

QUICK FACTS

Source: Denver Public Library; Institute of Government Studies Library, University of California at Berkeley; New York City Bar Association Library; Yale University; National Archives Records Administration; and more

Size: Approximately 470,000 pages

Content Types: Correspondence, grey literature, manuscripts and personal papers, organizational records, letters and newsletters, pamphlets and ephemera, legal briefs

Date Range: 1870–1980

Available: September 2023

Newly Digitized Materials: 51% new scanning

Disciplines Supported: American history and American studies, environmental studies, environmental science, technology and medicine, legal history, public health and public policy

Complementary Gale Archives:

- *Nineteenth Century Collections Online: Science, Technology, and Medicine, Part I and II*
- *Public Health Archives: Public Health in Modern America, 1890–1970*

Usage Highlights:

- Mine this content within *Gale Digital Scholar Lab*
- Enhance student instruction with the forthcoming Learning Center
- Cross-search content from other *Gale Primary Sources* archives
- Find related resources in the *Gale eBooks* collection using the Related Resources feature
- As a complement to searching, browse content in the file order in which it was arranged by the source library

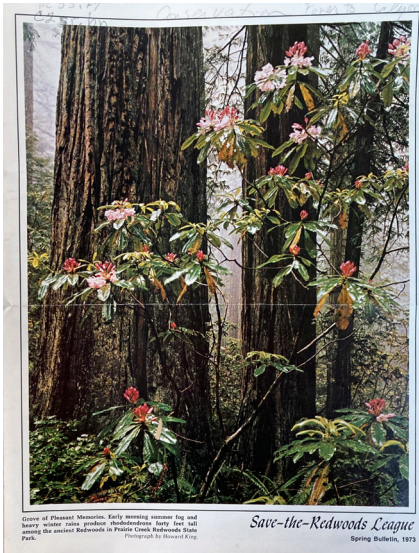
ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY: CONSERVATION AND PUBLIC POLICY IN AMERICA, 1870–1980



Waterfront renewal pamphlet, Institute of Governmental Studies Library, University of California, Berkeley.

DELIVER GREATER RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES

This diverse inaugural collection in Gale’s new *Environmental History* series offers a glimpse into the many actors and agencies whose efforts shaped modern policy and legislation in conservation and environmental protection in the United States. Researchers will find the work of individual movers and shakers, such as early environmentalists George Bird Grinnell and “father of forestry” Joseph Trimble Rothrock, as well as later activists like Rosalie Edge and Velma “Wild Horse Annie” Johnston. They can sift through the records of agencies such as the United States Forest Service and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, as well as the many departments focused on conservation and land-use matters, from water conservation to wildlife management, at both the state and municipal levels. A second collection, *Environmental History: Colonial Policy and Global Development, 1896–1991*, will be available later in the year to complement this new series.



Groups of Pleasant Meadows. Early morning mist and heavy wooded rain produce extraordinary beauty that will amaze the visitor Redwoods in Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park. Photograph by Howard King.

Save-the-Redwoods League
Spring Bulletin, 1972

Save-the-Redwoods League Spring Bulletin, 1973, Institute of Governmental Studies Library, University of California, Berkeley.

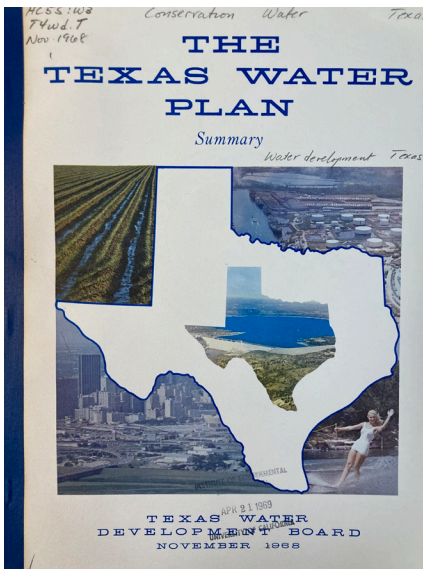
ABOUT THE COLLECTION

The stakes have never been higher for individuals, government agencies, corporations, and activist organizations seeking to address the impacts of environmental change in the twenty-first century. Conflicts today rage across the globe over fossil fuel usage, fracking and coal production, natural gas exploration and nuclear power, ocean acidification and overfishing, deforestation and strip mining, the endangerment and extinction of species, the spread of disease and protection of people's health, and the precipitous rise of alternative energy sources.

A long history lies behind these contests that join advocacy to action, and pit public policy against human behavior, giving rise to local legislation and international trade rules—a history framed by the rise of the modern conservation movement. Starting in the late nineteenth century, in direct response to the late Industrial Revolution, forces in social and political spheres struggled to balance the good of the public and the planet against the economic exploitation of resources. *Environmental History: Conservation and Public Policy in America, 1870–1980* chronicles various responses in the United States to this struggle through key primary sources from individual activists, advocacy organizations, and government agencies.

VALUE OF THE ARCHIVE

- **Topical Relevance:** The collection frames climate science from a historical perspective at a moment of high-stakes reckoning with climate change.
- **Multiple Perspectives:** Content is included from individuals and organizations, as well as the legislatures and courts at federal, state, regional, and municipal levels.
- **Broad Geographical Coverage:** Materials represent environmental matters from across the entire United States, with nearly every state represented.
- **Comprehensive Timeline:** Content coverage spans the decades, from the first stirrings of America's environmental movements in the late nineteenth century.



The Texas Water Plan Summary, Texas Water Development Board, November 1968, Institute of Governmental Studies Library, University of California, Berkeley.

COLLECTIONS INCLUDED

- Papers preserved at **Yale University** of George Bird Grinnell, a founding member of the Boone and Crockett Club, one of the earliest American wildlands preservation organizations; a founder of the first Audubon Society and New York Zoological Society; and editor for 35 years of the outdoorsman magazine *Forest and Stream*, which played a key role as an early sponsor of the national park movement and Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918.
- Records housed at the **Denver Public Library** of the American Bison Society, an organization that sought to save the American bison from extinction and succeeded as the first American wildlife reintroduction program.
- Also housed at the Denver Public Library, the papers of key women conservationists, such as Rosalie Edge and Velma “Wild Horse Annie” Johnston. Edge formed the Emergency Conservation Committee to establish Hawk Mountain Sanctuary (the first preserve for birds of prey), clashed with the Audubon Society over its policy of protecting songbirds at the expense of predatory species, and was a leading advocate for establishing the Olympic and Kings Canyon National Parks. Johnston worked to end the capture and killing of wild mustang horses and free-roaming donkeys and lobbied to protect all wild equine species.
- Documents held at various institutions of the “father of forestry,” Joseph Trimble Rothrock, who served as the first president and founder of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association and Pennsylvania’s first forestry commissioner. Rothrock’s work acquiring land for state parks and forests illustrates the role of key actors at state and regional levels.
- Project histories and reports of the **United States Bureau of Reclamation from the National Archives Records Administration**, chronicling the bureau’s work on projects including Belle Fourche, South Dakota; Grand Valley, Colorado; Klamath, Oregon; Lower Yellowstone, Montana; Shoshoni, Wyoming; and more.
- Select grey literature on conservation and environmental policy from the **Institute of Government Studies Library at the University of California at Berkeley**. This vast array of documents issued by state, regional, and municipal agencies, advocacy organizations, study groups, and commissions from the 1920s into the 1970s cover wildlife management, land use and preservation, public health, air and water quality, energy development, and sanitation.

GALE DIGITAL SCHOLAR LAB

With the help of feedback from librarians, faculty, and students, Gale continuously refreshes its award-winning, data-mining research environment. Open even more valuable research pathways with *Gale Digital Scholar Lab*, the intuitive, cloud-based analysis platform that helps tell impactful visual stories with historical data—and helps students build valuable new skills for the workforce.

With Gale Digital Scholar Lab, your library can:

Remove Barriers to Digital Humanities: Using streamlined tools and the comprehensive Learning Center, the *Lab* sets users of all skill levels right to work analyzing any plain-text data, regardless of technical experience.

Harness the Power of Data-Led Scholarship: With the *Lab*, sourcing, cleaning, and analyzing content from *Environmental History* alongside millions of pages of other *Gale Primary Sources* has evolved using enhanced visualization techniques and natural language processing.

Boost Usage of Your Institutional Investment: Using the *Lab* shows increased usage of *Gale Primary Sources*.

Now researchers can:

Work in Groups: Using *Gale Digital Scholar Lab: Groups*, students and faculty can collaborate in real time with others in the institution, directly within the platform.

Acquire New Digital Skills for the Workforce: The comprehensive Learning Center is continually updated with sample projects and learning content to promote digital literacy in the classroom and in the workforce.

LEARNING CENTERS FOR GALE PRIMARY SOURCES

Gale now offers instructional support on nearly 40 *Gale Primary Sources* archives, and counting, to make them as accessible as possible—at no additional cost to the library. Built with the student researcher in mind, Learning Centers pursue an urgent goal: to help connect the library's interdisciplinary content to student success.

Learning Centers promote usage and amplify data literacy by:

- Orienting new users with the content available in a digital archive
- Providing guidance and best practices for searching, browsing, citing, and reusing primary sources
- Kindling inspiration for new research topics



Learn more at gale.com/gpscatalog