1 'Ac. t Hist of Dublin p 117 "The highest point of
2 Monadnock--, ac. to Dr Dana, who ascertained
3 the height by a barometer in the year 1816, is 3,450
4 feet above the level of the ocean." The height
5 above Monadnock\(^2\) lake is 1581 feet

6

7 Ac. t The Hist of Dublin 1855 says Charles Mason ^ "Some 30 years ago"
8 (speaking in 52) "in the latter part of a dry summer, the fire from a
9 clearing' on the side of the mountain made its way up to the higher
10 regions, where, feeding upon the decayed wood, and nourished by the
11 wind & the drought, it extended itself over almost the entire northern
12 side." -- -- -- -- -- --

13

14 p 280 One says "Wolves were troublesome as late as the year 1790".
15 They were not then, at least intentionally, burned out by that fire.
16 p. 28. in 1799 the town of Dublin offered rewards for killing wolves.
17 p. 63 one poet sings--"His jacket & coat that he formerly wore,
18
Composed of short spruces, are seen there no more;"
19 p. 106 One former inhabitant says--"I saw, year after year, the devouring
20 flames climbing his lofty sides, exhibiting him to the sur-
21 rounding country as a dread volcano or a giant beacon,
22 till half his leafy mantle disappeared."

---


'poss. stray mark after "Monadnock"

'quote begins on p. 42

'word italicized in Leonard
June 4th '58 continued--

The lofty beaked promontory--which when
you were on the summit appeared so far off
& almost equal to it-- seen now against
the latter scarcely deepens, the tinge of bluish
misty gray on its side. The mtn has several spurs
or ridges (bare & rocky) running from it--with
a considerable depression between the central
peak & them--i.e. they attain their greatest
height half a mile or more from the central
apex-- There is such a spur for instance running
off southward--about a mile-- When we looked
back for 4 or 5 miles distant on the S.--this
which had appeared like an independent summit
was almost totally lost to our view against
the general misty gray of the side of the
principal summit. We should not have suspec-
ted its existence if we had not just come from
it--& thought the mtn ranges north easterly
& s--westerly--or not far from N & S--& is much
the 6longest in that direction--it now
presented a pretty regular pyramidal
outline with a broad base--as if it
were broadest E & W--I. E. when you are
on the mtn the different peaks & ridges
appear more independent--indeed there is
a bewildering variety of ridge & valley--&
peak--but when you have withdrawn a
few miles you are surprised at the more

"T corrects "seem(s)" to "seen" by cancelling out last letter(s) in ink
"stray mark precedes word
or less pyramidal outline of the mt\{--\}
& that the lower spurs & peaks are
all subordinated to the central & prin-
cipal one. The summit appears to rise &
the surrounding peaks to subside--though
some new prominences appear. Even at
this short distance the mt has lost most
of its rough & jagged outline--considerable
ravines are smoothed over--and large boulders
which you must go a long way round make
no impression on the eye--being swallowed up
in the air--

We had at first thought of returning to the
RR. at Fitzwilliam passing over Gap. Mt
which is in Troy & Fitzwilliam quite near Monadnock
but concluded to go to Winchendon--passing
through the w. part of Rindge to the State line
Station\textsuperscript{-}--the latter part of the road being roundabout
We crossed the line bet. jaffrey & Rindge.
3 or 4 miles from the mt. Got a very good view
of the mt. from a high hill over which the
road ran in the W part of Rindge. But the
most interesting part of this walk was the
3 miles along the RR\textsuperscript{8} bet. State line & Winchen-\textsuperscript{-}.
don Station. It was the best timbered region we
saw--though its trees are rapidly falling
here
The R. R. runs very straight for long distances
through a primitive forest-- To my surprise
\%White Throat? prob\%
// I heard the tea-lea of the myrtle bird ¾(?)¾ here as
in Maine & suppose that it breeds in this

\textsuperscript{1}"Station" poss. "station"
\textsuperscript{2}"RR" written over text, poss "33"
\textsuperscript{3}"q" written over text
primitive wood-- There was no house near the RR--but at one point--& then 1/4 of a mile off
the red elder was in full bloom & filled the air with its fragrance-- I saw some of the handsomest white pines here that I ever saw--even in Maine. Close by the RR. One by which I stood was at least 3 1/2 feet in diameter at 2 feet from the ground--& like several others about it rose perfectly straight without any kind of limb to the height of 60 feet at least. What struck me most in these trees as I was passing by was not merely their great size for they appeared less than they were but their perfect perpendicularity tapering very little roundness & apparent smoothness--like artificial columns of a new style. Their trunks were so very round that for that reason they appeared smoother than they were--marked with interrupted bands of light colored lichens. Their singular beauty made such an impression that I was forced to turn aside & contemplate them--They were so round & perpendicular that my eyes slid off--& they made such an impression of finish & even polished as if they had had an enamelled surface-- Indeed they were less rough than I might have expected-- Beneath them grew the Trillium pictum & clintonia both in bloom. //

For last expedition to Monadnock--v sep. 52--

10"For...52--" possibly added in ink later
I find the Cornus Florida out in my pitcher
when I get home June 4th—though it was
not out on Island May 31st—and it is well out
on Island when I look June 6— I will say therefore
// that it opened June 3rd.

June 5th

Am Surveying on blueberry & maple swamp
belonging to Thomas Brooks in the in the NE part
of Lincoln—burned over in fall of ’57. The
fire spread across a ditch about 4 feet wide
catching the dry grass— The maples are killed
part way or entirely round near the ground—
being most protected on the inside of a clump toward each other.
as you find on cutting the bark— but less &
less as you try higher up— but, generally, they
have leaved out. Will they when thus girdled live
more than one year? The effect on the
alder has been that the bark for a foot
or 2 next the ground is now in loose curls
turned back or outward showing the yellowish wood
& yellowish inner side of the bark— evidently owing
to the drying & contracting of the outside. The principal
loss appears to have been of the blueberries—
Brooks says he has got 25 %??% bushels there in a
year.

Pm Surveying for Warner— wood bought
of John Brown near Concord line.
I now see a painted turtle in a rut crossing
// a sandy road. They are now laying then. When
they get into a rut they find it rather difficult

to get out—& hearing a wagon crossing they
draw in their heads, lie still, & are crushed.

Clasping hound tongue in garden. X

Can our 2nd gooseberry in garden be the R. *rotundifolium*? 

June 6th

Pm C. Florida at Island well out—say the 3rd—

I hear of Linnaea out in a pitcher & prob (?) in woods X

Go to Paint Cup. meadow via Assabet Bath—

Thimbleberry X & low blackberry X by roadside—

See half a dozen *E. insculptas* about making their

holes in the gravelly bank S of Assabet Bath—&

a few holes which must have been made a day or 2

prob by the same. *Geum rivale* up X Golden

senecio is not uncommon now. Am surprised

being killed by the recent frosts. Yel. Bethlehem X

Edith Emerson has found in the field

(Merriam’s) just S of the Beck Stow pine
grove. *Lepidium campestre*—which may have

been out 10 days.

June 7th

Pm to Walden—

Warm weather has suddenly come—beginning

yesterday—today it is yet warmer—87°+ at 3 pm

compelling me to put on a thin coat—& I see

that a new season has arrived—June shadows

are moving over waving grass fields. The crickets

chirp uninterruptedly—& I perceive the agreeable
acid scent of high blueberry bushes in bloom--
The trees having leaved out you notice their rounded tops suggesting shade--the night hawk sparks & booms over arid hill sides & sprout-lands.

It is evidence enough against crows & hawks & owls proving their propensity to rob bird's nest[s] of eggs & young--that smaller birds pursue them so often. You do not need the testimony of so many farmers' boys--when you can see & hear the small birds fairly crying "Thief & murder--" after these spoilers. What does it signify--the kingbird--black bird--swallow &c &c pursuing a crow-- They say plainly enough --I know you of old--you villain--you want to devour my eggs or young-- I have often caught you at it--& ill publish you now.

And probably the crow pursuing the fish hawk & eagle--proves that the latter sometimes devour their young.

// The salix tristis is now generally going or gone to seed. oxalis violacea in garden X--
// I see toads copulating & toad spawn freshly laid in the wyman meadow at Walden--Utricularia
// vulgaris out there X The water colored or dusted with the pollen of¹⁵ the pitch pine.

As I was wading in this Wyman Meadow--looking at the bottom where it was 6 or 8 inches deep for bull-frog spawn-- I saw a hole ^ by (this) side of a mass of wood & weeds which rose just to the surface 3 or 4 feet from the shore{--}
It was about 5 inches in diameter and as many with some sand at the mouth just like a musquash's hole. As I stood there within 2 feet of a pout put her head out as if to see who was there & directly came forth & disappeared under the target waiting for the water which I had disturbed to settle about weed--but as I stood perfectly still & she circled round the hole cautiously--stealthily ap- & round several times between me & the hole & at proaching the entrance but as often withdrawing last musters courage to enter it-- I then noticed another similar hole in the same mass 2 or 3 feet from this. I thrust my arm into the first, running it in & downward about 15 inches It was a little more than a foot long & enlarged somewhat at the end--the bottom also being about a foot beneath the surface--for it starts downward, but I felt nothing within-- I only felt a pretty regular & rounded apartment with firm walls of weedy or fibrous mud. I then thrust my arm into the other hole which was longer & deeper--but at first discovered nothing--but trying again I found that it had not reached the end for it turned a little & descended more than I supposed-- Here I felt a similar apartment or enlargement some 6 inches in diameter horizontally but not quite so high nor nearly so wide at its throat--there to my surprise I felt something soft like spawn--but feeling a little further felt the horns of a pout. I deliberately took hold of her by the head & lifted her out of the hole & the water--having run my arm in 2/3 its length. She offered not the slightest resistance from first to last--even when I held her out of water before my face--& only darted away
suddenly when I dropt her in the water. The entrance to her apartment was so narrow that she could hardly have escaped if I had tried to prevent her. Putting in my arm again I felt under where she had been flattish a "mass of ova several inches in diameter resting on the mud--& took out some-- Feeling again in the first hole I found as much more there-- Though I had been step- ping round & over the 2d nest for several min- utes I had not scared the pout. The ova of the first nest already contained white wiggling young-- I saw no motion in the others-- The ova in each case were dull yellowish and the size of small buck-shot-- These nests did not communicate with each other & had no other outlet-- Pouts then make their nests in shallow mud holes or bays in masses of reedy mud--or prob. in the muddy bank--& the old pout hovers over the spawn or keeps guard at the entrance. Where (do) the Walden pouts breed when they have not access to this meadow? The first pout whose eggs were most developed was the largest & had some slight wounds on the back--the other may have been the male. The ova in jar had mostly turned quite white & dead on the 8th--perhaps could not in the act of fertilizing the ova. bear the light. I sit in my boat in the (wilight) by the edge of the river-- Toads are now // in full blast along the river--some sit quite out at the edge of the pads & hold up their heads so high when they sing--& make such
a large bubble that they look as if they would tumble
over backward. Bull frogs now are in full
blast-- I do not hear other frogs--their notes
are probably drowned-- I perceive that this
generally is the rhythm of the bull frog--
& fuller & more tremendous) another doubling
Er | Err | Errr | (growing fuller
& er | Er, er | Er, er | Er, er |
er, | & finally er, er, er, er, er, er, er, er |
Or I might write it | oorar |
orar | orar | orar-hah | orar-
hah, hah | oorar hah hah hah |
Some of these great males are yellow or quite yellowish--over the whole back
are not the females oftenest white throated?
What lungs what health, what terrenity (if
not serenity) it suggests--
At length I hear the faint stertoration of a
Rana palustris, (if not halecina?)
Seeing a large head with its prominent eyes
projecting above the middle of the river, I found
it was a bull frog coming across-- It swam
under water a rod or 2 & then came up to
or its way
see where it was-- It is thus they cross when sounds
or sights attract them to more desirable shores
--prob. they prefer the night for such excursions
for fear of large pickerel &c-- I thought
its throat was not yellow nor baggy--was
it not the female (attracte) by the note
of the male.
Fire-flies pretty numerous over the river--though
we have had no thunder showers of late--
Mosquitoes quite troublesome here--

written over "they" by crossing out the lower part of the "y" and adding "eir"
The ledum is a very good plant to bloom in a pitcher lasting a week or more.

June 8th pm

To Marsh Hawk’s nest near Hubb’s bath—

// I see many bream’s nests made & in one or 2 in which I look— I find on taking out the stones & the gravel—the small yellowish ova about 1/20 of an inch in diameter—This is not (at least ordinarily) visible now, as you look down on the nest{,} but on taking up portions of the bottom of the concave nest—you find it scattered— (not crowded) over the sand—stones—clam-shells, weeds &c which form the bottom of the nest— It studs the little gray & brown stones—rather scatteredly like some kind of gem adhering pretty firmly—and the bream is steadily poised over her treasures. You see the bream poised over her large concave nest in the sand—& taking up a part of the bottom—as some brown stone you find it studded with the small gem like ova—loosely dispersed. Ap. {It} has not been laid long.

// The salix nigra is still in bloom. I see

// Redwing black bird’s hatched. In several

places I see where dead suckers have been at last partly devoured by some animal—
& their great bladders are seen floating off.

Thomas Bell, in his British Reptiles says of

"The Terrapene Europaea, the common lacustrine tortoise of the Continent"-- -- -- -- -- as they

SXVIII live principally upon small fish, the air bags of

which they reject, it is said that the people

are wont to judge of the quantity of tortoises

to be found in a lake or pond, by the number

of air-bags which are seen swimming on the

surface of the water."

The marsh hawk's eggs['] are not yet hatch.  //

She rises when I get within a rod--& utters

that peculiar cackling or scolding note, much

like, but distinct from, that of the pigeon

woodpecker-- She keeps circling over the nest

& repeatedly stoops within a rod of my head

in an angry manner-- She is not so large as

a hen-hawk--& is much more slender-- She will

come sailing swiftly & down over the tops of the trees

& bushes & then stoop as near to (the top of) my

head as she dares in order to scare me away.

The primaries--of which I count but 5--are

very long & loose or distant like fingers--

with which she takes hold of the air--and

form a very distinct part of the wing--

making an angle with the rest-- Yet they

are not broad--& give to the wing a long &

slender appearance-- The legs are stretched

straight back under the tail. I see nothing

of the mail--nor did I before. A\textsuperscript{22} red

wing & a king-bird are soon in pursuit

\textsuperscript{21}"C" poss written over "c"
\textsuperscript{22}"A" written over "a"
of the hawk—which proves, I think, that
she meddles with their nests or themselves.
{She} circles over me scolding, as far
as the edge of the wood or 15 rods.
The early potentilla is now in some
places erect. The side-saddle flower
// is out how long? & the sweet flag how long?
I see quite common on the surface in deep-
water wherever there are weeds—misty white
strings of spawn, reminding me of toadspawn
without the ova—only whiter or more opaque.
But these strings turn on themselves forming
small masses 4 to 8 inches long—attached
to the weeds—Ranunculus Purshii—Potamogeton—&c &c These strings are full of
minute ova like seeds—pale brown oval
or elliptical about 1/50th of an inch long.
NB. I perceive distinctly today that there
is no articcular line along the sides of
the back of the bull frog—but that there
is one along the back of that bull-frog
like—smaller—widely dispersed & early frog
so common about fountains—brooks
ditches & the river—of which I prob. have
one small one bottled—& have heard the croak (V.
April 5th ’58) that pale brown or oat spawn
must belong then, I think—to the R. fontinalis
// A king birds’ nest with 3 eggs lined with some
hair in a fork—or against up right part)
of a willow just above near stone bridge—
// Is that small spiked rush—from a few
inches to a foot or more in height eleocharis
  or tenuis? "In early aster meadow & elsewhere
common--along meadow paths-- White-weed is getting
  to be common

  June 9th Pm to Beck Stow’s.
  High black-berry not long-- I notice
by the roadside at Moores swamp--the
very common juncus effusus--not quite
out--1 to 2 1/2 feet high. See a
yellow spot. turtle digging her hole at 5 pm
in a pasture near Beck stows some dozen rods
off-- It is made under one side like the picta’s.

  Potamogetons begin to prevail in
the river--& to catch my oar-- The river is
weedy-- White maple-keys are abundantly
floating.

  June 10th 58
Smilacina racemosa well out how long?
Sophia has received the whorled arethusa from
Northampton today.

  Pm to Assabet Bath & return
by Stone bridge--
A maryland Yel. throat’s nest near apple
tree by the low parts beyond the Pear tree-- Saw
a bird flit away low & stealthily through
the birches--and was soon invisible. Did not dis-
cover the nest till after a long search--perfectly
(loose)
concealed under the ° withered grass (ap) at the base
of a clump of birches--with no apparent entrance

The usual small deep nest--(but not raised up)
of dry leaves fine grass stubble & lined with a
l little hair 4 eggs white with brown
spots chiefly at larger end & some small black
specks or scratches. The bird flits out very
low & swiftly & does not show herself--so
that it is hard to find the nest or to identify
the bird.

See a painted turtle digging her nest

// in the road at 5 3/4 Fm.

At the West bank--by the bathing place--
I see that several turtles holes have
already been opened & the eggs destroyed
by the skunk or other animal-- Some of them,
(I judge by the size of the egg)--are E. insculpta’s
eggs--(I saw several of them digging here
on the 6th) Among the shells at one hole
I find one minute egg left unbroken
It is not only very small but broad in prop. to
length. V collection. One E. insculpta is
digging there about 7 Fm. Another
great place for the last named turtle
to lay her eggs--is that rye field of Abel
Hosmer just N of the stone bridge--&
also the neighboring P. Pine wood. I saw
them here on the 6th & also I do this
Fm in various parts of the field & in
the rye & 2 or 3 crawling up the very steep
sand bank there some 18 feet high--
steeper than sand will lie--(for this
keeps caving) They must often roll to the
bottom again. Ap. the E. insculpta

// in the very midst of their laying
now. As we entered the N. end of this
rye field-- I saw what I took to be
a hawk fly up from the S end-- though
it may have been a crow-- It was soon pur-
sued by small birds. When I got there
I found a E. insculpta on its back with
its head & feet drawn in--& motionless
& what looked like the track of a crow
on the sand. Undoubtedly the bird which
I saw had been pecking at it--& perhaps
they get many of the eggs. %June 11th 60%
common now blue flag how long? //

June 11th

Pm to Assabet Bath--
The fertile salix alba is conspicuous
now at a distance in fruit being yellowish
& drooping-- Hear the particolored warbler //
Examine the stone heaps-- One is now 1 foot
above water--& quite sharp. They contain //
ap. freshly piled up from a wheel barrow to a
cart load of stones but I can find no
ova in them.-- I see a musquash dive
head forward (as he is swimming) in the usual way
being scared by me--but without making any
noise.

I saw a painted turtle on the gravelly bank
just S of the bath place W side--& suspected
that she had just laid. (it was mid. Pm) So //
examining the ground I found the surface
covered with loose lichens &c about 1 foot be-
hind her & digging found 5 eggs just laid
1 1 1/2 or 2 inches deep--under one side--
2 It is remarkable how firmly they are packed
3 in the soil--rather hard to extract--though
4 but just buried. I notice that turtles
5 which have just commenced digging will
6 void considerable\textsuperscript{27} water when you take
7 them up. This they appear to have carried up
8 to wet the ground with--

Saw half a dozen E. insculpta \textit{preparing}
9 & one or 2 had begun
10 to dig now at mid Pm--at the most
11 gravelly spot there, but they would not
12 proceed while I watched though I waited
13 nearly half an hour--but either rested per-
14 fectly still|--with heads drawn partly in--
15 or when a little further off stood
16 warily looking about with their necks
17 stretched out--turning their dark & anxious
18 looking heads about. It seems a very
19 current & pressing business they are upon
20 They have but a short season to do it
21 in--& they run many risks.
22 Having succeeded in finding the E. pictas\textsuperscript{28}
23 eggs-- I thought I would look for the
24 E. insculptas at Abel Hosmers rye field--
25 So looking carefully to see where the
26 recently
27 ground had been ^ disturbed I dug with my
28 hand & could directly \textit{feel} the passage
29 to the eggs--& so discovered 2 or 3 nests
30 5 eggs in one of them
31 // with their large & long eggs^`. It seems
32 then that if you look carefully soon after
33 the eggs are laid in such a place you

\textsuperscript{27}altered from "considerably"
\textsuperscript{28}possibly "picta's"
can find the nests—though rain or even
a dewy night might conceal the spot.
I saw half a dozen E. insculpta digging
at mid. Pm

Near a well thereabouts saw a little
woodchuck—about 1/3 grown resting
still on the grass within a rod of me—
as grey as the oldest one—but it soon ran
into the wall.

Ed. Hoar has seen the Triosteum out
& Euphorbia cyparissias (how long?) &
the last
a Raphanus raphanistrum—^at Waltham
also Eriophorum polystachion

June 12 rains all day
much water falls

June 13th

Louring all day—•Pm to Ledum Swamp—
Lambkill may be 1 day. Strawberries X

In the great apple tree front of the {Mile's}
house I hear young pigeon woodpeckers.

The Ledum is ap. past prime.

The Kalmia glauca & the andromeda poli-
% Kalmia just done%
folia—are done%^%. The ledum has grown
3 or 4 inches (as well as the andromeda). It
has a rather agreeable fragrance—between

turpentine & strawberries—It is rather strong &
penetrating & sometimes reminds me of the
peculiar scent of a bee. The young leaves bruised
and touched to the nose even make it smart.
It is the young & expanding ledum leaves which are so fragrant
There is a yellow fungus common on its leaves
and a black one on the Andromeda.

out--some days certainly. I hear & see

here on the spruce trees-- It probably breeds

the pond hole--where I can hardly stand in Ind.
rubber shoes without the water flowing over them--
a large ant hill swarming with ants--(though
not on the surface because of the mizzling rain.)
one of the prevailing front rank plants here, standing in the spagnum & water is
the elodea
I see a song sparrows nest here in a little

It rests on the thick branches 15 inches from
a very thick firm & portable nest--an inverted cone
the ground firmly made of coarse sedge without--
a little small within
// lined with pine, & then ^ hair--^4 eggs. They
build this in a peculiar manner in these

sphagneous swamps--elevated ap. on account
of water & of different materials. Some of the
eggs have quite a blue ground.

Go to Conantum end. The Rubus frondosus
// will not bloom ap for a day or 2--though
the willow is ap. mostly in prime there. I hear
// the peculiar notes of young blackbirds that have
// flown. Arenaria lateriflora how long?
// The Scheuchzeria palustris now in flower & going
to seed--grows at Ledum pool, as at Gowing’s
swamp-- See now in meadows for the
// most part going to seed-- Carex Scoparia--with
// its string of oval beads-- & C. lupulina %??% with
its inflated perigynia--also what I take to
be C. stipata with a dense coarse somewhat
sharp triangular mass of spikelets--also C.
stellulata\(^25\) with a string of little star-like burs.
(Th) delicat pendulous slender peduncled
C. Debilis.

Catbirds hatched.

June 14th

Miss Pratt brings me the \textit{fertile} bayberry
from N. E. the great yel. birch\(^30\). The staminate
is ap. effete. Young partridges when?
\textbf{Pm} to Gowing's swamp--
I notice interrupted ferns which were killed fruit & all
by the frosts of the 28 & 29th of May--now coming
up afresh from the root-- The barren ponds
seem to have stood it better-- See in a
meadow a song spar's nest with 3 eggs--
& another egg--just buried level with the bottom
of the nest-- Prob. it was one of a previous laying
which the bird considered addled. I find it to
be not at all developed nor yet spoiled..
low garden columbine broad & purple--by
roadside 50 rods below James Wrights'.
The river is raised surprisingly by the
rain of the 12th The Mill Brook has been over the Turnpike

June 15th \textbf{Rains steadily} again

& we have had no clear weather since the 11th
far
The river is remarkably high--higher than before,
& is rising
this year, ^ I can paddle into and all about the
willowy meadow SW of Island--I had indeed
anticipated this on ac. of the remarkable

\(^25\)final "l" of "stellulata" corrected from "t"
\(^30\)"birch" poss underlined
lowness of the river in the spring. That

course grass in the Island Meadow—which
full
grows in ^ circles--as in the Great Meadows
--is wool grass--{thout} but little

// blooms. Some is now fairly in bloom &

it has the dark bracts of what I observed

on the Great meadows. The peculiarly circu-
lar form of the patches--sometimes their
projecting edges being the arcs of circles--is

very obvious now that the lower & dif. grass
around is {wander}3\). Many plants have a

similar habit of growth. The osmunda

circles--or sometimes only crescents or arcs
peculiarly
of circles--is now generally a ^ tender green
its delicate fronds
// but some has began to go to seed & look brown--

1 or 2
-- Hollow circles ^ a few feet to a rod in diameter--

These two are more obvious when as now all

the rest of the meadow is covered with water--

That large grass--5 feet high--of

// the river brink--is now just begun-- Can it

be blue joint or calamagrostis3\) Canadensis?
%Prob. Phalaris {arundin}

June 16th

Pm to Staple’s meadow wood--

It is pleasant to paddle over the meadows now

--at this time of flood--& look down on the various

meadow plants--for you can see more distinctly

quite to the bottom than ever-- A few sedges

are very common & prominent--One the

tallest & earliest now gone & going to seed--

which I do not make out--also the C.

31T crosses the "d". 1906 changes this to "under water"
32word cancelled in pencil
Scoparia & the C. stellulata. How will the
water affect these plants? standing this long
over them. The head of every sedge that
now rises above the surface is swarming with
insects which have taken refuge from the
flood on it--beetles--grasshoppers--spiders,
caterpillars &c. How many must have been
destroyed. No doubt thousands of birds nest[s]
have been destroyed by the flood--blackbirds--
--bobolinks--song-sparrows--&c-- I see a robins
nest--high above the water with the young just
dead & the old bird in the water--ap. killed
by the abundance of rain--& afterward I see a
fresh song ground sparrow's nest which has been flooded &
destroyed. 2 sternothaerus which I smell
of have no scent today--

Looking into Hubbard's pool I at length see
one of the minnows which I put into it (I
brought the last here Ap. 30) It is now a little
perch about 1 1/4 inch long, It was then about
1/4 of an inch long-- I can now see the transverse
bars a rod off-- It is swimming actively around &
round the pool--but avoids the quite shallow water
of the edges--so it does not get land locked
or lost in the weedy overflowed edges. I
put 20 or 30 into this pool--in all-- They
grow very fast then at last.

Carrion flower how long? not long. How agreeable
& wholesome the fragrance of the low blackberry
blossom--reminding me of all the rosaceous
fruit bearing plants--so near & dear to our humanity
It is one of the most deliciously fragrant
flowers--reminding of wholesome fruits--
I see a yel. spot turtle digging its whole at
mid Pm.--but like that last of this species I saw
it changed its place after I saw it, & I did not
get an egg--it is so wary.
Some turtles must lay in pretty low fields--(or)
else make a much longer excursion than I
think they do--the water in which they dwell is
so far from high land-- Among the geraniums
or sprout land
which now spot the wood ^ paths--I see some
with very broad short rounded petals--making
a smaller--but full round flower--
// The salix nigra appears to be quite done--
Ed. Emerson--Ed. Bartlett & Storrow Hig-
ginson--come to ask me the name of some eggs tonight
%or is it not yel-throated V? V nest%
They have the egg of the warbling vireo%^%--much like
%^from a maple near hemlocks Assabet%
%the pepe's but smaller--%^% They tell of a henhawk's nest
seen the 6th ult with 2 eggs-- They have also
// undoubtedly the egg of the purple finch--seen first^%
2 or 3 weeks ago--& they bring me 2 nests & one
egg. Both the nests were in small fir trees--one
Joe Barretts
by the Lee House (that was--) & the other in the "New Bury-
ing Ground-- The last appeared to have been spoiled by the
%& contained 4 fresh eggs-- They say the 14th ult the other had 5 eggs 2 days earlier
rain: one at least was against the main stem"--both
near the top--^ The egg is a little more than 3/4 of
& so of another from the other nest rather more slender
an inch long X nearly 5/8 at the bigger end"-- a tapering
pale bluish green egg--with blackish brown & also dull
slate-colored spots & streaks about the larger end--& a
Lee
few very fine spots on the other parts-- The ^ nest is

^f" written over text, poss "s"
^stray marks or quotes before "New"
^"First "&" written over cancelled words. The rest of interlineation written farther to the right on the page.
somewhat like a hair-bird's though larger--
They are both about 4 {inches} wide outside to out-
side-- & 2 1/2 high-- 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 diameter within--
& 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 deep-- The Lee home one (which had
the egg in it) is composed externally of many small weed stems
ap Lepidium--lechea--& root fibers--& the inner part
is very thick & substantial of root fibers & bark shreds--&
a little cow's hair--lined with much horse hair-- The other
is a little less substantial--externally of pinweed & ap--
hypericum stems & soft fibres--& within of root fibres--lined with
m much
^fine & soft bark shreds--

Ed. Bartlett brings me a crows' nest one of several
which he found in maple trees 20 or 30 feet from
ground--in a swamp near Copan--& in this he
found an addled egg. The mass of twigs which
was its foundation were too loose & bulky to be
brought away--half a wheelbarrow\textsuperscript{37} load at least
chiefly maple 18 inches long & 1/4 inch wide--
The rest or inner portion of the nest--which
about 2 inches thick & slightly concave
part is 10 or 12 inches in diameter ^ is composed
almost wholly of coarse strips of grape vine bark
with some finer ap maple bark--shreds--& some
hair & hogs bristles perhaps of carrion carried to
its young heretofore--& the underpart is loosely
earthly--to some extent.

June 17 Pm to Hawk's nest--
One egg is hatched since the 8th & the young
bird all down with a tinge of fawn or cin-
namon lies motionless on its breast with its head
down and is already about 4 inches long!

\textsuperscript{37}"now" written over cancelled "y"
An hour or 2 after I see the old hawk (purse) a stake driver which was flying over this down spot--darting ^ at him & driving him off.

   The stake driver comes beating along--like a long ungainly craft or a revenue cutter looking into the harbors--& if it finds a fisherman there standing out again.

   See a painted turtle digging at mid Pm--
   I have only to look at dry fields in banks near water to find the turtles laying there afternoons.

June 18th

   How dogs will (resort) to carrion--a dead cow or horse half-buried--no matter how stale--the best bred & petted village dogs--& there gorge themselves with the most disgusting offal by the hour--as if it were a season of famine. Surely they are foul creatures that we make cossets of.

Pm to Walden to see a bird’s nest--a red-eye in a small white pine nest not so high as my head--still laying what is left of it--a few short sticks & some earthy almost turfy foundation as if it were the accumulation of years--beside much black & white skunk hair there are many fishes scales! intimately mixed with its substance-- & some skunks bones-- E. Bartlett has found 3 bobolinks nests on or more of them he thinks has been covered by the recent flood. A little boy brings me an egg--of Wilson’s thrush which he found in a nest in a low bush about a foot from the ground.

Coming across the level pasture W of E. Hubbards
swamp--toward Emersons--I find a young *E. insculpta*

ap"going" to lay-- Though she had not dug a hole--

It was 4 1/4 inches long by 3 1/2 wide--& altogether

the handsomest turtle of this species--if not of any

that I have ever seen-- It was quite fresh & perfect--

its claws quite sharp & slender

without wound or imperfection--& the annual

striae so distinct on all the scales above & below that

I could count them with ease-- It was 9 years

old--though it looked like an infant among turtles,

the successive striae being perfectly parallel & at equal

distances apart-- The sternum with a larger black

spot on the rear angle of each scale--& elsewhere

a rich brown color--even reminded me of the turtle-

shell of commerce. While its upper shell was of

a uniform wholesome brown--very prettily marked indeed

not only by the outlines of the scales--but more more

distinctly--by the lines of prominences raying out from the

starting point of each scale--perfectly preserved in

each years growth--a most elaborate coat

of mail--worthy the life-long labor of some

Reptilian Vulcan-- This must have been a belle

among the *E. insculptas*-- Nevertheless I did

discover that all the claws but one of one hind foot

%{had not} a bird pecked them off?%

%{were gone!} so liable are they to injury in their long

lives. Then they are so well be haved--can be taken-

up & brought home in your pocket--& make

no unseemly efforts to escape. The upper shell was

remarkably spreading & curving upward on the rear

edges.
Sat. June 19th

I do not hear this night warbler so

// often as a few weeks ago-- Birds generally
do not sing so tumultuously, Storrow

Higginson & other boys--have found this
forenoon at Flint’s Pond--one or more

very nests on the ground-- Also show me
far advanced
one of 5 eggs ^ they found there in a nest some
salam--placed between many upright shoots--many
slender dry leaves outside
14 feet high in a ^ maple-- It is a slender
& pointed at the small end
clear blue egg--more slender ^ than the robins &

he says the bird was thrush like with a pencilled
Saw it the 23d & it is ap. this bird

// breast. It is prob.39 the wood thrush. He saw one
It is some 10 rods S along path beyond the clearing op. a stone turned over
or 2 other similar nests he thought not yet completed.

Also showed me an egg which answers to the

// description of the tanager’s. 2 fresh eggs in small
oak saplings

whit. maples

// early--some of the calla is going to seed--

See an oven birds nest with 2 eggs & one young one
just hatched-- The bird flits out low & is I

think the same bird that I saw flit along
the ground & trail her wings to head me off
day before yesterday--

June 20

Pm by boat to Holden Swamp--
I heard that snapping sound against a pad on
the surface--& at the same time saw a pad knocked

"period might be "t" cross from "the" of interlineation below line"
up several inches--& a ripple in the water there as
when a pickerel darts away-- I should say without
doubt some fish had darted there against the
pad--perhaps at an insect on the under side--

Got the marsh hawk\textsuperscript{40} egg--which was
added-- I noticed on the 17th ult that
the hawk (my marsh hawk) was off her nest
& soaring above the wood \textit{(late)} in the Pm as
I was returning. I notice that when turtles
are floating dead their necks & legs are
stretched out. I have seen them this year
of every kind but the \textit{(meleagris & cistudo)} including
a snap-turtle with shell some 9 inches long--
floating or lying dead-- What kills\textsuperscript{41} them?

I wade about Holden swamp looking
for birds nests-- The spruce there are too thin
foliaged for nests--(thouh) I hear a pe-pe--
expressing anxiety--& also song-sparrows--
See the red start & hear many--also
\textit{hear} the blue yellow backs.

Walking in the \textit{white} pine wood there I find
that my shoes \& (indeed my hat) are covered
\textit{white}
with the greenish yellow pollen of the \^pines
which is now being shed abundantly--& covers like
a fine meal all the plants \& shrubs of the
forest floor. I never noticed it in such abundance
before-- my shoes \{ary\} green-yellow or yellow-
green \textit{even} the next day with it--
Dangleberry well out how long?-- Potentilla
\textit{?//}
Norvegica how long?-- What is that \textit{//}

\textsuperscript{40}``hawk'' written over text
\textsuperscript{41}``kills'' written over text
sedge with a long beak—some time out of common
bloom now 2 feet high—just N of New stone
bridge? V pressed one.

I see that the French have a convenient word—Aunaie also spelt Aulnaie & Aulnage &c
signifying a grove of Alders.—It reminds me of this other convenient word used by Rasles cabanage

June 21

V. at Cambridge ap in prime—Silene inflata
also in a rich grass field on Sacramento. St. what may be Turritis glabra{--}(?) both pressed
also in prime the last 3 or 4 feet high.

Talked with Mr. Bryant at the Nat. Hist. rooms—He agrees with Kneeland in thinking that what I call the myrtle bird’s
is the white throat sparrow’s note. Bryant killed one down east in summer—of 56—He has lived the last 5 years at Cohasset & also knows the birds of Cambridge—but talks of several birds as rare which are common in Concord—such as the stake driver—marsh hawk (have neither of their eggs in the collection) savannah the passerina much rarer sparrow " & I think purple finch &c never heard the tea-lee note of the myrtle bird (?) in this state—Their large hawk is the red-shouldered not hen-hawk. He thinks that the sheldrake of the maine lakes is the merganser44—The serrator belonging rather to the sea44 coast—

---stray mark earlier on line, poss. bleedthrough

^checked against 1906

^word blotched

---
little
Of the 2 ^ dippers or grebes he thought the
white breasted one would be the commonest--which
has also a slender bill--while the other has a brownish
much
breast & a ^ thicker bill.
The egg of the Turdus solitarius in the collection
is longer but marked very much like the tanagers
only paler brown. They have also the
%Brunneus%
egg of the T.--%Brunneus% The other hermit thrush
not common here

June 22.
Ed. Bartlett found what he calls 2 bobolink's
nests some weeks ago with each 6 eggs--
I have one of the nests-- There is but little of it
composed simply of some {flexible} grass without
& finer within--kept in form by the thick tussock
& in the midst grass
or tuft of meadow grass at the bottom ^ of which
it is placed.

He shows me also one of 3 eggs found the
in Gourgas woodlot within a rod of the road side slender (18 ft high)
20th near Flints pond
in a small ^ oak ^ about 14 feet
about 15 rods N of Brittons corner in a grove where 2 or 3 small branches left the main stem
feet from the ground--^eggs somewhat advanced
says the bird was a thrush of some kind-- The
faint blue
egg is 1 inch X 5/8 rather slender ^ & quite
rather
generally spotted with distinct ^ reddish brown
inclining to small streaky blotches
^though especially at the larger end--not
pale brown like that described near the top of page--
%I have the egg--% V. Dec 7 '58 %V my note to
Can it be the T. Solitarius^? //

Mowing the June grass about our house
a few days ago, I disturbed several toads squatted
deep in the rankest grass near the house & wounded
one or 2 with the scythe--They appear to love
such cool & shady retreats--by day--hopping out
at night & in the rain.

22nd continued
June 22

I see in the river a little pickerel not
quite 2 inches long which must have
been hatched this year & prob. as early as
the perch--since they have more to grow.

I notice after tipping the water out of my
boat under the willows, much evidently pine
in pollen adhering to the ^ sides of the boat along
the water line-- Did it fall into it during
my excursion to Holden's swamp the 20th?
or has it floated through the air thus far?

About the grassy Island in front of
the ♫ rock grows abundantly ap. the
// carex crinita with about 4 long pendulous
fertile spikes & one barren--2 1/2 feet high
& long since done-- I think that I
// first noticed willow down floating on the
river about the 16th ult

Observe a painted turtle laying or digging
// at 5 Pm-- She has not excavated any hole
but has already watered the ground, & as usual
when I take her up under these circumstances
passes more water. My wild grape {ap} X
June 23

Pm with some boys to Flint's pond
to see the nests mentioned on last page--
The Hermit (?) Thrush's nest referred to on last p. is a rather
shallow nest of loose construction about though
sufficiently thick bottomed--about 5 inches in diameter
& hardly one deep within--externally of rather coarse
& loosely arranged stubble--chiefly everlasting stems
some with the flowers yet emitting some fragrance--"whorled
loose strife with the seed vessels &c &c within finer grass
& pine needles--yet the grass is as often bent angularly
as curved regularly to form the nest

The tanagers nest of the 19th is 4 1/2 to 5 inch
wide & an inch or more deep--considerably open to
look through the outside of many very slender twigs
ap. of hemlock--some umbelled pyrola with seed vessels
--everlasting &c within quite round & regular of
very slender or fine stems ap. pin-weed or the like &
pine needles--hardly any green stubble about it--
The egg is a regular oval 9/10 inch long X 27/40 pale
blue sprinkled with purplish brown spots (some) thickest on
the larger end. To day there are 3 rather fresh eggs in this
nest. Neither going nor returning do we see anything of
the tanager--& conclude it to be deserted--but perhaps she
stays away from it long.

That is a rather low wood along the path
which runs par. with the shore of Flints pond
behind the rock--is evidently a favorite place
for veery nests-- I have seen 3 there-- One lately
emptied I got today--amid the dry leaves by some withered
ferns. It is composed externally of a mass of
thick &
much withered oak leaves ^ pretty well stuck
plastered or stuck down on the rim
together^--is 5 to 6 inches in diameter & 4 high
2 1/2 wide within & very deep more than 2 inches.

Possibly "seeing"
Next to the leaves comes bark shreds ap. maple bark--

\[a \text{ little}\]

\& the lining is of ^ fine grass pine needles--ap. a little hypnum

root fibre-- A very deep well shaped & rounded cavity.

Saw another with 2 eggs in it--one a much lighter blue than the other. This was by the path leading to-

ward the rock--amid some sprouts at the base of

a sapling oak--elevated about 6 inches above the general level-- What that empty nest partly of mud with conspicuous saliva on a mid-sized maple against main stem near wood-thrush's??

In the case of the hermit (?) thrush--wood thrushes--&

tanagers--each about 14 ft high in slender saplings

you had to climb an adjacent tree in order to reach them.

// A male red-start seen--& often heard-- What a little fellow!

// Lysimachia Quadrifolia how long? & veiny leaved hawk-

// weed how long? Get an egg out of a deserted bank swallows nest--in a bank only about 4 feet high dug in the spring for a bank wall near

Everetts'. The nest is flattish & lined abundantly with the small ^ feathers of poultry. Egg pure white long oval 27/40 X 18/40 of an inch. Take 2 eggs out of the oviduct of

// a E. insculpta just run over in road.

They have lately cooked a snapping turtle at Mrs Wetherbee’s eggs & all & she thinks

there were just 42 of them!

June 24th

// Aralia hispida at Cliffs--\[

\text{X}^6 \& \text{Epilobium}

// how long? Storrow Higginson gives me a very hot\[48\] weather--

(The veery’s) It was a deep firm nest 3/4 inch thick--outwardly oak & chestnut leaves & then rather coarse bark shreds--maple or oak--lined with the same & a few dark nut fibres.\[49\]

\[\text{poss false start}\]

\[\text{"line poss. crossed out with vertical pencil line}\]

\[\text{"(The verry's)...fibres." written sideways in left margin and interlined with a caret after "general level".}\]
bobolink's egg. It is a regular oval 7/8 X 5/8 inch
It is a dark... color cream
"with pretty large spots of brown sometimes blackish, chiefly
at the large end & very faint more internal pale
purplish spots equally dispersed.

June 25

Pm to Conantum

Hotter than yesterday--& like it muggy or

spots in the road & by edge of rye fields--the reflected
heat is almost suffocating. 93°+ at 1 Pm. //

At my perch pool I hear the pebbly sound of
frogs--& some perhaps below the middle size hop
in before I see them. I suspect that this sound
is not made by the bull frog but by the fontinalis
of palustris.

In the meadow partly included in the W end of Hubbards
grove--a smooth rather flaccid rush with
roundish spikes say 20 inches high ap. fresh-- //

somewhat flavula like.

Sitting in the Conantum house sill (still left) I see
2 & perhaps 3 young striped squirrels (with) 2/3 grown
within 15 or 20 feet--one or more on the wall another
on the ground-- Their tails are rather imperfect, as
their bodies-- They are running about yet rather
feebly--nibbling the grass &c or sitting upright
looking very cunning. The broad white line above
& below the eye make it look very long as well
as large--& the black & white stripe on its sides
curved as it sits are very conspicuous & pretty.

Who striped the squirrel's side? Several times
I saw 2 approach another & playfully and as it were affectionately put their paws & noses to each other's faces--yet this was done very deliberately & affectionately--There was no rudeness nor excessive activity in their sport. At length the old one appears, larger & much more bluish--shy & with a sharp cluck or chirp--calls the other gradually to her & draws them off along the wall--they from time to time frisking ahead of her then she(--ahead of them. The hawks must get many of these inexperienced creatures.

The rubus *frondosus* is hardly past prime--while the *villosus* is almost wholly done here. Just S the wall at Bittern Cliff The pan-*cum latifolium* hardly yet--with some leaves about 1 1/2 inches wide.

We bathe at Bittern cliff--The water is exceedingly warm near the surface--but refreshingly cold 4 or 5 feet beneath--There must be 20 degrees difference at least. The ground under the white pines is now strewn with the effete flowers %also July 4th 60 turned reddish as the p. pine (earlier)% like an excrement%--I notice an ap. female--bull frog. with a lustrous greenish (not yellow.) throat.

Sunday June 27th

Pm up Assabet--Land at old mill site--& walk through the Lee Woods looking for birds' nests--See an Attacus luna in the shady "path--smaller than I have seen before At first it appears unable or unwilling to

---

54"l" crossed
55"ly" added
fly--but at length it flutters along &
upward 2 or 3 rods into the oak tree &
there hangs inconspicuous amid the leaves.

Find 2 wood pewee's nests--made like
the one I have--One on a dead horizontal
limb of a small oak 14 ft from ground
horizontal
just on a ^ fork--& looking as old as the limb{,}
color of the branch--3 eggs far advanced-- The
with 2 eggs over a fork
other ^ was in a similar position exactly ^ but on
a living branch of a slender white oak--18'^
feet from ground--Lichens without--then fine
needles lined with usnea--willow down--both nests
3 to 5 feet from main stem--

June 28th

Pm to Broom

The erect potentilla is a distant var--with--
differently formed leaves as well as dif--?57
time of flowering--& not the same plant ap
a dif. season-- Have I treated it as such?
The genista tinctoria has been open ap
a week. It has a pretty & lively effect
reminding me for some reason of the
poverty grass. Mt Laurel on E. side of the
rocky boulder-field wood--is ap in prime.}

I see in many places little barberry-bushes just
come up densely in the cow-dung--like young
the berries
apple trees--"having been eaten by the cows--
Here they find manure & an open space for
the first year at least when they are not
choked by grass or weeds-- In this way
evidently {man}38 of these clumps of barberries

39"blotted, poss written over another number
37"?" written long, taking up 3 lines in the right margin
38"many" in 1906
are commenced-- I notice that the
Ostrya-- when growing in woods
has a remarkable spread for the size
of its trunk--more than any {tree} methinks.

// Cymbidium how long? Epilobium
// coloratum how long? We find in the
// Botrychium swamp fine wiry asparagus
plants 6 inches high with the seeds
at bottom--ap. planted by birds--but
no plants 2 years old. There are
fertile bay-berry bushes 15 rds E of yellow
birch & 6 S of apple tree.

June 29th

Pm at Walden-- Bathing in the
cove by RR. When I hold my head near
the surface & look down in 2 or 3 feet
of water--the bottom appears concave{,}
just as the sky does-- How interesting
the water target slender gelatinous stem
& leaves reminding me of the plants in
aquaria!
July 2nd

Am Start for White mts in a
private carriage with Edward Hoar.

Notice in a shallow pool on a rock
on a birch top in road in north--Chelmsford
a rather peculiar looking Alisma plantago
with long reddish petioles--just budded.

Spent the noon close by the Old Dunstable
by a small stream N of it
Grave yard--^ Red-lilies were abundantly
in bloom in the burying-ground & by the river--
Mr Weld's monument is a large thick naturally
flat rock lying flat over the grave--

Noticed the monument of Josiah Willard "esq. "Captain
of Fort Dummer Died 1750 aged 58''.

Walked to & along the river--& bathed in it--

There were harebells well out--and much
well out apocynum cannabinum ^ ap. like ours prevailing
stoney along the steep sandy & (y) shore-- A marked
peculiarity in this species is that the upper
branches rise above the flowers. Also get the
A. Androsaemifolium quite downy beneath
The Smilacina stellata going to seed quite com-
mon in the copse on top of the bank--

What a relief & expansion of my thought
when I come out from that inland position
by the graveyard to this broad river's shore-- This
vista was incredible there-- Suddenly I see
a broad reach of blue beneath, with its
curves & headlands, liberating me from
the more terrene earth. What a difference
it makes whether I spend my 4 hours nooning

3"a" inserted
"T writes another "N" under this blotched "N"
mark before "esq." poss the start of quotation marks
"T corrects blotched "5" by rewriting "S" above it
poss "y" written over "I"
between the hills by yonder roadside--on on
the brink of this fair river within a quarter
of a mile of that! Here the earth is fluid
to my thought--the sky is reflected from
beneath--and around yonder cape is the
%This current allies me to all the world% highway to other continents. %^% Be careful to
sit in an elevating & inspiring place. There
my thoughts were confined & trivial--& I hid my-
self from the gaze of travellers-- Here they
are expanded & elevated--& I am charmed by
the beautiful river reach. It is equal to a
different season & country & creates a different
mood. As you travel northward from
Concord--probably the reaches of the merri-
mack river--looking up or down them from
the bank--will be the first inspiring sight.
There is something in the scenery of a broad river
equivalent to culture & civilization-- Its
channel conducts our thoughts as well as
bodies to classic & famous ports--& allies
us to all that is fair & great--
I like to remember that at the end of half
a day's walk I can stand on the bank
of the Merrimack. It is just wide enough to
interrupt the land & lead my eye & thought
down its channel to the sea-- A river is superior
to a lake in its liberating influence-- It has
motion & indefinite length-- A river touching the
back of a town is like a wing, it may be
unused as yet, but ready to waft it over the

---

"written over text
"sit" poss underlined in pencil
world—with its rapid current it is a slightly fluttering wing. River towns are winged towns.

I returned through the grass up the winding channel of our little brook to the camp again. Along the brook in the rank grass & reeds grew abundantly

"a slender umbelliferous plant mostly just out of bloom 1 1/2 to 4 ft high. Either Thaspium aureum or Cryptotaenia Canadensis (Sison)\%[V June 5th 58 & May 1st 59]% Saw also the scouring rush ap. just beginning

In the S part of Merrimack passed a singular "Horse shoe Pond"—between to bloom!! the road & the river on the interval. "Belknap says in his Hist.—speaking of the changes in river courses—"In some places these ancient channels are converted into ponds, which, from their curved forms, are called horse-shoe ponds."

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Put up at tavern in Merrimack—"after pretty flat topped

saw the mts (with a steep descent to the interval on right.) ? Pm I walked by a path thro the wood N. E. of the Merrimack—
crossing 2 branches of Balboosuck Brook—
rocky
on which were handsome ^ falls—in the woods

The wood thrush sings almost wherever I go eternally reconsecrating the world morning & evening for us. And again it seems habitable & more than habitable to us.

July 3d

Continued along in a slight rain through

Bedford, coming to Manchester—& driving by a brook in Hookset just above Pinnacle—

Then through Allenstown & Pembroke with its long street to Loudon leaving Concord on the left. Along the sandy road-side in a pitch pine wood in Loudon much ap.

calystegia spithamaea in bloom—but
I think with reddish flowers—prob. same with my New—

Bedford plant—

Sunday July 4th ’58

Am

Clears up after a rainy night—Get our

breakfast ap. in the N part of Loudon—

Where we find in a beech & maple wood

Panax Quinquefolius ap not quite out—

Osmorhiza⁵⁷ brevistylis (or hairy uraspermum) gone

to seed—Which Big. refers to woods on Concord Turnpike.

i.e. hairy sweet Cicely. Also ternate polypody (?)

Saw a chestnut tree in Loudon.

Leaving Loudon Ridge on the right we continued

on by the Hollow Road⁶⁸ (a long way through

the forest without houses) through a

part of Canterbury into Gilmanton Factory

village— I see the ribes prostratum or

fetid currant by road side already red

This only in the N part of NH

as also the red elder berries ripe or red⁵⁵. Straw-

berries were abundant by the road side & in

the grass on hill sides—every where—with

the seeds conspicuous sunk in pits on the sur-

face. (V a leaf of same kind pressed)⁶⁹

The Merrimack—at merrimack where I walked

half a mile or more below my last camp on

it in ’39) had gone down 2 or 3 feet within

a few days & the muddy & slimy shore was covered

"with the tracks of many small animals. ap.

3-toed sand pipers—minks—turtles—squirrels—

perhaps mice & some much larger quadrupeds.

The solidago lanceolata not out was com—
mon along the shore-- S arguta XXX wool-72

grass without black sheathes & a very slender

variety with it also Carex crinita.11

We continue along through Gilmanton
to Meredith Bridge--passing the Suncook
barren
mt on our right a long ^ rocky range
overlooking L. Winnepiseogee-- Turn
down a lane 5 or 6 miles beyond the bridge
& spend the midday near the a bay of the
lake--

Polygonum ciliinode ap not long. I hear
song sparrows there among the rocks--with
a totally new strange strain--ending

whit whit, whit whit, whit whit whit.

They had also the common strain. We had
begun to see from Gilmanton--from high
hills in the road-- The sharp rocky peak
of Chocorua in the N to the right of
the lower Red Hill. It was of a pale buff
color--with ap. the Sandwich mts W of it--
& Ossipee mt on the right.

The goldfinch was more common than
at home & the fragrant fern was perceived
oftener-- The Evergreen forest note frequently
heard--

It is far more independent to travel
on foot--you have to sacrifice so much
to the horse-- You cannot choose the
most agreeable places in which to

---

72 Vertical line in right margin; extends down to horizontal line below
73horizontal line under this line across page, separates top part from bottom
74"from" written over text
spend the noon—commanding the finest views
because commonly there is no water there
or you cannot get there with your horse—
N.H. being a more hilly & newer state than
Massachusetts—it is very difficult—%(?)%
to find a suitable place to camp near
the road—affording—water—a good—
(prospect & retirement— We several
times rode on as much as 10 miles
with a tired horse looking in vain
for such a spot—& then almost in—
variably camped in some low & (time) un—
pleasant spot— There are very few scarcely
any13 lanes—or even paths & bars along
the road. Having got beyond the range
of the chestnut the few bars
that might be taken down are long
& heavy planks or slabs—intended to
confine sheep—& there is not passable
road behind—& beside when you
have chosen a place one must stay
behind to watch your16 effects—while
the other looks about— I frequently
envied the independence17 of the walker—
who can spend the mid day hours & take
his lunch in the most agreeable spot
on his18 route— The only alternative is
to spend your noon at some trivial inn
pestered by flies & tavern loungers.
Camped within a mile S of Senter-Harbor--in a birch wood on the right
near the Lake. Heard in the night
a loon--screech owl--& cuckoo--
& our horse tied to a slender birch close
by restlessly pawing the ground all night--
& whining to us whenever we showed
ourselves--asking for something more
than meal to fill his belly with--
Monday July 5th
Continue on thro' Senter Harbor--& ascend
Red Hill in Moultonborough-- On this
ascent I notice the Erigeron annuum
which we have not (methinks) i.e. purple
flea-bane--(for it is commonly purplish) with
having with thin leaves & broader than the
strigosum. Notice the Comandra umbellata
with leaves in 3 very regular spiral lines.
Dr. Jackson says that Red Hill is so called from the Uva Ursi on it turning red in the fall.
On the top we boil a dipper of tea
for our dinner & spend some hours--having
carried up water the last half79 mile--
Enjoyed the famous view of Winnepiseogee
& its islands S Easterly--& Squaw Lake
on the W--but I was as much attracted
at this hour by the wild mt view on
the northward--Chocorua--& the sandwich
mts a dozen miles off--seemed the boundary
of cultivation on that side as indeed they
are-- They are as it were the impassable

79corrected?
southern barrier of the mt regions--them-
selves lofty & bare & filling the whole
northerly horizon--with the broad vale
or Valley of Sandwich between you & them--
& over their ridges in one or two places
blue-edging
you detect a narrow (step) on a peak of the
loftier White mts proper--(or so called)--

Ossipee mt is on the E. nearby--Chocorua

(Which the inhabitants pronounce She-corway
in some respects (==)
or Corway) ^ the wildest & most imposing
of all the white mts peaks--N of NE--
bare rocks--slightly flesh-colored. Some
large mts perhaps the Franconia far N westerly.

Ragged (??) mt S of W. Kearsarge SW--
Monadnock (?) dim & distant blue &
some of the mts as distant more E-- Sun-
cook mt SSE--& beyond the Lake S of SE
Copple Crown mt (?) When I looked at
the near Ossipee mt (& some others) I
saw first smooth pastures around the base
or extending part way up--then the light
oak

green of deciduous trees (prob ^ birch maple &c)
looking dense & shrubby--& above all the rest
looking like permanent shadows dark saddles
of spruce or fir or both on the summits.
Jackson says Larch--spruce--& birch reach to the summit of Ossipee mt

The landscape is spotted like a leopard

skin with large squarish patches--of
light green & darker forests & blue
lakes &c &c--

On the top I found Potentilla tridentata
out a good while--chokeberry--red lily--
dwarf red oaks--carex Nov⁵⁰-angliae (?) &
a C. scoparia like-- Ap. the common Vac.
Pennsylvanicum--& just below in the shrubbery the
vac. Canadense was the prevailing one.

Just below top a clematis--& as you descended
the red oak growing larger-- Canoe birch
--some small white birch--red maple--
the common species afterward on sides & about the mts
Rock maple--Populus tremuliformis"--diervilla
Diervilla--checkerberry common after on mt sides
very common--&c &c--"  

Heard the Chewink on the summit--& saw
an ant hill there within 6 rods of apex--
about 7 x 6 feet in diameter & 16 inches high
with grass growing on all sides of it-- This
reminded me of the great ant hills I saw
on Chesterfield mt opposite Brattleboro.

Descended & rode along the W & NW
side of Ossipee mt-- Sandwich--in a large
level space surrounded by mt's lay on our left--
Here first in moultonboro I heard the tea-lee
of the White throated sparrow-- We were
all the afternoon riding along under Ossipee
unexpectedly large still louring
mt--which would not be left behind"-- Crossed
over your path--
Bear Camp River a shallow but unexpectedly
sluggish stream which empties into Ossipee Lake⁵¹.

Have new & memorable views of Chocorua
as we got round it eastward. Stop
at Tamworth village for the night.
We are now near the edge of a wild
& unsettleable mt region lying N. W.
ap. including part(s) of Albany & Water- ville. The landlord said that bears were plenty in it. That there was a little interval on Swift river that might be occupied & that was all. Norcross gets his lumber in that region--on mad & swift river as I understood--& on Swift river as near as I could learn was the only road leading into it.

Tuesday July 6th ’58

5 1/2 Am-- Keep on through North Tam- worth--& breakfast by shore of one of the Ossipee Lakes-- Chocorua NNNW. Hear & see Loons & see a Peetweet’s egg washed up-- A shallow shored pond--too shallow for fishing--with a few breams seen near shore more.--Pontederia & target weed in it--

Travelling thus toward the Whit mts the mts fairly begin with Red Hill & Ossipee
mt-- but the White mt scenery proper on the high hill-side road in Madison before entering Conway-- Where you see Chocorua on the left-- Mote mt ahead --Double head--& (——) some of the White mts proper beyond--i.e. a sharp beak."

We fished in vain in a small clear pond by the road side in Madison.

Chocorua is as interesting a peak as any to remember--

You may be jogging along steadily for
a day before you get round it & leave it behind
--first seeing it on the N--then NW--then W
& at last SWesterly--ever stern-rugged
& inaccessible--& omnipotent-- It was
seen from Gilmanton to Conway--& from
Moultonboro was the ruling feature--
The scenery in Conway & onward to N.

Conway is surprisingly grand--you are
steadily advancing into an amphitheater
of mts. I do not know exactly how long
we had seen one of the highest peaks
before as in the extreme NW--with snow
just below the summit
on its side ^ but a little beyond Conway
a boy called it mt Washington-- I think
it was visible just before entering conway^5 village
If mt Washington the snow must have been
in Tuckerman's ravine—which methinks
is rather too low--perhaps it was that we
afterward saw on mt Adams. There
dark
was the regular ^ pyramid of Kearsarge
as you proceed to N. Conway
at first in front then ^ on (on) right (--- & mt
carter (?) seen beyond)
with its deserted hotel on the summit--
& mote mt accompanies you on the left
& high bare rocky precipices at last on the
same side-- The(,) road which is for the
most part level, winds along the Saco through
groves of maples &c--on the level intervals
with a little of rugged N.H. under your
feet--often a soft & sandy road-- The scenery
is remarkable for this contrast of level interval with soft & shady groves--with
*mt* grandeur & ruggedness-- Often from the midst of level maple groves which remind you only of classic lowlands you look out through a vista to the most rugged scenery of N. E. It is quite unlike N Hampshire--generally-- quite unexpected by me--& suggests a superior culture. We at length crossed the saco from the left to the right side of the valley going over or through 3 channels. After leaving N. Conway the higher white *mts* were less seen if at all. They had not appeared in pinnacles (as sometimes described) of the higher but broad & massive-- Only one ^ peaks or summits (called by the boy *mt* Washington) was conspicuous-- The snow near the top was conspicuous here 30 miles off. The summit appeared dark--the rocks just beneath pale brown (forenoon) (not flesh colored like Chocorua) & below green wooded--

The road today from Tamworth almost to the base of *mt* Washington was better on the whole--less hilly, than through Gilmanton to Tamworth--i.e. the hills were not so long & tedious.

At Bartlett Corner we turned up the Ellis River & took our noonning on the

---

"e" corrected
bank of the river by the bridge just this
side of Jackson center—in a rock maple
grove—Saw snow on mt. Carter (?) from
the road. There are but few narrow
intervals on this road—2 or 3 only after
passing Jackson—and each is improved
by a settler—We see the handsome
Malva sylvestris (an introduced flower) by //
road side, ap in prime & also in Conway.—
& hear the night warbler all along thus far.
Saw the bones of a bear at Wentworth’s
house & camped rather late on right hand
or a little more than 4 miles from Jackson
side of road just beyond.—The wood
{See} little of the small white birch as far as to the neighborhood of the mts
was Canoe birch & some yellow—^rock maple
--spruce—fir—Populus tremuliformis & one
grandidentata—&c—In this deep vale
between the mts the sun set very early to us—
but no sunset on the mts long after—Heard
at evening the wood-thrush—veery—White-
throated sparrow—&c & I found a fresh nest
in a fir made of hemlock twigs &c when
I was getting twigs for our bed. The mosqui-
toes troubled us in the evening & just before
dawn—but not seriously in the middle of the
night. This I find is the way with them generally.
Wentworth said he was much troubled
by the bears—They killed his sheep & calves
& destroyed his corn when in the milk close
by his house. He has trapped & killed many
of them—and brought home & reared the young.
When we looked up in the night we saw
that the stars were bright as in winter
owing to the clear cold air.

Wednesday July 7th 58

Having engaged the Services of Wentworth
to carry up some of our baggage
& to keep our camp—we rode onward
to the glen house 8 miles further—
sending back our horse & wagon to his
house. This road passes through
what is called the Pinkham Notch—
in Pinkham’s Grant—The land a large
tract having been given to Pinkham for
making the road—a good while since
Wentworth has lived here 30 years
& is a native. Have occasional views
of mt Washington or a spur of it &c
Get by road side in bloom some time
Geum macrophyllum also in a damp
place Platanthera dilatata a narrow
white spike—Turned off a little to the
right to see Glen Ellis Falls.

Began the ascent by the mt
road at 11 1/2 Am.

For about the first 3/4 of a mile
(winding)
of steady ^ ascent—the wood was—
spruce—yellow birch (some, generally
the largest—with very rough coarsely scaly
bark—but other trees equally large had
a beautifully smooth bark--& Wentworth called
these "silver birch". It appeared not to de-
pend on age merely-- Hemlock--beech,
(ac to Willey "most abundant in the districts)" formerly burnt"
Canoe birch", Rock maple, fir,
mt maple ("called by Wentworth Bastard
Maple--northern wild red cherry--striped
maple &c--

At about 1 3/4 miles Spruce pre-
rock
vails & ^ maple beech--& hemlock &c
disappear ³At 3 miles, or
near the limit of trees fir (increasing)
& spruce chiefly prevail

And nearby was the foot of the ledge
& limit of trees--only their dead trunks standing
prob fir & spruce--about the shanty where
we spent the night with the Colliers.

I went on nearly a mile & a half further
& found many new alpine plants &
returned to this shanty--

A merry collier & his assistant, who
had been making coal for the summit
& were preparing to leave the next morn-
ing--made us welcome to this shanty--
& entertained us with their talk--

We here boiled some of our beef-tongues
--a very strong wind pouring in gusts down
the funnel & scattering the fire about
through the cracked stove. This man
named Page, had imported goats on to the
mountain, & milked them to supply us with milk for our coffee. The road here ran N & S--to get round the ledge\textsuperscript{2}. The wind blowing down the funnel set fire to a pile of dirty bed-quilts when I was out & came near burning up the building-- There were many barrels spoiled of ^ beef in the cellar--& he said that a person coming down the mt sometime ago--looked into the cellar & saw 5 wild cats (loups cervier) there. Page had heard 2 fighting like cats near by a few nights before. The wind blewed very strong & in gusts this night-- but he said it was nothing to what it was sometimes when the building rocked 4 inches.

July 8th

Though a fair day, the sun did not rise clear. I started before my companions, wishing to secure a clear view from the summit--while they accompanied the collier (& his assistant) who were conducting up to the summit for the first time his goats. He lead the old one & the rest followed.

I noticed those plants (this morning & the night before) at & above the limit of trees-- Oxalis acetosella--abundant & in bloom near the shanty--& further down the mt all over the woods--Cornus Canadensis

\textsuperscript{2}“1” written over text
also abundantly in bloom about the shanty &

tax above & below it. At shanty or limit of
trees began to find alpine Greenlandica
Durand in Kane puts it at 73° in Greenland
abundant & in prime-- the first mt flower--
noticed one returning in carriage road more
than half way down the mt-- It extended to
%aye to summit%
within a mile of summit along path%--& grew
about our camp at Hermit Lake. The 2d

mt plant I noticed was the Ledum growing
%Loudon makes 3 (!) species & says bees are very fond of the flower
continuous broad
in dense ^ patches or fields filling ^ spaces between
the rocks--but dwarfish compared with
ours in Concord It\(^2\) was still in bloom. It
about
prevailed 2 miles below the summit. At the
same elevation I noticed the vac. uligi-
\(^{\text{from the ledge--to perhaps 1 mile(&)} or more below summit
no}
\(^{	ext{a prevailing plant ^ almost entirely
Ac to Durand at 78° N in Smith's sound{--}
out of bloom--a procumbent bilberry--
growing well out dwarfish with peculiar

glaucescent roundish obovate leaves-- About
the same time & locality--Salix uva ursi
\(^{\text{Durand in Kane places this at 65° N in Greenland--but Kane vol 1 p 462
The prevailing willow of the alpine region--
says that Morton & Hans saw it along the shore of Kennedy channel-- The furthest
\(^{\text{coast reached
\(^{\text{& that with the Southern Esquimaux it is reputed to cure scurvy
completely out of bloom & going or gone to seed--
glossy leaved
A flat trailing ^ willow with the habit of the
bearberry--spreading in a close but ^ mat
I saw one spreading flat for 3 or 4 feet over a\(^3\) rock in the ravine (as low as I saw it)
over the rock or rocky surface--^Diapensia
\(^{\text{Ac to Durand at 73° in Greenland
Lapponica (Menziesia Caerulea) ^ beginning about
or just over the\(^4\) lodge
some time ^ reached yet higher or to within
last mile. Quite out of bloom only one flower
seen. It grows in close \(^\text{firm} & dense rounded
tufts just like a moss--but harder {drawing} between
the rocks the flower considerably elevated above
its surface--

\(^{1}\)"I" written over "I"
\(^{2}\)either "a" on this line or "close" in previous line underlined twice in ink
\(^{3}\)"the" inserted
Empetrum nigrum growing somewhat like Corema with berries green & some turning black

Mt cranberry was abundant & in bloom{--}
a very pretty flower with say the vac. uligi-
& to within last mile
Rosum ^ Gold-Thread in bloom was abundant
to within last mile. As high as the above
on this side or that extended dwarf canoe
shrubby
^ birches--& almost impassable thickets of dwarf
fir & spruce--the latter when dead exhibited
the appearance of deers horns--their hard gnarled
slow-grown branches being twisted in every di-
tection-- Their roots were singularly knotted &
swolen from time to time from the size of the finger
into oval masses like a ship’s block--or a
Epigaea & after pretty high on Lafayette
rabbit made of a handkerchief.

At this height too was a lycopodium annotinum
& prob there too L. selago as at edge of ravine-- Both, as to Durand at 64° N in
Greenland
a var. ^ Sedge--sorrel--moss & lichens--
Was surprised not to notice the Potentilla
in bloom Ac. to Durand at 79° N
tridentata. ^ till quite high--though common
on low mts southward. Here it was above
trailing
the ^ spruce answering to the top of monadnoc--& with
it came more sedge i.e. a more grassy
surface without many larger plants. (Geo.
Bradford says he has found this Potentilla
% Russell says in the College {yard} at Amherst% on Cape Ann.) About a mile below
%at Eastern Point E. side Gloucester Harbor% top
Geum radiatum var Peckii in prime
& a little Silene acaulis (moss campion) still
Durand says at 73°+ in Greenland
in bloom--a pretty little fruitful flower
growing like a moss in dense hard tufts.
The rocks of the alpine portion--are
of about uniform size not large nor
precipitous-- Generally there is nothing to
& there is no climbing necessary on the summit.

prevent ascending in any direction— For the last mile the rocks are generally smaller.

& more bare-- & the ascent easier & there are some rather large level grassy spaces--

The rocks are not large & flat enough

I saw but little water on this summit though in many places--commonly in small holes on the grassy flats-- to hold water as on Monadnock--and I think the rocky portion under your feet is less interesting than at Monadnock-- I sweated in a thick coat as I ascended. About 1/2 mile below top I noticed dew on the mossy tufted surface with cranberry in the sedge. {very} On the " summit I noticed moss--
carex rigida with a black spike sedge (the kind I have tied together") forming what is now to be called the Great Pasture there, they say--a little alsine & Diapensia%

is this Lecidia geographica? Oakes (in Scenery &c) speaks of the geographic lichen as a bright green crustaceous lichen % & that %"The yellow of the beautiful geographic lichen"% %found on the summit viz% small dark brown umbilicaria like one (of Monadnoc)--of which I have a specimen.

The rocks being small & not precipitous (have)

no such lichen clad angles as at Monad-
noc-yet the general aspect of the rocks about you is dark brown. All over the summit there is a great deal of that sedge grass, esp. SE & E amid the smallish rocks-- There was a solidago (or aster) quite near summit (not out) perhaps S. virga [aurea].

The only bird I had seen on the way up above the limit of trees was the F. hiemalis.

Willey says the swallow flies over the summit--& that a bear has been seen there. I got up about half an hour before my party & enjoyed a good
view, though it was hazy—but by the
time the rest arrived a cloud invested us
all—a cool driving mist which
wet you considerably—as you squatted
behind a rock—As I looked downward over
the rocky surface—I saw tinges of blue sky
& a light as of breaking away—close to
the rocky edge of the mt far below me
instead of above—showing that there
was the edge of the cloud—It was surprising
to look down thus under the cloud at
an angle of 30 or 40 degrees for the only
evidences of a clear sky & breaking away—
There was a ring of light encircling the
summit—thus close to the rocks under
the thick clouds & the evidences of a
in that direction
blue sky ^ were just as strong as ordinarily
when you look upward. On our way
up we had seen all the time before
us in the night a large patch of
snow on the SE side of mt Adams
the first large summit N of Washington
I observed that the enduring snow
drifts were such as had lodged under
the SE cliffs—having been blown over the
summit by the NW wind. They lie ^ under
such cliffs & at the head of the ravines
on the SE slopes.

A Mr White an artist taking views from the
summit had just returned from the Gulf of
Mexico—with the pretty purple flowered
Phylloocyce taxifolia & Cassiope hypnoides

The landlords of the Tip 98 top & Summit

Houses-- Spaulding & Hall assured me

that mine (Willey’s) map was wrong

both in the names & heights of Adams &

Jefferson that the order should be re-

versed-- Adams being the sharp peak--

the 2nd Large 99 one N of Washington--but Board-

man’s map also calls this Jeffersons

About 8 1/4 Am being stille in a

dense fog we started direct for Tucker-

man’s Ravine--I having taken the bearing

of it before the fog--but Spaulding

who went some 10 rods with us &

pointed toward the head of the ravine--

about

which was ^ S 15º W. Hoar tried to hire

Page to go with us carrying part

of our baggage (as we had already brought

it up from the shanty) & he professed

to be acquainted with the mt, but

his mother who lived up the summit--

warned him not to go lest he should

not be able to find his way back again

& he declined. The landlords were rather

anxious about us-- I looked at my compass

every 4 or 5 rods{.} 100 then walked toward some

rock in our course--but frequently after

taking 3 or 4 steps, though the fog was

no more dense, I would lose the rock I

steered for. The fog was very bewildering.
You would think that the rock you
steered for was some large boulder 20
rods off—(or perchance it looked like
the brow of a distant spur--) but a dozen
steps would take you to it & it would
suddenly have sunk into the ground. Dis-
covering this illusion—I said to my companions
-- You see that boulder of a peculiar
form slanting over another—well that
is in our course. How large do you think
it is & how far—To my surprise one answered
3 rods— but the other said 1 9/12—I guessed
4 1 1/2—& we all thought it about 8 feet
high. We could not see beyond it & it
looked like the highest part of a ridge
before us—At the end of 21 paces or
3 1/2 rods I stepped upon it less than 2
feet high, & I would not have distinguished
it from the hundred similar ones around it
if I had not kept my eye on it all
the while. It is unwise for one to
ramble over these mts at any time,
unless he is prepared to move with as much
certainty as if he were showing a geometri-
cal problem—A cloud may at any moment
settle around him, & unless he has
a compass & knows which way to go—
he will be lost at once—One lost
on the summit of these mts should re-
member that if he will travel due

101"Y" poss written over "y"
east or west 8 or 9 miles—or commonly much less—he will strike a public road—for whatever direction he might take the average distance he might would not be more than 8 miles & the extreme distance
20—Follow some water-course running easterly or westerly—If the weather were severe on the summit—so as to prevent searching or the path for the summit houses—& I should at once take a westward course from the Southern part of the range or an eastward one from the northern part. To travel then with security a person must know his bearings at every step be it fair weather or foul—An ordinary rock in a fog being in the apparent horizon is exaggerated perhaps to {may} at least 10 times its size & distance—You will think you have gone further than you have to get to it—

Descending straight by compass through the cloud straight toward the head of Tucker—man’s Ravine—& we found it an easy descent over for the most part bare rocks—not very large with at length moist springy places green with sedge &c between—little sloping shelves of green meadow—where the hellebore grew within 1/2 mile of top, & the Oldenlandia caerulea was abundantly out! & very large & fresh surpassing ours in the & Lycopodium selago & Lonicera caerulea or mt fly honeysuckle in bloom only 2 specimens (It is found in the W. part of Mass)

\[\text{footnotes:}
\begin{enumerate}
\item \text{"R" written over "r"}
\item \text{"it" poss written over "a"}
\item \text{Poss. "coerulea"}
\item \text{"out" poss underlined in pencil}
\item \text{"% (?) yes%" ap inserted}
\item \text{T draws a line to keep this connected to line above}
\end{enumerate}\]
%{Oakes} makes the Plain above the Ravine 1200 feet, or more below summit%108 narrow triangular form--somewhat like
the woodsia ilvensis--but less hairy & taller--
& viola palustris in prime from 3/4 mile below summit down to snow.
--small clintonia in bloom ^ & a fine
or scirpus
juncus ^ cespitosus like i.e. a single headed
or spiked rush--& trientalis still in bloom
rather depauperate--I think a few small
narrow leaved blueberry bushes--at least one
also the Geum Radiatum var peckii was conspicuous in prime
hence down to the snow in the ravine
peculiar moist & mossy sloping shelves on
the mt side on way to the Ravine or within
a mile of the summit.
Some 20 or 30 rods above the edge of
the ravine where it was more level &
wet & grassy under low Cliffs--grew
not in tufts Ac to Durand at Disco 70° N
the Phyllocloea taxifolia ^ under the jutting
rocks--& in moss--somewhat past prime.
(& part way down into ravine110
The uvularia grandiflora ap. in prime^
ac. to Durand at 69° in Greenland
Loiseleuria (azalea) procumbens ^ on rocks
still in bloom--& Cassiope hypnoides about
done-- These 4 on a moist S. E. slope--
also Rubus triflorus reaching to camp-- in prime
Just on the edge of the edge of the
ravine I began to see the Heracleum lanatum
in prime--& the common Archangelica--
not out & as I descended111 into the ravine
on the steep side moist with melted snows
& nabalus Bootii (?) bedded down to snow
Veronica alpina ap in prime ^ & Epilobium
alpinum in prime. & Platanthera dilatata--in112 prime
& the (commonmon) rhue & the first Castilleja
ap. not long
septentrionalis (Bartsia pallida) ^ which which
was more common about over camp-- I recollect
& veronica & nabalus
seeing all the last 8113 (except the rhue-- which I

108very faint pencil interlineation checked against 1906 edition
109ac. to 1906 edition
110mark between "into" and "ravine" prob. "I" dot from "prime" in line below
111"ed" written over "ing"
112"in" inserted
113"8" written over another number, prob "?"
do not remember) ^ about our camp--& yet more
--S. (virga aurea) var alpina not quite out
Should have included Arnica mollis among those
flourishing there. on side of ravine reaching to camp--and ac. to Hoar,
raspberry & Linnaea

We crossed a narrow
portion of the snow--but found it unexpectedly
hard & dangerous to traverse. I tore up my nails
in my efforts to save myself 115 from sliding down its
steep surface-- The snow field now formed
an irregular crescent {drawing} on the steep slope
at the head of the ravine some 60 rods
wide horizontally or from N to S & 25 rods wide
It may have been half a dozen feet thick in some places--but it di-
from upper to lower side-- The surface was hard
minished sensibly in the rain while we were there, is said to be all gone commonly by end
of August.
difficult to work your heels into & a perfectly
regular steep slope--steeper than an ordinary
roof from top to bottom-- A considerable
stream a source of the saco was flowing out
from beneath it where it had worn a low
arch a rod or more wide. Here were
the phenomena of winter & earliest spring
contrasted with summer-- On the edge of
& beneath the overarching snow--many
plants were just pushing up as in our spring.
The great plaited elliptical buds of
the Hellebore had just pushed up there
even under the edge of the snow--& also
bluets-- Also close to edge of snow the bare upright
small silvery
twigs of a willow with ^ buds not yet expanded of a
%also ap. S phyllicifolia (?) V sep 21%
satiny luster 1 to 2 feet high (ap. S. repens) ^ but not
as I noticed procumbent-- while a rod off on each side where
had been melted some time it
it ^ was going to seed & fully leaved out-- The surface of
the snow was dirty--being covered with cinder
like rubbish of vegetation which had blown

114 line connects this line to "not quite out" in interline beneath
115 stray mark before word?
on to it-- Yet from the camp it looked quite white
& pure. For 30 or 40 rods at least
down the stream you could see the
point where the snowfield had recently
melted-- It was a dirty brown flattened\(^{116}\)
not yet at all greened
stubble--covered with a blackish slimy dirt
the dust of the snow crust-- Looking closely
I saw that it was composed in great part
of the stems (&) flowers ap. of last year's
golden rods (if not asters) perhaps large
for they grew there on the slides
\(\text{virga aureas?? or thyrsoideas }?--\text{now quite}\)
pretty large dense
catkinned willow grew in the
flattened--with other plants--
upper part of the ravine--q.v.

\(^{117}\)From the edge of the ravine--I should have
said--that having searched the lower edge
of the cloud we came into the sun again
much to our satisfaction--& discerned a
little lake\(^{118}\) called Hermit Lake about
a mile off at the bottom of the ravine
just within the limit of the trees-- For
this we steered in order to camp by it--
for the sake of the protection of the
wood. But following down the edge of
the stream--the source of Ellis River\(^{119}\)--
which was quite a brook within a stone's
throw of its head--we soon found it very
bad\(^{120}\) walking in the scrubby fir & spruce--
& therefore when we had gone about 2/3
the way to the lake decided to camp in the
midst of the dwarf firs--clearing away
a space with our hatchet. Having cleared

This is ap. v. caespitosum for the anthers are 2-awned though I count but 10 stamens
in the flower I open--& I did not notice that the plant was tufted. Ap. the same
with thinner leaves by Peabody river at base
but noticed no flowers there. Yet Gray refers it only to the Alpine region!\(^{121}\)

\(^{122}\)also near edge of snow vanilla grass--a vaccinium
budded with broad obovate leaves (q.v.) spiraea salicifolia E
on slides & Nabalus (Bootii?) leaves

\(^{116}\)mark after "d"
\(^{117}\)Carat inserted vertically and horizontal line extending 1/2 the length of line ap.
indicating placement of vertical text.
\(^{118}\)stray mark after word
\(^{119}\)"R" written over "r"
\(^{120}\)poss "hard"
\(^{121}\)"This ... region!" written vertically in left bottom margin.
\(^{122}\)"also ... leaves" written vertically in left top margin. A line connects the two
sections of marginalia
a space with some difficulty where the
trees were 7 or 8 feet high--Wentworth kindled
a fire on the lee side--without, against{--}
was esp. dry on the rocks &
my advice removing the moss--which ^ directly
ignited & set fire to the fir leaves--spreading
& crackling
off with great violence ^ over the mountain.
& making us jump for our baggage
--but fortunately it did not burn a foot
toward us, for we could not have run
in that thicket. It spread particularly fast
in the procumbent creeping spruce scarcely
a foot deep--& made a few acres of
deer horns--thus leaving our mark on the
mt side. We thought at first it would
run for miles--& W said that it would
do no harm, the more there was burned
the better--but such was the direction of
the wind that123 it soon reach the brow of
a ridge E of us & then burned very slowly
yet Willey says p 23 speaking of the dead trees or "buck's horns"
down its E. side--"Fire could not have caused the death of these trees; for fire will
not spread here, in consequence of the humidity of the whole region at
this elevation." yet it did spread above the limit of trees in the ravine--
Finally we kept on leaving the fire raging--
& he attributes this death to the cold of 1816.
down to the first little lake--walking in the
stream jumping from rock with124 it-- It may
have fallen a thousand feet within a mile
below the snow--& we camped on a slight
rising ground between that 1st little lake & the
& spruce
stream in a dense fir ^ wood 30 feet
high though it was but the limit of
trees there. On our way we found the
Arnica mollis (recently begun to bloom) a
very fragrant yellow rayed flower by the

---

123poss written over text
124poss written over text
side of the brook--(also half way up the ravine)-- The *alnus viridis* was a prevailing shrub--all along this stream--7 or 8 feet high near our camp only
**dwarfish & but in fruit ^ below**
near the snow--it was ^ still in flower^. also had a glossy roundish wrinkled green sticky leaf--
a little *Ranunculus Abortivus* by the brook--in bloom--

Close by our camp the *Heracleum lanatum* or Cow {parsnip}--Masterwort--grew quite rankly--its great leaves 18 inches wide & umbels 8 or 9 inches wide--the petioles had inflated sheathes-- I afterward saw it, I think in Campton as much as 7 feet high-- It was quite common & conspicuous in esp. in Franconia Notch the neighborhood of the mts. ^ Our camp was opposite a great slide on the south-- ap. a quarter of a mile wide
~~"with the stream between us & it-- & I resolved if a great storm should occur that we could flee to higher ground NE. The little pond by our side was perfectly clear & cool without weeds & the meadow by it was dry enough to sit down in. When I look up casually toward the crescent of snow I would mistake it for the sky--a white it was so high glowing sky or a cloud--^while the dark earth on mt side above it (passed) for a dark cloud.\(^{125}\)

In the course of the afternoon we heard as we thought a faint shout--& it occurred to me that Blake for whom I had left a note at the Glen House, might possibly be looking for me--but soon Wentworth decided that it

\(^{125}\) cancelled false mark after word
must be a bear— for they make a noise like a
woman in distress. He has caught many of them
Nevertheless we shouted in return & waved a light
cloak on the meadow— After an hour or 2
had elapsed we heard the voice again nearer—
& saw 2 men— & I went up the stream to
meet Blake & Brown— wet ragged & bloody
with blackflies. I had told Blake to look out
for a smoke & a white tent— & we had
made a smoke sure enough— The were on
the edge of the ravine when they shouted—
heard us answer— at about a mile distant
— heard over all the roar of the stream!!
you could hear one shout from Hermit lake to the top of the ravine above snow— back &
forth— which should think
was a mile
They also saw our coat waved— & ourselves.
We slept 5 in the tent that night— &
it rained, putting ^127 out the fire we had set.
It was quite warm at night in our tent.
The wood thrush — which Wentworth called
the nightingale sang at evening & in the
morning— & the same bird which I heard on Monadnock— I think— & then thought
might be the Blackburnian warbler—
also the veery—
It rained in the night putting out the fire
which we had set.
%V ap. 15th 59 about going up a mt%