

1 %33%

2 %Nov. 20th--60 Have just built a new fence
3 between us & Shattuck-- A carpenter could not {afford} to
4 build it for less than \$2.00 {for wood} ~~when~~ & the
5 cost of material is 60 percent of the whole when
6 posts are 20 cts apiece & {rails} 12 dollars per thousand%

1 parts cannot be exported nor imported--
2 Brought here they chiefly concern those whose
3 walks are through the marketplace--
4 It is not the orange of Cuba--but the
5 checkerberry of the neighboring pasture that
6 most delights the eye & the palate of the
7 child-- What if the Concord Social club
8 instead of eating oranges from {Havanna}--should
9 spend an hour in admiring the beauty of some
10 wild berry from their own fields which they never
11 attended to before? It is not the foreignness
12 nor size or nutritive qualities of a fruit that
13 determine its absolute value.

14 It is not those far-fetched fruits
15 which the speculator imports that con-
16 cern us chiefly--but rather those which
17 you have fetched yourself in your basket
18 from some far hill or swamp, journeying
19 all the long afternoon--in the hold of
20 a basket--consigned to your friends at home
21 --the first of the season--.

22 We cultivated imported shrubs in our front
23 yard for the beauty of their berries--when
24 yet more beautiful berries grow unregarded
25 by us in the surrounding fields.

26 As some beautiful or palatable fruit
27 perhaps
28 is ^the noblest gift{--}of nature to man--
29 so is a fruit with which a man has, in some
30 measure identified himself by cultivating or

1 {written on inserted page}
2 At first perchance there would be an
3 abundant crop of rank garden weeds &
4 grasses ~~in the gard~~ in the {cultivatd} land--
5 rankest of all in the cellar holes sumach
6 ^& of pin-weed hard-hack,^ black berry
7 thimble berry raspberry &c in the fields &
8 pastures-- Elm ash² maples &c
9 garden limits
10 would grow vigorously along old ~~fence~~
11 main streets
12 lines & roads-- Garden weeds &
13 grasses would soon disappear--
14 Huckle berry & blueberry bushes--lambkill--
15 elder
16 hazel--sweet fern--barberry^, also
17 andromeda
18 shadbush, choke berry,^ thorns &c would
19 rapidly prevail in the deserted pastures
20 At the same time the wild cherries--birch
21 poplar--willows--checkerberry--~~cedar~~
22 would reestablish themselves-- --
23 Finally the pines, hemlock--spruce, larch--
24 shrub oak--oaks--~~beec~~ chestnut--beech--
25 & walnuts--would cover occupy the site
26 of Concord once more-- The apple & perhaps
27 exotic & a great part of the indigenous woods named above
28 all ^trees & shrubs ^would have disappeared--& the

²poss "Ash"

1 {written on inserted page}

2 laurel & yew would to some extent be an

3 underwood here, & perchance the red-

4 man once more thread his way through

5 the mossy swamp-like primitive wood.

6 {One-third page blank}

7 %June 3--56 John Hosmer says that seedling White birches

8 do not grow larger than your arm-- But cut

9 them down & they spring up again & grow larger.%

1 collecting³ it one or the most suitable
2 presents to a friend-- It was some compen-
3 sation for Commodore Porter who may have
4 introduced some cannon balls & bomb shells
5 into ports where they were not wanted--to have
6 introduced the Valparaiso squash into the U.S.
7 -- I think that this eclipses his military glory.

8 As I sail the unexplored sea of Concord
9 --many a dell & swamp & wooded hill is
10 my Ceram and Amboyna.

11 Nov. 24th 60

12 Pm to Easterbrooks's
13 wht
14 Under the 2 ^oaks by the 2d wall SE of my
15 house--on the E side the wall, I am surprised
16 to find a great many sound acorns still{.} though
17 every one is sprouted{.}--frequently more than a
18 dozen on the short sward within a square foot--
19 each with its radicle 2 inches long {penterated}
20 into the earth-- But many have had their radicle
21 broken or eaten off--& many have it now dead
22 & withered-- So far as my observation goes there
23 by far the greatest number of white o. acorns were
24 destroyed by decaying (whether in consequence
25 of frost or wet) both before & soon after falling--
26 Not nearly so many have been carried off
27 by squirrels & birds--or consumed by grubs--
28 though the number of acorns of all kinds
29 lying under the trees is now comparatively
30 early
31 small to what it was ^in October--

³"i" dot is possibly dash

1 It is true these 2 trees are exceptions--&
2 I do not find sound-ones⁴ nearly as numerous
3 under others. Never the less the sound White
4 o. acorns are not so generally & entirely picked
5 up as I supposed. However, there are are a
6 great many more shells or cups--than acorns--
7 under the trees--even under these 2 trees I think
8 there are not more than 1/3 as many of any kind
9 sound or hollow as there were--& generally those that
10 remain are a very small fraction of what there were.

11 It will be worth the while to see how many
12 of these sprouted acorns are left & are sound
13 in the spring. It is remarkable that all sound
14 white o. a. (& many which are not sound now⁵) are
15 sprouted--& that I have noticed no other kind
16 %though%
17 sprouted. (%^%I have not seen the chestnut o &
18 %at all%
19 little chinquapin.) It remains to be seen how
20 many of the above will be picked up by squirrels &c
21 or destroyed by frost & grubs in the winter.

22 // The first spitting of snow a flurry
23 or squall--from out a gray or {slate} colored
24 cloud that came up from the west-- This
25 consisted almost entirely of pellets an eighth of
26 an inch or less in diameter, somewhat of this
27 form {drawing}-- These drove along almost hori-
28 zontally {or} curving upward like the outline
29 of a breaker--before the strong & chilling
30 wind. The plowed fields were for a short
31 time whitened with them-- The green moss

⁴poss "sound ones"

⁵T poss writes transposition line in pencil above "sound" and below "now"

1
2 about the barest trees--was very prettily
3 spotted white with them--and also the
4 They come to contrast with the red cockspur lichens on the stumps which
5 you had not noticed before--
6 large beds of cladonia in the pastures--
7
8 Striking against the trunks of the trees on the west
9 side they fell & accumulated in a white line
10 at the base-- Though a {slight} touch, this was
11 the first wintry scene of the season-- The air
12 was so filled with these snow pellets that
13 we could not see a hill half a mile off for
14 an hour-- The hands seek the warmth of the
15 pockets--& fingers are so be-numbed that you
16 The rabbits in the swamps enjoy it, as well as you-- Methinks the winter
17 cannot open your jackknife^. I see where a
18 gives them more liberty like a night.
19 boy has set a box trap & baited it with half
20 an apple--& a mile off--come across a
21 snare set for a rabbit or partridge in a
22 cowpath--~~near~~ in a p. p. wood near where
23 the rabbits have nibbled the apples which strew
24 How pitiable that the most that
25 the wet ground. many see of a rabbit should be the snare
26 that some boy has set for one.
27 The bitter sweet of a white oak acorn
28 which you nibble in a bleak november
29 walk--over the tawney earth--is more to me
30 than a slice of imported pine apple.
31 We do not think much of table-fruits-- They
32 are especially for aldermen & epicures-- They
33 do not feed the imagination-- %{That would starve on}%
34 %{them}%
35 These wild fruits whether eaten or
36 not are a dessert for the imagination.
37 The south may keep her golden
38 oranges & we will be content with our crimson
39 heart-berries.
40

1 Nov. 25 '60
2 I count the rings in a spruce plank
3 from the RR bridge--which extends 5 1/2
4 inches frm the center of the tree--& make them
5 1/26⁶ to a ring
6 146. ^This is slower growth than I
7 find in a black spruce to-day at
8 Ministerial Swamp--
9 Pm It is 10 1/2 feet high--2 1/2 inch
10 diameter just above ground--& has 21 rings
11 1/17 inch⁶ to a ring-- A larch near by is 21 feet
12 high 2 13/16 inch diam & has 20 rings which
13 makes 1/14⁺ to a ring. The larch has made
14 nearly 2ce as much wood as the spruce in the
15 same time.
16 // The cones of the spruce which I see are still
17 closed.
18 // A few sugar maple seeds still hang on--
19 Last night & to-day are very cold &
20 // blustering-- Winter weather has come suddenly
21 this year-- The house was shaken by wind
22 last night--& there was a general deficiency
23 of bed clothes-- This morning some windows
24 were as handsomely covered with frost as ever
25 in winter.
26 I wear mittens or gloves & my great coat.
27 There is much ice on the meadows now
28 the broken edges shining in the sun--
29 Now for the phenomena of winter--the
30 red buds of the high blueberry & the

⁶"inch" inserted in superscript

1
 2 purple berries of the smilax.
 3 As I go up the meadowside toward Clam-
 4 shell I see a very great collection of
 5 crows far & wide on the meadows--evidently
 6 {gatherd} by this cold & blustering weather--
 7 Prob. the moist meadows where they feed{--}
 8 are frozen up against them-- They flit before
 9 me in countless numbers--flying very low
 10 on ac. of the strong N. W wind that comes
 11 over the hill--& cold gleam is reflected from
 12 the back & wings of each, as from a weather
 13 stained shingle-- Some perch within 3 or 4
 14 rods of me--& seem weary-- I see where
 15 they have been picking the apples by the meadow
 16 side-- An immense cohort of cawing crows
 17 which sudden winter has driven near to the
 18 habitations of man. When I return
 19 collecting &
 20 after sunset I see them ^hovering over
 21 & settling in the dense pine woods west
 22 of E. woods--as if about to roost there--
 23 Yesterday I saw⁷ one flying over the
 24 house its wings so curved by the
 25 wind--that I thought it a black hawk.
 26 How is any scientific discovery made?
 27 Why the discoverer takes it into his head
 28 first-- He must all but see it.
 29 I see several little white pines in Hosmers
 30 Meadow just beyond Lupine hill--which must
 31 have sprung from seed which came some 50 rods--
 32

⁷"saw" written over "say"

1 proobbably blown so far in the fall--
2 There are {also} a few in the road beyond Dennis'
3 which probably were blown from his swamp
4 wood-- So that there is nothing to prevent
5 their⁸ {spring}-up all over the village in
6 a very few years--but⁹ our own plows &
7 spades-- They have also come up quite
8 numerously in the young woodland N
9 of J. P. Bs cold pool--(prob blown from
10 the wood S of the Pond) though they are evidently
11 half a dozen years younger than the oaks there,
12 I look at that large wht p. wood by the
13 pool--to see if little ones come up under
14 it. What was recently pasture comes up
15 within a rod of the high wood on the N side
16 & though the fence is gone the different condition
17 & history of the ground is very apparent-- There
18 the old white pines are dense & there are
19 no little ones under them--but only a rod
20 north they are very abundant forming a dense
21 thicket only 2 or 3 feet high bounded by a straight
22 line on the S (or E & W). where the edge
23 of the open land was within a rod of the great
24 pines. Here¹⁰ they sprang up abundantly in the
25 open land close by--but not at all under the pines.
26 Yet within the great wood--wherever
27 it is more open from any cause--I
28 see a great many little pines--springing up
29 though they are thin & feeble comparatively--

⁸"their" poss. written over "these"

⁹"but" written over "yet"

¹⁰"H" written over "Th"

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yet most of them will evidently come to be trees--
 White pines will spring up in the more open
 parts of a white p. wood--even under pines--
 though they are thin and feeble--just in proportion
 to the density of the large pines--& when the large
 trees are quite dense--they will not spring up at all.

How commonly you see pitch pines--
 white pines & birches filling up a pasture--
 & when they are a dozen or 15 years old--shrub and
 other oaks beginning to show themselves--inclosing
 apple trees & walls & fences gradually--& so
 changing the whole aspect of the region-- These
 trees will not cover the whole surface equally--
 but will be grouped very agreeably after
 natural laws which they obey. I remember per-
 haps that 15 years ago there was not a
 single tree in this pasture-- not a germinating
 seed--of one--& now it is a pretty dense forest
 10 feet high-- I confess that I love to be
 convinced of this inextinguishable vitality
 in Nature. I would rather that my body
 should be buried in a soil thus wide-
 awake--than in a mere inert & dead earth.

The cow paths the hollows where I slid
 in the winter--the rocks--are fast being
 enveloped & becoming rabbit walks & hollows
 & rocks in the woods.

How often you make a man richer in spirit
 in proportion as you rob him of earthly luxuries
 & comforts.

1 I see much oak wood cut at 30 years
2 of age--sproutwood
3 Many stumps which have only 25 or 30 rings
4 send up no shoots--because they are the
5 sprouts from old stumps which you may still
6 see by their sides--& so are really old trees
7 & exhausted. The chopper should foresee
8 this when he cuts down a wood.

9 The bass by Dugans cut a year ago--
10 It is hard to count--so indistinct its rings--
11 but I make 46 to 50 in a diameter of some
12 20 inches. The sprouts are quite
13 peculiar so light an ash color with red tips
14 & large blunt red buds.

15 old (v. back 2 or 3 weeks)
16 The ^p. pines ^(160 years old) that stood
17 on the S side of the Tommy Wheeler hollow
18 were 23 in number on a space about
19 12¹¹ rods x 3 (or 36 rods) with half a
20 dozen white pines & as many oaks
21 the last 2 say 20 to 50 years younger than the
22 p. p. Probably some of the p. p. have died & left
23 no traces--so that it may originally have
24 been a pretty dense grove of p. pines. There
25 {were} as many more p. pines (not to mention the
26 oaks & white ps) on the other side of the
27 hollow-- These were on a slope toward the
28 north. Now 40 years after they were cut--
29 this hill side is covered with hazel bushes--
30 huckleberries--young oaks--red maples, vibur

¹¹"1" written over "7"

1
 2 num nudum--& a few little white pines--but
 3 the hollow below them has little beside grass
 4 (fine sedge) in it. It will be long before any
 5 things catches there. It is remarkable that
 6 no p. pines grew there before--nor oaks--&
 7 very few white pines--which were the only trees there.

8 Some p. pines have shed their seeds--

//

9 Nov. 26--60

10 Pm to E. Hubbard's wood--

11 I see in the open field E. of Trillium wood a few
 12 pitch pines springing up--from seeds blown from the
 13 wood a dozen of 15 rods off-- Here is one just
 14 noticeable on the {sod}--though by most it would
 15 be mistaken for a single sprig of moss--which
 16 came from the seed this year. It is as it were
 17 a little green star with many rays--half
 18 an inch in diameter lifted an inch and a
 19 half above the ground on a slender stem.
 20 What a feeble beginning for so long-lived a
 21 tree! By the next fall it will be a star
 22 of greater magnitude--& in a few years
 23 if not disturbed these seedlings will alter
 24 the face of nature here-- How significant--
 25 how ominous--the presence of this green moss-like
 26 stars should be to the grass--heralding its doom--
 27 Thus from pasture this portion of the earth's
 28 surface becomes forest-- These which are now
 29 mistaken for mosses in the grass--may become
 30 lofty trees which will endure 200 years--

1 under which no vestige of this grass will
2 be left.

3 In Hubbards wood at N end--I measure
4 the stump--of either a red or black o--
5 21 inch. diameter & 141 rings--

6 I examine quite a no of oak stumps thereabouts
7 & find them all seedlings. This of course
8 must be the case with old forests generally--
9 for in the beginning the trees were not cut.
10 about in mid. of the wood
11 // A Red. O. ^6 1/2 feet circumference¹² at 3 ft

12 A canoe birch 45 inches " "
13 Another " " 45 1/2 " " "
14 A White O. 7 feet " " "
15 --on the E side rather toward S.
16 Some of the White oaks have a very loose
17 scaly bark--commencing half a dozen feet
18 from the ground--~~more like~~
19 %I see p. p. bark 4 to 5 inches thick at the ground.%
20 There are in this wood many little groves
21 of white pines 2 to 4 feet high--quite dense &
22 green--but these are in more open spaces
23 & are vigorous just in proportion to the openness--

24 There are also seedling oaks & chestnuts
25 10 to 30 years old--yet not nearly so numerous
26 as the pines-- The large wood is mixed
27 oak & pine more oak at the N & more
28 pine, {esp.} p. pine at the S. The prospect
29 is that in course of time the white pines
30 will very {greatly} prevail over all other trees
31 here-- This is also the case with Inches

¹²"cir" written over "dia"

1 ~~they di~~ Such was the land which they are
2 known to have cultivated extensively in this town
3 --as the great fields--& the rear of Mr
4 Dennis--sandy plains-- It is in such
5 places chiefly that you find their relics
6 in my part of the country-- They did not
7 cultivate such soil as our maple swamps
8 occupy--or such a succession of hills & dales as
9 this oak wood covers-- Other trees will grow
10 where the {p.} pine--does--but the former will
11 maintain its ground there the best. I know
12 of no tree so likely to spread rapidly over such areas
13 when abandoned by the aborigines--as the
14 pitch pines--and next birches & white pines--
15 While I am walking in the oak wood--
16 or counting the rings of a stump--I hear the
17 faint note of a nuthatch like the creak
18 of a limb--& detect on the trunk of an oak
19 much nearer than I suspected--& its mate
20 or companion not far off-- This is a constant
21 phenomenon of the late fall or early winter--
22 for we do not hear them in summer that I
23%//% %{in 61 I hear one occasionally a month earlier than this}%¹⁶
24 remember-- I heard one not long since in the street.
25
26 I see one of those common birch fungi
27 on the side of a birch stake which has been used
28 to bound a lot sold at auction--3 feet or more
29 from the ground--& its face is toward the
30 earth unusual though the birch is bottom up.
31 I saw that nuthatch to-day pick out

¹⁶according to Torrey and Allen in 1906 edition

1
 2 from a crevice in the bark of an oak trunk
 3 --where it was perpendicular, something white
 4 once or 2ce & pretty large-- May it not
 5 have been the meat of an acorn? Yet commonly
 6 they are steadily hopping about the trunks
 7 in search of insect food. Possibly some of these
 8 acorn shells I see about the base of trees may
 9 have been dropped from the crevices in the bark
 10 above by birds--nuthatch or jay--as
 11 well as left by squirrels.

12 Mother says that Lidy Bay--an Indian
 13 woman (so considered) used to live in the
 14 house beyond {Caesars}--& made baskets which
 15 she brought to town to sell with a ribbon about
 16 her hat. She had a husband.

17 The ~~£~~ value of these wild fruits
 18 is not in the mere possession or eating
 19 of them but in the right or enjoyment
 20 of them-- The very derivation of the word
 21 fruit would suggest this. It is from the
 22 Latin fructus--meaning that which is
 23 used or enjoyed. If it were not so then
 24 going a-berrying & going to market would
 25 be nearly synonymous expressions. Of course
 26 it is the spirit in which you do a {thing}
 27 which makes it interesting--whether it
 28 is sweeping a room or pulling turnips.
 29 ~~I do not hear that~~ Peaches are unquestion-
 30 ably a very beautiful and palatable fruit--

1 but the gathering of them for the
2 market--is not nearly so interesting
3 %{for you own use}%
4 as the gathering of huckle-berries.
5 A man fits out a ship at a great
6 expense--& sends it to the West Indies
7 ~~adrift~~ with a crew of men & boys---& after
8 6 months or
9 ^a year it comes back with a load of
10 pineapples--now if no more gets ac-
11 complished than the speculation com-
12 monly aims at--if it simply turns
13 out what is called a successful
14 venture--I am less interested in
15 this expedition--than in some ~~fr~~ child's
16 fruit excursion a-huckleberry--~~though~~
17 in which it is introduced with a new
18 world--experiences a new development--
19 though it brings home only a gill of
20 %{huckle-}%berries in its basket-- I know that
21 the newspapers & the politicians declare
22 otherwise--but they do not alter the fact.
23 ~~It is~~ Then I think that the fruit of the
24 latter expedition was finer {than} that
25 of the former-- %{It was a more fruitful expedition}%
26 The value of any experience is measured
27 of course, not by the amount of money--
28 but the amount¹⁷ of development we
29 get out of it. If a New England
30 boy's dealings with oranges & pine-
31 apples have had more to do with his

¹⁷T writes "t" over "d" in pencil

1
 2 development--than picking huckleberries
 3 or pulling turnips have--then he rightly
 4 & naturally thinks more of the former--
 5 otherwise not. %{No It is not }%

6 Do not think that the fruits of New England
 7 are mean & insignificant, while those of
 8 some foreign land are noble & memorable--
 9 Our own--whatever they may be--are
 10 far more important to us than any others
 11 can be. They educate us & fit us to live
 12 Better for us is the wild strawberry than the
 13 pineapple--the wild apple--than the orange--the hazel nut
 14 in New England. or pignut than the coconut--or almond--
 15 & not on account of their flavor merely--but the part they play in our education.
 16 In the Mass Hist. Coll. 1st series vol X--

17 Rev. John Gardner of Stow furnishes
 18 a brief Historical¹⁸ notice of that town
 19 in a letter dated 1767-- He says "The¹⁹
 20 Indian names of this place were
 21 Pompociticut & Shubukin, from 2
 22 notable hills."

23 I anticipated the other day--that if
 24 anybody should write the history of Box-
 25 boro--once a part of Stow--he would
 26 {omit} to notice
 27 be pretty sure to (~~leave out~~) the most interesting
 28 thing in it--its forest--& lay all
 29 the stress on the history of its parrish²⁰--
 30 & I find that I had conjectured rightly

31 For Mr. Gardner--after telling us
 32 who was his predecessor in the ministry--
 33 & when he himself²¹ was settled--goes on
 34 to say--"As for any remarkables, I

¹⁸"H" written over "h"

¹⁹"t" corrected to "T"

²⁰"sh" written over text

²¹"h" written over "w"

1 am of mind there have been the
2 fewest of any town of our standing,
3 in the {forest} Province²².-- -- -- -- I cant
4 call to mind above one thing²³ worthy
5 of public notice, and that is the
6 %it appears%
7 grave of Mr. John Green--"who--
8 "was made clerk of the exchequer"
9 by Cromwell-- "Whether he was excluded
10 from the act of oblivion or not I
11 %{says} Mr Gardner%
12 cannot tell"-- %^%At any rate he returned
13 lies
14 to N.E. "lived & died & ~~was~~ buried in this
15 place."

16 I cannot assure Mr Gardner that he
17 was not excluded from the act of oblivion.

18 However Boxboro was less peculiar
19 for its woods a hundred years ago--

20 I have been surprised when a young
21 man who had undertaken to write the
22 history of a county town--his native place
23 --the very name of which suggested a
24 hundred things to me--referred to it as
25 the crowning fact of his story that that
26 town was the residence of
27 ^General so & so & the²⁴ family mansion
28 was still standing.

29 Nov. 28th 60

30 Pm to Anursnack--

31 Looking from the hill top I should say that
32 there was more oak woodland²⁵ than pine to
33 be seen esp. in the N & NE--but it is some

²²"P" written over "p"

²³"g" written over "k"

²⁴poss "the" written over "his"

²⁵poss "wood-land"

1
2 what difficult to distinguish all in the gleaming
3 sunlight of mid. Pm-- Most of the oak however
4 is quite young. As for pines--I cannot
5 say surely which kind is most prevalent--
6 not being certain about the most distant
7 woods-- The²⁶ white pine is much the most
8 dispersed--& grows {oftener} in low ground
9 than the p. p. does. It oftenest forms
10 mixed woods with oak &c--growing in
11 straight or meandering lines--occasionally
12 melting into a dense grove-- The p. pines
13 commonly occupy a dry soil--a plain
14 or brow of a hill--often the site of an old grain
15 field of pasture & are much the most
16 reclusive²⁷--for being a new wood--oaks &c
17 have had no opportunity to grow up there, if
18 they could. I look down now on the top of
19 a p. p. wood SW of Brook's Pigeon place--
20 and its top so nearly level has a peculiarly
21 rich & crispy look in the sun-- Its limbs are
22 short--& its plumes stout as compared with
23 the white p. & are of a yellowish green--

24 There are many handsome young wal-
25 10 or 12 feet high
26 nuts ^ scattered over the SE{.} side of Anursnack
27 --or above the orchard-- How came they there--?
28 Were they planted before a wood was cut?

29 It is remarkable how this tree loves a hill side
30 Behind G. M. Barrett's bar--a scarlet
31 18 1/2
32 o. stump 18 1/2²⁸ inch diam &{--}about 94 rings
33 which has sent up a sprout 2 or 3 years since

²⁶poss "woods--the"

²⁷"reclusive" in 1906 edition

²⁸"18 1/2" written over "17 1/2" and also corrected above

1 On the plain just north of the E end
2 of G. M. B's oaks-- Many oaks were sawed
3 off about a year ago. Those I look at
4 are seedlings & very sound & rings very distinct
5 & handsome-- Generally no sprouts from them
6 though one white o sprout had been killed by
7 frost-- 1. white{--}oak--17 inch diam has 100 rings
8 a 2d {—} 16 1/2 " " also 100
9 The last has 2 centers ~~with some~~ which
10 contained at the 30{th} ring--which went round
11 them both--including old bark between them.
12 This was an instance of natural grafting.
13 Many seem to be so constituted that
14 they can respect only somebody who is dead--
15 or something which is distant.

16 The less you get the happier & richer you
17 are-- The rich man's son gets ~~wal~~ cocoa-nuts--
18 the poor mans walnuts--but the worst of
19 it is that the former never goes a-cocoa-
20 nutting--& so he²⁹ never gets the cream of the
21 cocoa-nuts--as the latter does the cream
22 of the walnut.

23 {That} on which commerce seizes--is always
24 the very crassest part of a fruit--the
25 mere husk & rind in fact--for her hands
26 are very clumsy-- This is what fills the holds
27 of ships--is exported & imported-- {--}pays duties
28 & is finally sold at the shops--

29 It is a grand fact that you cannot
30 make the finer fruits or parts of fruits

²⁹word seems to be written around a blotch on page

1 are imported annually from the continent"
2 into England--to flavor {gin} with; "but even
3 this quantity" says my author--"is quite
4 insufficient to meet the enormous consumption
5 of the fiery liquid, & the deficiency is made up
6 by spirits of turpentine,"--

7 Go to the English Government--, which of course is
8 representative of the people--, & ask--what is the
9 use of Juniper berries--? the answer is to flavor
10 ³²gin with. This is the gross abuse of Juniper berries
11 with which an enlightened Government if ever
12 there shall be one, will have nothing to do.

13 Let us make distinctions--call things
14 by the right names--

15 Nov. 29th 60

16 // Get up my boat 7 am

17 // This ice of the night is floating down the
18 river-- I hear that some boys went on to Goose-
19 Pond on the 26th & skated. It must have been
20 thin.

21 Pm to FH. Hill.

22 The p. pine twigs have been so generally
23 cut off by the squirrels--for the sake of the
24 cones--that I easily detect the fertile
25 trees--when going thro a p. p. wood--by seeing
26 the green twigs strewn on the ground beneath--
27 But few of the trees bear--& these are the
28 ones.

29 The {bear} Garden p. pines are so generally

³²T draws horizontal lines above "gin with" and under "by the right"

1
 2 open that young p. p. of all sizes are inter-
 3 mixed with the others. There are many small
 4 white p.s beside--but few if any seed bearing ones.
 5 I proceed thro Potters young wood S
 6 of this grove--(toward F. H Hill side) & here
 7 I find by the stumps what I remember--that
 8 a p. p. wood was cut some 10 or 12 years
 9 ago judging from the slab of the stumps.
 10 It was for density ap. such a grove as
 11 now stands N-ward of this. It is a very
 12 poor soil³³ Shrub oaks chiefly appear to have
 13 succeeded to the pines--& now the growth consists
 14 of oaks shrub & others (the latter 4 to 6 feet high)
 15 p. pines 2 to 10 feet high) & white besides--
 16 The soil is but poorly clad owing to its barrenness
 17 & the prevalence of shrub. oak at first--
 18 Probably³⁴ the largest of these young p. p. were
 19 such as stood in the open wood when it was
 20 cut--as they now {dow} northward--but ap. the
 21 majority have been sown since as³⁵ ^are still being
 22 sown by the large p. p. these are left here
 23 & there quite {numerously}--the ground is still
 24 so open & bare on ac. of the feeble growth
 25 of the oaks. The white birches have as
 26 yet done the best--the pines next-- It will
 27 ere long--be a mixed oak & p. p. wood
 28 The pines not standing so dense as in new woods--
 29 --though pretty thick in spots-- This shows
 30 how a mixed wood of this character may
 31

³³blotch

³⁴poss "Prob.ably"

³⁵poss crossed out or written over text

1 arise--owing first to the existence of young
2 p. ps under the old when cut--the latter
3 being so open as to admit of this growth--&
4 2dly to the barren soil & shrub oaks--which
5 fail to cover it for a long time--so that
6 even after 6 or 8 years p. p. may catch
7 there from seedbearing trees which are left.

8 I am pleased to find an evidence that
9 the p. p wood cut down here a dozen years
10 ago--was just such a new wood as that
11 now standing on N-- It is this--along the
12 SW edge of this portion of the lot--
13 where the abrupt descent begins--I see
14 many stones which were cast over the
15 edge of the bank in great heaps when
16 it was cultivated.

17 The small p. p. grove above the W. F. H. spring
18 fully proves my theory--of wht p. in p. p.
19 though there is hardly a seedbearing wht p{.} there.

20 Young wht pines are rapidly spreading
21 up F. Hill side-- Though the nearest³⁶ seed
22 bearing wht pines are across the river 30
23 to 60 rods off--

24 I remember when this hill side above
25 the spring was clear of wood. In fact
26 I was here when this field was cleared &
27 the brush burned ^{some} ^35 years ago {v}. Yet
28 I now see a good many hickories both
29 within & without the pines 5 feet high
30

³⁶poss written over "nearby"

1 If a man has spent all his
2 days about some business by which
3 he has merely got to be rich as it is
4 called he³⁸ has got much money many houses
5 & barns & woodlots--then his life has
6 been a failure, I think. But if he has
7 been trying to better his condition in
8 a higher sense than this--has been trying
9 ³⁹to be somebody to invent something--ie, to
10 & get a patent for himself--so that all may see his originality
11 invent ^himself--though he should never get
12 above board, & all great inventors you
13 know commonly die poor--I shall think
14 him comparatively successful.

15 From the Cliff--I see more oak than
16 pine.

17 Every interest--as the cod fish {&} the
18 mackerel--gets represented {but} the huckle
19 berry interest. The first discoverers & explorers
20 of the land make report of this fruit
21 but the last make comparatively little
22 account of them--

23 You would say that some men had been
24 tempted to live {in} this wood at all only
25 by the offer of a bounty by the general govern-
26 ment--a bounty on living--to any one
27 who will consent to be out at this {area}
28 of the world--the {object} of the governors
29 being to create a nursery for their navy.
30 I told such a man the other day that I

³⁸"he" poss. written over text

³⁹T writes transposition line above line that begins "to be somebody" and under "to invent"

1
2 had got a Canada Lynx here in Concord &
3 his instant question was-- Have you got
4 the reward for him? What reward? Why
5 the 10 dollars which the state offers. As long
6 as I saw him, he neither said nor thought
7 anything about the Lynx--but only about
8 %{Yes said he the State offers 10 dollars reward}%
9 this reward. %^%You might have inferred
10 that 10⁴⁰ dollars was something rarer in his
11 neighborhood than a lynx even--& been anxious
12 to see it on that account-- I had thought
13 %4 legged%
14 that a Lynx was a bright-eyed %^%furry beast
15 of the cat kind--very current indeed
16 though its natural gait in by leaps-- But he
17 knew it to be a draught drawn by the
18 cashier of the wild-cat bank--or the
19 state--treasury payable at sight-- Then
20 I reflected that the first {money} was of
21 leather--or a whole creature--(whence Pecunia
22 from pecus a herd--) & since leather was at
23 first furry-- I easily understand the connexion
24 between a Lynx & 10 dollars.--& found that
25 all money was traceable right back to the
26 original wild-cat bank--
27 But the fact was that instead of receiving
28 10 dollars from the Lynx which I had got--
29 I had {paid} away some dollars in order to get
30 a gray
31 him--so you see I was away back in ^ambiguity
32 behind the institution of money--further then
33 history goes--

⁴⁰"10" written over "11"

1 This {reminded} me that I once saw a cougar recently killed at
2 the Adirondacks which had its ears clipped. This was a
3 Yet though money can buy no fine fruit
4 10. dollar cougar--
5 whatever--& we are never made truly rich
6 by the possession of it--the value of things
7 generally is {commonly} estimated by the amount
8 of money they will fetch--
9 A thing is not valuable--e.g. a fine situation
10 for a house--until it is convertible into ~~some~~
11 ~~thing else~~--much money--that is can cease
12 to {be} what it is & become something else
13 which you prefer-- So you will {see} that
14 all prosaic people who possess only the
15 commonest--sense--who believe chiefly in
16 this kind of wealth are speculators in fancy
17 stacks & continually cheat themselves--but
18 poets & all discerning people who have an
19 object in life & knew what they want--speculate
20 in real values.
21 The mean & low values of everything depend on it
22 {convertibility} into something else--i.e have nothing
23 to do with it intrinsic value--
24 This world & our life--have practically a similar
25 value only to most The value of life is
26 what any body will give you for living-- A
27 man has his price at the south, is worth so
28 many dollars {over}--& so he has at the north--
29 Many a man here sets out by saying I will make
30 so many dollars by such a time, or before
31 I die, & that is his price as much as
32 if we were knocked of for it by a southern auctioneer.

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We hear a good deal said about moon-
shine--by so called practical people--
& the next day perchance we hear of this
{fiction} they having been dealing in fancy stocks--
but there really never is any moonshine of this
kind in the practice of poets & philosophers--there
never is any hard times--failures with them
for they deal with permanent values--

Dec. 1st 60

Pm to FH. Hill--

Yesterday--rain--raising river somewhat--
Examined the young hickories on F. H. Hill
slope--to see how old they are-- I sawed
off 3 at 2 or 3 inches below the surface--
(and also higher up) These were about
3 feet high. The rings are very hard to
discern--but I judge the smallest of these
(which is about 1 inch in diameter & 3 feet
high) to be 7 years old-- The others² ^are
probably older--yet not nearly so old
as the pines whose beginning I remember--
It therefore must be that these hickories
have sprung up from nuts--within
7 to 25 years past-- They are most numerous
in openings 4 or 5 rods over--amid the
pines--& are also found many rods
from the pines--in the open pasture--
& also especially along walls--though
yet very far from other trees of any kind.

//

1 I infer therefore that animals plant--
2 them--& perhaps their growing along
3 walls may be accounted for in part
4 by the fact that the squirrels with
5 nuts oftenest take that road.
6 What is most remarkable is that they
7 should be planted so often in open land
8 --on a bare hill side--where oaks rarely
9 are--I do not know of a grove of
10 Yet I did notice oak seedlings coming up in this manner in Potters open field {near}
11 oaks springing up in this manner--with
12 bare garden.
13 broad intervals of bare sward between them
14 & away from pines-- How is this to be
15 accounted for--?
16 It is wonderful how much these hickories
17 have endured & prevailed over-- Though I
18 searched the whole hill side--not only
19 for the smallest, but the most perpendicular
20 & soundest--each of the three that
21 I sawed off--had died down once at
22 least--years ago--though it might not
23 betray any scar above ground--on digging
24 I found it an inch below the surface--
25 Much of these small ones consist of several
26 stems from one root--& they are often of
27 such fantastic forms & so diseased that
28 they seem to be wholly dead at a little distance
29 & yet evidently many of them make erect
30%{2}%⁴¹ all defects smoothed over or obliterated
31 smooth & sound trees at last^-- Some
32 which have thus died down & sprung up

⁴¹T seems to draw pencil lines indicating alteration, but difficult to read in this copy

1
 2 again are in the form of rude harps & the
 3 like. These had great top roots--considerably
 4 larger just beneath the surface than the {stick}
 5 above--& they were so firmly set in the ground
 6 that though the tree was scarcely an inch in
 7 diameter--& you had dug around it to the depth
 8 of 3 or 4 inches--it was impossible to pull one
 9 up--yet I did not notice any side roots, so
 10 high. They are iron trees--so rigid & so
 11 firm set are {ably}. It may be that they
 12 are more persistent at the root than oaks--
 13 & so at last succeed in becoming trees in these
 14 localities where oaks fail. They may be
 15 more persevering. Perhaps, also, cattle
 16 do not browse them--but do oaks.

17 It will be very suggestive to a novice just
 18 to go & dig up a dozen seedling oaks
 19 & hickories--& see what they have had
 20 to contend with. Theirs is like the early career
 21 of genius.

22 Measured a great red. maple--near the
 23 S. end of E. Hubbards--swamp--dividing to
 24 2 at the ground the largest trunk--7 feet
 25 & 10 inches at 3 feet--& draped for 3 or
 26 This the largest I know
 27 4 feet up with the {pulmonaria} lichen

28 Another is 5 1/2 feet--a 3d 5 1/4
 29 a 4th in open land just S of turnpike 6 1/6--

Dec 2d 60

Pm to Smiths Hickory Hill side.

I come via Brittons--to see if I can find a seedling hickory under half a dozen years old. After searching long amid the very numerous young hickories at Brittons shanty & Smiths hill--I fail to find one so recently planted-- I find many--~~esp.~~ at the last place--only one or 2 feet--but they invariably they have great roots & old stubs which have died down are visible at or beneath the surface--of the ground. It is very common--about the rule to find from one to 3 from one root each 1 inch in diameter & 2 or 3 feet high--while the common stock beneath the ground is 2 inches in diameter. Pulling at one, at Britton's, which was 2 feet & 1/4 in height--It⁴² came up easily to my surprize--& I found that it had broken off at just 1 foot below the surface--being quite decayed there-- It was 3/4 of an inch in diameter at the surface & increased regularly for 5⁴³ or 6 inches downward till it was 1 inch in diameter-- There was the stub of an old shoot & the root was suddenly enlarged to about 1 1/2 inches in diameter--& held about the same to when it broke off at a foot below the surface-- There was another stub about 3 inches above the ground{--}

⁴²poss "i" written over "I". Not the beginning of a new sentence

⁴³"5" written over "6"

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and the more recent growth above this--was
the work of about 4 years-- This last {had}
died--& this year 2 shoots had put out at
6 & 8 inches above the ground & had grown 2 &
4 inches respectively-- Here were evident then
at the very least 4 efforts to rise to a tree

The first stub was about the diameter of the
whole tree at present (above ground) call it then 4 years

The 2nd--was prob. 2 years old when it died (at least)2

The 3d ({spanning} the present tree) 4

The 4 grow of this year-- 1

11

This little hickory 2 feet & 1/4 high &
3/4 inch in diameter--standing in open land was
{and it bore 8 rings above the first stub}
the at least 11 years old%^-- {What} more

the root would have revealed, if I had dug deeper
I do not know. The fact that the lowest
observed stub was nearly 6 inches below the
surface--showing plainly to the eye--that the
earth had been heaped up about, was
significant--& suggested that this root
might have survived in the ground--through
a clearing--& burning--& subsequent culti-
vation-- I remember well when the {fied} was
cultivated--I should think within 10 or 12 years.
It must be 17 or 18 years since the woods
were cut here--since which time a peach
orchard (which I selected) has been raised
a premium obtained from it--& the trees died
& gone some {years} ago-- Also an apple-

1 orchard-- The hickories are on the site of
2 & in the midst of these--and what makes
3 it the more likely that these hickories
4 may be from roots of young seedlings left in
5 the ground--is the fact{--}that there are
6 sprouts from several large chestnut stumps
7 in the midst of the orchard--which by their size--
8 have probably been cut down once or 2ce since
9 the tree was cut--& yet survived. What is
10 true of these chestnut sprouts may be true of
11 the chickories.

12 On Smiths Hill I selected a large & healthy
13 looking one (hickory) sawed it off--& found
14 it nearly dead-- It was 4 years old-- It had
15 been cut down before to a stub which showed 5
16 years more-- I did not look beneath the surface--
17 The leading shoot was perfectly withered & dead--
18 The same was very commonly the case--except when
19 the tree had got above a certain height--
20 I do not think that a single hickory has
21%NB% been planted in either of these places for
22 some years at least. Indeed why should
23 squirrels bring the nuts to these particular
24 localities whose other hickories already {stood}?
25 which they must do--supposing thus to be
26 planted still & not to be all of one age.

27 The seem to be able to resist{--}fire--
28 cultivation & frost-- The last is ap their
29 great enemy at present-- It is astonishing

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how many efforts they make--how persistent they are. This much is certain at least.

In surrounding young wood they are common & have got up 3 or 4 times as high. It may be--that when pine & oaks & hickories, young & old, are cut off & the land cleared--the 2 former are exterminated but the hickories are tough & stubborn & do not give up the ground. I cannot as yet account for their existence in these 2 localities otherwise-- Yet I still think that ^{some} ~~they~~ must have been planted on F. H. Hill without the pines in a manner in which oaks are cut--within a dozen years--

Or perchance if the oaks are so planted they fail to come up?

In Stows wood at Saw Mill brook an old chestnut stump--2 {sprouts} from this were cut 3 years ago & have 42 rings-- From the stumps of the sprouts-- other sprouts 3 years old have grown--

The old stump was cut then 45 years ago--

The center of the stumps of each of these sprouts is hollow for 1 1/2 inches in diameter--

See a chestnut stump--a seedling sawed off--with 75 rings--& no sprout from it.

Commonly the sprouts stand in a circle around the stump-- Often a dozen or more of them.

1 Dec. 3d '60

2 Pm to Hill--

3 The hickory which was blown down by the wall
4 has been cut up into lengths-- The end of one
5 some 12 feet from ground apparently--is 16 inches
6 in diameter & has {-} 112 rings distinct--⁴⁴ The
7 first 50 within 5 3/4 inches. The bark is 1 inch
8 thick.

9 Measured the 3 White oaks on the SE side
10 of hill-- the N. most at 3 feet is 10 ft in circ.

11	" SE most	"	"	10 1/3	"
12	" SW	"	"	11 1/2	"

13 I find no young hickories springing up
14 on the open hill side--yet if they do so
15 elsewhere--why should they not here when
16 nuts are abundant? But under & about
17 the hickory which stands near the white o
18 (under the N side of the hill) there are
19 many small hickories 2 to 4 feet high
20 amid the {ground} birches & pines--the largest
21 of which birches & pines have been lately cut off.

22 I am inclined to think now that both oaks
23 & hickories are occasionally planted in openland
24 or more
25 ⁴⁵a rod or 2 ^beyond the edge of a pine or other
26 % {hickory} %
27 wood--but that the oak roots are more
28 persistent under those circumstances--& hence
29 oftener succeed there.

30 As for the planting of acorns--it is to be
31 observed--that they do not require to be

⁴⁴poss "--" written over ";"

⁴⁵poss blotch in margin?

1
 2 buried--but merely transported & dropt on the
 3 surface in a {mutable} place-- All the
 4 sound white o. acorns that I can find--here
 5 now sent down their radicle under these cir-
 6 cumstances--though, no doubt, for the greatest
 7 part of them will be killed this winter--

8 Talking with Walcot & Staples to-day
 9 --they ~~first~~ declared that John Brown
 10 did wrong-- When I read that I thought
 11 he was right--they agreed in asserting that
 12 he did wrong because he threw his life away--
 13 & that no man had a right to undertake
 14 anything which he knew {would} cost him
 15 his life. I inquired if Christ did not foresee
 16 that he would be crucified if he preached
 17 such doctrines as he did--but they both--
 18 though as if it was their only escape--
 19 asserted, that they did not believe that
 20 he did-- Upon which a 3d party threw in--
 21 You do not think that he had so much
 22 foresight as Brown-- Of course they
 23 as good as said that if Christ had fore-
 24 seen that he would be crucified, he would
 25 have "backed out." Such are the principles
 26 & the logic of the mass of men.

27 It is to be remembered, that by good
 28 deeds or words you encourage yourself--
 29 who always have need to witness or hear
 30 them.

1
2 then the poor fellow will be taken back, &
3 probably burned to death by the brutes of
4 X
5 the South." Compelled!^ They have not to
6 one
7 fear the slightest bodily harm--~~nobody~~
8 even
9 stands over them with a stick or a knife^-- They
10 at the worst resign places
11 have ^only to %^%give up⁴⁹ their ~~salaries~~ & not a mouse
12 will squeak about it--& yet they are
13 likely to assist in tying their ~~victim~~ to the
14 stake--{would} that his example might teach
15 %{}appear}% %{}to}%
16 them to break their own fetters. They do⁵⁰ not %^%know what
17 kind of justice that is which is to be done though the heavens fall
18 Better that {the} British empire be destroyed than that it should help to reenslave this man
19 This correspondent suggests that the "good
20 people" of New York may secure him as he
21 is being carried back. There then is the
22 only resort of justice--not where the
23 judges are, but where the ~~sympathetic~~
24 mob--is where human hearts are beat-
25 ing & hands more in obedience to their
26 %{}Perhaps his fellow-fugitives in Toronto may not feel compelled to surrender him}%
27 departing from
28 impulses.%^% Justice ~~leaving~~ the Canadian soil
29 leaves traces
30 ~~makes~~ her last ~~tracks~~ among these.
31 %{} }% %{} }% %{}whom}%
32 X By whom?-- The %^%master that they
33 serve? Does God compell them? or is it some
34 man or number of men? Can't they hold out a
35 little longer against the tremendous pressure?
36 If they are fairly represented courage
37 ^I wouldn't trust their⁵¹ ^to defend a setting
38 hen of mine against a weasel. Will this
39 excuse avail them when the real day of
40 %comes%
41 judgment arrives?

⁴⁹"up" crossed out in pencil

⁵⁰"do" crossed out in pencil

⁵¹"their" written over "them"

1 What is called the religious world
2 very generally deny virtue to all who
3 have not received the Gospel.⁵² They accept
4 no god as genuine but the one that bears
5 a Hebrew name. The Greenlander's
6 {Pirksoma} He that is above--or {any} the
7 like is always the name of a false god to them.
8 C. says that Walden was first frozen over
9 // on the 16th Dec.
10 Dec 22d
11 This evening & night the 2d important
12 // snow-- There having been sleighing since the 4th,
13 & now ~~there~~
14 23d
15 {There} is 7 or 8 inches of snow at least--
16 Larks were about our house the middle of this
17 month--
18 26th
19 // Melvin sent to me yesterday a perfect Strix Asio
20 or red owl of Wilson⁵³--not at all gray. This is
21 now generally made the same with the naevia, but
22 while some consider the red the old--others consider the
23 red the young. This is as Wilson says a bright "nut
24 brown" like a hazelnut or dried hazel bur (not
25 hazel) It is 23 inches alar extent by about 11 long
26 Feet extend 1 inch beyond {tail}. Cabot makes the old
27 bird red-- Audubon the young{.}

⁵²"G" written over "g"

⁵³poss not underlined

1
 2 How well fitted these and other owls to withstand
 3 the winter--a mere core in the midst of
 4 such a muff of feathers. Then the feet of
 5 this are feathered finely & the claws looking like
 6 the feet of a furry quadruped. Ac. owls are common
 7 here in winter. Hawks scarce.

8 It is no worse, I allow, than almost
 9 every other practice which custom
 10 has sanctioned--but that is the worst
 11 of it--for it shows how bad the
 12 rest are--
 13 To such a pass our civilization & division of labor has come
 14 ~~It has come to this~~ that A. a pro-
 15 fessional huckleberry picker has hired
 16 B's field--and we will suppose is now
 17 gathering the crop perhaps with the
 18 aid of a patented machine--

19 C a professed cook--is superintending the
 20 cooking of
 21 ^a pudding made of ~~these~~ of the berries
 22 for whom the pudding is intended
 23 While Professor D ^sits, in his library
 24 writing a book--a work on the vac-
 25 cinneae of course--

26 And now the result of this downward
 27 course will be seen in that book,
 28 which should be the ultimate fruit
 29 of the huckleberry field--& account for
 30 the existence of the 2 professors who come
 31 between D & A.-- It will be worthless--
 32 There will be none of the spirits of the huckle-
 33 berry in it-- The reading of it will be a
 34 weariness to the flesh.

1 To use a homely illustration--th{is}
2 is to save at the spile but waste at
3 the bung. I believe in a different
4 kind of division of labor--& that ~~the~~ professor
5 D. should divide himself between the library
6 & the huckleberry field.

7 Sunday ~~Jan~~ Dec 30th 60

8 I saw the crows a week ago perched
9 on the swamp white os over the road
10 just beyond woods bridge & many acorns
11 & {bits} of bark & moss evidently dropped
12 or knocked off by them lay on the snow beneath
13 One sat within 20 feet over my head
14 with what looked like a piece of an acorn
15 in his bill. To day I see that they have
16 carried these same white o. acorns cups
17 & all to the Ash⁵⁴ tree by the⁵⁵ river side so{me}
18 30 rds SE. & dropped them there-- Perhaps
19 they find some grubs in the acorns, when they
20 do not find meat. The crows now & of late
21 frequent thus the large trees by the river
22 esp swamp wht Oak--& the snow beneath
23 is strewn with bits of bark & moss--& with
24 acorns (commonly worthless). They are foraging
25 Under the 1st swamp white o. in Hubbards
26 Great meadow (Cyanean) I see a
27 little snap turtle (shell some 1 1/4 inch
28 in diameter (on his 2d year then) on its back
29 on the ice shell legs & tail perfect--but
30 head pulled off & most of the inwards

⁵⁴"A" written over "a"

⁵⁵"by the" poss written over "under"

1
 2 with it by the same hole (where the neck was)
 3 What is left smells quite {fresh}--& this
 4 head must have been torn off {with} to
 5 day (or within a day or 2)-- I see 2 crows
 6 on the next swamp. wht o. westward{,} &
 7 I can scarcely doubt that they did it-- Probably
 8 one found the young turtle {at an} open &
 9 springy place in the meadow or by the river--
 10 where they are constantly foraging--& flew with it
 11 to this tree-- Yet it is possible (?) that it
 12 was frozen to death when they found it.

13 I ap. saw under the o. where the crows
 14 were one of those large brown {coccoons} of
 15 the Attacus cecropia--which no doubt
 16 they had torn off.

17 Eben Conants' sons tell me that
 18 there has been a turtle dove associating //
 19 with their tame doves & feeding {i} the yard
 20 from time to time for a fortnight fast--
 21 they saw it today

22 The traveller Burton says that the
 23 word Doab "which means the land embraced
 24 by the bifurcation of 2 streams, has no English
 25 equivalent" Lake Regions of Cent. Africa--p 72

26 It is remarkable how universally,
 27 as it respects soil & exposure the whortle
 28 berry family is distributed with us. One kind
 29 or another (of those of which I am speaking)
 30 flourishing in every soil & locality--

31 The Penn. & Canada blueberries esp. in elevated

1 cool & airy places--on hills & mts
 2 & in openings in the woods--& in sproutlands--
 3 The high blueberry in swamps--& the
 4 2d low blueberry in intermediate places
 5 or almost anywhere but in swamps hereabouts--
 6 --while we have {E} kinds confined to
 7 The family thus ranges from the highest mt tops to the lowest swamps
 8 the alpine tops of our highest mts--^
 9 & forms the {prevailing} ~~small~~ {shrub} of ^{a⁵⁶} ~~the~~ great part of N.E.
 10 Not only is [^]this home of {that} family--
 11 %
 12 but hereabouts of the genus Galussacia or the
 13 huckleberries proper--alone-- I do not know
 14 ~~any~~ of a spot where any shrub grows in
 15 or another
 16 this neighborhood--but one ^ species or variety
 17 of the gaylussacia many also grow there--
 18 It is stated in {Loudon} (p 1076) that all the plants of this order "requires a peat soil,
 19 or a soil of a close cohesive nature," but this is not the case with the huckleberry.
 20 The huckleberry grows on the tops of our highest
 21 hills--no pasture is to rocky or barren for ~~them~~ ^{it}
 22 it
 23 ~~they~~ grows in such deserts as we have standing
 24 in pure sand--& at the same time it
 25 flourishes in the strongest & most fertile
 26 soil-- One variety is peculiar to quaking
 27 bogs where there can hardly be said to be
 28 any soil beneath--not to mention another
 29 but unpalatable species the hairy huckleberry--
 30 which is found in bogs--it extends thro
 31 [^]all our woods more or less thinly--&
 32 [^]{a distinct} [^]{belongs} [^]%⁵⁹
 33 one⁶⁰ species the dangle berry flourishes esp.
 34 [^]{to moist woods} [^]%⁶¹
 35 in young copsewood⁶²--on the edges of
 36 swamps--
 37 Such care has nature taken to furnish
 38 to birds & quadrupeds--& to men a palatable
 39 berry of this kind slightly modified by soil

⁵⁶"a" written over the crossed out "the"

⁵⁷according to Sattlemeyer Natural History Essays p. 229.

⁵⁸Sattlemeyer

⁵⁹Sattlemeyer

⁶⁰"one" crossed out in pencil

⁶¹according to Torrey and Allen 1906 edition

⁶²"in young copsewood" poss crossed out in pencil

1
 2 & climate--wherever the consumer may chance
 3 to be. Corn & potatoes--apples & pears--
 4 have comparatively a narrow{-} range--
 5 but we can fill our baskets with whortle
 6 berries on the summit of mt washington,--
 7 ~~and~~ above almost all the shrubs with
 8 %{the same kind which they have in Greenland}%⁶³
 9 which we are familiar--& again when
 10 we get home with another species in
 11 %{such at the Greenlanders never dreamed of}%⁶⁴
 12 Beck Stows' swamp--
 13 I find that in Bomares "Dict Raisonne"--the
 14 Our woodberry ac to lexicographers is from the
 15 vitis idaea (of many kinds) is called "raisin des bois."
 16 saxon beria a grape or cluster of grapes--but
 17 it must require a new significance here--if
 18 a new word is not substituted for it.
 19 Ac. to Father Rasles' Dic. the Abenaki
 20 fresh in another place saté⁶⁵, tar
 21 word for bluets was Satar--dry sakisatar
 22 First there is the early dwarf Blueberry
 23 %{shrubs}%
 24 the smallest of the family {with} whortle berries%^%
 25 with us & the first to ripen its fruit-- Not
 26 more or less
 27 commonly an erect shrub--but ~~half~~ ^re-
 28 clined & drooping, often covering the earth
 29 %{sort of dense}% %{The twigs are green}%⁶⁶
 30 with a %^%dense matting--with green twigs⁶⁷
 31%the%Flowers commonly white. Both the shrub & its
 32 fruit are the most tender & delicate of
 33 any that we {share}-- %{ }%
 34 The vac. Canadense may be considered a more
 35 northern form of the same.
 36 Some 10 days later come the high Blue
 37 berry--or Swamp-blueberry the commonest
 38 stout shrub of our swamps--of which

⁶³Ac to Torrey and Allen in 1906

⁶⁴Ac to Sattlemeyer p. 230.

⁶⁵T prints this word--not cursive

⁶⁶Ac to 1906

⁶⁷"with green twigs" poss crossed out in pencil

1 I have been obliged to cut down not
2 a few when running lines as a surveyor
3 low
4 through the ^woods-- They are a pretty
5 sure indication of water--& when I see
6 their dense curving tops ahead--I pre-
7 pare to wade or for a wet foot--
8 The flowers have an agreeable sweet
9 & berry promising fragrance--& a handful
10 of them plucked & eaten have a {sub-acid} taste
11 % { } %
12 agreeable to some palates.
13 At the same time with the last the
14 common low blueberry is ripe-- This is an
15 upright slender shrub--with a few long
16 wand-like
17 ^branches--with green bark--& pink colored
18 recent shoots--& glaucous green leaves.
19 The flowers have a considerable rose tinge of a delicate tine
20 The last 2 more {densely} flowered than the others
21 The huckleberry as you know is
22 an upright shrub--more or less stout depending
23 on the exposure to the sun & air--with a spreading
24 bushy top--a dark brown bark & the recent
25 with thick leaves
26 shoots red⁶⁸--^ The flowers are much more
27 red than those of the others.
28 As in old times they who dwelt
29 on the heath remote from towns were
30 which
31 backward to adopt the doctrines (taught
32 prevailed
33 & accepted) there & were therefore called
34 heathen in a bad sense-- So we dwellers
35 in the huckleberry pastures{,} which are
36 our heath lands, are slow to adopt
37 the notions of large towns & cities
38 & may perchance by nicknamed

⁶⁸transposition line starts above "shoots" and ends under "red"

1 huckleberry people.-- But⁶⁹ the worst
2 of it is that the emissaries of the towns
3 care more for our berries than ^{for our salvation}
4 their doctrines.}%
5

6 In those days the very race had got a
7 bad name--& ethnibus was only another
8 name for heathen.

9 All our hills are or have been
10 huckleberry hills--the 3 hills of Boston
11 and no doubt Bunker Hill among the
12 rest-- [{] }%
13

14 In May & June all our hills & fields
15 are adorned with a profusion of the pretty
16 more or less
17 little ^bell shaped flowers of this family
18 commonly turned toward the earth & more or less
19 tinged with red[^]_{or pink}--& resounding with the hum
20 of insects-- Each one the forerunner of
21 a berry the most natural wholesome &
22 palatable that the soil can produce--

23 The early low blue berry which
24 I will call "bluet" adopting the name
25 from the Canadians--is prob. the prevailing
26 kind of whortleberry in NE--for the high-
27 blueberry & huckleberry--are unknown in
28 many sections-- In many N.H. towns
29 a neighboring mt top is the common
30 berry field of many villages--and in the
31 berry season such a summit will be
32

⁶⁹poss "B" written over "b"

1 swarming with pickers--a hundred at
2 once will rush thither ~~esp~~--from all
3 the surrounding villages--esp. on a Sunday
4 which is their leisure day--with pails
5 & buckets of all descriptions-- When
6 camping on such ground--thinking myself
7 quite out of the world I had my
8 solitude very unexpectedly interrupted by
9 such a{n%}{advent}%
10 such a{n%} rush--and found that the week-
11 days were the only sabbath days there.

12
13 For a mile or more this will be the
14 prevailing shrub on a rocky mt top--
15 occupying every little shelf--for several
16 rods--down to a few inches only in width--
17 & there the berries droop in short {wreathes}
18 over the rocks--sometimes the thickest &
19 largest along a seam in a shelving rocks
20 --either that light mealy-blue--
21 or a shining black--or an inter-
22 mediate blue--without bloom.

23
24 When at that season I look toward the
25 blue mt tops in the horizon--I am reminded
26 that often near at hand they would look
27 equally blue with berries.

28 The mt tops of N.E. often lifted above the
29 clouds--are thus covered--with this beautiful
30 blue fruit--in greater profusion than
31 in any garden--

32 What though the woods be cut down

1 walks-- %{Does not the landscape deserve attention?}%
2 %{ }%
3 What are the natural features
4 which make a township--handsome{?}
5 A river--with its waterfalls & meadows--
6 a lake--a hill--a cliff or in-
7 dividual rocks--a forest--and ancient
8 trees standing singly-- Such things are
9 beautiful--they have a high use which
10 dollars & cents never represent-- If the
11 inhabitants of a town were wise--they
12 would seek to preserve these things though
13 at a considerable expense-- For such things
14 educate--far more than any hired
15 %{at present recognized}%
16 teachers or preachers--or any %^%system of
17 %{ }%
18 school education-- %{ }%
19 %{ }%
20 Far the handsomest thing I saw in Boxboro
21 I doubt if there is a finer one in Mass.
22 was its noble oak wood^--& yet it
23 Let her keep it a century longer & men will make pilgrimages to it from all parts
24 of the country
25 would be very like the rest of New England if
26 Boxboro were ashamed of that woodland--
27 ~~I said to myself if~~ I have since heard however
28 that she is contented to have that forest stand--
29 instead of the houses & farms that might up-
30 plant--because the land pays a much larger
31 tax to the⁷² town now than it would then.
32 I said to myself if the history of this town
33 is written--the chief stress is probably laid
34 on its parish--& there is not a word
35 about this forest in it-- %{ }%
36 %{ }%
37 It would be worth the while if in
38 each town there were a committee appointed

⁷²"to the" written over "would"

1 to see that the beauty of the town
2 received no detriment. If we
3 have the largest boulder in the country
4 then it should not belong to an
5 individual--nor be made into door steps.

6 As in many countries precious metals belong
7 here
8 to the crown, so ^natural objects of
9 rare beauty, should belong to the public--
10 % { } %
11 Not only the channel but one or both
12 banks of every river should be a pub-
13 lic highway-- The only use of a river
14 is not to float on it.

15 Think of a mt-top in the township
16 even to the minds of the Indians a sacred place{--}
17 only accessible thro' private grounds--

18 A temple, as it were, which you cannot
19 % {to trespass} %
20 enter except % ^ % at the risk of letting out
21 or letting in somebody's cattle-- In fact
22 the temple itself in this case private property
23 & standing in a man's cow yard. % {for such is} %
24 % {commonly the case!} %

25 N.H. courts have lately been deciding--
26 as if it was for them to decide--whether
27 the top of mt Washington belonged to
28 A or to B--& it being decided in favor of B
29 as I hear{,} he went up one winter with
30 the proper officer & took formal possession
31 But I think that the top of Mt. W. must not be private property--It should be left
32 unappropriated for modesty & reverence sake or if only to suggest that earth has higher uses
33 of it.^ I know it is a mere figure of
34 that we put her to.
35 speech to talk about temples now a

1 days--when men recognize none--
2 & indeed associate the word with heathenism
3 % { } %
4 I should not think him fit to be
5 the founder of a state--or even of a town--
6 who did fore-see the use of a mt top--
7 or a forest--or a⁷³ lake or river--
8 It is true we as yet take liberties
9 & go across tops--& steal or "hook"
10 a good many things--but we naturally
11 take fewer & few liberties every year--as we
12 meet with more resistance-- In old
13 countries, as England, going across lots
14 is out of the question-- You must
15 walk in some beaten path or other
16 ~~have~~ though it {may} a narrow one.
17 ~~^and there is an end to all or a~~ We are
18 tending to the same state of things here--
19 When practically a few will have grounds
20 of their own, but most will have none
21 & walk {on but} what the few allow
22 them.
23 Thus we behave like oxen in a flower-
24 garden-- The true fruit of nature can
25 only be plucked with a delicate hand
26 not bribed by any earthly reward--as
27 a fluttering heart. No hired man
28 can help us to gather this crop.
29 Now few ever get beyond feeding clothing
30 sheltering & warming themselves in this
31 world--& begin to treat themselves

⁷³"a" poss written over "or"

1 as human beings--as intellectual & moral
2 beings! Most seem not to see any
3 further--not to see over the ridge
4 pole of their barns, or to be exhausted
5 & accomplish nothing more than a full
6 %{though it may be accompanied by an empty head}%
7 barn-- %[^]%They venture a {little} run some risks
8 when it is a question of a larger crop
9 of corn or potatoes--but they are com-
10 monly timid & count their coppers when
11 the question is whether their children shall
12 be {ducated}. He who has the reputation
13 of being the thriftiest farmer & making the
14 best bargains, is really the most thriftless
15 %{It is safest to invest in knowledge}%
16 & makes the worst{--} %{for the probability is that you can carry that}%
17 it seems to me %{wherever you go}%
18 But most men ^do not care for Nature
19 & would sell their share in all her
20 beauty--as long as they may live--for a
21 stated sum--many for a glass of rum.
22 ⁷⁴Thank God men cannot as yet fly & lay
23 waste the sky as well as the earth. We
24 are safe on that side for the present.
%{I}25is for the very reason that some do not care for those things that we need to continue to protect all}%
26 %{from the vandalism of the few}%
27 We cut down the few old oaks
28 which witnessed the transfer of the town-
29 ship from the Ind. to the White man--& com-
30 mence--our museum with a cartridge box
31 taken from a British soldier in 1775--
32 He pauses at the end of his 4 or
33 \$5 000 & then only fears that he has not
34 got enough to carry him {throug}-- That is
35 merely to pay for what he will eat &

⁷⁴T seems to write horizontal pencil lines above "Thank God" and below "from the vandalism"

1 wear & burn & for his lodging--~~while he~~
2 for the rest of his life-- But pray what
3 does he stay here for?-- Suicide would
4 be cheaper-- Indeed it would{-}be nobler
5 to found some good institution with the
6 money & then cut your throat. If such
7 is the whole upshot of their living--I think that
8 it would be most profitable for all such
9 to be carried or put through--by being being
10 discharged from the mouth of a cannon as
11 fast as they {attained} to years of such discretion.

12 As boys are sometimes required to show
13 an excuse for being absent from school--so
14 it seems to me that men should show some
15 excuse for being here-- Move along--you
16 may come upon the town sir.

17 I noticed a week or 2 ago that
18 one of my white pines some 6 feet high
19 with a thick top--was bent under a
20 ^{very}
21 great burden of ^moist snow--almost
22 to the point of breaking--so that an
23 ounce more of weight would surely
24 have broken it {.)As I was confined to the
25 house by sickness--& the tree had
26 already been 4--5 days in that position
27 I despaired of its ever recovering itself--
28 But greatly to my surprise when a
29 few days after the snow had wetted
30 it--I saw the tree almost perfectly
31 upright again.

1 It is evident that trees will bear
2 to be bent by this cause & at this
3 season much more than by the hand
4 of man. Probably the less harm is done in the
5 first place by the weight being so gradually
6 applied--& perhaps the tree is better able
7 to bear it at this season of the year--

8 Jan 8th 1861

9 Trees &c covered with a dense hoar frost
10 -- It is not leaflike--but composed of
11 large spiculae--spear-like--on the
12 NE sides of the twigs--the side from
13 which the mist was blown-- All
14 trees are bristling with these spiculae
15 on this side--esp. firs & arborvitae.

16 They taught us not only the use of
17 corn & how to plant it--but also
18 of whortleberries--& how to dry them for winter--
19 & made us baskets to put them in.

20 We should have {hesitated} long to eat some
21 kinds if they had not set us the example
22 --learning by old experience that they were
23 not only harmless but {salutary}--I
24 have added a few to my no' of edible berries
25 by walking behind an Indian in Maine--
26 who ate such as I never ~~tasted~~ thought
27 of tasting before.

28 Of course, they made a much greater account of
29 wild fruits than we do

1 But mt Monodnoc is as good as
2 mt Ida⁷⁷ & probably better for blue-
3 berries--though it does not near
4 bad Rock--but the worst rocks are
5 the best for poets uses--
6 Jan 11th 61
7 Horace Man{n} brings me
8 the contents of a crows stomach in
9 alchohol. It was killed in the village
10 within a day or 2-- It is quite a mass
11 of frozen thawed apple, pulp & skin,--
12 a good many
13 with ^pieces of skunk-cabbage berries
14 1/4 inch or less in diameter & commonly showing
15 the pale brown or blackish outside--inter
16 looking like bits of acorns
17 spersed ^(never a whole or even half
18 a berry)--& 2 little bones as of
19 frogs? or mice? or tadpoles--like this
20 {drawing} Also a {street} pebble
21 1/4 inch in diameter hard to be distinguished
22 in appearance from the cabbage seeds.
23 I perceive that every one of my audience knows
24 what a huckleberry is--has seen a huckle-
25 berry--gathered a huckleberry, & finally
26 has tasted a huckleberry, & that being
27 the case, I think that I need make no
28 apology ~~for~~ if I make huckleberries my
29 theme this evening.
30 What more encouraging sight at the end
31 of a long ramble--than endless successive
32 patches of green bushes--perhaps in

⁷⁷poss "Ida"

1
2
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26

some rocky pasture--fairly blackened
with the profusion of fresh & {glossy} berries
There are so many of those berries in
their season that most do not perceive
that birds & quadrupeds make any use of
them since they are not felt to rob us
--yet they are more important to them than
to us. We do not notice the robin when
it plucks a berry--as when it visits our favorite
cherry tree--& the fox pays his visits to the
field when we are not there{.}

Jan 14th '61

Coldest morning yet %{20}%

//

Pliny says In minimis Nature praestat
Nature excels in the least things--

The Wellingtonia gigantea--the famous
California tree, is a great thing; the
seed from which it sprang, a little thing{.}
& so are all seeds or origins of things.

Richard Porson said "We all speak in
metaphors. Those who appear not to do it, only
use those which are worn out, and are
overlooked as metaphors. The original fellow
is therefore regarded as only witty; and the dull are
consulted as the wise."

1 He might have said that the former spoke
2 a dead language.
3 in Recollection by Samuel Rogers
4 John Hosmer Tooke is respected^ as
5 having said--"Read few books well.
6 We forget names & dates; and reproach
7 our memory. They are of little consequence.
8 We feel our limbs enlarge & strengthen;
9 yet cannot tell the dinner or dish
10 that caused the alteration. Our minds
11 improve though we cannot name the
12 author, and have forgotten the par-
13 ticulars"
14 I think that the opposite would be the
15 truer statement, books differ so,
16 universal in their nutritive qualities,
17 & good ones are so rare.
18 {94} Gosse in his Letters from Alabama, says
19 that he thinks he saw a large Dragon
20 fly (AEslona) {~~catch~~} which was hawking over
21 a brook--catch & devour some minnows
22 about 1 inch long{.} & says it is known
23 that "the larvae of the greater water-beetle{s}
24 (Dyti{s}cidae) devour fish."
25 It is the discovery of science that
26 stupendous changes in the earth's surface
27 such as are {referred} to {as Deluge} for instance
28 are
29 ~~^have been~~ the result of causes still in
30 operation--which have been at work for
31 an incalculable period--there has not
32 been a sudden {reformation}, or as it were,
33 new creation of the world--but a steady

1
2 progress according to existing laws. The same
3 is true in detail also-- It is a vulgar pre-
4 judice that some plants ~~which spread~~
5 with { } are "spontaneously generated", but
6 Science knows that they come from seeds--
7 ie are the result of causes still in operation{.}
8 however slow or unobserved. It is a common
9 saying that "little strokes fall great oaks"--
10 & it does not imply much wisdom in him who
11 originated it-- The sound of the axe invites our
12 attention to such a catastrophe--we can easily
13 count each stroke as it is given--and all
14 the neighborhood is informed by a loud crash
15 when the deed is consummated. But
16 such is the size of the oak-- (%We might
17 say that little strokes of a different kind
18 %{raise}%
19 & often repeated produce%)% great oaks{--}
20 {ese}
21 but scarcely a traveller hears them or turns
22 aside to converse with Nature who is dealing
23 them the while
24 Nature is slow but sure--she works no
25 faster than need be-- She is the tortoise
26 that wins the race by her perseverance--
27 She knows that seeds have many other uses
28 than to reproduce their kind. In raising oaks
29 & pines
30 ^she works with a leisureliness & security
31 answering to the age & strength of the trees
32 If every acorn of this years crop is destroyed
33 --never fear-- She has more years to come--
34 It is not necessary that a pine or an oak
35 should bear fruit every year, as it is that
36 a pea-vine⁷⁸ should.

⁷⁸Ac to 1906 edition

1 {&} so botanically--the greatest {changes}
2 in the landscape are produced more gradually
3 than we expected. If nature has a
4 pine or an oak wood to produce she
5 manifests no haste about it.

6 Thus we should say that oak forests
7 are produced by a kind of accident
8 i.e. by the failure of animals to reap the
9 fruit of their labors--

10 Yet who shall say that they have not a
11 fair knowledge of the value of their
12 labors--that the squirrel when it plants
13 an acorn--or the jay when it lets one slip
14 from under its foot has not a transient
15 thought for its posterity?

16 Possibly here, a thousand years hence,
17 every oak will know the human hand that
18 planted it--

19 How many of the botanists {arts} & {inventions}
20 are thus but the re-discovery of a lost art
21 --i.e lost to him here or elsewhere!

22 Horace Mann told me some
23 days ago, that he found near the shore
24 in that muddy bay by the willow in the
25 rear of Mrs Ripleys' a great many{^}
26 of the Sternothaerus odoratus assembled,
27 he supposed at the breeding time--or
28 rather about to come out to lay their

1
 2 eggs. He waded in collected--I think he
 3 said about 150 of them for {Agazsiz}!

4 I see in the Boston Journal an account
 5 of {Robins} in nos on the savin trees in
 6 that neighborhood--feeding on their berries--
 7 This suggests that they may plant its berries
 8 as well as the crows.

9 Jan 15th-- More snow last
 10 night--& still the first that fell re- //
 11 mains on the ground-- Rice thinks
 12 that it is 2 feet deep on a level now--
 13 We have had nothing⁷⁹ that could be called
 14 a%)% thaw yet.

15 Rice tells me that he baits the "see dees"
 16 & the jays & crows to his door now a days
 17 with corn. He⁸⁰ thinks he has seen one
 18 of these jays stow away somewhere without
 19 swallowing--as many as a dozen grains of
 20 corn--for after picking it up it will
 21 fly up into a tree near-by and deposit
 22 so many successively in different crevices--
 23 before it descends.

24 Speaking of {~~wormwood~~} Roman wormwood
 25 springing up abundantly when a field which
 26 has been in grass for 20 years or more is plowed--
 27 Rice says that if you carefully examine
 28 such a field before it is plowed you will
 29 find very short & {stunted} specimens of worm-
 30 wood & pigweed there--& remarkably full
 31 of seed too{!}

⁷⁹"%(%" inserted after "no" in "nothing". The sentence becomes "no thaw yet"

⁸⁰"He" written over "The"

1 Feb. 5th 61
2 Horace Mann brings me a
3 Screech Owl--which was caught
4 {in} Hasting's Barn on the Meeting-
5 House avenue. It had killed a
6 dove there. This is a decidedly grey
7 owl{.}--with none of the reddish or
8 nut brown of the specimen of Dec 26th
9 --though it is about the same size--
10 and answers exactly to Wilson's Mottled
11 Owl--
12 Rice brings me an oak
13 stick with a woodpeckers hole in
14 it by which be⁸¹ reached a pupa
15 The first slight rain & thaw
16 // of this winter was Feb. 2d
17 F Feb ~~22~~ 8th
18 // Coldest day yet 22°--at least--
19 (all we can read) at 8 Am⁸².
20 And, as I {can} learn, not above 6°--all
21 day--!
22 Feb. 15
23 // A little thunder & lightening late
24 in Pm I see 2 flashes & hear 2

⁸¹"be" written over "it"

⁸²"A" written over "a"

1 claps
2 A kitten is so flexible that she is almost
3 double--the hind parts are equivalent
4 to another kitten with which the fore part
5 plays. She does not discover that her
6 tail belongs to her till you tread upon it.
7 How elegant she can be with
8 {its sudden swellings & vibrations}
9 her tail!^ She jumps into a chair & then
10 stands on her hind legs to look out the
11 window {&} looks steadily at objects far &
12 near first turning her gaze to this side
13 then to that--for she loves to look out
14 a window as much as any gossip-- Ever
15 & anon she bends back her ears to hear
16 what is going on within the room--&
17 all the while her {elegant} tail is reporting
18 by speaking gestures which betray her interest
19 in what she sees--
20 Then what ~~she~~ delicate hint she can
21 give with her tail--passing perhaps
22 underneath⁸³ ~~your~~ legs as you sit at table
23 & letting the tip of her tail just touch
24 your legs--as much as to say I am
25 here & ready for that milk or
26 meat--though she may not be so forward
27 as to look round at you when she
28 emerges.

⁸³"underneath" written over "under your"

1 Only skin deep lies the feral
2 nature of the cat unchanged still
3 I just had the misfortune to rock on to our
4 cats ~~tail~~ leg--as she was lying play-
5 fully spread out under my chair--

6 Imagine the sound that rose--& which
7 was excusable--but what will you
8 say to the fierce growls & flashing eyes
9 with which she met me for a quarter
10 of an hour thereafter. No tiger in its
11 jungle could have been savager.

12 Feb 21--61

13 I have just read a book called--
14 "Carolina Sports by Land & Water; including
15 incidents of Devil-Fishing, Wild-cat,
16 Deer⁸⁴ & Bear Hunting, Etc. By the
17 Hon. Wm Elliott."

18 The writer is evidently a regular ~~fast~~ sports-
19 man--& describes his sporting with great
20 {zest}-- He was withal the inventor
21 & institutor of Devil-fishing--which
22 consists in harpooning a {monstrous}
23 & represents himself in a plate harpooning him
24 salt water fish--^ His nature however
25 be not profit or a subsistence but
26 sport.

27 However I should have found nothing
28 peculiar in the book--if it did
29 not contain near the end--so
30 good an example of human in

⁸⁴"D" written over "d"

1 I quote some sentences in the order in which they occur{--}only omitting
2 the intermediate {pages}
3 consistency^ After having described at
4 length his own sporting exploits ~~in su~~
5 using such words as these, for instance
6 Being in pursuit of a wild cat--he says p 163
7 "It was at this moment that Dash{,}
8 espying something in motion in the leafy top
9 of a bay-tree, cracked off his Joe Manton
10 with such good effect, that presently we
11 heard a heavy body come tumbling through
12 the limbs until it splashed into the water.
13 Then came a stunning burst from the hounds--
14 a clash from the whole orchestra in full
15 chorus!--a growl from the assailed,
16 with an occasional squeak on the part
17 of the assailants, which showed that the
18 game was not all on one side. We were
19 compelled, all the while, to be delegated
20 ear-witnesses only of the strife, which re-
21 sulted in the victory of the hounds;--"
22 This ~~it~~ proved to be a raccoon, though they thought it
23 the wild-cat.
24 Again (p 168) being in pursuit of another
25 cat, which had baffled them a long time
26 with great cunning--he says "the cat, with huge
27 leaps, clambered up a tree; and now he
28 had reached the very pinnacle, and as he gathered
29 himself up to take a flying leap for a
30 neighboring tree, I caught up my gun, and
31 let slip at him in mid-flight. The {arrowy}
32 posture in which he made his pitch,

1 was suddenly changed, as the shot
2 struck him to the heart; and doubling
3 himself up, after one or 2 wild gy-
4 rations, into a heap, he fell dead, from
5 a height of full 50 feet, into the
6 very jaws of the dogs!"

7 Again (p 178) his pursuit of
8 a {wounded} deer--which he had wounded
9 & his gun being discharged--he tried to run
10 him down with his horse--but, as he tells
11 us "The noble animal refused to trample
12 on his fellow quadruped," so he made
13 up for it by kicking ^{the deer} ~~him~~ in the side of
14 the head with his spurred boot. The
15 deer enters a thicket & he is compelled
16 to pursue the panting animal on foot.
17 "A large, fallen oak lies across his path;
18 he gathers himself up for the leap, and
19 falls exhausted directly across it. Before
20 he could recover his legs, & while he lay
21 thus poised on the tree, I fling myself
22 at full length upon the body of the
23 struggling deer--my left hand clasps
24 his neck, while my right detaches the
25 knife; whose fatal blade in another
26 moment, is buried in his throat. There
27 he lay in his blood, & I remained sole
28 occupant of the field." Opposite is
29 a plate which represents him in the
30 act of stabbing the deer--
31

1 p. 267-- He tells us that his uncle once
2 had a young wild cat--a mere kitten--
3 but thus to present its worrying the poultry
4 "a cord was fastened round his neck & a clog
5 attached to the end"--still he would endeavor
6 to catch the fowls--
7 "My uncle one day invited several of his
8 friends, to witness this development of nat
9 ural propensity in his savage pet. The
10 kitten, with his clog attached, was let
11 out of the box; & it was curious to observe
12 with what stealthy pace--he approached
13 the spot where the poultry were feeding. They
14 scarcely seemed to notice the diminutive thing
15 that was creeping toward them; when, crouching⁸⁵
16 low, & measuring exactly the distance which
17 separated them, he sprang upon the back
18 of the old rooster, & hung on by claw & teeth
19 to the feathers, while the frightened bird dragged
20 him, clog & all, over the yard. After several
21 revolutions had been made, the cat let
22 go his hold on the back of the fowl,
23 and, with the quickness of lightening, caught
24 the head in his mouth, clinched⁸⁶ his teeth,
25 shut his eyes, stiffened his legs, & hung on with
26 the most desperate resolution, while the fowl,
27 rolling over in agony, buffeted him with
28 his wings. All in vain! In a few seconds
29 more he was dead, & we looked with abhor-

⁸⁵poss "crowching"

⁸⁶Ac to 1906 edition

1 rence on the savage animal, that had
2 just taken his first degree in blood. In this
3 case, there could have been no teaching--
4 no imitation. It was the undoubted instinct
5 of a cruel nature! We wondered that this
6 young beast of prey, should have known, from
7 this instinct, the vital part of his victim!
8 and we wondered still more, that in the
9 providence of God, he had seen fit to cre-
10 ate an animal with an instinct so mur-
11 derous. Philosophy is ready with her explanation,
12 and our abhorrence may be misplaced, since
13 from his very organizations, he is compelled to
14 destroy life in order to live⁸⁷! Yet, knowing this,
15 our abhorrence still continues; whence we may
16 draw the consolatory conclusion--that the
17 instincts of a man naturally differ from those
18 of a wild-cat."

19 A few pages further (p 282) in a Chapter
20 called "Random Thoughts on Hunting⁸⁸" which
21 ~~He praises it because~~ is altogether a eulogy
22 on that pursuit--he praises it because
23 %{among other qualities}%
24 it developes or cultivates "the observation, that
25 familiarizes itself with the nature & habits
26 of the quarry--the sagacity, that anticipates
27 its projects of escape--& the promptitude
28 that defeats them!--the rapid glance,
29 the steady aim, the quick perception, the
30 ready execution; these are among the faculties

⁸⁷"in order to live" poss underlined

⁸⁸"T" written over "t" and "H" written over "h"

1 & qualities continually called into pleasing
2 exercise;"

3 Physician heal thyself.

4 This plucking & stripping a pine cone
5 is a business which he & his family under
6 stand perfectly--% I doubt if you could sug-
7 gest any improvement{--}That is their forte.⁸⁹
8 After untold ages of experiment, perhaps,
9 their instinct, as it is called, has probably⁹⁰
10 settled on the same method that our
11 % {finally}%
12 reason would, if we had to open a pine
13 There is one best & convenient way to affect this & he has found that out
14 cone with our teeth.^ The squirrel sets about
15 they were thus accomplished before our race knew that a pine cone contained any seed}%⁹¹
16 the business like a master⁹²--he does not
17 prick his fingers--nor pitch his whiskers
18 %nor gnaw {the solid core}%
19 %^%any more than is necessary.

20 Having sheared off the twigs & needles
21 that may be in his way--for like a skilful
22 woodchopper he first secures room & {verge}
23 enough--he neatly cuts off the stout
24 stem of the cone with a few strokes of his
25 chisel & it is his. To be sure, he may
26 let it fall & look down at it for a
27 moment curiously as if it was not his.
28 % {is taking not where it lies & adding it to the}% % {heap of}%
29 --but he lays it up in his mind⁹³ with⁹⁴ %^%a
30 % {now}%
31 hundred more like it,%^% & %^%it is only so
32 much the more his for his seeming
33 carelessness--

34 And when the hour comes to open it--
35 observe how he proceeds-- He holds it

⁸⁹"That is their forte" circled in pencil and connected to caret in previous line

⁹⁰on this line, "as it is called" and "probably" crossed out in pencil

⁹¹pencil interlineations on page are too faint to read--so are largely based on 1906 edition

⁹²"the business like a master" poss crossed out in pencil

⁹³"in his mind" circled in pencil & connected to caret after "like it," in following line

⁹⁴"with" crossed out in pencil

1 in his hands--a solid embossed case
2 --so hard it almost rings at the touch
3 % {my teeth}%
4 of metal⁹⁵. He pauses for a moment
5 perhaps,--but it is not because
6 he does not know how to begin-- He only
7 listens to hear what is in the wind--
8 being in⁹⁶ % {a}% no%t% hurry. He knows better than
9 try to cut off the top & work his way
10 downward against a chevaux-de-frise⁹⁷
11 of advanced scales & prickles--or to gnaw
12 into the side for 3/4 of an inch--in the face
13%But he does not have to think of {what he knows having heard the latest aeolian rumor}%
14 ⁹⁸of many armed shields-- He whirls it⁹⁹ % {the cone}%
15 % {in a twinkling}%
16 bottom upward%^%--where the scales
17 are smallest & the prickles slight
18 or none--& the short stem is cut so close
19 as not to be in his way--& then he proceeds
20 %2% to cut through the thin & tender bases
21 of the scales--& each stroke tells--
22 % {at once}%
23 laying there¹⁰⁰ %^%a couple of seeds-- This is
24 his mode & point of approach.
25 ever
26 ¹⁰¹If there ^was an age of the world when
27 1% the squirrels opened their cones wrong end
28 foremost; it was not the golden age
29 at any rate.
30 % {Then he strips it as ~~rapidly~~ easily as if the seeds were}%
31 % {chaff--& so rapidly, twirling it as he advances, that you}%
32 % {cannot tell how he does it till you drive him off &}%
33 % {inspect his unfinished work--}%

⁹⁵"metal" crossed out in pencil

⁹⁶"being in % {a}%" transposed via pencil line with "not"

⁹⁷ac to 1906 edition

⁹⁸poss pencil mark in left margin

⁹⁹"it" crossed out in pencil

¹⁰⁰poss "bare"

¹⁰¹paragraph from "If there" through "at any rate" marked in left margin by pencil line

1 Feb. 27th 61

2 2 Pm

3 It is very pleasant & warm & the ground
4 half bare-- As I am walking down the
5 Boston road under the hill this side Clark's
6 it occurs to me that I have just heard the
7 (C. heard one the 26th)
8 twitter of a blue bird--^ I stop & listen & hear //
9 it again, but cannot tell whether it
10 comes from the button woods high over my
11 head or from the lower trees on the hill
12 top-- It is not the complete blue bird {warble}
13 --but the twitter only--& now it seems to
14 come from Pratts house where the window
15 is open & I am not sure but it is a
16 caged bird-- I walk that way--& {now}
17 think that I distinguish the minstrel
18 in a black speck in the top of a
19 great elm on the common.

20 Messer is shingling Clarkes barn--so
21 to make sure I cross over & ask him
22 to-day
23 if {he} has heard a blue-bird^--& he says
24 he has several times-- When I get to
25 the elm near Minott's I hear one warble
26 distinctly-- Miss Minott & Miss Potter
27 have both died within a fortnight past--&
28 the cottage on the hill side seems strangely
29 deserted--but the first bluebird comes
30 to warble there as usual.

31 Mother hears a robin to-day. //

1 // Buttonwood sap flows fast
2 from wounds made last fall.
3 Feb. 28{th}
4 Pm Down Boston Road under
5 the hill-- Air full of blue-birds
6 as yesterday. The side walk is bare
7 & almost dry the whole distance
8 under the hill.
9 Turn in at the gate this side of Moore's
10 yellow
11 & sit on on the ^stones rolled down in the
12 bay of a digging--& examine the radical
13 leaves &c &c
14 Where the edges of grassy banks have caved
15 I see the fine fibrous roots of the grass
16 during the winter
17 which have been {barked} bare--^extending
18 straight downward 2 feet, (& how
19 much further within the earth I know
20 not) a pretty dense grayish mass--
21 The button wood seed has ap. scarcely
22 %{Yes many had — been blown bare--for they do not fall often}%
23 // begun to fall yet%^--only 2 balls under
24 one tree--but they loose & broken-- %Almost%
25 %entirely fallen Mar. 7th leaving the dangling stems & bare receptacles.%
26 Sunday Mar. 3d
27 // Hear that there was a flock of geese
28 in the river last night
29 // See & hear song sparrow today--prob here
30 for several days
31 It is an exceedingly warm & pleasant
32 // day-- The snow is suddenly all gone

1 except heels--& what is more remarkable--the frost
2 is generally out of the ground-- E.g. in own garden //
3 for the reason that it has not been in it.

4 The snow came Dec. 4th before the ground was frozen
5 to any depth--has been continually deep--& the ground
6 has not been again exposed till now-- Hence though
7 we have had a little very cold weather--& a good deal
8 of steady cold--the ground generally has not been frozen.

9 Mar 8 61

10 faint

11 I just heard a peculiar ^sounds made by
12 the air escaping from a stick which I had
13 just put into my stove-- It sounded to my ear
14 exactly like the peeping of the hylodes in a distant
15 pool, a cool & breezy spring evening--as if it
16 were designed to remind me of that season.

17 Saw the F. hiemalis Mar. 4th //

18 To continue subject--of Mar. 3d--

19 It is remarkable--that though in {ordinary}
20 ground
21 winter, when the ~~earth~~ is alternately bare
22 & covered with snow--several times--or is
23 not covered till after it is frozen--it may
24 be frozen a foot or more in depth generally
25 --yet if it is kept covered with snow
26 though only a thin coating from first
27 to last, it will not be frozen at all.

28 E.g. ~~on~~ the {ground} was half bare on
29 the 27--the walk under the Boston road
30 hills pretty fair on the 28th--& the 3d ult
31 the earth was bare & about
32 after rain^--the ways were ^settled--
33 the melted snow & rain having been soaked
34 up at once by the thirsty & open ground

1 There was probably no part on level
2 ground--except where the earth
3 had of late been partly exposed
4 in the middle of the road. The
5 recent rain & melting accordingly
6 raised the river less than it other
7 wise would. There has been no breaking
8 up of the frost on roads--no bad
9 travelling as usual, but as soon as
10 the snow is gone the ways are settled.

11 In short Nature uses all sorts
12 of conveyances, from the rudest drag to a
13 balloon, but she will get her seeds
14 along in due season.

15 Is it not possible that Loudon is
16 right--as it respects the primitive distribution
17 of the birch? Are not the dense patches
18 always such as have sprung up in open
19 land? (commonly old fields--cleared by man)
20 as in the case with the p. pine.

21 It disappears at length from a dense oak
22 or pine wood. Perhaps originally it formed
23 dense woods only ~~after~~ where a space had
24 been cleared for it by a burning, as now
25 at the eastward. Perhaps only the
26 oaks & wht pines would¹⁰² (originally) possess
27 here
28 the soil ^against all comers-- Maple
29 surviving because it does not mind a {wet frost}

¹⁰²poss "could"

1 Suppose one were to take such a
2 boxful of birch seed as I have described into
3 the meeting{-}house building in the fall, & let
4 some of it drop in every wind, but always more
5 in proportion as the wind was stronger--& yet so
6 husband it that there {shoulbe} some left for
7 every gale even till far into spring--so that
8 this seed might be blown ~~into every quarter of~~
9 ~~the horizon~~ toward every point of the compass
10 & to various distances in each direction-- --

11 Would not this represent a single birch
12 tree on a hill? Of which trees (though only
13 a part on hills) we have perhaps a million--
14 & yet some feel compelled to suppose that
15 the birch-trees which spring up after a burning
16 are spontaneously generated--for want of seed!

17 It is true does not come up in great
18 quantities of the distance I have spoken
19 of--but if only one comes up then this
20 year--you may have a million seeds matured
21 there a few years hence--

22 Is is true, that the greater part of those
23 seeds fall near the trees which bore
24 comparatively
25 them, & ~~very~~ ^few germinate. Yet when
26 the surface is in a favorable condition
27 they may spring up in very unexpected places

28 A Lady tells me that she
29 met Dea. S. of Lincoln with a load

1 of hay, & she noticing that as he
2 drove under the apple trees by the
3 side of the road a considerable part
4 of the hay was raked off by their boughs
5 informed him of it But he answered
6 it is not mine yet--I am going
7 to the scales with it & intend to come back
8 this way.

9 Mar 11th 61

10 C. says that Walden is almost entirely
11 open today--so that the lines on my map
12 would not strike any ice--but that there is
13 ice in the deep core. It will be open then
14 // the 12th or 13th

15 This is earlier than I ever knew it to open--
16 Fair Haven was solid ice 2 or 3 days ago--
17 & prob. is still--& Goose pond is today all
18 ice. Why then should Walden¹⁰³ have broken
19 up thus early? for It froze over early & the
20 winter was steadily cold up to Feb. at. least.
21 I think it must have been because the ice was
22 uncommonly covered with snow--just as the
23 earth was, & so, as there was little or no
24 frost in the earth--the ice alone was thin--
25 & it {did} not increase upward with {snow} ice
26 as much as usual--because there was
27 no thaw or rain at all till Feb. 2d
28 & then very little. Ac. to all accounts

¹⁰³"W" poss written over "w"

1 there has been no skating on Walden
2 the past winter--on account of the snow--
3 It was unusually covered with snow--
4 This shows how many things come to be taken
5 into account in judging of such a pond--

6 I have not been able to go to the pond¹⁰⁴ this
7 past winter--I infer that if it has broken up
8 thus early--it must be because the ice was
9 thin--and that it was thin not for want
10 of cold generally--but because of the a-
11 bundance of snow which lay on it--

12 The water is now high on the meadows //
13 & there is no ice there--owing to the recent
14 heavy rains-- Yet C. thinks it has been higher
15 a few weeks since--

16 C. observes where mice (?) have gnawed the
17 p. pines the past winter. Is not this a
18 phenomenon of a winter of deep snow
19 only? as that when I lived at Walden.
20 --a hard winter for them{--}I do not
21 commonly observe it on a large scale.

22 My Aunt Sophia, now in her 80th
23 year,{--}says that when she was a little girl
24 my grandmother also lived in Keene N.H.
25 80 miles from Boston, went to Nova Scotia,
26 & in spite of all she could do her
27 dog Bob, a little black dog with
28 his tail cut off--followed her to Boston--
29 where she went aboard a vessel.

¹⁰⁴poss "Pond"

1 Directly after, however, Bob returned to Keene.

2 One day, Bob--lying as

3 usual under his mistress' bed in

4 Keene, the window being open heard a

5 dog bark in the street, & instantly,

6 forgetting that he was in the 2d story--

7 he sprang up & jumped out the chamber

8 window-- He came down squarely on all

9 fours--but it surprised or shocked him

10 so that he did not run an inch. %{Which}%

11 %{greatly amused the children--my mother & aunts}%

12 The seed of the willow is exceedingly

13 %{ }%

14 minute %^{^}%as I measure from 1/20 to 1/12 of

15 an inch in length X 1/4 as much in width--

16 & is surrounded at base by a tuft of cotton

17 %{rising around & above it}%

18 like hairs about 1/4 of an inch long%^--in which

19 %forming a kind of {parachute}%

20 it is enveloped¹⁰⁵. These render it--the

21 most boyant of the seeds of any of our

22 %(& It is borne the furthest horizontally in the least wind)%

23 trees.%^^% It falls very slowly even in the

24 still air of a chamber--& rapidly ascends

25 over a stove. It floats the most like a

26 mote--of any of them--in a meandering

27 %{being}%

28 manner--& %^% enveloped in this tuft of cotton

29 the seed is hard to detect-- %{It would take}%

30 Each of the numerous little pods--more or

31 less ovate & peaked--which form the fertile

32 many %{down &}%

33 catkin is closely packed with ~~several~~ seeds

34 %2% & their down¹⁰⁶-- At maturity these pods open

35 gradually

36 their beaks which curve back--& ^discharge

37 their burden--like the milkweed.

¹⁰⁵"in which it is enveloped" crossed out in pencil

¹⁰⁶"& their down" poss crossed out in pencil

1 It would take a delicate gin indeed to separate
2 these seeds from their cotton.

3 They are borne the furthest horizontally--with
4 the least wind of any seeds of trees that
5 I know.¹⁰⁷
6 in our woods
7 If you lay bare any spot--however sandy--
8 as by a RR. cut--no shrub or tree is never
9 to plant itself there sooner or later than
10 a willow--(S. hiemalis commonly) or poplar.

11 We have many kinds, but each is confined
12 to its own habitat. I am not aware that
13 the S. nigra has even strayed from the river's
14 brink-- Though many of the S Alba have
15 been set along our canoe ways--very few
16 have sprung up & maintained their ground
17 elsewhere--

18 The principal habitat of most {of} our
19 species--such as love the water--is the
20 rivers bank--& the adjacent river meadows--
21 & when certain kinds spring up in an
22 inland meadow where they were not known
23 before--I feel pretty certain that they
24 came from the river meadows--

25 I have but little doubt that the seed of
26 4 of those that grow along the RR. causeway
27 was blown from the river meadows--viz--S.
28 pedicellaris--lucida--torreyana--& petiolaris

29 The barren & fertile flowers are
30 usually on separate plants--I¹⁰⁸ observes
31 that the greater part of the white

¹⁰⁷paragraph poss crossed out with diagonal pencil lines

¹⁰⁸"I" prob written over "He"

1 willows set out on our causeways are
2 % {where you can easily see the fertile ones at a distance when the pods are} %
3 sterile%^%--& it is said that no sterile % {bursting} %
4 seedling willows have been introduced
5 so that it cannot be raised on the seed
6 into this country--^ Of 2 of the indigenous
7 willows common along the brink of
8 our river I have detected but one sex--
9 ¹⁰⁹The seeds of the willow thus annually
10 fill the air with their {lint}--being wafted
11 to all parts of the country--& though apparently
12 not more than one in many millions gets to be a
13 lavish &
14 shrub--yet so ^persevering is Nature--that her
15 purpose is completely answered
16 // Mar 16th A severe--blocking up snow storm
17 // Mar 18th-- Tree sparrows have warbled faintly
18 for a week
19 When I pass by a twig of willow, though
20 of the slenderest ~~& d~~ kind, rising above
21 the sedge in some dry hollow early in Dec.
22 or in mid-winter above the snow--my
23 spirits rise as if it were an oasis in the
24 % {taken} %
25 desert-- The very name sallow--%(%^%from the
26 Celtic sal. lis near water%)% suggests that
27 % {or blood} %
28 there is some natural sap %^%flowing there.
29 It is a divining wand that has not failed
30 but stands with its root in the fountain.

¹⁰⁹This paragraph framed with horizontal pencil lines above "The seeds" and below "purpose is"

1 The fertile willow catkin are these
2 green caterpillar-like ones--commonly an inch
3 or more in length--which develop themselves rapidly
4 which we had so admired
5 after the sterile yellow ones ^are fallen or effete{,}
6 arranged around the bare twigs, they often form
7 green wands 8 to 18 inches long--
8 A single catkin consists of from 25 to 100 little
9 pods--more or less ovate & beaked--each of
10 which is closely packed with cotton, in which
11 are numerous seeds so small that they are
12 scarcely discernable by ordinary eyes.
13 %{I do not know what they mean who call}%
14 Call it¹¹⁰ the emblem of despairing
15 %{this}%
16 love--!
17 "The willow, {worn} by forlorn paramour--"!
18 It is rather the {emblem} of triumphant &
19 never dying love--a sympathy with all
20 nature. It may droop--it is so lithe & supple¹¹¹
21 pliant--but it never weeps. The willow of
22 Babylon--flourishes with us--trailing its slender
23 branches perchance in N.E. streams--& it blooms
24 not the less hopefully--though its other half
25 is not in the new-world¹¹² at all, & never has
26 been. (Nor were poplars ever the weeping sisters
27 of phaeton--for nothing rejoices them more than
28 the sight of the {Sun's chariot}, & little {reck} they
29 who drives it)
30 They droop, not to represent Davids tears
31 but rather to rival the crown for Alexander's
32 head. Ah willow willow-- % {Would that I always}%
33 %{possessed good spirits}%

¹¹⁰"Call it" crossed out in pencil

¹¹¹"supple" inserted

¹¹²poss "New-World"

1 what he died¹¹⁵ of{,} & Mother answered
2 apoplexy--! at which I did not wonder--
3 still this habit may not have caused it--

4 I have a cousin, also, who regularly
5 eats his bowl of bread & milk just before
6 going to bed--however late-- He is a very
7 stirring man.

8 You cant read any germaine history
9 --as that of Herodotus, or the Venerable
10 Bede--without perceiving that our interest
11 depends not on the subject--but on the
12 man, on the manner in which he treats the subject
13 & the importance he gives it. A feeble writer
14 & without genius must have what he thinks
15 a great theme--which we are already interested
16 in through the accounts of others--but a
17 genius--a shakespeare for instance--would make
18 the history of his parish more interesting than
19 another's history of the world.

20 Wherever men have¹¹⁶ lived there is a story to be
21 told--& it depends chiefly on the story-teller or
22 {--}historian whether that is interesting or not--

23 You are simply a witness on the stand to tell
24 what you know about your neighbors &
25 neighborhood-- Your account of foreign
26 parts which you have never seen should
27 by good sights be less interesting.

¹¹⁵stray mark?

¹¹⁶"have" written over text

1 Mar 22d 61

2 // A Driving NE snow storm yesterday
3 & last night--& today the drifts are
4 high over the fences & the trains stopped.
5 The Boston¹¹⁷ train, due at 8 1/2 Am did not
6 reach here till 5 this Pm.

7 One side of all the houses this morning
8 were one color--i.e white with the
9 moist snow plastered over them-- So
10 that you could not tell whether they
11 had blinds or not.

12 When we consider how soon some plants
13 which spread rapidly--by seeds or roots--would
14 cover an area equal to the surface of the
15 globe--how soon some species of trees, as
16 the white willow for instance, would equal
17 in mass the earth itself--if all their
18 seeds became full grown trees-- How
19 soon some fishes would fill the ocean
20 {if} all their ova became full grown fishes--

21 We are tempted to say that every organism
22 --whether animal or vegetable--is contending
23 for the possession of the planet, and if
24 any one were sufficiently farmed, supposing
25 it still possible to grow, or at first, it
26 would at length convert the entire mass
27 of the globe into its own substance %v Pliny {on man's} mission to keep down%
28 %weeds%

29 Nature opposes to {this} many obstacles
30 as climate--myriads of brute & also human

¹¹⁷"B" written over "b"

1 foes--& of competition which may preoccu-
2 py the ground

3 Each suggests an immense & wonderful
4 greediness & tenacity of life--(I speak of the
5 species not individual) as if bent on taking
6 entire possession of the globe wherever the
7 climate & soil will permit. & each pre-
8 vails as much as it does, because of the ample
9 preparations it has made for the contest
10 --it has received a myriad chances--because it
11 never depends on spontaneous generation to
12 save it.

13 A writer in the Tribune speaks of cherries
14 as one of the trees which come up {numerously}
15 when the forest is cut or burned--though
16 not known there before-- This may be true
17 because there was no one knowing in these
18 matters in that neighbor-hood-- But
19 I assert that it was there before, never-
20 the less--just as the little oaks are
21 in the pine wood--but never grow up to
22 trees till the pines are cleared off--
23 Scarcely any plant is more sure to come up
24 in a sproutland here than the wild black
25 cherry--~~{the very year}~~ & yet shoots only a few
26 inches high, at the end of the 1st year {after}
27 the cutting--it is commonly several years
28 old--having maintained a feeble growth
29 there so long-- There is where the birds have
30 dropt the stones--& it is doubtful if those

1 country--& I have no doubt that they
2 had naturalized themselves in one or the other
3 country-- This is more philosophical than
4 to suppose that they were independently created
5 in each.

6 I suppose that most have seen,
7 at any rate I can show them, English
8 coming up
9 cherry trees so-called ~~growing~~ not un-
10 commonly in our woods{--}& under favorable
11 circumstances becoming full grown trees.
12 Now I think that they will not pretend
13 that they came up there in the same
14 manner before this country was discovered
15 by the whites. But if cherry trees come
16 by generation
17 up^ spontaneously why should they not
18 have sprung up there in that way
19 a thousand years ago as well as now?

20 If the fire weed is spontaneously generated
21 why is it not so produced in the world as well as
22 in America? I have no doubt that it can be
23 raised from the seed in corresponding situations there,
24 and that it will seem to spring up just as mysteri-
25 ously there as it does here-- Yet if it will grow
26 so after the seed has been carried thither
27 why should it not before--if seed is unnecessary
28 to its production?

29 The above-mentioned cherry trees come up, though they
30 are comparatively few,--just like the red-cherry--
31 did, no doubt, the same persons would consider
32 them as spontaneously generated-- But why

1 a beautiful flower--the first question
2 is--if any man has got the seeds in his pocket.
3 --but men's pockets are only on of the means of con-
4 veyance which Nature has provided.

5 Mar 30th

6 High water--up to 6th slat (or gap) above Smith's //
7 2d post-- It is said to have been some 9 inches //
8 higher about a month ago when the snow first
9 went off.

10 R. W. E lately found a Norway Pine cut //
11 down--in Stow's wood by Saw mill brook--

12 Ac. to Channings ac. Walden must
13 have skimmed nearly, if not entirely, over again
14 once--since the 11th or 12th ult-- or after it
15 had been come time completely clear-- It seems
16 then that in some years--it may thaw--& freeze
17 again.

18 Ap. 2d

19 A ¹¹⁹drifting snow storm--perhaps a foot //
20 deep on an average--

21 Pratt thought the cowslip was out the 4th //

22 Ap. 6th

23 Am {surprised} to find the river fallen some 9 inches
24 notwithstanding the melted snow-- But I read
25 in Blodget--that the equivalent in water is about
26 1/10 say 1/9 in this case & you have 1 1/3 inches
27 & this falling on an unfrozen surface--the
28 river at the same time falling from a height--
29 shows why it was no more retarded (far
30 from being absolutely raised.)

¹¹⁹stray mark before word

1 There is now scarcely a button ball
2 to be seen on Moore's tree--where there¹²⁰ were
3 many a month ago--or more-- The balls
4 have not fallen entire--but been decomposed
5 & the seed dispersed gradually--leaving the
6 long stringy stems & their {cones} dangling still.
7 It is the storms of Feb. & March that dis-
8 poses them.

9 The (are they crimson?) sparrows are the finest
10 // singers I have heard yet--esp in Monroe's garden
11 --where I see no tree {spars}--similar but more
12 prolonged & remarkable & loud.

13 Sunday April¹²¹ 7th

14 Round the 2 mile square

15 I see where the common great tufted sedge (C. stricta)
16 has started under the water on the meadows--now
17 fast falling--

18 // The white maple of the bridge not quite out.

19 // // See a water bug--& a frog--hylas are heard to-day
20 in a bay on the SE side of the meadow--whither
21 the foam had been driven--a delicate seam
22 now left an inch high on the grass. It is a
23 dirty white yet silvery--& on this as the thinnest
24 foil--often unbroken & ap air tight for 2 or 3 inches
25 across--& about as light as gossamer. What is the
26 material. It is a kind of paper--but far more
27 delicate than man makes.

28 Saw in a road side gutter at Simon Brown's barn
29 // a bird {-- ~~ap~~} like the solitary tatter--with a long bill

¹²⁰written over "they"

¹²¹written over "March"

1 which at length blew off to the river--{but}
2 it may have been a small species of {snipe}.

3 Ap. 8

4 Examine the p. pines which have been much
5 or barked
6 gnawed^ this snowy winter-- The marks on them
7 show the fine teeth of the mouse--& they
8 are also nicked as with a {shar} knife--{drawing}
9 -- At the base of each, also, is a quantity of
10 the mice droppings-- It is prob. the white-
11 footed mouse.

12 Ap 9th

13 Small reddish butterflies common-- //
14 also, on snow banks--many of the small fuzzy //
15 gnats--& cicindelae--& some large black
16 daw-bug¹²²-like beetles. The 2 later are easily
17 detected from a distance on the snow--

18 The Phebe-note of chicadee-- //

19 White-frosts these mornings-- //

20 %{Worm piles in grass at Clam Shell--}% //

21 Ap. 10th

22 Purple-finch //

23 Ap. 11

24 Going to law-- I hear that Judge Minott
25 of Haverhill once told a client, by way of warning,
26 millers
27 that 2 men¹²³ who owned mills on the same
28 stream went to law, about {adam}, & at¹²⁴ the
29 end of the lawsuit--one lawyer owned one
30 mill & the other the other.

¹²²poss "dor-bug"

¹²³vertical lines in ink on either side of "men". Replaced above by "millers"

¹²⁴inserted

1 Ap. 16

2 Horace Mann¹²⁵--says that he killed
3 a bull frog in Walden Pond--which
4 had swallowed & contained a common striped
5 {snaked} which measured 1 ft & 8 inches
6 in length--

7 // Says he saw 2 blue herons (?) go over
8 a fortnight ago

9 He brought me some days ago the
10 contents of a stake-driver's stomach or {crop}--
11 It is ap. a {prob} perch (?) some 7 inches
12 // long originally--with 3 or 4 pebble {shapped}
13 compact masses of the form of some very small
14 quadruped as a meadow mouse--some 1/4 inch
15 thick X 3/4 in diameter--also several wing
16 cases of black beetles such as I see on
17 the meadow flood--

18 He brought me also sometime ago the
19 // contents of a black ducks crop--(killed at
20 {?}
21 Goose Pond) green gobbets of fine grass or
22 weeds (?) ap. from the bottom of the Pond--just
23 then began to string up--but I have not yet
24 examined these out of the bottle.

25 Ap. 20th H. Mann brings me the
26 // hermit-thrush.

27 Ap 21st Pratt collects very
28 // handsome tufts of hepatica triloba in
29 flower at melrose--& the bloodroot out
30 also there{--}

¹²⁵"M" written over "m"

1 Ap. 22

2 It was high water again almost a week

3 ago-- Mann thinks with 3 or 4 inches //

4 as high as at end of winter--

5 He obtained to day the buffel-headed

6 duck--diving in the river near the nine a{-}cre

7 corner bridge-- I identify it at sight--as

8 my bird seen on Walden.

9 I hear a chip-bird-- //

10 Ap. 23 Think I hear bay-wings //

11 Toads ring--¹²⁶ //

12 ¹²⁷Ap. 25 Horace Mann

13 brings me ap. a Pig. hawk-- The 2, //

14 middle tail feathers are not tipped

15 with white--& are pointed {drawing} al-

16 most as a woodpecker's.

17 May 1st--

18 Water in our neighbor's cellars quite //

19 generally-- May it not be partly owing

20 to the fact--%^{prob it was}^%that the ground was {wet}

21 {the} last winter--to any depth--& so

22 rain--has

23 ¹²⁸%{Strabo read as far as 306th p}%

24 %2--10--12--23--8--36--58--83 (101-2)}%

25 %109--113--4 128--45--57--69--79}%

26 %199--(204 uninhabitable globe)}%

27 %257--England}% //

28

29 May 5 %4}% H. Mann brings me 2 small Pewees

30 but not yellowish about eye & bill--& bill //

31 is all black. Also a white throat sparrow //

32 Wilsons Thrush--& myrtle bird //

¹²⁶or "sing--"

¹²⁷line indented about 1/3 of the line

¹²⁸pencilled information seems to be inserted over text on a separate piece of paper, partly obscuring preceding journal entry.

1 May 11th '61

2 A boy brings me a salamander from S. Mason's

//

3 Sent it to Mann--What kind?

4 Set out for Minnesota in

5 Worcester--

6 May 12th (Sunday) in Worcester

7 Rode to E side of{.} Quinsigamond Pond--

8 with Blake & Brown--& a dry {hermit}

9 --a gentleman who has been a sportsman--

10 & was well acquainted with dogs--

11 He said that he once went by water

12 to St. John's N.B. on a sporting excursion,

13 taking his dog with him--but the latter

14 had such a remarkable sense of decency

15 But, seeing no suitable place aboard the

16 vessel, he did not yield to the pressing

17 demands of nature--& as the voyage

18 lasted several days, swelled up very

19 much. At length his master, by taking

20 him aside & setting him the example

21 persuaded him to make water only--

22 When at length he reached St John,

23 & was leading his dog by a rope up a

24 long hill there which{,} led to the town,

25 he was compelled to stop repeatedly for

26 his dog to empty himself--& was the

1 observed of all observers--

2 This suggested that a dog could be
3 educated to be far more cleanly in
4 some respects than men are.

5 He also stated that a fox does
6 not regard all dogs--or rather
7 avoid them--but only hunting dogs.

8 He one day heard the voices of hounds
9 in pursuit of a fox--& soon after
10 saw the fox come trotting along a path
11 in which he himself was walking. Secreting
12 himself behind a wall he watched the
13 motions of the fox wishing to get a
14 shot at him, but at that moment
15 his dog{--}a spaniel, leapt out into the
16 path--& advanced to meet the fox--
17 which stood still without fear to re-
18 ceive him. They smelled of one another
19 like dogs, & the sportsman was prevented from
20 shooting the fox, for fear of hitting his
21 dog. So he suddenly showed himself in
22 the path, hoping thus to separate them
23 & get a shot-- The fox immediately cantered
24 backward in the path, but his dog
25 {ran} after him so directly in a line with
26 the fox--that he was afraid to fire
27 for fear of killing the dog.

1 May 13th Worcester to Albany
2 The latter part of the day rainy
3 The Hills come near the RR between
4 Westfield & Chester Village. Thereafter in
5 Mass. they maybe as high or higher but
6 are somewhat further {off}

7 The leafing in decidedly ~~f~~ more advanced
8 in Western Mass. than in eastern--apple
9 trees are greenish. Red elder-berry is //
10 ap. just beginning to bloom--

11 {So} Put up at the Delevan House--not
12 so good as costly.

13 May 14th

14 Albany to Suspension Bridge

15 Albany to Schenictady--a level P. pine plain.
16 also
17 with^ white pine--white birch--& shad bush willow,
18 with hills at last. No houses--only 2 or
19 3 huts on the edge of woods without any
20 road-- These were the last p. pines
21 that I saw on my westward journey.¹²⁹

22 It is amusing to observe
23 how a kitten regards the attic--
24 kitchen or shed where it was bred
25 as its castle to resort to in times of
26 danger-- It loves best to sleep on some
27 elevated place as a shelf or chair--
28 & for many months does not venture
29 far from the back door--{where}

¹²⁹Field notes from Minnesota trip, HM 13192, should be inserted here. They cover the rest of May 14 through July 8.

1 In prop. to her animal spirits, are her quick
2 motions--& sudden whirling about--on the
3 carpet or in the air--
4 She may make a great show of scratching &
5 biting--but let her have your hand & she will
6 presently lick it instead.
7 slinking & creeping about
8 They are so naturally stealthy^--affecting holes
9 & darkness--that they will enter a shed rather
10 by some hole under the doorsill--than go over
11 through
12 the sill ^~~by~~ the open door--
13 Though able to bear cold few creatures love
14 warmth more--or sooner find out where the
15 fire is. The cat, whether she comes home wet
16 or dry, directly squeezes herself under the
17 cooking stove--& stews her brains there, if per-
18 mitted-- If the cat is in the kitchen, she is
19 most likely to be found under the stove--
20 -- This (Oct 5th) is a rainy or drizzling day
21 at last--& the robins & sparrows are more numerous
22 in the yard & about the house than ever. They
23 swarm on the ground {where} stood the heap¹³⁰ of
24 weeds which are burned yesterday--picking up
25 the seeds which rattled from it. Why should
26 these birds be so much more numerous about
27 the house such a day as this? I think of an
28 other season then because it is darker & fewer
29 people are moving about to frighten them.
30 Our little m ash is all alive with them
31 A dozen robins on it at once busily reaching¹³¹ after

%//%

¹³⁰ac to 1906 edition

¹³¹poss. stray mark after word

1 ¹³⁵it, for a space of 6 or 8 feet, prevents the
2 appearance of a number of inverted {frustrums}
3 of cones, placed one above another" When
4 1 this is swayed to & fro by the waves, instead of
5 being loosened & washed out, it sinks deeper
6 & deeper--This, as

7)¹³⁶Mitchell) having observed that certain
8 seed vessels, by virtue of their forms, bury
9 themselves in the earth when agitated by
10 wind or water." No seeds are named--
11 but they must be similar to the seed of the
12 Porcupine grass of the west.

13 Young Macey--who has been camp-
14 ing on Monadnock this summer--tells me
15 that he found one of my Spruce huts made
16 last year in August--& that as many
17 as 18, {reshingling} it, had camped in it
18 while he was there.

19 See a large hornets nest on maple (Sep 29th)
20 the half immersed leaves turned scarlet.

21 4 little kittens just born--lay like stuffed
22 skins of kittens in a heap--with pink feet--
23 so flimsy & helpless they lie--yet blind--without
24 any stiffness--or ability to stand

25 Edward Lord Herbert says in his
26 autobiography--"It is well known to those
27 that wait in my chamber, that the shirts
28 waistcoats, & other garments I wear next my
29 body, are sweet, beyond what either easily

¹³⁵T draws line in ink in left margin from "it, from" through "& deeper"

¹³⁶T draws lines on top and underneath the "close" paren, poss. to turn a close paren into an open paren.

1 can be believed, or hath been observed in
2 any else, which sweetness also was found
3 to be in my breath above others, before I
4 used to take tobacco--"

5 The kitten can already {spit} at a
6 fortnight old--& it can mew from the first--
7 though it often makes the motion of mewing
8 without uttering any sound--

9 The cat about to bring forth, seeks not
10 for this purpose
11 some dark & secret place^, not frequented
12 by other cats.

13 The kittens ears are at first nearly concealed
14 in the fur--& at a fortnight old--they
15 are mere broad bared triangles with a
16 side foremost-- But the old cat is ears
17 for them at present--& comes running
18 to their aid
19 hastily ^when she hears them mew &
20 licks them into contentment again

21 Even at 3 weeks the kitten cannot fairly
22 walk--but only creeps feebly with outspread
23 legs-- But thenceforth its ears visibly
24 though gradually lift & sharpen themselves.
25 ~~It does not begun to play yet.~~

26 At 3 weeks old the kitten
27 begins to walk in a staggering & creeping
28 manner--& even to play a little with its
29 if you put ear close
30 mother--& ^perchance you may hear it
31 purr. It is remarkable that it will
32 not wander far from the dark corner

1 where the cat has left it, but will instinctively
2 find its way back to it--prob. by the sense of {touch}
3 & will rest no where else-- Also it is careful
4 not to venture too near the edge of a precipice, &
5 its claws are ever extended to save itself in such places
6 It washes itself somewhat, & assumes many of the
7 attitudes of an old cat at this age-- By the
8 disproportionate size of its feet & head & legs now
9 it reminds you a {lion}.

10 I saw it scratch its ear today--prob. for the first
11 time--yet it lifted one of its hind legs & scratched its ear
12 as effectually as an old cat does--so this is instinctive:
13 & you may say that when a kittens ear first itches Providence
14 comes to the rescue & lifts its hind leg for it.

15 You would say that this little creature was as
16 perfectly protected by its instinct in its infancy--
17 as an old man can be by his wisdom

18 I observed when she first noticed the figures on the
19 carpet--& also put up her paws to touch or play with
20 surfaces a foot off--

21 By the same instinct that they find the mother's
22 teat before they can see--they scratch their ears &
23 guard against falling.

24 After a violent Easterly storm in
25 the night which clears up at noon (Nov 3d 61)
26 I notice that the surface of the R. R.¹³⁷ causeway composed
27 of gravel is singularly marked as if stratified
28 like some slate rocks on their edges

29 So that I can tell within a small fraction

¹³⁷inserted

1 of a degree from what¹³⁸ quarter the rain came
2 -- These lines as it were of stratification--
3 are perfectly parallel & straight as a
4 ruler diagonally across the flat
5 surface of the causeway for its whole
6 length-- Behind each little pebble, as a
7 protecting boulder--1/8 or 1/10 of an inch
8 an inch or more
9 in diameter extends NW a ridge of sand ^which
10 it has protected from being washed away--while
11 the heavy drops driven almost horizontally
12 have washed out a furrow on each side--
13 & on all sides are these ridges--half an inch
14 apart & perfectly parallel.
15 All this is perfectly distinct to an observant eye
16 -- Yet could easily pass unnoticed by most--
17 Thus each wind is self-registering

¹³⁸"R" on a vertical line in pencil through paragraph

1 [Transcript of material referred to above, at 41.4-6, as part of the Journal entry
2 for December 4, 1860. The context of this passage in the Indian Book has not been
3 transcribed.]

4 %Belongs to Journal no 33 Dec. 4th 60¹³⁹%

5 Many, if not most of our¹⁴⁰ public

6 speakers are accustomed, as I think foolishly,

7 %in a patronizing way sometimes%

8 to talk about little things --&¹⁴¹ occasionally

9 %[^]%

10 %suggesting that they be not wholly neglected-- But by these%

11 to patronize them--& by these they¹⁴²

¹³⁹Pencilled line above this note separates and encloses it and the four lines that follow.

¹⁴⁰if not most of our] cancelled in pencil

¹⁴¹&] cancelled in pencil

¹⁴²to . . . these] cancelled in pencil

1 mean those whose diameter consists of
2 but few inches or lines--& which few
3 men know much about-- In making
4 this distinction they really use no juster
5 %common%
6 measure that a 10 foot pole & their own¹⁴³
7 %rule%
8 ignorance-- Ac. to this measure, a small
9 potatoe is a little thing--a big one
10 %I have noticed []%
11 a great thing-- Whatever is thought
12 %^%
13 to be covered by the word education--whether
14 reading, writing, or 'rithmetic--is a
15 great thing--but almost all that
16 %to them%
17 constitutes education is a little thing--
18 In this country a political speech¹⁴⁴--whether
19 by Mr Seward or Caleb Cushing is a
20 great thing--a ray of light a
21 %In short whatever they know & care but little about is a little thing & ac.%
22 little thing. But the truth is that¹⁴⁵ almost
23 %^% %[]%
24 everything good or great is little in their
25 %& very slow to grow bigger% %any where%
26 sense-- What is¹⁴⁶ the¹⁴⁷ great thing in any
27 country or city--but the little community of
28 comparatively
29 wise or righteous men in it--but this¹⁴⁸
30 ^ %You may be sure%
31 the popular journals never speak well of
32 %^%
33 %&%--the appointed authorities never protect--
34 %if it should need protection%
35 but instead of this they recognize the
36 interest of the merchants as the great thing
37 to be celebrated & protected.
38 Greater is the diameter of the husk of
39 any fruit than that of its kernel--
40 but it is commonly the husk only

¹⁴³their own] r own parenthesized in pencil

¹⁴⁴political speech] underlined in pencil

¹⁴⁵But . . . that] cancelled in pencil

¹⁴⁶What is] cancelled in pencil

¹⁴⁷the] altered in pencil to The

¹⁴⁸in any . . . this] cancelled in pencil

1 that is gathered & stored up. It is only the
2 husk of Christianity that is so bruited &
3 wide-spread in the world--the kernel
4 is still the very least & rarest of all things.

5 I have observed that English naturalists
6 quite generally have a pitiful habit of
7 speaking of their proper pursuit as a sort
8 of trifling or waste of time for which they must¹⁴⁹
9 ask the¹⁵⁰ ^{%^%} pardon of the reader--a mere in-
10 terruption to their¹⁵¹ great & serious enterprises--
11 As if they would have you believe that all
12 the rest of their lives they have been employed in¹⁵² ^{%about%}
13 some truly great & serious enterprise¹⁵³--but ^{%affair%}
14 it happens that we never hear more of this
15 as we certainly should--if it were only some
16 public or philanthropic service--but
17 they have only¹⁵⁴ been engaged in the magnani-
18 mous & heroic enterprise of feeding, clothing
19 housing & warming themselves--the chief value
20 of all which was that it enabled them
21 to pursue just those studies of which
22 they speak so slightingly. It is in effect
23 at least mere cant.

27 A hippopotamus is a great thing--a dove
28 a little thing. The big cheese which took
29 so many oxen to draw is a great thing--a
30 snowflake a little thing.

31 or a big cheese
32 A hogshead of [tobacco] or [rum]--or a fat
33 or hog
34 ox--or the horse columbus--or Mr. ^ the boy

¹⁴⁹Pencilled lines indicate repositioning, perhaps of "a mere . . ." and "for which . . . reader"

¹⁵⁰the] cancelled in pencil

¹⁵¹their] cancelled in pencil

¹⁵²in] cancelled in pencil

¹⁵³& serious enterprise] cancelled in pencil

¹⁵⁴only] cancelled in pencil

1 there is no danger that anybody will call
2 these little things--
3 Their great things are not great but
4 gross--or great only as some pumpkins
5 are--they are some pumpkins. their little
6 things are not little but fine--they are
7 some huckleberries--¹⁵⁵

¹⁵⁵Pencilled line across pages separates this passage from extracts that follow it.