

Set In Stone The Geology And Landscapes Of Scotland

The land that was to become Scotland has travelled across the globe over the last 3,000 million years - from close to the South Pole to its current position. During these travels, there were many continental collisions, creating mountain belts as high as the present-day Himalayas. Our climate too has changed dramatically over the last 3 billion years from the deep freeze of the Ice Age to scorching heat of the desert. And within a relatively short time - geologically speaking, we will plunge back into another ice age. In *Set in Stone*, Alan McKirdy traces Scotland's amazing geological journey.

A synthesis of available information on stratigraphy, structure, and mineral deposits.

Why are rocks and landforms so prominent in British Romantic poetry? Why, for example, does Shelley choose a mountain as the locus of a "voice... to repeal / large codes of fraud and woe"? Why does a cliff, in the boat-stealing episode of Wordsworth's *Prelude*, chastise the young thief? Why is petrification, or "stonifying," in Blake's coinage, the ultimate figure of dehumanization? Noah Heringman maintains that British literary culture was fundamentally shaped by many of the same forces that created geology as a science in the period 1770–1820. He shows that landscape aesthetics—the verbal and social idiom of landscape gardening, natural history, the scenic tour, and other forms of outdoor "improvement"—provided a shared vernacular for geology and Romanticism in their formative stages. *Romantic Rocks, Aesthetic Geology* reexamines a wide range of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century poetry to discover its relationship to a broad cultural consensus on the nature and value of rocks and landforms. Equally interested in the initial surge of curiosity about the earth and the ensuing process of specialization, Heringman contributes to a new understanding of literature as a key forum for the modern reorganization of knowledge.

B> Designed give readers instruction and practice with basic geologic field and lab skills, this exceptionally affordable --yet high-quality --lab manual/workbook features 68 unique and intuitive exercises that covering 19 key geologic topics. The exercises are based on the principles of scientific inquiry, and challenge readers to think beyond the activity at hand to the larger questions of applied geologic work. Problems range from the simple to complex, and calculations are based on simple arithmetic. ROCK EVOLUTION. Minerals and Rocks. MAPPING THE EARTH. Topographic Maps. Air Photos. Geologic Maps, Structures, and Earth History. Seismic Reflections Reveal Subsurface Geology. SURFICIAL PROCESSES AND THE ENVIRONMENT. Landslides. Streams. Ground Water. Glaciation. Beaches. PLATE TECTONICS. Earthquakes and Seismic Risk. Volcanos and Volcanic Hazards. Earthquakes, Volcanos, and Plate Tectonics. Plate Movements. EARTH MATERIALS. Rock-forming Minerals. Igneous Rocks. Sedimentary Rocks. Metamorphic Rocks. Common Rocks in the Field. For anyone interested in learning geologic field and lab skills.

The 13 papers in this collection examine the coastal regions, the Gulf of Maine, and the continental shelf off of Atlantic Canada in context with new radiocarbon age analyses, providing a detailed history of climate changes, marine transgression, emergence, and relative sea-level history. Specific topics include deglaciation of the Gulf of Maine, Late Quaternary morphogenesis of a marine-limit delta plain in southwest Maine, morainal banks and the deglaciation of coastal Maine, and glacial dynamics, deglaciation, and marine invasion in southern Quebec. Material originated at a March 1998 symposium held in Maine at the 33rd Annual Meeting of the Northeastern Section of the Geological Society of America. Weddle is affiliated with the Maine Geological Survey. Retelle teaches geology at Bates College. Annotation copyrighted by Book News Inc., Portland, OR.

This book offers new interpretations of Tennyson's major poems along-side contemporary geology, and specifically Charles Lyell's *Principles of Geology* (1830-3). Employing various approaches – from close readings of both the poetic and geological texts, historical contextualisation and the application of Bakhtin's concept of dialogism – the book demonstrates not only the significance of geology for Tennyson's poetry, but the vital import of Tennyson's poetics in explicating the implications of geology for the nineteenth century and beyond. Gender ideologies in *The Princess* (1847) are read via High Miller's geology, while the writings of Lyell and other contemporary geologist, comparative anatomists and language theorists are examined along-side *In Memoriam* (1851) and *Maud* (1855). The book argues that Tennyson's experimentation with Lyell's geology produced a remarkable 'uniformitarian' poetics that is best understood via Bakhtinian theory; a poetics that reveals the seminal role methodologies in geology played in the development of divisions between science and culture, and that also, quite profoundly, anticipates the crisis in language later associated with the linguistic turn of the twentieth century.

The years between 1700 and 1900 witnessed a fundamental transition in attitudes towards science, as earlier concepts of natural philosophy were replaced with a more modern conception of science. This process was by no means a simple progression, and the changing attitudes to science was marked by bitter arguments and fundamental differences of opinion, many of which are still not entirely resolved today. Approaching the subject from a number of cultural angles, the essays in this volume explore the fluid relationship between science and belief during this crucial period, and help to trace the development of science as an independent field of study that did not look to religion to provide answers to the workings of the universe. Taking a broadly chronological approach, each essay in this book addresses a theme that helps illuminate these concerns and highlights how beliefs - both religious and secular - have impinged and influenced the scientific world. By addressing such key issues such as the ongoing debate between Christian fundamentalists and followers of Darwin, and the rise of 'respectable atheism', fascinating insights are provided that help to chart the ever-shifting discourse of science and beliefs.

Vols. 1-108 include Proceedings of the society (separately paged, beginning with v. 30)

Volcanic dust, climate change, tsunamis, earthquakes—geoscience explores phenomena that profoundly affect our lives. But more than that, as Doug Macdougall makes clear, the science also provides important clues to the future of the planet. In an entertaining and accessibly written narrative, Macdougall gives an overview of Earth's astonishing history

based on information extracted from rocks, ice cores, and other natural archives. He explores such questions as: What is the risk of an asteroid striking Earth? Why does the temperature of the ocean millions of years ago matter today? How are efforts to predict earthquakes progressing? Macdougall also explains the legacy of greenhouse gases from Earth's past and shows how that legacy shapes our understanding of today's human-caused climate change. We find that geoscience in fact illuminates many of today's most pressing issues—the availability of energy, access to fresh water, sustainable agriculture, maintaining biodiversity—and we discover how, by applying new technologies and ideas, we can use it to prepare for the future.

The historical links between Geology and Medicine are surprisingly numerous and diverse. This, the first ever volume dedicated to the subject, contains contributions from an international authorship of geologists, historians and medical professionals. Rocks, minerals, fossils and earths have been used therapeutically since earliest times and details recorded on ancient papyri, clay tablets, medieval manuscripts and early published sources. Pumice was used to clean teeth, antimony to heal wounds, clays as antidotes to poison, gold to cure haemorrhoids and warts, and gem pastes to treat syphilis and the plague, while mineral springs preserved health. Geology was crucial in the development of public health. Medical men making important geological contributions include Steno, Worm, Parkinson, Bigsby, William Hunter, Jenner, John Hulke, Conan Doyle, Gorini and various Antarctic explorers. A History of Geology and Medicine will be of particular interest to Earth scientists, medical personnel, historians of science and the general reader who has an interest in science.

Arthur Smith Woodward was the Natural History Museum's longest-serving Keeper of Geology and the world's leading expert on fossil fish. He was also an unwitting victim of the Piltdown fraud, which overshadowed his important scientific contributions. The aim of this book is to honour Smith Woodward's contributions to vertebrate palaeontology, discuss their relevance today and provide insights into the factors that made him such an eminent scientist. The last few years have seen a resurgence in fossil vertebrate (particularly fish) palaeontology, including new techniques for the 'virtual' study of fossils (synchrotron and micro CT-scanning) and new research foci, such as 'Evo-Devo' – combining fossils with the development of living animals. This new research is built on a strong foundation, like that provided by Smith Woodward's work. This collection of papers, authored by some of the leading experts in their fields, covers the many facets of Smith Woodward's life, legacy and career. It will be a benchmark for studies on one of the leading vertebrate palaeontologists of his generation.

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