

1810 No2 Ed1 v4 revised.docx  
**Templeton Journal 1810 Fiche No 2**  
**22nd August to 31 December**

74pages, 6192 words

PDF DAY MONTH/YEAR JOURNAL PAGE

1 [August]  
[29] fields grows the beautiful Bee  
Nettle (*Galeopsis versicolor*) on  
the sandy shore *Triticum Loleacium*  
[blank]  
Where near the Village of Carn-  
-lock the scene once again  
attract attention we see  
the hills rise in front and  
perceive in the Glens water  
falls the Village has some  
neat houses, and a small  
pier for the accommodation  
of Boats

2  
On the left the hills begin to rise  
and on approaching them  
becomes interesting the Mountain  
streams whiteness by their rapid  
descent present but their irregular course  
sometimes concealed however amidst

a luxuriant growth of Birch  
Hazle Honeysuckle and Wild  
Roses, there again preventing  
this water sparkling with the  
Solar Rays, a little beyond  
this the Garron point comes  
full in view, from this promon-  
-tory is seen the Headlands of  
Glenarm Bay, Ballygally head  
and there from [unclear] Coast of the  
Isle of Magee. With the Isle  
of

### 3

of Muck which becomes a small  
object. The opposite county  
Scotland the Mull of Cantyre  
and the little Isle of Sana.

Describing the appearance of the  
Garron point on looking back  
-wards is truly astonishing  
it seems evidently to have  
been high as the surrounding  
cliffs

[Section scored out]

cliffs

4

cliffs, and to have been lowered to its present situation by some terrible concussion which causes a void space to be formed below into which this mighty mass sunk, without being so much disturbed as to displace the upper strata, that now appear horizontal to the line of the face, and therefore show a declination of about  $20^{\circ}$ . Their thickness corresponding with the same series at present elevated many hundred feet above them, shading even the Meridian Sun from the lowly fields on their Northern side where cultivation extends, and seems to creep towards the foot  
of

5

of the precipices among the fallen fragments to which every winter storm makes

some addition, such is the  
efforts of industry although  
often not repaid by the late  
and scanty produce

In some places great masses of  
the rock seem to have lately  
fallen from the highest range  
and about 2 miles beyond the  
point where the [blank]

River carries from above the  
cavity which it has worn  
presents a Scene of confusion  
and destruction, which with  
every allowance for the power  
of the winter floods appears

yet

6

[segment crossed out]  
yet to exceed conception, masses  
of rock of a large size seem to be  
so often disturbed as to prevent  
even *Lichens* Mosses or *Confervae*  
from fixing their roots on this  
surface, a few plants however  
grow in crevices above the

bounds of the floods, a *Solida*  
-go *Virga Aurea*, *Arenaria Ver-*  
-na

7

[Blank Page]

8

yet extraordinary Masses of Rock  
of very extraordinary size seem  
to move about so often that nei-  
-ther Moss nor *Lichen* has time  
to fix their roots upon their  
surface, a few rare plants are  
however to be found on the earth  
in the crevices above the reach  
of the floods, as *Solidago Virga*  
*Aurea*, *Arenaria Verna*, *Saxi-*  
*-fraga hypnoides*, and *Hieraci*  
*-um paludosum*?

Puzzolance of the brightest Red  
several varieties of Zeolite, and  
the interestices of the Basalt is  
filled with [blank] or  
Soap rock of a bright green  
nearly of the colour of verdigriss  
Passing along from this cavity

the Basaltes rises to an im-  
-mense height above the

Lime

9

Limestone which is here seen  
higher than on any other  
part of the coast, and from  
this it may be seen in a  
connected series to the sea;  
on the shore of which large  
masses, are mixed with the  
basaltic stones which have  
been precipitated from the  
higher rocks, on the larger  
Masses of Limestone near the shore that curious  
plant *Hieracium murorum* is  
growing very common.

The road now descends leads the  
traveller round this wide expanse  
of Red bay or Cushendall Bay  
where the Conchologist will  
meet with many rare shells  
and no doubt many more  
than

10

than what the waves cast up  
-on the sand might be found by  
dredging. On the shore was at  
this time

*Solen pellucidus*

*antiquatus*

*Mya*

*Tellina ferroensis*

*depressa*

*tenuis*

*Cardium asciguum*

*echinatum*

*ciliare*

*Arca nucleus*

*Venus Gallina*

*exoleta*

*deflorata*

*fasciata*

*seotica*

*Virginea*

*Islandica*

*Anomia*

*Ostrea striata*

*Donax trunculus*

*Turbo*

*Turbo terebra*

*Bulla lignaria*

*Patella pellucida*

*caerulea*

*Graca*

*Vulgata*

*Murex corneus*

With some of the more common

species Sea Holly, *Eryngium Mariti-*

*-mum* and the Irish [unclear] plant *Atriplex laciniata*

grow amongst the sand hills

Towards the Northern extremity

of this extensive bay Glenarm

with its sublime boundaries

catches the attention and the

curious traveller wither in per-

-suit of picturesque Scenery or

the productions of Nature will be

much gratified. The first re-

-markable object in the picture

is the lofty Basaltic bounda

-ries, from the highest verge

of which descends many a

torrent



12

torrent furrowing the decl  
-ivity or precipitating its spark  
-ling spray at once an hun-  
-dred feet, which when the  
quantity is small is disipa  
-ted in its passage through  
the air almost to invisibility.  
passing along, the attention is  
divided between the Sublime  
features of the Rocky Bounda  
-ries, and the fine Meadows, pas  
-tures and arable Lands decorated  
with Cottages embosomed in  
trees, with the Cattle and  
horses often grazing on slopes  
where lowland herds would not  
dare to trespass, in the  
crevices of a lofty Precipice  
on

13

on the Northern side of the  
Glen is the last remains of our  
Native Yew (*Taxus baccata*) for  
which this glen was long famous.

Tradition says it was once plentiful, now these stunted bushes as long as they would afford a Green branch, were annually despoiled to decorate the Chappels of the neighbourhood on Christmas Eve. and to procure this emblem of Eternity a person descends by means of a rope to plunder this relic of our Antient Forests. Along these precipices the Botanist is surprized to find the *Plantago Maritima*

asso

14

associated with the *Juniperus communis alpina*, *Arenaria Verna* and *Saxifraga hypnoides*  
Near the First Waterfall grows the Elegant White Dog Rose (*Rosa Arvensis* En. Bot 188) which decorates many a high branch with its pure White Flowers, on its slender branches when supported by more robust plants will

often shoot to 14 or 15 feet high  
About half a Mile beyond this,  
up the Northern branch, while  
the searcher after Picturesque  
beauty is gratified with the sight of innumera  
-ble cascades dashing over the  
time worn rocks, in which those  
curious Circular hollows worn  
by

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by the motion of stones  
in the rapid eddies, and to which  
superstitious ignorance had  
assigned a Supernatural origin  
calling them Giants Pots. The  
Botanist finds himself surround  
-ed with several of the rarest  
productions of Flora, in a space  
even almost within his reach  
at the same time is

*Pyrola minor*

*Prunus Padus*

*Polypodium Phegopteris*

*Aspidium lobatum*

*Hymenophyllum Tunbrigense*

*Bartramia Halleriana*

*Fumaria Templetoni*

*Marchantia hemisphaerica*

Leaving this and ascending  
the river below the Bridge  
of

**16**

of the Cushendall Road from  
Clough, the Cavity through  
which the River runs presents  
a most extraordinary scene to  
the Geologist. The River is precipitated over a Rock of 40 feet into  
a deep Ravine which exhibits on  
all sides an almost regular series  
of Basaltic columns, a person  
returning from the Giants  
Causeway would at first sight  
exclaim here is a continuation  
of the Causeway, a nearer inspection  
shows that these  
pillars want that Geometrical  
exactness which Characterizes  
the other

On

On the ledges of the Rocks below this  
 Waterfall grew the delicate *Arenaria Verna* the *Hieracium sylvaticum*. *Epilobium angustifolium*  
*Poa nemoralis*, and a remarkably  
 fine scented Variety of *Thymus Serpyllum*.

Returning along the top of the Rocks  
 on the Northern side of the Glen  
 the Birds eye view of the Glen is  
 peculiarly striking, elevated so  
 much, everything seems diminished to a Pigmy size, and the  
 distant sounds mingling together and  
 losing their harshness, and produce those pleasing sensations  
 so beautifully described by Goldsmith, while the smoking cottages with their sheltering  
 trees, studding the verdant valley  
 through which the meandering  
 stream

stream flows, sparkling in the

sun, and giving brilliancy to  
this interesting picture when  
arrived near the extremity of  
the ridge, trenches and banks  
oral tradition tells us mark the  
place where ancient warriors  
raised their Flag,  
and from whence they rushed  
to hurl destruction, conscious  
that should superior numbers  
force them to drop their plun-  
-der and extinguish their  
brands, here was a safe retreat  
afforded their protection, whi-  
-ther this Mountain naturally  
as to appearance an impenetra-  
-ble fortress was first chosen  
by the Aborigines or in later days  
by those persecuting despots the

Danes

19

Danes who so long bound the British  
Isles in the Chains of slavery  
the sanitizing eye of the An-  
-tiquarian is unable to deter

-mine and now the whole histo  
-ry of this perhaps once famous  
fortress must remain wrapt in  
that obscurity which time throws  
over the Actions of Man.

From this Mountain is seen  
the extensive strand and ever moving  
sandhills of Cushen

-dall bay, but the distant  
waves even in their wildest  
uproar  
mingle not their sound with  
the hollow blast of the hill  
or the murmur of the waterfall  
the tall anchoring bark  
riding amidst the white curling surf  
seems diminished to her cot  
her cot become her buoy.

And the

20

And the Antique walls of the  
Castle which once lodged the  
Master of surrounding country  
appear like the fragments of  
an humble cottage

Regaining once more the Strand  
the first object which attracts at-  
-tention are some excavations  
made in a perpendicular bank  
Clay stone or very tenaceous red  
Clay in which numerous water  
worn stones are imbedded, one  
of these caves is generally oc-  
-cupied by a Smith, but som-  
-times it is to be apprehended  
Vulcan is driven from his An-  
-vil by the impetuous fury of  
Neptune, for by evident marks  
it appears that this temple  
of Vulcan is within the sway  
of the trident

On

21

On the ledges of Moist earth about  
these Caves is growing the sweet  
scented *Orchis conopsea*  
towards the top of the bank Ju-  
-niper (*Juniperus Communis*)  
and Trembling Poplar (*Populus*  
*tremula*).



Turning to the left in order to  
examine the Castle the great  
abundance of Yellow Trefoil (*Tri-  
-folium procumbens*) attracts  
the eye of the botanist, and in  
some Cornfields the Field [blank = Penny-cress]  
(*Thlaspi arvense*)

Nothing attractive is to be seen  
within the precincts of the Castle  
and the mossy walls are falling  
fast to decay, notwithstanding  
the strength of the mortar, this  
Castle is built a Red Sandstone  
not

22

not difficult to penetrate and ac-  
-cordingly underneath the Castle  
some caves have been excavated  
in which some time ago a School  
-master wielded the birch, and  
until lately the Classical know-  
-ledge of the school was perceptible  
in some inscriptions in Greek.  
Characters from Homer, it  
must have been a cool situ

-ation but the warmth of poetic  
fancy roused by the sublime  
situation, overlooking an  
often turbulent sea on the  
shore of which that highly  
striking picture

## 23

Approaching Cushendall foolishly  
modernized into Newton Glens  
for what can be more foolish than  
changing old and well-establish-  
-ed names to gratify the whim  
of the moment, misleading tra-  
-vellers and involving Topography  
in obscurity.

About the town Porphyry Rocks  
begin to appear on the shore in  
-termixed with Breccia or Pud-  
-ding stone and Basaltes, about  
the town and Inland the por-  
-phyry prevails and continues  
to appear here and there along  
the road to Cushendun.

In a Field on the Road side which  
leads round the point to Cushen

dun grows the beautiful

*Galiopsis versicolor*

24

and on the sandy shore about

the mouth of the river

Sea Holly *Eryngium mariti*

*-mum*

*Atriplex laciniata*

*Carex arenaria*

*Salsola Kali*

Among Furze and other Shrub-

-bery on the banks of the Ri

-ver a little way from the shore

is the Downy leaved Rose

*Rosa Tomentosaa*, and the

Hawkweed / *Hieraci*

*-um sabaudum*.

Whether the traveller pursues

the Inland or Shore Road to

Cushendun he will find

little to interest him, from

the first some Cold Moun

*-tain*

25

tain features are to be seen

to the left but at such a dis-  
-tance as only to act as a  
back ground to the picture  
Through the Valley in which  
the stragglng Village of Cushen  
-dun is situated a fine river  
winds its way to the sea, the deep  
pools are often the residents  
of Salmon and constantly of the  
Common species of Trout, a little  
to its right of the celebrated  
Caves which most curious tra-  
-vellers visit, although not re-  
-markable for their extent or  
picturesque appearance, the  
substance in which they are  
worn by the beating of the waves  
excite our astonishment, it is

a

**26**

a mass of Breccia or Pudding stone  
of a size and extent, that our im-  
-agination cannot even conjecture by what  
means it was formed, it presents  
in some places a uniform face

of 60 or 70 feet high, altogether  
formed of small water worn stones  
of Quartz, Silex and Basalt aglu-  
-tinated together, apparently with  
the Puzzolane earth found about  
among the Basaltic Strata of this  
county, some masses de-  
-tached from the solid Rock like  
huge fragments of walls bear all  
the force of the tempestuous waves  
which roll about them with-  
-out experiencing any apparent  
diminution, so firmly are they  
cemented, examining these rocks  
it appears that the caves are  
formed

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formed only where the rock  
being less hard allowed the water  
to make an impression, and a  
hollow once formed or an open-  
-ing fissure, gave greater power  
to each wave, whose reiterated  
blows assisted by numerous  
stones rolled onwards by each

flowing wave during perhaps  
many centuries have at last  
formed these caves to what  
they now appear, one during  
the summer is often occupied  
by Boat builders as it is large  
enough to allow them to con-  
-struct the largest Fishing boats  
and afford them complete pro-  
-tection from the summer show-  
-ers, the others are of a small  
size

28

size, but a narrow one that  
seems to penetrate the rock  
to some distance has given  
origin to one of those miracu-  
-lous stories which make  
the illiterate stare in the  
neighbourhood, of every cavern  
whose solemn gloom deters  
many a bold heart from pene-  
-trating beyond the confines of  
solar light.

*All nations have their omens drear,*

*Their legends wild of woe [wo] and fear,  
To Cambria look – the peasant see,  
Bethink him of Glaidowerdy, [Glendowerdy]  
And shun “the spirit [’s] blasted tree.”  
The Highlander [highlander] whose red claymore  
The battle turn’d [turned] on Maida’s shore  
Will on a Friday morn look pale,  
If asked to tell a Fairy [fairy] tale:  
He fears the vengeful Elfin King  
Who leaves that day his grassy ring  
Invisible to human ken,  
He walks among the sons of Men.*

Scots Marmion 8ve Ed 200

[From Walter Scott’s poem *Marmion*, Canto 6,155-167]

It

29

It is said that a Robber who once  
spread terror over the surrounding  
country being pursued by an  
armed multitude sought refuge  
in this cavern and that his  
return being prevented he is sup-  
-posed to have died, but a Grey  
-hound his only companion made  
his way out of a small hole

7 or 8 miles inland greatly em-  
-ciated and totally deprived of  
his hair.

The Interior of the Caves have a-  
-bundance of *Byssus purpurea*  
of Light. Fl. Sect. but which  
the Scrutinizing eye of Science  
has now developed the internal  
structure of and justly arrang  
-ed with the *Confervae* under  
the

**30**

August 1810  
the name of *Conferva pupurea*  
Bri. Con. N°. [?] t.[?]

**31**

[blank]

**32**

August 1810

30 A Misty drizzling Morning  
Saw a Specimen of the  
Three forked Hake. *Gadus*  
*trifurcateus*. Don Bri. Fishes  
Returned to Larne about  
3 O Clock PM.

31 Traversed the Curran of



Larne  
Found among the Stones of  
a ditch, *Antirrhinum*  
*repens. Medicago lupulina*  
in the greatest abundance  
In the Evening went to the  
Theatre at Larne. To see the  
Tragedy of Douglass. Performed  
by

33

by a Company of Scottish actors  
The audience was very numerous  
and crowded the house in all parts  
even the Stage was contracted to  
about two lengths of a hero [?], some  
parts were apparently performed  
by beginners, but Mrs. Belmour  
as Lady Randolph would disgrace  
no Stage her action and oratory  
was evidently a copy and no  
mean copy of Mrs. Siddons in  
the last scene where she dis-  
-covers her Son, her acting was  
natural, but when her son  
returns wounded wounded and

dying she expressed the  
feelings of a loving Mo-  
-ther with a correctness both  
striking and impressive, her  
figure

34

figure was good, her action dig-  
-nified, and her silent acting  
just, one fault only appeared  
she was a little too young to  
be Mother to her son. This  
Character also well done but  
the action was often a little too  
quick, his voice not Musical  
and the Scottish accent not  
too.

Lord Randolph did not strike  
the attention with faults but  
there was little praise  
Glenalven looked a Natural  
enough Villain

Old Norwal [Norval in John Home's play *Douglas*] pleased every one  
his expression of pleasure on  
discovering that he had been  
the means of preserving the

## Child

35

Child of his old friend and Master  
his vindication of his Character  
and his apparent glory in  
being called upon to serve  
his Lady caught our attention  
as a true exhibition of the  
feelings of a disinterested friend  
and honest man.

The Farce of the Poor Soldier  
allowed some portion of the  
moisture which encumbered  
our eyelids to pass away  
not so that our foreheads  
which seem to increase the  
longer we staid, for it was a  
hot place. All the Company  
except Mrs. Belmour seemed bet-  
-ter fitted for the grotesque  
than the dignified

36

[blank]

36

[blank]

37

[repeat of 35]

38

[blank]



16 *Carex Michelliana*

17 *Companula nitida*

Seeds of

40

September 1810

- 1 Went over to the Isle of Magee  
found among the Rocks about a Mile from the  
Northern Shore  
*Ligusticum Scoticum*  
*Pulmonaria maritima* in  
abundance *Spergula*  
*saginoides* along the Shore  
and *Juncus glaucus* in some  
marshes

- 2 A Wet Morning much light-  
-ning in the Evening  
Dined at Mr McNeils  
Found *Dicranum virens*  
in great abundance about  
the Second Waterfall on Larne  
River

3

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September 1810

- 3 Left Larne to return home

Along the lower parts of  
the sloping ground at Glen

*Juncus glaucus* in plenty

arrived home

Found *Colchicum autumnalis*

*plena*

*C. variegatum*

*Gentiana Asclepiadea*

*Hypericum prolificum*

In Flower

4 Ther. at 8 AM. 49 a Cold show  
-ery day

5 Ther. at 8 AM. 56. Showers

6 Ther. at 8 AM. 51 Dry day

*Lilium superbum* Flow

## 42

September 1810

It now seems fully ascertained,  
that those fishes which inhabit  
at great depths in the Ocean, have  
a much larger share of Oxygen  
lodged in their air bladder. Yet  
the small portion of a.ir obtained  
from the water drawn from such  
depths, is found to be scarcely so

pure as the common standard  
of the Atmosphere.  
By Provençal and Humboldts  
Experiments it appears that,  
'though extremely limited in its  
extent, the breathing of fishes  
is with regard to its effects, on  
on the whole, very similar to  
that of warm-blooded animals.  
They can support life, even af  
-ter

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September 1810  
after the Oxygen is so much  
attenuated, as not to exceed in  
bulk then five thousandth part  
of the containing fluid. A Tench  
consumed, at an average, 50,000  
times less oxygen than a man.  
Yet restoration is indispensa  
-ble to the existence of Fishes.  
Confined in a small body of  
water, which is excluded from  
the contact of the external  
air, they soon became faint

and oppressed; and their sufferings evidently increase in proportion as the oxygen is abstracted and consumed.'

'In mammiferous animals the whole oxygen inhaled by them

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September 1810

is again expired in a state of combination with carbon.

But the Carbonic acid that fishes reject, never amounts to four-fifths of the quantity of oxygen which they had previously abstracted from the mass of water. What becomes, then, of this surplus oxygen?

Is it absorbed into their system?

And is it the cause of that superior irritability which they display?

It is another distinguishing circumstance, that fishes absorb a large portion of Azote,



Nearly equal sometimes to the oxygen itself'.

45

September 1810

'It was of importance to determine, whether fishes extract air from water by the action of their gills only, or have, besides, a power of absorption diffused over the surface of their body'. Tench immersed in a vessel having the action of their gills prevented, produce the same effect on the water 'as if restoration had actually been performed in it. The venous blood must therefore attract oxygen, and transmit Carbon through the fine expansion of the skin, with an energy similar to what is exerted by the proper organs of the bronchials themselves. The skin, however, shows no action at all

46

September 1810

at all on the ambient air.

But the Bronchials are capable of performing a double function; they not only separate oxygen from water, but can inhale it from the atmosphere. A Fish, placed in a Vessel containing a very small quantity of water, is soon obliged to rise to the surface, and project its head, for the sake of breathing. The water, which had been robbed of its oxygen, indeed, attracts this again from the atmosphere, and gradually communicate it to the lower strata; but the process of restoration is so extremely slow, that, if the fish be prevented from getting to the surface, languor and exhaustion will quickly supervene.

Various

47

September 1808

Various kinds of fishes were intro-

-duced into the several permanent  
gases. In common air and oxygen  
gas, they opened their gills very wide,  
but did not absorb the vital nu-  
-triment in a larger proportion,  
then if water had been the me-  
-dium of communication. Under  
azote, they became languid,  
and apparently dead, in the  
space of 4 or 5 hours. The effects  
of Hydrogen were still more dele-  
-terious. But, Carbonic acid acted  
with such envenomed force,  
that though the fishes hastened  
to shut their gills against its  
influence, they were yet absolu-  
-tely killed by it in a few mi-  
-nutes.

Since the restoration of fishes is  
so very limited, we should scarcely

expect

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September 1810

expect any notable evolution  
of heat from that process. Ac-

-cordingly, it was found, that  
the most delicate Thermome-  
-ters, inserted in their mouths,  
indicated no visible difference  
from the temperature of the  
ambient fluid.

With regard to the nature of  
the gas contained in the air-  
-bladder, it was observed to vary  
exceedingly, even in the same species  
of river fish. Though Tench  
were kept in water charge with  
hydrogen, not a particle of the  
gas had penetrated into that  
vesicle. On extracting the  
air bladder, by means of a  
lateral incision, the fish  
would

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would live three days, though ge-  
-nerally in a state of languor.  
But the separation of that organ  
seemed to affect the action of the  
bronchiales; for they were observed

to absorb more oxygen and azote than before, and to produce no carbonic acid.'

'A fish that inhabits the depths of the sea, under such enormous compression, and in circumstances extremely different from one which plays near the surface, may be expected to exert a far superior energy. If a small river fish can, by the action of its gills, overcome the adhesion of air to the encompassing liquid, may we not suppose an inhabitant of

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September 1810  
of the Ocean to be capable of developing an organic force sufficient to dissolve that union of Oxygen with Hydrogen which constitutes water itself? On any other hypothesis, indeed, the minute portion oxygen dis-

-persed near the bottom of the  
sea, must have, in time, be-  
-come exhausted; nor could it  
again be sensibly restored by  
the very slow absorption at the  
surface, and are still slower  
communication through such  
a length and series of incur-  
-bent strata.

Edinburgh Review Vol 15

p.418. Review of *Memoires*

*de Physique et de Chimie, de*

*la Societe d'Arcueil Vol 2*

## 51

September 1810

- 7 Ther at 8 AM. 54 Dry day
- 8 Ther at 8 AM. 55 Fine dry day
- 9 Ther at 8½ AM. 59. A Slight  
Shower in the Evening.
- 10 Ther at 8 AM. 53 Dry day
- [11 no entry]
- 12 Ther at 8 AM. 46 dry day
- Pilchards in Belfast Market  
brought by the Carrickfergus  
Fishmongers

- 13 Ther at 8 AM. 61 Some Showers
- 14 Ther at 8 AM. 55 A Fine day  
 Redbreast singing  
*Clethra Alnifolia* Flowering  
 Determined and made a drawing  
 of *Rivularia atra*. E. Bot 1799  
 brought from the White house shore
- 15 Ther at 8 AM. 58  
 Common Wren singing

**52**

September 1810

- 17 Ther A Slight shower
- 18 Ther at 8 AM. 58. Dark dry day
- 19 Ther at 8 AM. 57. Fine day  
 Drawing home Bats  
 Woodlark singing
- 20 Ther at 8 AM. 60 Rain at Night
- 21 Ther at 8 AM. 50. Fine day  
 Swallows yet plenty
- 22 Ther at 8 AM. 48 A Small  
 Shower  
 Went with the Lagan Canal  
 directors to the Union Locks  
 above Lisburn from whence  
 we passed in a boat down

the Navigation  
found *Spongia rivularia*  
growing on the wall of the  
Lock above Lisburn  
Also *Conferva rivularis*

## 53

September 1810

23 Ther at 8 AM. 53. Fine day

24 Ther at 8 AM. 50. Fine day

25 Ther at 8 AM. 49. Fine day

*Chelone obliqua* Flow

26 Ther at 8 AM. 55. Fine day

27 Ther at 8 AM. 55. Fine day

28 Ther at 8 AM. 52 Fine day

Went to Hollywood with

Mr W. Tennent

Examined the plant on

Hollywood Warren which

I reckoned *Oenanthe pimpenei*

-oides I now think it is

*Peucedanum Silaus*. E Bot

29 Slight

Shower in the Morning

30 Ther at 9 AM. 60. Fine dry

day.



October 1810

- 1 Ther at 8 AM. 64. Fine day
- 2 Ther at 8 AM. 59. Dark dry day
- 3 Ther at 8 AM. 58 Fine day  
with Misty Morning and Evening  
Swallows totally gone not one  
to be seen
- 4 Ther at 8½ AM. 53. Misty Morning  
fine day
- 5 Ther at 8 AM. 54. Misty Morning  
and Evening
- 6 Very fine day, went to the up  
per part of the Lagan Canal  
from Lough Neagh to Lisburn  
On the side of Ballinderry  
road
- |                                 |   |                             |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| <i>Lamium incisum</i>           | } | At the                      |
| <i>Juncus gracilis?</i>         | } | side of                     |
| <i>Sium augnstifolium</i>       | } | Lough Neagh                 |
| <i>Hydrocotyle inundatum</i>    | } |                             |
| <i>Sagittaria sagittifolia.</i> |   | In the Canal                |
| <i>Sysimbrium aquaticum</i>     |   | At the Aque<br>-duct Bridge |

October 1810

7 Fine day

Received from Mr Boyle at

Tullamore Park

*Pyrus torminalis*

*Pinus Clanbrasilliensis [clanbrasilliana]*

8 Fine day

9 Ther at 8 AM. 55 Fine day

Found in Belfast Market the

Whiting Pout (*Gadus barbatus*)

10 Ther at 8 AM. 54. Fine day

11 Ther. at 8 AM. 46½ Fine day

12 Ther. at 8 AM. 49 Fine day

13 Ther. at 8 AM. 43. Fine day

14 Ther at 8 AM. 49. Some Rain  
at Night

15 Ther at 8 AM. 50. Fine day

**56**

16 Dark dry  
day

Redwing Come

17 Ther at 8 AM 53. Wet during  
the Night.

Common Lark singing

18 Ther at 8 AM. 53. Some Rain

- 19 Ther at 8 AM. 45. Some Rain
- 20 Ther at 8 AM. 47. Rain
- 21 Ther at 8 AM. 50. Rain
- 22 Ther at 8 AM 45 Showers
- 23 Ther at 8 AM. 45 Fine day
- 24
- Went to Mr. McCalmonts
- Found on the Whitehouse Shore
- Fucus Crabera* [cabrerae]. Tur Hist. Fuci

**57**

- October 1810
- 25 Fine day
- Got at Mr. McCalmonts
- Genista tinctoria*
- Cornus sanguinea*
- Helleoborus* [Helleborus] *viridis*
- 26 Ther at 9 AM. 52. Fine dry day
- 27 Ther at 9 AM. 48 Heavy Rain at  
Night
- Raised a Woodcock in the Grove.
- 28 Ther at 8 AM. 40. Rain during  
the Night
- 29 Ther at 8 AM. 39 Rain at Night
- 30 Ther at 8 AM. 39. Rain at Night
- 31 Ther at 8 AM. 44. Fine day

Fieldfares come

**58**

November 1810

- 1 Ther at 8 AM. 39 Snow Showers
- 2 Ther at 8 AM. 36. Cold dry day
- 3 Ther at 8 AM. 44 Cold dry day
- 4 Ther at 9 AM. 40. Trifling shower

A large flock of Fieldfares

- 5 Ther at 8 40 Heavy hail
- 6 Ther at 8 33 Fine day

Freezing at Night

- 7 Ther at 9 AM. 29. Fine day

Put in the Greenhouse Plants

- 8 Ther at 9 AM. 27 - Fine day
- 9 Ther at 8 AM. 40. Rain during  
the Night and at Night
- 10 Ther at 8 AM. 41. Threatening

Rain

11

**59**

November 1810

- 11 Ther at 9 AM. 42. Fine Day  
with some trifling showers

Wrote to Mr Underwood and sent

him by Mr Callwell some West In

-dian seeds with

*Arabis thaliana*

*Draba incana*

12 Ther at 8 AM. 30. Fine day

13 Ther at 8 AM. 39. Fine day

Made a drawing of *Spongia*

*Confenicola* and finished

*Conferva conifera* See Fig

14 Ther at 9 AM. 42 Wet day

15 Ther at 8 AM. 47 Rain at Night

Great Floods water running

across the road at Blackstaff

Bridge

## 60

November 1810

16 Ther at 8 AM. 49½. Some Rain

Common Wren singing

17 Ther at 9 AM. 42 Dark dry day

18 Ther at 9 AM. 46½ Some Rain

19 Ther at 9 AM. 43. A Shower

Thrush and Woodlark singing

20 Ther at 9 AM. 42. Rain during

the Night, a dry day

21 Ther at 8 AM. 46. Heavy Rain

all day

Received from Mr John Sinclair

the head and foot of a Shoveler

Duck – *Anas clypeata*

Drawing *Conferva siliquosa*

22 Ther at 8 AM. 46 Heavy Showers

23 Ther at 9 AM. 46. Dark dry day

Made a drawing of the head of the

*Anas Clypeata.*

## 61

November 1810

24 Ther at 9 AM. 50 Rainy Night

25 Ther at 9 AM 44 Rain at Night

26 Ther at 8 AM. 45 Wet day

27 Ther at 8 AM. 33 Wet day

28 Ther at 9 AM 34 Dark dry day

Great Mist in the Morning and

Evening.

29 Ther at 9 AM. 37. Misty with

Rain

30 Ther at 9 AM. 36. Showery

Made a drawing of

*Conferva spinifera* and *Conferva*

*Interdicta*

Found at the Whitehouse Oct

24

December 1810

- 1 Ther at 9 AM 33 Snow Showers  
which covered the ground espec-  
-ally the Mountains

Found among the *Confervae* got  
at the Whitehouse Oct. 24

*Serpula globosa*

*oblonga*

*Turbo fasciata*

- 2 Ther at 8 AM. 31. Sleet Showers

- 3 Ther at 8 AM 42 Very Wet day

Made a drawing of *Conferva pin-  
-nata inflata*.

- 4 [blank]

- 5 Ther at 9 AM. 49½ Dark dry

*Crocus nudiflorus* Nearly in Flow

- 6 Ther at 8 AM. 45½ Dry Fine day

December 1810

- 7 Ther at 9 AM. 43. Trifling Show  
-ers which whitened the Moun-  
-tain tops.

Grey Plover Bought in Belfast

Market

- 8 Ther at 9 AM. 35. Dry  
bright day  
Made a drawing of an *Ulva*  
nearly related to *Ulva ramalosa* [ramallosa]  
E. Bot. 2137.
- 9 Ther at 9½ AM. 33. Fine day  
with slight Frost  
Went to Seymour hill
- 10 Ther at 9 AM. 32 Heavy Snow  
all day  
Made a drawing of *Turbo Jugosas* [Jugosa]  
Montague Found among the  
*Conferva* of the 24 Oct.

**64**

- 11 Ther at 8 AM. 27 Fine Keen  
Frost Snow about 3 inches  
deep
- 12 Ther at 9 AM. 41 Very Wet  
day
- 13 Ther at 8 AM. 43 Soft Misty  
Rain
- 14 Ther at 9 AM. 43 Rainy day
- 15 Ther at 8 AM. 39. Fine day
- 16 Ther at 9 AM. 42½ Fine day  
Misty towards night



Fieldfares and Redwing not to be  
seen

- 17 Ther at 8 AM. 4 Misty Rain  
Wren singing

## 65

December 1810

- 18 Ther at 9 AM 42. Very heavy  
Showers
- 19 Ther at 9 AM. 35. Rain  
Among the innumerable poems  
written in the present day for  
the reformation of the man-  
-ners of the lower orders of Soci-  
-ety is it not strange that no  
attention is paid to the vices  
of the elevated ranks when  
every person knows who is at  
all conversant in the man-  
-ners of Society that where a  
virtuous gentry is found in  
the

## 66

the country, so likewise is a  
virtuous communality, if we view  
the progress of corruption which

takes place when a great Man  
fixes his residence in the  
country  
At first all is hurry, all un-  
sightly objects are to be removed  
and with the removal of the  
dunghill is often removed the  
cottage and the family turned  
out to roam the world  
friendless, vile outcasts initiated  
against society, ready for cor-  
-ruption, and to retaliate upon  
society either the real or imma-  
ginary

**67**

gininary revengs which they  
have suffered, the children whose  
untutored minds sees not the  
wide difference between virtue  
and vice is open to seduction  
when it even appears in the  
least attractive garb.  
The Master of the noble Man  
-sion walks abroad and a Modest  
and virtuous girl attracts that

eye accustomed in a Metropolis to  
look only on fallen virtue  
every art is now called into ac-  
-tion to gratify a cloyed appetite  
accustomed to move from one object  
to another, no sooner has he  
triumphed over the virtues of  
one

**68**

than she is abandoned for the  
enjoyment of another. As the  
Master so the Man, and all  
the numerous host of servants  
in a descending series to the  
grooms assistant, glory in  
treading in the footsteps of  
their master, until a general  
depravity draws with it a long train  
of evils. once the barrier of virtue  
broke and vice looses his hedious  
aspect.

At the entertainments while  
sea and Land are made to  
contribute each their share  
to tempt the cloyed appetite

which not content with deal

-ing

**69**

-ing with a lavish land, demands  
that many animals should  
experience tortures worse than  
death in order to make them  
what the unfeeling Epicure calls  
nice food, now Satiated hunger  
bids his brother thirst from  
the inebriating draught which  
handed round, calls forth the  
obscene toast, till vice Trium-  
phant reigns, and now in the  
time when the yet untried  
mind, caught into the vortex  
of vice, perhaps now first breaks  
the barrier of virtue, now is  
the time for the virtuous mother  
to weep for her fallen Son

**70**

At another time see this noble  
Lord of the creation, start from  
his bed not to enjoy the beauties  
of the creation, not to diffuse com

fort around, not to encourage  
honest industry, but to trample  
on the weak and defenceless  
could that man  
be supposed in his sound senses  
who despising death itself, sees  
glory alone in pursuing with  
a parcel of ferocious animals  
a defenceless Hare

**71** [blank]

**72**

December 1810

- 20 Ther at 8 AM. 40 Heavy Rain
- 21 Ther at 9 AM. 37 Great squalls  
with heavy showers  
Thunder and Lightning during  
the night.
- 22 Ther at 9 AM. 41. Wet calm  
day stormy at night  
Lightning
- 23 Ther at 9 AM. 40 Great squalls  
with heavy showers
- 24 Ther at 9 AM 34 Stormy with  
rain  
Lightning in the Morning

before light

25 Ther at 9 AM. 38. Stormy

with rain

26 Ther at 9 AM. 39 Dry day

Wet night

27

**73**

December 1810

27 Ther at 9 AM. 38 Heavy Show

ers through the day

28 Ther at 8½ AM. 35 Dry day

inclining to frost

Barometer as high as 30.4

29 Ther at 9 AM. 35 Dry frosty

day with clouds

30 Ther at 9 AM. 35 Dry dark

frosty day

31 Ther at 9 AM. 37. Dark dry

day.

**74**

[blank]