**Title** guide-board [map to Monadnock]

**Text**

According to the guide-board it is two and one fourth miles from Troy to the first fork in the road near the little pond and schoolhouse, and I should say it was near two miles from there to the summit, — all the way uphill from the meadow.

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 9

**Date and Time**

August 4th, 1860; 8:30 a.m.

**Type**

**Location**

Monadnock

**Title** pond [on the way to Monadnock]

**Text**

After sunset the ponds are white and distinct.1

1At 5 P.M. the 5th, being on the apex, the small pond by the schoolhouse is mostly smooth plated, with a darker rippled portion in the middle.

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 22

**Date and Time**

August 6th 1860

**Type**

**Location**

Monadnock

**Title** greenish lichen

**Text**

A large greenish lichen flat on rocks, of a peculiarly concentric growth, *q. v.*

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 27

**Date and Time**

August 9th, 1860

**Type**

**Location**

Monadnock

**Title** map [of the summit of Monadnock]

**Text**

The basis of my map was the distance from the summit to the second camp, measured very rudely be casting a stone before. Pacing the distance of an easy cast, I found it about ten rods, and thirteen such stone’s throws, or one hundred and thirty rods, carried me to the camp. As I had the course, from the summit and from the camp, of the principal points, I could tell the rest nearly enough. It was about fifty rods to the summit to the ravine and eighty more to the camp.

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 37, 39

**Date and Time**

August 9th, 1860

**Type**

**Location**

Monadnock

**Title** rocks of the pinnacle

**Text**

But what a study for rocks does this mountain-top afford! The rocks of the pinnacle have many regular nearly right-angled slants to the southeast, covered with the dark-brown (or olivaceous) umbilicaria.

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 40

**Date and Time**

August 9th, 1860

**Type**

**Location**

Monadnock

**Title** grooved out rocks

**Text**

The rocks which you walk over are often not only worn smooth and slippery, but grooved out, as if with some huge rounded tool . . .

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 40

**Date and Time**

August 9th, 1860

**Type**

**Location**

Monadnock

**Title** convex rocks

**Text**

. . . or they are much oftener convex: You see huge buttresses or walls put up by Titans, with true joints, only recently loosened by an earthquake as if ready to topple down.

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 40

**Date and Time**

August 9th, 1860

**Type**

**Location**

Monadnock

**Title** brick-loaf rocks

**Text**

Some of the lichen-clad rocks are of a rude brick-loaf form or small cottage form: You see large boulders, left just on the edge of the steep descent of the plateau, commonly resting on a few small stones, as if the Titans were in the very act of transporting them when they were interrupted; some left standing on their ends, and almost the only convenient rocks in whose shade you can sit sometimes. Often you come to a long, thin rock, two or three rods long, which has the appearance of having just been split into underpinning-stone,—perfectly straightedged and parallel pieces, and lying as it fell, ready for use, just as the mason leaves it. Post-stones, door-stones, etc. There were evidences of the recent motion as well as ancient.

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 41

**Date and Time**

August 9th, 1860

**Type**

**Location**

Monadnock

**Title** hog-trough rock

**Text**

I saw one perfect triangular hog-trough – except that it wanted one end – and which would have been quite portable and convenient in a farmer’s yard. The core, four or five feet long, lay one side.

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 42

**Date and Time**

Aug. 9, 1860

**Type**

**Location**

Monadnock

**Title** rocks in terraces

**Text**

These terraces were some six rods long and six to ten feet wide, but the top slanting considerably back into the mountain, and they were about four or five feet high each. There were four such in succession here, running S. 30° E. The edges of these terraces, here and commonly, were rounded and grooved like the rocks at a waterfall, as if water and gravel had long washed over them.

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 42

**Date and Time**

Aug. 9, 1860

**Type**

**Location**

Monadnock

**Title** rocks like donuts

**Text**

Some rocks were shaped like huge donuts:

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 42

**Date and Time**

Aug. 9, 1860

**Type**

**Location**

Monadnock

**Title** strata with white quartz

**Text**

On the west side of the summit the strata ran north and south and dipped to east about 60° with the horizon. There were broad veins of white quartz (sometimes one foot wide) running directly many rods.

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 42-3

**Date and Time**

Aug. 9, 1860

**Type**

**Location**

Monadnock

**Title** great rocks

**Text**

Near the camp there was a succession of great rocks, their corners rounded semi-circularly and grooved at the same time like the capital of a column reversed. The most rugged walking is on the steep westerly slope.

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 43

**Date and Time**

Aug. 9, 1860

**Type**

**Location**

**Title**

**Text**

There were all over the rocky summit peculiar yellowish gravelly spots which I called scars, commonly of an oval form, not in low but elevated places and looking as if a little mound had been cut off there. The edges of these, on the very pinnacle of the mountain, were formed of the *Juncus trifidus*, now gone to seed. If they had been in hollows, you would have said that they were the bottom of little pools, now dried up, where the gravel and stones have been washed bare. I am not certain about their origin. They suggested some force which had suddenly cut off and washed away the surface there, like a thunder-spout *[sic]*, or lightning, or a hurricane. Such spots were numerous, and had the appearance of a fresh scar.

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 43-44

**Date and Time**

Aug. 9, 1860

**Type**

**Location**

Monadnock

**Title**

**Text**

One evening, as I was watching these small clouds forming and dissolving about the summit of our mountain, the sun having just set, I cast my eyes toward the dim bluish outline of the Green Mountains in the clear red evening sky, and, to my delight, I detected exactly over the summit of Saddleback Mountain, some sixty miles distant, its own little cloud, shaped like a parasol and answering to that which capped our mountain, through in this case it did not rest on the mountain, but was considerably above it, and all the rest of the west horizon for forty miles was cloudless. I was convinced that it was the local cloud of that mountain because it was directly over the summit, was of small size and of umbrella form answering to the summit, and there was no other cloud to be seen in that horizon. It was a beautiful and serene object, a sort of fortunate isle, —like any other cloud in the sunset sky.

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 47-8

**Date and Time**

Aug. 9, 1860

**Type**

**Location**

Monadnock

**Title**

**Text** stone tool [Native American]

In another part of the bank, in the midst of a much larger heap of shells which has been exposed, I found a delicate stone tool of this form and size: of a soft slate-stone. It is very thin and sharp on each side edge, and in the middle is not more than an eighth of an inch thick. I suspect that this was used to open clams with.

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 59

**Date and Time**

Aug. 22, 1860

**Type**

**Location**

**Title** hen-hawk

**Text**

See a large hen-hawk sailing over Hubbard’s meadow and Clamshell, soaring at last very high and toward the north. At last it returns southward, at that height impelling itself steadily and swiftly forward with its wing set in this wise: *i.e.* more curved, or, as it were, trailing behind, without apparent motion. It thus moves half a mile directly.

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 61

**Date and Time**

Aug. 25, 1860; 2 P.M.

**Type**

**Location**

To Clamshell

**Title** galls

**Text**

See nowadays the pretty little Castile-soap galls on the shrub oaks. Their figure is like the Indian girdle of triangular points. Also other galls, yellowish and red on different sides.

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 63

**Date and Time**

Aug. 26, 1860; 2 P.M.

**Type**

**Location**

To White Pond

**Title** Canada lynx claw

**Text**

A principal claw was ¾ inch long measured directly, but it was curving.

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 80

**Date and Time**

Sept. 11, 1860; afternoon

**Type**

**Location**

George Melvin’s house\*

**Title** Canada lynx face\*

**Text**

There was a small muffler, chiefly a triangular whitish and blackish tuft on the sides of the face or neck, not noticeably under the chin.

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 80

**Date and Time**

Sept. 11, 1860

**Type**

**Location**

George Melvin’s house\*

**Title** toadstools [1]

**Text**

I see, just up, the large light-orange toadstools with white spots, -- at first: then:

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 96

**Date and Time**

Sept. 26, 1860, P.M.

**Type**

**Location**

Round Walden and Pleasant Meadow

**Title** toadstools [2]

**Text**

I see, just up, the large light-orange toadstools with white spots, -- at first: then:

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 96

**Date and Time**

Sept. 26, 1860, P.M.

**Type**

**Location**

Round Walden and Pleasant Meadow

**Title** white lily stem

**Text**

I see a white lily stem coiled up with many whorls like a wire spring.

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 116

**Date and Time**

Oct. 13, 1860; P.M.

**Type**

**Location**

Up river [to Clamshell]

**Title** pine strip

**Text**

Here is a green strip of dense pitch and white pine some thirty or forty rods long by four wide and thirty years old. On the east side is a large red and yellow *[sic]* oak wood-lot, the nearest hard but some dozen or more years old, and on the west a strip three rods wide of little white and pitch pines four to seven feet high that have sprung up in the open land, and next to these is an open field occasionally cultivated.

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 127

**Date and Time**

Oct. 16, 1860; P.M.

**Type**

**Location**

To White Pond and neighborhood; the line between Rice and Conant (?) or Garfield (?)

**Title** red oak seedling [1]

**Text**

The root is abruptly curved back under the acorn, and I find that seedling or young oaks generally have roots which slant off more or less horizontally from where the acorn lay two to five or six inches, and then, having acquired their greatest thickness, descend straight downward. To this irregularity is sometimes added a half-turn or spiral in the upper part of the root: or, looking down on it: The acorn is still so sound that I think it must continue to furnish nourishment to the plant a part of next year.

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 139

**Date and Time**

Oct. 17, 1860; P.M.

**Type**

**Location**

To Walden Woods

**Title** red oak seedling [2]

**Text**

The root is abruptly curved back under the acorn, and I find that seedling or young oaks generally have roots which slant off more or less horizontally from where the acorn lay two to five or six inches, and then, having acquired their greatest thickness, descend straight downward. To this irregularity is sometimes added a half-turn or spiral in the upper part of the root: or, looking down on it: The acorn is still so sound that I think it must continue to furnish nourishment to the plant a part of next year.

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 139

**Date and Time**

Oct. 17, 1860; P.M.

**Type**

**Location**

To Walden Woods

**Title** *V. vacillans*

**Text**

You could see the *V. vacillans* growing in rows for several feet above the subterranean shoots, indicating where it was. The shoot turns up to make a bush thus:

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 153

**Date and Time**

Oct. 19, 1860; P.M.

**Type**

**Location**

To Conantum

**Title** checkered adders [1]

**Text**

See three little checkered adders lying in the sun by a stump on the sandy slope of the Deep Cut; yet sluggish. They are seven or eight inches long. The dark blotches of checkers are not so brown as in large ones. There is a transverse dark mark on the snout and a forked light space on the back part [of] the head.

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 168

**Date and Time**

Oct. 24, 1860; P.M.

**Type**

**Location**

To Walden Woods

**Title** checkered adders [2]

**Text**

See three little checkered adders lying in the sun by a stump on the sandy slope of the Deep Cut; yet sluggish. They are seven or eight inches long. The dark blotches of checkers are not so brown as in large ones. There is a transverse dark mark on the snout and a forked light space on the back part [of] the head.

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 168

**Date and Time**

Oct. 24, 1860

**Type**

**Location**

To Walden Woods

**Title** white pine stump ##1 or 2?

**Text**

Sometimes, when a white pine stump is all crumbling beside, there is a broad shingle-like flake left from the centre to the circumference, the old ridge of the stump, only a quarter of an inch thick, and this betrays the axe in a straight inclined surface.

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 169

**Date and Time**

Oct. 24, 1860

**Type**

**Location**

To Walden Woods; Emerson’s pond-lot

**Title** oak root [1]

**Text**

As you look down on it, it has two turns, and three as you look from the side, so firmly is it rooted. Any one will be surprised at digging up these lusty oaken carrots.

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 170

**Date and Time**

24 oct 1860

**Type**

**Location**

Walden Pond; Emerson’s pond-lot

**Title** oak root [2]

**Text**

As you look down on it, it has two turns, and three as you look from the side, so firmly is it rooted. Any one will be surprised at digging up these lusty oaken carrots.

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 170

**Date and Time**

24 oct 1860

**Type**

**Location**

Walden Pond; Emerson’s pond-lot

**Title** pine pores

**Text**

All [large white pines] are very easy, if not easier than ever, to count. The pores of the pines are distinct ridges, and the pitch is worn off.

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 170

**Date and Time**

24 oct 1860

**Type**

**Location**

Walden Pond; Heywood’s lot

**Title** goldenrod seeds

**Text**

Then there are countless downy seeds (thistle-like) of the goldenrods, so fine that we do not notice them in the air. They cover our clothes like dust. No wonder they spread over all fields and into the woods.

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 170

**Date and Time**

24 oct 1860

**Type**

**Location**

Walden Pond; Heywood’s lot

**Title** chestnut sprout

**Text**

The tops of these sprouts, the last few inches, had died in the winter, so that a side bud continued them, and this made a slight curve in the sprout, thus:

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 178

**Date and Time**

Oct. 26, 1860; P.M.

**Type**

**Location**

To Baker’s old chestnut lot near Flint’s Pond

**Title** pitch pine rings

**Text**

I may therefore take this to be [the] average growth of a pitch pine for the first fifty years. But I have not yet taken into the account the fact that, though the thickness of the layer is less, its superficies, or extent, is greater, as the diameter of the tree increases. Let us compare the three portions of wood. If the diameter at the end of the first fifty years is four, the second fifty, six, and the third fifty, seven, then the amount of wood added each term will be (to omit very minute fractions) twelve and a half, fifteen and a half, and ten respectively. So that, though in the second fifty the rings are twice as near together, yet considerably more wood is produced than in the first, but in the third fifty the tree is evidently enfeebled, and it probably is not profitable (so far as bulk is concerned) to let it grow any more.

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 205

**Date and Time**

Nov. 1, 1860; P.M.

**Type**

**Location**

To Tommy Wheeler wood-lot

**Title** white oak

**Text**

I see one white oak shaped like this: —

It happens oftenest here, I think, that the very largest white oaks have the most horizontal branches and branch nearest the ground, which would at first suggest that *these* trees were a different variety from the more upright and rather smaller ones, but it may be that these are older, and for that reason had more light and room and so temptation to spread when young.

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 242-3

**Date and Time**

Nov. 16, 1860; P.M.

**Type**

**Location**

To Inches Woods

**Title** chestnut bark

**Text**

Commonly, you see great rugged strips of bark, like straps or iron clamps made to bind the tree together, three or four inches wide and as many feet long, running more or less diagonally across the trunk and suggesting a very twisted grain, while the grain of the recent bark beneath them is perpendicular.

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 245

**Date and Time**

Nov. 16, 1860; P.M.

**Type**

**Location**

To Inches Woods

**Title** lotting of the Heywood lot

**Text**

Silas Hosmer tells me how ---- and ---- sold the Heywood lot between the railroad and Fair Haven. They lotted it off in this wise: *i. e.* in triangles, and, carrying plenty of liquor, they first treated all round, and then proceeded to sell at auction, but the purchasers, excited with liquor, were not aware when the stakes were pointed out that the lots were not as broad in the rear as in the front, and the wood standing cost them as much as it should have done delivered at the door.

**Creator**

**Source**

NNPM MA 1302. 38; *J* XIV: 251

**Date and Time**

Nov. 17, 1860; P.M.

**Type**

**Location**

To Blood’s woods