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[Book Notes on Scotch Geology], [ca. 1863]

John Muir

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A health to thee, J. Muir,
O simple-hearted man!
Of all men none are truer
In love with that good plan
Of honest, useful life,
Which sages seek to live;
Nor know of sinful strife,
Nor wish a pain to give.
R. McPheters

O me miserum! Nee vivere volo
Nee moriri.
A health to thee, I Muir,
O simple hearted man!
Of all men none are truer.
In love with that good plan
Of honest, useful life,
Which ages seek to live,
Nor know of sinful strife,
Nor wish a pain to give.

R. McPhaeters

O me miserum! Nee vivere vlo
Nee moriri.
from year to year—which hills as closely bind
 tasted and traced his rugged side.
 Though much he planned and past and past,
 till all his ebbing current cooled

And though I mark those ebbing tarns
 Companions of long Mountain's joy,
 Jests at the age that was—age and youth.
 When though the joy was quick and quick as it were,

When moving on companions gone
 We doubtly feel insecure alone

— a mingled sentiment

Perfect resignation and content

Left in my mind each thought to awake, my love to Mary'sитетst Fette.
 Though Hence we walk too far for one's sake.
 Roll the pure Lake's crystalline edge,
 Strengths and Users. Mountains sink take sense upon the level brink.
 And just a trace of silver sand
 Where the water meets the land.

Yes in this wilderness has heaven
 And aids the feeling of the home.
 The gaze on thoughtful ruined tower
— sewage scene
</
His rude Lochaber crag and range,
Ronnie's grey and Barry's lake
And I have heard my granda's say that the wild Chapman and athrapp Of those dread alegens of all
The Sabbath under Mary's seat drawn as close as doves were among the branches of firbars.

"Ains in conducting aflow. Kips the strongest wind.
"Through many a twisted knee Untold hips near some dwelling.
"Somewhere yonder more
While the dry dance is Barry's tone one could sight pleasant mevand On sight's in several batches too.
In many countries was combined With lengths along the valley wind.
"What will date they wind. White Coch. Foon battle canoe on the bank.

Of the green vale of Tyne
The Tower in different ages arise Thin towers architecture shows The builder's cunning hands Money well in making stone. The celtic grace of the Tyne.
Of all the solace as fair Built for the royal dwelling in Scotland for beyond according might you or exiling.

— Insect wings
Sink down upon the heath
— Fingy hills of Braeind

Blackford on whose uncultured breast Among the dew and down and while at errant edge I sought the next.

Moonlight prospect of the reef and moth Kenneth Shaw.
Mr. D. Cargill preached his last sermon on June 29, 1860. His death was at the Braehead. Arroch 1185 from the 16th century. Restless the peacock.

Cameron was killed, and strange (East end) fighting proceeded shortly before his death at the Great Western Hotel. Drummond, Lax-22 was in Clydesdale (Home away of the water of Renfrew County).
Submerged lands of Scotland—about £443,000
Unsubmerged—
Or about a total of 30,000 sq. miles
40,000 which belong to the islands

Along the coast from Berwick to North Berwick
is mostly bold and rocky—between the fifth
and the Tyne and on Tyneside it is
called Tynemouth.

Almost all of the north coast is wild
rocky, and precipitous and stunted
by a stormy sea.

The western coast is as fine and level
as the sea as to be described here,
Or extensively in its ramifications and
preventing the most submarine carriage away

St. Abb's Head is the highest and most con-
spicuous headland between Arbroath and Forth

The archipelagoes of Scotland mostly occupy
the western sides, forming numerous
channels through which the waves pass
through in wild disorder.

The tidal currents of the Solway, forth Firth
channel are the most famous in the world.
The tidal waves coming in one swell
from the Atlantic is suddenly opposed
by Ireland and sweeping around it into
the Irish sea by the mouth of Kent.
St. George's Channel where exceeding tides
produce a stormy sea even in times of
calm.

Tynemouth is attractive for its beauty
in the east of Tynemouth.
Carmarthen, on the peninsula of
on the coast of South the one of the head of
the world.

Scotland is naturally divided by:

1. That part between England and the ocean,
2. That between the Tyne and Forth and the
3. That between the great, Glen of Clyde
4. That between the Tyne and Forth and the
5. That between the Tyne and Forth and
6. Overmorn and Grampian—

Yewbarrie extending a northern belt is
Firth of Forth and a great—under
a sea of

From a curved line extending from
it passes and According to
A plateau of hills rising across the
country to the Clements—

British
Central division

A monotonous descent of the Lennox hills towards the W is terminated by a fine vale gently traversed by the river

Towards the E a rapid and bold descent begins in the forth country and a narrow

The highest summits of the whole region is Ben More. The boundary of the most

Everywhere below the summits of the mountains of the higher range to the north, there is a broad and

All the country within these limits is at about an average height of 900 feet above sea level, and affords a

The gentle slope of the mountains and the rolling ground above the rocks of the neighboors:

An undulating range commences behind Benbkill at the west end of the

Glenfinnich and Kilmacolm, and the valley of the

Drumlanrig near the middle of the

The greatest depth of the whole region

Bartlemy, 2,000 feet, and

through the entire course of the

where the average height of

The Stirlings. This forms a large

from sea level to about 1,200 feet, and

from Perth Capuchin to the Stirling

from sea level to about 2,500 feet

in height, 12 miles in length and 5 miles in width.
This range is surrounded by many Boulders and has a mean altitude of 5,000 ft.

The Mondale-Leadh mountain range in the far north east of the upper Esk is not at 1,000 or 1,200 ft, but it is not

The Townends, E to F, E, and E, are at the eastern end of the town. The town is an island about 1,000 ft long and 1,200 ft wide.
as found at Dumfries being strange marks and traces of the mark of a species of ostrich (possibly下班)
The A River found a further valley in the W to rocky hills on the ridge of one of which Rich is considered as the union of the hills and valleys. The effect of some consol.
short, but commences on the opposite side of the mountain range. About Dunbar 100 miles to lie at greatest depth
fished on a high state of preservation are found
The coal formation consists of Carboniferous limestone, sandstone, siltstone, and clay. It is cut off by a series of limestone.
The mountain limestone forms the basis of this coal, together with certain minor forming organ
remains (Unstratified)
Summit of moor and drum red coal are found on the E side of the common and are found from the parallel of Stongton and extend to Peterhead, and in the county of the Forth and along the banks of the Tull
Loch Crick, Loch Lehad, and Terror Lake are often
Granites rises through the Speyside
W Drumfooi-Doony, separating a great
space in the Cullachs and Rannoch
Myths, and Stag near the
in form of dikes.
Scotland abounds in all variety of rocks as basalt, gneiss, granite, jetshale, jasper, phyllite, and amphibolite.
These forms a great part of the Cullachs
and Rannoch. 0.75 into the district of Firth of Clyde, to the west of the
Dundee Tram, and east of the
M. to Firth of Tay. The
Dundee and Aberdeen are
The greatest development of coal is in the Central coal district while it has practically the shale ranging the areas of mineral at the surface.
Geology of Scotland

Scotland may be divided geologically into three portions.

The north-western portion includes:

The region of the Border, including the Cheviot Hills, the Solway Firth, and the Lake District.

The central portion includes:

The region of the Lothians and the Borders.

The south-eastern portion includes:

The region of the Firth of Forth and the Forth Valley.
A hill in the memory of Cambus-Kenneth stands on which the Scottish army was posted under Wallace when Bruce of the Covenant advanced to the battle of Stirling Sept 11 1297

(Arrochar)

On Brodick is a little shrine

The coast from Bute to Islay

The site chosen for a walled town appears to have

Bills of attack forest

(Arrochar)

A church in Carrick is the reputed birthplace of the Greyfriars Sir Michael Scott. Ruthlock is an artificial mound made by devil worship in a heath which was in a Cambicul Loch near Renfrew (St. Fitticks Head)

On coast of Arran, Kelvin is an isolated spot of Ruthlock 200 ft.

Tradition says that in 977 the daughter of Ethelred, King of the Scandinavian and fertile from Ireland, the pagan King of Mercian, was kidnapped on this island and built a monastery on the heather lands in Latin as gratitude for his protection. No ruins remain (after)

A house in the sty of the Danes. The law-hall, chamber, was a fine house of the chieftains of the town. At 85 ft. has three floor. The roof is a fine castle which stood till a fire in 1575. It was then a ruin.

(Aberlady)

Banks of the Gallops are the ruins of the old Cast. The place is called Greenlaw or Greenlaw. The castle was the site of a small town called Greenlaw. The site was then occupied by a small village called Greenlaw. When the place was the site of a castle, there was a fine building with a garden in the middle of it. The place was then a ruin.

(Airds, Arrochar)

The site of St. Andrew's Abbey. The hill of Mullardoch site of the battle of Falkirk 1298

Riggs was the family seat of the Riggs and is still in the possession of his descendants

After the battle of St. Andrews, the remains were buried in the church of Falkirk 1298

The church of St. Andrews was founded in 1298. It was founded by the Duke of Normandy, a Gothic edifice, was dedicated in 1298. It was dedicated by David 2nd grandson of Robert 1st. The dedication was on 1140 and the site was on the small town of the old church.

The cathedral was founded in 1144 and the site was on the town of the old church. There are some remains of the church in the town.

Over the town are many cemeteries and ruins of old town.

(Shotts Head)

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Over the town are many cemeteries and ruins of old town.
About two-thirds of the surface is covered with fields of arable land. The remaining land is mostly covered with woods and forests. The county is known for its abundant furniture and agricultural products.

(Aberdeen Parish)

Some time in the 16th century, Aberdeen Parish was known for its fine furniture, especially the chairs and tables made by the local craftsmen.

(Aberdeen Parish in 1720)

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(Achray - Loch)
Between L Rathie and L Menstrie.
Achray means, the field, from some old record it appears as next to be the largest.
In the summer months, look for the deer and butterflies. The water is clear and cold, making it a perfect spot for fishing.

(Arkaig island)
Beautiful Isle formed by the sea, contains about 60 acres - a mark of fertility. The lake is about 100 feet in diameter.

(Ailsa Craig)
The north of Clyde. Mostly columnar basalt, often found on the shore.

(Ardna Cruch, or Aird Cruch)
A beautiful district of rocks and cliffs, between Linnhe Loch \\& Creagan. There are no known places of interest.

(Airidale - Loch)
It is said that many of the rocks and cliffs are the remains of a dragon's nest.

(Airds Mho)
En route of Kyle - Kippen, Loch Mho is the most southerly point of the Clyde estuary. It is a small loch with a small island in the middle.

(Ailsa Craig)
An ancient ruin, said to have been the site of a neolithic settlement.

(Alford Parish)
In this parish, the burn of Menstrie, a large stream, flows into the sea.

(Amelia's Lock)
A small lock on the river, said to be the site of a battle between clans.

(Alloa Bridge)
A beautiful village on the banks of the river, with a bridge spanning the river, said to be the site of a battle.

(Alloa Parish)
In this parish, the burn of Menstrie, a large stream, flows into the sea.

(Alloa Parish)
(Allan River)
A beautiful village on the banks of the river, with a bridge spanning the river, said to be the site of a battle.

(Allan Bridget)
A beautiful village on the banks of the river, with a bridge spanning the river, said to be the site of a battle.

(Allan Rock)
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To the true lover returning from the bolder
visions of Highland challey life, the
wrongs and misfortunes of the
people, and the interminable
suffering of the Highlanders at the
hands of their oppressors, the
church of the Black Mountain
depicts a true picture of
humanity. The church of the
Black Mountain is not
only the symbol of a
Christian people, but
also of the struggle for
freedom and justice.

The church was
constructed in the
17th century and
serves as a
memorial to the
heroic
struggles of the
people.

(Allan's Parish)

The church of Allan
Parish is a:

A sacred
shrine
of faith
and
spiritual
growth.

The

church of Allan
Parish is a

symbol of the

courage and

perseverance

of the people

of Scotland.

(Allan's Parish)

The

church of Allan
Parish is a

place of

remembrance

of those who

fought for

freedom and

justice.

The

church

of Allan
Parish is a

testament to

the resilience

and determination

of the people

of Scotland.

(Allan's Parish)

The

church of Allan
Parish is a

place of

sacrifice

and

suffering.

The

church of Allan
Parish is a

reminder

of the
glorious

struggles
of the
people.

(The Church of Allan's Parish)
This case was confirmed on 20th June 1335 by Alexander 3rd of Scotland.

In 1339 the city of St Andrews was granted a royal charter by the Duke of Rothesay. The charter confirmed the rights and privileges of the city.

The city walls were built in the 13th century to protect the city from invasion. The walls were over 20 feet high and had 16 towers and 14 gates.

The Cathedral of St Andrews was founded in 1137 and is one of the oldest cathedrals in Scotland. It is said to be the oldest cathedral in Britain.

The city has a rich history of literature and art, including the work of Sir Walter Scott, who was inspired by the city to write his novel "Waverley." The city is also home to the University of St Andrews, one of the oldest universities in the world.

The University of St Andrews was founded in 1413 and is one of the oldest universities in the world. It is located in the heart of the city and is home to many famous alumni, including Robert Burns and J.M. Barrie.

The city of St Andrews is renowned for its golf courses, and is home to the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St Andrews, which is responsible for the rules of golf.

The city is also home to the St Andrews Castle, which was built in the 12th century and is now a museum.

The city has a rich history of music, with the annual St Andrews Festival being one of the largest music festivals in the UK.

The city of St Andrews is a popular destination for tourists, who are drawn to its history, culture, and beautiful beaches.
2. In the town of monks and nuns for dispensing whisky, and with the help of a scullion who served him, a banquet was held on the occasion of his death. The banquet was attended by the Bishop of St. Salvator's College, and many students from the college. The town of monks was visited by a delegation from the College, and a manuscript was presented to the Bishop, who accepted it with gratitude.

3. In 1738, the town of monks was visited by a delegation from the College of St. Salvator's. The delegation was led by a professor of law, who presented a manuscript to the Bishop. The manuscript was accepted with gratitude.

4. The town of monks was a center for the study of law and philosophy, and many students from the College of St. Salvator's were enrolled. The town was also a center for the study of law and philosophy, and many students from the College of St. Salvator's were enrolled. The town was also a center for the study of law and philosophy, and many students from the College of St. Salvator's were enrolled.

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Baldernock.

Small hill of s of Greenock; with
a little was said to have been given to the
name of "Baldernock". It contains a
quarry which is said to have been
named "Baldernock".

It still remains a place of local interest, on which a
memorial to the memory of its founder, Captain
Macleod, is erected.

It is also surrounded by beautiful
landscape, and is a valuable
resource for walking and
fishing.

A small hill of s of Greenock; contains a
quarry which is said to have been
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named "Baldernock".

It is also surrounded by beautiful
landscape, and is a valuable
resource for walking and
fishing.
The village of St. Ninian's when the summer of my three ceremonies
OwtA
0/AyuJU ^Mvuk — "t^/vP
Jlo~<L&L ~tv AUL. A
jrf/wisv i^ iXjyc
Jairo
^touj
tfrkjLc V ffc.
tffaj &<XAS9~L- C.

...more than a mile.

5 miles, 20 to the north is a large island called Ruahk. 

0/AyuJU ^Mvuk — "t^/vP
Jlo~<L&L ~tv AUL. A
jrf/wisv i^ iXjyc
Jairo
^touj
tfrkjLc V ffc.
tffaj &<XAS9~L- C.

...more than a mile.

1 mile, ...above it has 7
acres of pasture...has...is called Ruahk. 

0/AyuJU ^Mvuk — "t^/vP
Jlo~<L&L ~tv AUL. A
jrf/wisv i^ iXjyc
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...more than a mile.
Burrill (North)  

The remains of a disused hotel also of a

Cottar burn, built 1554

(Donaldson)

Small park on the Tyne of East

Frequently taken by the King

(Potterflesh)

To a district of land in Berwick

When Lachlan was the victorious leader

in which battle a great battle was fought

and he lost 200 of his people to the loss of

life. The only survivor was a man who had

wounded the right hand of the King.

(Brucecastle)

P, C of Dunbarston divided by S and

for letting the land over

Smallest the most useful was born

the mansion house of Brucecastle

A Monument has been erected to his

memory here.

(Brucecastle)

New mansion and farmland divided

from Fortrose East to Dunbar attended

taken by Cornwell 1650

(Brucecastle)

Largy C — L. Tamet —

If the chief of the Bruce was ever confirmed in

the Castle of Dunbar

Brucecastle Bridge — The King's army was

attacked by the Covenanters — "100 men" —

were wounded, 2 others were killed.

Booth became a fugitive and

the bridge was the property of James

Bruce.

Burton — The Earl of Minto, 1509

He was excommunicated and his

ecclesiastical functions suspended.

He was excommunicated and

his land was destroyed when a favorite was

in a civil suit from

Lord Huntingdon. His daughter was

forced to marry — He was succeeded

about 1740 by a daughter. This is a

magnificent mansion.

(Braemore Falls)  

Series of short falls in the burn of Holts

burned 17th. Century, Perth. 5
(Brewin) 

P — This 9 Oct. Brechin Castle contained a siege under Ed. IV, but till 24 Oct. was killed 40 men from an engine.

Soledadota. The tower of Breed is a circular column of great beauty and elegance. P — This structure was built to the first of 15th century.


(Brun) The — in Whole

As to the romantic beauty of its Casole, giving one grateful heap, wrote a petition to the Duke of York.

Brunthale

P — On 5th from York.

Brunthale Castle is the site of an old bridge over the river. It was restored during reign of Charles singing monument by Edward.

(Cadder)

P — In Lanark's. Sir E. William was granted in 15th century. Sir John Brentford first was completed to Dunblane Castle.

Celtisbrook

P — This area of Catterick. Caesar had his camp near the Shire of Catterick.

Castrum

P — Castrum. The SHIRE of Catterick.

Cathcart

P — Castrum. The SHIRE of Cathcart.

Cathcart Castle

P — Castrum. The SHIRE of Cathcart.

Caycorgom

P — Castrum. The SHIRE of Cathcart.

Cathcart Castle

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The field of Langside remarkable as the scene May 13th 1689 the last effort
of Mary to regain her throne.
An armed rose. The soil was rich the Loch is a lake.
where Slanghill's where the edge of Langside.
Langside and a battle fought on
that day called many Iron

(Chapel of Langside)

P - District Langside. About 5
from the Old Case of Belsham in a small
branch of the Clyde. It is a district.

(Langside)

Young men in Clark. Is all that now remains.

(Clyde)

In Clark is a short dike. From Clark.

(The Church of Capeshide)

Among them is Clark. Now below is a church.

(The Church of Capeshide)

In Clark was an old case of a church.

(The Church of Capeshide)

Scotland large and is visited

(The Church of Capeshide)

To Clark is the place and

(The Church of Capeshide)

In Clark is a case of a church.

(The Church of Capeshide)

In Clark is a case of a church.

(The Church of Capeshide)

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(The Church of Capeshide)
Dalmeny Castle, towards the E.

P "in field E. of Kingsbarns near the summit of Kingsbarns, one of the finest and best regulated towns in Scotland. (Dalmeny)"

Large, ornate, 3 storeys, finely carved stonework. The first, second, and third floors are finely carved stonework, each floor numbered with the finest stonework, and each floor has a splendid colonnade of balusters 100 ft high.

And narrowly escaped in 1745 the Kirk joining the "Windell" (a large, ornate, 3 storeys, finely carved stonework), in which so many of their collections of fine stonework are preserved. (Culloden)"

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The Church of Dunbar is records 57
1176, surrounded, reinforced a again
1779, gothic style. Dalgarth House in the
Ministry of Rev. Home Earl of Dunbar
Laud Dunbar as an absolutely loyal
To King and as a supporter above the faith
of his Stewardship about Edinburgh.
Fame sounds a premonition of the Peace
with his wife hand this a
dedical marriage. on his Lindsey.
The case is one of local where
ua the sightings to guard these show
remains of castles grammar
wings with his Monday house until its
dark foundation.
These rocks are in some places composed
of red earthy procedure
It is from front of case is a large part
cause where broken shone Perhaps where
the kings paled in with Shrine.
It is part to mine is an
almost inaccessible born 1137 eyeglasses
called the operation of Emma Maria
In 1327, Henry 3rd attempted to reduce
the case after taking Berwick case but
he did not return after the deposing court
around Ed 12th in 1296. He in
Scotland with a strong army. Cast Bergen
with 12000 men to besiege case the rest
of the army of 40000 men after entering town
My King Walter marched to join my
his son and defeated them from there
Next day 12th with many lines of
armies marched towards and completed
the case to this

When Wallace first under took to keep
his country the Earl of Douglas refused
to attend a meeting of the estates.
Walled with 2000 men was in front of him
he encountered him in field near
Benwell and compelled him to fall back
on Cockinghams. While Wall went to
Dunbar took case - the Earl went to beg
for aid and returned with 2000 men to
secure his case. Wall met him near
Shibden. At the battle near the Earl
of hard to stand with Wall both
with Reid and Greens

When Wall asked Walter. The country
as town except Dunbar was saved
Except Dunbar Standard he learnt back
Col. Then defeated at Bramshope just above
Dunbar. Temple with few people left
was so helped James son of that was
said to be taken to my. Case as
After the defeat of Melton hill the case
was rebuilt. had turn raked on the
Earl of Arrand, Earl commanded to take the case with a gun.
The page contains a handwritten text in English. The text is partially legible and seems to be a historical or genealogical record. The handwriting is cursive and includes references to people, dates, and places. The text appears to be a transcribed record of family history or a similar document. The handwriting is somewhat difficult to read, but it appears to be a detailed record of some sort. The document includes names, dates, and possibly events, but the specifics are not entirely clear due to the handwriting style.
In the days of Falkland, the battle of Montmirail suspended the reign of King. The people turned to death. The fall of Falkland stands on it. Her hands 5 of the love young died I feared. There was a fear of the death of her husband — her Mary of the joy of the creation in the field. The pike she purchased for her morning in front of the house of the house of the house. She often wished that she would have been happy in a garden. Her thoughts were with the reading of the books or at music or playing cards. James 6 often courted her — was about to see a man, a whom called by her name. She would read books near the lake. She would also say, "Chas. 142."

Jaredine Lock, neighborhood to the house of Selwyn. They told, Loyal guaranty I had a man prepared in a garden of Meton and fell. Chas. Stitt, was here.

(Tomcat)
I in the house of Cunningham, in this p.
A venerable dwelling of the house of Lock who shall be dead. Munro and others.

(Feather

I in the Caring. Around a. God of the village is the old man called Red. I was killed in an infernal machine. A brick helmet which she fitted him at a golden age. More taken from the hand. He had his hand. He had the hand of the dead. He had his hand to death (Pie 9)

Sunday, 5th of January at Bothgowan & Macbeth.

(Foers)
A small life in correspondence with one of the most prominent falls of the most prominent. Light estuary and all right of hearing in the house of the people. "My mind is not walking through to me."

"While the formless many feel,"

in a compartment of a. John is a remarkable and end from rock to rock. He has several locks from 20 feet to all from solid rock worked up to made me stir his soul.

(Stirring)