には、Barbel（[魚類] コイ科の魚）の絵が描かれている。写真6を見ると分かるが、テムズ川に生息する魚である。

ロックにある案内看板には、そのロックの近くに生息する魚や鳥、植物などの絵や、近隣の名所旧跡の簡単な絵などが描かれている場合が多い。地元紹介や観光に力を入れていることが分かる。

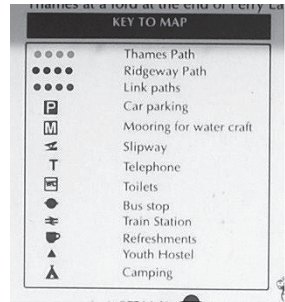


写真5

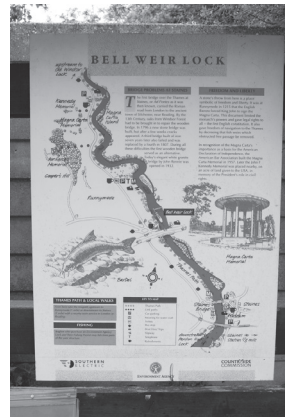


写真6

BRIDGE PROBLEMS AT STAINES

The first bridge over the Thames at Staines, or *Ad Pontes* as it was then known, carried the Roman road from London to the ancient town of Silchester, near Reading. By the 13th Century⁴⁾, oaks from Windsor Forest had to be brought in to repair the wooden bridge. In 1796 a new stone bridge was built, but after a few weeks cracks appeared. A third bridge built of iron seven years later also failed and was replaced by a fourth in 1807. During all these difficulties the first wooden bridge served as an alternative. Today's elegant white granite bridge by John Rennie was opened in 1932.

この記述は Staines にある橋の変遷の説明である。

3 行目に使用されている「Century」は大文字で始まっているが、「century」と小文字で始まっている使い方も、他のロックの近隣案内看板にはある。

FREEDOM AND LIBERTY

A stone's throw from here is a place symbolic of freedom and liberty. It was at Runnymede in 1215 that the English Barons forced King John to sign the Magna Carta. This document limited the monarch's powers and gave legal rights to all – the first English constitution. It also gave freedom of navigation to the Thames by decreeing that fish weirs which obstructed free passage be removed.

In recognition of the Magna Carta's importance as a basis for the American Declaration of Independence, the American Bar Association built the Magna Carta Memorial in 1957. Later the John F Kennedy Memorial was placed nearby, on an acre of land given to the USA, in memory of the President's role in civil rights.

THAMES PATH & LOCAL WALKS

From here take the towpath upstream to Runnymede (1 mile) or downstream to Staines (1 mile) with a nearby train service to London or Reading.

FISHING

Anglers who purchase an Environment Agency Lock and Weir Fishing Permit may fish from parts of the weir structure.

KEY TO MAP

Thames Path

Link paths

Car parking

Mooring for water craft

Toilets

Bus stop

Boat Hire/Trips

Slipway

Telephone

Refreshments

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3. BOULTER'S LOCK

Boulter's Lock

Boulter's Lock is perhaps the most famous on the river. It was originally called Ray Mill Lock after the nearby mill owned by the Ray family, one of whom became the first lock keeper⁵⁾. The present name was adopted later, Boulter being an old milling term. The Ray Mills were demolished in 1910 but live on in local road names.

2～3行目にある「lock keeper」は、他のロックの案内看板の英語では「Lock Keeper」と大文字で単語が始まっているものがある。

The Heyday of the Thames, Maidenhead & Boulters

During the coaching era, Maidenhead prospered from its popularity as a staging point on the Great West Road.

At this time the town was almost entirely geared to the needs of coach travellers. The arrival of the railway took trade away from both road and river but brought popularity to the Middle Thames as a fashionable leisure resort.

Boulter's Lock became known throughout the Empire. Hordes of visitors came to see the pageants, carnivals and regattas, took holidays in houseboats, messed about on the river or watched the idle rich indulge themselves. The 'Cream of Society' –royalty, cabinet ministers, and artists – were entertained at nearby Cliveden and Taplow Court. The high point of the season was the parade of boats on the Sunday of Ascot Week when the lock was packed with craft and everyone dressed in their finest for the occasion. All of this ended abruptly in 1914.

8 行目に「royolty」という単語がある。この単語は正しくは「royalty」である。誰かが手で「royolty」の「o」を「a」に変え、「royalty」と直した痕跡がある。きっと看板を読んで気が付いた人が「o」を「a」にしたのであろう。

THAMES PATH & LOCAL WALKS

Upstream the Thames Path passes along the peaceful Cliveden Reach to the pretty village of Cookham (2½ miles) from where you may return to Maidenhead by bus or train. Downstream, follow the promenade to Maidenhead Bridge, cross to the Buckinghamshire bank and continue to Windsor (7 miles).

KEY TO MAP

Thames Path

Link paths

Car parking

Mooring for watercraft

Boat Hire/Trips

Telephone

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BOULTER'S LOCK の案内看板の横に、下の「THE THAMES AT MAIDENHEAD」という別の案内看板がある。「ENJOYING THE RIVER THAMES」の看板は勿論あるので、ここには3つの看板があるということだ。

3-1 THE THAMES AT MAIDENHEAD

絵がよく描かれているので、参考のために写真7を掲載しておく。上に Cliveden House の絵と、下に鉄橋のアーチを通して見た Maidenhead bridge の絵が描かれている。写真では小さくて見えづらいが、アーチの向こうに橋が見える。

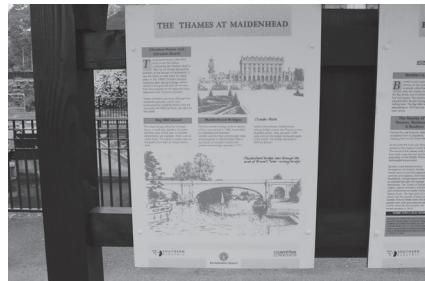


写真 7

Cliveden House and Cliveden Reach

The present house is the third built on the flat hilltop overlooking the Thames. Built in 1851 by Sir Charles Barry (chief architect of the Houses of Parliament), it was the home of Lady Astor for many years. In the 1960's Cliveden became notorious after Spring Cottage, which stands in the grounds and can be seen from the towpath on the opposite bank, featured in the "Profumo Scandal".

Today, Cliveden is an hotel although the wonderful grounds, which were landscaped by Capability Brown and are owned by the National Trust, are open to the public.

Ray Mill Island

This island boasts attractive riverside lawns, a small lake, gardens, an avairy and fine views of the weir. In summer refreshments are available, there is an ice cream kiosk. The island is usually open to the public from 8am to ½hour before dusk⁶⁾.

1 行目の「avairy」は「aviary」の間違いだろう。イギリスを歩いていると、書いてある英単語のスペル間違いを目にすることがたまにある。

Maidenhead Bridges

The first wooden bridge, built to replace a ferry, was erected in 1280. It provided an important link between London and the West and brought trade and prosperity to Maidenhead. After a succession of wooden versions the present stone bridge opened in 1777.

Farther downstream, Maidenhead railway bridge crosses the Thames in two beautiful arches. They are each 123ft. wide and are the largest brickwork spans in the world. The bridge was built in 1839 by Brunel.

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4. BOVENEY LOCK

写真 8 を見れば分かるが、Boveney Lock の案内看板は、通常の案内看板を黒枠で囲んだもので補強してある。その一番上のところに「Tourist Information」と書かれている。



写真 8

A GLIMPSE OF EARLIER TIMES

Boveney is set within an ancient landscape. Dorney Common, still owned by the Lord of the Manor of nearby Dorney Court, has been managed in the same way since medieval⁷⁾ times. Some local residents (commoners) have a right of pasture, to turn out their animals to graze unrestricted over the common land and roads. Each commoner is limited to grazing a certain number of cows, hogs, geese, sheep and horses.

This common land is privately owned, the public does not have any right to wander. However a decision of the annual commons meeting allows free access for fresh air and exercise to Dorney Common.

2 行目の「medieval」は、Eynsham Lock の案内看板に書かれている英語では「mediaeval」となっている。両方とも使用可能だが、ロックによって綴りが変わるというのは統一されていない。書いた人が違うのだろう。

6 行目の「This common land is privately owned, the public does not have any right to wander.」の文章は、このままでも意味は分かるのだが、英文的には2つの節を結ぶ接続詞が必要であろう。カンマの次に接続詞の「but」を入れるほうがよいと思われる。

BOVENEY LOCK

Boveney Lock is said to be located by the site of an old fishery, at one time called Gills Bucks after the fish traps or bucks owned by Tom Gill. A dispute over an unpaid toll in 1375 at Baddebyesloke (named after the owner John Baddeby) is thought to be the first mention of a lock here. More than 400 years later there were unsuccessful plans to provide a modern type lock, although it was not until 1838 that one was opened. The lock you see today was built alongside that old one.

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5. CAVERSHAM LOCK

紀元 870 年頃の刀の柄の絵がある。

Reada's town

Around 600BC, Saxon invaders sailed up the Thames and settled beside the Kennet. These were the Readingas⁸⁾ named after their leader Readā (The Red) who gave the town their name. Reading stood on a well drained ridge in a good defensive position at the junction of the Kennet and Thames. It had good communications at the centre of a rich agricultural region. By the time of Domesday, Reading was a borough, a significant trading centre within one of the most heavily populated parts of the country. The Abbey was founded in 1121 and soon became one of the major abbeys of England. It created demand for provisions, labour and services so increasing the prosperity of the town at its gates.

With plenty of labour and good transport down the Thames to London, Reading grew rapidly as a marketing and manufacturing centre. A key industry was the production of woollen cloth. The Kennet supplied plentiful fast flowing water which split into several streams as it ran through the town. These drove at least four mills where cloth was fulled. The water was also used by other workers such as tanners and dyers. A wharf lay on the Kennet to the east of High Bridge and here goods were unloaded and carried up to the market or traded on the wharf.

During the Civil War, Reading was of great strategic importance. It stood halfway along the Thames between the Parliamentary HQ in London and the King's capital of Oxford. Reading supported a royalist garrison but in 1643 Parliamentary forces successfully laid siege to the town. The rivers were used as lines of defence but the town changed hands twice more before 1646.

During the 17th Century Reading developed its waterborne trade. As the cloth industry declined, the production of malt (for brewing beer) increased. Daniel Defoe, visiting the town in the 1720s, remarked on the great barges which took corn, malt and wood to

supply London's growing population, bringing back luxury goods for sale in Reading. The completion of improvements to the Thames and the creation of the Kennet and Avon Canal in 1810 made Reading an inland port of some significance. The coming of the GWR thirty years later began the swift decline of commercial traffic on both rivers. Today Reading's waterways are places for leisure rather than industry.

19 行目の「seige」は、「siege」の間違いである。OED によると、「seige」の綴り字が使用されていた年代もあるようだが、現代英語では間違いと言わざるを得ない。

THAMES PATH & LOCAL WALKS

Upstream, a 3 mile walk will take you to Tilehurst from where you may return by train or bus. Downstream, after 1 mile turn right and follow the River Kennet before returning to the Thames through the town centre (2½ miles). Shorter circular walks are possible using Caversham and Reading Bridges.

BOAT TRIPS & HIRE

From Fry's Island and by Caversham Bridge.

KEY TO MAP

Thames Path

Link paths

Car parking

Mooring for watercraft

Slipway

Train station

Bus stop

Information

Refreshments

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

6. CULHAM LOCK

The village that shrank

Culham is an example of a shrunken village. The manor house and church are the meagre remains of a medieval settlement. This village lay to the west of the present modern one. Little more remains today than the outlines of a series of streets, hut platforms and trackways leading to the river's edge. What caused the village's decline? The Black Death? A series of poor harvests after wet summers in the 14th Century? A change to sheep farming which forced redundant workers to move elsewhere? No-one knows.

For geological reasons the land falls comparatively steeply below Oxford. As a result the locks at Sandford and Culham are the two deepest on the river.

Sutton Courtenay

The village of Sutton Courtenay lies where the original main course of the River Thames is joined by the River Ginge. Domesday recorded a mill on the Thames here. To create the millstream was a major feat as the causeway above Sutton Pools had to be built, probably by local serf labour. Tens of thousands of tons of earth went into the ten foot high embankment.

In 1697 the Bank of England needed a special paper for its bank notes which would prove more difficult to forge. Sutton Mill won the contract and continued as a paper mill for long thereafter.

A pound lock allowed passage of boats past the mill. As the lock was so difficult to negotiate and the tolls charged by the millers were the most expensive on the river, it was unpopular with bargemen. The creation of the Culham Cut and Lock in 1809 was therefore most welcome. However it isolated Sutton Courtenay from the main river and the trade that had been so profitable for those owning land beside the river.

The green has been the focal point of the village for at least 1000 years. Herbert Asquith, the last Liberal Prime Minister lived in the village. He is buried in Sutton Courtenay churchyard as is Eric Blair (George Orwell) .

THAMES PATH & LOCAL WALKS

Upstream it is a 2 mile walk to Abingdon.

Downstream it is 3 miles to Clifton Hampden. For a short circular walk why not visit the beautiful village of Sutton Courtenay by crossing the bridge over the lock cut and following the path over the weir causeway, then returning via Sutton Bridge.

KEY TO MAP

Thames Path

Link paths

Car parking

Telephone

Bus Stop

Refreshments

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

7. EYNESHAM LOCK

A Mediaeval Town

Eynsham was once a town of considerable importance. Its mediaeval Benedictine abbey whose abbot, Aelfric was a learned scholar, turned Eynsham into one of the cultural centres of 11th Century England. The village grew up on a stream feeding the Thames and the abbey would undoubtedly have exploited water transport for trade and profit. For centuries the Wharf Stream was an important river port.

The channel was deepened and its waters controlled so that barges and other traffic could navigate the ½ mile from the Thames to the village. Building stone brought from near

テムズ川沿いのロックにある案内看板の英語

Burford was loaded here for transport to Oxford and Windsor Castle. With increased carriage of goods by road and rail the Wharf Stream fell into disuse, although you may be able to find remnants of the old lock and weir.

Swinford Bridge

The name Swinford was used to indicate the depth of water in normal conditions; safe for swine to cross. Names like these were used when few people could read. Others on the Thames are Oxford, Shifford (sheep) and Duxford.

Unpredictable currents made the ford at Eynsham hazardous to cross. In the Middle Ages the Benedictine abbots of Abingdon established a ferry but this proved little safer than the ford and on occasion men were drowned trying to cross. The bridge was built in 1767 to a design typical of Thames toll bridges. It carries a road which, until 1936, formed part of the main route from London to South Wales. Bridges at Swinford and Whitchurch are the only remaining toll bridges on the Thames.

FISHING

Anglers who purchase an Agency Lock and Weir Fishing Permit may fish from Eynsham Weir.

CAMPING

River users may camp at Eynsham Lock.

THAMES PATH & LOCAL WALKS

Upstream to Pinkhill Lock (1 mile) where you can cross the river, walk through the fields back to Eynsham and the Lock (2½ miles). Just beyond Pinkhill Lock lies Pinkhill Meadows Nature Reserve which may be viewed from the riverside path. Downstream the path passes along the edge of Wytham Wood and through fields to King's Lock and Godstow Lock (3 miles).

KEY TO MAP

Thames Path
Link paths
Car parking
Mooring for watercraft
Camping
Telephone
Refreshments
Bus stop

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

8. GODSTOW LOCK

写真9を見ると、テムズ川の略図だけではなく、植物の絵が看板に描かれているのが分かる。「Devil's Bit Scabious」と「Greater Burnet」と書かれているので、「マツムシソウ」と、「ワレモコウ」の一種のことである。

GODSTOW NUNNERY

Godstow Nunnery once boasted a magnificent church, courts, cloisters and a chapter house. Of this, only the outer walls and ruins of the abbess's private chapel remain.

Established in 1133, the nunnery acquired valuable estates which provided a good living for the Benedictine nuns at Godstow. But scandal was never far away. Henry II met Rosamund Clifford here; she became his mistress and bore him two sons. Later the place became notorious for its 'hospitality' towards the young monks of Oxford.

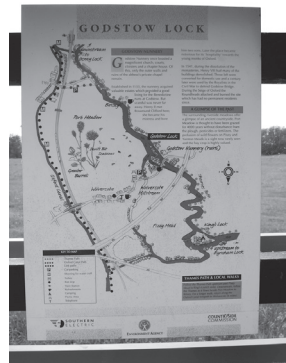


写真9

In 1541, during the dissolution of the monasteries, Henry VIII had many of the buildings

テムズ川沿いのロックにある案内看板の英語

demolished. Those left were converted for domestic use and a century later were used by the Royalists in the Civil War to defend Godstow Bridge. During the Seige of Oxford the Roundheads attacked and burned the site which has had no permanent residents since.

12 行目の「Seige」は、「Siege」のことである。この単語は Caversham Lock にある看板の英単語でも間違っていた。

A GLIMPSE OF THE PAST

The surrounding riverside meadows offer a glimpse of an ancient countryside. Port Meadow is thought to have been grazed for 4000 years without disturbance from the plough, pesticides or fertilizers. The profusion of wild flowers on Pixey and Yarnton Meads is a sight now rarely seen and the hay crop is highly valued.

THAMES PATH & LOCAL WALKS

Follow the Thames Path upstream past Pixey Mead to King's Lock (1 mile). Downstream, follow the Thames as it flows beside Port Meadow to Binsey. For a longer walk, return along the Oxford Canal towpath to Wolvercote (4 miles).

KEY TO MAP

Thames Path

Oxford Canal Path

Link paths

Car parking

Mooring for water craft

Toilets

Bus stop

Train Station

Refreshments

Camping

Picnic Area

Telephone

**SOUTHERN ELECTRIC
COUNTRYSIDE COMMISSION
ENVIRONMENT AGENCY**

9. GORING LOCK

THE GORING GAP

The gap between the Chilterns and the Berkshire Downs, through which the Thames flows, was formed by meltwater from an icesheet. For thousands of years huge volumes of water wore away the soft chalk. Now the Goring Gap marks the change from the wide, flat Oxford Plain upstream to the steeper sided valley downstream.

AN ANCIENT CROSSING PLACE

This is perhaps the oldest crossing of the Thames. The Ridgeway and Icknield Way provided a pre-historic trade route from Dorset to East Anglia, which crossed the Thames at a ford at the end of Ferry Lane. The ford was important to the Romans who built a raised causeway.

Villages grew up by the crossing and in Anglo-Saxon times the river formed a frontier: Streatley in Wessex and Goring in Mercia. Streatley was the larger village and remained so while the coaching route to Oxford passed through it. The railway was built on the opposite bank so while Goring expanded, Streatley, hemmed in by steep hillsides, did not and is still much as it was 100 years ago.

KEY TO MAP

Thames Path

Ridgeway Path

Link paths

Car parking

Mooring for water craft

テムズ川沿いのロックにある案内看板の英語

Slipway

Telephone

Toilets

Bus stop

Train Station

Refreshments

Youth Hostel

Camping

THAMES PATH & LOCAL WALKS

Goring stands at the junction of two National Trails: the Thames Path and the Ridgeway. A circular walk upstream via Wallingford (13 miles) follows sections of both trails. For a shorter walk (4½ miles), follow the towpath downstream to Pangbourne, returning by bus or train to Goring and Streatley.

SOUTHERN ELECTRIC

COUNTRYSIDE COMMISSION

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

10. HAMBLEDEN LOCK

この看板には200年前のfollyの絵が描かれている。
写真10を見れば、どのような建物か分かるだろう。

A GRAND PLACE TO LIVE

For centuries these banks have attracted impressive buildings. Wealthy Roman farmers built their villas among the fertile fields at Mill End, perhaps using the river to export produce or to mill grain. There was certainly a mill here from 1086, until the present one beside the weir stopped work in 1952.



写真 10

石 川

The folly and old fishing lodge on Temple Island was built as a focus for the landscaped grounds of Fawley Court. Today it marks the start of the Henley Regatta course. The first Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race was held between Hambleden Lock and Henley Bridge in 1829, but soon moved to London. The regatta, intended to bring trade to Henley, was established in 1839.

Greenlands, the white mansion on the bend of the river, was built by the newsagent W H Smith in 1853.

この説明文には、8行目に「Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race」の最初のボートレースについてふれている箇所がある。現在の Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race は、こより下流の Putney と Mortlake 間で行われている。

この競技区間は、北海の干満の影響を受ける。ボートレースが行われる時間帯は満潮になっていき、テムズ川の水が少しずつ満ちて水量が多くなり、水がゆっくりと上流に流れている。その水が止まったのではないかと思われる時に行われる。つまり自然の大きなプールのような状態にテムズ川がなるのである。

毎年、多くの人たちが応援に押し寄せるボートレースが行われているのは、テムズ川が滔滔と下流に流れている時ではないのだ。

KEY TO MAP

Thames Path

Link paths

Car parking

Mooring for water craft

Toilets

Bus stop

Train station

Slipway

THAMES PATH & LOCAL WALKS

テムズ川沿いのロックにある案内看板の英語

Follow the Thames Path upstream past Temple Island to the hamlet of Remenham (1½ miles). Then, either continue to Henley (a further 1½ miles) and return by bus to Mill End, or take the hilltop path and return to the river via Aston (3½ mile round trip). Downstream, the Thames Path takes you past Culham Court to Hurley Lock and village (4 miles).

BOAT TRIPS AND HIRE

All available on Henley waterfront near the bridge

SOUTHERN ELECTRIC

COUNTRYSIDE COMMISSION

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

11. IFFLEY LOCK

テムズ川の略図と、木製の Mathematical Bridge の橋そして牛頭のデッサンが描かれている。牛の頭の絵は、Bumping race⁹⁾ のスタート地点を示している橋に取り付けられているらしい。

THE FIRST AND THE FINEST

Iffley was the first of three pound locks, or turnpikes as they were then known, built on the Thames in 1632. Pound locks replaced flash weirs which dammed the water to power mills or allow navigation through shallows. By removing a section of weir, craft could ‘flash’ through with the current or be winched up against it. Today’s lock was built in 1924 and the old pound lock alongside converted into a weir.

Iffley also marks the beginnings of organised rowing races in Oxford. It started as a bit of fun, as bumping races: boats left the lock in line and would try and catch the one in front and bump it!

St. Mary’s Church in nearby Iffley village is the finest example of a Norman church in England. Many of the elaborate designs on the windows and doors are as they would have

been in the 12th Century. On route to the village you pass the site of the water mill, first mentioned in 1106 but burnt to the ground in 1908. All that remains are the mill stones outside Grist Cottage, formerly a toll house.

このような記述を読むと、古いものを大切にしているイギリス人気質が感じられる。

THAMES PATH & LOCAL WALKS

Follow the Thames Path upstream past the Isis Tavern and Iffley Meadows to the City of Oxford (2 miles) or Osney Lock (2 miles) returning by bus. A short detour will take you to the historic church and school house in Iffley village. Walk downstream through peaceful cattle-grazed meadows to reach Sandford Lock (2 miles).

KEY TO MAP

Thames Path

Link paths

Car parking

Mooring for water craft

Bus stop

Camping / caravanning

Slipway

SOUTHERN ELECTRIC

COUNTRYSIDE COMMISSION

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

12. MAPLEDURHAM LOCK

TRAPPED IN TIME

On the opposite bank time seems to have stood still. Few houses have intruded on the countryside since the time of the Armada, when Hardwick House and Mapledurham House

were built. This quiet landscape of woods and fields presents a sharp contrast to Purley and Pangbourne.

MAPLEDURHAM

The Mapledurham estate has been in the possession of the Blount family since the late 1500s. Dominated by the house, the tiny hamlet of Mapledurham contains the oldest working watermill on the Thames and a 14th Century church. Some of the parkland and parts of the handsome brick-built house are open to the public. Access is off the Caversham to Whitchurch road.

AN INSPIRATIONAL RIVER

Many authors have been inspired by this stretch of river. Mapledurham House was used by Galsworthy for the setting of the final chapters of the Forsyte Saga.

Kenneth Grahame lived in Pangbourne and either Mapledurham or Hardwick House could have served as a Toad Hall from *‘Wind in the Willows’*. It was at the Swan Inn beside Pangbourne Weir that Jerome K Jerome’s *‘Three Men in a Boat’* finally abandoned their adventure and headed home.

THAMES PATH & LOCAL WALKS

Follow the Thames Path upstream through grazed meadows, past Hardwick House to Whitchurch Toll Bridge and Pangbourne Village (2 miles).

Downstream, follow the towpath beyond Tilehurst along the Riverside Promenade into Reading (5 miles). On both walks you can use bus and train services to return to your start point.

BOAT TRIPS AND HIRE

Boat hire and river cruises are available from near Caversham Bridge, Reading.

FREE FISHING

Downstream of Scours Lane below Tilehurst.

KEY TO MAP

Thames Path

Link paths

Car parking

Mooring for water craft

Toilets

Bus stop

Train station

SOUTHERN ELECTRIC

COUNTRYSIDE COMMISSION

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

13. MARLOW LOCK

Marlow

Like many other towns on the Thames, Marlow grew up where a road, in this case between Wycombe and Reading, crossed the river. Goods were traded here and transferred from road to barge on the riverside wharf. Successive wooden structures were replaced in 1831 by the suspension bridge designed by William Tierney Clark which provides such a striking entrance to the town. The reach between Marlow and Temple Lock upstream is busy with rowers during the summer months and has been a training ground for Olympic Medallists.

Marlow Mills

Just beside the Lock stood Marlow Mills. These produced flour from locally produced grain and paper from rags brought up from London by barge. When they were demolished the new houses built on the site were designed to reflect the mill's architecture.

Rowing

Marlow Regatta, one of the major events in the British rowing year, is held in mid-June and has become an important social event.

Quarry Wood & Winter Hill

The top of the spectacular wooded slopes of Quarry Wood and Winter Hill which rise up to the south of Marlow provide one of the finest views of the Thames Valley. Some believe that it was the Quarry Wood with its deep and secret shade which inspired Kenneth Grahame to create the Wild Wood in his book '*The Wind in the Willows*'.

KEY TO MAP

Thames Path

Link paths

Car parking

Mooring for watercraft

Boat Hire/Trips

Slipway

Telephone

Information

Train station

THAMES PATH & LOCAL WALKS

Downstream the Thames Path follows the Buckinghamshire bank. Cross the river by the new footbridge attached to the Bourne End railway bridge, and on to Cookham (4 miles). Upstream, a mile beyond Marlow suspension bridge, the path crosses to the Berkshire bank over the impressive wooden Temple footbridge. To enjoy a short section of the Path, take a train from Marlow to Bourne End and return along the riverside (2½ miles).

FISHING

Free fishing is available on the north bank of the river for 400 metres downstream of the moorings below the lock.

SOUTHERN ELECTRIC

COUNTRYSIDE COMMISSION

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

14. MOLESEY LOCK

テムズ川の略図の横に、Hampton Court Palace の絵が大きく描かれている。Hampton Court Palace には多くの観光客が一度は訪れるため、場所が分かればよいのである。この案内看板には Hampton Court Palace の絵だけがあり、説明文はない。

Moulsey Hurst and Molesey Lock

Hurst Park is what remains of Moulsey Hurst, an expanse of open countryside upstream of the lock. During droughts the adjacent river was liable to become too shallow to allow craft to pass; heavily laden barges could be held up for weeks at a time. Teams of the rough, tough haulers who pulled the barges idling on the Hurst added to the place's ill repute; it was already favoured for prize fights and duels. After the construction in 1814 of Moulsey (later Molesey) Lock, Hurst Park became a famous racecourse; track gates can still be seen on Grayburn Way. The lock was rebuilt in 1906 and enlarged to accommodate the 200ft. long naval craft built at Platts Eyot where the slipways and hangars can still be seen.

Between the late 1800s and the early 1900s Molesey was the most popular lock on the river. On summer Sundays, ceaseless streams of literally thousands of pleasure boats passed through its gates. Men in bright blazers, boaters and flannels and ladies under colourful parasols covered the river aboard canoes, punts, launches, skiffs and steamers. This was the heyday of Molesey Regatta which still takes place each year involving competitors from local rowing clubs.

KEY TO MAP

Thames Path

Car parking

Mooring for watercraft

Telephone

Refreshments

Bus stop

Information

Boat Hire/Trips

Railway Station

Slipway

THAMES PATH & LOCAL WALKS

Upstream the path passes through Hurst Park and Sunbury Lock to Walton on Thames (5 miles) from where you may return by bus. A shorter walk is to cross to Hampton by the ferry from Hurst Park and return along the road beside Bushey Park. Downstream a walk along the riverside through Hampton Court Park takes you to Kingston Bridge (3 miles) from where you may either walk back through Bushey Park or return by bus.

BOAT TRIPS AND HIRE

Pleasure boat trips depart from below Hampton Court Bridge and Kingston Bridge. Dayboats may be hired from just upstream of Hampton Court Bridge and on the north bank of the river at Hampton.

FISHING

Except in lock cuts, and at designated mooring sites, free fishing is available in most places where there is public access to the riverbank between Staines and Teddington Lock. Anglers who purchase an Agency Lock and Weir Fishing Permit may fish from parts of the Molesey Weir.

Molesey Lock は、Hampton Court Palace の少し上流にある。

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

15. OLD WINDSOR LOCK

13 世紀の写本から描かれた Windlass and Saxon ship の絵がある。Windlass とは「巻揚げ機」のことで、物をロープでつり上げる装置である。Saxon ship は帆船である。

The original Windsor

The first Windsor, what we now know as Old Windsor, grew up just to the south west of this lock. It was a fortified, national centre for the Saxons. Edward the Confessor had his palace only three hundred metres from here. After the Norman Conquest, King William continued to use Kingsbury (that is The King's Town) its church and surrounding buildings as a council place and hunting centre. William valued the place as it appeared 'proper and convenient for a royal retirement on account of the river and its nearness to the forest for hunting and many other royal conveniences'. With many people dependant upon the royal household for their livelihood a town soon grew around the palace. Domesday refers to 25 buildings and properties belonging to notable members of the king's court as well as two mills on the river. Old Windsor probably acted as a market centre for the surrounding countryside.

The name Windsor may derive from "windles ora" meaning a bank with a windlass. This could imply an early kind of flashlock here with a windlass to pull craft upstream or could point to a wharf where goods were brought ashore. No doubt the royal household would promote trade and Rhineland pottery has been found to confirm this.

Perhaps to form part of a ring of castles around London or to defend the river, William started building a castle in a more strategic location in 1070.

Henry I held his court at Windsor for the first time in 1110 and it was not until this time when the castle came into use as a royal palace did the adjacent town develop. After that Old Windsor declined and the palace at Kingsbury fell into disuse. The old Saxon town disappeared to leave an empty field still called 'Kingsbury' to this day.

The Victoria and Albert Bridges are believed to have been designed by the Prince Consort. After their completion the old road to Windsor through Home Park was closed in favour of two new routes.

KEY TO MAP

Thames Path

Link paths

Car parking

Mooring for watercraft

Boat Hire/Trips

Slipway

Telephone

Bus stop

Train station

THAMES PATH & LOCAL WALKS

The Thames Path takes you upstream to Datchet (1½ miles) and Windsor (3½ miles) from where you can return by bus. Downstream it is (1½ miles) to Runnymede and Staines (4 miles) from where you may also return by bus.

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

16. OSNEY LOCK

Magdalen College, Ratcliffe Camera, Claredon Building の建物の絵が写真 11 に描かれている。このロックの場所は City of Oxford にある。

OSNEY ABBEY & OXFORD

Of the many monasteries and convents in medieval Oxford, Osney Abbey was the richest. Part of its wealth was earned from trade and milling on the new channel which it cut west of the town. The old bypassed river, now almost unnoticed, still runs through the town. The Abbey buildings once occupied the land behind you between the bridge and the lock, but little

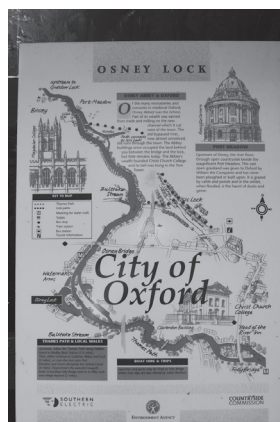


写真 11

remains today. The Abbey's wealth founded Christ Church College and its bell was hung in the Tom Tower.

PORT MEADOW

Upstream of Osney, the river flows through open countryside beside the magnificent Port Meadow. This vast open grassland was given to Oxford by William the Conqueror and has never been ploughed or built upon. It is grazed by cattle and ponies and in the winter, when flooded, is the haunt of ducks and geese.

KEY TO MAP

Thames Path

Link paths

Mooring for water craft

Toilets

Bus stop

Train station

Bus station

Tourist Information

THAMES PATH & LOCAL WALKS

Upstream, follow the Thames Path along Fiddlers Island to Medley Boat Station (1½ miles). Then, either continue to Godstow Abbey and Lock (3 miles), or cross the river onto Port Meadow and return alongside the Oxford Canal (4 miles). Downstream the peaceful towpath leads to bustling Folly Bridge and on to Iffley Lock and village beyond (2 miles).

BOAT HIRE & TRIPS

Launches and punts may be hired at Folly Bridge where river trips are also offered by Salter Brothers.

**SOUTHERN ELECTRIC
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ENVIRONMENT AGENCY**

17. PENTON HOOK LOCK

この案内看板には、Truss's Island にある mark stone の絵がある。Truss's Island については、下に簡単な説明文が記載されている。

Laleham

Laleham has retained its attractive village centre which is only a short walk up from the towpath. In prehistoric times there was a ford at Laleham. This was followed by a ferry which has since been closed but the road and path on opposite banks show where it once crossed.

The small Abbey River leaves the main Thames opposite the southern end of Penton Hook Island and winds cross-country for 2 miles to rejoin it just above Chertsey Lock. The river provided power for two mills.

In the early 1800s millers offered the stream as the main navigation channel to allow craft to avoid the notorious Laleham Gulls, or shoals, which had caused problems to bargemen for centuries. The offer was not taken up, Chertsey Lock and weir were built instead, so the Abbey River today is a very small and quiet backwater.

Truss's Island

This site is named after a Clerk of Works with the City Commissioners of the River Thames. It was purchased in 1774 and marked with the stone about 1802 to show ownership.

Penton Hook Lock

This is the highest upstream of the locks built by the Corporation of the City of London. The lock keeper's house was built in 1814; this date can be seen on the City coat of arms on

the front of the building. If you travel along the Thames you will notice that each lock has a house for its resident lock keeper. These were built to differing designs often reflecting the local vernacular. This design only survives here and at Sunbury Lock.

Care has been taken at Penton Hook to ensure that while the amenities of the Lock Keeper's house are raised to the standard expected in modern times, the outward appearance of the building differs little from when it was built. For more information about Penton Hook Lock and Island see the panel on the island.

この lockkeeper の居宅の記述については、他の案内看板にはないものである。

THAMES PATH & LOCAL WALKS

Upstream the Thames Path leads to Staines (1¼ miles) and downstream to Chertsey (2 miles) You may return by bus from either of these towns which are also linked by a rail service making it possible to follow the river between them and then return by train.

1～2行目の「Chertsey (2 miles)」の後に、ピリオドが必要である。ピリオドを書き忘れていた文章がたまにある。

FISHING

Anglers who purchase an Environment Agency Lock and Weir Fishing Permit may fish from parts of the bank of Penton Hook Island.

KEY TO MAP

Thames Path

Link paths

Car parking

Mooring for watercraft

Boat Hire/Trips

Slipway

テムズ川沿いのロックにある案内看板の英語

Telephone
Picnic Area
Train station
Camping
Bus stop

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

18. SANDFORD LOCK

この案内看板には、建物とか遺跡などの絵が描かれていない。その替わり近隣への道が、他の案内看板より詳しく記載されている。

Water power from the Thames

Although the Romans introduced watermills to Britain they mainly relied on slave labour to grind grain by hand. As a result mills did not become numerous until Saxon times. By the time of Domesday there were more than 5,500 watermills in Britain and no doubt the Thames with its tributaries had its fair share of these.

The first mill at Sandford was built by the Knights Templar in the 13th Century. The mill originally ground corn but later changed to paper making. Rags, the raw material for paper making, were brought up river from London, (inadvertently helping to spread infection during the plague). Papermaking was one of a number of trades which, during the industrial revolution, applied the power of the millwheel to their manufacturing process. At this time the Thames powered all manner of hammers, stirrers, and presses as well as the conventional grindstones, turning out flour, fulled cloth, bank notes, metal pans and even thimbles.

Making paper a sheet at a time was a labour intensive process and Sandford Mill would have employed many local people until new machines were introduced in the mid 19th Century. Steam power took over in the 1930s; coal for the boilers was delivered by barge until after the Second World War. Sandford Mill closed in the 1970s. There are still many old mill

buildings to be seen along the Thames but most are now dwellings. However Mapledurham Mill near Reading has been restored, still mills flour, and can be visited by the public.

この記述では、mill での仕事や歴史について書かれている。

THAMES PATH & LOCAL WALKS

Upstream you can walk to Iffley (2 miles) and Oxford (3½ miles) returning to Sandford by bus. Downstream the path takes you to Lower Radley and Radley (2 miles) from where you can catch a train back to Oxford.

FISHING

Anglers who purchase an Environment Agency Lock and Weir Fishing Permit may fish from parts of the weirstream banks and the main Sandford Weir.

KEY TO MAP

Thames Path

Link paths

Car parking

Telephone

Train station

Bus stop

Refreshments

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

19. SHEPPERTON LOCK

この看板は Boveney Lock に設置されている案内看板（写真 8）と同じように、黒枠のもので囲まれている。写真 12 を見れば分かるが、文字と絵の表面はガラスのようなもので覆われているので、文字は読むことがで

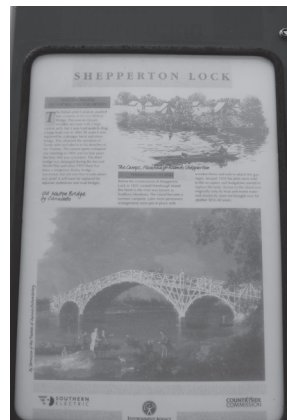


写真 12

テムズ川沿いのロックにある案内看板の英語

きる。

この看板に載っているのは、Old Walton Bridge の絵と、テムズ川に浮かんでいる小舟、そして、テムズ川の向こう岸にはキャンプのテントが幾張りか見える。説明の文字よりも、絵の方が大きなスペースを占めており、テムズ川の略図や Thames Path の道案内の図はここにはない。

WALTON BRIDGE

AN INSPIRATION FOR ARTISTS

The Italian artist Canaletto painted two pictures of the first Walton Bridge. This was an elegant wooden structure with a high central arch, but it was hard work to drag a large load over it. After 30 years it was replaced by a stronger brick and stone bridge. This attracted the attention of Turner who included it in his sketches of the Thames. The central spans collapsed one morning in 1859 and for four years the ferry link was reinstated. The third bridge was damaged during the Second World War and since 1953 there has been a temporary Bailey Bridge – functional, but not one that would attract any artist! It will soon be replaced by separate pedestrian and road bridges.

HAMHAUGH ISLAND

Before the construction of Shepperton Lock in 1831 created Hamhaugh Island this bend in the river was known as Stadbury Meadows. The island became a summer campsite. Later more permanent arrangements were put in place with wooden floors and rails to attach the guy ropes. Around 1920 the plots were sold to the occupiers and bungalows started to replace the tents. Access to the island was originally only by boat and mains water and electricity were not brought over for another 30 to 40 years.

SOUTHERN ELECTRIC

COUNTRYSIDE COMMISSION

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

20. SONNING LOCK

13 世紀の Sonning 村の田舎家の絵と、スズランスイセンの花、地元では Loddon Lily と呼ばれているらしいが、それらの絵が案内看板に描かれている。

A PICTURESQUE VILLAGE WITH A HIDDEN PAST

*“Is there a spot more lovely than the rest,
By art improved, by nature truly blest?
A noble river at its base is running,
It is a little village known as Sonning.”*

This simple poem by James Sadler, bee keeper, poet and lock keeper from 1845 to 1885 describes this pretty village much as it is now, with its ancient water mill, 18th Century brick bridge with 11 arches, old high street and historic houses.

The large and impressive St Andrew’s Church hints at the village’s past importance. From Saxon times Sonning was the seat of the Bishop of Salisbury. The Bishop’s Palace was situated in Holme Park, to the south of the church, now site of the Blue Coat School. In the 16th Century the Bishop exchanged the Manor of Sonning for an estate in Wiltshire owned by the Crown and the Bishop’s Palace was demolished.

THAMES PATH & LOCAL WALKS

Upstream takes you to the unusual Horseshoe Bridge and entrance to the Kennet and Avon Canal (1½ miles) where you can continue into central Reading. Downstream the Thames Path passes through peaceful watermeadows to Shiplake College (2 miles). For a short walk (½ mile) take a wander around Sonning village.

KEY TO MAP

Thames Path

Link paths

Car parking

テムズ川沿いのロックにある案内看板の英語

Mooring for water craft

Toilets

Bus stop

Refreshments

SOUTHERN ELECTRIC COUNTRYSIDE COMMISSION

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

21. ST. JOHN'S LOCK

テムズ川の略図と近隣の街道が描かれている。観光の目玉となる施設などは描かれていないが、近くの村への道筋は分かりやすく描かれている。下の説明には、ロックの名前の由来が書かれている。

このロックには、Father Thames の彫像がある。写真 13 を載せておく。



写真 13

WHY ST. JOHN'S?

This lock takes its name from the medieval priory, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, built where the Trout Inn now stands. The prior built the first St. John's Bridge in 1229, although today's structure is mainly Victorian.

Opposite the Trout Inn, an ancient raised path leads to St. Lawrence Church. The church was built in the 15th Century when Lechlade was prosperous from the wool trade. Its spire is a local landmark.

LECHLADE - BUILT ON A HISTORY OF TRADE

Early trade arrived along the ancient Salt Way and the old drove road, Welsh Way, which

石 川

passed through the town. For centuries Lechlade Market Square bustled with a weekly market selling cheeses, livestock and agricultural produce.

Lechlade was also an important watery crossroads. Although St. John's is the highest lock on the Thames, navigation across the Cotswolds to the River Severn was once possible along the nearby Thames and Severn Canal. Lechlade's riverside wharves were busy with barges loading stone, cheeses and corn bound for London, Bristol and Liverpool. The Round House, an unusual two storey circular building upstream of Lechlade, marks the junction between the river and the now disused canal.

KEY TO MAP

Thames Path

Link paths

Car parking

Mooring for water craft

Toilets

Bus stop

Camping/ caravanning

THAMES PATH & LOCAL WALKS

Upstream, the Thames Path follows the old towpath to its end at the Round House (1½ miles), then on through Wiltshire and Gloucestershire to the source of the Thames (22 miles). Downstream is the National Trust village of Buscot. For a short walk, cross Halfpenny Bridge into Lechlade, return along the path by St. Lawrence Church to the Trout Inn (1½ miles round trip).

BOAT TRIPS AND HIRE

Boats can be hired from Riverside, Lechlade (by Halfpenny Bridge)

英文なので、最後にピリオドが必要だが、案内看板にピリオドはない。

**SOUTHERN ELECTRIC
COUNTRYSIDE COMMISSION
ENVIRONMENT AGENCY**

IV. ロックの敷地内にはないロックの案内

1. HURLEY LOCK ISLAND

次の Hurley Lock Island の案内看板は他のロックの案内看板とは形が違う。それは設置されている場所がロックの敷地内ではないからである。

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

Hurley Lock を中心にしたテムズ川の略図がある。小さな島が 7 ～ 8 島描かれている。

Hurley Lock Island

This island is owned by the Environment Agency and is open to the public at all times. Although the central area is concerned with the important business of getting boats up or down river through Hurley Lock, the remainder is available for you to enjoy. During your visit please be considerate towards others and help to preserve the peaceful attraction of the island and its surroundings.

THE LOCK

You are welcome to watch the lock in operation but please ensure that you do not cause an obstruction or endanger yourself and others.

PICNICS

Tables are located at the eastern end of the island but the whole area is suitable for picnics.

CAMPING

Between April and September the camping island is available to the public. Camping tickets may be purchased from the lock office during the Lock Keeper's hours of duty. If you would like to camp overnight on an island in the middle of the River Thames, contact the Lock Keeper or Site Warden for more details.

キャンプ許可のチケットは、ロックの事務所で買うことができる。

TOILET

To the rear of the right hand side of the Lock Keeper's cottage.

FISHING

Subject to normal close seasons, anglers possessing a rod licence may fish from the marked areas of the banks of the island at any time that space is available. Most of the banks are used as moorings. If a craft wishes to moor or return to its mooring anglers must move to another position. Please fish with consideration for other users of the site.

When the Lock Keeper is on duty, those with a Lock and Weir Fishing Permit may, between 1st October and 18th March, fish from the camping island. Angling is not permitted in the lock cut close to the lock. For Lock and Weir Fishing permits contact the Lock Keeper or:

Environment Agency
P.O. Box 214, Reading
Berkshire, RG1 8HQ

BALL GAMES

The island is too small for team games but informal family play is acceptable.

GENERAL INFORMATION

In case of emergency, contact the Lock Keeper at his office by the lock. When the Lock

テムズ川沿いのロックにある案内看板の英語

Keeper is off duty ring Reading 9535000. The nearest public telephone is in Hurley Village, a short walk over the bridge from the western end of this island.

To report any incidents including pollution, poaching, flooding or fish mortalities, call the FREE 24 hr Environment Agency Emergency Hotline 0800 80 70 60.

DOGS

Dogs are welcome as long as they are kept under close control and do not foul public areas.
CLEAN IT UP!

LITTER

PLEASE HELP TO KEEP HURLEY LOCK ISLAND TIDY BY TAKING YOUR LITTER HOME.

REFRESHMENTS

Hurley Village has three public houses all of which serve refreshments, while there are also two shops in the village close to the western end of this island.

BATHING

The Environment Agency does not recommend swimming

この文章は終わっていない。もう少し続いているのだが、汚れており、判読不能である。明らかに、手で擦ったような跡があり、故意に消したようだ。

2. MOLESEY RIVERBANK

次のものは、「**MOLESEY RIVERBANK**」という文字が一番上に書かれている大きな看板に載っている英語である。この看板も、ロックの敷地内にあるわけではないが、ロックの記述が書かれているので、ここに載せておく。

この看板には、1821年の競馬（HAMPTON RACES）のことが載っている。そして Hampton Court Bridge と Cigarette Island についての説明も書かれているが、それ

らはロックとは関係がないものであるから、この小論では省いておくことにする。

この看板に描かれている絵や写真は、1974年頃の Molesey Lock の絵、ヴィクトリア時代の Molesey Lock や riverbank などであり、Hampton Court Bridge の 1753 年頃の絵もある。

HISTORIC MOLESEY

Molesey was first mentioned in the mid 7th Century record books when it was transferred to the monastery at Chertsey Abbey. It was referred to as MULESEI or MUL'S ISLAND. In the Domesday Book, it became MULESEY when the survey of 1086 showed a community of about 200 people, including villeins and serfs. During King Henry 8th reign, the manor of MOULSEY and its land became part of Hampton Court Chase, created to provide a more immediate and accessible hunting area for the Tudor King. It was not until the Victorian period that the title of MOLESEY was used.

Today, the area of East Molesey has three Conservation Areas of Bridge Road, Kent Town and Old Village which contain a number of statutory and locally Listed Buildings.

MOLESEY LOCK

Historically, the River Thames was one of the chief highways for trade, as all heavy goods were transported by sea, river and later on by canal. In the 18th Century, barges laden with goods such as coal, bricks and manufactured goods travelled up the river towed by horses or gangs of men and returned with timber, grain, vegetable and farm produce. East Molesey, Thames Ditton, Walton and Sunbury were all locations where goods were landed for later distribution. Movement for the deep laden barges was difficult where the water levels fluctuated causing shallow waters or where there were strong downward flows after heavy rainfall.

In 1812, a Bill was passed through Parliament to construct the “Moulsey Lock”. The construction of four locks at Chertsey, Shepperton, Sunbury and Teddington had previously been approved. Similar to the river bridges, the cost of river maintenance and construction

テムズ川沿いのロックにある案内看板の英語

work was funded by raising tolls from river users. The lock was a pound lock design built of wooden piles and wooden panels with handles. By the mid 19th Century, barge traffic declined and as leisure time increased pleasure boats predominated.

The Thames around Molesey Lock was particularly popular with the Edwardians and Victorians. In 1889, Jerome K. Jerome wrote 'Three Men in a Boat' and records "It is Boulter's (lock) not even excepted, the busiest lock on the river. I have stood and watched it sometimes when, you could not see any water at all, but only a brilliant tangle of bright blazers, and gay caps, and saucy hats, and many coloured parasols, and silken rugs, and cloaks, and streaming ribbons, and dainty whites." In 1905 the lock was refurbished, the lock house was rebuilt in the 1920's, and in 1959 the lock was completely restored and modernised with electronic controls for the gates.

上の文章の真ん中辺りに、何かで擦ったような跡がある。心ない人のいたずらだと思う。英語はかろうじて読むことが出来る。

THAMES PATH

The Riverbank marks the start of the Thames Path National Trail in Elmbridge. The path begins at the source of the River Thames near Kemble in Gloucester and runs 180 miles into the City of London, ending at the Thames Barrier at Woolwich.

At Hampton Court Bridge, the path crosses over and continues along the Middlesex bank towards Kingston. Walking due west towards Walton and Weybridge there are a number of interesting landmarks and remains of local history:-

- Major flooding by the Thames is marked by plates dated 1821 & 1894 on the Thames Conservators Offices showing the water levels and another of 1947 on the wall near the lock keeper's office.

- Molesey Boat Club which stands at the intersection of the towpath and Graburn Way

was built in 1901 to accommodate the Amateur Boat Club founded in 1867. This organised many of the famous boating regattas and its members have competed successfully in the 1992 Olympics.

- Taggs Island was named after a local family who owned a major boat building and hotel business. The island, originally used for growing osiers (for willow baskets etc.) was transformed in the Victorian era into a popular society pleasure resort surrounded by elegant house boats. It was then taken over by Fred Karno who created the luxurious 'Karsino' hotel and ornamental grounds. After a chequered career, it was demolished in 1971 and the island returned to become an attraction for houseboats. Fred Karno's houseboat 'The Astoria' is now moored on the opposite bank near Garricks House.

- Molesey Hurst beyond the boathouse saw one of the first recorded cricket matches in 1731, first recorded game of golf in 1758 and was a venue for duels, pugilistic prize fighting and horse racing. The brick and cast iron gates at Graburn Way are all that remain of the racecourse and the area is now a District Park. The two vista lines are being maintained between the spire of St. Paul's Church in East Molesey and Garricks Temple and St. Mary's Church on the opposite bank.

ELMBRIDGE

BOROUGH COUNCIL

...bridging the communities...

Planning and Environmental Services

V. おわりに

テムズ川に設置されているロックの敷地内にある案内看板の英語とその内容を見てくると、様々なことが見えてくる。

英語に関して言えば、単語のスペル間違いがある。ピリオドを忘れている箇所

がある。これらは看板作製者の間違いと言える。

「medieval」を使っている案内看板と「mediaeval」を使っている案内看板がある。これは間違いではない。「watercraft」と「water craft」、「lock keeper」と「Lock Keeper」においても同じことが言えるが、テムズ川沿いのロックの看板であるのに統一が取れていない。

案内看板の内容について言えば、「ENJOYING THE RIVER THAMES」は、どのロックの看板でも同じ内容だったため、大量生産をしているのかと思ったが、よく比較してみると、少し違う記述のある案内看板があった。

もう一つの近隣案内看板は内容が多岐にわたっている。

ロックに設置されている近隣案内看板の内容は、まず第一に Thames Path のことが書かれている。そして、ロックやロック近隣にある施設や名所旧跡案内、その成立に関する説明やロックの名前の由来、歴史的な事柄にも記述が及んでいる。それぞれ、あまり詳しくは書かれていないが、散歩や観光で訪れた人たちにはその程度で充分である。様々な記述が、テムズ川の各ロックを訪れる人たちを飽きさせないように作成されている。

それぞれの案内看板には、テムズ川と Thames Path が描かれ、その近隣の説明があるというだけではなく、ロックの近隣に昔存在した建造物、そして今も存在している建物などが説明されており、絵が描かれているものもある。さらに生き物や植物などに話題が及んでいる案内看板もある。しかし、それらの話題が重複していないのである。各ロックが、それぞれの特徴を出そうと努力していることだろう。

「KEY TO MAP」に描かれている識別符号の数が異なるのは、各案内看板の地図に使用されている識別符号の数によるからである。


このように見てくると、各ロックの案内看板は大量生産で作られているということではなく、それぞれが、その地域に相応しい内容を考え、それでいて内容が重ならないように注意していることが分かる。

すべて同一に作られているということではなく、各ロックに近隣案内看板の内容を任せており、それでも内容が重複していないということは、各ロックの話合いが行われているということだろう。それらのことを考えると、各ロックの自主性を尊重している結果である、と言えるのである。

以上

(この小論は、法政大学の 2007 年度在外研究により出来たものである)

注

- 1) *River Thames & the Southern Waterways* Waterways Guide 7, Hong Kong: Nicholson, 2006, p.7.
- 2)  のマークは National Trail のネットから、National Trail acorn を利用させてもらった。
- 3) 「watercraft」は「KEY TO MAP」の中で使用されており、その書き方は 2 種類ある。「watercraft」と一語にする場合と「water craft」と 2 語にする場合である。小論に使われているロック名を載せておく。
「watercraft」・・・Abingdon Lock、Boulter's Lock、Caversham Lock、Eynsham Lock、Marlow Lock、Molesey Lock、Old Windsor Lock、Penton Hook Lock の項。
「water craft」・・・Bell Weir Lock、Godstow Lock、Goring Lock、Hambleton Lock、Iffley Lock、Mapledurham Lock、Osney Lock、Sonning Lock、St. John's Lock の項。
- 4) 「Century」の綴り方には「Century」と大文字で始める単語と、「century」と小文字で始める単語がある。大文字で始めている場合は、前に定冠詞の「the」と数字がある場合が多いが、定冠詞がない場合もある。小文字の場合は不定冠詞の「a」が付いている。小論の案内看板に出てくるロック名を載せておく。
「Century」・・・Bell Weir Lock、Caversham Lock、Culham Lock、Eynsham Lock、Iffley Lock、Mapledurham Lock、Sandford Lock (2 箇所)、Sonning Lock (2 箇所)、St. John's Lock、MOLESEY RIVERBANK (3 箇所) の項。
「century」・・・Godstow Lock、Old Windsor Lock の項。
- 5) 「lockkeeper」という綴り方を筆者は使用しているが、ロックの看板には「lock keeper」と小文字で二つの単語としての使い方と、「Lock Keeper」と大文字で始まる二つの単語としての使用の 2 種類がある。同じテムズ川にあるロックの看板に 2 種類の使い方があるため、小論の案内看板に出てくるロック名を載せておく。
「lock keeper」・・・Boulter's Lock、Penton Hook Lock (2 箇所)、Sonning Lock、

MOLESEY RIVERBANK の項。

「Lock Keeper」・・・Penton Hook Lock、HURLEY LOCK ISLAND (5 箇所) の項

- 6) 「薄暗くなる 30 分前」という記述になっている。これはイギリスの夏と冬の日照時間の差が大きいことが、このような記述に表れているのだと思う。夏だと 20 時でもロンドンはまだ薄暗い感じであるが、冬だと暗くなるのが早く、15 時を過ぎると薄暗くなってくるのだ。

- 7) 「medieval」の綴り方は「medieval」と「mediaeval」の 2 種類ある。小論の案内看板に出てくるロック名を載せておく。

「medieval」・・・Boveney Lock、Culham Lock、Osney Lock、St. John's Lock の項。

「mediaeval」・・・Eynsham Lock (2 箇所) の項。

- 8) Readingas とは Old English で、現在の Reading のことである。
- 9) この「bumping race」とは、『新英和大辞典』（第六版、研究社）によると、「狭い川で各ボートが別々に出発し、一定の距離を過ぎてから先のボートに艇首を追突させて勝つボートレース」のことである。