

Transcription of John Templeton's Journals

The John Templeton archive is held by the Ulster Museum. The Museum copied the Templeton Journals in half-yearly segments on microfiche (released in PDF) and have made them available to the Belfast Naturalist Field Club to facilitate a project to transcribe these remarkable handwritten Journals into a digital format and make them available to a wider readership.

The result is an accurate, uncorrected and unedited line by line transcription of the pdf copy of the Journals, preserving Templeton's original spelling, erratic punctuation, insertions and layout. The number in bold on the left relates to the Ulster Museum's PDF page number so it is easy to navigate back to the original text. The next number is the date given in the Journal. Occasionally Templeton numbers his Journal pages and where present these are given on the right. Editorial comment is in square brackets. A fully edited version with footnotes and summary appendices is in preparation.

Templeton Journal 1807 Fiche No 2 28 June to 31 December

Initial transcription

103 pages 12857 words

PDF	DAY	MONTH/YEAR	JOURNAL PAGE
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1

A Number of the inhabitants of Belfast conceiving that an additional Seminary for the instruction of their Children was an object of the first importance about June last waited upon his Lordship to request he would befriend the purposed institution as to give a portion of ground for erecting a building and other necessary appurtenances for an extensive seat of Learning which it was intended should not only embrace the Sciences immediately connected with Commerce but extend to the higher branches of knowledge, his Lordship was pleased to expressed his readiness to assist in forwarding the scheme, by granting a suitable portion of ground and he desired the Gentlemen to make choice of such a lot as they thought would answer the purpose.

According to his directions they have chosen a

situation which should it meet his Lordship's approbation
would be perfectly suitable in every respect
the enclosed letter containing the plan you would greatly oblige us by forwarding to
him

from the peculiar

knowledge which
you possess of what may be for the benefit of his Lordship
and the town, we beg leave to request that you would

2

no one can better represent in more strong by
represent to his Lordship in more forcible term than
we can, the advantages that would arrive,
by establishing an acting seminary of Learning in Belfast and how
much it might tend to accelerate the increasing
population and prosperity of the town and Neighbourhood.
We hope the task we are imposing on you is congenial
with your own feelings, and that from the pleasure you
receive from a liberal education
freed from that Pedantic Bigotry
attendant on scholastic learning
you will be desirous of ex-
-tending that benefit to others

3

July 1807
See my figure the present specimens
were not so regularly formed as that
yet nevertheless and I apprehend the
same. Their character is this
of hollows variously inflated or bullated
coriaceous vesicle, adhering by the
center underneath, and without any

apparent roots

29 Cloudy day slight rain in the Even
-ing *Rosa arvensis* F Oats shooting

30 Cloudy but pleasant day

July 1807

1 Cloudy day *Melissa grandiflora* &
Lychnis quadridentata in flower

2 Dust flying slight Showers going
about *Ligustrum vulgare*

3 Fine day somewhat Cloudy
with showers going about,
Heracleum Spondylium Sam-
-bucus nigra & *Lemna minor* .F.

An

4

[Repeat of pdf 2]

5

[Repeat of pdf 3]

6

July 1807

An Address to the Inhabitants
of Belfast and the Neighbourhood
on the propriety of Establishing a
college in their town —————

When Europe is becoming every day
more enlightened and convinced that
Knowledge alone confers true power
and Glory. When the Smallest States
of the Continent vie with each other

which shall be the most munificent patrons of Learning. When 500 printing presses in London are daily giving to the World productions which spread Knowledge to the most distant regions, and bring to that Splendid Metropolis immense riches. Ireland with a population of nearly Five Millions of Inhabitants, enjoying every advantage of wealth and situation, yet remains without sufficient seminaries for the instruction of her youth, amidst this general

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July 1807
-ral ardour for the promotion of Knowledge
The insufficiency of the means are fully demonstrated by the numbers who annually leave the country in search of education, the aptitude for learning in the Irish youth is clearly proved whenever they have become competitors for Fame and there is little doubt but if that Activity which is the Characteristic of Irishmen was duly encouraged it would lead to the noblest ends
Scientific and literary Knowledge, to the Professional man is indispen-

-sibly necessary, to the Gentleman
his brightest ornament, and to the
lowest

8

July 1807

lowest orders of Civilised Society it is
taught with the greatest benefit.

However much a Person may be
engaged in Commercial pursuits
there are still moments unoccupied
by the cares of Business, and in which
many men are glad to fly to the most
worthless company in hopes of find-
-ing something which will make the
tedious hour passed by. There are
days spent amidst Riot and dis-
-sipation which bring no happiness
If all these moments were employ-
-ed in some useful pursuit time
would fly with rapid wing, and
with pleasure would that hour be
hailed which set them free from
weightier matters and allowed them
to follow the paths of Literature
and of Science. For it is undis-
-puted fact that the moments spent
in

9

July 1807

in pursuit of virtuous knowledge

afford more lasting happiness than hours spent in dissipation and trifling Amusements. Impressed with these Ideas a Number of the Inhabitants of Belfast resolving as far as their abilities will allow to promote the establishment of an extensive seminary of Learning in their town, have subscribed the Sums annexed to their names for that purpose, and as soon as the Sum of

shall be subscribed, a meeting of the subscribers will be called to adopt rules and regulations for carrying their intention into execution. Thinking that it will greatly conduce to the welfare of the town, and neighbourhood, and the public at large they wish the Inhabitants of the Kingdom of Ireland, and the Province of Ulster in particular

to

10

to consider the advantages which are always attendant on a liberal education and they feel themselves warranted to hope that an ample subscription will enable them to carry into execution a scheme which must ultimately tend to the advantage of

Ireland, and render her worthy of
ranking as a part of the British
Empire.

- 4 Dark Cloudy cold day down at Mr.
McCalmonts saw a Badger.
- 5 Fine Sunny day *Suppravia officinalis Hyhincium hirsu*
-tum Flowering Found by Ellen Temple-
-ton on the side of the Glen at Mr. John
Sinclairs Green growing close
to a Scotch pine *Ophrys Nidus Avis*
Im. Flo. Bri. 930 En. Bot. 48. *Rosa*
Eglantina in Flower in the hedges above
Mr Sinclairs green. and the pastures
had many plants of *Satyrium viride*
in Flower.

11

- 6 Very warm Cloudless day
- 7 Clear warm dry day
- 8 Clear warm day *Potentilla fruticova*
Fl. Thermometer 70½ at 3 PM.

In looking at a Conferva I



observed a Minute animal
whose motion was a revolution
round an axis in every direction

Vorticilla cineta

- 9 Fine Warm Sunny day Thermometer

in Mr McCalmonts hall 70 at 4 PM. re-
-ceived *Libellula depressa* & Green winged ophzine
from Mrs Lancaster caught in the C. B...se [*illegible*]

- 10 Fine very warm sunny day Rail
yet calling
- 11 Cloudy wind southerly slight rain
Campanula latifolia Flowering
in the Evening heavy rain and
thunder
- 12 Wet morning Cloudy but dry in the
afternoon.
- 13 Warm fine morning, heavy showers
towards evening
- 14 rain apparently in the night
dry day *Icoparium inuceum* F.
Thrush singing Ther - 65 at 3 PM
- 15 Showers in the day make a drawing
of *Ulva lubrica* from the Marle hole

12

July 1807

- 15 This morning saw a *Phaloena* of the
form and mark of *Phaloena biliniata*
but nearly of the Color of *Jasione mon-*
-tana
- 16 Dark Morning some slight showers
- 17 Darkish day slight Showers *Achil-*
-lea Ptarmica F Found *Trichstonium*
rigidulum on the rocks below the Pen
Weir above Belvoir, these rocks are lia-
-ble to be covered with water in Floods

Gathered from off the trunk of a Sycamore tree hanging over the Lagan below Belvoir House an Orange coloured *Conferva* resembling a Powder, but on being highly magnified I found it a *Conferva*

18 Rainy with intervals made a drawing of the *Trichostonium rigidulum* and preserved specimens
Rail calls and thrush sings

19 Long showers

on.

13

(1)

July - 1807

On the Presentation which Animals have of Changes in the Weather
By Dr. FAA.Meyer at Gottingen See
Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine XI. 211

First then respecting the presentation which Animals have of fair dry weather. Clear, dry weather generally follows after wet weather, when the Atmosphere has been freed from the vapours collected in it by their falling to the earth in rain. Clouds as well as rain of the means by which the air frees itself from the Electric vapours that are continually arising and if these again fall down, it ap-

-pears very natural that animals,
which lived chiefly in the open air,
should express, by various external
movements the ease with which
they breathe and perform all their
vital functions. From this princi
-ple

14

(2)

-ple it seems not difficult to explain the
following observations.

The fluttering of Bats in the evening,
Beetles flying about in the highways,
and the sporting of Gnats towards sun
-set require no explanation. I shall
only remark what is already known to
every observer, that this presentation
is highly useful to bats as well as to
insects. Every shower of rain would
render it impossible for them to fly,
as their wings are not secured by any oily
matter against moisture; they would
therefore be rendered much heavier by
rain, and unfit for flying, and they
could not be so easily placed again
in folds, which considering the struc
-ture of these animals, is absolutely
necessary, as when they have remained
dry. The same principle seems to be
applicable to the high flight of Larks

and Swallows (1) which perhaps hasten to the upper regions of the atmosphere

be-

15

(3)

because they are freer from vapours and most suited to them, and because the lower region, being more loaded with vapours afford them less pleasure than those above. The insects also which they pursue for food take them, perhaps a higher flight.

The croaking of the Green Frog in ponds I cannot sufficiently explain; but it seems to express the pleasure arising from the greater quantity of Insects then flying about, and which they can catch with more ease and convenience. But clear dry weather is not so agreeable to frogs as the return of warm weather (2) If they make a noise in the time of cold rain, warm dry weather will follow. But if the dry weather proceeds from raw winds, and if warmth and rain succeed, their noise may foretel rain; and therefore Linnæus's rule *prædicat pluviam* will lose nothing of its truth. He seemed so much the more to be right as more raw than warm days take place in the Climate of Sweden.

(4)

I have have to my great inconvenience
 experienced the truth of his assertion
 on Journeys which I was under the ne-
 -cessity of continuing for several days.
 That the weather fish (A) (*Cobitis fossilis*)
 leaves the water quite pure during
 dry weather, and the Green Frog (B) sits
 at the top of the Grass, may proceed from
 the lighter or heavier state of the atmos-
 -phere particularly as the latter is re-
 -markable fond of cleanliness and mode-
 -rately pure air.
 The assembling of Ravens in the fields,
 and the singing of Wood Pigeons may be
 easily accounted for from the above prin-
 -ciples. - I have never seen birds in
 good weather dress their feathers with
 oil from their fat glands, in order to secure
 them

(A) So-called because kept in Germany to
 foretel changes of the weather when
 the weather is fine they continue quiet
 but before a storm or rain they are very restless
 (B) This animal, though common in many parts
 of Europe is not found in England.

(5)

them from rain; but I have observed many do so when the atmosphere was overcast, and when there was an appearance of rain. I should therefore include this circumstance in the following class, did not experience admit also of another explanation viz. that the birds from the atmosphere becoming lighter, hope for the speedy arrival of dry weather, and therefore anoint themselves, and secure their feathers from moisture, that they may be able to fly higher than usual with less impediment. If the last explanation ought not to be altogether rejected, as I do not think it can, we may admit of this observation; especially as all the experience of men worthy of belief allows of no reasoning to be brought against it.

(3)

The expression of animals which sh

-ew

18

(6)

shew a presentation of rainy weather may be explained partly from the increasing weight of the Atmosphere, partly from their manner of living and partly from the want of moisture

which is necessary to their existence.

The restlessness of domestic cattle may proceed from many causes. It is known that the Atmosphere in Summer before rain falls, is generally heavier, on account of the electric vapour that arises. The insects which infest Cattle, and which mark this heaviness, became then more numerous, and getting into the stalls where Cattle are kept torment them and make them restless. The ascending vapour has also some influence on the skins of these animals, which ceases when the earth does not suffer

19

(7)

-fer so much vapour to escape as before; or the air, too strongly charged with electricity, excites in them an unpleasant sensation. It indeed appears strange to explain the same phenomenon from two perfectly opposite causes, a want and an excess of electricity; but we know cases of the like kind in Medicine, such for example, as that where the cramp and sleep produces atonia. People who have wounds or old ulcers feel on a change of weather

a contraction and burning in those parts; and why should not such affections take place in animals (4)
All those grounds taken together will be sufficient in my opinion to explain why horses and asses rub themselves, shake their heads, and sniff the air by turning up their noses; why asses bray much, and jump about; why cattle scrape up the earth,
and

20

(8)

and stamp with their feet; and why Swine, though not hungry, eat greedily and dig up the earth with their snouts. The restlessness, running about, scraping with their feet, and eating grass, among dogs; and moles continually throwing up the earth can all be deduced from the same; as well as cats dressing themselves.

I have remarked that Cocks crow at every change of the weather, besides at the usual time. They as well as Pigeons hasten to their places of shelter, in order to be secured against the rain, the approach of which they must be sensible of by the continual weight of the atm

-osphere. (5)

The cause of fowls, pigeons, quails, and other Birds, washing themselves ap

-pears to me to be a certain heat or

itch-

21

(9)

itching which they wish by these means

to remove. (6)

Swallows, in all probability, take a low flight on the approach of rainy wea-

-ther, because the electric atmosphere is too heavy for them and because

they have not sufficient strength to

mount above it. But Cranes, as being

stronger birds, employ all their strength

to rise above it and therefore fly so

high (7)

I have remarked in Ravens, that their croaking, unless when they smell carrion,

proceeds from fear. They observe per-

-haps, by the atmosphere still becom-

-ing heavier, that a storm highly dis-

-agreeable to them will soon take

place, and therefore they croak, and

attach themselves to trees; and when

they are startled by any thing un-

-common, they take a high flight

making a loud cry. They easily dis

-cover

(10)

cover their persecutors among men,
and always cry with a loud noise as
long as they think themselves pur-
-sued by them. (8)

That Jackdaws, on the approach of
rainy weather, flap their wings, and
pick their feathers with their bills,
may be explained partly by an un-
-pleasant sensation before rain,
and partly from the state of the at-
-mosphere. (9)

To the beforementioned itching or burning
sensation I refer the bathing and plun-
-ging of Waterfowl. That the birds
of the forest should hasten to their
nests is very natural as from the sta-
-te of the atmosphere they must
apprehend rain. (10)

The crying of Peacocks, except at pai-
ring time, appears to be a Phoen-
-menon

(11)

menon analogous to the crowing of
cocks, I have often remarked it on
a change of weather, and often e-
-ven on a change of wind. (11)

That Storks and Cranes place their bills

under their wings is a Phenomenon
also remarked among domestic fowls
when they fly to their roosts to secure
themselves against rain. Their peck
-ing their breasts seems to signify
an itching sensation in that part
of their bodies. (12)

The croaking of the male green or tree
frog seems to denote an unpleasant
sensation, for in fine weather I never
heard them send forth the smallest
cry. But the appearance of toads
implies a pleasant sensation as
these animals are so fond of living
in dirt. (13)

Ants labour with great diligence and
bees hasten home, and do not fly far
from

24

(12)

from their hives, because they follow
their instinct. The former endeavour
to complete their habitations and secure
themselves against rain, and perhaps to
lay up provisions for the rainy season.
The latter hasten home to their hives,
and fly no more abroad, because the wet would
impede them in their flight and la
-bour.

Gnats/cenops come into houses to secure

themselves from rain, which would im-
-pede their flight, and their they attach
themselves to the legs to procure that
nourishment which is denied them
without

The increased biting of fleas I cannot
explain, as the natural history of these
insects is as yet too obscure.

Earthworms creep from their holes through
instinct, as they can move themselves
forward only upon earth that is Slippery.

(14) A

25

(13)

A presentation of Storms I have obser-
-ved only among the prospect of the Ma-
-malia, and as yet but among two, viz
Man and the Dog. Both these seem
to have a sense of the increased electri-
-city of the Atmosphere. It appears in
general, that the more imperfect ani-
mals remark only the approach of
dry weather; the more perfect the
approach of rain; and the most per-
-fect the approach of Storms. All ani-
-mals, perhaps, with their external
senses, and all plants by their or-
-gans, are sensible of the variations
of the weather: but plants are not
here my object, and it is not necessa

-ry to prove the influence of the wea-
-ther on them, as it is sufficiently
apparent to every observer. Here
I allude only to the external expres-
-sion of internal sensations, as may be
seen

26

(14)

seen by the adduced instance; else one
might consider the Shutting and expan-
-ding of many plants as avoiding vari-
-ations of the weather.

The Dog, on the approach of rainy wea-
-ther, expresses signs of uneasiness;
scratches himself, because the fleas
then bite him with more violence;
digs up the earth with his feet, runs
round, and eats grass: he is accustomed however to
do the latter when he is very hot, per-
-haps to cool himself, and in General a
storm follows soon after. Before a storm
he evaporates more strongly, so that
his smell becomes intolerable; he
creeps in a dejected manner to his
master, and lies quiet. The Cat also
seems to have this in common with
the dog, that she creeps to her master
also on the approach of a Storm. But
all these Phoenomenon require a fur-
-ther Explanation.

(15)

The most perfect of all animals, man, is on the approach of storms only subject to unpleasant sensations; but these must teach him, in the most striking manner, that his Spiritual part, even though it disengages itself so much from oppressive cares, is irremediably connected here below with a sluggish body, which frequently exercises tyrannic sway over the soul. Men in a sound state of health are subjected on the approach of Stormy weather, to a heaviness of Body, and mind, a want of capacity to perform their usual occupations, a yawning and relaxation, which are highly disagreeable. These are often accompanied with a sensation of heat. All these Phenomena appear in some more and in others less, and in some do not take place at all, but the last case happens very rarely. Sick persons, or those whose juices are corrupted, experience,

be-

(16)

besides the above, an itching heat in those

parts of the body which are covered; and many who have old wounds, ulcers, and the like, have in these uncommon sensations. Many of these may be ascribed to perspiration checked by the great heat; though as Weikard, a Philosophic Physician, asserts, the want of electric matter in the body may have some share in them also.

When stormy weather happens in winter, these sensations, as well as the before mentioned presentation of Animals, do not take place; at least no one has ever observed them. This in all probability, arises from the influence of the season.

I must conclude this essay with requesting, that what I have here said may be considered, as it really is, an hypothetic explanation of well-known facts.

Some

29

(17)

Some Observations on the Foregoing pages -

(1) The action of flying has a constant tendency to cause birds to ascend, therefore unless counteracted by the disposition to remain at a certain height, a long continuance

of flight will make birds arrive
at that height where their speci-
-fic gravity and expanse are most
equably ballanced and they fly with
the greatest ease. This is probably the
reason that in fine Weather when Larks are not induced
to descend by showers, that they as-
-cend to great heights in the air

(2) The Frogs (*Rana temporaria*) of the dit-
-ches of Ireland never I believe croaks
but in the early spring, principally in
the evenings, when warm and moist
or it might be said alone when the
wind is southerly.

(3) As it is well known that the Hygrome
-ter

30

(18)

ter indicates a considerable moisture
being in the air before rain actually
falls, may not birds feel this, and pre-
-pare their feathers accordingly in ex-
-pectation of rain. Waterfowl may beset
to wash and dress themselves at any
time by sprinkling a little water on
them.

(4) It is a well known fact that when
hot moist weather, (or what is common-
-ly called sultry) prevails insects
are the most active, consequently

give Cattle on which they feed most trouble. But I cannot deny altogether that cattle may feel some influence of this weather on their own bodies as we know Rheumatic pains are during the damp weather which precedes rain more acutely felt

(5) Pea fowl like geese are accustomed to cry on hearing any noise, and during

31

(19)

during a thunderstorm the Peacock never ceases to cry

(6) Most birds are troubled very much with Pediculi, and which either washing or tossing among their feathers eases them of in some degree Buffen mentions that young Pheasants soon become diseased and die when they have not an opportunity cleaning themselves among sand.

(7) Swallows in all probability take their flight high or low according as the insects fly high or low. But Cranes and indeed all birds in their migratory excursions rise to a considerable height where they are less disturbed in all probability eddy Winds

(8) The Raven has a great variety of cries expressive of Love, anger, or fear, but as they remain paired the most common

is

32

(20)

is the call for its associate, when a Raven sits upon the decaying branch of a tree (its most particular choice) uttering its hoarse monotonous notes it is the call of Love not of fear. Anger or fear is expressed much seldomer and in a much quicker and sharper tone.

(9) See Ob.3 (10) See Ob. 3&6. (11) See Ob. 5

(12) It is the constant practice of Birds to sleep with their heads under their wings, it keeps that extremity warm during the cold nights, requires less constant action of the muscles than when extended, and making their centre of Gravity very different enables them to sit on the perch with less exertion of their feet to hold fast

(13) Toads make their appearance perhaps oftener in moist than in dry weather for the same reason that Snails and earthworms do. because the moisture of their skins is not so soon exhaled

(14) See Ob. 13

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(14) See Ob. 13.

- 20 Dry cloudy day
Went to Shaws bridge weir, and Found
Ranunculus fluviatilis growing on a
gravel bank out of the water, having
linear flat leaves those in the water
cappillary. Found *Rosa eglantheria*
to be the Rose which I found last year
on the side of the Manyburn, I found
the same in the shrubby ground near
the same place, and the plant found
in Belvoir wood I find to be the same
- 21 Cloudy warm day. Ther 70°
Aster Tripolium Fl.
- 22 Cloudy warm day Thunder in the
Evening and night
- 23 Wet morning.
Examined *Agrostis stolonifera* found on
the shore of Belfast Lough distinguish
-ed by its greenish hue, found the ra
-chis

34

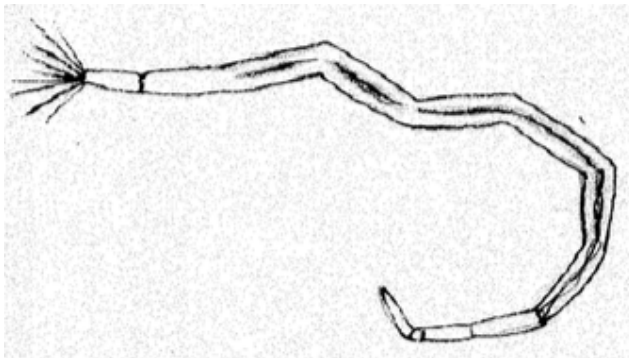
-chis and branches covered with stiff hair
and both valves of the calyx aculeated
The reddish variety had not so much
hair.

- 24 Fine sunny Morning showery af-
-ternoon
- 25 Cloudy Morning threatening rain
Showers in the afternoon
Lysimachia vulgaris Fl
Ulva lubrica very common in the
Lagan
- 26 Breezy cloudy day, *Convolvulus sepi*
-um Fl.
Examined *Sisymbrium amphibium*
Found on the Lagan side below Lisburn
The stems send out roots at the base of
the leaves. The leaves lanced attenuated
irregularly toothed petals a little longer
than the Calyx, peduncles deflected.
- 27 Warm sunshine with Showers
Made a drawing of *Conferva vermicosa*

No 74

35

No 74 of my figures and a Microscopic
insect as under .of 12 or 13 joints the tail



joint seemed capable of being protruded.

28_29_30_

Showery and Cloudy

31 Showery and Cloudy
Lilium Chalcedonium Fl.

Augt

1 A fine day after heavy showers in the morning
Went to town to attend a Meeting of the Friends of the New Academical Institution in Belfast held by appointment at the Exchange room at One O Clock. This was the first Public Meeting

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-ing which was attended by between 30 & 40 people Mr Robt Getty in the Chair they appointed 6 Trustees and a Committee of 16 for the purpose of Drawing up a plan of the Political oeconomy and System of Education to be adopted in the intended seminary, to be laid before a General meeting when the Lease is perfected

2 Cloudy with showers

3 Windy with showers

Scandix pecten *Epilobium hirsutum* and *Tilia Europea* Flo.

4 Showers and Warm Sunshine

5 Heavy showers with Thunder

Went with Mr. John Sinclair to Ballygowan Lough. Found there *Centun-*

-culus minimus. *Rhadiola Millegrana*

Polygonum minus, *Potamageton perfolia*

-tum

37

-tum, *Nymphaea lutea*, *Hydrocotyle*

(*Sison*) *inundatum*, on the bog *Scirpus*

multicaulis *Sphagnum latifolium* &

cuspidatum with *Drosea rotundifolia*

in great abundance but only one plant

of a long leaved kind. also *Scyphophorus*

pleolepis Ach.195., *S. carnutus* Ach. 192 Dill

tab. 15. fig 14. C., *S. digilatus* Ach.188. Dill. 15.19 C. & a

variety, *S. pleolepis* 2 varieties, *S. deformis*

Ach.189. Dill 15.18 A E. Bot. 1394, *Conferva cri*

-cetorum Dillwyn Con. I. assumed a new form when

growing in water see my figure No. 78 In the drain

from the lough I found intermixed with *Spiralis C. flocu*

-losa see my fig. No. 73

and *Patillaria atroalba*

6 Showery

7 Showery

8 Very heavy rain with Loud Thunder

hail in some places.

Found *Chenopodium urbicum* in Fl. near

where the Carnmoney or Templepatrick

road strikes off from the Carrickfergus

9 *Epilobium angustissimum* & *Erica*

vagans and *ciliaris* Fl.

Cloudy warm and dry

10 Brilliant day

11 About 2 PM came on heavy rain

12

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12 Cloudy Morning dry day

13 Wet Morning dry day

14 Fine day Ther 69 at 2 1/2 P.M.

15 Cloudy threatening rain some appearing to
fall at the Forth river head

Made a drawing of *Mucor Mucedo* with black
hair like stems 4 inches long It was grow
-ing on a piece of cats dung in the Greenhouse
first observed yesterday

Found among the *Equisetum limosum*

Conferva [I]moniliformia See my fig. No.79

In one of the drains in the black bog

W of the bathing pond *Conferva pilu*

lifera or *Vaucheria sessilis* E. Bot

See my fig. No 80

16 Dark warm day a few drops of rain
fell. Thermometer 70 at 3 PM.

17 Dark warm day Ther. 68.

Made a drawing of *Linkia pruniformis*
and *Conferva ferruginea*

18 Fine warm day rain in the Evening.

19 Fine warm day rain towards Evening

39

August 1807

19 *Inula Antidisenterica* Flowering

20 Warm day Cloudy rain in the Evening

22 Rain in the morning dry warm day

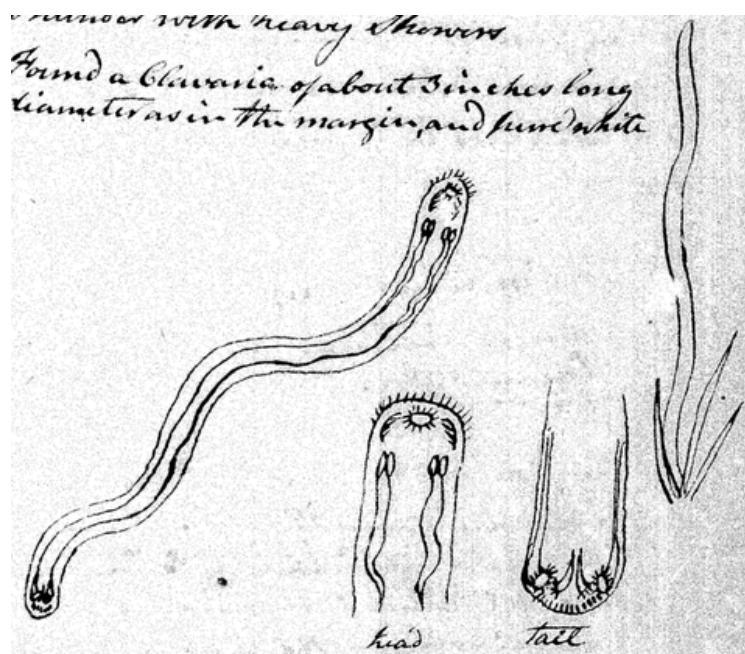
till about 9 PM

Made Drawings of *Medusa fusca* & *pur-
-purea* Found on 19 on the Whitehouse
shore.

22

23 Thunder with heavy Showers

Found a *Clavaria* of about 3 inches long



diameter as in the margin, and pure white

Figure of an animal observed a few days ago
among *Conferva pilulifera* found in the Black
bog, it seemed to eat the *Conferva*

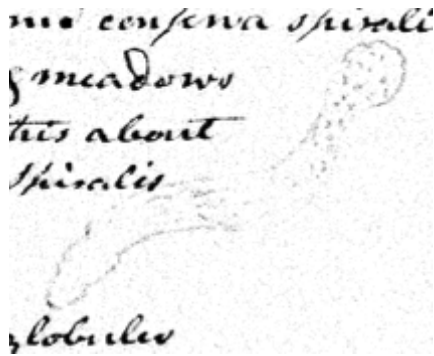
40

August

24 Showers and soft rain from 7 a.m. to [illegible]

Observed among some *conferva spiralis* from
a ditch in the bog meadows
an animal like this about

the breath of *Con. Spiralis*
the apparent head
seemed to contain
a number of red globules



Found yesterday on the gravel of the road
leading from Mr John Sinclairs Lodge at
his Green to the low mill a *Lichen* which
may perhaps be *Collema aphanes* Ach-Pro
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25 A Brilliant day

26 Showers *Lilium superbum* Flow
Began to shear Oats

27 Some Showers

Found on the Rocks at the Whitehouse

an Animal having the following Character

A coriaceous tube $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch di
-ameter adhering to the rocks by

4 or 6 feet formed tentaculæ, protruding

2 mammiform mouths, having round their

orifice 5 oval orange spots — see my fig.

Another fixed to *Fucus vesiculosus*,

Hav-

having a rose coloured spindle shaped body surrounded a little below the top by about 10 or 12 tentaculæ this was about 1/10 of an inch long ——

Found several of a turberculated *Actinia*, of a green, dusky and red colour, the tentaculæ variegated with the same colours the body about 2 inches diameter, and in pressing the tentaculæ I found that each had an orifice from which spur-
-ted water-

- 28 Dark with some Showers
- 29 Some showers
- 30 Cloudy and dry
- 31 Cloudy dry, sometimes sunshine

Clethra alnifolia Fl

About one Quarter past
At 6 O'Clock this evening attended
Ann McCracken's Funeral amidst
a number of People their were few
who seemed not more than usually
affected. There is perhaps something
more

more solemn in seeing a young
person of 10 or 11 conveyed to
the silent tomb, than when a more

mature age has made the character
more fully known, when they
have tasted both the pains and plea-
-sures, exhibited virtues and vices
and fulfilled the duties of their
station. cut off in early youth their
virtues alone appear
and hope paints the picture of future
days in the most pleasing colours
but death with an indiscriminating
hand sweeps over the canvas and leaves
a space for other painters and for another
subject.

This youthful victim of death's unerring aim
during her short journey displayed

as

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September 1807

as fair a prospect to her relatives and
friends that few have ever
beheld a fairer. Gentleness to all
with whom she had any communication
Love for her more immediate relatives
the development of sense and talents
remarkable at her early age, her
patience and willingness to perform
whatever her attending friends requested during a
painful disease justly endeared
her to all and
now makes their loss more severely

felt

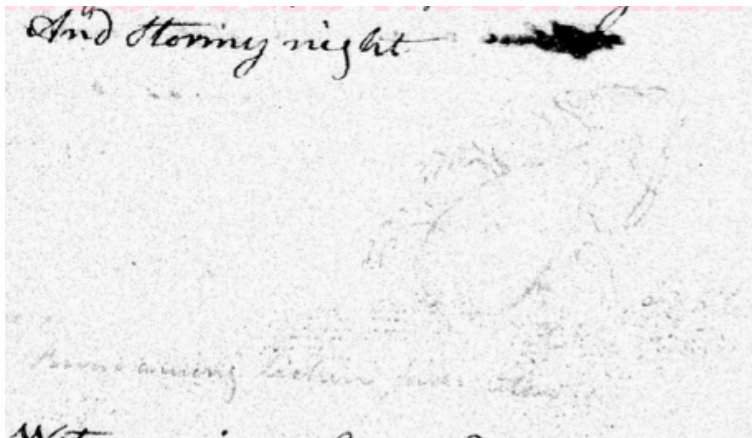
September 1st. 1807

- 1 Cloudy with slight Showers
Swallows congregating
- 2 Wet breezy Morning
- 3 Wet most part of the day
- 4 Threatening rain but dry

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September 1807

- 5 Very wet day
And Stormy night



- 6 Wet morning became dry after 12
Ground strewd with branches from
the Chesnut and Acacia trees which
last suffered very much from the
Storm of last night a great flood
in the Bogmeadows
Swallows gathered very much in
sheltered places and seem to be much
fatigued from their exertions last

night. Alex saw them lighting on the
Cows backs and heads to rest.

This forenoon employed selecting
mosses for Mr Sowerby and have
now finished with the *Hypnum*s

45

September 1807

7 A Bright morning after some more
rain

In every age from the most remote
period of time Poetry and Music have
been the means by which mankind
expressed their Joy and sorrow, the
various feelings of the impassioned
mind strike every Sympathetic chord
with superior energy, and rouse the
passions more directly into action,
when delivered in Rhyme and ac-
-panied by Music. This is known
to all nations the Savage and the
civilised urge on their warriors to
deeds of daring, and when the wild
uproar of Battle ceases, Music can
quell the rougher passions and
lull the boisterous storm to peaceful
calm

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September 1807

calm in the poets pen we behold an
instrument more powerful than

every tyrant wielded. When the Lacedemonians sunk into indolence had so far lost the patriotic spirit of their forefathers they beheld an enemy approaching their country unmoved until they were aroused by the songs of Tyrtæus, and in our own days we have beheld a second Tyrtæus the (Abbe De Lille) author of Marseillaise hymn rousing the sleeping energies of Frenchmen and sending them to hurl destruction on the invaders of their country.

- 8 A brilliant day
9 Very wet morning dry towards the middle of the day very sensibly cold
10 Some heavy showers Went to the Whitehouse shore where I found an

O.

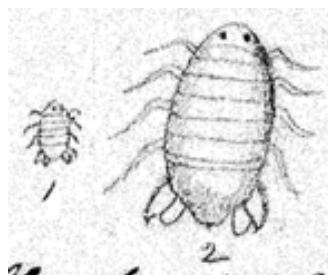
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September 1807

Oniscus very like *Oniscus Psora*

Brit Zoo

table 18 fig 1. but it was not above 2/10 of an inch long



O. of a light Brownish yellow having 6 scales

on the Body, the tail rounded a little contracted before the termination, and having a somewhat falcate and lanced shaped scale on each side.

Its motion was pretty quick, and when moving it spread the scales on each side of the tail.

Fucus rotundus in great plenty among the rejectamenta

On a stone in the road a *Lichen* very nearly related to *Lichen pertusus*

White with a glaucous grey tinge, every orifice surrounded with a somewhat elevated margin a little paler or whiter than the rest of the —

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September 1807

11 In the Evening had some very interesting Conversation on Virtue and Vice at Mr Tennents.

What is Vice appears to depend entirely under what circumstance an act is committed, and public opinion seems almost the only foundation which fixes the boundaries between Virtue and Vice. The Principles of Morality seem ever fluctuating according to the State of civilization, and situation of different Nations. Among Savages it is not im-

-ral to steal from Strangers but highly
so to take the property of each other
In China no blame is attached to
the exposure of infants “and among
the Campanagnas Indians of the
Montana Real on the Banks of the
Mague, the man who would neglect
to

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to devour the remains of his deceased
friend would be abhorred as an infa-
-mous wretch” Monthly Magazine XIV 395

It is well known that the half civili-
-zed nations that inhabit the shores
of the Indian sea and the Isles of the
Southern ocean whether Negroes or Ma-
-lays, are accustomed to present their
daughters to strangers, it is even pre-
-tended by Meiners that this is com-
-mon with the whole Negro and Mo-
-gul race. It is more especially the
white people who obtain the prefer-
-ence in this species of sacrifice; they
invite, nay, they insist on their accep-
-tance, and those who have had the
good fortune to appertain to an Eu-
-ropean, are more sought after when
a definitive marriage is intended with
one of their own countrymen the best
matches

matches being always made by those who have lived with several. Let us acknowledge, however that they possess advantages of another kind to which we cannot pretend; for it is said that these women, so easy of access before marriage exhibit an unalterable fidelity the moment they become wives. Monthly Magazine 14. p 419.”

Such, and so contradictory is public opinion, as to the essence of virtue and Vice but although every society pursues a different track all tend towards the same centre, public or individual happiness, and no act can be truly called Vicious which does not cause individuals or a people to experience misery. And no act merits the name of virtue which has not for its object to make others good and happy

September

- 11 Tolerably dry but some very heavy showers
Examined and made a figure of the *Lichen* growing on Mr Tennents gravel walk
I think it agrees with the descrip-

-tion of *Collima cheileus granifor-*

-mis Schrad. fig 2.b see Turtons

Linnaeus Vol. 11.p.1777.

- 12 A fine dry day
- 13 A fine day with some Showers
- 14 Misty rain in the Morning after
wards pretty dry day
- 15 A Fine day only a few drops about
12 OClock
Woodlark begun to sing
- 16
- 17 Went to hear the Celebrated Madam
Catalani sing without any appre
-hension

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-hension of finding that the unquali
-fied praises of the public had any
foundation in reality, my imagina-
-tion could form no idea of even sweet
sounds delivered in an unknown lan-
-guage conveying sensations of exquisite
pleasure, that association of Ideas whi-
-ch always accompanies music with
which we are acquainted had in
the present instance no place in
in the mind, the feelings were to be
aroused by the modulations of the voice
and the apparent expression of the
passions, a great deal depended on
the first impression, and that fixed

the attention of the audience complet
-ely in her favour, the modest but
dignified appearance of her person aid
-ed by a graceful timidity charmed
every eye and fixed in mute attention
every

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every person present. The soft and plea-
-sing melody of her lower tones contras-
-ted so exquisitely with the higher
produced sensations only known to
those who feel them and which is
beyond the most laboured description
to express.

18 Dined today in company with
Madam Catalani Mr. Vala Brague
her husband Mess^{rs}. Rovedino Morrelli
Cook, & at Mr. Francis McCrackens
on her appearance in the Room, her
retiring grace distinguished
her at once from a common person
and everyone present was bound
by an invisible chain, which
interested them in her happiness,
although imbarresed for the instant
on meeting so many unknown faces
that native dignity of manners which
the French express by the word Nai-
-vette triumphed over these little dif-
ficulties

-ficulties and she took her place amidst
 a Company whose expectations of plea-
 -sure were amply gratified during
 the evening with whatever could
 catch their attention and interest
 their feelings in favour of a person
 to whom but a very short time before
 they were utter strangers, as far as
 could be gathered of her history from
 the imperfect communication of per-
 -sons ill acquainted with the French or
 Italian language, she was born at
 Florence where her mother father and
 other near relations at present reside
 to whom she is attached by the tender-
 -est feelings of filial piety and affec-
 -tion, and with anxiety does she
 look forward to that day, when re-
 -turned to her friends she will be
 able

able to share with them the fruits
 of her fascinating melody. Her hus-
 -band Mr. Val la Brague I believe
 she met with in Lisbon, mutual
 affection tied the bonds the ardour
 of the lover to the beloved ob-
 -ject of his affection still subsists, and
 nothing mitigates the happiness of

their situation but a separation
from an infant of 15 months old
which they were obliged to leave
at nurse in the neighbourhood of Lon-
-don lest its health should be en-
-dangered by the fatigues of a
journey. Catalani was a name
known so well wherever a refined
taste for Music had extended, that
it was considered better to retain
it then to veil it under that of
her

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her husband, But what will ever
render Madam Catalani and her
husband dear to the Irish people is
the generosity displayed in some
instances where few would think
them called upon to shew it, hav-
-ing experienced what they thought
more than common friendship
from the people with whom they
lodged in Dublin Madam Cata-
-lani sent from Belfast 6 or 7
Guineas worth of various articles
which she thought would be
acceptable to the Children of her
host and hostess, a more remarka-
-ble instance of both a Benevolent
and forgiving mind occurred in Bel-

-fast. Wallace the Door keeper to
the Boxes they had every reason
to

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believe had cheated them of several pounds but on his being taken up and confined for a debt of 20 pounds, their feelings were excited by a poor man with a large family being confined in prison, they ordered Mr. Bunting to release him, and when they heard he was liberated, Joy beamed from their countenances and they seemed to receive all that pleasure which arises from having performed a good action

On the night between the 17 and 18 there was so much frost that the hoar remained in the Shade till 9 O Clock A.M. it was so severe is to nip the Potatoes, *Mirabilis Jalapa*, *Magno-lia tripetala*, the Flowers of *Clethra alni-*

58

alnifolia. Severe as it was it seems only to have been felt in the vallies for people on Rising ground and

the Mountain face mention that
it was not observed with them
a person who came from near An-
-trim mentioned to me that the
Potatoes about Antrim were all
Blackened but that as he ascended
the Mountain the seemed less &
less affected and that high up
the frost had not touched them
About 12 O'Clock is very heavy show
-er mixed with hail fell in Malone
while none fell in Belfast.

Received from Mr. McCalmont a Badger

19 A Brilliant day

Went to Mr. Ritchies Dockyard to
see a Ship launch'd the Elizabeth
400 tons for Mr Hugh Crawford
the

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the finess of the day, and a Number
of Boats at a little distance waiting
for the launch made it a fine scene
at the appointed time the vessel
moved Majestically along the waves
and amidst the acclamation of the
Spectators

In the evening went to the Theatre
to hear Madam Catalani.

The fine base of Miss^{es}. Rovedino &
Morelli would at any other time
caught the attention of the auditors
but the expectation of Madam Ca-
-talani shut our ears to everything
and the attention was alone fixed
upon her. The beautiful melody
of her first song Pollacia of Mayer
prepared us for that display of pow-
-er which she afterwards exhibi-
-ted

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-ted as a Pupil entering on the [illegible]
singing, her master beginning with
the rudiments, is rapt in astonish-
-ment, which increases as she dis-
-plays her power till the enrap-
-tured Musician is raised to a
state of Frenzy. Il Fanatico per
la Musica seems composed for the
display of Madam Catalani's
powers. As the Character of Elvira
in the play of Pizzarro for that
of Mrs. Siddons both walk in dif-
-ferent paths no less astonishing
and the names of both will descend to
posterity as Phoenomena
among the productions of nature
But it was in her last song that
Aria, Nel cor piu non mi Sents

that Madam Catalani seemed
to rise above humane nature

and

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and give us a foretaste of the Coeles-
-tial music which we are told
ever surrounds the Deity, the Po-
etic tales of Orpheus seemed about
to be realized, and that Bird (the
Nightingale) which has been the
admiration of every age and coun-
-try in which it appears was
excelled in Melody Compass
and execution, from the highest
to the lowest notes of four octaves
her voice ascended and descended
till the enraptured audience felt
what never mortal music had
raised before, the extacy which
more this than mortal music raised
was by most of those present ex-
-pressed by repeated shouts and
Claps, while my feelings had risen
so high that after she had left

the

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the stage her voice still appeared
to sound in my ears and her image
to appear before me. by the re-
-peated applauses which she

received she was induced to reap-
-pear and a second time did we
experience the same sensations
still heightened by the soul ha-
-ving been attuned before to re-
-ceive a deep and lasting impression
The curtain dropped but as long the
mind can receive pleasure from sweet
sounds, the imagination will
always dwell on the pleasure re-
-ceived from Madam Catalani.

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September 1807

20 Cloudy with slight rain showers

21 A Wet day

22 Slight shower about 12 heavy Rain
about 4 O Clock

Found *Peziza cincroa* Sow on an Ash block.

Went to a Meeting of the friends
of the New Academical Institution
The plan for instruction and Political
Economy of the institution drawn
up by the committee having been
read and approved of, The meeting
after appointing 20 Gentlemen
for collecting money adjourned

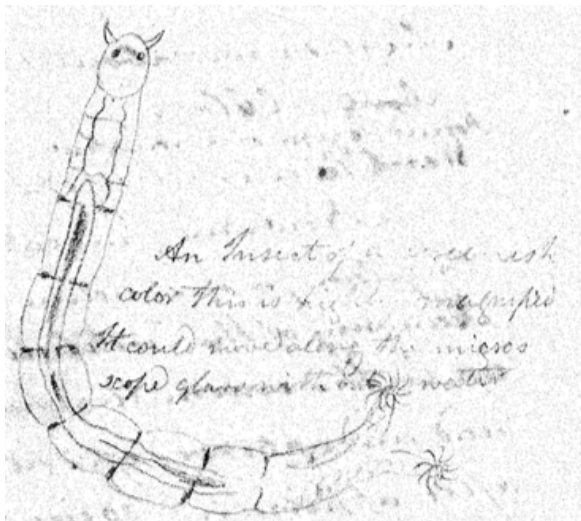
23 Pretty heavy rain in the fore
part of the day fine afternoon
Found *Agaricus mollis* in plenty
on an Ash Block in the Stack yard

and *Conferva scoparia* among some
Sea weeds found at the Whitehouse
the 15 —

24 A very heavy shower about 2 O Clock
rest of the day cold and dry

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25 Rather a fine day but some slight
showers



[Caption:] An insect of a greenish
color This is highly magnified
It could move along the micro
scope glass without water

26 Rather a fine day but some showers

27 Wet morning about day light heavy
rain

28 Slight Showers but fine sunny
day

Swallows almost gone.

29 Very wet day throughout

30 A Brilliant Breezy morning

which continued throughout the
whole day

65

October 1807

- 1 Wet morning very wet day
- 2 Some showers but a tolerable day
- 3 A Very fine day
- 4 Wet early in the Morning fine day
afterwards

Determined *Lichen Borreri* E.Bot. 1780

Found on the Plum tree beside the
sweet Apple.

- 5 Moist cloudy day with some rain
Took from the trunk of one of the
Oaks in the stack yard an *Opegrapha*
having the fructification like *O. dendri-*
-tica E.Bot 1756.

- 6 Cloudy and dry
In the Evening read a very impar-
-tial Eulogy on that great Philoso-
-pher and sharp polemic Dr. Priest-
-ly Translated from the French of
C. Cuvier.

Science and Philosophy will have

nothing

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nothing to dread from their blind enem-
-ies, as long as a like reward awaits
the Man who shall have enlarged the
noble edifice of Knowledge; as long

as Genius, the friend of humanity,
shall know how to extricate itself from
the fetters of little local relations; -
as long in fine, as the development
of some new truths will atone for o-
-pinions at least extraordinary, and
perhaps, dangerous; for, I cannot con-
-ceal that those different sorts of opin-
-ion are found among those of Priestly

p 4

He (Priestly) has somewhere said,
that for a durable reputation, sci-
-entific labours are as far above all
others, as the laws of nature and a-
-bove the organisation of Society;
and

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and that none of those Statesmen
who have ruled in the British Cabi-
-net approach the Celebrity of a
Bacon, a Newton or a Boyle; a
maxim perhaps exaggerated, but
fortunate and consoling; for he is
not the first celebrated man whose
Character has been moulded by this
Idea

p 7.

Those whose views and Methods never
led to any discovery, named him a sim-
-ple performer of experiments, without

order, and without plan: it is not surprising, add they that in so many trials and combinations, some of them proved fortunate.

But true Philosophers were not the dupes of those interested critics.

They know how many efforts are necessary for the production of those happy Ideas which are
the

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October 1807

the parents and Guardians of all the rest; and men, who after having had the fortune to make great discoveries, have found pleasure in augmenting our admiration by the fine light in which they placed them, can have no bad will to those, who, like Priestly have loved more to accelerate our joy, in exhibiting them as they have presented themselves, and in tracing, with ingenuity, the different windings by which they were conducted to the concealed treasure.

This is pointed out by his manner of writing. His book is not a settled construction, a collection of deducible theorems as might have been conceived by eternal reason. It is a simple

Journal of his thoughts in all three
disorder of their succession: we there
see a Man who, at first gropes about
in

69

October 1807

in profound darkness; who spies the
smallest glimmering of light; who ap-
-proaches and examines, whom sudden
and deceitful flashes sometimes de-
-ceive, but who at last arrives at the
most rich and extensive region.

Should we regret if the Great masters
of the human race, if Archimides
and Newton had unfolded, in like
manner the development of their
Genius? Newton being asked how he
arrived at such noble discoveries an-
-swered: it was by long thinking. What
pleasure would it afford to know this
long train of thoughts, from which ori-
-ginated the sublime Idea of Newton,
that thought, which is still as it were
the soul of all his successors? His
writings teach us to admire the

pow-

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powers of nature; but it was only by
seeing him in action that we would
have truly known the finest of

the works of Nature - the Genius

of a Great Man. page 16-

He felt like many other great Men,
who have endeavoured to fix the impres-
-sions made by themselves, that when
Ideas find a place in the mind, they
resemble those seeds, whose product
depends on the laws of nature, and
not on the will of those by whom they
have been sown. To which may be ad-
-ded that when they have once taken
root no human power can eradicate
them.

Cuviers Eulogy on Priestly

Page 21

7 Cloudy some Showers and Wind towards
night

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October 1807

8 Sunshine and Showers
In my way to Mr Harveys near
Comber observed that the low parts
of several Potatoe fields were very
much hurt with the frost while
the higher part was uninjured

9 Dry Cloudy and Sunshine

10 Wet Morning dry Sunny day Warm
for the Season
Went with Mr. R. Callwell to Mr
Harveys Nursery near Comber

Got there

Veronica incana

Lobelia cardinalis

Cuttings of *Baccharis halimifolia*

Silene fruticosa

Phlox setacea

The Clouds towards evening assumed
the most vivid blue toward the SW.W
and NW that I ever recollect having
seen

11

72

October 1807

11 Very fine warm day

12 Rainy morning fine day from 12

O Clock

In the Evening saw a Comet in the
WSW part of the heavens elevated
about 30°, to the naked eye it ap-
-peared a Star of the 1st or 2 magni-
-tude with Mr McCalmonts Telescope
it appeared to have a brush or tail
about 3 feet long

Got a plant of *Rosa cinnamomea*

simplex and *Veronica incarna*

at Mr McCalmonts

Reading in Aphorisms for youth prin-
-ted by Rackington & Co 1801 I read
the following No. 68

The great science of life is to keep in

constant employment that restless
active principle within us, which,
if not directed right, will be eternal-
ly

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-ly drawing us from real to immaginary
happiness; and by avocations to prevent
that Languor to which all human
pleasures are subject. Page 24

No. 108 It is a very difficult thing to
make good pictures, good Statues,
good music, or good verses; the names
of those illustrious men, therefore,
who have been able to perform this
arduous task, will remain, perhaps,
much longer than the Kingdoms
where they flourished. Page 36

13 Cloudy with some Misty rain
Our Harvest Pear or Grosse Russelet
is now done it has been extremely
good this season. From this Pear
I am led to believe that all those
Pears which become Mealy in warm
seasons

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seasons might be transplanted farther
north to advantage whilst those whi-
-ch are only juicy and good in warm
seasons are as far north as they will
be cultivated to advantage.

14 Soft Misty rain from 12 O Clock
Made a drawing of a *Lichen* which
answers in many respects to *Colle-*
-ma fascicularis Ach Pro. 129 E. Bot
1162 my specimen had the fructification
brown and immersed, but this be that
it was just coming into fructific-
-ation and that when it was more
advanced the shield might be protru-
-ded see my figure

15 Cloudy but dry
Found on Thistles and other weeds in a
heap, a Fungus greatly resembling *Re-*
-ticularia hemispherica but the head
more

75

more rounded, sometimes double with two
pedicles, umbilicated and Powdery, from
which last circumstance I have cal-
-led it *Reticularia pulverulenta* see
my figure

16 A slight shower in the middle of the day

17 Thick misty rain from 8 AM till 2 PM

Went to Breakfast at Mrs. Matears
at Cabbin hill received out of her
Garden

Eryngium amethystinum

and a small Flowering aster

like Miser

18 A Fine day

19 A Fine day Went to Lisburn to
visit Messrs. Coulsons Damask Manu-
-factory. This surprising Manufactory
has the most complicated machinery
One Loom employs 15 Men and Boys
and has although much simplified
since its first erection upwards of 5000
pullies
Saw a Single swallow in the County Down

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October 1787

20 Misty rain most part of the day

21 Misty Rain most part of the day

22 Rain

23 Cold dry day

Received from Mr. Harvey Nursery
man -

Philadelphus coronarius nanus

Arbutus Andrachne integrifolia

Stewartia Melacodendron

24 Warm cloudy and dry

25 A Fine day and Clear starry night

Saw the Comet distinctly to the
WNW with the naked eye

26 A Fine autumnal day -

It is the intent of Nature that all
her children should live, yet she has
not made specific provision for them
all. The larger cattle graze the
meadows, and strong animals sub-

-due their prey, but she has like-

wise

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-wise formed a countless number
of smaller tribes who have no pasture
but the field of each other's labours.
These watch their time, and pick up
the superfluous crumbs of our plenty;
they annoy us, we are in a constant
state of warfare with them; and when
their audacity arrives at a certain
height, we provide essential checks;
in the meantime they live upon
our abundance, they admonish us
not to let things waste and mould
in our barns and storehouses; they
are for ever nibbling at our property,
living upon the scraps and parings
of our festival dainties, hovering a-
-bout and sipping in our cups, some
with insidious stealth, others with
bolder warfare; some make us sensible
of their sting, the defence of others is
their minuteness and insignificance;

many

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many tribes of them are got rid of by or-
-der and cleanliness; others we keep
within certain bounds but cannot
destroy, without giving up the things

which allure them. So it is with
human polity —————

At the same time that we acknow-
-ledge the wisdom of Providence in this
system of checks, which by evil preserves
the race from greater evil, this ought
not to shake our principles or alter
our ideas of individual morality.

Fraud and robbery are not right be-
-cause other things are worse. A
reflecting mind, contemplating the
picture from a distance, may feel
satisfaction that by the various chan-
-nels of imposition and speculation,
that property is drawn off and dis-
-persed, which would otherwise stag-
-nate

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-nate; but if any one among the classes
by which such practices are exerci-
-sed, has by any means formed higher
notions of virtue, and a more deli-
-cate moral sense, to him they are
forbidden; he must starve rather
than steal, and trust for his recom-
-pense to the conscious purity
of his own mind, and to an order
of things not found in the
present state. An individual can
-not do better than by giving a high

example of virtue; and if he conceives it, if he is capable of it, it is his duty at whatever personal risk. At the same time the rich may be told, that it is in their own power to get rid of many of these grievances whenever they please. It is not sufficiently considered how many virtues

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depend upon comfort, and cleanliness, and decent apparel. Destroy dirt and misery, and you will destroy at once a great many vices. Provide those accommodations which favour decorum and self-respect, and you have done much to promote female chastity. Let every man know what is his property, and you will soon awaken in him a sense of honesty. Make him a citizen, and he will love the constitution to which he belongs, and obey the laws he has helped to make. Educate the poor, inform their minds, and they will have a sense of religion; but if we will not, or cannot do this; if our commerce, or the defence of our territories, or the distinction of ranks require that large classes shall be sacrificed in

these

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these respects; if we must have fleets and armies and crowded workrooms, the steaming hotbeds of infant depravity; then Nature has said that their vices shall in part repair to them the privations we impose, and soften their state of degradation by rendering them insensible to shame or honour. It is good that in the hovels of the poor there does not exist a nice taste of food, a nice regard to delicacy; it is also and for the same reason, good, that his moral sense should be in some degree adapted to his circumstances. These considerations may perhaps suggest an additional motive for charitable exertions. I am apt to suspect that the greatest good done by the numerous societies for the reformation of manners is, by bringing the poor in contact with the

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the rich, by which, as a necessary consequence, many are drawn out of the state of destitute misery in which they are plunged, and placed in more respectable situations. The rich can-

-not seek the poor without beneficial effects to both parties. The best levelling principle is that philanthropy which is continually at work to smooth and soften on the too great inequalities of Life, and to present the eye instead of proud summits and abrupt precipices, with gentler undulations of hill and vale, with eminences of gradual ascent, and humble but happy vallies.

See Akins Athenaeum II

page 17 to 18 -

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October 1807

27 Some rain in the morning

28 Heavy rain during the night

Fieldfares came

29 A fine day although there was a Slight misty shower in the forenoon

30 Stormy, Misty rain and Sunshine

31 Misty rain most of the day

November

1 Showery

Made drawings of *Serpula vermicularis*

S. triquetra & *S. intricata* Pen Bri. Zoo

No. 157 tab 91- fig in the middle

2 Wet stormy day towards night blew

very hard with hail

- 3 This morning the Mountain tops white
heavy showers and strong wind
- 4 A Stormy night Clear Morning some
Showers, Cold day

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November 1807

- 5 Wet windy Morning.
- 6 Cold dry day until the evening when a
Slight Shower
- 7 A Slight Shower
- 8 Thin Ice on little waters dry cold
day
- 9 Cold raw day a Slight rain about
One
Saw two Swallows at Willmount
- 10 Ice upon the pond $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch
Fine day
Clethra arborea, and the young shoots
Mimosa angustifolia & *Laurus cam*
-phora nipped.
- 11 Cold day some slight hail showers
Slight Frost in the Morning pretty hard
towards night
- 12 A slight hail covers the low ground
Mountains not white
- 13 Frosty Morning Slight Shower in the
middle of the day Frost at Night

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- 14 Slight Frost a fine mild day.

- 15 Same
- 16 Same
- 17 Same
- 18 Same
- 19 Hard Frost in the Morning which remained unthawed during the day which was cloudy with the Wind NE. Thermometer at 8 ½ AM 31 Small hail or snow in the Evening.
- 20 Ground Whitened very little thaw through the day Ther. at 9 AM. 34
- 21 Frost and the ground regularly covered with Snow about 2 inches Ther. at 9 PM. 23
- 22 hard Frost water in our Sleeping room frozen Ther at 9 AM 17 at 9 PM 26 ½
- 23 Snow lying Ther at 8 AM 32 ½ Dark day threatening Snow
- 24 Cold thaw

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November 1807

- 25 A Fine day Sun thawing.
Saw a Wild Swan shot in Belfast lough
- 26 Pleasant forenoon heavy Snow came on about 4 PM.
- 27 Snow 6 inches deep, still snowing ceased about noon Therm - at 9

PM. 24 ½

Reading the New edition of Pultinys
view of the Linnaeus. The most curi-
ous part of the book the diary

*[Note this refers to "A general
view of the writings of
Linnaeus" ed. Richard Pulteney]*

kept by Linnaeus. It is curious
to trace the progress of this great
man, in his youth experiencing
all the dispiriting attendants
of poverty, and afterwards feeling
the sincere pleasure of reaping the
reward of his toils in both honours
and emolument. Various parts of
the diary must bring to most people
recol-

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recollection various incidents in their
own progress through life. one which
struck me forcibly was an accident
which nearly proved fatal. In his
Journey through Lapland - When he
came into Angemanland, he quit-
-ted the high road, and visited the
lofty cavern on Mount Shula,
accompanied by two peasants and
here he was within a hair's breadth
of meeting with a dangerous acci-
-dent; for one of the peasants in
climbing up loosened a stone,

which rolled down just in the track Linnaeus would have kept, had he not one instant before turned a little out of the way following the other Man. Puttineys View of Lin. by Maton p. 521.

The coincidence with the following

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was what caused me more particularly to remark it wandering along the bank of the Foyle near Derry July 1800 below where some workmen were busy cutting the course of a road, I stooped to pull a Moss which Mr. Robt. Brown (then surgeon of the Fifeshire regiment) pointed to, the instant I stooped a large stone came from above in the very direction of my head and shoulders, with a velocity which would have forever put an end to my Botanical studies. Thus although my curiosity led me to the place of Danger, did my curiosity to see *Dicrarum acutum* preserve my life.

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November 1807

- 28 A remarkably mild and pleasant day Ther. At 9 AM. 34. 9 PM 33
- 29 Pleasant frost Ther at 9 AM 27

at 9 PM. 26

30 Very pleasant today Ther at 9 AM. 34 at
9 PM. 24

I have observed Icicles of 2 or 3 feet long
at the Stable roof while other parts
of the same range of buildings
with exactly the same roof inhabi-
-ted by people and a fire in the house
had none, nor had the barn any
so that it would appear that
the horses heated the roof so much
as to cause moisture to run from
it which was immediately frozen

90

December 1807

1 At 9 AM Ther. 33. At 9. PM 36

Snow beginning to disappear

2 At 9 AM Ther 40 at 9. PM 38

Showers of Misty Rain

3 Fine thaw Gentle Misty rain

Received a letter from Mr. Mackay

wherein he mentions *Fucus aspa-*
-ragoides & *Wighii* having been found
by a young Lady at Bantry bay

4 Misty Showers Thermometer at 47
at 9 AM & 9 PM.

Received a letter from Mr Turner
wherein he mentions having found
in Scotland *Lichen speciosus. bi-*
-color. & bellidiflorus.

5 Showers and Sunshine Ther at 9 AM
35.

6 Some cloud and Sunshine
thin Ice Ther at 9 AM 33 Free
-zing

91

December 1807

7 Ther. at 9 AM 27 same through
the day Snow began to fall about
8 AM 3 inches deep at night Ther
at 9 PM. 24

8 Water in our Sleeping room frozen
Ther. at 9 AM. 30 at 9 PM 26

9 Ther. at 9. PM: 24
Ice about the Quay of Belfast, and from
the Ballast bank to below the bend
of the Channel at the first perch
nearly solid Ice. Thawing about noon
Ther at 9 AM. 32½

10 Snow gone except in a few places
Ther at 9 AM. 38. at 9 PM. 43

11 Snow totally gone in the lowlands
a Mild pleasant day.
Made a drawing yesterday of a Wild
Swan which had been shot about
a fortnight ago in Belfast Lough
it appears to be a young one.
The upper part of the bill is not
yellow but blueish white [illegible] brown
and the feathers along the back of head

and

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and ruck dusky white but no part of
the body had that pure white of
the adult bird as described by Mon
-tague article Swan in his Ornitho
-logical Dictionary

- 12 Mild pleasant day
13 Mild day with Showers
14 Mild day dry and pleasant Sun
shine

Disected the Wild Swan in
which I found that curious con
-formation of the breast bone
and Clavicle which allows that
extraordinary convolution of the
windpipe

- 15 Pleasant mild day had been
a Shower in the during the
night.

- 16 Mild pleasant day, dry
17 Mild pleasant dry day

93

December 1807

- 18 Dark cold day
Plant a *Poeony* supposed *coral*
-lina received from Mrs Mattear
19 Pleasant dry dark day
20 Pleasant dry dark day
Helioborus niger coming into

Flower

Barometer very high for a week past
today 30-28

21 Pleasant day but Misty most so in
town

22 Slight Frost very misty day
Barometer 30 - 19
Ther at 9 PM. 28

23 Hard Frost Mist continues

24 Very Gentle Frost in the morning
mist frozen on the trees Mist gone

25 Rain during the night Ther at 9
AM 49

26 A Slight Frost in the Morning Slight
rain in the afternoon

94

December 1807

27 A trifling shower after a windy
night

28 Mild day somewhat stormy in
the Evening

29 Snow shower so as to lye on the
Mountain to the falls

30 Hard frost

31 Heavy Rain about 5 PM
a great squall of wind which
broke off one of the old Pines
in the Avenue

95

In the earlier periods of civilised Society when the
mind of Man was unoccupied except when roused to

plan a warlike expedition, or engaged in the boisterous feast. The Chase was the favourite, and almost only pursuit of Kings and princes, to this they sacrificed the lives and properties of their subjects, depopulated whole countries, in order to form artificial Forests, and enacted laws which outraged every principle of Justice and remain to the present day, unrepealed. marking strongly that spirit of feudal monopoly, which the enlightened legislators of the 19th century should no longer allowed to appear, laws which empower every man possessed of an estate to act the despot, to tear from his fireside and from the support of his family, and immure within the walls of a loathsome prison any man who in a thoughtless moment has been so unlucky as to kill a beast or bird worth perhaps at most only a couple of shillings.

In most countries where even Mental cultivation and refinement begins to occupy the place of savage manners, and splendour characterized a court where the benign light of Philosophy had not yet excluded the rougher passions, and inspired benevolence. The preparations for the Chase are marked with the same ostentati-

-ous

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-ous display of riches and power as the triumph over the subdued foe. — “ Thus, in 1520 James 5th made proclamation to all lords, barons, gentlemen, landwardmen and freeholders, that they should compear [?] at Edinburgh, with a months vituals, to pass where the king pleased, to [illegible] the thieves of Teviot dale, Anandale, Liddisdale, and other parts

of that country; and also warned all gentlemen that all gentlemen that had good, to bring them, that he might hunt in said country as he pleased: The while the Earl of Argyle, the Earl of Huntley, the earl of Athole, and so all the rest of the gentlemen of the highland, did, and brought their hounds with them in like manner to hunt with the king as he pleased. The second day of June, the King past out of Edinburgh, to hunting, with many of the nobles and gentlemen of Scotland to the number of 12000 men. These huntings had, of course the military character, and attendance upon them was part of the duty of a vassal. The act or abolishing sword, or military tenures, in Scotland enumerates the services of hunting, hosting, watching, and warding, as those which were in future illegal

Scots Marmian I Note to Canto second

97

Among the various propensities of the savage, none has been preserved at a greater expense, or oftener trampled on the rights of the industrious man than the Chase. amidst the wild uproar of dogs and men every feeling of civilised man is forgotten and the desire of excelling each other prompts the keen sportsman to destroy without reluctance the hopes of the labourious husbandman. That the wild Indian whose mind has never known the pleasures of civilized society, whose heart has never been taught to vibrate with the soft feelings of Benevolence, should view without shud-

-dering the dying agonies of a harmless ani-
-mal strikes us not with astonishment. But
that men associating with minds enlightened
by the pure rays of Benevolence, that bond of friend-
-ship which teaches to apply the healing balm
to the wounded, and succour the oppressed,
should find delight in viewing the mangled
limbs, of an unoffending creature torn and de-
-voured by animals trained by man for this
bloody deed excites our astonishment.

98

[The following two pages appear to be a letter with two seals removed and written across the address - 'Mr Templeton, Malone, Belfast']

Many Birds of this Genus live so remote
from Man and are so few in number in
even the solitudes which they haunt that
the Ornithologist finds it almost impossi-
ble by a comparison of individuals to
determine what are really distinct species
and what are varieties, owing
the difference of appearance to sex age
or Climate but this last from the rapidity
of transport themselves to far distant re-
-gions seems to produce little effects on the
colour of most species, whereas age produces
the most remarkable changes in the shading
of their colours, and regular and
plentiful feeding induces an
alteration in their size. Thus
in America where the extensive forests
furnish a never failing supply of food

Flowers as well as Insects acquire a larger size than our European Birds or Insects of the same species In this age of accurate investigation doubts have arisen as to what are the true characteristics of the *Falco Chrysaetos* in every period of its life and whether the *F. chrysaetos* or Golden Eagle and *F. fulvina* or Ring tailed Eagle are not the same bird at different ages Mr Wilson (1) and Cuvier (2) consider them as distinct while Ternminck unites them, [illegible] given that those which have the tail grey rays with dark brown and with a broad band yet strongly present present the perfect appearance of the

mature bird while the other is the same which

99

has only attained its second year and the individual preserved in the Menagerie of the Garden of plants for many years always retain the

bars on the tail

Mr W moreover states that the Iris of the Golden Eagle is of a deep yellow while that of the Ring tail is deep brown 443 7

In the British dominions the Golden E is perhaps the rarest of the feathered tribe ——— The Ring T proba

bly two times more numerous than the Gold 438

In Jura one of the Western Island the Sea E and Ringtail

Mature bird in the plumage of the Golden has been seen

in the [illegible] The mature Ringtail is known

haunt and breed there 442 Gold E - beat off their young

443 - Growing birds have their colours indistinct whilst
[illegible] and unmixed colour uniformly mark
the [illegible] 445 Geographical distribution of the Ringtail
is considerably more extended than that of the
Golden the former stretching as far
as Hudsons Bay Lat 64 or 65 the
latter being confined with the 56
or 57

[the following section inverted]

The old Peregrines of transversely marked, the
young longitudinally, and intermediate birds occur
with some parts transverse, some longitudinal. As
the Sparrow Hawk may be said to represent the
Goshawk in miniature, in like manner, the
Hobby mainly resembles the Peregrine before the
latter has assumed the transverse markings

Wer Tran 2. 601

100

Since the first entry of the English in the
days of Henry the Second Ireland has never
felt the benefits of Justice, and for their
reason the Inhabitants their enthusiasm
was unbounded when the saw a Monarch
approach their shores who seemed to com
miserate their situation, and determined
to give justice untarnished by party spirit
Ireland felt the parting speech of his Majesty
and hailed your Excellency as the bearer
of the Olive branch, the fulfiller of

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[*the following in pencil*]

kinds of amorphous Reddish
porous Black porous and
Whinstone

Arrived at Grace hill Visited the
Moravian Society slept there
Left at 7 AM the 23 - reached
Randlestown visited Shanescastle
Got there *Potentilla tridentata*
 Iris cristata
 —
 unknown
 unknown
 Sesain major
 Convallaria

102

[*pdf has missed previous line*]
in his Miscellanies that it is
not uncommon for country People
to find Rails Cuckoos etc in Old
ditches

Some years before the severe
Winters of 1784-5, I generally saw
Quails in the winter, since that
they are very rarely seen although
pretty plenty in the Summer

The distance to which birds
can fly, seems not yet well ascertain
-ed. Everyone who has sea voyages
must be surprized at the distances
small bird have been met with

I have often in the latter part
of the summer seen swifts
and swallows passing to the
southward, at which time they
never skimmed about, out of
their course but seemed intent
to get on their journey, the
Swift is seen first Martins
next, and individuals of the Swallows remain
sometimes till November

If man lived individually
his architecture would be as sim
ple as the Swallows. It is the so-
cial intercourse and the means
of communicating his Ideas by
speaking and writing, which
has raised him above the other
animals -

I knew a Peehen lay 23 Eggs
in one season by taking away
her eggs whereas in other seasons
she never layed above 6

No two birds are exactly alike
that a person acquainted with them
cannot easily distinguish there
difference, in appearance, and
also in their voice

[Attached slip of paper:]

Salt is eat by Pidgeons but
Kills Common Fowls