

The American-Scottish Foundation

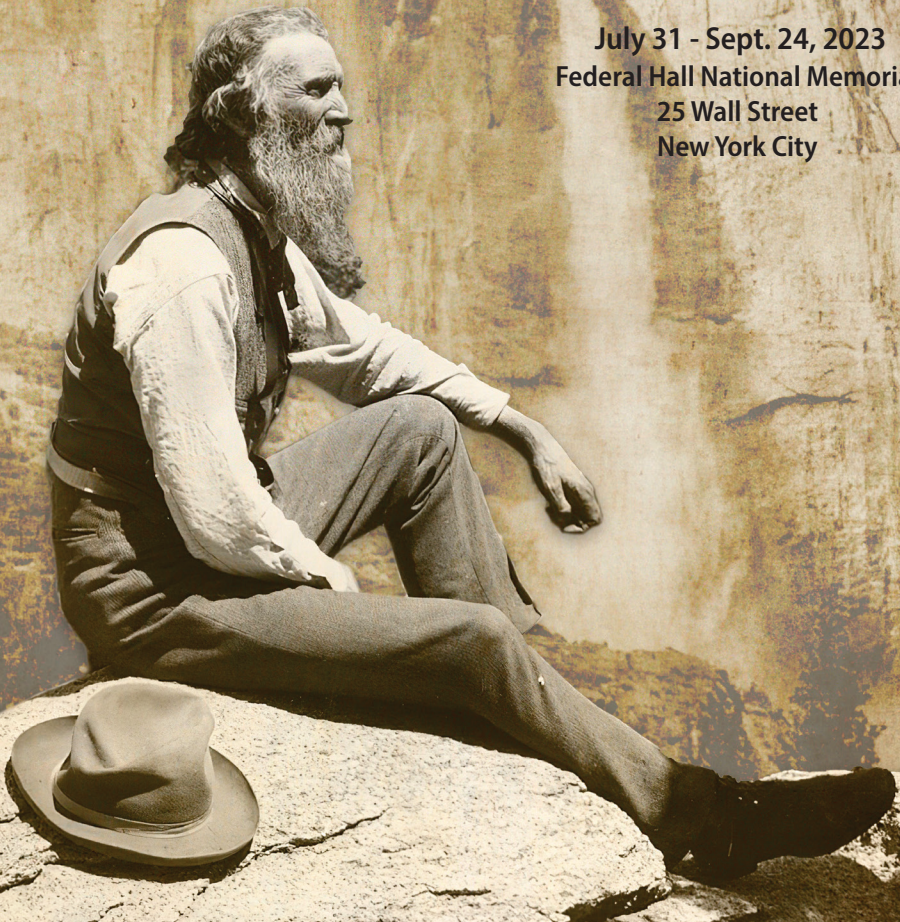
In the Footsteps of John Muir

From Dunbar to Yosemite, and Back



July 31 - Sept. 24, 2023

Federal Hall National Memorial
25 Wall Street
New York City



A Photo Exhibit of Yosemite & the U.S. West,
The John Muir Way, Scotland,
and The Properties of the National Trust for Scotland
Featuring Scottish Photographer Ken Paterson

The Exhibit - In the Footsteps of John Muir

Presented by the American-Scottish Foundation, *In the Footsteps of John Muir*, is a photographic exhibit that traces the places, the vision and the impact of John Muir, not only on the United States but Scotland as well. The exhibit follows Muir from his early days in Dunbar, Scotland to Yosemite, California and back again.

The main thrust of the exhibit features the work of Scottish photographer Ken Paterson, who like Muir, rediscovered his love of nature and the environment after a life changing event. Paterson's work begins in the U.S. West, namely Yosemite then returns to Muir's birthplace in Scotland and follows the path he would have taken when he immigrated to the United States. The exhibit concludes with the impact Muir's legacy of preservation and environment in Scotland through the eyes of his fellow Scotsmen showcasing the historic sites of the National Trust for Scotland.

Part One - Yosemite, the U.S. West

Photographer - Ken Paterson



In 1867, when an industrial accident nearly cost him an eye, Muir abandoned his career and devoted himself to nature. He walked from the Midwest to the Gulf of Mexico, keeping a journal, *A Thousand-Mile Walk to the Gulf*. In 1868 he went to the Yosemite Valley in California, and from there became a central figure in the debate over land use, advocating on behalf of land preservation primarily through articles published in popular periodicals and books.



#1 Scots Pine

(Pinus sylvestris)

"This image has come to represent John Muir in my heart. Standing alone, surrounded by a beauty both real and spiritual, this most beautiful of trees in the Scottish landscape symbolizes both Muir's lifelong struggle to preserve natural places for future generations, as well as the strength of conviction of Muir himself." – Ken Paterson



#2 Bristlecone Pine

(Pinus Linggaeva) in the Inyo National Forest

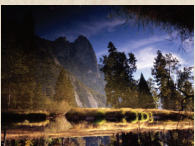
It is thought that under present climatic and environmental conditions, the rate of the Bristlecone Pine's regeneration may be insufficient to sustain its population.



#3 View from Owens Valley

Westwards to the Sierra Nevada and the John Muir Wilderness

The John Muir Wilderness is a wilderness area that extends along the crest of the Sierra Nevada of California, for 90 miles, in the Inyo and Sierra National Forests. It was established in 1964.



#4 Yosemite Valley

Reflected in the Merced River

"The life-giving Merced flows down the valley with a slow, stately current, curving hither and thither through garden and grove, bright and pure as the snow of its fountains [...]". – John Muir

Part One - Yosemite, the U.S. West

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#5 Monterey Bay

California

On 12 August 1877, Muir wrote that he was travelling by rail and stage to Monterey, "[...] where I will take to the woods and feel my way in free study to San Francisco[...]"



#6 Natural Arch in the Alabama Hills

Owens Valley in Inyo County

During the Great Lone Pine Earthquake (March 26, 1872) giant rockslides, in what is now Yosemite National Park, woke Muir, who reportedly ran out of his cabin shouting, "A noble earthquake!", and promptly made a moonlit survey of the fresh talus piles.



#7 Tuolumne Meadows

Eastern Section of the Yosemite National Park

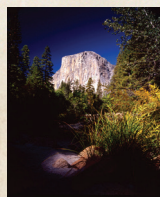
Tuolumne Meadows is a gentle, dome-studded sub-alpine meadow section of the Tuolumne River, which Muir used as a summer sheep feeding area. The meadow inspired him to write "All the glacier meadows are beautiful, but few are so perfect as this one".



#8 View Down Yosemite Valley to 'Half Dome'

(Indian name 'Tissack') which rises 4,737ft above the forest floor

Muir was the ninth person to visit the summit of 'Half Dome', scrambling up George Anderson's rope in November 1875.



#9 View to 'El Capitan' Rock Formation

North side of Yosemite Valley

Extract from a letter by Theodore Roosevelt to John Muir: "[...] I shall never forget our three camps; [...] the third on the floor of the Yosemite, in the open valley fronting the stupendous rocky mass of El Capitan, with the falls thundering in the distance on either hand."



#10 View with Reflection in the Merced River

North side of Yosemite Valley

Muir first entered the valley in 1868. He believed that the Yosemite Valley had been created by glacier action. Later work by the United States Geological Survey concluded that Yosemite Valley had been created and modified by a series of glaciers. John Muir died before this work proved his theories substantially correct.



#11 First Light of the Day at the Grand Canyon

View From the North Rim

In 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt visited, noting "The Grand Canyon fills me with awe. It is beyond comparison—beyond description; absolutely unparalleled throughout the wide world [...] Let this great wonder of nature remain as it now is."

Part Two - Dunbar, The John Muir Way, Scotland

Photographer - Ken Paterson

John Muir was born April 21, 1838 in Dunbar, East Lothian, Scotland. He died December 24, 1914 in Los Angeles, California. One hundred years later on April 21, 2014, John Muir's enduring contributions to conservation and preservation crossed back over the pond when *Historic Environment Scotland* opened the John Muir Way. The John Muir Way is a 130 mile continuous coast-to-coast route in Southern Scotland, linking Muir's birthplace with Scotland's first national park, Loch Lomond and the Trossach, and Helensburgh, from where he left Scotland for the United States in 1849.



#12 Statue of John Muir as a Young Boy

Situated on the High Street in Dunbar, Scotland

Muir's boyhood home was a three-storey stone house on the main street in Dunbar, a small fishing village in the district of East Lothian, Scotland.



#13 Autumnal Reflection

On Lake Tarff, Scotland

Exhibited in the London Tate Modern Gallery in 2002 as part of the Millennium Awards Project.



#14 Dunbar Castle Ruins

East Lothian, Scotland

Some of Muir's fondest memories of Dunbar were of his adventures around Dunbar Castle ruins. Precise dates of construction of the castle are not recorded but the best estimate is 1100-1200.



#15 Kelpies*

Helix Park Scotland

The Kelpies, by sculptor Andy Scott, are 100 feet high horse-head sculptures memorializing the lineage of this heavy horse of industry and economy. They pulled the wagons and ploughs, barges and coal ships that shaped the structural layout of the area.



#16 Tantallon Castle*

North Berwick, in East Lothian, Scotland

Tantallon Castle is a semi-ruined mid-14th-century fortress. It is of a singular construction within Scotland, the defenses comprising only a single large wall securing a coastal promontory. The south-east, north-east, and north-west approaches are naturally defended by steep sea cliffs, and were only ever protected by relatively small defensive walls.

Part Two - Dunbar, The John Muir Way, Scotland

Photographer - Ken Paterson

#17 Barges*

Falkirk Scotland



Barges on the Forth and Clyde Canal beside the Falkirk Wheel. Opened in 1790 the Forth and Clyde Canal provided a route for the seagoing vessels of the day between the Firth of Forth and the Firth of Clyde at the narrowest part of the Scottish Lowlands. The John Muir Way follows the canal towpath for this section.

#18 Falkirk Wheel*

Falkirk Scotland



Part of the Falkirk Wheel. The wheel is a rotating boat lift in Scotland, connecting the Forth and Clyde Canal with the Union Canal and is named after the town it resides in, Falkirk in central Scotland. It is part of the John Muir Way.

#19 Avon Aquaduct*

Near Linlithgow, Scotland



The Avon Aqueduct is a navigable aqueduct that carries the Union Canal over the River Avon, near Linlithgow, Scotland. Found along the John Muir Way between Falkirk and Linlithgow.

#20 Dirleton Castle*

Dirleton, East Lothian, Scotland



Dirleton Castle is a medieval fortress started in the 13th century, before being abandoned by the end of the 17th century. The castle is set within extensive gardens bounded by a 19th-century wall. It is home to a 705 ft -long herbaceous border, recognized by the Guinness Book of Records as being the longest in the world.

#21 Linlithgow Palace*

Linlithgow, West Lothian, Scotland



The ruins of Linlithgow Palace, which was once one of the principal residences of the monarchs of Scotland in the 15th and 16th centuries. Although maintained after Scotland's monarchs left for England in 1603, the palace was little used, and was burned out in 1746.

** With Support From - Historic Environment Scotland*

Part Three - Conserving Scottish Heritage along the John Muir Way

Photos Courtesy the National Trust for Scotland Foundation USA



#22 The Hill House

Helensburgh, Argyle & The Isles

Charles Rennie Mackintosh's domestic masterpiece, The Hill House was commissioned by Glasgow book publisher Walter Blackie in 1904 and marries traditional Scottish architecture with early modern design. Mackintosh collaborated with his wife, the artist Margaret Macdonald, on the house's interiors, which feature his iconic roses.



#23 Geilston Garden

Cardross, Argyle & The Isles

A magical 200-year-old walled garden on the banks of The River Clyde, Geilston is one of the National Trust for Scotland's hidden treasures. The garden is celebrated for its landscaping, which harmonizes nature and cultivation.



#24 Bannockburn

Loch Lomond, The Trossachs

The Battle of Bannockburn was fought on June 1314, during the First War of Scottish Independence, between the army of Robert the Bruce, King of Scots, and the army of King Edward II of England. The battle was immortalized centuries later by Robert Burns in Scots Wha Hae and in the 1995 film Braveheart.



#25 The Pineapple

Loch Lomond, The Trossachs

Built in 1761 by the Earl of Dunmore, The Pineapple was a summerhouse where he could appreciate the views from his estate. At the time, pineapples were among Scotland's most exotic foods. A wide variety of fruits and vegetables once grew in the extensive glasshouses and pineapple pits within the walled garden.



#26 House of the Binns

Edinburgh & The Lothians

Set in beautifully landscaped parkland overlooking the River Forth near Linlithgow, this laird's house has been the home of the Dalryell family for over 400 years. General Tam Dalryell, formed the legendary regiment of Royal Scots Greys. At the home are many mementos of him, as well as colorful legends about his dealings with the Devil.



#27 Newhailes House & Gardens

Edinburgh & The Lothians, Photographer - David Ross

Built in 1686 by Scottish architect James Smith, Newhailes House is a Palladian-style country house that stands in 80 acres of parkland on the edge of Musselburgh. With its Rococo interiors, Italian marble fireplaces, Chinese sitting room and impressive fine art collection, Newhailes has always been a place of innovation and creativity.

Part Three - Conserving Scottish Heritage along the John Muir Way

Photos Courtesy the National Trust for Scotland Foundation USA



#28 Preston Mill

Edinburgh & The Lothians

Located on the River Tyne, there has been a mill on the site since the 16th century. The present mill, with its Dutch-style roof, dates from the 18th century and consists of the mill, kiln, and the miller's house. It served as a filming location for the hit television series *Outlander*.



#29 St Abb's Head National Reserve

Scottish Borders

By the village of St Abb's, this coastal headland is known for its dramatic cliffs and seabird colonies. You can easily spend hours in the summer months watching and listening to the thousands of seabirds who nest in the high cliffs. For visitors there is an information point and visitor center.

John Muir & Theodore Roosevelt Preservation of the U.S. West

In May of 1903, on a bluff overlooking the Yosemite Falls and Valley, President Theodore Roosevelt met with the renowned naturalist John Muir. The President, who had been a sickly child and overcame his health problems by embracing a strenuous outdoor lifestyle, was moved by the writings of John Muir. He was interested in Muir's emphatic need for legislation to prevent industrialization from destroying all of America's wilderness and natural wonders and the need for federal control and management.

After seeing the splendor of the valley, the president asked Muir to show him the real Yosemite. Muir and the president set off largely by themselves and camped and explored the back country. Roosevelt would later say of the experience, "Lying out at night under those giant Sequoias was like lying in a temple built by no hand of man, a temple grander than any human architect could by any possibility build."

President Roosevelt resolved to protect Yosemite. He also, established the United States Forest Service, signed into law five national parks and



signed the 1906 Antiquities Act, under which he proclaimed 18 new U.S. National Monuments. He also established the first 51 bird reserves, four game preserves, and 150 National Forests.



John Muir

John Muir was a Scottish-American naturalist, author and environmental philosopher. Muir was born April 21, 1838 in Dunbar, East Lothian, Scotland. At age 11, the Muir family emigrated from Scotland to a farm near Portage, Wisconsin.

His activism, letters, essays and books describing his adventures in nature, especially in the Sierra Nevada helped to preserve the Yosemite Valley, Sequoia National Park and many other wilderness areas. He helped to co-found The Sierra Club, a prominent American conservation organization. His enthusiasm and spiritual quality expressed in his writings inspired not only his readers, but presidents and congressmen to take action to help preserve large nature areas that eventually became part of America National Park system.

PRESENTED BY:

The American-Scottish Foundation



The American-Scottish Foundation (ASF) seeks to strengthen & support the future of the Scottish American community, its heritage and cultural legacy of Scotland and the United States. The Foundation champions the extraordinary and creative relationship between Scotland and the United States with an extensive program of projects and events - a bridge between the two great countries. ASF is proud to help bring attention and support to the preservation of parks and landscapes.

Visit www.americanscottishfoundation.org

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:

The National Trust for Scotland Foundation USA (NTSUSA)

Founded in 1931, the National Trust for Scotland is the country's largest conservation charity. NTSUSA raises American support for the 100+ natural and cultural heritage properties its care, protecting them now and for future generations. www.ntsusa.org

Historic Environment Scotland (HES)

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