**RI MS HD/14/I Transcription**

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 000**

[Front Cover]

14I

69

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 000a**

14i  
10-19 soldi  
are 6 francs   
0

4

18

20  
135  
9  
[underline]215[/underline]  
[underline]241[/underline]  
18  
5  
[unclear]xx[/unclear]9  
24  
[underline]4[/underline]  
100  
10  
[underline]100[/underline]  
152

6  
10 . 19

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 000a**

[numerous pencil numbers – faint and overlapping]

100

10

100

[manicule]

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 000ar**

[Blank page]

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 000av**

Advanced use to this day. Saturday April 16.- 25. £ to F.a

paid to [unclear]xxxxxx[/unclear] including this day 10. days & half 63

Paid Faradays bill up to Saturday 23.-

Began this day. Wednesday [insertion](27)[/insertion]. with the Lacquey. to pay him [unclear]xxxxx[/unclear]

half-day May. 3. paid breakfasts. up to April 30. - - & bill up to May 3

leaving. P1.4

[unclear pencil writing]

[unclear]xxxxxx[/unclear] with the lefthand

[underline]Foster Rhenish 1.24-[/underline]

W

[Horizontal rule]

[underline]Assenthalle.[/underline] 1.

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 000br**

The [underline]CANIGOU.[/underline] from PERPIGNAN

Hon sano [unclear]xxxxx[/unclear]

Savitto con la mand manca

[ink sketch of mountain outline with tree overlays the previous two lines]

[extensive pencil drawing of mountains with some plants fills rest of page]

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 000bv**

[Blank page]

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 000cr**

The CANIGOUS highest of the Oriental Pyrenëes

Seen from the Volcanoe of Agde C

[Horizontal rule]

[Pencil sketch of mountains and rocks]

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 000cv**

[Blank page]

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 000dr**

Canigou with part of [unclear]xxxxxxx[/unclear] d

[Pencil sketch of trees and bushes with castle and mountains in the background]

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 000dv**

[Blank page]

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 000er**

The Northern peak of the [?xxxxxxxx]  
from the fountain e  
No sentio questa con la mane manca  
[unclear]xxxxxx[/unclear]

[Pencil sketch of mountains]

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 000ev**

[Blank page]

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 001**

Fontainbleau Dec. 29[superscript]th[/superscript]-. 1813 –

[Horizontal rule]  
The mists disperse and where a sullen cloud.  
Hung on the mountains verge the Sun bursts forth.  
In all its majesty of purple light,  
It is a winters evening and the year  
Is fast departing; yet the hues of heaven  
Are bright as in the summers warmest months,  
It is the season of the sleep of things  
But nature in her sleep is lovely still.  
The trees display no green, no forms of life,  
And yet a magic foliage cloaths them round,  
The purest crystals of pellucid ice  
All purple in the sun-set  
Amidst the wood  
Fantastically rise the towering cliffs,  
That in another season had been white;  
But now contrasted with the brilliant ice  
Shine in aerial tints of purest blue.  
The varied outline has a thousand charms;  
Here rises high a venerable wood  
Where oaks are seen with massy ice girt round  
And birches pendant with their glittering arms,  
And graceful beeches clinging to the soil:  
These massy forms exist of rocks alone.  
Rising as if the work of human art.  
The pride of some great paladin of other days  
In awful ruins  
Nearer I behold  
The palace of a race of mighty kings,  
But now another tenants. On those walls  
Where erst the silver lily spread her leaves.  
The graceful symbol of a brilliant court,  
The golden eagle shines, the bird of prey.  
Emblem of rapine and of lawless power.  
Such is the fitful change of human things:  
An empire rises like a cloud in heaven  
Red in the morning sun, spreading its tints  
Of golden hue along the feverish sky  
And filling the horizon. Soon its tints  
Are darkened, & it brings the thunder storm,  
Lightening, and hail, and desolation comes;  
But in destroying it dissolves & falls,  
Never to rise.  
Prophecy of the downfall  
[underline]of Napoleon[/underline]  
These little poems of my  
Brothers, are here copied  
out fair by M[superscript]r[/superscript] Faraday. - who  
in 1813 attended him unto

Italy- J. D. -

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 002**

2  
Mont Blanc. 2  
Jan.[superscript]y[/superscript] 5[superscript]th[/superscript]-. 1814. 4 o'Cloc[deletion]k[/deletion]. In the Carrriage

[Horizontal rule]  
With joy I view thee bathed in purple light  
Whilst all around is dark, With joy I see  
Thee rising from thy sea of patchy clouds  
Into the middle heaven.  
As if a temple to th'eternal rais'd  
By all the earth; framed of the pillar'd rock  
And canopied with everlasting snow.  
That lovely river rolling at my feet  
Its bright green waves, & winding midst the rocks  
Brown in their winters foliage, gain'd from thee   
Its flood of waters; and through a devious [insertion]course[/insertion] maze  
Though it has lav'd the fertile plains, & wash'd  
The cities walls, and mingled with the streams  
Of lowland origin, yet still preserves  
Its native character of mountain strength,  
Its colour, and its motion. Such are those  
Amongst the generations of mankind,  
To whom the stream of thought descends from heaven  
With all the force of reason, and the power  
Of sacred genius. Through the world they pass  
Still uncorrupted; and on what they take  
From social life; bestow a character  
Of dignity: Greater they become,  
But never loose their native purity.  
[deletion][unclear]x[/unclear][/deletion] 3  
Banks of the Rhone.  
Jan.-[superscript]y[/superscript 6[superscript]th[/superscript]-. 11 o'clock

[Horizontal rule]  
The air is soft as in the month of June.  
In northern climes, a balmy zephyr blows,  
And nothing speaks of winters harshest month,  
Save that the trees are leafless; and yon Alps  
Not as in summer merely capp'd by snow,  
But deep encased, and girt around by ice.  
Upon the mountains crowded round thy banks,  
O lovely Rhone; no ice, no snows are seen;  
But lively tints and varied, such as might  
Bespeak autumnal days. The oak that long  
Has kept its faded foliage cloaths their base  
The bracken to their sides a richer tint  
Of chesnut gives, And the green herbage cloathes  
Their summits, bath’d in dew; save where the cliff  
Uplifts its marble crest of hue diverse  
And varied outline; grey with moss, or blue  
In native colouring, or changed by time  
And rusted by the active elements:  
More lovely in decay, assuming forms  
Of broken columns, & of mould'ring towers.  
Thy nearest banks, O lovely river, glow  
With the bright willow, round whose crimson bud  
The water fly expands her glittering wings:  
Thy upper slopes the graceful myrtle skirts,  
Green as in spring time; and the primrose lurks  
Beneath its odorous leaves. The fruitful vine

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 003**

E [deletion]w[unclear]x[/unclear][/deletion]   
Darkens thy champain; and on many a hill  
The villages on sober colours rise.  
The castles tow'ring walls, & all the tints  
Which human art bestows upon the scene.  
Are chaste as if the master hand of Claude  
Had traced upon the canvass their design.  
From the deep gullies bosom’d in thy rocks  
Descends in foam & thunder, many a stream  
Without a name: but one is far remov’d,  
Vauclause [insertion]Sorga[/insertion]: beside whose crystal waters sung  
The bard of Provence.  
3

-PONT de GUARDON.  
Jan.-[superscript]y[/superscript] 7.[superscript]th[/superscript] 1813

[Horizontal rule]  
Work of a mighty people of a race  
Whose monuments like those of nature last.  
With wonder I behold thy columns rise  
Thy mighty arches raised in triple ranks.  
And not alone for use but in the form  
Of perfect beauty & majestic strength  
Firm as the marble rocks on which they rest  
The r[insertion]R[/insertion]oman mind in all its projects grasp’d  
Eternal empire looked to me decay  
And work'd for generations yet unborn  
Hence was its framer so lasting hence so slow

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 004**

4

x 4  
The Mediterranean Pine.

[Horizontal rule]  
Montpellier, Jan.-[superscript]y[/superscript] 14. 1814.

[Horizontal rule]  
Thy hues are green as is the vernal tint  
Of those fair meads where Isis rolls along  
Her silver floods; And not amongst the snows,  
Nor on the hoary mountains ruffed crest  
Is thy abode; but on the gentle hill,  
Amongst the rocks, and by the rivers sides  
Rises thy graceful & majestic form;  
Companion of the olive, & the vine,  
And that Hesperian tree whose golden fruit  
Demands the Zephyr warmed by southern suns.  
In winter thou art verdant as in spring,  
Unchangeable in beauty; & thy reign  
Extends from Calpe to the Bosphorus.  
Beneath thy shade the northern african  
Seeks shelter from the sunshine, & the greek  
In Serapis vales, forms from thy slender leaves  
A shepherds coronet.  
Fanes of the Gods  
Of Egypt, & of Greece, majestic rise  
Amidst thy shades: And to the memory,  
O lovely tree, thy resting places bring  
All that is noble in our history;  
The schools where Socrates, & Plato taught;

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 005**

[unclear]xx[/unclear]

The rocks where grecian freedom made her stand;  
The Roman virtues, the Athenian art,  
The hills from which descended to mankind  
The light of faith; from which the [deletion]s[/deletion][insertion]S[/insertion]hepherd[deletion]s[/deletion] [superscript]x[/superscript] gave  
The oracles of heaven, & Israel saw  
The sacrificial off’ring of her guilt,  
The blood of the atonement shed in vain,  
When Salem fell, & her offending race

[deletion]Where[/deletion] [insertion]Were[/insertion] scattered as the dust upon the blast.  
Moses  
so glorious are thy [deletion]virgin[/deletion] snows  
5  
[THE CANIGO[deletion]N[/deletion][insertion]U[/insertion] Canigou.  
[Horizontal rule] oriental  
January 26[superscript]th[/superscript]-.Pyrenees.

Morning.

[Horizontal rule]  
In th’ eastern sky the stars their lustre loose  
In more diffused light as if their orbs  
Had melted into air and formed the day  
Above the heavens receive a brighter tint  
Of purest azure & beneath they glow  
With lovely tints which every instant change  
Now purple & now orange and a gleam  
Of golden light pours on the tranquil main  
I cast my eyes upon the western coast  
And l[deletion]ow[/deletion][insertion]o[/insertion] thy giant form O Canigou  
As if a new creation of the day  
Framed of the morning clouds forever fixed  
And gilded by th’expiring morning star,  
So bright [deletion]thy glittering snows[/deletion] appear they seem  
To form another dawn. Thy base is dark  
Rising though mists hat mingle with the wave  
[Horizontal rule]

Noon.

[Horizontal rule]  
The orb of light its flood of lustre pours  
From the mid heavens upon the tranquil sea  
Without a tide whose silver mirror spreads  
Reflecting forms of mountain majesty  
Along th’Iberian coast & more remote  
In gentle agitation feels the breeze  
That to its deep & lovely azure gives  
The life of motion. All the morning mists  
Have vanished & the mid-day sun beams sleep  
Upon thy snows or glitter where the streams

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 006**

6  
They feed with crystal waters pour in foam

[deletion]Thy shaggy woods [/deletion] Amidst thy dark deep glens; thy shaggy woods  
Where the bright pine & darker cork trees blend  
Their varied foliage form a boundary.  
Where winter seems to mingle with the spring  
And lower still the Olive tree appears  
The work of culture & the leafless vine  
And the green meadow where the torrents sleep  
Or move[deletion]s[/deletion] obedient to the wants of man.  
Nature in savage wildness mountain strength  
Breaths in one picture with the forms of art  
And all that stamp the social character  
A cities walls majestically rise  
The guardian of a realm where sounds of war  
Harm the ear Along the sandy shore  
The path the Carthaginian trod appears  
When from the Pyrenees his veterans pour’d  
To try the strength of Rome & shed profuse  
Her patriot blood at lanna, On the wave  
Triumphant ride the fleets of Oceans Queen  
My heart throbs quicker & a healthful glow  
Fills all my bosom Albion thee I hail  
Mother of hero's mighty in thy strength  
Deliver. From [underline]thee the fire proceeds[/underline]  
[underline]Withering the tyrant, Not a fire alone[/underline]  
[underline]Of war destructive but a loving light[/underline]  
[underline]Of honor glory & security[/underline]  
[underline]A light of Science liberty & peace.[/underline]  
[Horizontal rule]

Evening

[Horizontal rule]  
A moment past, the sky was bright & clear  
But now a mist obscures the ambient air;  
The mist becomes a cloud which gathers round  
Thy brow. At first [deletion]a[/deletion] [insertion]so[/insertion] white so bright so fierce  
The snows seem dark beneath its crisped fringe  
And now it spreads a thicker canopy,  
And rapidly descends & fill thy glens,  
And covers all thy rocks. Its tints are changed  
Its fleecy whiteness gone. The sun beams fade  
And loose their glory in its sullen gloom  
Portentous of the storm. And now the rain  
Descends in floods the angry lightning gleams,  
The thunder roars. The tempest howls along  
Thy echoing cliffs & the vexed main  
Mingles her white foam with the troubled floods  
The torrents of the mountain roll along.

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 007**

[underline]Vaucluse[/underline] [superscript]x[/superscript]

[Horizontal rule]

[Horizontal rule]  
I see the rifted rocks above thy stream  
O Sorgne and as I trace its silver wave along  
A scene of pastoral beauty glads my eye,  
Well suited to a pastoral poets song  
Meads that have gain'd their freshness from thy wave  
And fed upon thy dews; whitened with flocks;  
And gentle slopes where midst the broken rocks  
The vines spread forth their branches to the sun,  
As if they gain'd their nurture from his beams.  
And in the richer soil the olive turns  
Its glittering foliage from the northern blast  
Along the hills the stately villa peers  
Embosomed deep in cypress - On the plain  
The cottages are spread and many a row  
Of trees in formal trim the pruners art  
Declare Fitted for use to bear the richest fruits  
Pomona culls, or for the verdant food

Of that fair insect daughter of the spring  
Whose industry supplies the Cimbrian looms.  
I walk along thy banks and now thy streams

Descend[deletion]s[/deletion] with more of power and sparkling foam  
Amidst their basons: awful cliffs impend  
Above thy channel raise in many a form  
7

Fantastical of spires and gothic towers  
And airy battlements as if in sport  
Nature in humouring her plastic strength  
In playful mood had framed them In a dark  
And gloomy chasm filled with broken rocks  
I see the white spray rise in many a cloud  
And now I hear the thund'ring cataract.  
It is thy lofty spring O wondrous stream  
Born of the mountain snows thy course is made  
In darkness and in silence deeply hid  
Within thy channel of the marble rock  
And all at once those risest unto light  
Pure as if fresh from heaven Embosom'd long  
In earth thou [deletion][unclear]xxxxxxx[/unclear][/deletion] [insertion]hast[/insertion] no earthly taint. Thy [deletion]tints[/deletion][insertion]hues[/insertion]

Seem stolen from [deletion][unclear]xxxxxxxx[/unclear][/deletion] [insertion]ethereal[/insertion] sky [deletion]so bright[/deletion]  
[deletion]Their bright[/deletion] [insertion]So bright[/insertion] so pure their azure; and thy foam  
Is whiter than the snow that gave thee birth  
In thunder thou descendest from thy rocks

Nor dost thou sleep beneath them murmuring [insertion]still[/insertion]  
Along thy pebbly bed garnished with plants  
Growing amidst thy waters mingling hues.  
Of Emerald with thy transparent blue

I wonder not the poet loved thy wave  
Thy cavern'd rocks thy giant precipice  
For such a scene was suited well to break  
The tyrants spell of love: and to [deletion]subdue[/deletion] [insertion]controul[/insertion]  
A passion that was often hopeless love  
Called for impressions strong & vigorous  
Such as this scene sublime might well bestow  
Upon a mind alive to sympathy  
With all created forms that b[deletion]ea[/deletion][insertion]o[/insertion]r[insertion]e[/insertion] the stamp  
Of loveliness or Majesty or Grace.

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 008**

C x 55

[Horizontal rule]  
[underline]Carrara[/underline]  
Thine is no dark and dreary mine  
No hidden [deletion][unclear]xxxx[/unclear][/deletion] [insertion]quarry[/insertion] damp and cold  
Thy crests in Orient sun beams shine  
The morning tints thy rocks in gold  
Thy rocks sublime that still remain  
As erst from Chaos they arose  
Untouched by time without its stain  
Pure as their canopy of snows.  
Forms worthy of that magic art  
Which [deletion]from[/deletion] [insertion]by[/insertion] the gravers potent hand  
Can bid the [deletion]forms[/deletion] [insertion]lines[/insertion] of beauty start  
And all expressions power command  
Forms worthy of that master skill  
Which to the poets dream has given  
The [deletion]noble form[/deletion] [insertion]unconquered strength[/insertion] the Potent will  
Fixed in the majesty of heaven. -  
And that a softer charm has shed  
On Cytherias radiant head  
And kindled in her grecian face  
The immortality of grace.-  
Scenes blended with the memory  
Of mighty works can well supply  
The food of thought; & scenes like these  
Have other natural powers to please  
Around transparent rivers flow  
Whose tints are bright as summer sky  
Upon their banks the olives grow  
The greener pine aspiring high  
Towers midst the cliffs. The chestnut loves  
Th[insertion]y[/insertion] slopes, where vines their tendrils rear.  
In the deep glen the myrtle groves  
Embalm the cool and quiet air.

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 009**

It twas the dwelling of the Sybarite  
The [unclear]native[/unclear] formed for love & soft delight  
Who sought for healthy joy in every thing

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 010**

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**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 011**

11

I admire thy wandering

[unclear]xxxx[/unclear], thy [deletion]whit[/deletion] dancing course,  
Whether a [deletion][unclear]swift[/unclear][/deletion] placid stream, or turbulent force  
[deletion]I love thy wild &[/deletion][insertion]I love thee midst[/insertion] [deletion]rocky basins [unclear]xxx[/unclear][/deletion]  
Whether [deletion]bursting from[/deletion] thy cloud capt mountains  
Where thy [insertion]moss stained[/insertion] dark impetuous fountains  
[deletion]Fall over the rock in foam and thunder[/deletion]  
Oer rocks their [insertion]power[/insertion] [deletion]force &[/deletion] [insertion]might[/insertion] [unclear]sexxx[/unclear] to sunder  
Fall wildly down in foam & thunder  
I love thee  
[deletion]Or[/deletion] when thy placid waters sleep.  
Beneath the Castles dungeon keep.  
[unclear]close to[/unclear] [deletion]Or by[/deletion] the abbies and wells.  
Or where by Rokebys classic [deletion]wall[/deletion] halls  
[insertion]The Greta harm in flood & foam[/insertion]  
Thy streams in rocky basins [insertion]foam[/insertion] [deletion][unclear]xxxx[/unclear] from glen[/deletion]  
[insertion]To make thy silent [insertion]deeper[/insertion]pools her home[/insertion] [deletion]That Greta makes thy bed her home[/deletion]. - -

By. [unclear]moutainous[/unclear] home.  
But with [unclear]xxxx[/unclear] [insertion]lay[/insertion] [deletion]intrinsic[/deletion] thy [deletion]fear[/deletion] [insertion][unclear]xxxxx[/unclear][/insertion] cause I hail  
In Egglestones [deletion]wild[/deletion] [insertion]romantic[/insertion] pastoral vale.  
in nature live [unclear]xxxx[/unclear]  
[insertion]Return from wild & virgin deep[/insertion] For there thy banks which nature here has graced

With [unclear]xxxxx[/unclear] beauty are un[deletion]touched[/deletion] [insertion]changed[/insertion] by lush c[deletion][unclear]xxxxxxxx[/unclear][/deletion]

[insertion]Unchanged by art[/insertion][deletion]& precious[/deletion] - in their virgin [insertion]in[/insertion] pride of wood & [deletion]fl[/deletion][insertion]b[/insertion]owers  
They rise: & [deletion]mossy rocks &[/deletion] [insertion]covered with moss & [deletion]bound with[/deletion][/insertion] wild yet odorous flowers.  
And then for me there is a higher charm  
Of long remembered kindness, [unclear]xxxxxxxxx[/unclear] warm

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 012**

like [deletion]genuine[/deletion] [unclear]hospitality [deletion]childxxx[/deletion][/unclear] the heart [deletion]fresh from her[/deletion] fresh from the heart  
Where [deletion][unclear]xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxx xxxxxxxxxx[unclear] I die[/deletion] will supply  
& [deletion]bid to [unclear]which is poverty[/unclear] in its time[/deletion]   
[deletion]And where it[/deletion] [insertion]Long as I live[/insertion] [deletion]while [unclear]xxxxx xxx[/unclear][/deletion] [insertion]a[/insertion]grateful memory.

Ee'n in old age,

Bestowed with grace & [deletion][unclear]wonder[/unclear][/deletion] & free from [insertion]shallow[/insertion] art

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 013**

13  
[underline]17 June 1826[/underline]  
Dies irae  
[deletion][unclear]xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx[/unclear][/deletion]

I walked in the park the evening was bright  
& balmy, the moon full, my heart became  
softened & my feelings less painful & intense

1Aχω την [unclear]xxxxxxx[/unclear] Αακρσω [deletion]ten[/deletion] [insertion]την φιλτατην͵[/insertion] 12 o'Clock midnight

Μὴ λεγε θνάσκειν Την αγαθην   
Nine years, a joy, a pure delight  
She dwelt upon my raptured sight  
When present: and in absence gave  
A hope which made my heart her slave  
A hallowed hope, the Saint might own  
Bending before the virgin mother [insertion]A hallowed[/insertion]

And in her sanctity alone [insertion]hope[/insertion]  
Seeking all earthly love to smother,  
Or rather to exalt refine  
The Earthly fire to love divine  
[deletion]But she [unclear]her[/unclear][/deletion], [insertion] Alass her form of loveliest[/insertion] [deletion]lovely[/deletion] mold  
Is now insensate dark & cold,   
Her pulse is fluttering failing fast  
And now her heart must beat its last  
Her breathing seems in haste to fly.  
Too weak too faint to form a sigh   
Her frame [underline]obeys mortality[/underline]

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 014**

But the pure & sacred fire  
Which warmed her mind can not expire,

It kindles, breathes & lives with me  
[underline]In every form & memory.[/underline] In everlasting sympathy

The breath that cools her Zephyrs wing

Is of her eternal spring  
The evenings soft & dewy calm  
Is of her hope, bestowing balm.  
The morns reflected lovely light  
Is of her sunshine heavenly bright  
The stars amidst the azure sky  
Speak of her [deletion]truth &[/deletion] [insertion]glorious[/insertion] constancy. [insertion]m[/insertion]  
[deletion]Of flames that will not cannot die[/deletion]

And powers [deletion]of immortality[/deletion] [underline]above mortality[/underline].  
Aθavaτa [deletion][unclear]xxxxxxxxxxxxxx[/unclear][/deletion]  
[deletion][unclear]xxxxxxx[/unclear][/deletion]

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 015**

15

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**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 016**

Schill - April 16 [insertion]1828[/insertion]- [underline]Danaawirth[/underline] length 20 inches & 1/2  
Cir 13 1/2  
Weight 4 oz

3.10  
1[superscript]st[/superscript] Dorset 15  
2[superscript]d[/superscript] - 24  
Caudal - 18  
Pectoral 14  
Ventral [deletion]5 or[/deletion] 6  
Anal 14 – Species.  
Teeth 4 incisores  
Two rows on the upper  
one on the lower none on the tongue  
Stomach small [deletion][unclear]xxxxx[/unclear] large developed ready[/deletion] for exclusion. feet [deletion][unclear]xx[/deletion][/unclear] in  
the Spigola [unclear]xxxxx[/unclear] - mistook like [unclear]xxxxxxx[/unclear] for melt [unclear]xxxxx[/unclear] in dressing -  
Observation one eye was clouded - as in gutten [unclear]xxxxxx[/unclear]  
The other bright

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 017**

17  
A billow in a stormy sea & clear sky breaking  
in the surf, gloomy within, but on its surface  
glittering in all the glory of the rainbow, a Sort  
of creation between the heavens &the earth  
produced by the wrath & tumult of the elements  
but again in a state of repose & of beauty.  
all [deletion]its[/deletion] violence, gloom, foam & frenzy belonging to   
its earthy origin, but its glory, its beauty, its immor-

tality belonging to its Divine origin-

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 018**

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**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 019**

19

[Pencil and watercolour sketch of fins]

[Pencil and watercolour sketch of a fish]

[Pencil sketch of a fish’s head]

more like

[Pencil sketch of a fish’s head]

The eye nearer  
[underline]The nose[/underline] & definces above the gills

[Pencil sketch of a fin]  
the Ventral fins strong for raising

the fish

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 020**

[Blank page]

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 021**

21

[Pencil sketch of two trees a rock and a branch with leaves]

[Pencil sketch of a fish’s head and upper body]

This is like the head of the Perca  
Zergel which is a long flat fish  
more in form like a gudgeon

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[Pencil sketch of a forest, lake and mountains]

The Snaeberg above hill.

[Horizontal rule]

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[underline]Dialogue 5 The Chemical[/underline]  
[underline][deletion]The[/deletion] Philosopher [deletion]The effects of Time[/deletion][/underline].  
[underline][deletion]The character of the Chemist[/deletion][/underline] –

[Horizontal rule]  
I had been made religious by the conversations  
of Ambrosio in Italy. My faith was strengthened  
or exalted by the opinions of the unknown  
For when I had not merely that veneration  
awakened by exalted talents but a strong affection  
founded upon the essential benefit of the preser-  
vation of my life owing to him I ventured [deletion]to ask[/deletion]  
[insertion]the evening after our visit to the cave of Adelsberg to ask him[/insertion]

[deletion][unclear]xxx[/unclear][/deletion] some questions relating to his history & adventures  
He said to attempt to give you any ideas of the   
formation of my character would lead me into the  
history of my youth which almost approaches  
a tale of romance. The source of the little infor=

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mation & intelligence I possess I must refer to a restless ac-  
tivity of spirit a love of glory which even belonged  
to my infancy, & a sensibility easily excited & not  
easily conquered.  
My parentage was humble yet I can believe a traditional  
history of my paternal grandmother that the origin or our  
family was from an old noble norman stock. I formed  
[deletion]the believe[/deletion] [insertion]this belief[/insertion] upon certain feelings which I can only refer to an  
hereditary source a pride [deletion]attached[/deletion] [insertion]of decorum a tact[/insertion] & a refinement  
even in [deletion][unclear]xxxxxxxxx[/unclear] early infancy[/deletion] [insertion]boyhood[/insertion] & which are contradictory to

the idea of my origin from a race of peasants.  
Accident opened to me in early youth a philosophical  
career which I pursued with success. In manhood for-  
tune smiled upon me & made me independant. [unclear]xxxxx[/uclear]-  
rially became a philosopher & pursued my travels  
with the object of instructing myself & of benefiting   
mankind. I have seen most parts of Europe & conver[insertion]s[/insertion]ed  
I believe with all the illustrious men of science  
belonging to there. My life has not been unlike that

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of the ancient greek sages. - I have added some little to  
the stock of human Knowledge & I have endeavoured  
to add something to the quantity of human happin  
=ess. In my early life I was a sceptic I have infor  
-med you how I became a believer & I constantly  
bless the supreme Intelligence for the favour of some  
gleams of divine light which have been vouchsafed  
to me in this our state of darkness & doubt.  
[underline]Milauths[/underline]. I am surprized that with your powers  
you did not enter into a professional [unclear]xxxxxx[/unclear] either of  
law or of politicks: you would have gained the  
highest honors of distinction.  
The [underline]Unknown[/underline]. To me there has never been a higher  
source of honor or distinction than [deletion]those[/deletion] [insertion]that[/insertion] connected  
with advances in science. I have not possessed enough  
of the eagle in my character to make a direct  
flight to the loftiest altitudes in the social world.  
& I certainly never endeavoured to reach those heights  
by using the creeping powers of the reptile who in

ascending generally chooses the dirtiest path

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because it is the easiest -  
[underline][unclear]xxxxxxx[/unclear][/underline]. I have often wondered that men of fortune  
& of rank do not apply themselves more to phi-  
losophical pursuits: they affect a delightful & an enviable  
road to distinction, one furnished upon the blessings  
[deletion]confer[/deletion] of benefits conferred on our [underline]fellow[/underlien] creatures.  
[deletion]They It does not offer[/deletion] [insertion]they do not supply[/insertion] the same sources of temporary po-  
=pularity [insertion]as successes in the senate or at the bar[/insertion] but the glory resulting from them  
is permanent, & independant of vulgar taste or  
caprice. In looking back to the history of the last  
five reigns in England we find Boyles’ Cavendish's

& Howards who rendered those great names more  
illustrious by their scientific honors but we may in   
vain search the aristocracy now for philosophers & there

are very few persons who pursue science with

true dignity; it is followed more as connected  
with objects of profit than those of fame & there

are fifty persons who take out [deletion]a[/deletion] patent[insertion]s[/insertion] for [deletion]a[/deletion]  
supposed inventions to one who makes a real

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discovery.  
Phil. The information we have already  
received from you proves to me that [underline]Chemistry[/underline]  
has been your favourite pursuit. I am surprised  
at this. The higher mathematics & pure physics  
appear to me to offer much more noble objects  
of contemplation & fields of discovery & practically  
considered the results of the Chemist are  
much more humble, belonging principally to  
The Apothecaries shop or the Kitchin.  
[unclear]xxxxxxx[/unclear] I feel disposed to join you in attacking  
this favorite study of our friend: but merely  
to provoke him to defend it I [deletion]should[/deletion] wish  
our attack would induce him to defend  
his science & that we might enjoy a little

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of the sport of literary Gladiators, at least  
in order to call forth his skill & awaken

his eloquence.  
The Unknown, I have no objection. Let them  
in a fair description, remember we fight  
only with foils & the point of mine shall  
be covered with velvet  
-In your attack on Chemistry [unclear]xxxxxxx[/unclear], You

limited the use of it to the Apothecaries shop &  
the Kitchen - the first is an equivocal use  
X

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35  
Dialogue. 6  
[underline]Pola. or Time[/underline]  
During our stay in Illyria, I made an  
excursion by water with my unknown Preserver  
now become my friend & Eubathes to Pola  
in Istria. We entered the harbour  
of Pola in a felucca when the sun was  
[deletion][unclear]xx[/unclear][/deletion] setting & I knew no scene more  
splendid than the Ampitheatre  
seen from the sea in this light.  
It appears not as a building in ruins  
but like a new work & the reflection

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of the colours of its brilliant marbs  
& [unclear]xxxxxxx[/unclear] forms seen when the calm  
surface of the waters gave to it a darker  
effect but of a glorious work of art  
& [deletion][unclear]xx[/unclear][/deletion] [insertion]of[/insertion] [deletion]failure[/deletion] a magnificent picture -  
[insertion]We examined[/insertion] the remains of the arch of Augustus &

the Temple, [deletion][unclear]xx[/unclear][/deletion] very perfect monuments

of Imperial grandeur [deletion]were examined[/deletion]  
with pleasure. But [deletion][unclear]xxx xx[/unclear][/deletion] the splendid  
exterior of the Ampitheatre was not  
in harmony with the bare & naked  
walls of the Interior. [deletion][unclear]xx[/unclear] & [/deletion] it [insertion]There were none of those[/insertion]  
[insertion]durable & grand seats of marble such as adorn the Ampitheatre of Verona[/insertion]  
[deletion]is probable that this part of the[/deletion]  
[deletion] but construction had [insertion]been[/insertion] of wood[/deletion]  
[insertion]From which it is probable that the whole of the arena & conveniences[/insertion]

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for the spectators had been constructed of wood. Their total disappearance  
[deletion]This[/deletion] le[deletion]a[/deletion]d us to reflect upon the causes of  
[deletion][unclear]x[/unclear][/deletion] the destruction of so many of the  
works of the elder nations - I said in  
our  
[underline]In the last dialogue[/underline] To introduce the [underline]idea[/underline]  
of [underline]genii & angels[/underline] a link between the Supreme  
Intelligence & Man & employed in the works  
of creation or [underline]conservation[/underline] than to like a  
view of Hershels ideas of Nebula, comets  
&c. of the luminous [unclear]xxxxx[/unclear] in the heavens  
[unclear]xxxxxxxx[/unclear] to [underline][unclear]xxx xxxx[/unclear][/underline]-  
One of the party puts the Question whether  
there might not have been more organized  
life & more organize [unclear]xxxxxx[/unclear] in the globe,  
Answered in [underline]old white parch[superscript]t[/superscript], Book[/underline]  
Qu. the punishment of the Wicked in same [underline]book[/underline]

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 038**

In the green book marked [underline]Rome 1829[/underline].  
[underline]date Feb[superscript]y[/superscript] 2.[/underline] Are some notes connected with the  
6 Dialogue on the characters of the illustrious  
Men of the 19 century.-  
[underline][person\_130]La Place[/person\_130]. Berthollet & [person\_141]Chaptal[/person\_141][/underline] are described  
Volta I saw at Milan in 1814. at that time advanced  
in years I think nearly 70 & in bad health - His conversation  
was not brilliant. His views rather limited but [deletion]not[/deletion]  
marking great ingenuity. His manners were perfectly  
simple. He had not the air of a courtier nor even of  
a Man who had seen the world. - Indeed I [deletion][unclear]x[/unclear][/deletion] can  
say generally of the Italian[deletion]s[/deletion] [deletion]that they their[/deletion] Scavans that [insertion]though[/insertion]  
[deletion]had not at all[/deletion] [insertion]none of them had[/insertion] [deletion]an air noble [unclear]xx[/unclear] they appeared[/deletion] much dignity or grace  
of manner yet they were all free from affectation.  
In [person\_198]Piazzi[/person\_198] likewise an old Man then was more of [insertion]exterior[/insertion] philosophical  
[deletion]scientific[/deletion] character [deletion]& of brilliancy[/deletion] than in Volta &  
He discussed subjects of [deletion]philosophy[/deletion] [insertion]Science[/insertion] with more brilliancy  
& address & with a little of the tone of a Master -

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There never was a Man of more amiable benevolent

character than Morichini & His principal discovery

shews an acuteness & originality not usual now in his

countrymen.

To go back to France. Gay Lussac was quick

lively [deletion][unclear]xxx[/unclear][/deletion] ingenious & profound with great

activity of mind & great facility of manipulation  
I would place him at the head of the living  
chemists of France. It is true He has worked  
with Then[insertion]a[/insertion]rd & they have formed for themselves  
as it were one reputation. [deletion]but[/deletion] Gay Lussac however  
is the superior Man. but I I have heard Thenard  
much admired as an eloquent lecturer  
Madame Gay Lussac in 1820 was a lively pleasing  
woman, a little passed the age of coquettry  
if a French woman can be ever said to be passed  
that age. Madame Thenard was a charming little  
brune with a most graceful figure & a countenance  
full of character. She was amiable & I believe  
extremely “sage”.

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[underline]Arago[/underline] like a Spaniard in Countenance had a little  
of the reserve & dignity of manner belonging to that   
nation. He was I believe from Rompilieu or the neighborhood  
of [underline]the[/underline] pyr[deletion]y[/deletion]enees. He appeared to me candid in judgement  
& accurate as an observer & experimenter. He was   
almost constantly in [underline]discussion[/underline] with Biot upon some

points of Scontested discovery & I felt always disposed  
to think him in the right. He seemed to me to   
have so much more steadiness of character. Biot  
was mobile active ingenious & laborious; but had  
a restlessness not free from [insertion]obvious[/insertion] vanity Madame Arago  
was a handsome Woman & very agreable [insertion]without pretensions[/insertion] [deletion] & Madame[/deletion]  
[deletion]Biot was lively & agreeable[/deletion]. – I cannot say of   
Madame Biot that she was without pretensions but   
was lively ready & various in her conversational  
powers -  
[person\_029]Beddoes[/person\_029] was reserved in manner & almost shy; but his   
countenance was very agreable. He [underline]was cold[/underline] in conversation  
& apparently much occupied with his own peculiar views  
& theories. Nothing was a stranger contrast to his apparant

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coldness in discipline than his wild & active imagination  
which was [deletion][unclear]xx[/unclear][/deletion] as practical as Darwins. [underline]He[/underline] was little  
enlightened by experiment & I may say little attentive to it  
He had great talents & much reading; but had lived  
too little amongst superior men. On his death bed He  
wrote me a most affecting letter regretting his scientific  
aberrations I remember one "expression" like one who has  
scattered abroad the avena fatua of knowledge from  
which neither branch nor blossom nor fruit has resulted.  
I require the consolation of a friend". Beddoes had talents  
which would have excelled him to the pinnacle of philosophical   
eminence if they had been applied with discretion.  
De Humboldt was one of the most agreeable Men I  
have ever known social, [deletion]conviviable[/deletion] modest, full of   
intelligence, with facilities of every kind, almost [underline]too fluent[/underline]  
in conversation. His travels display his spirit of  
enterprise His works are monuments of the variety  
of his knowledge & resources. –   
Guyton de Morveau was very old when I made his  
acquaintance between 70 & 80 & very feeble. Though He had been

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a violent republican: He was Bonapartes Director of the   
Mint & a Baron of his Empire. His manner was mild  
& conciliatory & it is a proof of the energy of his mind  
that having promised his vote to a person as Cor. Member of  
Le Institut. He kept his promise: & my election wanted only  
his voice to have been unanimous. - Having never when  
in France enquired into the intrigues connected with elections  
or interested myself in them, I should not have known this  
had not He himself told me so when I dined afterwards  
at his house. -   
Prony appeared to me a good natured & placid man  
not brilliant in conversation - simple & unaffected. –

[deletion]in manner[/deletion].  
Cuvier had even in his address & manner the  
character of a superior Man, much general [deletion]talent[/deletion] power & eloquence  
in conversation & great variety of information on scientific as [insertion]well[/insertion]  
[insertion]as[/insertion] popular subjects [deletion][unclear]xxxxxxxxxxxxx[/unclear][/deletion]. I should say of him  
that He is the most distinguished man of [underline]talents[/underline]  
I have known on the continent; but I [deletion]can hardly allow[/deletion] I doubt  
[deletion]him to be[/deletion] [insertion]if He be entitled to the appellation of[/insertion] a Man of Genius. – Madam[superscript]lle[/superscript] Sophie D. -

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his daughter in law was a charming conversible little  
Woman with various talents & quick good nature & was more  
agreable than if she had been a great beauty.  
Banks was a good humoured and literal Man free &  
various in conversational power, a tolerable botanist  
& generally acquainted with Natural History, He had not  
much reading; & no profound information - He was  
always ready to promote the objects of Men of Science; but  
He required to be regarded as a Patron & readily swallowed  
gross flattery. - When He gave anecdotes of his voyages  
He was very entertaining & unaffected - A Courtier in  
character He was a warm friend of a good King. In his  
relations to the Royal Society, He was too personal &  
made his House & circle too like a court. –   
Cavendish was a great Man with extraordinary

singularities. His voice was squeaking His manner nervous  
He was afraid of strangers & seemed when embarrassed  
even to articulate with difficulty. He wore the costume  
of our grandfathers. Was enormously rich but made no

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use of his wealth. He gave me once some bits  
of platinum for my experiments & came to see  
my [deletion]exp[superscript]t[/superscript][/deletion] [insertion]results[/insertion] on the decomposition of the alkalies  
& seemed to take an interest in them; but He encouraged  
no intimacy with any one. [deletion]&[/deletion] He left 15000£   
to Sir Charles Blagden by will, probably because they  
had once been [deletion]intimate[/deletion] [insertion]great friends[/insertion] & had ceased to be so.- It

is said that Sir C. Blagden had early  
pecuniary obligations to Cavendish He [insertion]Cavendish[/insertion] lived [deletion]a[/deletion][insertion]the[/insertion] latterly the  
life of a solitary, came to the Club dinner &  
to the Royal Society: but received no body at  
his Home. He was acute sagacious & profound.  
& I think the most accomplished [deletion]& profound[/deletion] British

Philosopher of his time. – He was almost 80 when  
He died. – Sir Charles Blagden was  
gentleman like in manner, cold & selfish, well  
informed & of agreable conversation, but possessed of  
little belief & no genius. The information He had was

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generally exact. –. John Dalton was a very singular  
Man, a quaker by profession & practice He had none of  
the manners or ways of the world. A tolerable  
Mathematician He gained his livelihood I belive by  
teaching the mathematics to young people. He pursued  
science always with mathematical views. He seemed little  
attentive to the labour of others except when they  
countenanced or confirmed his own [deletion]views[/deletion] [insertion]ideas[/insertion]. It is difficult  
to say how He gained his first notions of atoms; but  
I strongly suspect [deletion]a work which I published[/deletion] [insertion]that [deletion]from[/deletion] Researches Chem & Philosophic published [/insertion] in180[deletion]0[/deletion][insertion]1[/insertion].  
in which [deletion]it[/deletion] it is stated that Nitrate of Ammonia  
became water & Nitrous oxide [insertion]& perhaps Cruickshanks discovery of Gas. Ox. C.[/insertion] gave him his first ideas.  
He always referred to those [deletion]works[/deletion] [insertion]labours[/insertion] in his early papers; but   
afterwards seemed to have forgotten them He probably  
had seen the works of the two Higgins. but I do  
not think He was acquainted with the views of Richter.  
In [deletion]B[/deletion] his lectures [insertion]at the Royal Institution[/insertion] He used to quote the Optics [insertion]of Newton[/insertion] saying that

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Quere, Whether I shall add an argument against [unclear]xxxxxxxxxxxx[/unclear]  
from Eubathes, from the days even of the Labels & modes

of [unclear]xxx[/unclear] of the sentient principle?  
[underline]Even the appetite when satisfied[/underline]  
[underline]produces satiety[/underline]  
The Sixth Dialogue. I think I shall

conclude with a vision of Eubathes, or  
with the meeting of the five friends & a

vision of Ambrosio -  
Which ever plan, I shall introduce the

punishments of the bad [underline]retribution[/underline] &  
the ideas of the punishment of the wicked

in the passions outliving the organs, the  
rewards of the good in pure intellectual

with the meeting of the five friends & a  
enjoyment [deletion]fo[/deletion] how transient ever from  
their nature are all sensual pleasures  
When appetites satisfied & when satisfied [underline]Satiated[/underline]

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[underline]Conclusion of the sixth Dialogue[/underline]  
[deletion][underline]Eubathes[/underline][/deletion][insertion]Philaletes[/insertion]. Your history of the laws of the inevitable  
destruction of material forms recals to my  
memory our description at Adelsberg. The  
changes of the material universe are in  
harmony with those [deletion]of[/deletion] which belong to the  
human body & which you suppose to be the  
frame or machinery of the sentient principle.  
May we not venture to inquire that the visible  
& tangible world with which we are acquainted  
by our sensations bear the same relation to the  
divine & infinite intelligence that our organs  
bear to our mind, with the only difference  
that in the changes of the divine system  
there is no decay, there being in the [deletion]system[/deletion] order  
[insertion]of things[/insertion] a perfect unity & all the powers springing  
from one will & being [deletion]on[/deletion] a consequence of that

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will are perfectly & unalterably balanced. Newton  
seemed to apprehend that in the laws of the  
planetary motions there was a principle which  
would ultimately be the cause of the destruction  
of the system, La Place by pursuing & refining  
the principles of our great Philosopher has proved  
that what appeared sources of dis[deletion]c[/deletion]ord[insertion]er[/insertion] are in  
fact the perfecting machinery of the system; &  
that the principle of conservation is as eternal  
as that of motion.  
[underline]The Unknown[/underline]. I dare not offer any speculations  
on this grand & awful subject. We can hardly  
comprehend the cause of a simple atmospheric  
phaenomenon such as the fall of a heavy body  
from a Meteor. We cannot even embrace in  
one view the millionth part of the objects  
surrounding us & yet we have the presumption  
to reason upon the infinite universe &

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the eternal mind by which it was created & governed.  
On these subjects, I have no confidence in reason, I trust  
only to faith & as far as we ought to enquire  
we have no other guide but revelation. –   
[underline]Philalithes[/underline]. I agree with you that whenever we  
attempt metaphysical speculations we must begin  
with a foundation of faith - that key [deletion]light by[/deletion] sure from  
revelation that God is [deletion]ever[/deletion] omniscient & omnipotent  
it appears to me no improper use of our faculties  
to trace even in the material universe the acts  
of his power & the results of his wisdom & to draw  
parallels from the infinite to the finite mind. Remember  
we are taught that “Man was created in the image  
of God. " – & I think it cannot be doubted that in  
the progress of society man has been made [insertion]a[/insertion] great sustain  
-ment by his energies & labours for improving the  
moral universe; Compare the Greeks & Romans with the

Assyrians & Babylonians & the ancient Greeks & Romans with   
the nations of modern Christendom & it cannot I think

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be questioned that there has been a great superiority  
in the later nations & that their improvements have  
been subservient to the more exalted state of intellectual  
& religious existence. If this little globe has been so  
modified by its most powerful & active inhabitants I can-  
-not help thinking that in other systems beings of a  
superior nature under the influence of the divine  
will may act higher parts. We know from the  
sacred writings that there are intelligences of a  
higher nature than man & I cannot help some-  
-times referring [insertion]to[/insertion] my vision in the Coloseum & in sup-  
-posing some acts of power by these Ginis & Seraphs  
similar to those which I have imagined in the higher  
planetary systems. There is [deletion]great[/deletion] [insertion]much[/insertion] reason to [deletion]believe[/deletion] [insertion]suppose[/insertion]  
from astronomical observations that great changes  
take place in the system of the fixed stars. Sir  
William Herschel indeed seems to have believed that  
he saw [deletion]a[/deletion] nebulous or luminous matter in the  
progress of forming suns & there are some astronomers  
who believe that stars have been extinct but it is more

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probable that they have disappeared from peculiar  
motions. It is perhaps rather a poetical than a  
philosophical idea yet I cannot help forming the  
opinion that Genii or seraphic intelligences may in  
-habit these systems & may be the ministers of the  
eternal mind in producing changes in them similar  
to those which have taken place on the earth.  
Time is almost a human word & change entirely a  
human idea. In the system of nature we should  
rather say progress than change. The sun appears  
to sink in the ocean in darkness but it rises in another  
hemisphere. The suns of a city fall but they are

often used to [deletion]regenerate[/deletion] [insertion]form[/insertion] most magnificent structures  
as at Rome, but even when they are destroyed so as  
to form only dust nature asserts her empire over  
them & the vegetable world rises in constant youth  
& in a period of annual [unclear]xxxxxxxxxx[/unclear] by the labours of  
[deletion][unclear]xx[/unclear][/deletion] man providing food vitality & beauty upon the  
wrecks of monuments which were once raised for  
purposes of glory but which are now applied to   
objects of utility.

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[underline]Title Page[/underline]

Philosophical [deletion]Recreations[/deletion] Consolations [insertion]in Travel[/insertion]

or

[deletion]Days of Travel[/deletion] The last days of

a Philosoph

by

the author of Salmonia

[Horizontal rule]

Dedication-

to-

Thomas Poole Esq[superscript]re[/superscript]

of Nether Stowey

in

remembrance of thirty years

of

continued & faithful

friendship.

[Horizontal rule]

Advertisement.

Salmonia was written during [deletion]days[/deletion] [insertion]the time[/insertion] of a partial

recovery from a long & dangerous Illness. This

work was composed immediately after, under the

same unfavourable circumstances & at a period

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when the constitution of the author suffered from  
new attacks. He has derived some pleasure & some  
consolation when [deletion]all[/deletion] [insertion]most[/insertion] other sources of cont[deletion]emplation[/deletion] [insertion][unclear]x[/unclear] solation[/insertion]  
& pleasure were closed to him from this exercise of  
his mind & he ventures to hope that these hours of  
sickness may be not be alltogether unprofitabl[deletion]y[/deletion][insertion]e[/insertion] to per  
sons in perfect health.  
Rome  
Feb 21. 1829.

[Horizontal rule]

[Horizontal rule]

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Newton had expressed his views [insertion]almost[/insertion] as well as he could express  
them himself. Whatever came into his mind [deletion][unclear]xxxxxxx[/unclear][/deletion]  
from any source. He seemed always to consider as his own  
property. He was a very disinterested man, seemed  
to have no ambition beyond that of being thought  
a great Philosopher. He was a very coarse   
Experimenter & almost always found the results  
He required. Trusting to his head rather than to  
his hand. - Memory & observation were subordinate  
[deletion][unclear]xxxxxxx[/unclear][/deletion] qualities in his mind. He followed with  
ardour analogies & inductions & however his claims  
to originality may admit of question. I have no  
doubt that He was [insertion]one of[/insertion] the most original philosophers of  
his time & one of the most ingenious. –   
Wollaston may be compared to Dalton for originality of view  
& was far his superior in accuracy. He was an admirable  
manipulator, steady cautious & sure. His judgement was

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 060**

cool.- His views sagacious - His inductions made

with care slowly formed & seldom renounced. He had

much of the same spirit of philosophy as Cavendish. –   
[insertion]But unlike Cavendish[/insertion] He applied Science to purposes of profit & for  
many years sold manufactured platinum. He died  
very rich. Some accidental annoyances in the  
medical profession made him I think jealous

& reserved in the earlier part of his life: but latterly  
He [unclear]xx[/unclear] become far more agreable & confiding &  
was a warm & kind friend & a pleasant social  
companion. –   
Hatchett was a lively & agreable Man without

much firmness of character, good natured conversible

& with great variety of information. In early life He  
had been an active & accurate chemist, but I do  
not think had any love of the Science except on account  
of the distinction it procured him. He however shewed

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 061**

61  
his love for chemists by marrying his daughter to M[superscript]r[/superscript]  
Brande. [deletion]the Son of a German Apothecary[/deletion].She was a  
charming little woman. M[superscript]r[/superscript] Brande was not I think  
worthy of her. being a very inferior person. & He followed  
Chemistry always as [insertion][deletion]a German[/deletion] as a metier[/insertion][deletion]an Apothecary might be expected[/deletion]

[deletion]to do[/deletion] for small distinctions & as much profit as He  
could obtain. Berzelius has put him in the same  
line with M[superscript]r[/superscript] Accum This I think unfair Accum  
was both a cheat & a quack. Brande had the

manner of a Gentleman & was I believe perfectly  
honorable in conduct: but a coxcomb in dress &  
manner. & as a journalist illiberal or perhaps rather  
[underline]careless[/underline] [insertion]careless[/insertion] He had so little tact that He was not  
aware of the effects of certain criticisms & allowed  
them to be inserted from open enemies of the Authors  
attached.  
Berzelius was the worthy countryman of Scheele  
& certainly one of the great Chemists of the age  
Indefatigable in labour, accurate in manipulation

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 062**

no one has worked with more profit. His manner  
was not distinguished, [deletion][unclear]x[/unclear][/deletion] his appearance rather  
coarse & his conversation was limited much  
to his own subjects. [underline]Orsted[/underline] is chiefly  
distinguished by his discovery of Electromagnetism  
He was a man of simple manners & of no pretensions  
& not of extensive resources; but ingenious & a little  
of a German metaphysician. Gauss appeared to me

a very superior man. I met him at the house  
of Olbers at Bremen a delightful old philosopher  
with a passion for Astronomy only surpassed in ardour,

by that possessed by [underline]Schumacher[/underline]. I was  
equally pleased with the manners - with the

liberality & social gaiety of these three  
celebrated men with whom I spent one of   
the most agreeable days belonging to the later  
period of my life. –

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63

I must not pass by D[superscript]r[/superscript] Young called Phenomenon Young  
at Cambridge - a Man of universal erudition  
& almost universal accomplishments. Had he  
limited himself to any one department of knowledge  
He must have been first in that department.   
But as a Mathematician & [deletion][unclear]xx xxx[/unclear][/deletion] scholar   
a Hieroglyphist He was eminent & He knew so  
much that it is difficult to say what He did  
not know. He was a most admirable & good tempered  
Man. a little [insertion]too[/insertion] fond [insertion]perhaps of the[/insertion] [deletion]of running after the[/deletion] society of  
persons of rank for a true philosopher. -  
Pepys was a cutler in the poultry & one of the best  
& warmest hearted Men I ever knew with an ardent  
zeal for science & great [deletion]candour[/deletion] [insertion]fervour[/insertion] in pursuit [insertion]of scientific objects[/insertion] [deletion]in[/deletion] [insertion]&[/insertion] warmth  
of character. Men who did not know him well were  
apt to be annoyed by his citizen like manners, those  
with whom he was intimate could not fail of

admiring & loving him. Allen was a benevolent

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 064**

quaker always employed upon good & useful plans  
& I believe one [deletion][unclear]xxxxx[/unclear][/deletion] of the most conscientious as well   
[deletion]amiable as well[/deletion] one of the most amiable of Men. –   
He [deletion][unclear]x[/unclear][/deletion] & Pepys made some good & accurate  
chemical experiments together. – Buckland was  
a lively & clever Oxonian who pursued geology  
with great ardour & success popular as a  
lecturer & a writer & thoroughly amiable Man.  
[underline]Babington[/underline], the best & warmest hearted frie[deletion]nd[/deletion] the  
kindest Husband & father [insertion]& perhaps[/insertion] the most disinterested physician  
of his [insertion]time[/insertion] [deletion][unclear]xx[/unclear][/deletion] with good talents & a fine tact  
& a [underline]benevolence[/underline] which excited sympathy for him  
whenever He appeared & I believe often cured his  
his patients. –   
For the characters of some other philosophers  
who had departed from this our Scene of   
action before these pages were written I  
refer to the annual discourses read

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65  
since 1821 to the Royal Society. I particu-  
-larly wish to mention those of Herschel  
Jenner. Baylie & Marcet. I shall give

a few gleanings more from the scientific  
& literary academics. Ampere was a  
mathematician of various resources & I  
think might rather be called excentric  
than original. He was as it were always  
mounted upon a hobby horse of a mon-  
-strous character pursuing the most re-  
=mote & distant analogies. His hobby  
horse was sometimes like that of a child  
made of heavy wood, at other times it resembled  
[deletion]a[/deletion] [insertion]loose[/insertion] chasses used in the Laudes & at other  
times it was like a hyppogrif in a [deletion]magie[/deletion]  
pantomime [insertion]de magie[/insertion]. He had a sort of faith in  
animal magnetism & has published  
some refined & ingenious memoirs to prove

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 066**

the identity of electricity & magnetism  
but even in these views he is rather as I  
said before excentric than original. He  
has always appeared to me to possess a  
very disc[deletion]o[/deletion]ursive imagination & but little  
accuracy of [deletion]exp[/deletion] observation [insertion]or[/insertion] [deletion]&[/deletion] acuteness  
[deletion][unclear]xx[/unclear][/deletion] [insertion]of[/insertion] research. -

Vauquelin was in the decline of life when I  
first saw him in 1813, a man who gave  
one the idea of the french chemists of  
another age belonging almost [deletion][unclear]xxxx[/unclear][/deletion] more to  
the pharmaceutical laboratory than to the  
philosophical and yet he lived in the Jardin  
du Roi. Nothing could be more singular than his man-  
ners, his life & his menage. Two old maiden ladies The  
Mademoiselles Fourcroy sisters of the professor of  
that name kept his house. I remember the  
first time that I entered it I as ushered  
into a sort of bed chamber which like

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 067**

67  
wise served as a drawing room. One of those ladies was in bed  
but employed in preparations for the kitchen & was ac-  
-tually [deletion][unclear]xxxx[/unclear][/deletion] paring trouffles [insertion]truffles[/insertion]. Vauquelin wished some imme-  
-diately to be dressed for my breakfast & I had some difficul-  
=ty to prevent Mademoiselle from rising even when I  
was in the room. [deletion]n[/deletion] [insertion]N[/insertion]othing could be more extraordinary  
than the simplicity of his conversation; he had  
not the slightest tact & even in the presence of   
young ladies talked of subjects which since the paradisaical  
times can never have been objects of common conversation. When  
I was President of the Royal Society he sent me a long letter  
in favour of a gentleman that he called his intimate  
friend with various testimonies & memorials of his  
merits. I had supposed that they must be scientific  
what was my surprize when I found that it  
was a french gentleman who had had mauvaise

fortune but who was seeking for bonne fortune  
& [insertion]was a fortune hunter & anxious to be introduced to[/insertion] who was anxious to be employed by Madame  
La veuve Coutts & that he had a handsome

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 068**

person, good legs & that his name was li[deletion]t[/deletion]ter  
ally Jaccasse. – [deletion]N[/deletion] - I have had very slight con-  
nexion with american philosophers. D[superscript]r[/superscript]. Priestley  
wrote me a very flattering letter on the occasion  
of receiving my Researches chemical & philosophi-  
-cal on nitrous oxyde, in which he stated his  
own conviction of the inaccuracies of the  
french school & said that he was sure if  
I would repeat their labours I should gain  
new results & [deletion]g[/delestion] [insertion]establish[/insertion] opinions entirely different  
from theirs. I had not any great ambition to work

at his request for tho I had the highest opi-  
nion of his candour & love of truth I had

but a low idea of the spirit of his philo-  
sophy or of the extent of his talents or  
resources. This letter I received in 1801.  
D[superscript]r[/superscript]. Woodhouse professor of Chemistry at  
Philadelphia brought me I think a letter of  
introduction from him in 1803 He appeared

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 069**

to me a tolerable [underline]chemist[/underline] & an accurate observer  
but with respect to manners they were so wild  
& awkward that I sometimes doubted  
whether he did not belong to the race of red  
men rather than that of Europeans. He  
seemed to consider every thing in relation to  
some pecuniary idea of value. If he saw  
a very handsome equipage driving thro the streets  
he said to me "Prey Sir; how many dollars  
a year m[deletion]ay[/deletion][insertion]ust[/insertion] that gentleman have." If he  
saw at a party a young man well dressed  
with a handsome waistcoat he said, How  
many dollars do ye think Sir that gentle-  
=man would take for that waistcoat" &  
it was sometimes with difficulty even that  
I prevented him for asking a lady the price  
of some article of her dress. He went  
to a sort of masquerade at Vauxhall  
where the company was not very select. The  
next day he called me over to describe the wonders

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 070**

he had seen, but was not altogether  
pleased with the decorum & manners of  
the great ladies for he took the nymphs  
of Drury Lane & Covent Garden for prin-  
-cesses & Duchesses, but what astonished him  
most was the concert of [underline]sparrows[/underline] who  
at 4 oClock in the morning began their chirpings  
in the trees above [underline]the garden. He[/underline] thought  
that they were all artificial & said I  
guess Sir that the training of those singing  
birds must cost a sight of dollars & they  
sing more naturally than our virginian  
nightingales - since that time I have [deletion]had[/deletion] [insertion]seen[/insertion]  
several [deletion][unclear]introductions[/unclear][deletion] Americans who were

travelling for the purpose of improving

themselves in different parts of Europe,

but I have seen few amongst them

who possessed what one should call in England

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 071**

71  
the manners or feelings of gentlemen. In their   
education & their acquirements they put  
me very much in mind of those young  
men who have been brought up at mili -  
-tarian or sectarian [underline]academies[/underline] & their  
manners were like those of the second  
-rate inhabitants of manufacturing   
towns. I do not think I ever met  
with one who was a [underline]man[/underline] of taste  
or who had even the tact which is ne-  
-cessary to enable a man to enter  
into refined society. I have perhaps  
been unfortunate in my acquaintances  
but they appeared to me to combine  
most of the defects & few of the virtues  
of the savage in social life. they squeezed  
you, pinched you & trod on your [underline]feet[/underline] in  
crowds but were angry if you took  
the same liberties with them & seemed

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 072**

never disposed to offer the compliment of the

French man in reply to a person who begged

his pardon for treading on his toes. Vous

ne m'avez pas fait du mal Monsieur

tout au contraire. The scientific taste

in America seems to me almost always con-

=nected with gross profit or common utility

In mineralogy & **docimastic** chemistry they have

made some considerable progress & in prac-

-tical astronomy some slight advan[insertion]-ces[/insertion][deletion][unclear]**ment**[/unclear][deletion]

but in the higher departments of the

profound & refined branches of Science they

have done little or nothing, even in natural

history they have gone very little way

tho their oportunities have been very great

This has probably arisen in some measure

from their having no national school & as

yet no great philosopher born in the American

states for Franklin as well as Washington

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 073**

73  
might both be considered as english in their  
education & habits & since the period of their  
independence they have had many [insertion]great[/insertion] objects more  
likely to arrest the attention that those of [underline]Science[/underline]  
yet I am told they have good collections  
in Zoology & Ornithology at Philadelphia and   
New York & in these respects I believe may  
almost rival the mother country. Indeed  
[deletion]with respect[/deletion] [insertion]speaking[/insertion] [deletion][unclear]x[/unclear][/deletion] of England I believe no country  
can be placed lower than She is with res-  
-pect to her collections in ancient Art or in   
modern Science. A few liberal minded & patriotic  
men have done much by their private collections  
& some particular institutions or colleges  
by their private means have afforded resources  
to scientific men but our national establish  
ment. the British Museum is unworthy of a   
great people & is even inferior to many of   
those belonging to second rate states on the

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 074**

continent yet there have been considerable  
Sums of money devoted to the objects  
of this collection & it contains some choice  
marbles & some interesting specimens in na-  
=tural history & far more might have been  
done with the sums voted for the purpose  
by parliament had they been judiciously  
applied. When first established the Trustees  
were either great officers of state  
owing their situation to their office or  
some persons of science art & better assos-  
-ciated with them & elected by the principal  
Trustees. When the british Museum was  
formed in consequence of the bequest of Sir  
Hans Sloane President of the Royal Society  
of his splendid collections to the country  
the leading trustees of the elected classes were

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 075**

either distinguished members of the Royal  
Society or highly accomplished noblemen and  
gentlemen possessed [deletion]wit[/deletion] of refined Knowledge  
in Art or profound knowledge in Science  
The last scientific trustee elected was M[superscript]r[/superscript]-  
Henry Cavendish Lately the elections have been   
almost entirely made from branches of the   
aristocracy or gentlemen of some parliamentary

influence & tho’ fortunately for the country  
men of taste have some times filled those  
offices & repaid for the small honour  
they received by leaving their magnificent  
collections to the public yet such instan=  
= ces have been very rare. The archbishops   
of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor & the Speaker  
of the House of Commons are considered as the  
really active members of the trust & over  
=powered as those great offices must be  
with the religious leg[deletion]al[/deletion][insertion]islative[/insertion] & [deletion][unclear]xxxxxxxx[/unclear][/deletion] [insertion]legislative[/insertion] affairs

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 076**

of the country it cannot be supposed  
that they can have much leisure or much  
oportunity to attend to the government  
or the arrangement of the national collections.  
All the officers who ought to be either  
efficient librarians or curators of the  
house used to be elected in turns by the  
Archbishop of Canterbury & the Speaker  
of the House of Commons for the late  
Chancellor Lord Eldon always refused to  
act as a trustee considering probably  
with great propriety that he had other  
duties more essential to his office to   
perform; it is not therefore to be wondered  
at that amongst the Curators [deletion][unclear]xxx[/unclear][/deletion] assistant  
librarians & sublibrarians there should be  
many persons found taken from the inferior

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 077**

77  
department of the church or of public  
officer, Places abounding with respectable

& well educated men but not the natural  
seminaries of either Zoologists, Ornithologists

Ichthyologists, Entomologists & persons of  
profound & refined taste in antiquities  
collections of the works of art & monuments  
of the [deletion][unclear]xxxxxxx[/unclear][/deletion] Genius of the great people,  
of antiquity. I believe it would be dif-  
=ficult to find personages who have exercised  
their duties of finding & electing officers with  
more discrimination than had been exercised by  
the late primate or his colleague of the   
chair of the house of Commons but the task offered  
to them was wholly unfit for their stations  
& [insertion]the[/insertion] public, the museums & the scientific  
glory of England have suffered extremely

from this injudicious foundation of the  
[deletion]decline of [insertion]such[/insertion] trustees in the establishment[/deletion]  
of the appointment of such great public characters as the

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 078**

acting governors of the establishment.   
If men of the highest distinction as to   
scientific character had always occupied  
the most exalted offices in the musæum   
either as curators of the collections or as

zoologists, ornithologists, entomologists,   
minerologists, botanists, superintendents  
of the ancient collections of sculpture

& painting, & if the salaries of such   
officers had been made respectable &   
their rank a gratifying or enviable one  
there would have been always a suf.  
-ficient number of aspirants after  
such situations & we should not have   
required the assistance of foreigners  
in that establishment which ought

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 079**

79

to the nat[deletion]ion[/deletion][insertion]ur[/insertion]al school of our a[deletion]c[/deletion]cademies  
in science & art but unfortunately in  
England science is not the taste either of  
the court or the government & what  
might be the most magnificent collec-  
=tions of the beauties & wonders of na-  
=ture & art [deletion]collected[/deletion] [insertion]carried[/insertion] from every quarter  
of the globe & containing the most  
splendid monuments of the glory  
of the most powerful & the most  
ancient nations of the [deletion]globe[/deletion] [insertion]earth[/insertion] do in   
fact represent little more than a   
series of quaint collections in virtu[deletion]e[/deletion]  
where illustrations of the history of me-  
=dals & the most exquisite specimens  
of the bronzes of Magna Graecia are

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 080**

found in the same room with the sledges  
& dresses of the Esquimaux the [deletion]boats &[/deletion] [insertion]canoes[/insertion]  
arms [deletion]of the[/deletion] & dresses of the people of   
Australasia & the wildest ornaments  
invented either by the caprices or diseased   
fashions of folly in [deletion]every age & nation[/deletion]  
almost every climate & in every age  
Even the finest & most perfect part, [deletion]of[/deletion] [insertion]the[/insertion] marbles  
brought from Athens to enrich the hotel  
of Montague House are out of place &  
there must be a general system of change  
in every thing belonging to this institution  
before there can be any system of  
radical improvement Each department  
must be preserved separate & distinct

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 081**

81  
from the other, the sculpture must be   
judged by men who have shown their  
knowledge of taste with regard to this  
branch of the fine arts. The collection  
& arrangement of paintings must be  
trusted either to artists themselves   
or refined judges of art. The Zoologist  
should have his department entirely to him-  
-self, & the mineralogist would not find  
even the present treasures of the British  
Museum too extensive for much active la-  
=bour, philosophical research & even use-  
=ful discovery in the variety of their arrange-  
=ments & bearings & a good geologist by  
connecting the history of the specimens  
of inorganic nature with those of   
living animals might open to the

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 082**

world a number of curious and very  
extraordinary truths. Then the libraries  
should be kept perfectly distinct  
from the other part of the museum  
& there should be at least four en-  
lightened & literary men of celebrity  
to take charge of these treasures now  
made so magnificent by the royal  
gift as to lay them open in the most  
profitable and the most agreable way  
to the public.-  
It appears to me that the present is  
the best moment for attempting a  
radical & fundamental change  
in every thing belonging to this

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 083**

83  
ancient misapplied & I may almost  
say useless institution. In every

part of the metropolis people are  
crying out for [deletion]novelty[/deletion] knowledge they  
are searching for her even in corners  
& by ways [deletion][unclear]xxxx xxx xxxxxx[/unclear][/deletion] & such  
is their desire for her that they are dis  
-posed to seize her by illegitimate means  
if they cannot obtain her by fair  
& just ones: This then is the moment  
to give energy to their efforts & for the  
legislation to sanction what reason  
has so long required. The Kings college  
[deletion][unclear]x[/unclear][/deletion] is raising as a soul of counterpoize  
to the London University, both must  
do good & if the most useful

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 084**

part of the Treasures of the British  
Museum & of the royal library could  
be transfered to Somerset House &  
[deletion]occupy[/deletion] with [insertion][deletion]Kings colleges[/deletion] remains[/insertion] [deletion][unclear]xxxxxxxx[/unclear][/deletion] of the royal  
society [insertion]with its books its manuscripts and its collection[/insertion] [insertion]form[/insertion] a Newtonian college founded

by his [underline]majesty George IV.[/underline] & intended  
to perpetuate the memory & exalt

the glory of a science which stands  
alone in the world no higher boon  
could be given to posterity for it is  
one in which not only Britain but  
even [deletion]Eup[unclear]xxxxx[/unclear][/deletion] [insertion]Europe[/insertion] is interested

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 085**

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[Blank page]

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 086**

in it as long as they continue to live & [unclear]xxxxxx[/unclear]  
secured a reproduction of their species they  
sink in the first cold of the evening upon  
the bosom of that stream where a few minutes  
[unclear]xx[/unclear]before they had deposited those eggs which [insertion]in[/insertion] another  
season w[unclear]xxx[/unclear] to procure & perpetuate the same  
circle of animated existence.

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 087**

87

or ephemera in their winged stated have none   
of those habits which to some persons may   
render the dragon flies disgusting. The moth   
or the butterfly when in the maggot state [underline]indeed[/underline] live[insertion]s[/insertion]   
on vegetable food & destroy[insertion]s[/insertion] [unclear]xxxxx[/unclear] the leaves   
of plants but when winged or in the imago state   
their food as it were becomes more etherial   
& they sip only honey dew from the nectar cups of   
flowers & with regard to the class of phrygamea  
& ephemeræ all the characters of their life may be con

sidered as of the same innocuous & refined

[deletion]character[/deletion] [insertion]nature[/insertion], as larvæ, they destroy only inorganic   
decomposing matter & in their winged state   
they seem only born for the purposes of love  
& having enjoyed this they die they rise from   
the pupa state into the night air enjoys the full   
warmth of the sun beams, continue to sport

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 088**

forms of the reptile life rather interfere with  
the happy & various analogies which are  
necessary [deletion]&[/deletion] [insertion]in[/insertion] combining [insertion]that[/insertion] beauty & magnificence which  
is necessary in pictures which should be fresh  
from the hands of nature yet the specimen which  
our friend gave us just now on this subject induces  
me to hope that he will attempt some other  
sketches by the same hand.  
Poiet. The Libella or dragon fly offers per-  
haps the most splendid example of a beauti-  
ful winged insect which rising from a  
stagnant pool or from the water of a Dung  
hill passes at once into a new form of  
existence & floats or feeds in the fields of ether  
but this animal is always destructive  
& whether on the ground or in the air continu-  
ally lives in destroying other beautiful forms of  
animated life. The butterfly or the phryganea

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 089**

89

hex  
thin & their stomachs contained no hexapode  
larvae but the [deletion][unclear]x[/unclear][/deletion] remains of their  
skins & silk fibres.  
[underline]Addendum to 3[superscript]rd[/superscript. Edit. Salmonia[/underline]  
8[superscript]th[/superscript].Day. After the [underline]addition to[/underline] page 218. March [underline]21. 1829[/underline]  
[underline]Phys[/underline]. The allusions made by entomologists as to the progressive  
state of the various kinds of flys in rising from the  
lowest state of insect life to that of the highest

[Ink sketch in margin] have been numerous but I think that they might  
have been still more extended without exhausting  
so beautiful & practical a subject.  
Hal. I agree with you but for this purpose it would  
be necessary that the entomologist should be  
a poet. If the study of the minute magni  
=ficant & of the humble & apparently disgusting

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 090**

As this is the earliest bird I have seen of the  
kind in Europe I examined its caudal feathers  
with particular attention. It had no pure  
white feathers in the tail & therefore its  
winter plumage does not in fact differ  
from its summer plumage. As soon as  
the birds are full grown there appear  
10 or 12 feathers of which half are  
white forming a semicircle in the tail  
& which I believe are of the same  
colour & appearance in both sexes

[Horizontal rule]  
15 of March I got three 2 snipes  
in the market, Two of them were  
females their character were identical  
on the points above mentioned they were

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 091**

[deletion]of[/deletion] [insertion]amongst kinds of[/insertion] the Scolopex tribe [insertion]&[/insertion] as I have said before their food  
seems to be constantly the larvæ of tilulæ or beetles  
Conclusion. Diologue.  
[underlne]Love[/underline].  
[underline]Quer &[/underline] Scene [underline]Note for the 3[superscript]rd[/superscript] Edition[/underline] [Two ink sketches of faces crossed through]

[deletion]Additional Note[/deletion]  
[deletion]cor[/deletion]] Salmonia respecting the double Snipe

[Short horizontal rule]

[insertion]Rome[/insertion] This Day [insertion]Wednesday[/insertion] March 11[superscript]th[/superscript] I got in the market [deletion][unclear]x[/unclear][/deletion] the first  
double snipe which I think it is probable came  
directly from the shores of Africa to those of  
Europe probably from Carthage to Rome. It had  
I think just made a long flight & its stomach  
was comparatively empty, but with some ap-  
-pearance of the remains of hexapod larvae

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 092**

later in its passage, later [deletion]th[/deletion] even than the double snipe  
or the woodcock. In 1828. In the drains about Laybach  
in Illyria common snipes were seen in the middle of July.  
The first double snipes appeared the first week in Sep[superscript]r[/superscript]  
when likewise woodcocks were seen, the first Jack

snipe did not appear till more than 3 weeks later  
the 29 of Sep[superscript]r[/superscript]. I was informed at Copenhagen that  
the Jack snipe certainly breeds in Zeeland & I saw a  
nest with its eggs said to be from the Island of Sandholme  
opposite Copenhagen. & I have no doubt that this  
bird & the double snipe sometimes make their nests  
in the marshes of Holstein & Hannover. An excellent  
sportsman & good observer informs me that in the great  
royal decoy or marsh preserve near Hannover, He  
has had ocular proofs of double snipes being raised  
from the nest there: but these birds require solitude  
& perfect quiet, & as their food is peculiar, they demand  
a great extent of marshy meadow. Their stomach is the thinnest

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 093**

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& rest both circumstances favourable to fat.  
In wet open weather they are often obliged to make

long flights & their food is more distributed.

The Jack Snipe feeds upon smaller insects than  
the snipe small white larvæ such as are found

in [/deletion][unclear]xxxxxx[/unclear][/deletion] black bogs are its favourite food; but I  
have generally found seeds in its stomach once hemp seeds

& always gavel. I know not where the Jack Snipe  
breeds; but I suspect far North. I never saw their  
nest or young ones in Germany France [insertion]Hungary Illyria[/insertion] or the British  
Islands. The common snipe breeds in great quantities  
in the [deletion]great[/deletion] [insertion]extensive[/insertion] marshes of Hungary & Illyria: but I do  
not think the jack snipe breeds there for even  
in [deletion]Aug[superscript]t[/superscript][/deletion] July & Aug[superscript]t[/superscript] with the first very dry weather  
many snipes with ducks & teal come into the marshes  
in the [unclear]xxxxx[/unclear] of Illyria but the Jack snipe is always

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 094**

as if to divert the attention of the intruder, a few  
snipes always breed in the marshes of [underline]England[/underline] &  
Scotland but a far greater number retire for   
this purpose to the Hebrides & the Orkneys  
In the hether surrounding a small lake in the Island of

Hoy in the Orkneys I found in the month of August  
of 1817 the nests of 10 or 12 couple of snipes. I was  
grouseshooting & my dog continually pointed  
[deletion]to young snipes which[/deletion] [insertion]them and[/insertion] as these were some  
times three young ones & two old ones in  
the nest [insertion]this[/insertion] had a most powerful scent, from  
some accident of the season these snipes  
were very late in being hatched for they  
usually fly before the middle of July but  
this year even as late as the 15 of August

there were many young snipes that had not   
yet their wing feathers. Snipes are usually  
fattest in frosty weather; which I believe is owing to this  
that [deletion]they[/deletion] in such weather they haunt only warm springs  
where worms are abundant & they do not willingly quit  
these places: [deletion][unclear]x[/unclear][/deletion] so that they have plenty of nourishment

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 095**

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& Brittany the woods of England particularly of the

west & south contain allways a certain quantity  
of woodcocks but these are far more in the moist  
soil & warmer climate of Ireland, but in the woods  
of Italy[superscript]2[/superscript] southern & Greece near marshes they are far  
more abundant & they extend in quantities over the  
greek islands, Asia Minor & Northern Africa  
The snipe is one of the most generally distri-  
=buted birds belonging to Europe. It feeds upon almost  
every kind of worm or larvæ & as I have said  
before its stomach sometimes contains seeds &  
rice, it prefers a country cold in the summer  
to breed in; but wherever there is much [insertion]fluid[/insertion] water &  
great morasses this bird is almost certain to  
be found. Its nest is very inartificial, its eggs  
large & the young ones soon become of an enormous  
size being often before they can fly larger than  
their parents Two young ones are usually the  
number in a nest but I have seen three. The  
old birds are exceedingly attached to their off-  
spring & if any one approaches near the nest  
they make a loud & drumming noise above the head.

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 096**

but fly from wood to wood reposing & feeding on their jour-  
=rney. They prefer for their haunts woods near marshes  
or morasses, they hide themselves under thick bushes in  
the day & fly abroad to feed in the dusk of the evening  
A laurel or a holly bush is a favourite place for  
their [deletion]diurnal[/deletion] repose. The thick & varnished leaves of those  
trees prevents the radiation of heat from the soil &  
they are less affected by the refrigerating influence of  
a clear sky so that they afford a warm seat for  
the woodcock. Woodcocks usually begin to fly north  
on the first approach of spring & their flights are gener-  
ally longer & their rests fewer at this season than  
in the autumn. In the autumn they are driven  
from the north to the south by the want of  
food & they stop [insertion]stop[/insertion] wherever they can find food. In  
the spring, there is the influence of another power-  
=ful instinct added to this: the sexual feeling. They  
migrate in pairs & pass as speedily as possible to the  
place where they are likely to find food & to raise  
their young & of which the old birds have already  
had the experience of former years [deletion]few[/deletion] [insertion]scarcely any[/insertion] woodcocks  
winter in any part of Germany. In France there are a few  
found particularly in the southern provinces & in Normandy

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 097**

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[Ink symbols doodled in margin before first few lines] their instincts altered by the accident of their being born  
in England; & being in a place well supplied with food

it is not improbable that they raised likewise young  
ones & that the habit of staying has become hereditary  
There can be no doubt that woodcocks are very constant  
to their local attachments; woodcocks that have been  
preserved in a particular wood for a winter always return  
to it if possible the next season. Many woodcocks breed  
in Norway & Sweden in the great extensive & moist  
pine woods filled with bogs & morasses which cover  
these wild countries but probably a still greater  
number breed [deletion]still[/deletion] farther north in Lapland Finland  
Russia & Siberia. It is I believe a fable that they [unclear]xxx[/unclear]  
raise their young habitually in the high alpine or  
mountainous countries of the central or southern  
parts of Europe. These countries indeed in summer are  
very better fitted for their feeding, they cannot bore

where it is either dry or frosty & the glaciers or the  
[deletion]dry[/deletion] [insertion]arid[/insertion] sand [insertion]or rock[/insertion] are equally unfitted for their haunts. They  
leave the north with the first frosts & travel  
slowly south till they come to their accustomed  
[deletion]haunts[/deletion] [insertion][deletion]res[/deletion] winter quarters[/insertion] they do not usually make a quick voyage

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 098**

as late as March.-  
[deletion]Note on the Scolapax Genus[/deletion]  
and  
Additional note on the Scolapax pag 102  
I shall say a few words on the congeners of this bird [insertion]the solitary snipe[/insertion]  
& on the three varieties so much better known in Europe  
The woodcock feeds indiscriminately upon earthworms  
small beetles & various kinds of larvæ & its stomach  
sometimes contains seeds which I suspect have been  
taken up in boring amongst the excrements of cattle  
yet the stomach of this bird has something of the  
gizzard character tho not so much as that of the land  
=rail which I have found half filled with seeds of  
grasses & even containing corn mixed with maybugs  
earthworms, grasshoppers and caterpillars. The woodcock  
I believe breeds habitually only in high northern latitudes  
yet there are woods in England particularly one  
in Sussex near the borders of Hampshire in which  
one or two couple of these birds it is said may always  
be found in summer; I suspect these woodcocks are ~~the~~

[insertion]from the[/insertion] offspring of birds which had paired for their passage  
& which were detained by an accident happening  
to one of them & which staid & raised a young  
brood in England & the young ones probably had

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 099**

99

lake Trout are all distinguished by [underline]the uniform[/underline] dark  
colour of the back & the silvery whiteness of the belly.  
& He does not remember to have see any of the  
stricked [insertion]or[/insertion][deletion]or[/deletion] par varieties [insertion]of Trout[/insertion] in [underline]rivers[/underline] in which   
there was only [underline]one[/underline] species or variety of [insertion]large[/insertion] Salmo.  
The mottled colour of the skin is He thinks the  
strongest argument in favour of this little fish

being from a crop of two varieties or races, [deletion]& probably[/deletion][insertion][deletion]not[insertion]different[/insertion]species[/deletion][/insertion]

[deletion]of the same spawn &[/deletion] [insertion]which may be the case & yet the fish be[/insertion] capable of breeding & gaining this.  
[deletion]the[/deletion]character of a peculiar variety. & He supposes different kinds  
[deletion]varieties[/deletion] of pars may be produced by crops of the Sea Trout  
[deletion][unclear]xx xx[/unclear][/deletion] the Huco, the lake Trout with river Trouts & perhaps

of the Salmon & this would account for their [insertion]great[/insertion] numbers  
& their various tints of the marks on their [underline]sides[/underline]  
If the Huco as he believes generally spawns in the late  
winter [deletion][unclear]xx[/unclear][/deletion] [insertion]It[/insertion] may sometimes meet with Trout spawning  
at the same time. He has seen Salmon & Trout in  
the Tweed in a similar state of Maturity at the   
same time & in 1816 He remembers [deletion]Salm[/deletion] that He took  
large female Salmon that had the period of parturition protracted

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 100**

[underline]Additional notes[/underline]  
Salmonia

[underline]pag 67. Note on the Par[/underline]  
The Author is [deletion]offering[/deletion] [insertion]supporting[/insertion] [deletion]the idea[/deletion] that the par [deletion]might[/deletion] may  
be produced from [deletion]the[/deletion] [insertion]a[/insertion] crop between the river trout & the  
sea trout does not mean to attract any importance to this idea  
[deletion]it. of[/deletion] [insertion]The fish[/insertion] differs so little from the common trout that it may  
[insertion]be questioned whether it is not[/insertion] [deletion]is probably[/deletion] more entitled to the character if of a [deletion][unclear]xxxxx[/unclear][/deletion] [underline]variety[/underline]  
than of a species. - In [deletion]various[/deletion] [insertion]many[/insertion] rivers on the continent  
[insertion]The Author[/insertion] [deletion]He[/deletion] has seen small trout with olive or brown marks like  
those of the British par: & a friend informs him He  
has [deletion]seen[/deletion] [insertion]caught[/insertion] fishes of the same kind in [deletion]rivers[/deletion] [insertion]streams[/insertion] connected  
with the lake of Geneva. In rivers [insertion]flowing into[/insertion] [deletion]connected with[/deletion] the  
Danube, these small fish are very common: but as well  
as He remembers their marks are pale [insertion]or yellowish[/insertion] brown or olive  
& not [insertion]dark or[/insertion] blue like those of [insertion]our[/insertion] par. The Salmon does not  
belong to any of these localities; but the Hucho haunts

[deletion]all these streams[/deletion] the tributary streams of the Danube. -The  
smelts or young of the Salmon, Hucho, & sea trout &

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 101**

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101

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 102**

& M[superscript]r[/superscript] Leaths (Lees) at Reedham ferry or Mill  
& Barnaby, the best places - Lord Gosforth turn  
near Barnaby & a good person to ask [underline]leave[/underline] of. –

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 103**

103

infinite the divine the eternal mind; but

You may wonder at its powers, adore

its everlasting mercy & be grateful for

its unceasing goodness –   
1826.  
I went out out of town on Sunday before Easter Sunday  
this year with M[superscript]r[/superscript] Tate, & we were absent till wednesday  
in easter week - we went on monday morning to M[superscript]r[/superscript]  
Clarks near Beccles (Hulow Hill) & that monday morning  
M[superscript]r[/superscript] Tate 6 snipes I 3.  
on Tuesday, M[superscript]r[/superscript] Tate - [?xxxx], I shot 10 snipes

on Wednesday I shot a woodcock, a rail & I believe  
[underline]5 snipes[/underline] - On Thursday 2. snipes, on friday 2,  
on Saturday 8 on Monday 15. 13 whole snipes  
on Tuesday I believe 12 or 13.  
The wind was E all [underline]this time[/underline]; - Acle near the sea  
for Thomas Beachamp, at **Buckenham** ferry  
8  
15x  
8  
10  
13x  
2  
2  
3

[Horizontal rule]  
60 60

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 104**

their schedules in their relation to the Sun observed  
fixed laws which is far as far as we can see –   
from analogy is the same as that  
belonging to our earth where every thing  
is intended to produce [deletion][unclear]xx[/deletion][/unclear] & perpetuate  
life it is too [unclear]1000 0000 0000 0000[/unclear]  
to [unclear]00[/unclear] that [unclear]xxx[/unclear] combinations which are   
according to our analysis intelligent should  
be produced by accident [underline]J. D.[/underline] Well but  
what an intelligent [unclear]cause[/unclear] what can we   
know of this it may be a spirit a   
principle an energy it is nothing that we  
can [deletion][unclear]xxx[/unclear][/deletion] [insertion]grasp[/insertion] & or understand: - No[superscript]o[/superscript] [unclear]xxx[/unclear]  
there is an intelligent cause which is God [deletion]who[/deletion]  
you cannot or understand the creator the

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 105**

105

[underline]above the reeds[/underline]; [deletion][unclear]xx[/unclear][/deletion] I think I killed in [underline]this way[/underline] more than  
I missed. I left Staithe at 1/2 past 3 & arrived here  
28 miles of at 7 or a little before, & supped upon an

Excellent beef steak & ascertained that my spotted [deletion][unclear]xxxx[/unclear][/deletion] water

[underline]rail[/underline] was as I had thought the best kind to eat

which exists in the country; (large liver) white thighs, batons   
& as large almost as a woodcocks /  
Last night at [deletion]Hol[/deletion] Holme slept in a  
bed full of fleas. yet my dreams were agreable  
& full of intelligence  
I thought I was arguing with a Sceptic who

I believe was my Wife - I was ad[unclear]xxxx[/unclear]ing to prove  
the existence of a supreme intelligence. I said consider  
this world all we know of the universe -

Every thing is arranged in a [unclear]xxxxx xxxxx[/unclear]  
[unclear]xxxxx xxxxx xxx xxxxxxx[/unclear] - If all the planets &  
places chance

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 106**

Monad. seems perception by its organic associations  
wi forget all that happed to us in our infant  
or [underline]Brute[/underline] state; yet the per[unclear]xxxxxxx[/unclear]  
Principle can as [unclear]xxxxx[/unclear] & is powerful  
at the [unclear]xxxxx[/unclear] wi [unclear]xxxx[/unclear] to the Maternal  
forms as in our hysteric after thoughts.  
aspirations or [unclear]xxxxxxx[/unclear] –   
Saturday April 2 1825. I shot in the fens this  
morning from 1/2 past nine till 1/2 past 2 & killed 12 or 13  
snipes & bagged 10 snipes 5 Jacks & 5 whole snipes. there appeared  
to be two classes of snipes one resting & piping, the

others lying tight in [unclear]xxxxx[/unclear] flocks & accompanied by Jacks.  
I shot most of my whole snipes at [underline][unclear]short[/unclear] shots[/underline] my Jacks by  
deliberate aim except in one instance, and most of my full snipes  
close at 30 or 40 yards & I shot without putting my [unclear]head[/unclear]  
due to [underline]the gun[/underline] & at the instant almost before the snipe was

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 107**

107

snipes this morning were beginning to pipe.  
The spotted rail I killed was of the same  
kind as those I have ever seen here in winter  
& likewise a common water rail - Four full  
+ snipes & the 1/2 snipe, ie six. Plovers eggs  
[underline]officered[/underline] for sale. This [unclear]xxxxxx[/unclear] than I found them  
near Ravenham. –   
Adoration to the one great cause of all

[deletion][unclear]xxxxx[/unclear][/deletion] good.  
- Our Bishops doing [deletion][unclear]xxxxx xx xxx[/unclear][/deletion] soul  
or spirit or immortally to animals

yet [unclear]xx[/unclear] trace the living principls [unclear]xxx[/unclear]  
the Zoophyte to now deriving its powers   
from its specialization & the smarter  
Philosopher with the Brain informed  
[unclear]becomes[/unclear] inferior to the Elephant, then

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 108**

Holme near Stilton: April 1. 1825.

After starting in one of the most beautiful days I have  
ever seen with a strong NE.W. in England nothing could be  
more plain or brilliant than the Evening - The moon  
very full - not a cloud in the sky. Venus in  
perfect beauty, a beauty not destroyed but almost  
[insertion]rivalling[/insertion] [deletion][unclear]xxxxxxxx[/unclear] of[/deletion] that of the moon. stillness & tranquility  
no breeze blowing & the air not cold enough  
to be frosty; yet cool & fresh. – The birds  
tormented all day by sportsmen were now [deletion]quiet[/deletion]  
enjoying themselves. the bittern I heard booming  
even at 1/2 past 9. the owls own [unclear]xxxxx[/unclear]   
short shriek sounds & the long towhit tohoo -  
The lapwing whistling & was the snipe I think  
I heard - The season apears early most of the

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 109**

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**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 110**

Monte nuovo presents a crater [Small ink sketch] internally carved  
with mud the brim of the mountain is formed of pumice & volcanic  
ashes. a quantity of lava has burst out on the south side;  
but this seems to have been rather an immense  
mass projected than a stream forming a stratum  
- throughout the whole campania of Rome, much  
ashes, then lava then ashes, [underline]lava then [deletion]a[/deletion] tufa[/underline]. the  
tufa often the last stratum. Then [insertion]on[/insertion] this day to  
examine the tufa of [underline]Herculaneum[/underline].-

[Pencil sketch of three hills with trees and a castle on top]

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 111**

[Blank page]

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**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 112**

[Ink sketch]

Nitre is comosed of Azote 26  
oxygine 75

Pol.[superscript]m[/superscript] 75  
oxygine 15  
Carbon. 11.4 – [deletion]35[/deletion]  
22.6 will take 60.  
Sulphur [deletion]30[/deletion]  
[deletion]15 – 95[/deletion]  
10. – 15 of oxygine  
30 will make sulphurit  
of Potash

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 113**

[Blank page]

113

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 114**

To make good powder for Rooting is not difficult  
but the principles are not stated in any work  
& are unknown to the generality of chemists.   
- Manufacturers particularly in England have  
succeeded in making good powder; but they have  
been rather [deletion]by[/deletion] in consequence of repeated  
experiments

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 115**

[Blank page]

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**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 116**

by being long held over the place / hence  
probably a very little Sulphur the  
smel of the gas extends a long way  
-Whilst I was there became giddy  
but I [deletion]stopt[/deletion] stopped much [unclear]quere[/unclear] then  
[unclear]xxxxx[/unclear]. - Malaria is thus ever nearby  
to volcanic

[pencil marks]

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 117**

117

like flames by frozen water upon it  
it did not [unclear]return[/unclear]. a paper lighted it  
[unclear]xxxxxx[/unclear] but not an ignited stick -  
I held a cold bottle over [unclear]xxx[/unclear]  
place where flame was extinguished  
the moisture [unclear]condenses xxxx[/unclear] water  
& not Naptha. probably it is  
Hy[superscript]de[/superscript] [unclear]holding[/unclear] a very little Naptha  
in it – on applying my nose  
to a place before the flame was  
extinguished [unclear]smelt xxxx xxxxx[/unclear] slightly

A silver watch became slightly tarnished

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 118**

This day Oct[superscript]r[/superscript] 20 - The [unclear]flames escaped[/unclear] about

2 square yards & the stones in the centre  
were glowing, the smell was like that of

burning olefiant gas mixed with a little odour  
of petroleum there were many smaller  
flares very feeble round it its colour  
was reddish. - there was much charcoal  
deposited up on the hot stones near it  
but on putting a cold stone [deletion]near[/deletion]  
[deletion]it[/deletion] in the flame it was not reduced  
hence probably the C is from  
decomposition of gas – I extinguished

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 119**

119  
The whole range of the summit of the appenine  
for 10 of 12 miles similarly confined & very  
analogous to the mountains in shropshire  
from them the Lugano Hills are more like  
islands in a sea in the great plain of Italy  
between the alps & appenines -  
The inflammable air siltstone at Pietra rises from  
a shale of the nature of [unclear]xxxxxxx[/unclear] at what is  
called the volcan [unclear]broken[/unclear] fragments &  
at the west through a soil principally  
composed of fragments of the same [underline]&[/underline] which  
[deletion][unclear]xxxx[/unclear][/deletion] Faraday tells me is sometimes  
dry

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 120**

Geology of Pietra Mala

[Pencil sketch of mountains and streams of water with earth layers labelled low on right hand side: limestone strata already irregular without shells]

Immense masses not

stratified of green stone, & variolite

with pudding stones of the same formation

[pencil sketch of stones] having veins of quartz & of

calcareous spar intersecting them when

decomposing looking very like lava

in one place a green spot about

2 miles from the [unclear]west Pot[/unclear] probably indicating

Copper

shale & sandstone

hardj. D.

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 121**

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**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 122**

[Pencil sketch of mountains]

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 123**

[Blank page]

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**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 124**

Istria

[Pencil sketch of mountains]

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 125**

Probability that the rise stratum of [unclear]xxxx xxxxxxx[/unclear] those

In [unclear]Tennerife[/unclear], - connection between Solfataria & Vesuvius

Chain of volcanoes, in [unclear]xxxxxx[/unclear]- . Basalt of Scotland. Terrol  
Iceland volcanoes – A**zores**. Elements of granite found

in basalts & Lava. the beautiful deposits of mica

& granite & **those in Monticellis specimens.**

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 126**

acid gas & the gas is dissipated by agitation  
& [deletion]it[/deletion] **Travertine** is formed, interesting fact of

the kind earned [unclear]xxx[/unclear] by the more freely  
hard stone. - natural bridge [underline]under[/underline]  
which the river rushes - Where lava   
is poured forth in to the air it always

must cool rapidly – The Appenines seem  
to be raised by volcanic eruptions from  
the bed of the sea; th[deletion]ey[/deletion][insertion]is[/insertion] are the weight  
which has caused the lava to flow out  
in each side of them into the Roman &  
Bolognesi territory & in some places into the

Tuscani territory – great depths of volcanic fires

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 127**

[Blank page]

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**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 128**

The Road from Terni from 3 posts between  
Terni & Rome indeed I may say is all  
through limestone mountains some of which  
near [deletion][unclear]xxxxxxxxxx, xxxxx[/unclear][/deletion] present most  
**extraordinary** [unclear]**curvatures**[/unclear] - The road  
cut through the mountain of limestone

is very interesting - After F[unclear]xxxxxxxxx[/unclear]  
in low & alluvial country  
Nothing can exceed the beauty of the waterfall of Terni  
a **river passes over** limestone of its **own creation**  
& falls some hundred feet. [deletion]A[/deletion] The water contains  
carbonate of lime dissolved by carbonic

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 129**

129

-If find Iodine in blue salts probably  
it will be found dissolved in sea

water & be the cause of its green  
colour - The mediterranean seemed

to me bluer than the ocean. The

water from [unclear]xxxx[/unclear] on the mer de

glace blue, the water of the  
Lake Morat contains vegetable  
matter green likewise of the - lake  
in Bavaria, the yellow of iodine  
**mixed to the pure blue** would make green

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 130**

Appenines between [unclear]xxxxxx[/unclear] &  
[unclear]xxxx[/unclear]  
[Pencil sketch of mountains]

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 131**

131

depend upon the relations of attraction, oxygene  
Hydrogene & a Metal are in union &

oxygene & the metal may separate with or

without Hydrogene. -  
It is possible that under very great pressure

even the metals of the alkalies would not  
decompose water - How far electricity is

concerned may be tried in the instance of  
carbonic acid marble & sulphuric acid  
- If therefore there are electrical currents  
even in the depths of the ocean earths

& alkalies may be decomposed - It is probable however  
that there is an internal energy on our system  
of which we are still ignorant

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 132**

[Pencil sketch of mountains]

[unclear]xxxxxx[/unclear] north west

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 133**

133

solvent is not found in the chrystal  
- instance salt & water - the silex  
separated from Cavendishs solution & which  
contained no alkali - This will always  
[Pencil sketch of mountains]

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 134**

As the attraction of Barytes for water is   
very much at high heat, where the [unclear]volatity[/unclear]  
of the water is amazingly increased under common  
pressure so the attraction of alumine &  
silex for water under high heat where there is great  
pressure may be sufficient to occasion first the   
formation of a hydrate & afterwards of a solution  
that Alumine can combine with water formed  
by Wavellite - & as carbonic acid dissolves  
lime so under greater pressure may water  
dissolve the Earths - Now is it necessary  
to prove this view that the Earths found  
in veins should be hydrates for there  
are many instances of dissolution where the

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 135**

135

-[deletion]On[/deletion] Every where in the countries affected by volcanic  
force we find the strata disturbed & the volcanic for

if [deletion]Auvergne[/deletion] [insertion]languedoc[/insertion] are analogus to the basaltic  
of Ireland & Scotland but in Languedoc  
the strata have [deletion]much[/deletion] been much disturbed

probably from the vents being numerous

where in Ireland & Scotland the fused

matter seems generally to have [deletion][unclear]xxxx[/unclear][/deletion]

been in open regular strata

[Pencil sketch of mountains]

& the basaltic dikes are probably [deletion][unclear]xx[/unclear][/deletion] chasms  
fill[deletion]s[/deletion]ed with this fused matter from above

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 136**

Structure of the Appennines  
above Bologna - 15 miles-  
principal inclination to the NE. composed almost  
entirely of shells like the herefordshire [unclear]**grauwack**e[/unclear]  
nothing can be more irregular than their [unclear]outline[/unclear]

[Pencil sketch of mountains]

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 137**  
  
137

On the road from **Shaffhausen** to **Munich**  
we pass Hills of Basalt & [unclear]**porphyry similar**[/unclear]  
to the [unclear]Lungano[/unclear] Hills so that on the NW.  
S & SE side of the Alps are effects  
that may with even probability be referred to  
igneous than to any other cause.- Indeed it is  
a probable hypothesis that the Weight of the  
Alps & the appenines have prevented the fire  
from bursting out except in their confines where the pressure

was least

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 138**

3 Monete

2

11 Francs [unclear]xxx[/unclear] 2 Monete 20 paoli  
[underline]14.[/underline] Solli  
15. Francs

[unclear]xxxxxxx[/unclear]

[Pencil sketch of mountains]

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 139**

139

[Pencil sketch of mountains and grass]

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 140**

Marlle Porto Venera

White

Black

White

G

W

[Pencil sketch of wall]

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 141**

141

by Vesuvius & in the base of the m[unclear][superscript]x[/superscript][/unclear] near the

[pencil text behind ink text]Hall Rocks. Port Venere[/pencil text behind ink text]

[pencil sketch of mountains behind main text for remainder of page]

Hermitage we find almost all the primitive rocks

- the granite of Cor[superscript]q[/superscript]. is found amongst the

products of Vesu. & is probably a formation

Do not all these stones come from the

great deep reservoir where they are formed

by slow chrystalization -

Nothing is more common in volcanic countries

than for a thin stream of lava to rise through

a mountain of ashes & so overflow them

this the case

at [underline]Monte Nuovo[/underline].

[Ink sketch]

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 142**

[deletion][unclear]xxx[/unclear][/deletion] In Somma the Lava has much the appearance of

primitive rock; & [unclear]xxx[/unclear] [insertion]variety is[/insertion] much like the hornblende rock

of S. Wales. – [pencil text behind main text]& Levanto[/pencil text behind main text]

[pencil sketch of mountains behind main ink text for rest of page]

I think there can be no doubt that the [deletion][unclear]xx[/unclear][/deletion] eruption  
which raised the core of Vesuvius split Somma  
in sunder & threw a part of it off towards  
the sea - thus Vesuvius rises out of Somma  
[ink sketch] [Ink sketch of mountains]

Quere was this at the time of Plin.-  
- Somma itself was evidently a very old mountain  
- None of the lavas of Vesuvius are  
to be compared to those of somma for  
[underline]Chrystalization[/underline]. As appears from Montecellis  
collection, almost all [deletion][unclear]xx[/unclear][/deletion] the known  
minerals [underline]prim[/underline] & secondary are thrown up

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 143**

143

In the action of iodine on **hyperoxymuriate** of **Potassa** there is formed

much - Chlorionic acid - probably iodine displaces chlorine from

this [underline]triple compound[/underline]. Yes. - -

Yesterday March 16[superscript]th[/superscript] - ascended Vesuvius & went round the base

of Somma - a most interesting mountain strata of

basaltic, leucitic & hornblendic lava alternating [deletion][unclear]xxxxx[/unclear][/deletion]

with ashes. & sand decomposed stones some stratum of

lava vertical & like win dykes, others more or

less inclined the whole a grand scene of

confusion as if a mountain formed

[written vertically in margin]1814?[/written vertically in margin]

[Ink sketch of mountain crossection, with label “veins”]

of ashes & **small** [unclear]**eruptions** [deletion]xxxx[/deletion][/unclear] beneath [unclear]xxxxxxxx[/unclear] (probably of the [unclear]xxxx[/unclear]) had been split

in pieces & its chasms filled up by [insertion]very[/insertion] fluid

stoney matter injected from below. -

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 144**

Leviticus Chapter 16 Verse, 21 & 22 - Governments always represent more  
or less the spirit & temper of the people: No [unclear]Nation[/unclear] [deletion]a[/deletion] deeply embued   
with the love of liberty ever submitted for ten years [deletion]**without**[/deletion]  
[deletion]**murmuring**[/deletion] to a desport: [deletion]no people fettered & manacled for[/deletion]  
[deletion]**so** long a time[/deletion] without murmuring without endeavering to  
break [deletion]their[/deletion] [insertion]its[/insertion] chains . - No Nation [deletion][unclear]xxxxxx[/unclear][/deletion] [insertion]desiring[/insertion] peace [deletion][unclear]**security**[/unclear][/deletion] & the progress of civilization could have been made without  
x a struggle the instrument of savage war & of [deletion]barbarous[/deletion] [insertion]barbarous[/insertion] aggression  
[deletion][unclear]xxxxxxx[/unclear] [insertion]descending[/insertion] xxxxxxx[/deletion] [insertion]the[/insertion] self love [deletion]born[/deletion] promot[deletion]ed[/deletion]s the great & the petty

tyrant

The [unclear]french quarrelled not with the xxxx[/unclear] of

Karst still but with the features of [unclear]xxxxxx[/unclear]

[Ink sketch of mountains]  
It seems to me exceedingly probable that there  
are three volumes of Hydrogene for one of oxygene

in all the **alk aline** Hydrates ie **1** proport**ion** & half of water

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[Blank page]

145

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 146**

50 to Robert  
£300 at Rome  
100 Heidelberg   
80 Calais  
200 Laybach   
100 Trieste

[Horizontal rule]

780

[Horizontal rule]  
80 of Hernes’ notes  
[Horizontal rule]

860

[Horizontal rule]  
50

[Horizontal rule]

800. 11

[Horizontal rule]  
910

[Horizontal rule]  
780 From March 27  
80 to Feb[superscript]r[/superscript]. 27. 11

[Horizontal rule]  
860

[Horizontal rule]  
To 11. 900 12  
12

[Horizontal rule]  
11 [deletion][unclear]xx[/unclear][/deletion] 10800 ([underline]981.[/underline]£  
99

[Horizontal rule]  
90  
88

[Horizontal rule]  
20

[pencil sums, text, and sketches behind the ink text, including text ‘Lava whit’, doodles of trees and rocks, and sketches of a town and a waterfall]

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 147**

’14 4’}

[following six lines at right angles to the rest of page]Good metaphor in the evening  
mists its whiteness & its coldness  
to the cheek in death -  
Not good in the application  
I have made of it to  
[person\_002]Anna Beddoes[/person\_002]

{14 [unclear]xxxx[/unclear]

4

[Horizontal rule]

56

9 parti

4

[Horizontal rule]

36

[Horizontal rule]

**RI MS HD/14/I, p. 148**

[Back Cover]