

History of Science

In the 1890s, several movements in American botany converged. The creation of new institutions, such as the New York Botanical Garden, coincided with radical reforms in taxonomic practice and the emergence of an experimental program of research on evolutionary problems. *The Evolution of American Ecology, 1890–2000* explores how these changes gave impetus to the new field of ecology. Sharon E. Kingsland argues that the creation of institutions and research laboratories, coupled with new intellectual directions in science, were crucial to the development of ecology as a discipline in the United States. Understanding the origins of ecology in turn helps us to understand its later development through the twentieth century.

"A new approach to ecology . . . well worth consideration by ecologists, science historians, and anyone interested in how human ecology should be integrated with the biological sciences."—*Science*

"Kingsland does a masterful job weaving together the history of ecology in the United States."—*Bioscience*

"Kingsland has ambitiously followed the growth of American ecology from the end of the 19th throughout the 20th century, looking at social, economic, and scientific influences . . . Quite worthwhile for any ecologist interested in the history of their field."—*Quarterly Review of Biology*

"Kingsland breaks new ground by tightly linking the intellectual history of ecological science with changes in the land."—*Journal of American History*

"Anyone interested in the history of American ecology and its relationship to our changing perspective on the environment will find this a worthwhile read."—*Environmental History*

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