

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 1 14 Jan to 28 June

Initial transcription

97 pages 15757 words

PDF	DAY	MONTH/YEAR	JOURNAL PAGE
-----	-----	------------	--------------

2

1

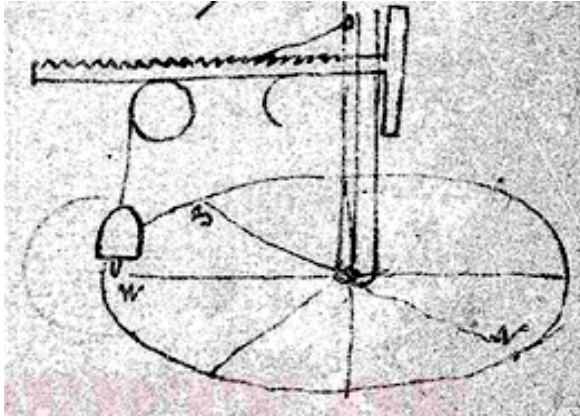
January 1807

14 Heavy snow falling from Sowerbys fig
E.Bot found that what I had formerly
reckoned *Lichen crassus* found on the
sides of Drains on the North side of Divis

May 20, 1803 is *Lichen carnosus* of
that work but that figure has the mar-
-gin of the shields too brown they are of
the same color as the crust

15 Frost snow still lying but after sunrise
it began to thaw by 1 PM to rain which
ceased at 3 about 5 PM it began to blow
hard this morning thought of an
improvement to my anemometer
which is to mark the point of the
compass when a Gale takes place

in the absence of the observer it is accomplished thus - Let the descending weight be furnished with a pencil which will mark on a piece of paper placed underneath and divided as a compass the point it descended on



3

2

January 1807

- 16 Mild soft day Ice totally gone the *Mi-mosa decurrens* has the leaves killed examined the stone at the Flax hole from which I took the brownish lichen last year, and find it the same as I found on the stone in the far plain I made a figure of it it agrees Very much with *urceolaria exanthematica* I have called it *Urceolaria volvata* see my figure on account of its appearing enveloped in a volva in its first state see figure 1.& 2

17 A fine bright Morning thrushes singing
“... Oumiavin.... brother to one of the Chiefs
of the wandering Koriacs..... Though equal-
-ly informed respecting the Russian and
Koriac mode of worship, he in reality
proposed neither. He seemed dispo-
-sed however to be baptized, and only
waited till he was better instructed upon
certain points which he did not com-
-prehend. Full of admiration at the sub-
-limity of Christian morals, and Majestic
pomp

4

3

pomp of its external worship, he acknow-
-ledged that nothing could give him a great-
-er desire to become a convert to it; but
the imperious severity of some of our
religious rites*, the uncertainty of Celes-
-tial happiness, and particularly the idea of a
God threatening eternal torments, fil-
-led him with inquietude and dismay.
With all its visions and all its absurdi-
-ties, the Religion of his country, he said,
offered him at least more hope than
fear; its punishments were confined to
the present world, and it promised him
a recompence in the next; the evil
spirit could only torment him during

his life, and happiness awaited him af-
-ter his death. Agitated by these consi-
-derations, his mind floated in continual
doubt and perplexity. He dared neither
adjure, nor continue steadfast in the faith
of his fathers. He blushed at its errors,
yet his heart cherished them.” (1)

The Koriacs “.... acknowledge a supreme being,
the

*He was chiefly terrified by the fasts, which,
with the Greeks, are very rigid and very frequent.

(1) Lessops travels in Kamtschatka. 2. p.80-82

5

4

the creator of all things. He inhabits the
sun, whose burning orb they consider as the
throne or palace of the lord of nature,
whom they probably confound with that
celestial fire, which is supposed to be his
dwelling. I am led to believe this, as
they neither fear nor worship him.
They address no prayer to him: goodness,
they say, is his essence; all the good that
exists in the world proceeds from him;
and it is impossible he should do an
injury. May we not conclude from
this statement, that the view of the con-
-stant and universal benefits conferred by

this king of the celestial orbs which gives life, action, and power to all things terrestrial, while it taught them to consider this luminary of the world as their tutelary divinity, imbued them with the blind confidence I have described?

The principle of evil they consider as a malignant spirit, who divides with the sovereignly good being the empire of nature.+ Their power is equal. As the

one

+They believe also in inferior deities. Some

they

6

5

one is intent on the happiness of Mankind, the other endeavours to render them unhappy. Diseases, tempests, famine, calamities of every kind are his work, and the instruments of his vengeance. It is to pacify his wrath, that they sacrifice their personal interest, and have recourse to devotion. Their homage is dictated merely by terror with which this menacing deity fills every heart, and consists of expiatory sacrifices. They offer to him various animals that have just began to exist, reindeer, dogs (1) the first fruits of their hunting and fish-

[Continued from + at end of PDF5:]

they consider as household gods, the guardians of their rustic habitations. These idols, coarsely carved and blackened with smoke, are hung up in the most conspicuous parts of their yourts. They are dressed in the Koriac mode, and adorned with bells, rings, and various other iron and copper trinkets. The other inferior deities they consider as inhabiting mountains, woods, and rivers, which reminds us of the nymphs in the mythology of the ancient Greeks. (1) I frequently perceived in the course of my journey the remains of dogs and reindeer suspended on stakes, and testifying the devotion of the sacrificers.

7

6

-ing, and whatever they possess that is most valuable. Their devotional exercises consist of supplications and thanksgivings. There is no temple, no sanctuary set apart for his votaries. This fantastic god is equally worshipped in all places. and hears the Koriac who prays alone to him in the desert, as well as the assembled family, who conceive that they render him propitious by pious

-ly getting drunk in their yourt; for
drunkenness is become among these
people a religious practice, and the ba-
-sis of all their solemnities.

This demon, this formidable spirit, is doubt-
-less the same being as the Koutka of the
Kamtschadales, whose ministers and in-
-terpreters the chamans consider them-
-selves. Here, as in the peninsula, the
mystic language of these magicians
works upon the credulity, and obtains the
veneration of the multitude. They exer-
-cise physic and surgery with equal suc-
-cess. These exclusive functions which
are supposed to be aided by inspiration

rather

8

7

rather than the light of experience, pro-
-cures them unbounded power. They are
sent for from all parts of the country, and
testimonies of gratitude heaped upon them
before-hand. They demand with haughti-
-ness whatever they please, and consider
everything that is given them as tribute.
It is upon the pretext of making an accep-
-table offering to the god, whose organ
they are, that they appropriate to them-
-selves whatever the inhabitants pos-
-sess that is most costly and beautiful.

It is not necessary to suppose that these imposters gull their votaries by a parade of virtue, by rigid observances, and a scrupulous life; on the contrary, they surpass them in their vices, and fall short of them in sobriety. On the eve of their magic ceremonies, they pretend indeed to fast all the day, but they make up for this abstinence at night by a profusion of the moukamorr, the intoxicating poison I have described, which they eat and drink to satiety. This preparatory intoxication they con-

sider

9

8

-sider as a duty. It is probable that they feel its effects the next day, and that they derive from it and elevation of spirits that contributes to derange their minds, and give them the necessary strength to go through their extravagant transports.”

Lessop's travels in Kamtschatka
Vol. 2. p.100-105

10

9

January 1807

17 Showers during the day, in town, Mr. Tennant this morning went to Dublin

in consequence of finding Mrs. Tennant
was dangerously ill, wrote to him in
the evening, requesting him to write
me how Mrs. T was - How terrible
for two feeling minds to be separated
in the midst of happiness, how dreary
prospect which appears before the
survivor, how melancholy of the ideas
which the scenes of their former plea-
-sures give rise to, the rooms where
they have sat in, the Groves or fields
where they have walked, the different
articles made use of by they departed
friend, all conjure up the beloved im-
-age, which fades, and leaves a void
behind, and long is it before the troubled
mind is lulled to tranquillity
[5 lines crossed out]

11

10

[3 lines crossed out]
amidst the scene
of death we see the futility of all worldly
pursuits, and how useless it is to spend
our time in vexing each other. The
paths of ambition attract us not, and
even riches have lost their dazzling
splendour

18 Cold clear day with Snow showers

Read the Edinburgh reviews of Bailly
the Astronomer and Mayor of Paris Post
-humous works which give some of the
most striking features of the beginning of
the French revolution

12

January 1807 11

19 Froze hard the beginning of last night
and a very wet day following it
at a quarter past 4 A.M. begin-
-ning to blow ——

Spent the forenoon in arranging Lich
-ens

The French use *Plantago maritima* for
a pickle and sallad and sometimes boil
the leaves in soup.

The Roots of *Carex arenaria* are well a-
-dapted for fixing movable sand, as they
not only extend by their interlaced fibres
but retain a certain degree of humidity
on the surface. When fresh or washed
they have a savour of oil of turpentine,
or some balsamic pine. And they have
being long celebrated in Germany as po-
-ssessing virtues superior to those of *Sass-*
-parilla. Gleditch in the Berlin Me-
-moires for 1769 adverts to their success-
-ful application in the March of Bran-
-denburg, where waggon loads of the roots
may easily be obtained. Where it cannot

be procured the *disticha* of Hudson and

hi

13

12

hirta of the Linnaeus are recommended in its stead.

Edinburgh Review Vol 6 p 411

Art Nouveau Dict. d'Histoire Naturelle. appliquée aux Arts &c.

20 a fine morning after heavy rain went to the Cave hill. Observed several *Lichens* in great perfection. it appears that there is 2 kind of *Lichen concentricus* on in which the crust is very thin and shield small in a dull white crust - the other has a thickened shining white crust with the shields larger and some of them with a brownish tinge - found *Lichen canescens* on the Limestone rock at the SW corner of the deerpark with a bright yellow *Lepraria* which I think is most likely the first stage of *Patellaria varia* which I found in the North wall of the deerpark varying from bright yellow to greenish yellow. on the same wall near the top found *Conferva aurea* spreading over the wall and mosses not growing in tufts as it commonly does,

when

when highly magnified it had simple filaments, and with the joints about 4 diameters, some doubts appear that this may be *Byssus Jolithus* of some authors see annals of Botany I 283. near it was a ferruginous *Sepraria* which answers in discription to *Lepraria aromata* Ach-Pro -11 Crust, powdery, ferruginous, when highly magnified the appearance was round smooth granules.

About the same place I found growing on the Moss on the wall a gelatinous plant which answers to *Link.ia Nostoe* Annals of Bot. I. 275 the only difference appears to be the color which in mine is nearly Olive. but if my figure represents it, Sowerby E. Bot 461 must either be a bad representation or a different plant

Lichen crispus see my fig.2 tab 1

— *crispus* var See my fig. 1 tab 1

January 1807 14

[blank page]

January 1807 15

20 Heard of the death of Mrs. Tennant who from her amiable manners had gained that affection and esteem which

benevolence usually receives, even from
those not so highly gifted as themselves
with that characteristic of infinite Goodness
when such a dear friend and companion
passes away, it is long before we are
perfectly reconciled to the loss, how
much more sensibly must they feel
who are united by the tenderest ties
which can bind two human beings
together, who alike feel joy and
sorrow, and whose sympathetic hearts
beat in unison, the pair hopes of pursu-
-ing the Journey of life together, giving
and receiving those kind attentions
which smooth the often rugged path.

those eyes ever watchful to ease
the suffering mind, Death has closed,
and the unencumbered Spirit looks
with complacency from its happy
abode, and receives the Greatful tribute
of sincere sorrow, pain and one whose happiness
was closely entwined with hers

17

January 1807 16

- 21 Snow and Sleet Froze at night
22 [blank]
23 Fine Morning afterwards snow showers
Went in the Car to visit Mrs. Mc.Calmont
formerly Miss Bess Barclay.
24 Slight Frost in the morning and a fine

day throughout Great Blue Titmouse
singing Snowdrops white

25 Good dark day. made a figure of *Le-*
-praria arcumata found the 20 also of
Lepraria incana.

26 Slight Frost dry in the forepart of the
day after one began to rain Planted in
the Grove 2 Great Queen Claude No. 8. 2 Great
Damask No. 9.1 Black damask No. 10 and an
Autumn Burgamot Pear.

After this read the Annual Reviewers ac-
-count of Sir J Banks paper on the Mil-
-dew of wheat. he seems to give a good view
of the effect, but never mentions his idea of
the Cause. From my observations it appears
that

18

17

that, the Wheat receives the seed of Mildew or *Uredo* from the
Agrostis stolonifera principally, but also
from *Poa pratensis* & *trivialis* &c. as I have
constantly observed it upon these grasses
even when there was none on Wheat.
But it appears to me that, it is only
when the wheat is in a state fit to re-
-ceive it, that it is infected, the time
when Wheat is liable to Mildew, is when
the straw is beginning to turn yellow, I
have seen neighbouring fields, the one
very much Mildewed, the other not, owing

to one being later, and of consequence green
-er. Without rain or mist, I believe Wheat
is never infected with this disease, and
even with rain, if the days are dark
until the straw is dry
but if it is rain and sunshine while
the straw is wet, the wheat seldom es-
-capes, and when a misty morning continues
until the sun is high and breaks out
bright, while the globules of Dew
yet hang upon the straw, two or three
such mornings never failed to produce
Mildew, after this kind of weather.

19

18

I have often known fields in the North
West, or Northerly side of a hill, or other-
-wise shaded from the Sun escape, while
all the southern exposures were mil-
-dewed. I have been told that some peo-
-ple in Ballinderry, were in the habit
of drawing a hay rope supported at each
end over their fields of wheat, in order to
put the moisture off, before the sun broke
out after a foggy morning, and that they
found it prevented Mildew. from all these
observations it appears clearly to me, that
sunshine while wet remains on
the straws is the first cause of Mildew
but by what means this acts upon the

straw so to make it a fit soil for the
Uredo to vegetate on it is a little difficult
to explain. The sun's rays transmitted
through this
[2 lines blurred, check original]
and therefore destroying its vitality,
it becomes in a proper state for this Fun-
-gus to vegetate on. it is well known to Gar
-diners

20

19

-diners that if they watered their Green-
-house or hot house plants in the morn-
-ing and that any of the water remained
on the leaves when the sun came upon
the watery Globule it would produce a
decayed spot on the leaf. The progress
of what is commonly cal-
-led Firing on Flare is the same as that of Mildew on
Wheat, it first appears reddish like rust, and
afterwards turns black, but it seems that
the epidermis is to all appearance turned
into charcoal and the future process of
bleaching seems to confirm this idea, for this
blackness which the bleachers call spret
cannot be removed by any process which
will not remove charcoal, it is not acted on
either by acids or alkalis.
I think that the aspersions cast on the charac-
-ter of the Berberry, viz, that of causing the

Mildew to infect wheat in its neighbourhood
are totally void of any foundation, and that
it is the remains of some antient preju-
-dice adopted without examination, for the
Fun-

21

20

Fungus which grows on the Berberry is the
same as that which gives the rusty appear-
-ance to young Gooseberries and is the *Aci-
-dium berberris* of Sow En. Fungi, 397, No 5
From the forgoing observations it may be seen
how it happens that Wheat growing in a
low and moist part of a field is more liable
to Mildew than the more dry parts of the
field, the greater quantity of moisture
which rises from such a place may be
often observed in the cool of the evening
after a warm day, when the cool air
is condensing the warm vapour which is
rising from the yet warm ground, and if
a greater quantity of moisture arises from
this moist soil than from the dryer parts
of the same field it follows that a greater
quantity must be deposited on the plants
growing in such a soil, unless dispersed
by wind, and remain ready for the des-
-truction of the straw and forming a soil
ready to receive the Mildew or seed of
the *Uredo frumenti*

“J Peirson Esqr. read the Croonian Lecture on Muscular motion to the Royal Society this winter. It occupied the greater part of two evenings, in the course of which the lecturer entered into an elaborate detail concerning the heat and pulsations of animals in different latitudes, in order to ascertain their effect on the muscles. As an instance: in this climate the pulse of horses beat 36 times in a minute, that of Cows 48, and that of Men 72; in Lapland, and other high Northern latitudes, the Human pulse does not beat more than 45 to 50 times in a Minute. Mr. P. has made numerous experiments on the Muscles, in all which he found the Muscular irritability completely destroyed by plunging them in water at the temperature of 96°; electricity, after such immersion, sometimes gave slight symptoms of excitability, but no human effort could ever restore the Muscular to its proper tone and vigour. Cold produced similar effects on the muscular fibre by instantly destroying its irritability. Hence the necessity of great caution in applying warm water to the surface of bodies recently immersed in water in cases of suspended respiration, as heat may equally be as bad as

cold with regard to its effects on the Muscular fibre, which by Mr. P. is considered in some degree the organ of life. Blood he regards as essential to life only as a stimulous to muscular irritability and the abstraction of blood occasions death through the want of its stimulating powers to the muscles. The stomach he considers as the most important organ of the human frame, and its irritability is so excessive that a blow on it will instantly destroy life, though the heart can support a wound some days.

Monthly Mag - Vol. 22. p581.

- 27 Slight Frost and a fine day in the Morning made a Drawing of *Phaseum muticum*
- 28 Slight Frost, afterwards cloudy and threatening rain. in the Morning made a Drawing of *Reticularia aeruginosa* see figures of Additional Fungi. A fine mild dry day
- 29 Mild cloudy morning a fine day to town.
- 30 Dark Mild morning a fine day
- 31 Frosty Morning snow showers Frosty night

- 1 Hard Frost Clear day walked to Seymour
Hill Hedge sparrow singing
- 2 Cold dry day Frost gone during the forenoon
busy with Mr. Dubourdu's New Map of
the C. Antrim
- 3 Frost and Heavy Snow falling, towards 12
A.M. Snowing ceased, to town found on the
NW ditch of the New Road *Phaseum muticum*
and *subulatum*
- 4 Mild Morning after Snow in the night
Heard of Mr. Tennants coming home went to him
- 5 Snow lying
- 6 Frosty fine day
- 7 Slight frost Ice thawed as the sun rose
Went to Mount Vernon with Mr. Tennant
- 8 Heavy rain in the night returned home
- 9 Heavy showers with great squalls, about
8 at night the wind became more strong
and about 10 the Gale was very severe
and with scarcely any intermission
between the squalls.
- 10 Quite calm the Caffinch and robin sing-
-ing. I have almost always remar-
-ked

-ked that the same power that causes
the sea to flow acts on the wind, and
that constantly as the tide flows

the Gale increases and when the
ebb takes place the wind begins to
fall off - last night was 3 days af-
-ter New Moon - In night blowing

11 Wet Morning

12 Fine Mild Morning

13 Fine Morning - Went to town. Mr. Tennant

mentioned some particulars about Salmon

There are men stationed on rocks near the

entrance of the River Bush who direct

their companions how and when to

put in their Nets from a high rock

at the bush foot looking to the NE under the shade of the

rocks the sun at his back he sees the Salmon at a great

distance coming from the NE and can

distinguish those fish which in

-tend entering the River bush, the

Ban Salmon coming along the

coast as soon as they perceive the

water of the bush, which they do

either by taste or smell shoot out

into the sea and are no more seen

while

26

25

while the others push forward to the

river Bush.

[The following has been inserted between lines]

May not their coming from the NE

depend on the current through sound of Rahery setting against

these, and do the not come from the NW at other times
of the tide.

The Bush rises among bogs
The water is therefore tinged with brown
the Salmon easily recognized
by their colour and moreover by a consi-
-derable difference in their form, the
Ban salmon are remarkably thick
or strong made; the Bush much more slender
The Ban or Colerain Salmon living
in more transparent water are clearer
in their color

14 A fine mild morning. Went to town
early to Mr Wm. Sinclairs Funeral.
The fine description of Homer came
across my mind where on the Shield of
Achilles he marks the difference of
Peace and war. The peaceful citizens
are met in the forum.

“The subject of debate a townsman slain”

The next compartment of the shield
exhibited. The carelessness with which
death is viewed in a state of warfare

there

27

26

“there tumult there contention stood confest;

“On neared a dagger at a captive breast;

“One held a living foe, that freshly bled

“With new made wounds; another dragged a
dead.

Homer Book 18

This solemn this awfull procession which
tells man the vanity of all human pur-
-suits, custom has made a mere ceremo-
-ny unconnected with one. Melancholy
thought, in the minds of the heedless
multitude, they laugh, and talk, and
convey with a slow pace, the only sem-
-blance of grief, to the dark and [narrow?]
house the remains of one whose hand
was often lifted to succour the distres-
-sed, and arm only extended to shield
from want his fellow citizens, whose
tongue so often pleaded in their defence
and overthrew the arguments of their
Calumniators, whose eloquence
commanded the attention of assembled
multitudes, and whose rectitude of prin

-ciple

28

27

ciple made even Vice ashamed in his
presence and respect though it would
not immitate

Mr. Wm. Sinclair early initiated into
the practice of the Linen trade by perse-
-vering industry and honourable dealing
rose to the first rank of eminence in

that business, Convinced of his own powers of mind, and independence of action Characterised him through life, and led him to be among the first in defending the Rights of Man. But to know the secret spring of a Mans apparent Benevolence we should view him in of the Social circle, in the exercise of the Duties of a Husband Father, Master, stations which Mr S. filled in such a manner as to excite the most lively feelings, of love, affection, and respect. and it may be truly said few have departed more generally regretted, and whose death was a greater loss to their townsmen

29

February 1807 28

- 15 An uncommon fine day through out. Common & Cloth of Gold crocuses in full blow at Seymourhill not one blown in my Garden, *Arum* in the hedges showing its Spa the *Hepeticas* in Flower -
- 16 Heavy rain in the Morning. Mild April like showers during the day
- 17 Misty Moist Morning. Snow Showers during the day
- 18 Bright Morning the ground covered with an evenly layer of snow. At 9

P.M. Ther - 28° - [a later insert:] about 3 o'clock at Deal
on the East Coast of England a great storm from
the N.E - many ships destroyed abated the 19
“Military morals are closely connected with
military manners and habits ———
Indeed loudness throughout animal na-
-ture is allied to courage: the gelding is
a spiritless Beast. Religion is not favourable
to courage, half its essence consists in inspi-
-ring fears of the mind; and the habit of
dwelling on prospective solitudes of the
immagination is the basis of apprehen-
-sion, dismay, and panic. ——— The
Priest and soldier are natural antagonists

Bra-

30

29

Bravery seldom flourishes in a communi-
-ty but at the expense of tenderness and hu-
-manity. Women and Priests, who are usu-
-ally forward in offices of Kindness, are sup-
-posed to be comparatively inferior in point
of courage. Anger is a tearing mangling
passion; and during its paroxysms, cruel:
but anger is the regular stimulus of brave-
-ry; every General reviles the foe. Those
who are naturally most apt to flinch, are
Naturally most apt to sympathize. There
is indeed a reflex sympathy, as there is a
reflex courage, brought on by reasoning about

our duties, which may coexist with antagon-
-ist qualities: but these are accidents of
accomplished natures, not the average lot
of ordinary men. Old Generals are the mild-
-ests but not the boldest. The Russians are
the bravest, the hardest, the best soldiers
but they are not the most humane. Archen-
-holty says, that in the seven years war some
Russians, who had just lost their limbs,
were seen on the ground still to gnaw at the
Prussian foe who had fallen beside them.
The French excel in military virtues, but
not in justice and humanity. The I

-rish

31

30

The Irish are splendidly courageous, they
have much humanization to acquire.

30

29

Bravery seldom flourishes in a communi-
-ty but at the expence of tenderness and hu-
-manity. Women and Priests, who are usu-
-ally forward in offices of Kindness, are sup-
-posed to be comparatively inferior in point
of courage. Anger is a tearing mangling
passion; and during its paroxysms, cruel:
but anger is the regular stimulus of brave-
-ry; every General reviles the foe. Those
who are naturally most apt to flinch, are

Naturally most apt to sympathize. There is indeed a reflex sympathy, as there is a reflex courage, brought on by reasoning about our duties, which may coexist with antagonist qualities: but these are accidents of accomplished natures, not the average lot of ordinary men. Old Generals are the mildests but not the boldest. The Russians are the bravest, the hardest, the best Soldiers but they are not the most humane. Arch-en-holy says, that in the seven years war some Russians, who had just lost their limbs, were seen on the ground still to gnaw at the Russian foe who had fallen beside them. The French excel in military virtues, but not in Justice and humanity. The I
-rish

31

30

The Irish are splendidly courageous, they have much humanization to acquire. The Calabrians are the most daring, but the most cruel of the Italians. The Spaniards abound not in courage, but Practice benevolence, and so do the Hollanders. Nor are the public acts of countries, while under the ascendancy of standing armies, at variance with analogous inferences

Annual Review (Art - Macdiar-
mids Syst, of National defence)

Vol. 4th p 249 -

Experience proves that any diminution of the freedom of a people necessarily vitiates their morals. Montesquieu, a most acute observer of men, distinctly perceived this. He informs us that virtue is indispensable in a free government, and altogether unnecessary and extremely dangerous in a despotism. He affirms that even in a Monarchy, where the Sovereign rules by law, but by such laws as those of France, it is extremely difficult for the people to be virtuous

Same p. 248

32

31

So long as the Church of Rome and the church of Constantinople agreed in religious doctrine, their common creed had a right to the denomination of Catholic or universal; because it was in fact, the only recognised and established form of Christian confession. But should have agreed with this The Notorious corruption of the Nicene creed, by the insertion of the words filioque, began at the council of Toledo, in Spain, under Riccaredo, in the year 589. This additional clause can be traced as already accepted by the Gallican Church in 791. At the Synod of Frankfurt, in 794, this innovation was superinduced on Germany, and from

the time of the Coronation of Charlemagne
it may be considered as having become the
orthodox doctrine of all that portion of
Christendom, which recognised the
spiritual supremacy of the Church of
Rome.

The Roman Catholic faith which differs
from that of the antient Church by main-
-taining the twofold procession of
the Holy Ghost, is therefore, but a modern
heresy, first established in the year 794
and has prevailed in Europe only
during about half the interval that elapsed
between the foundation of Christianity
and the Reformation. The Bishop of Or-
-leans, Theodolfus, seems to have been
the

33

32

the person through whose zeal the pow-
-er of Charlemagne was moved to convene
these councils, which established this re-
-cent and double genealogy of the Spirit;
he is, therefore, the founder of the Roman
Catholic sect; the proselytes to which
might fitly be termed, in Ecclesiastical
history Theodulfians.

About seven hundred years later than
Theodolf, flourished Bucer, who was con-
-sulted by Archbishop Cranmer concern

-ing the alteration of the English Church,
and who appears to have defined those
articles of faith, which are now held
sacred from the Tweed to the Channel.
Ireland was first converted by the Theo-
-dulphians, and next undertaken by
the Bucerists. Fourfifths of the inha-
-bitants repeat the Shibboleth of the
one sect, and half the remaining fifth
of the other: about a tenth are Calva-
-nists. The Bucerists have attempted
to draw the Calvinists into their al-
-liance, and, under the common name

of

34

33

of Protestant to advance a Claim of as-
-cendancy in Ireland. Assisted by the
civil power of the British Government,
this arrogance has been so successful,
that the tythe is collected over all the
lands of Ireland, for the exclusive bene-
-fit of the Priests of the Bucerists. A
decimal fraction of the community has
contrived to confiscate, for the benefit of its
own peculiar priesthood, one tenth of the annual
produce, which is equivalent to the fee-
simple of one sixth of the whole territory
of Ireland. This has been accomplished
and maintained by the forcible introduction

and execution of penal laws against the celebration of mass and other innocent actions of the Priests of the Theodulfians (which laws have been lately withdrawn) and by the exclusion of their laity from offices of Magistristry honour and profit (which exclusion still subsists). Under Elizabeth, and at the instigation of the Bucerists 130 priests of the Theodulfians were executed at Tyburn, and elsewhere, for no other crime than the inculcation of their tenets: so extensive

sive

35

32

[PDF page 32 repeated here]

36

33

[PDF page 33 repeated here]

37

34

-sive a destruction of Priests never accompanied any other persecution, except that by the late Atheistical Revolutionist in France. Under Charles the First, North America was stocked with the exiles of a less murderous, but not less extensive persecution. Under Charles the second, two thousand Calvinist priests, who had been inveigled by the Bucerists into temporary alliance, for the sake of accomplish

-ing the restoration, were with the most
ungrateful perfidy, ejected from their be-
-nifices, and had their private property,
in the revenues of the Church, totally
confiscated, without indemnity, by an
act of uniformity. What was thus done
against the Calvinist Clergy was extended
under the third William to their laity.
Corporation and test acts were introduced,
in order to deprive their adherents of all
political influence. They yet labour
under the same grievous privations
as the Theodulfians. During the reigns
of George the first and second, a Philosophic
party gave the tone to our Statesmen;
the spirit of the Hierarchy slumbered; Ire-
-land

38

35

-land was tranquil, and Britain happy:
but the opportunity was lost of removing
the legal infringements on the political
equality of religious sects, and the evils
of intolerance were all to be renewed
during the ensuing reign. Every one re-
-collects how much the rebellion of Ame-
-rica was embittered by the apprehen-
-sion of being visited with episcopacy;
and how much the rebellion of Ireland
was occasioned by the refusal of Catholic

emancipation. Two civil wars is a high price to have paid for our docility to this clergy. ———

Annual Review 4th. p258-9

By our religion (say the Annual Reviewer of Mr. Deputy Birch) he can only mean the monopoly enjoyed by his own sect (the Bucerist or Church of England no doubt) of holding offices. By our Laws he can only mean two or three which must be replaced to grant the prayer of the petition. By our Liberties he can only mean our restrictions on liberty: the catholics ask for the remo

-val

39

36

-val, for the withdrawment of prohibitions: our liberties would be increased by granting their request. —————

Next comes an abusive picture of catholic intolerance. A member of the Church of England reviling catholic intolerance is a little like the Empress of Russia writing a Comedy against lewdness or Frederick of Prussia composing his antimachia-vel. This church has been the most intolerant of all the protestant Churches, and with even handed injustice has fired from a double battery the bullets of Persecution, both that those who be

-lieve more, and those who believe fewer than her thirtynine articles. Under one sovereign (Elizabeth) a hundred and thirty Catholic priests were put to death, under another two thousand Presbyterian priests had their revenues confiscated. No one sovereign educated in her faith has yet terminated a reign of glory, for Elizabeth was a Catholic —— William a Presbyterian and the two first Georges Lutherans

when

40

37

when they acceded.

Annual Review 4th. 290

- 19 Snow remaining on the Mountains.
- 20 Showery, rain about 8 a heavy hail Show
-er
- 21 A fine morning gentle breeze, Rain, and
Stormy night. Caffinch singing
- 22 Showery and windy
- 23 Hard frost and fine sunny day, Pilewort
in Flower ——
- 24 Hard frost, Cloudy
- 25 Very great rain in the night a fine day
towards night began to grow cold.
- 26 Frost ground covered lightly with snow
light snow showers in the forepart of the
day, heavy blowing snow showers.

27 Snow Showers frosty during the night
about 9 PM - Thermometer 26°

28 Frost snow remains a fine bright Mor-
-ning. Thaw commenced in the Morning
A subject for the consideration
of the inhabitants of Belfast —
Water it must be allowed is one of the most
necessary articles both for our comfort existence the want
of a sufficient supply has been long felt as
a

41

March 1807 38
a great inconvenience in Belfast, but
we are more glad to find that by
the unwearied exertions
of the Gentleman appointed for the purpose of investigating the
sources and flow of the neighbouring waters
an ample quantity
has been discovered easily to be procured,
and although many have objected to the wa-
-ter being impregnated with a considerable
portion of impure matter, as acids and alka-
-lies from Bleach greens and putrid animal
and vegetable substances which fall in-
-to it as it flows along, these objections must
however vanish when it is known how ea-
-sily it is to purify water by filtration, agi-
-tation and exposure to the air +. It was
no doubt in consideration of this that
Splendid fountains have been erected in

Rome and other great Cities, and as Belfast is every day making extensive strides towards opulence and Splendour we have every reason to believe that it would meet with the approbation of the inhabitants if such was erected here, the expense should form a matter of trifling consideration when it is considered how essentially necessary pure water is to good health how much their streets would be ornamented

by

42

39

by a few Jets, cascades and fountains which would toss their sparkling volumes aloft in air on which the sunbeams played in all the various colours of the heavenly bow) A steam engine created at a moderate expense would raise the water sufficiently high for this purpose and to flow into the upper stories of the houses where its might be ready to extinguish any fire which might happen, and immediately stop the progress of destruction. When we are convinced how much the adoption of this plan would administer to the profit and pleasure of the inhabitants of Belfast, who have of late shown such a laudable spirit of the improvement of their town, and who are at all times so ready to listen to any

thing which may tend to the comfort
of the inhabitants, we have every rea-
-son to believe that nothing more
than a hint is necessary to bring
this plan into immediate execution.

+In order to have good water Fourcroy says

“It is necessary that no common sewers

or

43

40

or drains should pass into it, that its cur-
-rent should not be impeded or rendered slow
-er by obstacles, or by water being drained
off in too great quantities, that the wa-
-tering of hemp or the washing of cloths
in soapy lisciviums should not be perfor-
-med in it. &c. and lastly such waters
produce a sense of weight at the stomach
pass with difficulty through the intestines
and the action of the digestive powers ——
—— To correct these bad qualities several
methods are employed entirely grounded
on Chemical or Physical considerations
Agitating by means of Mills or causing
it to pass through the air in the form of
Jets, cascades &c These methods fasci-
-litate the evaporation of noxious gas
and putrid spiritus rector the water may
contain, cause impurities to subside by

uniting them into larger masses, and
occasion the absorption of a proper quan-
-tity of atmospheric air &c. —————

Fourcroys Elements of Chemistry

5 Ed. by Thomson Vol.1.p223

[Elements of Chemistry and Natural History to Which Is Prefixed, the Philosophy of
Chemistry by A. F. Fourcroy, Fifth Edition, with Notes, by John Thomson, in Three Volumes by Antoine-
Francois De Fourcroy]

Written for the advocates for supplying Belfast
with the dirty water of the Milldam.

44

41

Frederics and her Buonapartes, America
may beckon to securer shores the trembling
virtues, the patient industries, the curious
searches, and the forsaken Muses

Annual Rev - 4 - 721 [2?]

It is mind alone that raises states and
depresses them the mind of Alexander
Conquered India, that of Napoleon now
conquers Urope, whether we view superi-
-or intelligence guiding the political
Machine, launcing numerous fleets
over the ocean, or yoking the peace-
-ful Plough the power of intellect
over mere force are alike conspicuous.
The mind of Newton penetrated beyond
this lower world, and traced the circling
planets in their course, his hand direc-
-ted the helm of the Navigator and taught
him to steer his devious path, over
the pathless ocean

It was by this that
Cook pursued his successful course through
seas unknown whose surface had never
yield-

45

40

[PDF page 43 repeated here]

46

41

[PDF page 44 repeated here]

47

42

yielded to the crooked heel, that Montgol-
-fer mounted into the cerial regions, that
Lavoiser taught us to divide the
elements of earth, air, water, and fire,
and resolve them into their original
simplicity. It is mind alone which
elevates the mortal, to approach the
Immortal essence by whom all
things are, and were created, and which
feeds and clothes and warms us, and places
man at the head of all animated
nature. The works of Dioscorides, Galen
Aristotle, and Hypocrates, yet influ-
-ence the minds and actions of Man-
-kind , and Euclid will
remain first in rank among the bene-
-factors of the human race, as long
as the social chain binds Society

together. Whoever then wishes to
make men happy, and great, let them
endeavour to extend the powers of
mind. let them endeavour to banish
from

48

43

from society all those pursuits whe-
-ther entitled professions or amuse-
-ments which tend to raise the more
turbulent passions, Drinking and
Gaming have too long disturbed civi-
-lized society, carrying in their train
a long list of evils, it is by drink the
barrier of virtue is mostly broken the
thorny paths of vice made smooth
and the hand of the nightly assassin
armed often against his benefact
-or, Gaming with its mild insidious
face gains upon the unwary victim,
first gently pleases, then all the an-
-gry passions of the soul let loose
conspire to hurry on their Victim fell
despair, remorse, for friends, honour,
and subsistence gone impel the af-
-frighted maniac on to self destruc
-tion.

And should you thereafter be able
to extend your views so as to embra-
-ce the whole circle of the Arts

and Sciences [later insert]

The most active mind the most fertile

Ge-

49

44

Genius

the exhaustless field of Science in-

-vite to pursuits in which health of body

peace of mind are the constant produce, whether you

penetrate into infinite space and trace

the circling planets

and calculate the laws which retain

then in their orbits and direct them

in their course, or directing your

enquiries to this world which we inha-

-bit, you traverse the earth in pursuit

of the animated and inanimate objects

which present themselves on all sides

to the attentive observer, Zoology Bo-

-tany and Mineralogy each present

such charms, and give such lasting

pleasures as falls not to the lot of the

Votaries of Fortune. Or does the Pain-

-ters or the Sculpturer art allure thee,

first painting with a gentle hand

leading thee on amidst all

the fair variety of things, points to

natures

50

45

natures ample field, the Canvas flows
beneath thy hand, Man
the Master of this Earthly Sphere
seems to act and reason, the roaring
Sea the thundering Cataract sound
in our ears, the glowing heat, the gen-
-tle breeze & rushing Storm strike upon
the senses, and each raise in turn
the gentler or the rougher passion
and now subside to peacefull calm.
Beneath the Sculptures hand the
rude rock is made to yield, and as-
-sume the fairest forms, the Stern
destroyer of Mankind surrounded
by his implements of destruction
yet frowns in death, while the
tears of Benevolence yet seem to
flow, and that beauty which cha-
-rmed and attracted each beholder
fixed in mute attention the fascina-
-ted eye.

51

46

These are pursuits which bid the
rougher passions cease, bind kindred
minds by indissoluble bonds, and
teach us to look up to that immor-
-tal spirit who formed this world,
who decked with so much
beauty Animated and inanimate

nature, and destined each to act their part in one General Scheme of Good.

- 17 Heavy Snow Showers went to Lisburn, bought 3 bales of Poland Oats to Change our seed which had got full of the seed of *Vicia sativa*, my own seed much larger and finer than any in the Lisburn market although now in cultivation on my farm above 30 years, this seems to Confirm an experiment made in France where the same seed was sown for 60 years without degen

52

47

-generacy the only attention paid in particular was laying on some manure

- 18 Snow showers with great blasts
19 Hard frost Snow Showers
20 Gentle Frost fine day, soft rain in the Evening
21 Misty rain
22 Misty Morning fine warm day
Papilio Urtica [? butterfly or could be a caterpillar on a *Urtica*-nettle] seen
Fragaria sterilis [*Potentilla sterilis* –Barren strawberry] in Flower
23 Fine clear Morning *Viola odorata* became cold and the wind chan-

-ged suddenly from NE to SSE.

- 24 Fine warm Morning Found on going
to town that Mr. Tennant had re-
-ceived from a Carrickfergus fisher
-man, *Cancer* [crab] like *Tetraedon* but the
snout Bifid instead of Quadrifid -
Asterias papposa [12-rayed starfish], *A. glacialis* with
five and four rays and a Fragment of *A.*
Sphoerucata. Sepas Balanus[barnacle] - *My-*
-tilus

53

-tilus umbilicalis [mussel] *Alyonium di-*
-gilatum [*digitatum* –Deadman’s fingers’ coral] two or three kinds of *Ser-*
-fuila and a Spongy substance resem-
-bling in form *Tubipora musica* [Organ-pipe coral]

- 25 Hard Frost Fine sunny day
26 Not Frosty but Cold Fine day Receiv
-ed from Mr. Mackay from Dublin

- No. 1 *Adiantum Capillus Veneris* [Maiden-hair Fern]
2 *Aspidium spinulosum* [now *Dryopteris carthusiana* Narrow
buckler Fern]
3 *Saxifraga adscendens*
4 ——— from Brandon
5 ——— from Brandon

Mountain

Mr Mackay requests my opinion
of No. 4 & 5 he says No. 4 is perhaps
only a variety of *adscendens* but
he thinks No. 5 very distinct see
his letter of 24 of March

- 27 Cold dry day
 28 Dry Mild cloudy day
 29 Dark cold day
 30 A fine day went to Carrickfergus
 with Mr Tennant, near Killroot on
 the stones of a Stone Fence found a-
 -gain the bright ferruginous plant
 which

54

which had formerly attracted my at-
 -tention

Found also on the shore various *Sertula-
 -rioe, Serpuloe, &c* with the cordated Crab
*Murex undata, Trochus majus, Turbo du-
 -plicatus*, where the fishermen empty
 their Bait baskets

- 31 Fine dry morning but Cold.
 This day opened the election of a Mem-
 -ber of Parliament for Carrickfergus
 Mr. James Craig offered himself as
 a Candidate, he said he was known
 to them all and upon his Character
 he depended, for their approving of
 him.
 Mr. May then Spoke he said he stood be-
 -fore them as the representative of
 a Noble house, who had acted for a
 long series of years as disinterested
 and kind Landlords of the surround-
 -ing territory. that a prejudice had

prevailed against him as being
supported by the Lordly interest
but he believed if that was inquired
into

55

into both Candidates were nearly equal
in that respect -

Mr. N. Kerr said he had been too late
in making application to them but
hoped if he had, they would have thou-
-ght him worthy of being their represent-
-tative, that he was their neighbour
that he believed he had on all occasions
acted the part of an upright magis-
-trate, and that in full confidence
of their approving of him the next
opportunity he now retired.

Some debate afterwards took place
about the Sherif having Counsel and
the Election went on.

From this Scene of contention I went
up the adjoining river and found
various *Cryptogamic* plants. As
Jungermania Thuya Dick Crypt 4. p 19
Dill 72-33

56

March 31

This day opened the Election for Carric
fergus - Mr Craig presented himself as a
Candidate he said he was known to them

all and upon his Character he depended
Mr. May stood before them as the repre-
sensitive of a noble house who had acted
for a long series of years as disinterested
and kind landlords of the surrounding ter-
-ritory, that some might say that his was
the Lordly interest but he believed that if
that was inquired into both Candidates
in that respect were nearly equal
Mr Kerr told them he had been too late
in making application to them but
hoped if he had they would have thought
him worthy of being their representative
that he was their neighbour that he
believed he had on all occasions acted
the part of a Magistrate in such a
manner as to give general satisfaction
and that in full confidence of their
approving of him another time he
now retired after some debate about
the Sherif having Counsel, and about
the Sherif adjourning the Count they poled
20 each

57

[Unreadable, probably pencil]

58

[Candidate's speech]

Citizens . though I cannot boast of Nobility
I can boast of Ancestors carrying a higher
title than even Nobility can confer that

of honest man, I cannot boast of the em
-blazened Shield on which the hand that
grasped the plunder and the dagger
red with blood is splendidly pourtray
ed. I present myself to you inde
-pendent as yon bird which scims
the swelling wave, the Creature of
no Minister the tool of no Lord.
Citizens if you think me worthy of
being your representative I go to attend
my duty in Parliament ready on
all occasions to stand forth the de
-fender of Your rights, and the Rights
of Ireland. I come not from a dis-
-tant land I dwell among you as
my forefathers have done before me,
your interests are my interests.
I am connected by the closest ties.
If I am so happy as to be your re-
-presentitive it is the sincerest wish
of my heart that I may never fail in
my duty to you and to my Country

59

and that when I return again to soli
-cit your favour my conduct may
be a ready pasport to a second tryal
Carrickfergus
April 1 - 1807
[Some marks in pencil]

60

[blank]

61

[blank]

62

April 1807

- 1 Cold bright morning hard frost Ice
Went along the Shore to the White
head, on the rocks about it found
Fucus fascia or perhaps more properly
Ulva fascia in abundance see my
figure but I would not be surprised if
was found to be the young plants of
some of the larger species) *F. esculentus*
F. saccharinus, *F. loreus*, *F. pinnatifidus*
F. coccineus. *F. crispus*, *F. purpurascens*
and the 2 varieties of *F. plumosus*.
Conferva coccinea, On a freestone bank
about a mile above the head plenty of
Conferva rosea &c and in a little pool
adhering to the *Fucus serratus* a little Sucker
Cycloptinus minutus Shaws Gen Zoo 396
see my figure but perhaps it is only the
young of *C. Liparis*. Found also various
Corallines Sertucarias, *Anomia squa-*
-mula *Lepas striata*, *Patella pellucida*
in Stones *Mytilus rugosus*. *Spongia occe-*
-lata, growing on rocks, an *Alcyonium*
flask shaped but fatter sometimes varying a
little dull white adhering by the base to
Confervae and *Fuci* in the little pools and

along

63

along with it a Species of the Genus *Ma-*

-maria it might be thus Characterized

Body smooth cylindric or a truncated cone

Aperture single not surrounded with cirri

forming a hollow cone

Colour white with a pinch of Cinerous

yellow See this figure



perhaps it is the *Mammalia Mammilla*

Turtens Lin.4.p.105

I took it at first for a small mutilated *Acti-*
-nia.

Found also *Asterias oculata*, *A.glacialis*
with 4 and 5 rays, *Asterias papposa* with
13 rays

Cancer Bernardus very Common

- 2 Cold dry day Ice and Snow in the shade
during the day
- 3 Slight Frost cloudy in the after part of the
day
- 4 Dry grey Morning wind became South
-erly blowing hard with rain

Mr. Montgomery sent me from Belfast

the *Anarhichas Lupus* Lin. Sea Wolf of

Pennant made a drawing of my lit

-tle

- tle sucker it answers in most particulars
to *Cyclopterus minutus* of Shaw
- 5 Dry SW wind rain in the night. Heard of
John Taylor of Belfast having a tame
rail caught last summer it is grown
quite familiar eating pieces of Potatoes
and Crumbs of Bread
- 6 Dry wind blowing from the SW
- 7 Wind West Cloudy & Sunny mild warm
day
- 9 Cloudy and a good deal of Rain in the
night
- 10 Wet morning windy night
- 11 Showery and Sunny day sowed Ame-
-rican seeds
Found Specimens of the *Conferva rosea*
in fructification of which I made a
drawing with *Ulva fascia*
- 12 Windy Showers *Andromeda calycula*
-ta Erica Miditeranea and *Viola cani-*
-na in Flower ——
made a drawing of *Ulva filiformis* &
a parasitic
- 14 Cold cloudy day with hail showers
recei-

received from Mrs. Nath Magee

Iris pumila

Heleoborus hyemalis

Monarda dydima

As I returned from Mr Walter Wilsons

Funeral ——

- 15 Cold showers went to Mr Tennants
- 16 Ice in the Morning went to Break
-fast at Mr McCalmonts found on the
Whitehouse shore a Crab in the very
act of eating its old shell the upper
shell had parted the new covering
was quite soft some of the Claws
were disengaged while others remain-
-ed in the old covers, found also a curio
us worm of which see my figure
and *Fucus capillaris* Turners Syn No. 72 if
not a New one with what I take for
mutilated *proticulusus*, and *jubatus*
on going home saw 2 Swallows flying about
In the Evening went to Mr Davisons
lectures on Natural Philosophy

66

- 17 Hail and Snow Showers *Prunus spinosa*
Fl-
- 18 Dry cool - Saw 2 swallows, going to
Mr. Joys -
Received books from Mr. Archer -
- 20 Dry cold went to get plants of *Arum*
maculatum at Knockmaggunny
Ground Ivy in fine flower
- 21 Slight rain. Fieldfares. Heavy Rain
in the Night

- 22 Wet Morning, finished my drawing
of what I suppose *Fucus cappillaris*
Found in the ditch of the Alder Grove
Conferva inflata En. Bot 1670 of which
I made a drawing. Willow Wren come
2 or 3 days
- 23 Showery Planted *Phyllereas*
- 24 Mild rain and Warm sunshine
- 25 Warm Cloudy Thermometer at 1 PM
64° *Sanguinaria canadensis*,
Anemone nemorosa, *Prunus domes*
-tica or hedge plums flowering, White
Butterfly -
- 26 Bright and warm day *Caltha palustris*
Flowering. Snipe and Quail calling

67

- 27 A fine very warm day
After attending Mr Davisons lecture on
Saturday Night I wrote the following
for the Belfast Newsletter
The pleasure which I received from Mr. Davidsons
lucid abridgement of the Huttonian theory of
the formation of the Earth was greatly en-
-creased by observing the numerous and at-
-tentive audience which surrounded me and
which plainly told that an enlightened
Society only required to have its attention
aroused to receive great and sublime plea-
-sure from a Contemplation of the works
of Nature. Little do they think while

they listen with surprize, while they ac-
-company the traveller to the top of the
Andes, descend with him into mines or
trace his course over the Snow covered
Mountains of Switzerland, that the for-
-mation and productions of their own coun-
-try exhibit no less astonishing and il-
-lustrative proofs of the power and wisdom
of the Almighty former of the whole, every
Sandpit, every Quarry affords an incom-
-prehensible

68

prehensible picture, do not travellers
from the most distant parts of Europe ar-
-rive annually on our Shores to see that
sublime production of Nature the Giants
Causeway, and in what Country is their to
be found a more astonishing deviation
from horizontal stratification than our
Whin Dykes which may bewilder the
most fertile imagination in attempt-
-ing to form a theory of their formation

The years hold on their fated way,
When Ocean shall yield up to day
The realms that whelmed in darkness sleep
Engulfed beneath his sluggish deep;
And stretching far beyond her utmost shore
Remotest Thule view new worlds unknown
before Sense. Med.

The effects of that tremendous convulsion which has raised Sea shells to such amazing heights and buried them with other Organic remains to such depths is visible on every hand in our own Neighbourhood our Mountain torrents exposed to view the productions of the Indian Sea and of our own shores mingled together at the Elevation

69

-vation of 1100 feet, and to whatever depth workmen have penetrated in the valley in which Belfast is situated they have constantly found shells, often intermixed with nuts and the remains of trees, and what country has presented to the site of the Naturalist a more surprising Animal than our Gigantic Deer not found as yet in any other part of the world either alive or amidst the numerous remains of prior existence, M= it is also mentioned that in sinking the foundations of a Mill at Mahery C. Cavan the bones of a Stupendous Animal were found some of the teeth of which weighed two pounds and three quarters each*. Lough Neagh gives us wood whose vegetable form remains though changed to Flint, and the hardest limestone of our shores, is perforated in every direction by an apparently

feeble shellfish. These are but a small
part of the interesting objects which our
country presents, what future revolutions
of matter may take place on this our earth
is hid from mortal mind to conceive, But

certain

*Boate & Molyneuxs Nat. Hist. of Ireland. 128

70

certain it is that nothing tends more to elevate
the mind of Man to his Creator than a con-
-templation his works, that nothing af-
-fords a purer pleasure, and that it is the
duty of those to whom the Great Parent
of Nature has given powers of discrimi-
nation, to direct their attention to the

[eight lines covered by paper slip]

assured that ignorance is not the Guar-
-dian of Virtue, which is not so much as
Madame Briquet says “the gift of nature
as the effect of study, Ignorance and Idle-
-ness are the parents of one half of hu-
-man crimes; and more knowledge ren-
-ders persons capable of more pleasures.
The graces reside rather in the mind
than in the Countenance; and women
who distinguish themselves in literature

and

71

[page 69 copied again with paper slip turned over]

+ These are not the only remains which
have been discovered in Ireland
which seems to confirm what is now
considered as the pictures of Poetic
fancy, that the earth fresh from the
makers hand nourished a race of Animals
with which the present compared
would appear as dwarfs for =

72

[page 70 copied in full]

certain it is that nothing tends more to elevate
the mind of Man to his Creator than a con-
-templation his works, that nothing af-
-fords a purer pleasure, and that it is the
duty of those to whom the Great Parent
of Nature has given powers of discrimi-
nation, to direct their attention to the
pursuit of Knowledge, to spend some por-
-tion of their time in contemplating the
works of nature which surround them on
all sides in such attractive forms
and colours.

And let not Females who wish to taste
the pleasures of Knowledge, shrink before
the ridicule of the ignorant, they may rest
assured that ignorance is not the Guar-
-dian of Virtue, which is not so much as
Madame Briquet says “the gift of nature

as the effect of study, Ignorance and Idle-
-ness are the parents of one half of hu-
-man crimes; and more knowledge ren-
-ders persons capable of more pleasures.
The graces reside rather in the mind
than in the Countenance; and women
who distinguish themselves in literature
and

73

and science do not become men, as the
Vulgar pretend, but more amiable Wo-
-men, since the sex is not rendered un-
-natural by being rendered more perfect.
Science she continues is the attainment
least affected by the caprices of fortune;
why then are Women to be debarred
from acquiring such a possession? Do
we not share the ills of men? why inter-
-dict us the good? if in our portion of the
latter, nature has acted rather the part
of a Stepmother towards us why deprive
us of the consolations of study? Study would
serve as an alimer to the active im-
-aginations of Females, it would ren-
-der them domestic, and would make
society more delightful because less
constantly essential; it preserves from
low occupations, and contributes to good
manners; it guards against melancholy
and gives us instead of hours of ennui, with

which life must otherwise abound those that
are most delicious” +. To the accomplish-

-ments

+Historical and literary Dictionary of French Ladies by Ma-
-dam Briquet

74

ments and knowledge of Arts which you now
possess add that of Science, and while Pain
-ting leading thee on,

points to natures ample field di-
-rects thee to cull what ever can glad the
heart and charm the sight, and on your
canvas give to remote, and unborn vision
to view the passing scene and Natures
most pleasing forms, let the miles of
Science guide your hand, and thy
imagination never wander from ac-
-curacy and truth. If you wish to excel
in Painting Poetry or Music call to
your aid the Sciences and study the
Simplicity and Uniformity of Nature

F

- 28 A fine day *Mespilus Canadense* Flow
ering
- 29 Fine Warm day *Mespilus praecox* Flow
heard and saw the Cuckoo
- 30 Cloudy Warm day Slight Showers *Stel-
-laria Holostea, Ranunculus aurico-
-mus* Flowering Rail calling pretty
generally. Many Flashes of lightning about

10 PM towards the NE

75

May 1807

- 1 Pretty Loud Thunder early in the Morning
Cloudy warm day.
Made a figure of the Orange coloured *Conferva*
on the Stem of the large *Sambucus nigra*
in the Avenue found it to differ nothing
from that from the Stones near Killroot &
to correspond with *Conferva ilicifolia* En Bot 1639
I think there is great reason to suppose
C. Lichinicola E. Bot. 1609 and these but
one species
- 2 Dry warm dark day slight rain in the E-
vening. *Spartium Scoparium* Flo
- 3 Dry day somewhat cloudy *Orchis maculata*
Found that the Lichen which I thought *Lichen*
flavovirescens of Dickson III. 13 is *Lichen terres-*
-tris En.Bot. 1681 and that my *Lichen* found
on Divis of which I made a figure in my Na-
-tive Irish plants is *Lichen carnosus* En-
-Bot. 1684
- 4 Cold dry day
- 5 Rain in the morning or during the night
Coldish cloudy day
- 6 Rain in the Morning
- 7 Windy with showers Windy night
- 8 Windy morning some Showers accompan-
-ied Mr. Alex Ross on his return as far as
Mr. Coopers Nursery where I got the follow

May 1807

ing plants

Veronica pinnata

Andromeda Calyculata, narroleaved

Arbutus Andrachne sawleaved

Lonicera glauca

Stipa pinnata

Iris florentina

Symphytum Scarlet Comfrey

Phlox subulata

Ornithogalum pyramidale

Epilobium augustisaimum

Erica vulgaris plena

White *Arenaria*

Betonica

Mellissa grandiflora

Antirrhinum

Serratula spicata

Lichnis quadridentata

9 Fine day shower in the Evening

10 Fine morning gentle rain. *Pedicularis
sylvatica*, *Orobusterosus* *Scilla nutans*
Fragaria vesca *Vicia sepium* Flowering

Pied bird came

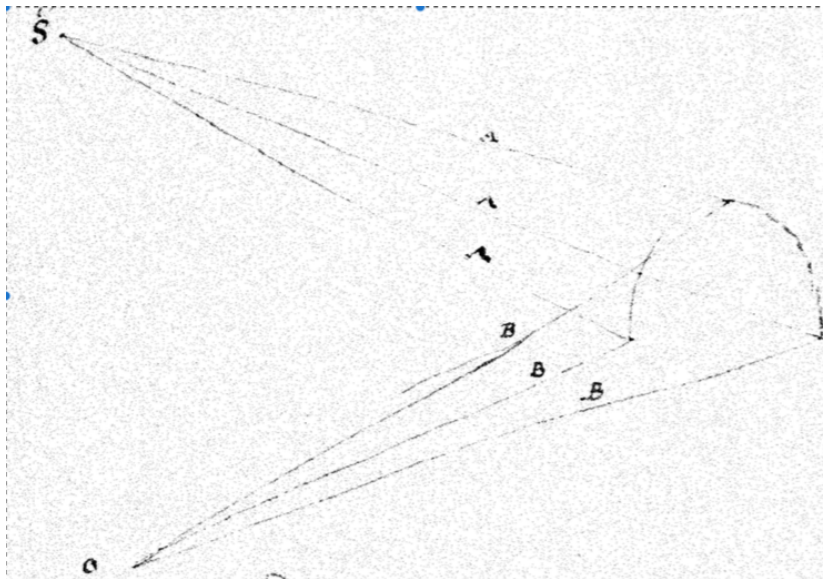
11 Fine day heavy rain in the night Made
a drawing of *Clavaria Botrioides* Sow Fun 335

12 Mild rain through the day. in the even-
-ing heard Mr Davidsons Lecture on
Luminous and Fiery Meteors - He

ex-

77

explained in a pretty satisfactory manner
by means of a Glass Globe a perpendicular
line of colours, but did not account for the
bow - the explanation I would give is that
there is a certain angle of incidence and
reflection which gives the different colours
and this takes place with both vertical and
horizontal rays



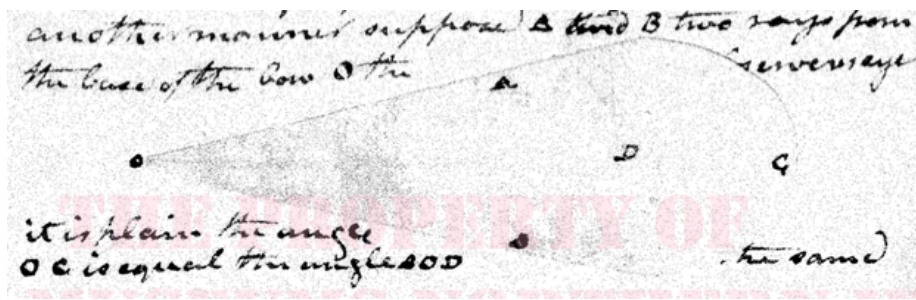
S the sun AAA red rays of incidence

BBB red rays of reflection or to make it in

another manner suppose B and B two rays from

the base of the bow O the

observers eye



it is plain the angle

*O C is equal the angle B O D the same

78

colour will be transmitted by being seen under the same angle.

In exhibiting the Phenomena of the inflammable air which arises from putrefying marshes, by means of Sulphat of Lime put into water inflammable air was quickly disengaged which detonated with a pretty loud crackling or small explosions emitting a considerable quantity of smoke which exhibited the curious phenomena of a ring when it had ascended a little way from the Glass which contained the cause of the explosion. a similar appearance may often be observed after the explosion of a cannon. this appearance is not easily accounted for, but may we not suppose, that the explosive force acting upward drives the smoke to the outside and as the air presses it on all sides it is condensed and rendered visible as long as the ring is able to resist the

pressure but it is at last obliged to
collapse and ascend in a irregular cylin-
-der like other smoke. This morning Mr Mc
-Clery came to request me to write copies of letters to Lord
Donegall and Mr. May relative to ground for Building
a College on

79

May 1807

- 13 Made a drawing of *Jungermania*
Thuya Dick Cryp - 4 - p19 Dill 1.72
fig 33. found at the waterfall near Car-
-rickfergus Wet day
- 14 Wet day Mr. McClery and I finished our
letters for Ld. Donegall and Mr. May
- 15 Heavy rain Thunder to the West made
drawing of *Conferva ochracea* & *C. pic-*
-tinalis,
- 16 Fine day Warm and Cloudy with Sunshine
putting several of the Greenhouse pl
-ants in the ground *Minyan theotifol-*
-liata Flowering
- 17 Fine morning pleasant day throughout
Grasshopper Lark singing. This Evening
Mr. McClery came to show me the
letters with the signatures to the
amount of 43 of the Principle in ha-
-bitants of Belfast and the Neighbourhood
- 18 Fine day White throat come
- 19 Attended Mr Davidsons lecture on Thun-
-der and Lightning. he said that the

cause of Electricity being in the air
was perhaps the friction of the parti-
cles of air on each other, that clouds
highly electric gave out their Electric
mat.

[Continued at pdf 86]

80

[Page inserted, folded, on its side but copied in full on pdf 81]

81

The Character of the Country is in some
degree connected with the success of the
plan, and those who can feel interested
for that Character, and what is still more
momentous, who are desirous of Promoting
happiness, and diffusing knowledge
will surely befriend to the utmost of their
power an undertaking having solely
those beneficent objects in
view

To establish an extensive system of Educa-
-tion will be honourable to our town and
Neighbourhood, and exhibit to the World our desire of extend-
-ing information

We wish to have it understood that our
plan has nothing to do with monopoly
or exclusion, we wish to comprehend whatever
is useful, embrace whatever is excellent and
conciliate the favour of all.

We trust therefore that the subscribers will
“give the whole reins to their benevolence,
think that they will consider their exertions will receive the

thanks of a grateful Posterity when all recol-
-lection of opposition to this Institution shall
impress it on their minds [underlined in original]
be swept into Oblivion, and consider that in
the words of a Great Man” they may live long, they
may do much, but they never can exceed in use-
-fulness what they do on the present Occasion

82

The committee appointed to prepare a plan
of Education and Government for the proposed
seminary now present it to the public.

They cannot flatter themselves that the pre-
-sent scheme has reached perfection, it is still
open to improvement, and the body of proprie-
-tors will always retain an unlimited control
over the institution.

The present time affords a combination of fa-
-vourable circumstances which may never
again present themselves, the Public mind
is awakened to a sense of the importance
of this undertaking, a liberal grant of ground
for the erection of the necessary buildings
has been obtained, there is reason to believe
the Government of the Country will assist
in forwarding an establishment of this
nature, And it now alone depends on the
liberality and spirit of those who can
appreciate the value of the object whether
their intentions shall be carried into
effect

The

[Folded page inserted upside down. Copied in full on pdf 82]

[Heavily edited printed pageproof with many lines crossed through and marginal additions:]

18

To render the plan efficient the zealous and cordial co-operation of all who are friends to the improvement and extension of knowledge, is now become necessary, the present time affords a combination of favourable circumstances which may not speedily occur; the public mind is awakened to the importance of this undertaking; a large and well situated piece of ground has been liberally granted by the MARQUIS OF DONEGALL; the Government of the Country has expressed its willingness to forward a scheme of this nature, and has already advanced a considerable sum in aid of an attempt somewhat similar in another part of the kingdom; but the aid to be derived from government will be proportionate to the liberality of the Subscriptions.

[Written insert follows]

so the beneficial effects
will be
felt not only in this
town but extended to
all those parts of the
country which can
participate in its ad-
vantages

[Printed text continues]

LET not, then, the plant of SCIENCE languish in its infancy for want of those genial supplies necessary to bring it to perfection. Let not the exertions of its friends fail when most wanted. The future importance of this Institution depends on the spirit displayed at its commencement, we may therefore justly conclude in the words of a great man, THEY MAY LIVE

LONG, THEY MAY DO MUCH, BUT THEY CAN NEVER EXCEED IN USEFULNESS,
WHAT THEY DO ON THIS OCCASION.

[Written insert follows]

Let your hand be extended to the very bottom of your pockets and place no bounds to your generosity, but bring forth all those stores of wealth so long hidden from public view

84

[Journal turned on side. Journal page shown in PDF 86]

[Heavily edited printed pageproof with many lines crossed through and marginal additions:]

The Committee having presented their Report, beg leave to observe, that, though they have proceeded as far as they felt authorised, They have only drawn the general outline, which must here-
-after be filled up, according to the opinion of those who will be entitled to finish and execute what is here offered for public approbation. They have proceeded on general principles, but these are such as may be rendered most extensively use-
-ful in practice, by a judicious and steady application.

IN forming a System of EDUCATION, they are sensible, that the principles of Learning becomes most perma-
nently fixed when early instilled into the mind; and that the ease and certainty of future improvement in a great measure depends on the ability and judgement with which the first rudiments had been in-
culcated. When these have been firmly imprinted, the subsequent course of Education must take a two-fold direction, according to the destination of its ob-
ject; they have therefore proposed the Establishment of two distinct Schools, in which the studies necessary for either path of life may be separately pursued, or those requisite for both, be combined, according to the wishes of the Parent, or the of the pupil; and in the arrangement of the schools they have en-
deavoured to extend their advantages by rejecting whatever bore the appearance of exclusion or limitation.

IF, however, the Institution rested here, the plan though laudable, would

not have answered the wishes and expectations of the founders. The Committee therefore, by introducing Lectureships in all the most useful branches of Science, have endeavoured to lay before the public a complete, uniform and extensive system of education, with the elementary parts and

85

[repeat of part of PDF 85 i.e. edited printed page with lines cross through partially obscured by folded sheet on which is written:]

-vourable circumstances which may never again present themselves, the Public mind appeal

The

86

matter to others which were not so highly charged, that the cause of the noise was the air rushing into the vacuum caused by the passage of the electric fluid accounted for the rumbling noise by the time sound to travel from different distances of this vacant space for instance that which was distant 1142 would arrive at our ear in one second the next distance in a longer time and so on, but this appears to be an improper explanation, for without impediments to break the connection this must be one continued sound, the better explanation appears that one sound is re echoed or reverberated among the surrounding clouds, rendered dense and capable of reflecting sound by the quantity of vapour which they

contain, and in a mountainous count
-try this is prolonged by repeated re echo
-ings. I have heard the sound of a Can-
-non fired on Belfast Lough so much

resemble

87

May 1807
resemble Thunder when reverberated
among the Rocks of the Cave hill
that I could not distinguish any dif-
-ference. He also said Philosophers
had been at a loss to account how
the clouds acquiring their electrici-
-ty I think this must be a mistake
for is not water well known to be
a conductor of Electricity, therefore
this is easily accounted for by Sup-
-posing the rising vapours conduct
the electric fluid into the upper regions
and again communicate it to the
earth, when not so abundant as
to be sensible in a Thunder storm
when the superabundant Electricity
is apparent in an Explosion

19 Fine brilliant day Swifts very
abundant as likewise Rails
Gave to Mr. Mackay the following an-
-swer to my paper see Feb^y. 28 and pub
-lished

88

May 1807

-lished in the Belfast Newsletter of

May 15

Mr. Editor it was not without surprize

I beheld a paper in the Belfast News

which under the Name of Aquarius

pretends to direct the inhabitants how

best to supply themselves with water.

Now Sir, however desirable it might be

to have an abundant supply, surely

any reasonable man would first con-

-sider the practicability of the plan

and whether the advantages were

equal to the expense before he de-

-termined to adopt it. It is much to

be wished that, that quantity of

water could be procured which

would not only supply the necess-

-ities of the inhabitants, but also

sufficient to allow for waste for if

you please to be conducted into the

upper stories where it might on

turning

89

turning a Cock be ready to extinguish any

fire”) how is all this to be accomplish-

-ed without incurring an expense ill

sued to the funds of the Charitable

Society. Indeed it appears to me

that's your Correspondent (has been

scarce of water for his Grog conse-
-quently) has entirely lost sight of
the object and however plausible
the scheme of purification and fil-
-tration, it must be attended with
great inconvenience. the advocate
for this scheme has paid very little
attention to the rivers which flow
around the town of Belfast after
heavy rains else he would soon
have perceived how peculiarly
turbid they were rendered by the
minute particles of earthly matter
suspended in them, which they

de-

90

deposit on the overflowed grounds
and with which the most extensive
Mill ponds are soon filled, I would ad-
-mit that when water flows over a hard
rocky or gravelly soil and where no
drains from cultivated grounds can
run into it, it may arrive at any
place destined for its reception with
so small a portion of impurity that
standing undisturbed for a short
time will make them sufficiently
pure. but as none of those favouring
circumstances are to be met with
in the neighbourhood of Belfast,

General filtration appears totally unpracticable, and it is greatly to be feared that if every family was obliged to filter for its own use it would soon be totally neglected among those who had not acquired strong prejudices against dirt.

Bel

91

Belfast has hitherto been reckoned a town in which the health of the inhabitants was remarkable, the purity of the water with which the town has hitherto been supplied may have contributed in no small degree to this, and if this admits of even a conjecture would it be prudent to risk a change, and what inducement can your correspondence have for recommending such an intricate business to the attention of the Public, when they have it in their power to add 137 Gallons per minute of pure Spring water to their present supply 48 Gallons per minute, which 185 Gallons it is calculated is equal to the ample supply of a population of 50,000 inhabitants a Number
to

92

to which the population of Belfast
will not reach for a Number of years
(but if our sanguine expectations should
be realised and a further supply was
demanded the inhabitants would
then be very well able to purchase
a sufficiency of the purest water from
some of our Mountain springs)

Pices

The parts included between circumflex
-es were not given for publication.

One of the projects of M. de Lamoig-
-non keeper of the great seal, was to
reform Public instruction in France
and to render it more flourishing, on
application to him M Marmontel
presented a Memorial” divided into
eight principal articles, the distribution
of the schools and of the objects of instruct
-tion according to general utility, or

local

93

local convenience; the establishments
relative to both these objects; the discipline;
the method; the gradual advancement
and well proportioned relation between
the different classes; the general inspec-
-tion; the means of encouragement;
the knowledge and employment of

those who should have well completed their studies.

In the whole and in the details of this vast composition, I had taken as my model the institution of the Jesuits, where all were submitted to one single rule, inspected, maintained, governed by one central authority, and put into action by one universal power. The greatest difficulty was the substitute for the tie of a religious society, and for the spirit which that tie excited, a motive of interest and spring of emulation

that

94

that should reduce liberty to terms of obedience. For the Morals and discipline to be established in the class of Masters as well as that of Pupils, were necessarily to be the bias of this institution. It was requisite then that the places there should be desirable, not only in their actual state but for the prospect and hopes they encouraged; and, in order that exclusion or dismissal should be a punishment, I required that the continuance and duration of these honourable functions should pro-

-gressively have assured advanta-
-ges

Memoirs of Marmontel
written by himself Vol. 3
p 284

20 A Brilliant day *Sedum latifolium*
Flowering.

95

May 1807

21 A Brilliant day Went to town to see
some Fish found one to be the *Gadus*
Pollachius. Pollock or Lythe. another I
suppose the *Pleuronectes loevis* or
Smear dab Pen Zoo. 106 and another I
could not refer to any description.
Pleuronectes with the eyes on the left side
lateral line curved 1/4 of its length over the
pectoral fin.

Underjaw having a bonny protube-
-rance or chin.

length to the insertion of the tail ab-
-out four lengths of the head

Breadth a little less than half the brea-
-dth

Dorsal Fin 80 or 83 rays - Anal 65 pect. 10 1/2

Ventral of six rays running parallel to
each other along the side. Caud:17: and a
little rounded

Teeth very small and a little curved

Pupil black iris yellow

Scales pretty large

Colour a pale brown with a tinge of
rosy, Membranes of the rays dusky
Fin rays with numerous small dark
bands about One diameter asunder

96

May 1807

Spe. Cha Pale reddish brown *Pleuronec-*
-tes, with the lateral line curved a bony
protuberance on the Chin, and the ven-
tral decurrent (or running parrallel in
each side of the breast) see my figure
They were all caught between Ailsa
and the White head

- 22 A brilliant day some flowers on the
White Water lily in the Pond Rose colored
Azalea in Flower
- 23 A brilliant day
- 24 A Brilliant day *Geranium Sylva-*
-ticum in the Garden Flowering *Nym-*
phoea lutea in the Marl pit. *Lotus*
corniculatus Flowering, and Hawthorn
just beginning Thermometer 71
at 3 1/2 PM.
- 25 A Brilliant Morning Thermometer
in the inside of my Bookcase 68 at
9 1/2 AM. at 3 1/2 P.M 71 1/2 at the tree at
5 PM. 70 1/2 in the Bookcase
- 26 Gentle rain most part of the day
- 27 Dry Morning Clouds and Sunshine

May 1807

28 Cold NE. wind Showers *Pania officinalis*
single in Flower Double not quite blown
yesterday examined Mr Mackay's *Saxifra-*
-ges and described them as under

No. 3 *Saxifraga Desendens* of Wild snow
Adsending stemmed *Saxifrage* with the
lower leaves palmated either divided
into 5 or 3 parts ovate pointed hairy
the Nerves visible to the naked eye
calyx segments ovate acuminate,
petals oval and the styles small and
coniving.

No. 4 Brandon *Saxifrage* with the
lower leaves 3 or 5 parted divisions ovate
acuminate hairy nerves not visible to
the naked eye calyx segments ovate ob-
-tuse petals ovate styles large and divar-
-icate This has thriven worst with me so that
I may find its Characters to Change if
the young shoots throw out shoots with
leaves in Rose like bunches at the extremi-
-ties as it appears to do it will distinguish
it sufficiently, with me at present it is some-
-what like *S. cespitosa* En Bot 794

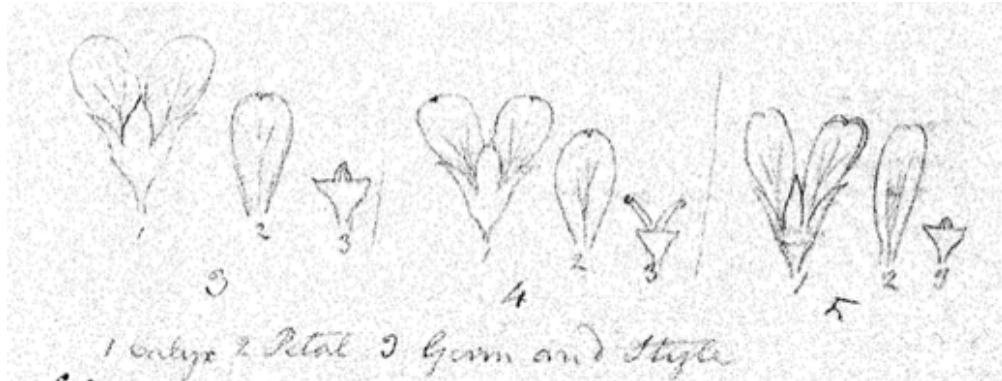
No. 5 Brandon *saxifrage* with the leaves pal-
-mate

May 1807

mate tripartite divisions subulate shining with

three nerves (not visible to the naked eye, but when looked through with a moderate magnifier) calyx segments subulate, petals oblong styles small and coniving.

This is nearest to *Saxifraga aqugoefolia* or it may perhaps be *S. tricuspidata* Wild. and Flo Dan. 976



Ellen discovered on the Mud at Listers Spring

Helix palustris Turton. 537. Montagu 370.+16./10.

- 29 Cold easterly wind dry *Rhododen-dron Ponticum* Flowering *Azalea procumbens* *Rosa alpina* Flowering and *Berberis vulgaris*
- 30 Cold Easterly wind observed *Cimex linearis* on the Pond.
- 31 Brilliant day wind still Easterly and Cold. *Asperula odorata* & *Lysimachia Nimorum* Flowering

99

June 1807

- 1 Dark day apparently drawing to rain
In the evening went to Mr Davidsons
last lecture wherein he gave a Gene-

-ral View of the Dignity Extent and
happy tendency of Philosophical Re-
-searches, and on the Influence of Su-
-perstition, in retarding the Progress
of this department of Knowledge

In the first he gave a comprehensive
view of Man as an intellectual Being
elevated by a comprehensive mind a-
-bove all his kindred animals, capable
of beholding and admiring the magni-
-tude and beauty of the surroun-
-ding Creation Secondly the happy
tendency of Philosophical researches
in reducing the mind to that Calm
observance of the most tremendous op-
-erations of Nature, whilst the Tem-
-pest troubled ocean heaves its mighty
billows to the Skies, and exposes

the

100

the hidden recesses of its depths seemingly hid for-
ever from our view, whilst the glare of
lightning darts around and solid rocks
tremble

the Philosophic mind stands unmoved
amidst this mighty war of Elements

Thirdly The Influence of Superstition
propagated and supported by an interested
and Bigoted Priesthood spread a baneful
influence over the Minds of Men,

persecuted as enemies to religion those
who attempted to unfold the book of truth
and turn the attention towards the works
of God, fearing lest the light of knowledge
should display their impositions, and
expel the gloom under which
this direful Monster exercised its horri-
-ble sway, hardy indeed must be that Man
who with torture and imprisonment
would dare to tell the most self evident
truths, under these terrors Galileo
bent his knee, and was forced to declare

contrary

101

contrary to his conviction that the Sun
moved round the earth. But even yet
when the Powerful Splendour of Know-
-ledge captivates the Philosopher,
Bigotry and Superstition have not re-
-signed their powers, and summoning
to their aid the reverence of Mankind
what their ancestors held sacred
for antient tales, retain their influ-
-ence assisted by antient miracles of Supernatural
appearances said to have been exhi-
-ted, before knowledge had attempted to lift the veil
which conceals the Secrets of Nature.

2 Dark day In the evening rain ap-
-parently to the Southwest.

3 Fine dry day *Spergula* and *Vicia*

sepium alba in the Oak tree field

ditch next the Spring Field Flowering

4 Dry day some dust Flying *Rosa hiber*

-nica Flowering on the Road to Holly

wood heavy rain at Night

5 Some showers *Geum urbanum* Flow

6 Fine day Went to Divis with Mr. Call

-well Mr. Bailie &c &c Wind from the

NE. observed rain approaching from

that

102

that direction but which afterwards

appeared to go up Carnmoney Valley and

fell at the back of the Mountain

After dinner Mr. Getty represented how

the Irish have been imposed upon by

the English by fair promises given, of

what should be done in Case of Union

for bettering the Condition of Ireland, by

abolishing Religious distinctions, and

encouraging industry, some of which pro-

-mises had been performed, but when an

attempt was made to bring the British

Parliament to fulfil part of their Pro-

-mise. The horrid monster of Bigotry

had been roused and the King shel-

-tered himself with sophistical argu-

-ments under his Coronation oath

and the Prince of Wales involved in

debts by thoughtless extravagance joins

against whatever administration he
thinks will attempt to check his
dissipation and debaucheries

103

- 7 Fine day somewhat cool Thermometer
near 1 O Clock only 59 1/2
On a Clod lifted yesterday on divis
mountain found *Conferva ericeterum*
and a *Jungermania* without apparent
branches, creeping close to the earth, very
minute, the leaves cuniform and di-
-vided nearly to the base, sheaths large
and white, and the reticulations ap-
-pearing as if surrounded by double
lines, owing to a conspicuous margin
being round each reticulation, and the
Fructification to appearance terminal
- 8 Went to Lisburn, Wind raising the
dust on the roads, but heavy show-
-ers in the Evening.
- 9 Wind raising the dust on the Shore
road very much as I returned
with Mr. Robt. Callwell from Break-
-fasting with Mr. Robt. Getty, eat
a Peahen egg at Breakfast in my

opi

104

June 1807
opinion it is not so good as a common
hen egg towards the middle of the day
heavy showers

- 10 Cloudy with a gentle Breeze
 Showers
 This day Measured the Big Chesnut
- | | F | I |
|--|----|--------|
| Found its girth at Brest high | 11 | 10 |
| Next ————— | 6 | 8 |
| third or one next the crooked one | 9 | 6 1/2 |
| Larch on the east side of the seat
in Grove near the ground | 3 | 10 1/2 |
| Another and of the Largest next
the Fields road ————— | 3 | |
- 11 Constant Gentle rain went to Mr.
 Henry Arthur Funeral
- 12 Gentle wind from the west with
 clouds *Erica Daboccia* Flow Dine
 at Mr. Robt. Gettys *Iris Pseudo Acorus* F
- 13 Windy with Showers
 Went
 to Dine at Mr Wm. Sinclairs green
 observed *Conferva bipunctata* and *Lichen
 museicola?* in the Crevices of Rock near the
 fall on the Northern branch of the Forth River
Yallium saxatile Flowering

105

June 1807

- 14 Cloudy and Windy Measured
 the largest Chestnut in the Ave-
 -nue planted by myself raised
 from seed and register-
 -ed Found the girt at the

F I

ground 3. 6 1/2 breast high 2. 9 1/4

Wrote to Mr. Turner sent him draw

-ings of *Fucus Fascia Ulva squamaria*

Rivularia tuberculosa & *Linkia gra-*

-nulata

15 Gentle showers Wheat shooting

Filium bulbiferum & *Budleja*

globosa Flow

16 Gentle Breeze with clouds dry day

showers

17 Gentle Showers Clouds Found *Lych*

-nis dioica B among clover in Lysters field

18 Cloudy with showers *Rosa tomento*

-sa rubra F. White and Yellow *Rose*.

19 Cloudy dry *Lilium camopatin*

-se F White *rose* Yellow Austrian x

semidouble Sweet Briar coming

into Flower. observed this evening

that the *Lychnis vespertina* was

highly scented like the *Lonicera*

grata at 9 PM at the same time

the

106

June 1807

Lychnis diuma was scentless Cuckoo

cries

20 A shower appearing to have fallen

in the night Very fine day

Rubus corylipolius & *Stellaria*

graminifolius F.

21 Fine Warm day *Lychnis Flos Cuculi*

Orchis mascula F. *Tabanus plu-*

-vialis appearing.

Euonymus Europoeus in Full Flower

22 Warm cloudy day a few drops of rain

in the Evening. *Lonicera perycli-*

menum F

23 Very Warm cloudy day with a

light Shower in the Evening.

Maritima Arinarius Flowering

A *Camellia Japonica* which I

planted in a Close corner near the

pond after its buds were formed

in the Autumn of 1805 remained

through the Summer of 1806 in a

state of suspended animation the

leaves green and apparently in

good health, but it did not shoot,

nor

107

June 1807

nor did the buds swell, during the

winter of 1806.7. which was a very mild

one with regard to frost the leaves

began to turn brown many fell off

and some of the branches appearing

dead I cut them away in the spri-

-ng some time ago however the buds

on the remaining branches began

to swell and the plant is now grow-
-ing vigourously.

I have remarked that although last
winter had very little frost and was
apparently not unfavourable to ve-
-getation. yet whether it was the
extraordinary wetness in the fore
part of the winter which affected the
roots or the dryness of the spring, it
is not easy to say, but more trees
have died this season than I ever
remember. A Larch of 10 or 12 feet
high has died in the grove, and in
the

108

June 1807

the Avenue 2 *Pinasters* which made
good shoots last year, and were about
6 feet high have died

- 24 Warm Cloudy day *Robinia hispiola*
Lilium pomponium, & Many anthes
Nymphoides F. Yesterday found a
Willow in the Shrubbery on the C. Down
side of the Lagan, nearly a Quarter of a
mile below Strandmills, which I think
agrees pretty well with *Salix acuminata*
of Smith F. Boi. Rain in the afternoon.
- 25 Cloudy Morning Cuckoo crying Thrush
and Blackbird yet singing. Cloudy
warm day with gentle rain, Cloudy
mist after Sunset find flame color

over the Mountain top *Chrysanthemum segetium* & *Leucanthemum* F

26 Misty soft rain in the Morning

Fine warm dry day

27 Fine day a few clouds. *Rosa Tomentosa alba* & *rubra*, with *rosa canina glauca*, *Vicia cracca* and *Pedicularis*

sylvatica and *Orchis latifolia* Flowering. Went in pursuit of

109

June 1807

of *Polygonum Bistorta*, a spike of Flow-

-ers having been brought from that neigh-

-bourhood by Mr Saml. Robinson who said

it was not uncommon in the fields be-

-tween that and Carmoney, after exam-

-ining several fields we were obliged to

give up the pursuit. went to visit

Cotton printing by water a very ingeni-

-ous piece of machinery, the Copperplate

on which the pattern is engraved is by

a quarter revolution of a wheel carried

under the cylinder on which the Cali-

-co is rolled, which cylinder turns one

quarter round is then lifted up and a

reverse motion in the first wheel re-

-turns the print to the hands of the

workman, who covers it with the colour-

-ing and wipes it clean with suffici-

-ent expedition to allow it to return

to its place and continue the opera

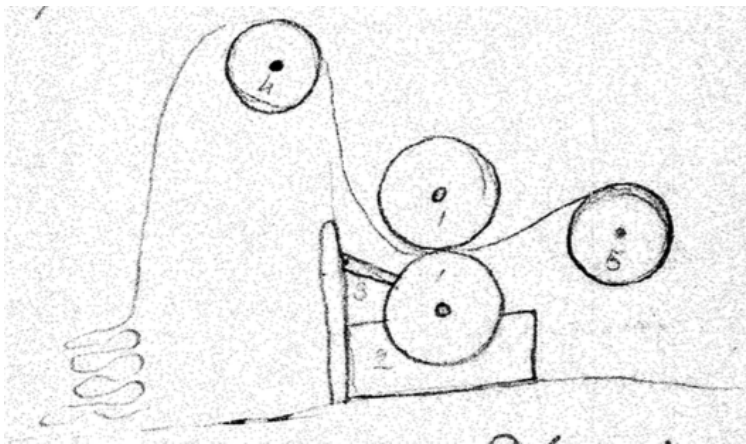
-tion of Printing, here we were shown

what

110

June 1807

what was reckoned an improvement on the former method, the use of cylinders in place of the flat plate, this gave me great pleasure as it was bringing into execution what I proposed to Mr James Grimshaw several years ago. by this means any quantity may be printed without the attendance of a workman. the construction need be only two cylinders 1 - 1 on the lower of which the pattern is en-



graved on copper, this and turning in the trough 2 containing the colour -ing matter arrives at 3 a scraper pressing upon it by means of a weight or spring which taking off the super

-fluous

111

June 1807

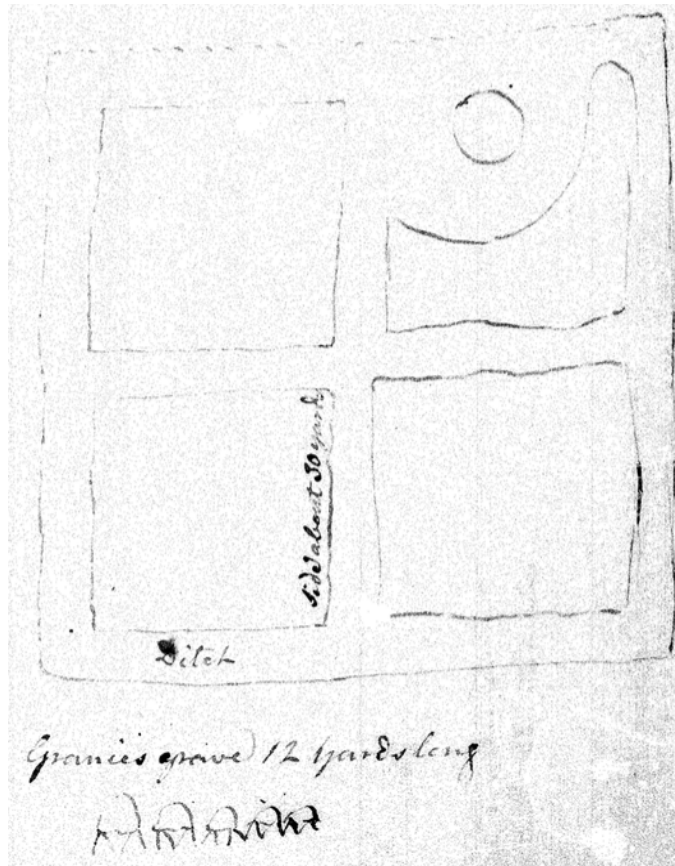
fluous matter allows it to arrive at the junction of the two cylinders between which the cloth passes in a fit state for transferring the pattern. the cloth in order to be delivered to the printing cylinders with regularity may pass over the cylinder 4, and on 5 it may be rolled in order to its being conveyed to another apartment. Near the top of the High town hill found a *Lichen* which I think may be *Patellaria glaucoma* Hoff 57.53 Ach 56

- 28 Dry but cloudy. Moss Rose F. On an observation of the *Rivularia* found in Kerrs Glen river June 2 1805. I at present found few globular specimens but they appeared to become a variously inflated wrinkled gelatinous membrane apparently adhering by their whole undersurface to the stones. On going along the shore near the mile water I found washed on shore numerous specimens of a *tremilla* or *Ulva* perhaps the same as that found near Hollywood Sept.18 1806 which resembled Ginelins Fig of *Ulva squamaria*

see

pass over three pages

Plan of the Rough Fort
 Parish of Templepatrick
 made June 27 1807



Granie's grave 12 yards long

113 [blank page]

114 [paper insert set on end:]

It is the fate of all human plans to be liable to error and we have often the misfortune to behold our favourite schemes turn out contrary to our expectations and our hopes blasted in the end. Among the most apparently benevolent institutions of the present period must certainly be reckoned the Foundling Hospital yet Parliamentary investigations proved it a most certain cause of destruction