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Books


Andersen, Tom. *This Fine Piece of Water: An Environmental History of Long Island Sound*. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 2002. xv + 256 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $24.95. Examines Native American use of Connecticut’s Long Island Sound, European exploration of the area and Dutch settlement, the development of whaling, lobstering, and oystering, industrialization and urbanization, the dumping of sewage and other contaminants into the sound, and projects to clean up Long Island Sound. From the seventeenth century through the early twenty-first century.
Anderson, Lorraine, and Thomas S. Edwards, eds. *At Home on This Earth: Two Centuries of U. S. Women’s Nature Writing*. Hanover, N. H.: University Press of New England, 2002. xi + 404 pp. Bibliography, index. Cloth $60.00, paper $30.00. Surveys nineteenth and twentieth century nature writing from several genres, i.e. memoir, journal entry, and essay. Includes authors such as Margaret Fuller, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Susan Fenimore Cooper, Sarah Orne Jewett, Mary Austin, Rachel Carson, Annie Dillard, Alice Walker, Leslie Marmon Silko, and Terry Tempest Williams.

Barringer, Mark Daniel. *Selling Yellowstone: Capitalism and the Construction of Nature*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2002. viii + 238 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. $29.95. Studies the economic development and marketing of Yellowstone National Park in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming from the 1870s through the 1960s, discussing such topics as the role of the National Park Service in the commercialization of the area, the impact of tourism on nature, and the work of the Yellowstone Park Company.


Carlson, Laurie Winn. *Cattle: An Informal Social History*. Chicago, Ill.: Ivan R. Dee, 2001. xi + 321 pp. Bibliography, index. $27.50. Examines such issues as the significance and symbolism of cows in various cultures, the domestication of cattle, the beef and dairy industries, and the role cattle have played in economic, technological, and scientific advancement; prehistoric times through the twentieth century.


Gandy, Matthew. Concrete and Clay: Reworking Nature in New York City. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 2002. xi + 344 pp. Illustrations, maps, bibliographical notes, index. $34.95. Explores the urbanization of New York, New York, during the nineteenth and twentieth century, focusing on the environmental impacts of the management of public space, the construction of highways, and the creation of a water supply system. Also discusses the role of environmental politics and the environmental justice movement in shaping the city.

Gates, Barbara T., ed. In Nature’s Name: An Anthology of Women’s Writing and Illustration, 1780-1930. Chicago, Ill.: University of Chicago Press, 2002. xxvi + 673 pp. Illustrations, chronology, biographical sketches, bibliography. Cloth $75.00, paper $27.95. Anthology of selections from prominent British women writers and artists such as Beatrix Potter (1866-1943), Christina Rossetti (1830-1894), Anna Sewell (1820-1878), Sarah Orne Jewett (1849-1909), Isabella Bird (1831-1904), and Emily Brontë (1818-1848). Covers topics such as feminism, sport hunting, human-animal relationships, vivisection and animal rights, nature conservation, animal domestication, gardening, adventuring, aestheticism, and the natural sciences.


Havlick, David G. No Place Distant: Roads and Motorized Recreation on America’s Public Lands. Washington, D. C.: Island Press, 2002. xvii + 297 pp. Illustrations, tables, maps, notes, bibliography, index. Cloth $40.00, paper $18.95. Studies the environmental impacts of modes of transportation such as automobiles, off-road vehicles, all-terrain vehicles, snowmobiles, and motorboats on public lands in the United States throughout the twentieth century. Discusses roads used for tourism and roads used for industry as well as the proliferation of roads on national parks, national forests, Bureau of Land Management lands, and wildlife refuges.

Hay, Peter. Main Currents in Western Environmental Thought. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2002. x + 400 pp. Bibliography, index. Cloth $59.95, paper $29.95. Discusses the evolution of the environmental movement from the 1970s through 2000, including such topics as ecofeminism, the role of religion in the formation of environmental thought, sense of place, and environmental politics.


Logan, Michael F. *The Lessening Stream: An Environmental History of the Santa Cruz River*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 2002. xiii + 311 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. $35.00. Reviews human use of the Santa Cruz River in Arizona and Mexico from prehistoric times through the twenty-first century, considering such factors as irrigation, diversion of the river’s course, the environmental impacts of hydraulic engineering, and the river’s current status as a dry bed which floods after rains.

Mayewski, Paul Andrew, and Frank White. *The Ice Chronicles: The Quest to Understand Global Climate Change*. Hanover, N. H.: University Press of New England, 2002. xxv + 233 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. $24.95. Analyzes the results of the National Science Foundation’s Greenland Ice Sheet Project 2, a study of glacial evidence of climate change from prehistoric times through the twentieth century. Discusses such topics as the impact of natural disasters and environmental events, acid rain, ozone depletion, and the emission of greenhouse gases on climate change as well as suggestions for improvements in environmental policy regarding climate.


Place, Ian Cameron Munro. *75 Years of Research in the Woods: A History of Petawawa Experiment Station and Petawawa National Forestry Institute, 1918 to 1993*. 
Burnstown, Ont.: General Store Publishing, 2001. 205 pp. Bibliography. $29.95. Chronicles developments in forest management research at the Petawawa Experiment Station in Ontario, Canada, particularly discussing silviculture, forest ecology, and forest genetics.

Protas, Josh. *A Past Preserved in Stone: A History of Montezuma Castle National Monument.* Tucson, Ariz.: Western National Parks Association, 2002. 256 pp. Illustrations, maps, figures, index. Paper $21.95. Describes the management of this cliff dwelling in Arizona’s Verde Valley from the sixteenth through the twentieth centuries, discussing historic preservation, the significance of the monument in Native American cultural history, and the United States National Park Service’s efforts to maintain the monument despite changes to its surrounding environment.


Steinberg, Ted. *Down to Earth: Nature’s Role in American History.* New York: Oxford University Press, 2002. xiv + 347 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. $30.00. Studies the influence of environment on human activity in the United States, primarily from the sixteenth through twenty-first centuries, citing specific examples such as agricultural development and decline, the influence of weather and climate on the Civil War, and the Native American use of fire.


phy, index. $39.95. Biography of preservationist Muir (1838-1914) examining the influence of Calvinistic theology on his philosophy of nature. Discusses Muir’s work as a nature writer, his role in the creation of California’s Yosemite National Park, and his founding of the Sierra Club.

Articles


Arreola, Daniel D. “La Cerca y Las Garitas de Ambos Nogales: A Postcard Landscape Exploration.” *Journal of the Southwest* 43 (Winter 2001): 505-541. Studies sense of place and urban development as depicted within postcard photographs of the border towns of Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, and Nogales, Arizona, throughout the twentieth century.


Buhs, Joshua Blu. “Dead Cows on a Georgia Field: Mapping the Cultural Landscape of the Post-World War II American Pesticide Controversies.” Environmental History 7 (January 2002): 99-121. Explores the relationships and boundaries between government agencies such as the United States Department of Agriculture and the Fish and Wildlife Service, conservation organizations such as the National Audubon Society and the National Wildlife Federation, and independent participants such as environmentalist Rachel Carson in the controversy surrounding the death of livestock by pesticide poisoning in Decatur County, Georgia, during 1957 and 1958.


Christensen, Jon. “Build It and the Water Will Come.” In The Grit beneath the Glitter: Tales from the Real Las Vegas, edited by Hal K. Rothman and Mike Davis. Berkeley: University of California, 2002. 115-125 pp. Examines water resources development in Las Vegas, Nevada, throughout the twentieth century, focusing on Patricia Mulroy’s negotiation of water deals with neighboring states as the general manager of the Las Vegas Valley Water District during the 1980s and 1990s.

Cornell, Ronald C. “A History: Ohio Forests and OFA (Fifth Installment).” Ohio Woodlands 39 (Winter 2002): 12, 17, 27. Discusses influential foresters and surveys conducted of forests in Ohio during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.


Deur, Douglas. “A Most Sacred Place: The Significance of Crater Lake among the Indians of Southern Oregon.” Oregon Historical Quarterly 103 (Spring 2002): 18-49. Discusses customs, mores, and cosmological beliefs regarding Crater Lake passed on by oral tradition and issues such as land and hunting rights in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Part of a special issue entitled Crater Lake National Park at 100.


Dunn, J. R. “Summer’s Lease.” Springboard 22 (March 2002): 32-39. Examines transformations of human culture induced by climate change from prehistoric times through the present such as the development of agriculture, advances in philosophy and science, fluctuations in food supply, and opportunities for exploration.

Feeley-Harnik, Gillian. “Ravenala Madagascariensis Sonnerat: The Historical Ecology of a ‘Flagship Species’ in Madagascar.” Ethnohistory 48 (Winter-Spring 2001): 31-86. Examines the European depiction of the ravinala tree as a reflection of their perceptions of the tree as a political and cultural symbol of Madagascar from the seventeenth through the twentieth centuries.


her exposé of industrialist John D. Rockefeller (1839-1937) of the Standard Oil Company’s unethical business practices and the ensuing dissolution of the company.


González de Molina, Manuel. “The Limits of Agricultural Growth in the Nineteenth Century: A Case Study from the Mediterranean World.” Environment and History 7 (November 2001): 473-499. The author asserts that the relative backwardness of agricultural development in southern Spain was the result of ecological disadvantages the region had in comparison with the rest of Europe, such as an arid climate and poor soil quality.


Howe, Sharon M. “Photography and the Making of Crater Lake National Park.” Oregon Historical Quarterly 103 (Spring 2002): 76-97. On the use of landscape photography to promote tourism and wilderness preservation in this Oregon park during the nineteenth century. Part of a special issue entitled Crater Lake National Park at 100.

Jesperson, Kathy. “If the CCC Built It, It’s Probably Still There.” *NACCCA Journal* 25 (February 2002): 1, 6-7. Discusses the development of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the United States as relief from the Great Depression of the 1930s, their erosion control, water management, and camp construction, and life in the Civilian Conservation Corps camps.

Johnson, Edward A. “Industrial Destruction Reversed at Copper Basin.” *National Woodlands* 25 (April 2002): 10-13, 29. Describes the tree planting and soil restoration projects that restored the Copper Basin area of Georgia and Tennessee, an area highly degraded by the copper mining, smelting, timber, and charcoal industries as well as overgrazing during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Kaufmann, Jeffrey C. “La Question des Raketa: Colonial Struggles with Prickly Pear Cactus in Southern Madagascar, 1900-1923.” *Ethnohistory* 48 (Winter-Spring 2001): 87-121. Discusses the attitudes of French colonizers toward the cactus, mainly targeting the debate of those who felt control of the plant was a necessity for economic and land development and those who felt that the prickly pear was a vital socioeconomic plant for pastoralists.

Kleese, Deborah. “Contested Natures: Wolves in Late Modernity.” *Society & Natural Resources* 15 (April 2002): 313-326. Studies the manner in which changing philosophies of human experience have altered attitudes toward wolves as predators and as species to be conserved; eighteenth through twentieth centuries.


Louter, David. “Water Like Sky: Reflections on Crater Lake National Park at One Hundred Years.” *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 103 (Spring 2002): 6-17. Introductory article exploring various interpretations of national parks as symbols of the United States. Part of a special issue entitled *Crater Lake National Park at 100*.


Mann, Charles C. “1491.” *Atlantic Monthly* (March 2002): 41-53. Explores human influence on the environment through such practices as burning, the develop-
ment of agriculture, and deforestation in North and South America prior to the European settlement of the Western Hemisphere, studying the implications of this information on the exploration and exploitation of Amazonia in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

Mann, Michael. “Timber Trade on the Malabar Coast, c. 1780-1840.” Environment and History 7 (November 2001): 403-425. Discusses the failure of British colonial policy to restructure the timber trading system in the regions of Malabar, Travancore, and Kanara, India, where timber was exported or used in the naval store industry.

Mark, Stephen R. “A Study in Appreciation: John C. Merriam and the Educational Purpose of Crater Lake National Park.” Oregon Historical Quarterly 103 (Spring 2002): 98-124. Studies Merriam’s work as president of the Carnegie Institute of Washington to promote landscape aesthetics as a main proponent of the National Park Service’s management of the area during the 1920s. Part of a special issue entitled Crater Lake National Park at 100.

McClure, Robert, and Andrew Schneider. “Shafting the West.” OnEarth 24 (Spring 2002): 33-36. Discusses the poisoning of soil and water around mines throughout the western United States from the nineteenth century and efforts to clean up toxic metals and acids and government regulation of the industry in the twentieth century.

McGinn, Anne Platt. “Malaria, Mosquitoes, and DDT.” World Watch 15 (May-June 2002): 10-16. Discusses the use of the pesticide DDT to control malaria carried by mosquitoes in developing countries throughout the latter half of the twentieth century and makes recommendations for changes in health policy to eradicate the disease.


Monte, Mike. “Logging Off the ‘Third Reich.’” Northern Logger and Timber Processor 50 (March 2002): 16-20. The author relates the experiences of his father, Boyd Monte, as an infantryman and lumberjack in the United States Army in Europe during World War II.

Montrie, Chad. “Agriculture, Christian Stewardship, and Aesthetics: Ohio Farmers’ Opposition to Coal Surface Mining in the 1940s.” Ohio History 111 (Winter-Spring 2002): 44-63. Considers the role of farmers in the establishment of land and mining law and legislation that protected farmlands from the erosion, water contamination, and destruction of surface mining on the basis of social and economic hardship, the notion of God-given human responsibility of land stewardship, and the destruction of pastoral scenery.

Neumann, Roderick P. “The Postwar Conservation Boom in British Colonial Africa.” *Environmental History* 7 (January 2002): 22-47. Examines the development of park, wildlife, and conservation policy since World War II, the author asserting that these changes developed due to European perceptions of African nature, the establishment of colonial policy, and the influence of the political economy and economic development of Africa.

Östlund, Lars, Olle Zackrisson, and Gregor Hörnberg. “Trees on the Border between Nature and Culture: Culturally Modified Trees in Boreal Sweden.” *Environmental History* 7 (January 2002): 48-68. Examines several examples of the scarification of trees from medieval times through the twentieth century for trail blazing, to remove bark for food, to modify living trees into tools, as part of religious rituals, and to extract natural resources such as potash. Focuses especially on the cultural modification of trees by the indigenous Sami people.


Parker, Kathleen C. “Fire in the Pre-European Lowlands of the American Southwest.” In *Fire, Native Peoples, and the Natural Landscape*, edited by Thomas R. Vale. Washington, D. C.: Island Press, 2002. 101-141 pp. The author argues that fire ignition and use by Native Americans in southern Arizona and New Mexico was less frequent than current scholarship suggests due to the fact that populations were small and scattered geographically, therefore unable to impact the environment on a large scale.

Parker, Robert E. “The Social Costs of Rapid Urbanization in Southern Nevada.” In *The Grit beneath the Glitter: Tales from the Real Las Vegas*, edited by Hal K. Rothman and Mike Davis. Berkeley: University of California, 2002. 126-144 pp. Studies such factors as intensification of air pollution, dependency on automobiles, population growth, lower standards of human health, the development of the tourist industry, and an increase in crime rate throughout the latter half of the twentieth century.

Pasquill, Bob. “Mysterious Enrollees! Were There Really Women in the CCC? Probably Not!” *NACCCA Journal* 25 (March 2002): 12-12. The author refutes the myth that there were women’s camps in the Civilian Conservation Corps, claiming that the establishment by Eleanor Roosevelt of two experimental camps for unmarried, unattached, and unemployed women to work on reforestation in New York in 1933 were confused with the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Peters, Jeff. “Camp Five: Wisconsin's Historic Logging Camp.” *Logger and Lumberman Magazine* 51 (March 2002): 46-47. Describes the preserved Camp Five and the Camp Five Museum in Laona, Wisconsin, one of the last remaining logging camps in the Midwest dating from the early twentieth century.


Purcell, Aaron D. “Reclaiming Lost Ground: Arthur Morgan and the Miami Conservancy District Labor Camps.” *Historian* 64 (Winter 2002): 367-390. Studies the progressive living and working conditions of laborers involved in the construction of the Miami Conservancy District of Ohio during the 1910s under the supervision of engineer Arthur E. Morgan. The district was comprised of a number of earthen reservoirs designed to relieve flooding of the Miami River.


Rhodes, David. “Rehabilitation of Deforested Steep Slopes on the East Coast of New Zealand’s North Island.” *Unasylva* 52 (No. 4, 2001): 21-29. Studies a tree planting project headed by New Zealand’s Forest Service and the East Coast Forestry Project designed to restore lands that suffered heavy deforestation and soil erosion due to farming and livestock grazing. Latter half of the twentieth century.


Sarvis, Will. “A Difficult Legacy: Creation of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways.” *Public Historian* 24 (Winter 2002): 31-52. Examines the paradox of maintaining wilderness while accommodating tourists in this area in Missouri, as well as the policy, law, and legislation passed to create the Ozark National Scenic Riverways throughout the twentieth century.

Schnaiberg, Allan. “Reflections on My 25 Years before the Mast of the Environment and Technology Section.” Organization & Environment 15 (March 2002): 30-41. The author discusses his application of his education in the sciences to analysis in the field of environmental sociology from the 1970s.


Sugden, Brian. “The Timber Industry Perspective: TMDLs and Forestry, Trying to Make a Square Peg Round.” Public Land & Resources Law Review 22 (2001): 47-60. Explores the impact of forest management practices on water quality in Montana and the implications of government regulations such as Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), a measure intended to protect water quality, for the timber industry during the latter half of the twentieth century.

Taylor, Lawrence D. “The Mining Boom in Baja California from 1850 to 1890 and the Emergence of Tijuana as a Border Community.” Journal of the Southwest 43 (Winter 2001): 463-492. Discusses the development of Tijuana due to its strategic location on the route to the gold and silver mining country of Mexico and its eventual growth into a community, customs regulator and military posting on the United States border.

Teather, Lynne. “‘Delighting the Eye and Mending the Heart’: Canadian Proprietary Museums of the Early Nineteenth Century.” Ontario History 94 (Spring 2002): 49-77. Describes the establishment of popular museums for entertainment as well as scholarship and their role in preserving natural history and material culture.

ture, the manipulation of vegetation, the use of trees and wood, hunting, and the use of fire.


Weiselberg, Erik. “He All but Made the Mountains: William Gladstone Steel, Mountain Climbing, and the Establishment of Crater Lake National Park.” Oregon Historical Quarterly 103 (Spring 2002): 50-75. Discusses Steel’s (1855-1934) efforts to promote and protect Crater Lake National Park in Oregon and encourage others to consider the importance of place in their understanding of nature and national identity. Part of a special issue entitled Crater Lake National Park at 100.


Yount, James W., Tsiazonera, and Bram T. Tucker. “Constructing Mikea Identity: Past or Present Links to Forests and Foraging.” Ethnohistory 48 (Winter-Spring 2001): 257-291. Reviews the relationship between the forest and the Mikea people of Madagascar, a hunter-gatherer society, from the seventeenth through the twentieth centuries. Compares the construction of their identity as users of the forest with those of surrounding agrarian and pastoral tribes.


Nash, Linda Lorraine. “Transforming the Central Valley: Body, Identity, and Environment in California, 1850-1970.” Ph.D. dissertation, University of Washington, 2000. 325 pp. Explores the cultural aspects of environmental change, such as the manner in which perceptions of and attitudes toward nature influence the understanding of human health, attempts to control the landscape, and technological mastery of nature such as the construction of the Central Valley Project to organize hydrology and the development of highways.
