

## 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 in brackets. Editorial comment is in square brackets, Latin names have been italicised. A fully edited version with footnotes and summary appendices is in preparation.

### **Templeton Journal 1809 Fiche No 2 22 August to 31 December**

#### **Initial transcription**

78 pages, 7887 words

PDF	DAY	MONTH/YEAR	JOURNAL PAGE
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**1**

August 1809

22 Ther at 8 AM. 55 Showery

*Hypericum prolificum*

23 Ther at 8 AM. 54. Showers

25 Ther at 8 AM 56. Dry pleas

-ant day

26 Ther at 9 AM. 50. Showery

*Lilium Superbum* Flowering

27 Ther at 8 AM. 55. Heavy

Showers with a squall of

wind

28 Ther at 9 AM. 56. Rainy

**2**

August 1809

29 Ther at 8 AM. 57. Showers

*Hypericum elatum & hircynum*

Flowering

Saw at Mrs McCrackens some butter

that on being immersed in a strong

infusion of Salt in water became

on the outside a verdigrease

green, could this proceed from

copper having got some way about

the Milk or from any plant the

Cow had eat

30 Ther at 9 AM. 59. Pleasant

Bright day

31 Ther at 8 AM. 54 A Shower in

the Evening

Began to Sheer Wheat which

was much injured by Mildew

as was all other Wheat in the

Neighbourhood

**3**

September 1809

1 Ther at 8½ AM. 58. Pleasant

dry day

In a conversation with Mr Legg about the

time when Shaws Bridge was  
built, he mentioned that his  
father had told him that he  
had heard from old people that  
it was built out of the Ruins  
of an old Castle situated on the  
brow of the hill above the bridge  
called Castle Calm long before  
the the Long Bridge of Belfast  
where there was a Ferry, and where  
Drumbridge is now built there  
was a wooden footway, In  
leases which Mr Legg has seen  
the lands in the immediate  
neighbourhood of Shaws Bridge  
were

**4**

were under a much higher rent  
in 1680 than any other lands  
in the vicinity,  
Mr Leggs father remembered to  
have heard the present Mr Wm  
Russels Grandmother relate when  
about the age of Seventy five  
that her father told her there

was a wooden bridge across  
the Lagan a little below where  
Mr Wm. Russels house now stands  
and the present Mr Legg remembers  
large stones and pieces of walls  
lying in the river which were  
removed when the Canal was  
making

2 Ther at 9 AM. 59 Slight Showers

5

September 1809

3 Ther at 8 AM. 54. After very  
heavy rain in the night a  
Showery day a flood in the  
Bog Meadows.

4 Ther At 8 AM. 56. Heavy Show  
ers and some Sunshine

5 Ther at 8 AM 56½ Showers  
Robin begun his Autumnal  
Song.

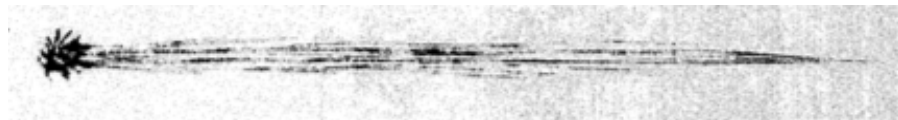
*Colchicum Autumnale* Flow

6 Ther at 8 AM. 57. Pleasant and  
dry most of the day  
Coming out of Mr John Mc  
Crackens about 9 PM I was

surprized with a flash of light, on  
looking up over York street I saw ap-  
-parent among the stars elevated  
about 40° above the horizon a  
Comet

6

Comet formed Meteor, the nucleus  
did not appear above 3 inches di-  
-ameter but the tail formed  
a fine pencil of light about 20  
feet long parralell to the horizon. This Meteor differed from  
others in appearing stationary  
until it apparently burnt out  
and the tail gradually decreased  
in length and about one minute  
after its first appearance it had  
entirely disappeared.



7 Ther At 8 AM. 58. Betwixt  
4 and 5 AM very heavy rain  
and several peals of thunder  
considerably loud. Heavy showers  
Thunder in the evening

7

September 1809

8 Ther at 8½ AM. 62½ Wet and  
Dry

*Solidago altissima* } Flowering

*Chelone obliqua* }

9 Ther at 8 AM. 57. Dry most  
part of the day

*Clethra alnifolia* Flowering

Martins gone and Willow Wren

Many of the Swallows gone

10 Ther at 8 AM 53. Rainy mor-  
-ning pleasant day after 11 AM  
Mr Drummond Mr Archer and  
the New editor of the Belfast Month-  
-ly Magazine Mr J.W.Boswell di-  
-ned with me after some other con-  
versation we at last got on the

sub

8

subject of the value of Classical Lite-  
-rature Mr Drummond argued how  
much we were indebted to the anti-  
-ents that without a knowledge of  
Greek and Latin we could not ex-  
-press ourselves with precision and

distinctness, and that our Ideas of beauty would have been very incorrect. Mr Boswell argued that our reverence for the ancients had retarded the progress of human knowledge, that a great part of that time which should have been employed to more advantage in the study of Natural Philosophy was taken up in the study of languages which were of little use, that a Man might now be an adept in any Science without knowing more than English. Mr Drummond again said that the study of

9

Greek and Latin taught boys habits of regularity of thinking, and gave them a habit of Study, and employed time which could not be better employed, gave them the principle of a taste for the beautiful compositions of Greek and Roman literature and those sublime

productions of art which have  
been the admiration of ages.  
What Modern has equalled Homer  
and is not all our notion of the  
beautiful in Poetry derived from  
that amazing source which has  
never been equalled and can never  
be excelled, and could any modern  
have invented and carried Archi-  
-tecture and Sculpture to that  
perfection which we now behold

unassisted

**10**

unassisted by those great exam-  
-ples of perfection which we  
have received from Greek and  
Roman artists  
Mr Archer being more a listener  
then a Speaker. I had some-  
-times an opportunity of expres-  
-sing my opinion. I allowed Ho-  
-mer a large portion of Merit ac-  
-knowledged that all Modern  
Epic Poets had been servile  
copiers but asserted that Shakes



-pear was a Genius superior  
in painting nature and the va-  
-rious modifications of the hu-  
-man mind, that Greek and La-  
-tin should now only be looked upon  
as the means of a more ready com-  
-munication among the European  
nation being now generally adop-  
-ted

## 11

adopted as the language of Sci-  
-ence, but that the first establish-  
-er of a new system as Linnaeus  
or Lavoiser had it in their pow-  
-er to establish technical terms  
which would have been adopted  
by all the Students of that  
Science, but that Natural His-  
-tory and Chemistry until these  
few years back being confined a-  
-lone to the Learned, the Learned  
languages afforded a facility  
towards expressing their Ideas  
of form and of course was gene-  
-rally adopted, but that it is

not necessary to know any more  
of a word than what it expresses  
instanced in good Greek and La  
-tin scholars not knowing many  
tech-

## 12

technical terms in Botany  
I thought that boys might be  
full more usefully employed in  
studying the Arts and Natural  
Philosophy than in the study of  
languages which so few were  
called upon ever to make use  
of, that a child might be taught  
to think in constructing the  
most simple forms with a knife  
add a bit of Stick, and that his  
understanding might be nurtu  
-red and brought to as great per-  
-fection by the Study of several  
branches of Natural Philosophy  
which he was as capable of com-  
-prehending as of learning a  
language.

As to Architecture

I have great doubts whether we  
might not have had as fine Spe-  
cimens

**13**

Specimens of Building had we  
shook off the trammels of the  
Antients, can it be thought that  
the human mind is not now  
capable of inventing an order  
of Architecture, do we not  
see around us the Gothic build-  
-dings of our Ancestors which  
if derived from Grecian has  
ventured to step far from the  
beaten track and has not Egypt  
presented order of Architec-  
-ture totally different from the  
Greek strikingly sublime from  
the greatness of its composition  
and no less beautiful than the  
Greek in its ornament. But sure-  
-ly no one will contend that the

moderns

**14**

moderns are indebted in any

manner to the antients, for any  
ideas by which they have formed  
private dwellings that gloomy  
and recluse system of construction  
which prevented the light from  
penetrating from the outside of  
a building and closing every  
orifice but the door, could tend  
very little towards the comfort  
of the cold, damp, and gloomy  
apartments receiving light  
only from the interior court,  
In Sculpture a combination of  
circumstances promoted the pro-  
-gress of the Art. That religion  
which embodied in a human form  
their deities called forth with  
the powerful voice of a nation  
exertions of Genius, and raised  
competitors for fame throughout  
the

**15**

the land every city vied with its  
neighbour in its expression of reve-  
-rence for that Deity to which it

looked up for comfort and hap-  
-piness, the human mind was  
roused to exertion and the imma-  
-gination exhausted, in order to give  
grace and dignity to that object  
before which a people bowed,  
The Artist whose hand produ-  
-ced the most perfect model, of  
this all perfect being, not only re-  
-ceived from his country the  
reward due to his transcendent  
talents, but beheld that Deity  
which he had represented in so fair  
a form smile upon his labours  
while hope pointed to immortality  
but to say that the Appolo of the  
Belvidere like the Iliad of

Homer

**16**

Homer can never be equalled is  
fixing a boundary unwarran-  
-ted by any thing we can observe  
in the history of Mankind, and  
depriving our own and after  
ages of every stimulus to exertion.

It is true that in our time the  
Artist must be enthusiast indeed  
who attempts to build his fame  
on a Marble block, small is  
the remuneration which he  
receives for the painful anxi-  
-ety with which his every stroke  
is attended, and the perturbation  
of his mind when a larger piece  
than ordinary flies before his  
Chissel, how can he see  
the finest models of the human  
form, where the human form  
never appears but distorted by  
fashion or concealed under  
the veil of ornament, and when  
he

17

he has at last finished his work  
clothed it in all the clumsy  
habiliments of office,  
disposed the drapery with nicest Art where  
is the glory attendant  
on this effort of his mind, this  
exhibition of his skilful hand, the

multitude pass unheedful by  
or it is immured in some build-  
-ing to which few have access, un-  
-der these circumstances it is not  
to be wondered at that modern ar-  
-tists have not produced Statues  
possessing that excellence which  
may be seen in the works of  
the Artists of Greece and Rome.  
But had Civilized Society de-  
-rived no other Benefit from  
the study of the Arts of Refine-  
-ment and Literature than

ab-

**18**

abstracting the thoughts from  
the continual contemplation  
of War and Savage sports the  
study is of importance as the  
great counteracting power  
which prevents Civilized Soci-  
-ety from again degenerating  
into the Savage State the his-  
-tory of Man shows the votaries  
to Science the Arts and Litera

-ture Men of composed minds  
and Gentle manners, alike  
adverse to the Spirit of par-  
-ty and a bustle of Warfare  
there is something in the cul-  
-ture of the mind which tends  
in a great degree to generate  
bene

## 19

Benevolence and a command  
of the passions, Ignorance and  
ferocity mostly accompany  
each other, and the Nation  
bent on Warfare should guard  
with a Dragons eye against  
the Introduction of Knowledge  
the Man of Science and the  
Painter, equally detest the Drum  
or the Trumpet, they delight  
in uninterrupted peace and  
a Friendly intercourse among  
Nations, their pursuits may  
Justly be considered as bonds  
of Union among which u-  
-nite the most distant regions



in one great brotherhood

of

**20**

of disinterested affection.

When the Chemist Lavoiser

and the Astronomer Bailly

were sacrificed in France during the

triumph of Ignorance

Men of all nations

lamented their fall

**21**

[blank]

**22**

September 1809

11 Ther at 8 AM. 54. Showers

Swallows growing scarcer.

12 Ther at 8 AM. 52½ Pleasant

dry day

A Bat flying at 11 AM with the Sun

shining

13 Ther at 8 AM. 54. Rainy day

*Cyclamen europæum*

14 Showers

Wood Lark begun to sing

Went to Bangor with Miss Mary

McCracken found on the Rocks

below Bangor *Ligusticum Scoti*

-cum with *Arenaria maritima*

*Riccia glauca*

*Gymnostomum*

*Lichen ater* common the Schistose

rocks

By observing Swallows Flying along the

White Linen Hall wall West side that

they flew along it in 8½ or 9 Seconds

and on measuring it, it proved 140 yards

## 23

- 15 Ther at 8 AM. 54 Dark calm  
dry day  
Saw about 30 Barnacle on Bel-  
-fast Lough.
- 16 Ther at 8 AM. 60. Dark dry day  
had been rain during the night
- 17 Ther at 8 AM. 53. Slight Showers
- 18 Ther at 8½ AM. 53 Very wet day  
*Colchicum autumnale plena* Flow
- 19 Ther at 8 AM. 51 Dry day  
Swallows gathering in flocks on  
housetops
- 20 Ther at 8 AM. 51. Showery day

21 Ther at 8 AM. 53 Showers and  
Sunshine

*Aster*

**24**

September 1809

22 Ther at 8 AM. 54. Mostly  
dry day but some Showers  
a strong breeze during the night  
Put some Wheat into the  
Barn after the finest ap-  
-pearance for a crop of Wheat  
that had been observed for many  
years, the Mildew which com-  
-menced with the first rain  
and the vegetation which the  
late rain caused even to take place in  
the grains growing in the un-  
-cut grain has caused the crop  
to be more spoiled than could have  
been expected.

23 Ther at 8 AM. 53 Squally with  
Showers

24 Ther at 8 AM. 44 Breezy fine  
day until 3 PM. When some  
heavy showers, heavy hail shower

attended with thunder near Lisburn  
about 5 PM.

## 25

25 Ther at 8 AM. 45. Breezy day  
with a trifling Shower

*Aster mutabiles* Flowering

26 Ther at 8 AM. 44. Dry breezy  
day until 7 PM when it began  
to Rain

27 Ther at 8 AM. 53. Some Showers

28 Ther at 8 AM. 45. Slight Showers

but upon the whole a dry day

Reading Olivier's travels in the

Ottoman Empire I met with the

following interesting description of the

Burying grounds of the Turks -

The burying grounds of Scutari, are

the handsomest of the Ottoman Empire,

from their extent, the luxury of the

tombs, and the height and closeness

of the trees. The rich Turks of Con

stantinople

## 26

stantinople, from a sentiment of pride

or piety, preferred being buried in Asia,

which they consider as a holy land,  
as a land belonging to the true believers,  
while the land of Europe, according  
to them is to fall one day into the  
hands of the Christian powers, and  
be trodden on by the infidels. These  
burying grounds are situated above the  
town, and extend to the east and to  
the south, towards the sea, and to  
the environs of the spot formerly  
occupied by Chalcedon.

Before we strayed into this forest of  
Cypresses, we visited several storehou-  
-ses of Tombstones ready to be erec-  
-ted: we there found an assortment  
relating to the different professions  
and employments of the Turks, and  
calculated at the same time to satis-  
-fy the taste of every one: several  
workmen are employed in cutting  
the

**27**

the marble, in giving it various  
forms, in tracing on one of its faces  
flowers, eulogiums, and sentences

taken from the Koran.

When you have penetrated into  
the forest, the image of the tombs,  
the sight of a young widow shedding  
tears over the grave of her husband,  
of a mother regretting the loss of the  
dearest of her children, of an old man  
who has seen the last branch of  
his family become extinct; the  
silence which reigns in these pla-  
ces consecrated to death; the dark  
and uniform green of the Cypress;  
the absence of the sun, whose rays  
cannot penetrate the thick foliage  
of the trees; the plaintive song of  
the turtles - everything inclines  
man to meditation, and plunges  
him into a sweet melancholy.

A similar place in Europe would  
be frequented by unhappy lovers,  
by unfortunate men, by those

to

to whom sadness is a want, and tears  
are a relief.

The graves are very close to each other,  
and very diversified in their form.

The poor Turks content themselves  
with erecting, at the two extremities  
of the grave, a simple sepuchral  
stone without ornament and without  
inscription. Most frequently there  
are two slabs of marble sculptured and  
ornamented, one of which surmoun-  
-ted by a turban similar to that  
which the man wore in his life-  
-time, presents an inscription  
indicating the age and profession  
of the deceased, and which contains  
at the same time a panegyric or  
a sentence taken from the Koran:  
the other piece of marble is orna-  
-mented with a cypress-tree  
in relief, and painted in black  
or gilt. The graves of the women  
are distinguishable, from one of  
these slabs of marble, in lieu of  
pre-

presenting a turban, being commonly

terminated in the form of a mushroom. Those of the rich have the circumference of the grave in masonry: some, similar to an antique sarcophagus, are raised about three feet, and composed of four pieces of marble, two flat ones of which form the sides of the tomb; those of the two extremities are surmounted by two pillars seven or eight feet high, and one of which is seen a long inscription. The upper part of the sarcophagus is without a lid, and leaves exposed to view the earth which covers the body. Sometimes a space containing one or several graves is surrounded by a wall or palisade. A Cypress tree is commonly planted at one extremity of every grave which is the reason that, in these Turkish burying grounds, those trees are so numerous and so

close



close that they form a thick fo-  
-rest.

For the first years after the inter-  
-nment, the relations of the decea-  
-sed come from time to time, or at  
fixed periods, to shed tears over  
the grave, to renew their regret,  
and spend the whole day in afflic-  
-tion. Some, more alive to their  
loss, make it their duty to culti-  
-vate flowers there, to take care  
of the Cypress trees which they  
have planted, and thence to  
address prayers to the Supreme  
Being

Vol 1. p74 to 77

The legislator who may wish to observe  
the influence of institutions and of laws  
on the morals, Character, and industry  
of man, ought principally to turn his  
eye towards a people who, living under  
the same sky, on the same soil, pro-  
-fessing

-fessing the same religion, differs, never

-theless, from themselves to such a  
degree that they appear incogni-  
-zable. After having crossed a little  
arm of the sea, I thought myself  
transported into another region,  
into another climate: I had seen  
the Greek bent under the yoke of  
the most frightful despotism:  
he was deceitful, rude, timid, igno-  
-rant, superstitious, and poor:  
here he enjoys a shadow of Liberty;  
he is honest, civil, bold, industrious,  
witty, intelligent, and rich. Here  
I no longer find that mixture of  
pride and meanness which Cha-  
-racterizes the Greeks of Constan-  
-tinople, and of a great part of the  
Levant; that timidity, that cow-  
-ardice, which is occasioned by  
perpetual fear, that bigotry which  
prevents no crime. What distin-  
-guishes

-guishes the inhabitants of Scio from  
the other Greeks, is a decided incli

-nation towards commerce, a warm  
taste for the arts, a keen desire  
for enterprise; it is a sprightly  
pleasant, epigrammatic wit; it  
is sometimes a sort of mad and  
burlesque gaiety, which has given  
rise to the following proverb: " It is  
as uncommon to find a green horse,  
as a prudent Sciot."

However true maybe the overstrain  
-ed meaning of this proverb, in regard  
to a few inhabitants of Scio, there  
are a greater number who know  
how to combine the most circum-  
-spect prudence with the most lively  
and most amiable sprightliness.

No other town in the Levant pre-  
-sents so great a mass of informa-  
-tion; no other contains so many  
men exempt from prejudices

full

**33**

[repeat of 31]

**34**

[repeat of 32]

full of good sense and reason, and  
 blessed with a head better organi-  
 -zed. - public prostitutes conceal  
 themselves, and decorum reigns  
 everywhere

Oliviers travels in the  
 Ottoman Empire &c  
 Vol. II. 108 &c.

The Sciots dye a silk bright yellow with  
 the flowers of Broom. The roots of  
 the apple tree yield them a pale  
 rose colour. The wood of the Quince  
 -tree furnishes a very bright flesh  
 colour. They draw from the bran-  
 -ches of the peach tree a bright  
 green, and from the leaves a deep  
 one. They cut the ligneous sub-  
 -stances into little bits, steep them  
 in water for two days, boil them  
 in water for two days, boil them  
 the third day till the liquor is  
 reduced to one half: they strain it  
 through a cloth, add a little a-

-lum

-lum, and set it again over the fire.

As soon as the water boils, they steep their silk for a longer or shorter time, according as they wish to obtain a colour more or less deep.

The red peelings of Onions yield them a tolerably bright orange colour yellow: they set them to soak in water for 4 or 5 days, and boil them with a little alum: they add a spoonful of cochineal, or of Hermes, when they wish to obtain a beautiful red.

The rind of the walnut, while green, which is taken off when they pickle that fruit, affords affords them a green more or less deep.

Oliviers Travels in the  
Ottoman Empire &c  
Vol. 2. p.114.

September 1809

29 Ther at 8 AM. 44. Dry pleasant and dark day

30 Ther at 8 AM. 54 A Shower early  
in the Morning afterwards a dry  
day

October

1 Ther at 8 AM. 52 A Slight misty  
rain during most of the day

*Chrysocoma Lynosyris*. Fl.

2 Ther at 8 AM 60 Dark dry day

3 Ther at 8 AM.56. Dark dry day

*Aster nemoralis*

4 Ther at 8 AM. 57. Shower during  
the night. A Dark dry day  
saw a dead Rail for sale in Bel  
-fast

**38**

September 1809

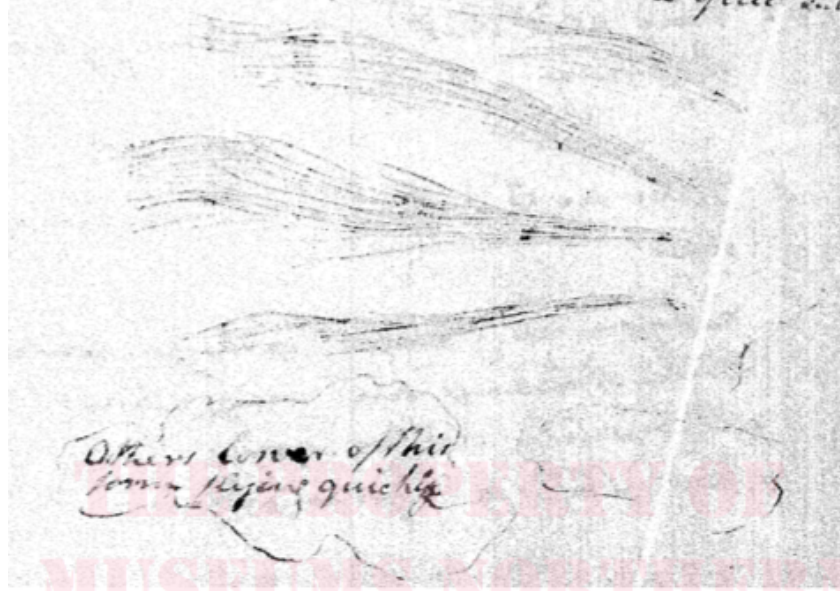
5 Ther at 8 AM. 57. Fine dark  
day

6 Ther at 8 AM. 55 Very fine  
dry day

7 Ther at 8 AM. 52. Dark pleasant  
day

8 Ther at 8 AM. 54. Fine  
day

In the evening the high clouds appeared like this form spread from the West apparently in a quiet state



Others lower of this form flying quickly

39

October 1809

9 Ther at 8 AM. 54. Dark fine day

The Clouds had the same appearance this morning but instead of Dusky grey they were white

10 Ther at 8 AM. 47 Breezy from the Eastward with a few drops in the Morning

Some Swallows in Belfast

11 Ther at 8 AM. 47 Dry cold day

with the Wind from the Eastward -

12 Ther at 8 AM 46½ Breezy cool  
dry day

13 Ther at 8 AM. 44. Cool Breezy  
day

Horizon at sunset with horizontal  
strata of Orange and grey almost  
alternately disposed

Made Slips of *Pyracantha*

## 40

October 1809

14 Ther at 8 AM. 49. Dark dry  
day

Some Swallows

15 Ther at 8 AM. 51 Heavy rain  
most part of the day

16 Ther at 8 AM. 54½ Fine day  
with a Misty rain in the Even  
-ing.

*Viburnum Tinus. Flowering*

*Anas Penelope* for Sale in

Belfast.

17 Ther at 8 AM. 54. Warm fine  
dry day

18 Ther at 8 AM. 53. Pleasant



dry day

## 41

October 1809

19 Ther at 8 AM. 58 A Misty

Shower or two

20 Ther at 7½ AM. 57. Slight

Showers

21 Ther at 8 AM. 53 Pleasant

dry day

The Globe Newspaper of London men

-tions that on Friday the 5th of

October a Woodcock was shot at

Lamplugh in Cumberland.

22 Ther at 8 AM. 57. Pleasant

dark day

*Aster miser* Flow.

23 Ther at 8 AM. 56 Pleasant

dark day

## 42

October 1809

24 Ther at 8 AM. 52. Dry pleasant

Day Rain at Night

25 Went to Carnmony Moss with

Mr John Sinclair

Found at the Limestone Quarries

at the White Well

*Pulveraria Bassiae*

*Sphagnum Cuspidatum*

in a Moss hole of Carnmony bog

25 Ther at 8 AM 43 Fine day

In viewing the operations of nature

we cannot pass by unnoticed

that wonderful ordonance by which

dead and inert matter rises again in-

-to existence giving birth and nourish

-ment to myriads who enjoy their day

or rear their aspiring branches to

sky, who in their turn fall to add

another portion to the ever revolving

circle

**43**

circle of renovation and decay, the

youthful beauty of spring decorated

with all its exhilarating glow of co

-lours, no sooner gives place to the

splendour of summer than the decay

-ing glories of the season give place

to those emblems of decay the various

coloured tribe of Fungi many of which

vie with the most gaudy productions

of the Florists parterre, who can  
 walk our pastures without being  
 attracted by the bright orange and  
 yellows of the Orange Mushroom (*Aga-  
 -ricus aurantius*) the beautiful Ivory ap-  
 -pearance of the (*A. eburneus*) and amid the  
 deepest recesses of our groves where spring the brilliant scarlet  
 of (*A. muscarius*)  
 and Rosy, and Crimson (*A. integer*  
 without thinking that it was  
 not without some purposed end that  
 even these evanescent productions  
 of the wilds were clad in such con-  
 -spicuous and beautiful colours, such  
 are the objects which the hand of na-  
 -ture presents to the enquiring eye.

## 44

October 1809

26 Ther at 8 AM. 53. A shower during  
 the night but a fine day

Thrush. Wren and Bunting singing

27 Ther at 8 AM. 53. Pleasant dark  
 dry day

Saw the first Woodcock

Received from Mr Ed. Lindsay Roots

of *Fritillaria racemosa*

*Crocus serotinus*

- *Moesiacus*

- *susianus*

*Narcissus orientalis*

*bicolor*

*poeticus*

28 Ther at 8 AM. 54. Dark pleasant

day misty at Night

29 Ther 53 Misty Pleasant

dry day

45

October 1809

30 In the morning

a few drops of rain fell Pleasant day

Found a Minute *Clavaria* or *Trichia* on rot-  
-ting rushes accompanied with

another which I suppose a *Cribaria*

see the figures

31 Ther at 8 AM. 50 Very warm

pleasant day

Common Lark (*Alauda Arvensis*)

Yellow hammer (*Emberiza Citrinella*)

Singing *Fragaria sterilis* Flowering

Fieldfares flying over Castlereagh

Went to Mr Harveys of Comber

Received the following plants

*Platanus orientalis..a.*

*Juniperus Oxycedrus*

*Cupressus pendula*

*Cyclamen hederifolium*

Slips of *Lavendula Stoechas*

*Teucrium Polium*

*Euonymus*

## 46

November 1809

1 Ther at 8 AM. 48 Pleasant dark  
day

2 Ther at 8 AM. 40. Dark dry  
day

Received from Bangor *Boletus rangiferinus*  
which grew in the Cotton factory

3 Ther at 8 AM. 47. Cool dry day

4 Ther at 8 AM. 42. Dark cool day  
Common Lark singing. Redwing  
come

5 Ther at 8 AM. 45. Slight rain

6 Ther at 8 AM. 32. Thin Ice on  
the puddles near Belfast

Went to the Cave Hill with Mr

Boswell. Brilliant fine day

Found *Bryum roseum*

*Targionia hypophylla*

*Trichostomum rigidulum*

47

November 1809

7 Ther at 8 AM. 43. Pleasant dark  
day

Found a Great Number *Peziza vesicu-*  
*-losa* Brit Fung 4. on a Rotting  
heap of Thistles at the near plain  
gate.

8 Ther at 9 AM. 50. Dark dry  
day

*Lonicera caerulea* Flowering

9 Ther at 9 AM. 49. Dark dry day  
Wet Fogs in the Night

10 Ther at 8 AM 47. Dark dry day  
Wet Foggy evening

11 Ther at 8 AM 47 Dark dry day  
Fieldfares in large flocks

Received from Mr Harvey

*Mespilus Japonica*

*Vitex Agnus Castus*

48

- 12 Ther at 8 AM. 46. Dark dry  
pleasant day
- 13 Ther at 8 AM. 45. Dark dry  
day  
Made a drawing of one of the  
plants found at the Cave Hill on  
the 6th it answers to *Dillinius*  
Pab. 78 fig 9 G.H. which is quoted  
as belonging to *Targionia hypophylla*  
but is certainly a different plant  
in my specimens the vesicle con-  
-taining the capsule is of a bright  
steel blue
- 14 Ther at 8 AM. 45 Very clear fine  
day
- 15 Ther at 8 AM. 35. Snow showers  
which whitened the Mountain  
tops  
Went to Hollywood to gather some *Quer-*  
*-cus sessiliflora* Acorns  
Many Furze bushes in full Flower  
with *Rosa hibernica*

## 49

November 1809

- 16 Ther at 9 AM. 38. Some Showers

Stormy night with Showers

Made a drawing of *Trichosto*

*-mum rigidulum*

- 17 Ther at 8 AM. 36. Snow Showers
- 18 Ther at 8½ AM. 32. Ice un thawed  
through the day
- 19 Ther at 8½ AM. 25 Hard frosty  
day
- 20 Ther at 8½ AM. 32. Cloudy day  
Frost going away
- 21 Ther at 8½ AM. 38. Thick wet  
mist and showers
- 22 Ther 48. Slight Showers
- 23 Ther at 8 AM. 41 Misty Showers  
About 3 o'clock the Wind began to  
rise and that grey appearance  
took place in the air which I have  
observed to be the Prognostic of a  
storm, which commenced about 9  
PM. and continued through the night

**50**

November 1809

- 24 Ther at 8½ AM. 45. Pleasant  
dry day
- 25 Ther at 8 AM. 42. Showery day



- 26 Ther at 8½ AM. 35½ Showers
- 27 Ther at 8 AM. 39 Dry fine
- 28 Ther at 8 AM. 30 Ground covered  
with hoar frost thin Ice, Rain  
in the evening
- 29 Ther at 8 AM 34½ Slight hoar  
on the ground Fine day  
Made a drawing of *Rock Lacidea Ehrhartinus* [?]
- 30 Ther at 8 AM. 44. Showery  
Made drawings of  
*Parmelia murosom* [?] a  
B
- December 1809
- 1 Ther at 8 AM. 36. Wet day  
Sleet and Mountain tops Whitened
- 2 Ther at 8½ AM 33. Some Showers

## 51

December 1809

- 3 Ther at 8½ AM. 46 Very wet day
- 4 Ther at 8¾ AM. 41. Fine dry day  
Made a drawing of *Lecidia coesio rufa*  
Ach Meth.71
- 5 Ther at 8 AM. 34 Thin Ice on the  
puddles Rain in the Evening

- 6 Ther at 8 AM. 51 Stormy at night  
with Rain.
- 7 Ther at 8 AM. 46 Dry cool day
- 8 Ther at 8½ AM. 39. Rainy
- 9 Ther at 8½ AM. 49 Wet stormy  
day but became towards night  
very stormy
- 10 Ther at 8½ AM. 37½ Small Showers

Man on becoming a Member of society  
was obliged to give up a certain por-  
-tion of his Liberty of action, in or-

## 52

-der to assimilate to the opinion  
of others and enter enter into  
a compact of equality of rights,  
And in proportion as govern-  
-ments tend to preserve the  
right of individual action, they  
have been reckoned Free or despotic.  
The British Government in this  
respect has long been the admira-  
-tion of Mankind, as interfering  
least of all others with the na-  
-tural rights of the individual

And while the Liberties of the people  
were trampled upon in all the  
surrounding nations, and the ty-  
-ranic sway of the Feudal System  
extended its baneful influence over a depres-  
-sed and degraded people this  
Government by means of its  
Republican preponderance and  
granting of powers to lessers bodies

**53**

for their internal government  
in the form of Charters of incor-  
-poration extended a beautiful  
beneficial system of Federalism  
over the whole Empire, By  
means of these Charters certain  
guardians of the public were  
impowered to levy sums of money  
in order to provide and main-  
-tain Marketplaces and other conveniences for the  
comfort and accommodation of the  
inhabitants to whom they were  
obliged to give a faithful account  
of the execution of their trust,  
but by inattention on the part of

the inhabitants active individu-  
-als have from time to time made  
inroads on the rights of the peo-  
-ple and the original inten-  
-tion of the grant is completely

**54**

[folded insert, unfolded in PDF page 55 and 56]

**55**

Citizen I call not upon you to take up Arms, but  
I call upon you to give your attention  
Citizens your Rights are about to be invaded not  
by an open Foe for him your courage would  
repel, but by the Noiseless, insidious, Snail like  
encroachments of an Aristocratic Faction, many  
of you cry loudly out against the breaches which  
have been made on National Liberty, while  
you suffer yourselves to be from day to day  
deprived of your local privileges, you tamely  
suffer rapacious Toll gatherers and Weighmasters  
to break through every legal restriction, but  
these are trifling to what is about to be im-  
-posed on you if you do not shake off the  
Lethargy which binds you, and rouse your  
selves to a vigorous opposition to the  
intended alterations in your Police Laws  
These alterations my friends do not comprise

an extension of the Elective Franchise by  
which you would be allowed to tax your-  
selves, no the great and leading altera-  
-tion proposed is to throw the weight of Taxa-  
-tion off the wealthy, and put it on the middling  
and lower classes, to put it on those who  
destroy not the pavement with their Coaches  
their Chariots, their Chaises and their horses  
who

56

who care not for a day like splendour  
from Lamps for they are coming from the  
long protracted ball, or reeling  
home from the Midnight party, but enjoy  
ing themselves quietly at their own firesides  
or recovering from the fatigues of a usefully  
spent day by refreshing sleep  
No doubt the present mode of raising your taxes does not  
meet the approbation of all, but let them consider whither  
the alteration from ability to pay, to levying a sum according  
to the value of a house would be more agreeable, consider  
whither it is most just to make those who can enjoy the  
convenience of well paved and an Well lighted streets  
pay most, or those to whom these things are of less im-  
-portance. One great objection to the present mode

is that a body of Men institute a Scrutiny into the proceedings and property of their neighbours, but let it be remember, that the people who make any outcry against this point, can be but few, for the fair trader not trading on fixtitious Capital can have no reason to dread this scrutiny, it is only the Trader or Gentlemen who hopes to impose upon his unsuspecting neighbour, who will bring forward this objection, but it is hoped the good sense of the many will see the frivolity of this objection, have they not seen their town accumulate wealth, have they not seen their town less liable to Bankruptcies than almost any other, and to what is the first owing but to a steady and persevering industry, and the last, but to the knowledge which most people possess of their neighbours affairs which present a gentle and timely check to unreasonable speculation

**57**

[continued from PDF 53]

abolished, and instead of the sums levied being laid out for the benefit of the community, they are now monopolized, sold to the highest bidder, and the public no longer accommodated.

Introduction for the Charter of Belfast pub-

-lished in the Belfast Mon. Mag. for Dec<sup>r</sup>

1809.

- 11 Ther at 8½ AM. 32 Slight Frost  
Snow Showers
- 12 Ther at 8 AM. 36. Showers of Snow
- 13 Ther at 8 AM. 33. Snow showers  
at Night
- 14 Ther at 9 AM. 32 Frost in the  
morning with the Mountains White  
Heavy rain at Night
- 15 Ther at 8½ AM. 36 Some hail  
Showers Mountains white to near  
the falls road
- 16 Ther 8½ AM. 36. Very great Rain

## 58

December

- 17 Ther at 8½ AM. 30. Dry day  
Very great floods
- 18 Ther at 8 AM. 39 A trifling shower  
in the Evening
- 19 Ther at 8 AM. 40. Fine dry clear  
day
- 20 Ther at 8 AM. 40 Rain most  
part of the day
- 21 Ther at 9 AM. 36 Rain and

Frost at night

22 Ther at 9 AM. 38. A Trifling

Shower

Thrush singing

23 Ther at 8½ AM. 34. A small rain

two or three times during the day

[24 missing]

25 Ther at 9 AM. 42. Misty Rain

at the Evening

Wrens singing

26 Ther at 8 AM. 46 Rain in

the Morning

## 59

December 180

27 Ther at 8½ AM. 32 Fine

Clear dry day. Thrushes singing

28 Ther at 9 AM. 36. A Slight

Shower

29 Ther at 9 AM. 44. A very stormy

with Rain, Dry from the middle

of the day

30 Ther at 9 AM. 40. Showers

31 Ther at 9 AM. 49 Showery

## 60

[this page follows on from pdf 61]



There are days spent amidst riot and Dissipation which brings no happiness. If all these moments were employed in some useful pursuit time would fly with rapid wing and with pleasure would that hour be hailed which set them free from weightier matters to follow the paths of Science and Literature. for it is an undisputed fact that the time spent in pursuit of virtuous knowledge gives more lasting happiness than hours spent in dissipation and trifling Amusements.

Impressed with these Ideas a Number of the Inhabitants of Belfast resolving as far as their abilities will allow to promote the establishment of an extensive Seminary of Learning in their town, thinking that it would greatly promote the Welfare of the Town, Neighbourhood, and Public at large, they wish the Inhabitants of the Kingdom of Ireland, and Province of Ulster in particular to consider the advantages which are always attendant on a liberal education. with this view they feel themselves warranted to hope that an ample subscription will enable them to carry into execution a scheme which must ultimately tend to the advantage of Ireland, and render her worthy of ranking as a part of the British Empire

Belfast- Written and presented by John

Templeton but not adopted.

When Europe is becoming every day more enlightened, and convinced that Knowledge alone confers true power and Glory. When the smallest states of the Continent vie with each other which shall which shall be the most munificent Patrons of Learning.

When 500 Printing presses in London are daily giving to the World productions which spread Knowledge to the most distant regions, and bring to that Splendid Metropolis immense riches

Ireland with a Population of nearly Five Millions of inhabitants and every advantage of soil and situation yet remains without sufficient Seminaries for the instruction of her youth amidst this general ardour for the Promotion of Science.

The insufficiency of the means are fully demonstrated by the numbers who annually leave the Country in search of Education, the aptitude for Learning in the Irish

Youth is clearly proved whenever they have become competitors for literary fame, and there is little doubt but if that activity which is the Characteristic of the Irishmen was duly encouraged it would lead to the noblest ends.

Scientific and Literary Knowledge to the professional Man is indispensably necessary. To the Gentleman his brightest ornament, And to every order of Civilized society it is sought with the greatest benefit.

However much a Person may be engaged in Commercial

Pursuits there are still moments unoccupied with the cares of Business and in which many men are glad to fly to the most worthless company in hopes of finding something which will make the tedious hours passed by.

There

[see PDF 60]

**62**

[This page follows on from PDF 64]

Lampreys	June 26
Literature	Sept. 10
Meteor	Sept. 6
Manners of Mankind	28
Mushrooms	Oct. 25
Rapidity of Birds	Sept. 14
Science and literature	Sept. 10
Shaws Bridge	Sept 1
Spring	May 20
Statistics	July 5
Summer	22
Waterspouts	31
Willow Chemical examination of	May 23

**63**

[folded inclusion. Unfolded in PDF 61]

**64**

Index to 1809	
Address to the Academic Insti	
-tution	Feb. 1 25
	May 2 24
Animals Migration	May 3
Form of	15
Burying Grounds	Sept 28
Butter	Augt. 29
Birds flight of	Sept 14
Cattle Size of	August 16
Carrickfergus Tour to	Ap. 26
Tour	Der. 10
Charters Crystal	June 2
Climates	30
Dying by plants	May 16
-    -	Sept. 28
Decay of plants	Octr. 25
Fish Migration	May 3
Geum Urbanum	24
Government British	Decr. 10
Instinct	May 7
[See PDF 62]	

[The following pages appear to be botanical notes and drawings made on a field trip along the North Irish coast from Glendun to Sligo from 4-18 July, but not in 1809, as JT was in the Belfast area in July 1809 (see 1809 Fiche No 1)]

1.

In Glen Dun

*Hymenophyllum Tunbrigense*

*Pyrola rotundifolia* among the

Rocky fragments at Fairhead

5 July Ballycastle



*Lucernaria octopoda* Eight [indistinct]

numerous tentaculæ present [indistinct]

At Ballycastle Coleries

Found on the Fairhead above

in a bog beside the [indistinct]

*Carex limosa* in abundance

*Pinguicula Lusitanica*, *Drosera*

*anglica*, *Drosera rotundifolia*

*Scirpus multicaulis Sphagnum*

66

*ampullareum, Dicranum*

*ellipticum, Usnea pubescens*

*muscicola*



*Utricularia*

Found in the Bog

*Fucus pinnatifidus [drawing]*

----- Var & variety



6 Left Ballycastle to the Giants

Causeway and Bushmills

7 Left Bushmills

In a Cave near Dunluce

On the *Fuci* several *Lucernaria*

*Octopoda*

*Fucus viridis. F. bifidus* and

*F. pedunculatus?* Going along

the Strand to Portrush

plenty of *Medusa conviata*

67

2

*Carduus pratensis* Heath

above the Causeway

*Anagallis tenella alba* same

*Car?pra* road from N[ewtown] Lima

-vady to Derry

*Dicranum varium*

*Rubus fruticosus* with purple

red Flowers Road near Derry

10 Leave Derry *Rubus corylifolius*

*rubro purpurea* from Derry to

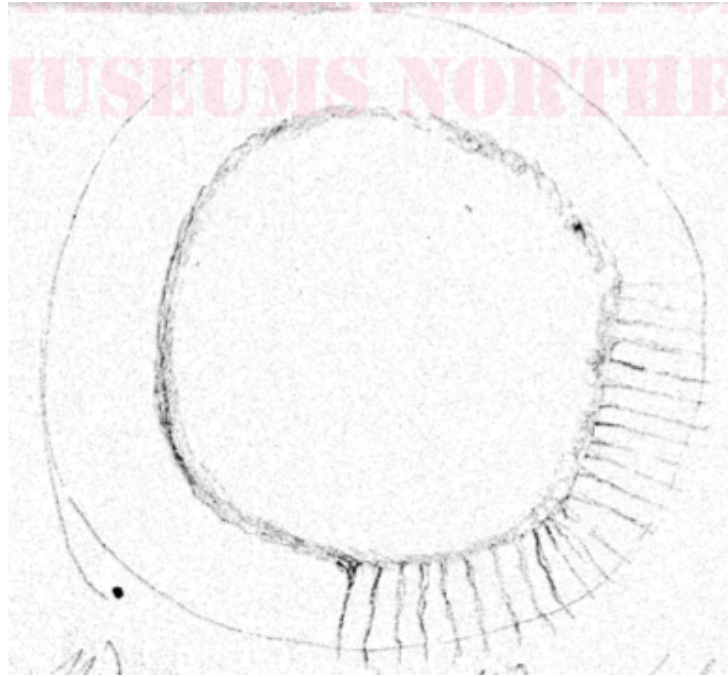
Letterkenny



Weber & Mohr tab x9

*Andraea Rothii*

68



*Medusa rosea* *Medusa pelucid*

with a bright rose circle and radii

*Triticum coleacea* [a wheat] Portrush

*Fucus dasyphyllus*

----- *lingulatus*

----- *viridis*



*Carex distans*

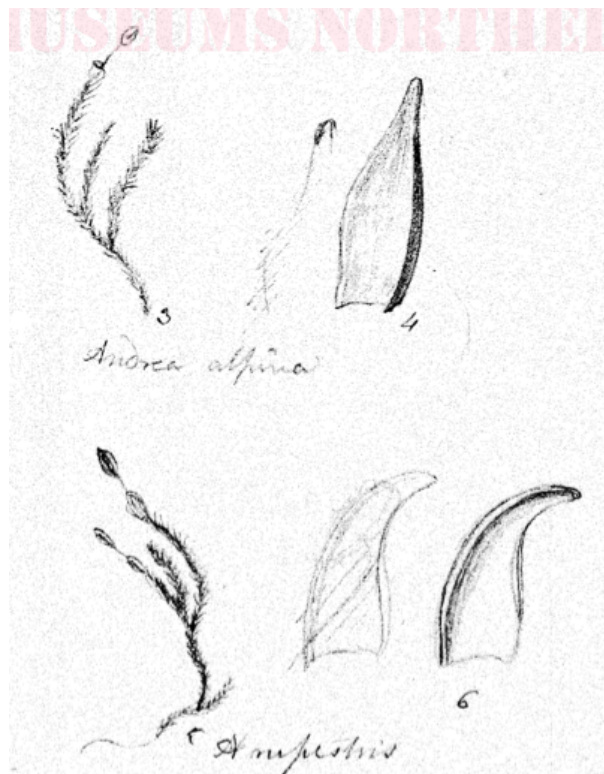
*Ulva plumosa*

*laciniata*

On the rocks at Portrush

*Lichen fluviatilis*





*Andrea alpina*

*A rupestris*

Great quantities of Flax about Derry  
and Letterkenny..Micaceous Schist

11 Leave Letterkenny

*Pinguicula lusitanica* in great  
plenty among all the Mountains

*Hypericum elodes* in a moist  
place on the roadside descend

70

ing towards Dunfanaghy

In a Bog

*Jungermania cochleariformis*

----- *sphagni*

*Drosera anglica & rotundifolia*

*Rivularia*

*Closia of Rory St Vincent*

*Lichen tristis* on a large Stone

*Gnaphalium Dioicum*

In a Marsh near Dunfanaghy

*Alisma Ranunculoides*

In a Lake near Dunfanaghy

saw two boys angling they had

caught some Charr Which

may be described - Blue brown

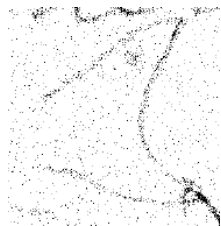
Sldmo[?] with a Golden tinge white

spots, pectoral Ventral and anal

fins red sides tinged with red

as also the point of the lower

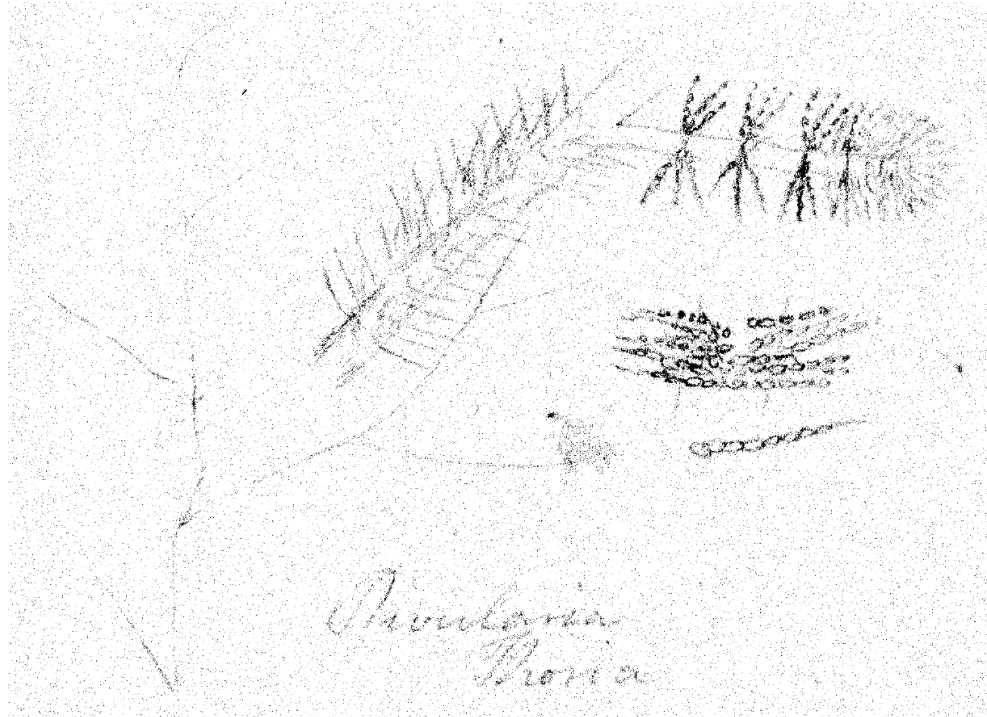
lobe of the tail, tail [drawn]



lateral line straight and rising

very much eyes large irides

brown jaws even



*Rivularia*

*Thoria*

On a bog with *J. cochleariformis*

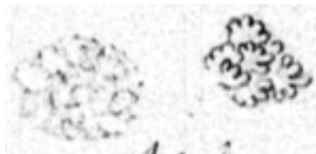
*J. Sphagni, J. Bantriensis* or

*Francisi*

On the shore at Dunfanaghy

*Dioranum verticillatum*

*Lycopodium selaginoides*



Black brown

*Lichen* stones on

the top of Muckish *Lichen*

*proboscoides*

*Jungermania cochleariformis*

*radicans*

*reptans*

*incisa*

*umbresa*

*curvifolia*

*Taylori*

*Shpaci* [?]

*Hypnum denticeratum*

*umbratum*

*Lycopodium alpinum*

*Orthotrichum Hutchinsia*

*Hymenophyllum Tunb*

*Cetraria fallax*

*Statice Armeria*

*Lichen cocciferus*

*globiferus,*

*compresus*

*Saxifraga umbrosa*

*stellaris*

*Ophry cordata*

*Splachnum minoides gracile*

*Bryum julacea*

*Arbutus Uva Ursi*

*Scirpus multicaulis Viviparus*

*Vaccinium Vitis Idea*

On and about Muckish

*Blasia*

*Gymno[stomum]fascicular*

*Dioranum squarrosum*

73

5

13 Leave Dunfanaghy

On the Mountains *Bryum*

*Julaccum*

14 Leave Letterkenny from

Convoy a fine Country to

Stranorlar Ballybofey

On a bog near a Lake

near Barnes More Gap

In a the Lake Lough house

*Lobelia Dort*

*Mana. Littorella lacustris*

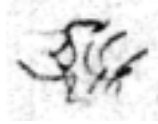
*Carex limosa & Dioica*

*Lycopodium selaginoides*

*Drosera*

On Stones in Barnes More

Glen *Andrea Rothii*



black hairy

{*Celsaria bicolor*}

{*Lichen frigidus* }

{ *Islandicus* }

{*Andrea Rothii* }

{*Festuca vivipara*}

74 14 July at 8 PM arrived at

Donegall

At a Waterfall near Done

*Jungermania viticulosa*

*polyanthos*

*Hieracium Nova*

15 Donegall in the

Ruins of the Castle

*Stachys ambigua*

To Ballyshannon

To Sligo

16 Went Ben Bulbin from

Sligo

*Saxifraga aizoides*

----- leaves of *Macky*

*Turritis hirsuta*

*Swartzia capillacea*

*Asplenium viride*

----- *Trichomanes*

*Cyathea Aula Myarim* [?]

*dentata* on Rock

*Rhodiola rosea*

*Silene maritima*

*Silene acaulis*

*Encalypta alpina*

*Bryum Zieri*

*Hypnum pulchellum*

*Lichen occlatus*

*Rumex dygenus*

*Lychins dioca*

*Chosophyllum sylvestre*

*Juncus glaucus* below

*Marchantia androgyna*

*Hypnum undulatum*

*loresum* [?]

*Jungermania quinquedentata*

*Vicia sylvatica*

Leaving Donegall on the

Road to Ballyshannon

*Rosa arvensis*

*Hippuris vulgaris*

*Lobelia Dortmana*

17 Went to Hazlewood

*Turritis hirsuta*

*Lichen saturninus* or *Tremuloides* (drawing)

E. Bot 1903 or 1989

*sanguinarius*

----- *pulmonarius* in Fruct

----- *marginalis*

*Lolium arvense*

*Gymnostomum viride*

*Edocarpus fluviatile*

*Lichen plumbeus*

----- *affinis*

*Carex intermedia*

*Orchis pyramidalis*

18 Leave Sligo at 8 AM

*Rosa arvensis*

*Phelandrium aquaticum*

*Saxifraga tridactylites*

*Draba verna*

*Cicucata virosa*

*Chenopodium Bonus Hen*



Country well cultivated, great  
 numbers of Sheep, a great  
 number of Lakes some very  
 large and beautified with  
 Islands *Cicuta virosa* in the

Marshes and lakesides

*Phellandrum aquaticum*

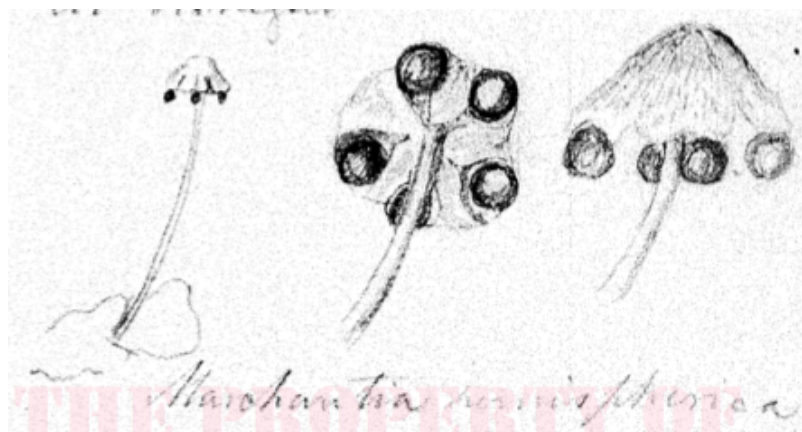
[indistinct]

*Orchis pyramidalis* here and  
 there along the ditches to Dub  
 lin

Loose *Trifolium medicago* before Mulan [?]

*Rosa arvensis* in the hedges

*Carduus tenuiflorus* appeared  
 at Kinegad



*Marchantia hemispherica*

*Equisetum fluviatile* of Wallenberg

Flo Lap 297 *E. limosum* Lin

Fl. Posi. 1105 Pl. Dan 7. t 1184

*Polygonum marinum*

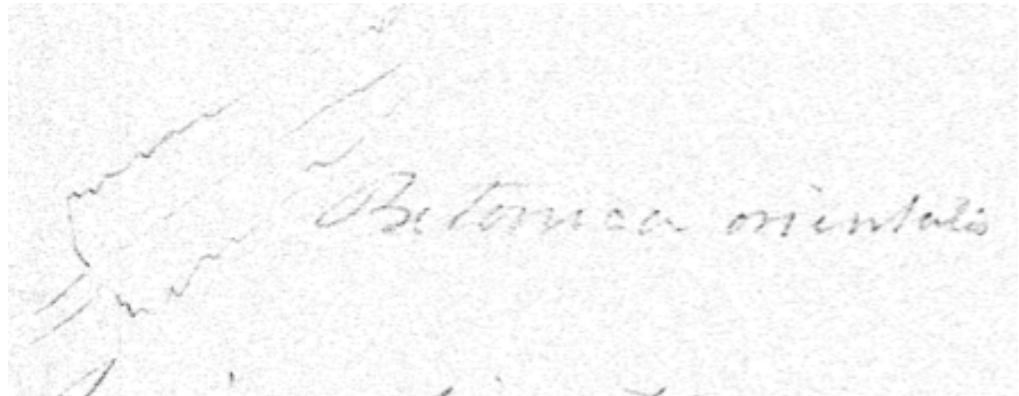
Seeds smooth stem glandu

lose calicus

*P. aviculare* – Seeds rough

Stem smooth

Dr Taylor



*Betonica orientalis*

*Lysimachia stricta*

for Mr Mackay