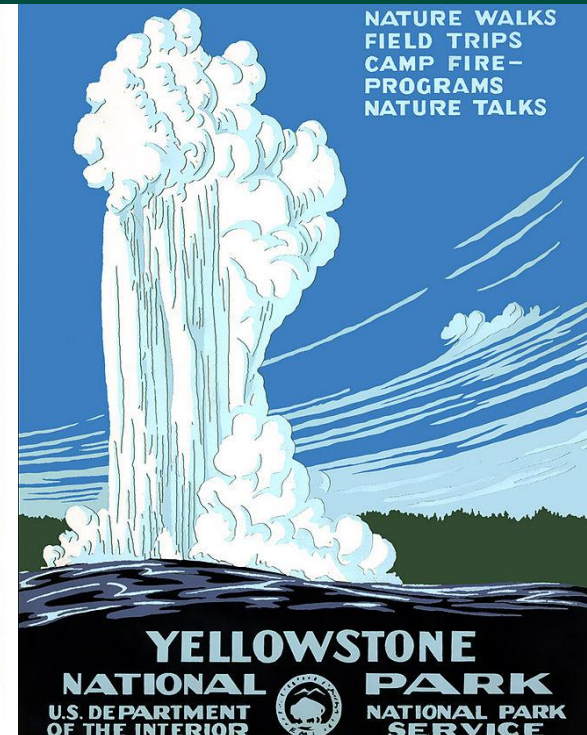
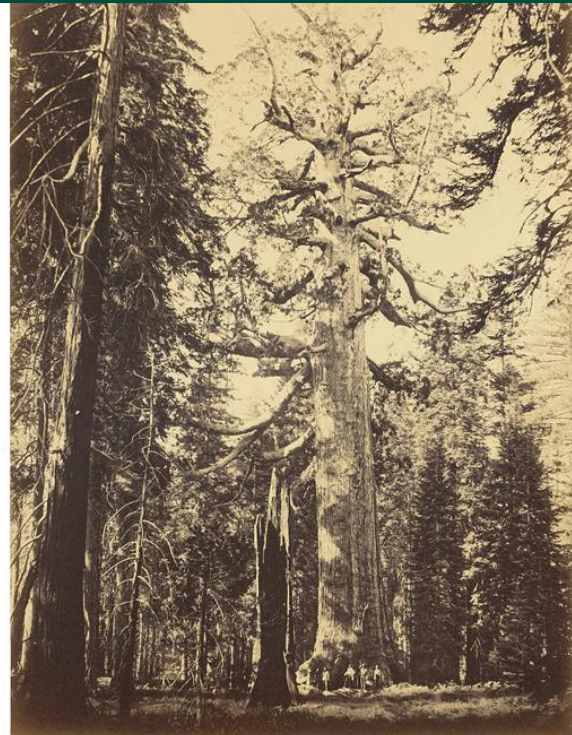
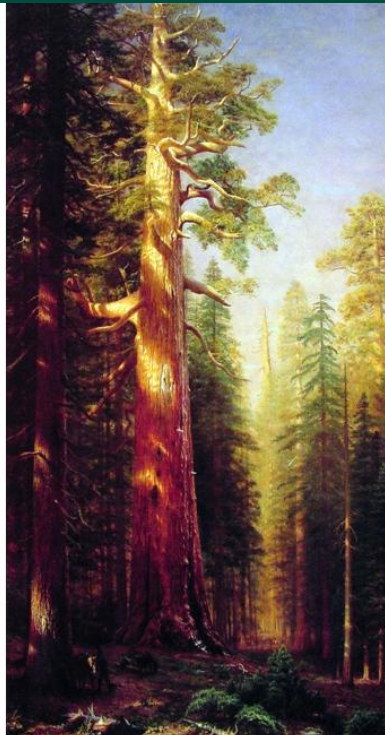




Eberswalde University  
for Sustainable  
Development

# How nature conservation in modern protected areas and nature tourism developed together

Prof. Dr. Erik Aschenbrand





# Industrialisation



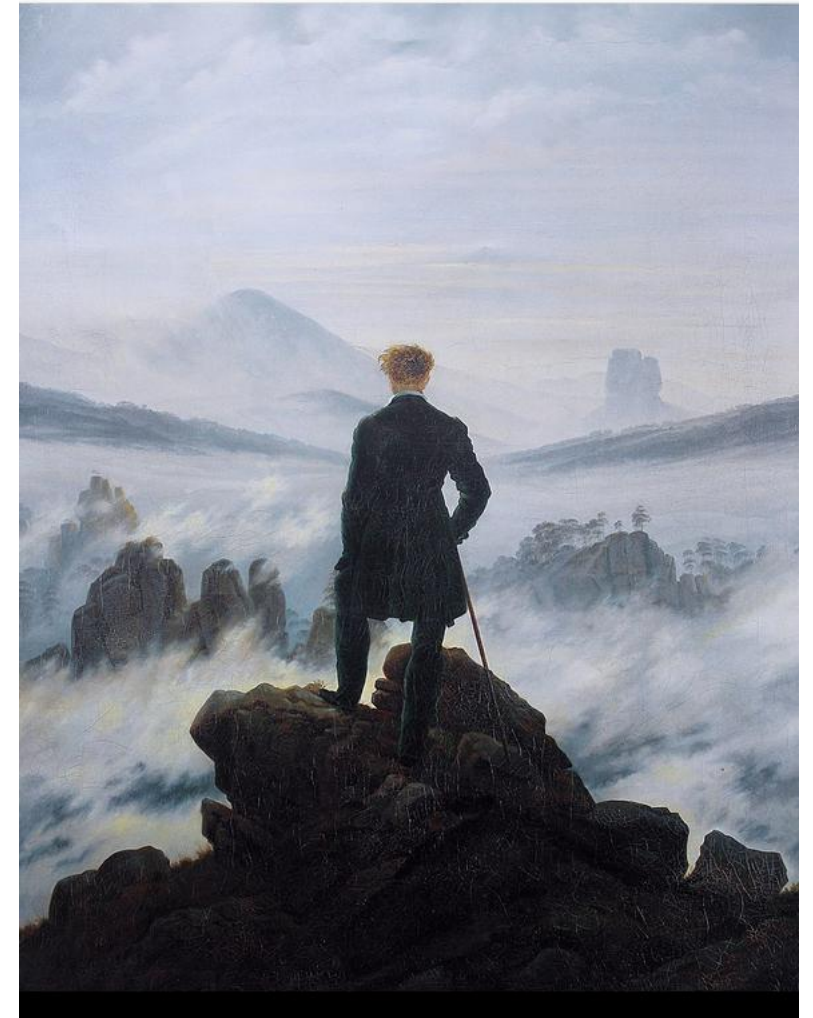
Philipp Jakob Loutherbourg the Younger (1801):  
Coalbrookdale by Night.



# Romantic Era (~1790-1890)



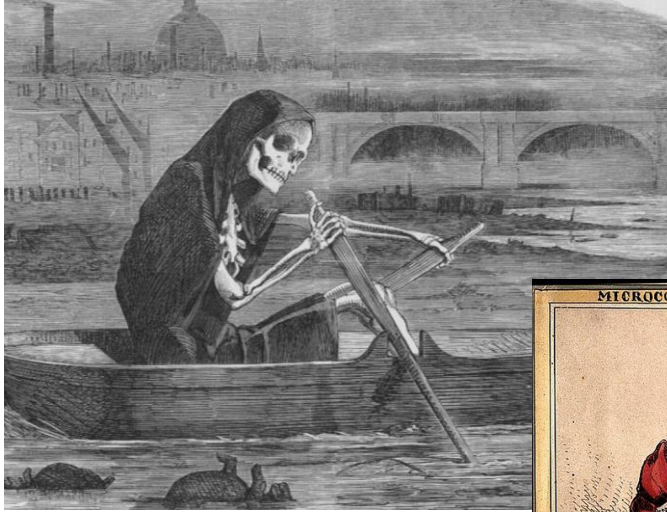
Philipp Jakob Loutherbourg the Younger (1801):  
Coalbrookdale by Night.



Caspar David Friedrich (1818): Wanderer Above the Sea of Fog.

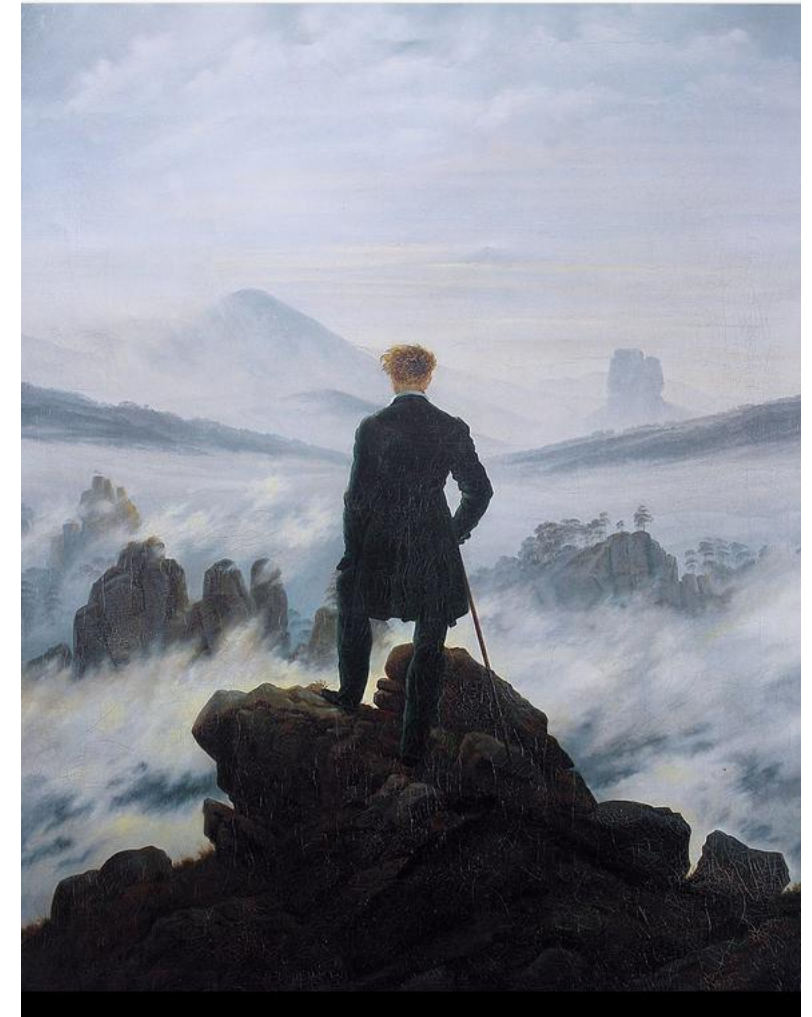


# Romantic Era (~1790-1890)



**The Great Stink**  
London 1858.

William Heath: Monster Soup commonly called River Thames (1828) and Punch Magazine 1858, Vol. 35. p.:137. Death rows on Thames



Caspar David Friedrich (1818): Wanderer Above the Sea of Fog.

# Romantic Era

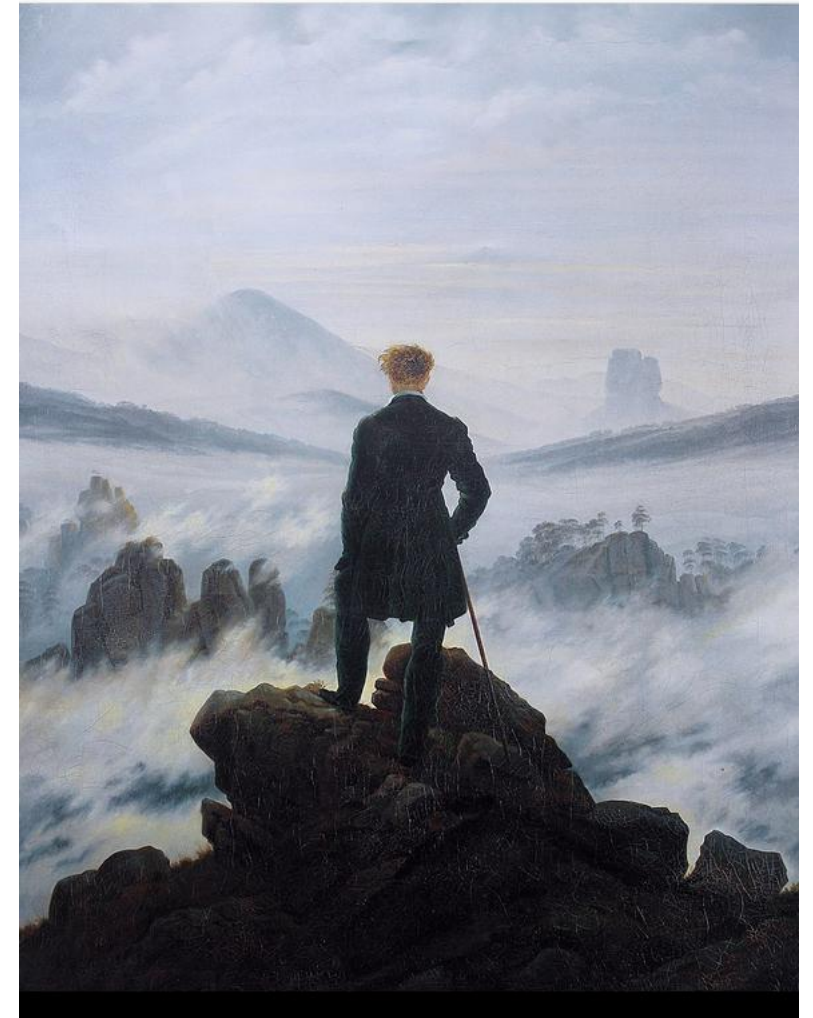
## Romantic Era (~1790-1890)

Reaction to:

- Enlightenment
- Scientific rationalized perspective on nature
- Industrial Revolution

Idealizing sublimity of nature.

Interest in sublime scenery: Waterfalls, Mountains, Geysers,  
... direct link to national park movement



Caspar David Friedrich (1818): Wanderer Above the Sea of Fog.



# Romantic Era

US: Hudson River school



Sublime/ambiguity

Thomas Cole (1836):  
The oxbow.

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cole\\_Thomas\\_The\\_Oxbow\\_\(The\\_Connecticut\\_River\\_near\\_Northampton\\_1836\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cole_Thomas_The_Oxbow_(The_Connecticut_River_near_Northampton_1836).jpg)



# Romantic Era

US: Hudson River school



Frederic Edwin Church (1857):  
Niagara.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frederic\\_Edwin\\_Church#/media/File:Frederic\\_Edwin\\_Church -  
Niagara Falls -  
WGA04867.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frederic_Edwin_Church#/media/File:Frederic_Edwin_Church_-_Niagara_Falls_-_WGA04867.jpg)



# Romantic Era

## Sublime Nature



### Church on Humboldts route

- spectacular display in New York
- Canvas sent to Berlin to show Humboldt as a homage

„Nature as one great whole“,  
**Harmony in unity**

Frederic Edwin Church  
(1859): Heart of the Andes.

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Church\\_Heart\\_of\\_the\\_Andes.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Church_Heart_of_the_Andes.jpg)

Gould, J. (1989): Church, Humboldt and Darwin:  
The tension and harmony of art and science.



# Romantic Era

US: Hudson River school



Bierstadt's subject:  
Grandeur and  
pristine beauty of  
the American West

Albert Bierstadt (1868):  
Among the Sierra  
Nevada Mountains.

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:  
Albert Bierstadt -  
Among the Sierra Nevada, California -  
Google Art Project.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Albert_Bierstadt_-_Among_the_Sierra_Nevada,_California_-_Google_Art_Project.jpg)



# Romantic Era

US: Hudson River school



Bierstadt: “The manners and customs of the Indians are still as they were hundreds of years ago, and now is the time to paint them, for they are rapidly passing away, and soon will be known only in history”

(*The Crayon* (Art Magazine), Sep., 1859, Vol. 6, No. 9, p. 287.

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/25527949.pdf>)

Albert Bierstadt (1863):  
The Rocky Mountains,  
Lander’s Peak.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Albert\\_Bierstadt\\_-\\_The\\_Rocky\\_Mountains,\\_Lander%27s\\_Peak.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Albert_Bierstadt_-_The_Rocky_Mountains,_Lander%27s_Peak.jpg)



# The idea of natural features belonging to a nation

William Wordsworth and the lake district

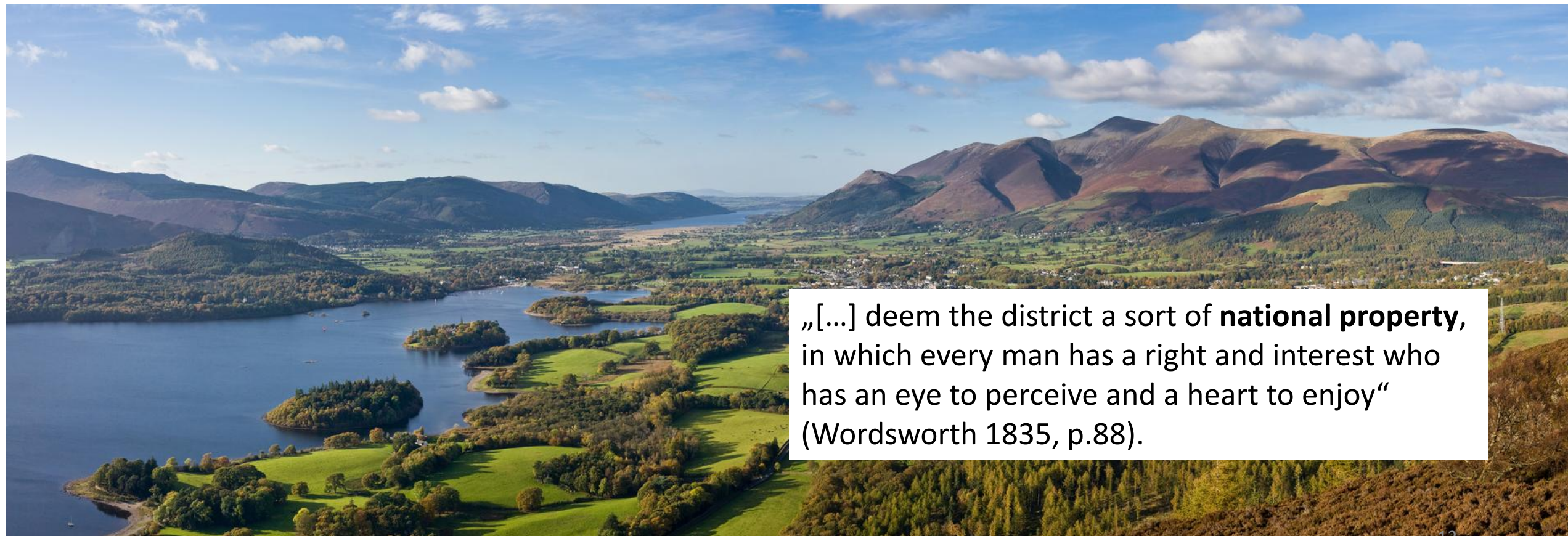
Lake poets and nature writing





# The idea of natural features belonging to a nation

William Wordsworth and the lake district  
Lake poets and nature writing



„[...] deem the district a sort of **national property**, in which every man has a right and interest who has an eye to perceive and a heart to enjoy“  
(Wordsworth 1835, p.88).



# The idea of natural features belonging to a nation

William Wordsworth and the larch:

**changes perceived as negative give rise to the desire to preserve.**

„It must be acknowledged that the larch, till it has outgrown the size of a shrub, shows, when looked at singly, some elegance in form and apperance, especially in spring, decorated, as it then is, by the pink tassels of its blossoms; but, as a tree, it is less than any other pleasing: its branches (for *boughs* it has none) have no variety in the youth of the tree, and little dignity, even when it attains its full growth; *leaves* it cannot be said to have, consequently neither affords shade nor shelter“ (Wordsworth 1835, p.81).

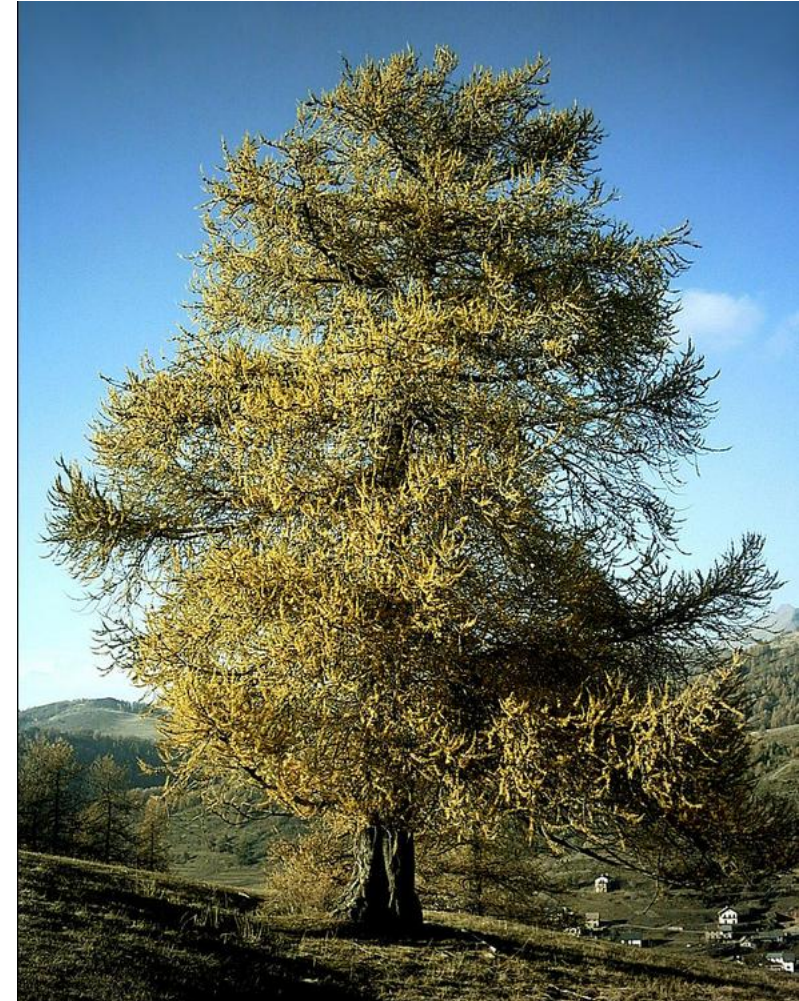
„and in winter its still more lamentably distinguished from every other deciduous tree of the forest, for they seem only to sleep, but the larch appears absolutely dead“ (Wordsworth 1835, p.82).



Tigerente 2005: Larix decidua.  
Female Flower.

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:LarixDeciduaFemaleFlower.jpg>

Wordsworth, W. (1835): A Guide through the District of the Lakes in the north of England.  
[https://archive.org/details/bub\\_gb\\_idIAAAAYAAJ/page/n101/mode/2up](https://archive.org/details/bub_gb_idIAAAAYAAJ/page/n101/mode/2up) (acess: 2020/09/04)



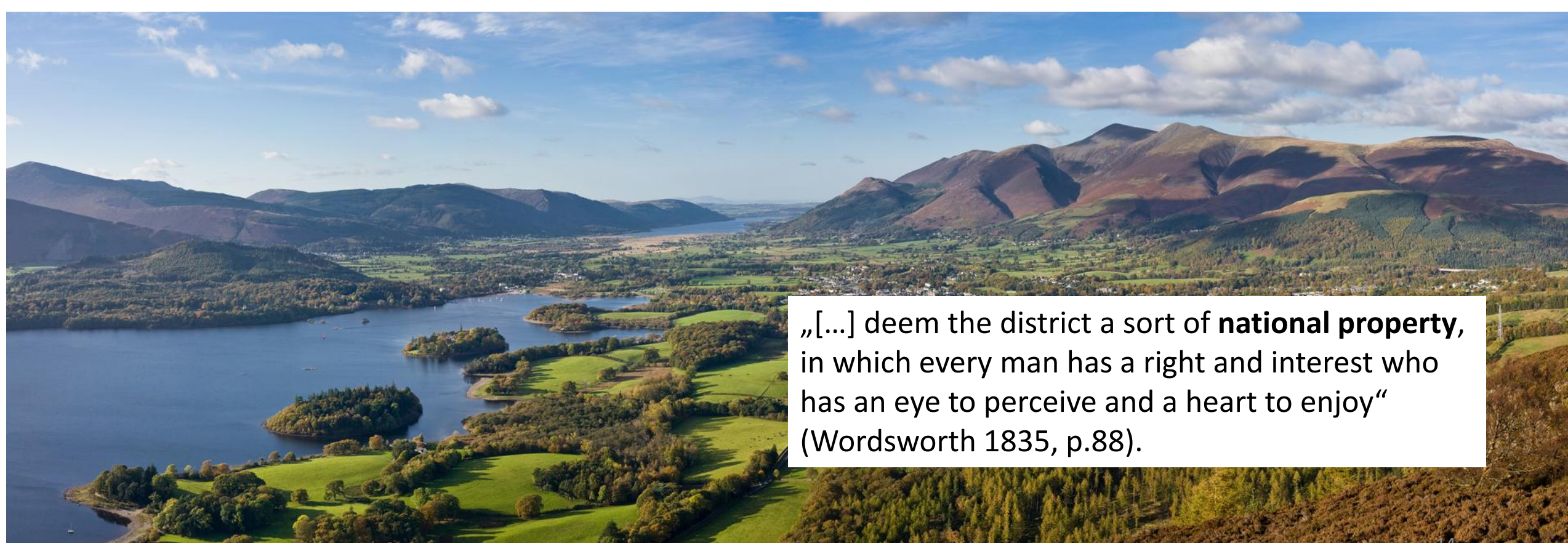
Antony Sorrento (2004): Beau Mélèze en automne, à Beuil, Alpes-Maritimes, France.

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:M%C3%A9l%C3%A8ze\\_en\\_Automne.JPG](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:M%C3%A9l%C3%A8ze_en_Automne.JPG)



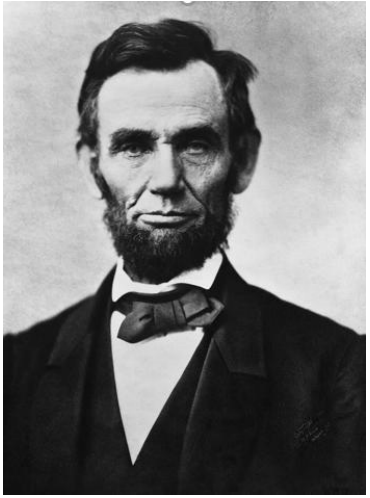
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(Wordsworth 1835, p.88).





Gardner (1863): **Abraham Lincoln**,  
16th President.  
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:  
Abraham\\_Lincoln\\_head\\_on\\_shoulders\\_ph  
oto\\_portrait.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Abraham_Lincoln_head_on_shoulders_photo_portrait.jpg)

American  
civil war  
1861-1865

AN ACT AUTHORIZING A GRANT TO THE STATE  
OF CALIFORNIA OF THE "YOSEMITE VALLEY,"  
AND OF THE LAND EMBRACING THE  
"MARIPOSA BIG TREE GROVE"

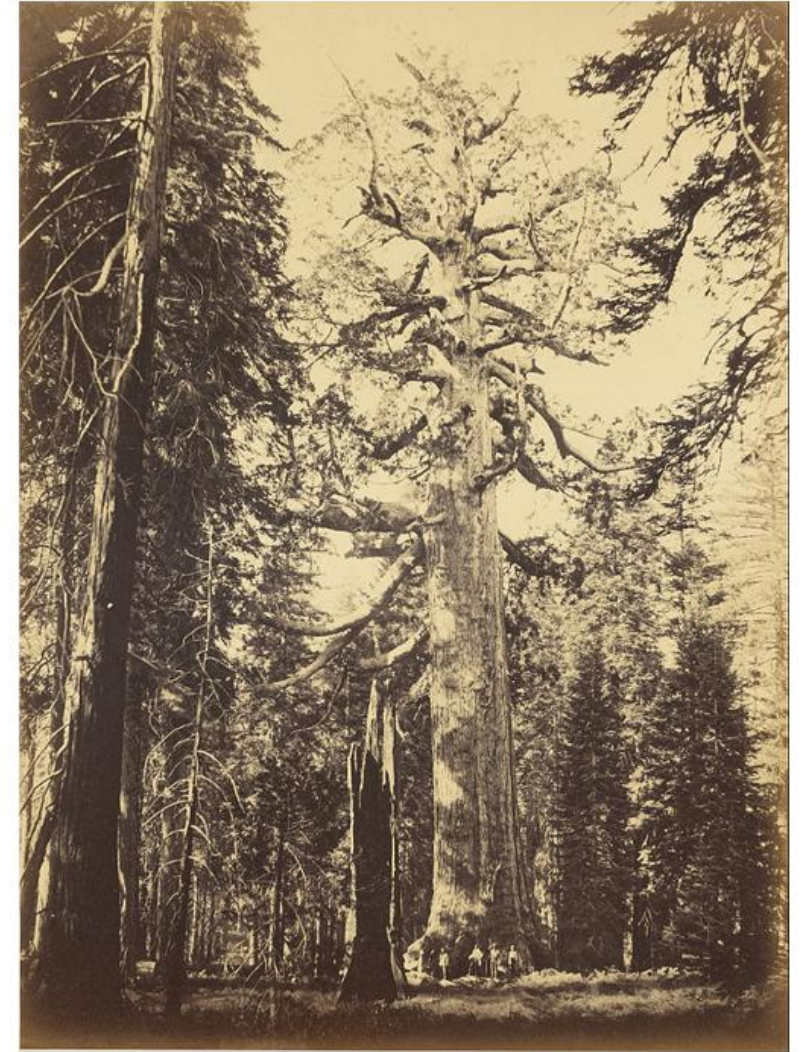
Approved June 30, **1864** (13 Stat. 325)

"... shall be held for public use, resort, and  
recreation; shall be inalienable for all  
time"

[https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online\\_books/anps/  
anps\\_1a.htm](https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/anps/anps_1a.htm)



"**The Great Trees, Mariposa Grove, California**"  
Painting by Albert Bierstadt, 1876



"**Sequoia Gigantea - "Grizzly Giant" - Mariposa Grove**"  
Photography by Carleton E. Watkins, 1861

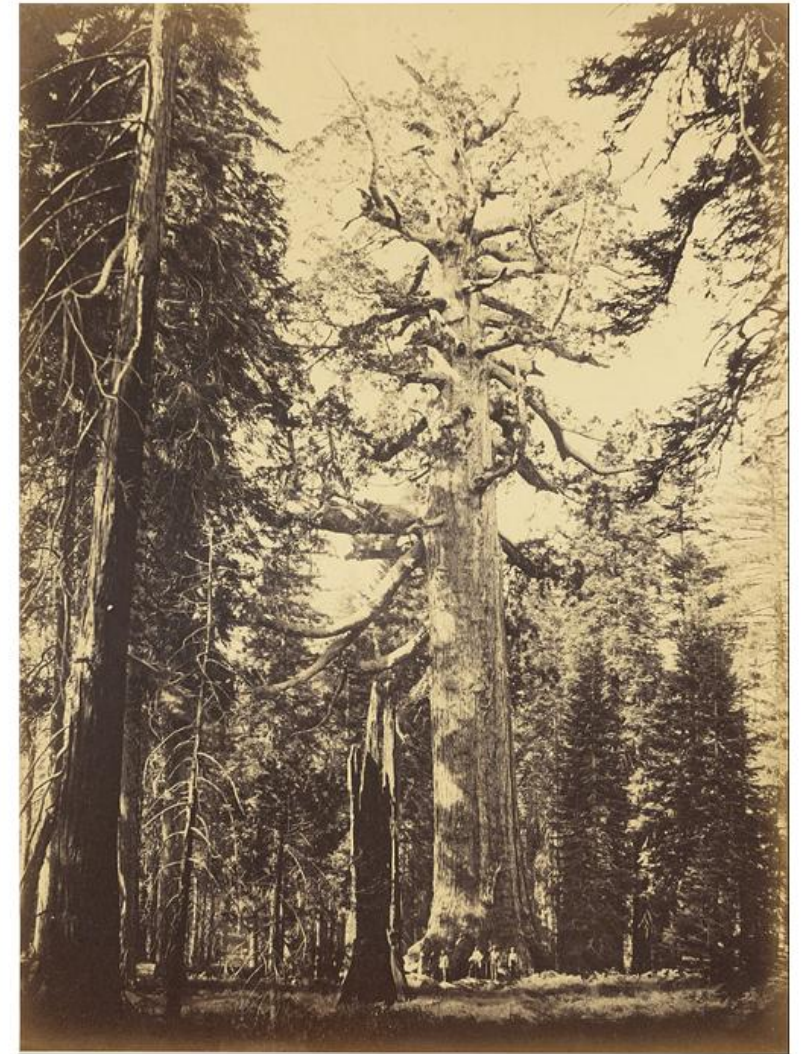


**Redwoods** (*Sequoia sempervirens*) and **Giant Sequoias** (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*) were interpreted as **symbols** for the young **nation**.

Independently from dendrochronological research, they were symbolically aged to be more than 2000 years old in an effort to underline the great age of the country and to provide a connection of the nation to the beginning days of Christianity (Schama, 1996).



**"The Great Trees, Mariposa Grove, California"**  
Painting by Albert Bierstadt, 1876



**"Sequoia Gigantea - "Grizzly Giant" - Mariposa Grove"**  
Photography by Carleton E. Watkins, 1861



# Appreciation of Nature: John Muir and the Yosemite Valley



Muir: „amateur geologist, botanist, and naturalist, a sawmill operator (only fallen timber), shepherd, mountain guide, world traveller, gentleman farmer, nature essayist, environmental activist, and leader of a political advocacy organization“ (Meyer 1997, p.275)

- spent many years in the Valley
- **First to understand glacial genesis of the valley**
- Yosemite state park → NP (1890)
- Fight against Hetch Hetchy Dam  
→ National Park Service 1916



# John Muir Preservation

- Valuing spiritual and aesthetic qualities of nature

“Everybody needs beauty as well as bread, places to play in and pray in, where Nature may heal and cheer and give strength to body and soul alike”

“Dam Hetch Hetchy! As well dam for water-tanks the people’s cathedrals and churches, for no holier temple has ever been consecrated by the hearts of man”

Muir, J. (1912): The Yosemite.  
[https://vault.sierraclub.org/john\\_muir\\_exhibit/writings/the\\_yosemite/chapter\\_16.aspx](https://vault.sierraclub.org/john_muir_exhibit/writings/the_yosemite/chapter_16.aspx)



versus



Isaiah West Taber /Sierra Club Bulletin (ca.1908). Hetch Hetchy Valley.  
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hetch\\_Hetchy\\_Valley.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hetch_Hetchy_Valley.jpg)



Vulpinus2 (2019): Hetch Hetchy panorama.  
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hetch-Hetchy-Valley-1.jpg>

# Gifford Pinchot Conservation

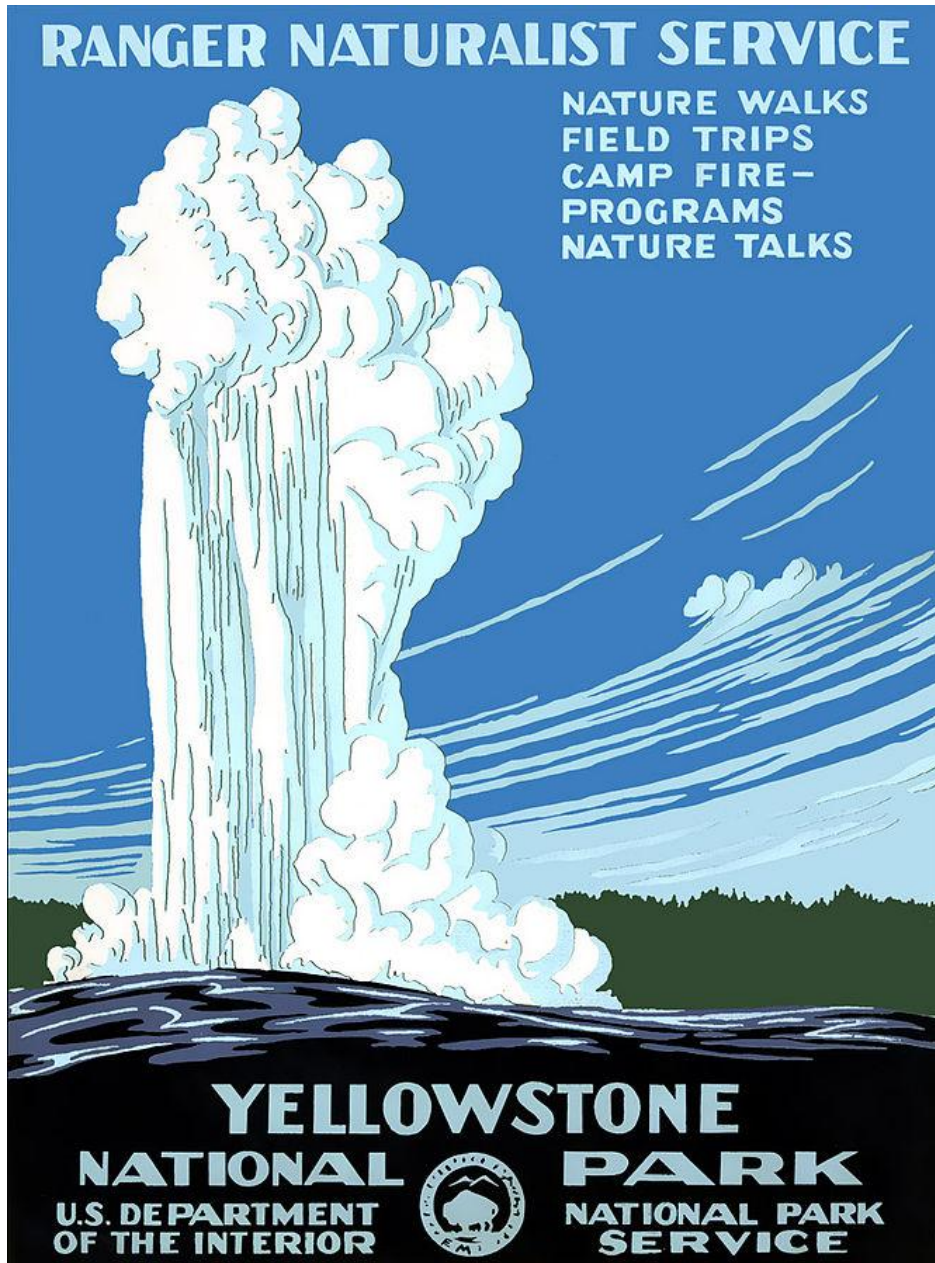
- Wise-use
  - Natural resources have to be used in the long-term interest of people
- Today: sustainable development?

“I fully sympathize with the desire . . . to protect the Yosemite National Park, but I believe that the highest possible use which could be made of it would be to supply pure water to a great center of population”

Pinchot in a letter to President Theodore Roosevelt October 1907.

Meyer, J.M. (1997): Gifford Pinchot, John Muir and the Boundaries of Politics in American Thought. *Polity*, Vol. 30. No.2, p.267-284.





NPS (1938) poster for Yellowstone National Park

# First National Park 1872

## 1883 Controversy on tourism infrastructure in Yellowstone NP



„The Park is at present all our own. How would our readers like to see it become a second Niagara – a place where one goes only to be fleeced, where patent medicine advertisements stare one in the face, and the beauties of nature have all been defiled by the greed of man?“  
(George Bird Grinnell 1883)

Grinnell, J.B. (1883): Mr. Vests Victory. Forest and Stream magazine.  
<https://archive.org/stream/ForeststreamXX#page/98/mode/2up>





the MOUNT  
WASHINGTON

# COG RAILWAY



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[About the Cog Railway](#)

[Schedule and Ticket Information](#)

[COVID 19](#)

[Current Summit Conditions](#)

[Services for Guests With Disabilities](#)

[FAQs](#)

**New Hampshire's premier  
attraction... since 1869!**



# National Park Movement as expression of a new appreciation of nature – a new way of relating to nature

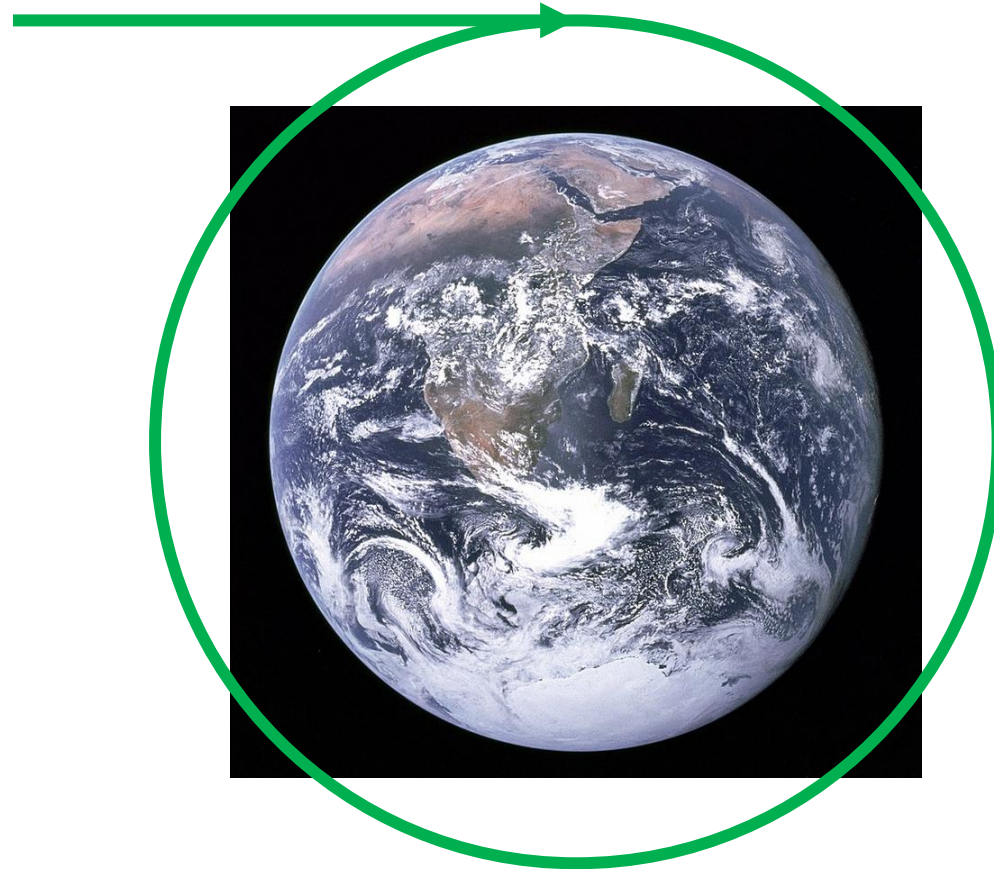


- Appreciation of Nature mostly as Scenery
- In the time of the industrial revolution
- At the same time: development of nature-related practices: hiking, alpinism
- Beginning of mass tourism
- World's first mountain Railway on top of Mount Washington in 1869! 3 years before first NP
- How did appreciation of nature change over time?

**New Hampshire's premier attraction... since 1869!**



National Parks: an innovation that rapidly spread around the world







## Australia – Royal National Park: **1879**

- Australian Aboriginal land
- Many aboriginal sites including rock paintings (Attenbrow 2012)
- Just south of Sydney
- Named just *National Park* – renamed after 1954 visit of Queen Elizabeth II.



## Figure Eight Pools

Royal National Park



Affected by closures, check [current alerts](#)

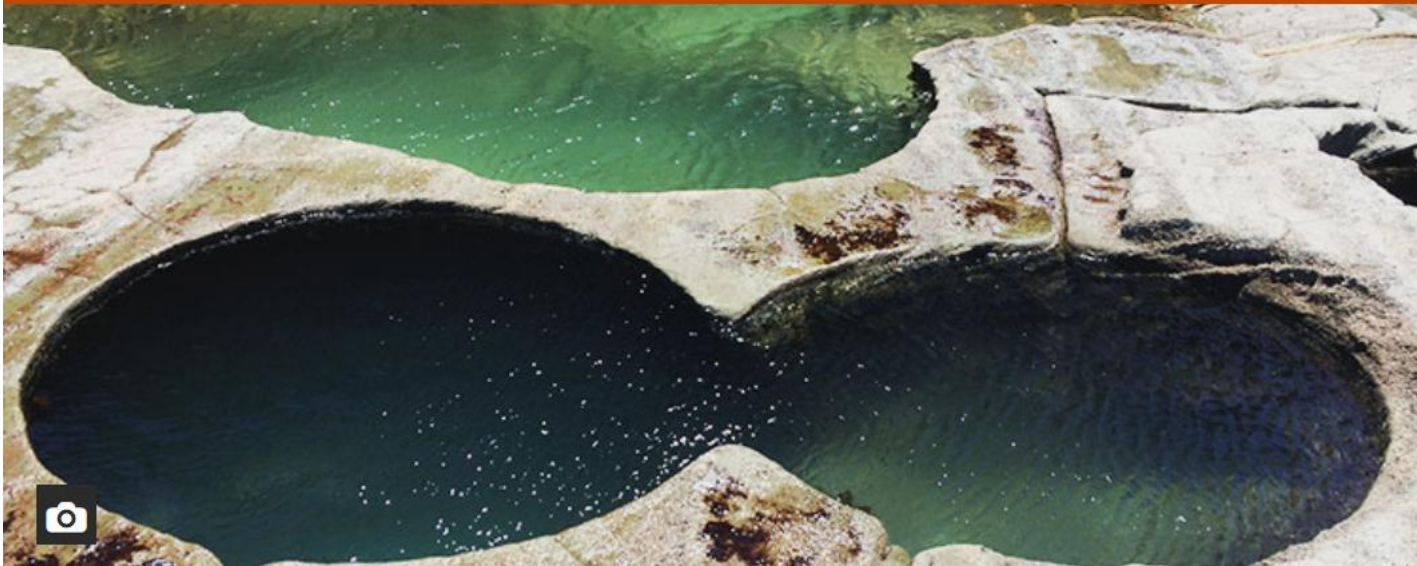
Overview

Visitor info

What's nearby

Learn more

Map



## Australia – Royal National Park: 1879

- Tidal pools
- Perfect for instagram era
- Great increase in visitor numbers

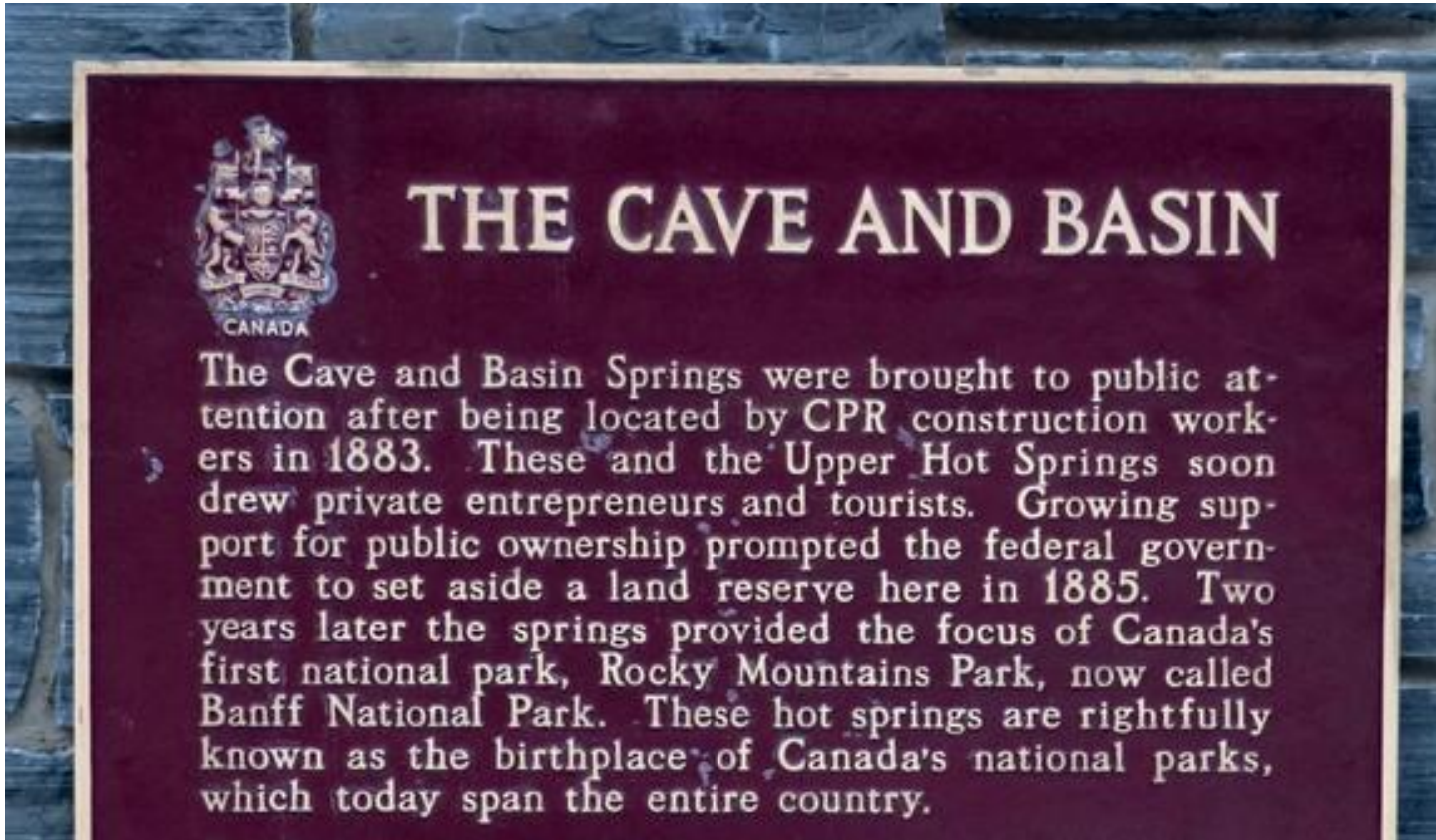




## **Canada** – Rocky Mountains Park (today Banff National Park): **1887**

- Aboriginal Land
- Discovered and brought to public attention during Canadian transcontinental railway construction





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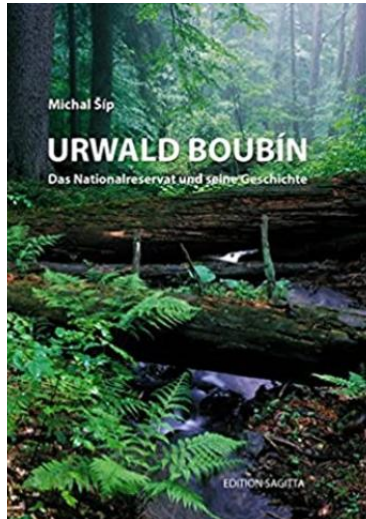


# National Parks: Export of a Yellowstone model?

Reception in Germany: Initially in 19th century much discussed and admired

- Through the times: many approaches to implement the concept & rejections

→ How can we live up to this ideal (large unimpaired natural areas) in Europe?



Protected with  
implementation of no use  
regime by aristocratic  
owners in **1858**

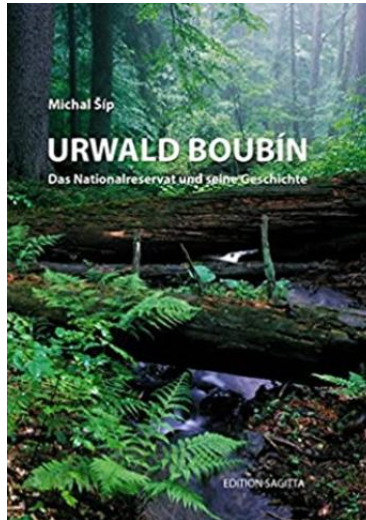


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Satirical comments in Munich newspaper 1858 on bears in the Bavarian Forest.

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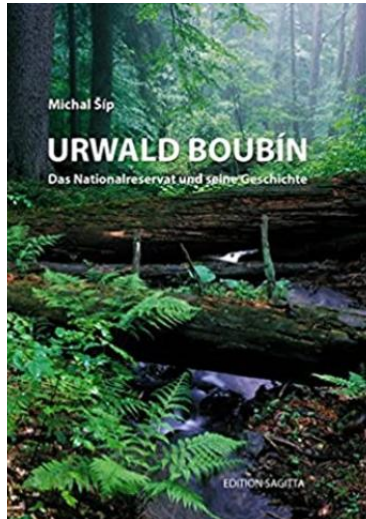


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Frequent argument through the decades: Absence of „virgin nature“ in Europe



Edward Theodore Compton (1918): Großglockner.  
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Compton\\_Gro%C3%9Fglockner.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Compton_Gro%C3%9Fglockner.jpg)

**Alps:**  
German-Austrian equivalent to the American west?

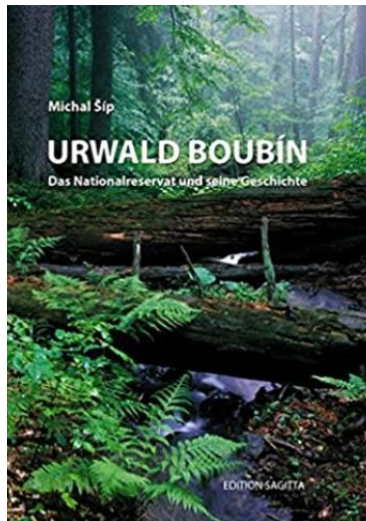


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Frequent argument through the decades: Absence of „virgin nature“ in Europe

But: relatively wild forests (with fauna) in Eastern Europe



Edward Theodore Compton (1918): Großglockner.  
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Compton\\_Gro%C3%9Fglockner.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Compton_Gro%C3%9Fglockner.jpg)

**Alps:**  
German-Austrian equivalent to the American west?

Before and during Nazi Regime: protected areas and wildlife conservation strongly loaded with racist propaganda





Foto: Rainer Simonis



# Bavarian Forest: an idea is coming to a place

Lower bavaria





# Bavarian Forest: an idea is coming to a place

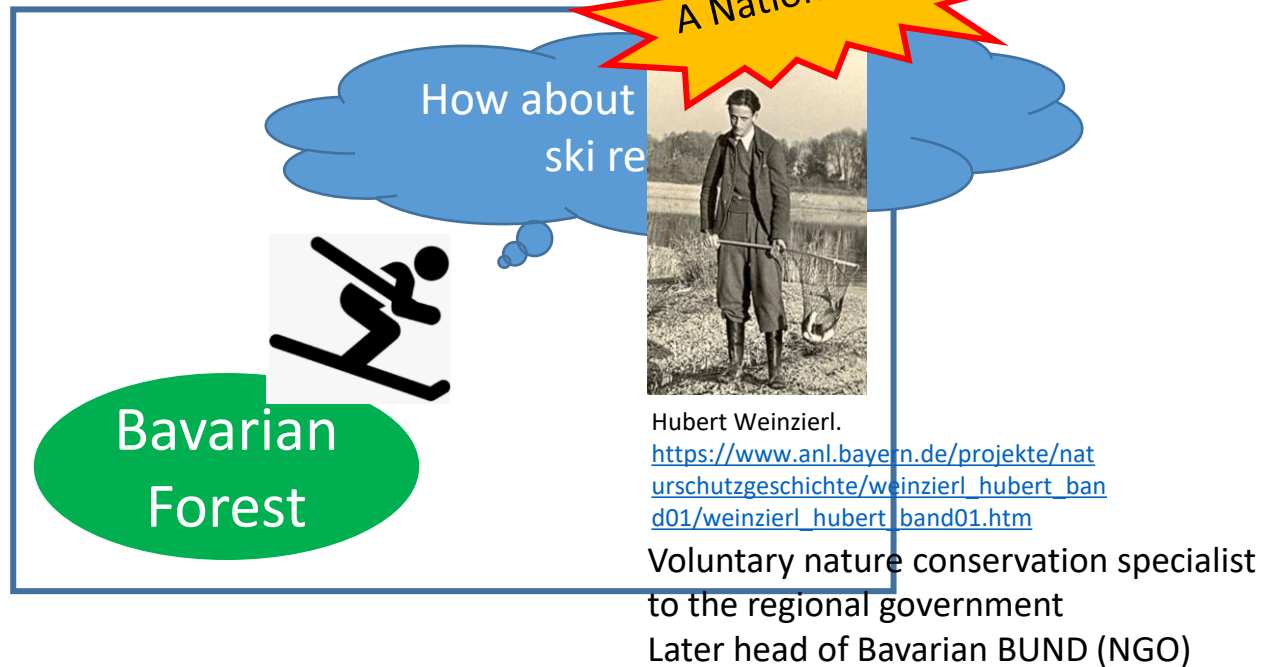
Lower bavaria





# Bavarian Forest: an idea is coming to a place

Lower bavaria





# Bavarian Forest: an idea is coming to a place

Academy award  
in 1960

Lower bavaria

A National Park

Bavarian  
Forest



Hubert Weinzierl.  
[https://www.anl.bayern.de/projekte/naturschutzgeschichte/weinzierl\\_hubert\\_band01/weinzierl\\_hubert\\_band01.htm](https://www.anl.bayern.de/projekte/naturschutzgeschichte/weinzierl_hubert_band01/weinzierl_hubert_band01.htm)

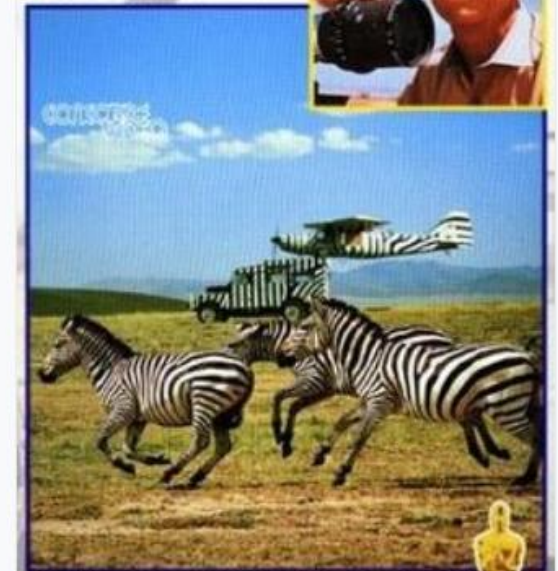
Voluntary nature conservation specialist  
to the regional government  
Later head of Bavarian BUND (NGO)



Bernhard Grzimek.  
[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Zoo\\_Frankfurt\\_peng4.JPG](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Zoo_Frankfurt_peng4.JPG)

*Serengeti Shall Not Die*

PROF. DR.  
BERNHARD GRZIMEK,  
MICHAEL GRZIMEK



SERENGETI DARF  
NICHT STERBEN!



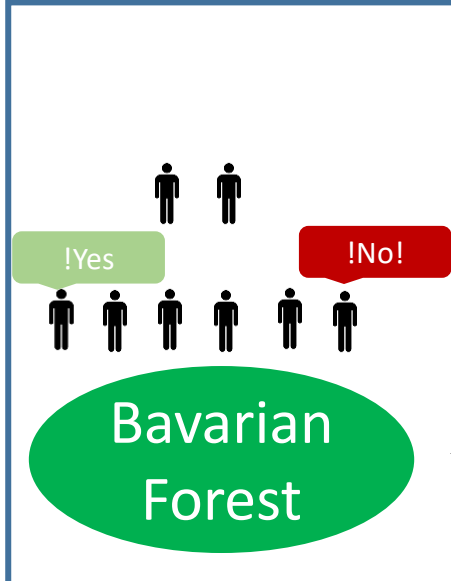
Cover art for the 1992 VHS video release

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serengeti\\_Shall\\_Not\\_Die](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serengeti_Shall_Not_Die)

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Academy award  
in 1960

Lower bavaria



A National Park



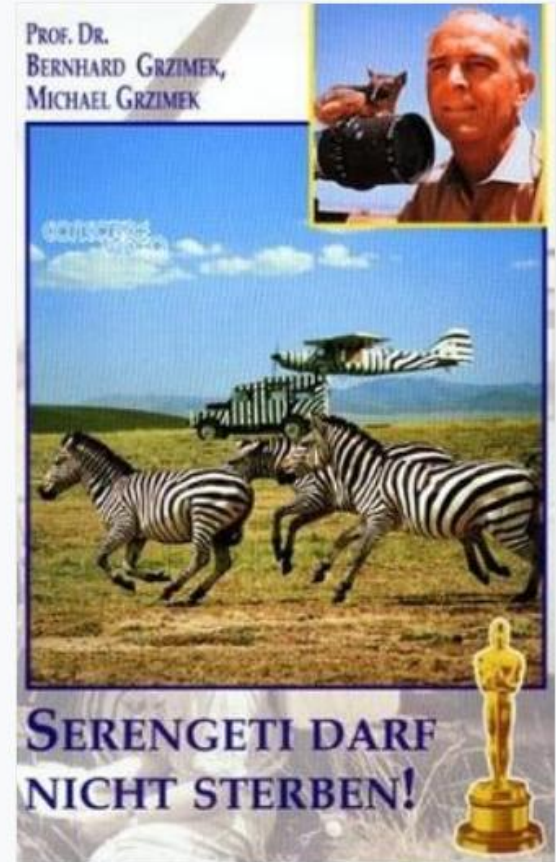
Hubert Weinzierl.  
[https://www.anl.bayern.de/projekte/naturschutzgeschichte/weinzierl\\_hubert\\_band01/weinzierl\\_hubert\\_band01.htm](https://www.anl.bayern.de/projekte/naturschutzgeschichte/weinzierl_hubert_band01/weinzierl_hubert_band01.htm)

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[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Zoo\\_Frankfurt\\_peng4.JPG](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Zoo_Frankfurt_peng4.JPG)

*Serengeti Shall Not Die*



Cover art for the 1992 VHS video release

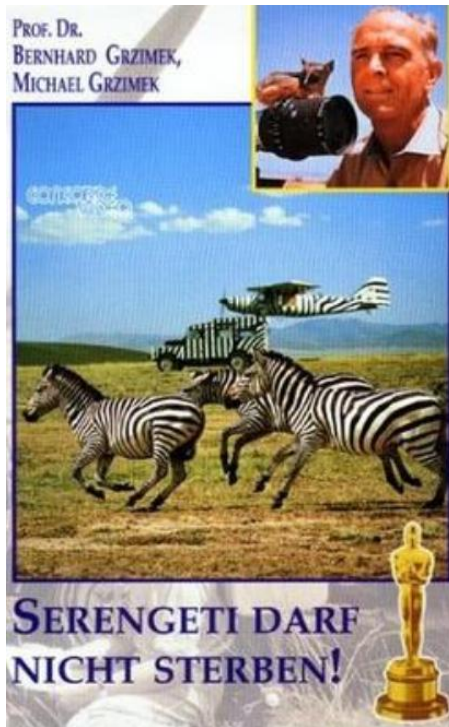
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serengeti\\_Shall\\_Not\\_Die](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serengeti_Shall_Not_Die)



insiders can still recognise the remains of the bavarian serengeti



# National Parks: Export of a Yellowstone model?



National Parks in many African Countries presented as perfect match: wildlife conservation + tourism

→ Bavarian Serengeti?



**Pragmatic perspective on National Parks in Germany:**

- No Megafauna but enclosures
- No unimpaired Nature but hope for wilding through natural processes (Gißibl 2020)

During 20th century perception of nature conservation changed → progressive:  
National Park became symbol for a progressive and reflected handling of nature  
„In the modern world a country without a National Park can hardly be regarded as civilized“  
Julian Huxley – first Director General of UNESCO (1961, p.94)



# Why is the national park concept so successful in terms of public attention and funding?



<https://www.facebook.com/nationalpark.bayerischer.wald/photos/a.10150147542737901.282745.323649842900/10153796525532901/?type=3&theater>

- "Nature thinks in longer time frames than we humans do".
- "Nature does not need humans..."
- "This is proof that 'letting nature be nature' works"
- "Let nature be nature... the right way!"

„What grows there is much more beautiful, resilient, fascinating and authentic than what grew there before.“ (Facebook Fanpage Nationalpark Bayerischer Wald, 2016)

**Successful communication: The slogan provides a positive framework that makes the experience more meaningful.**

But also: implicit general cultural critique, romantic idealisation of nature, moral superiority



## Example: Construction of landscape in Bavarian Forest National Park

Different social groups construct/value landscape based on different aspects → developments are interpreted differently → conflicts

### **Locals:**

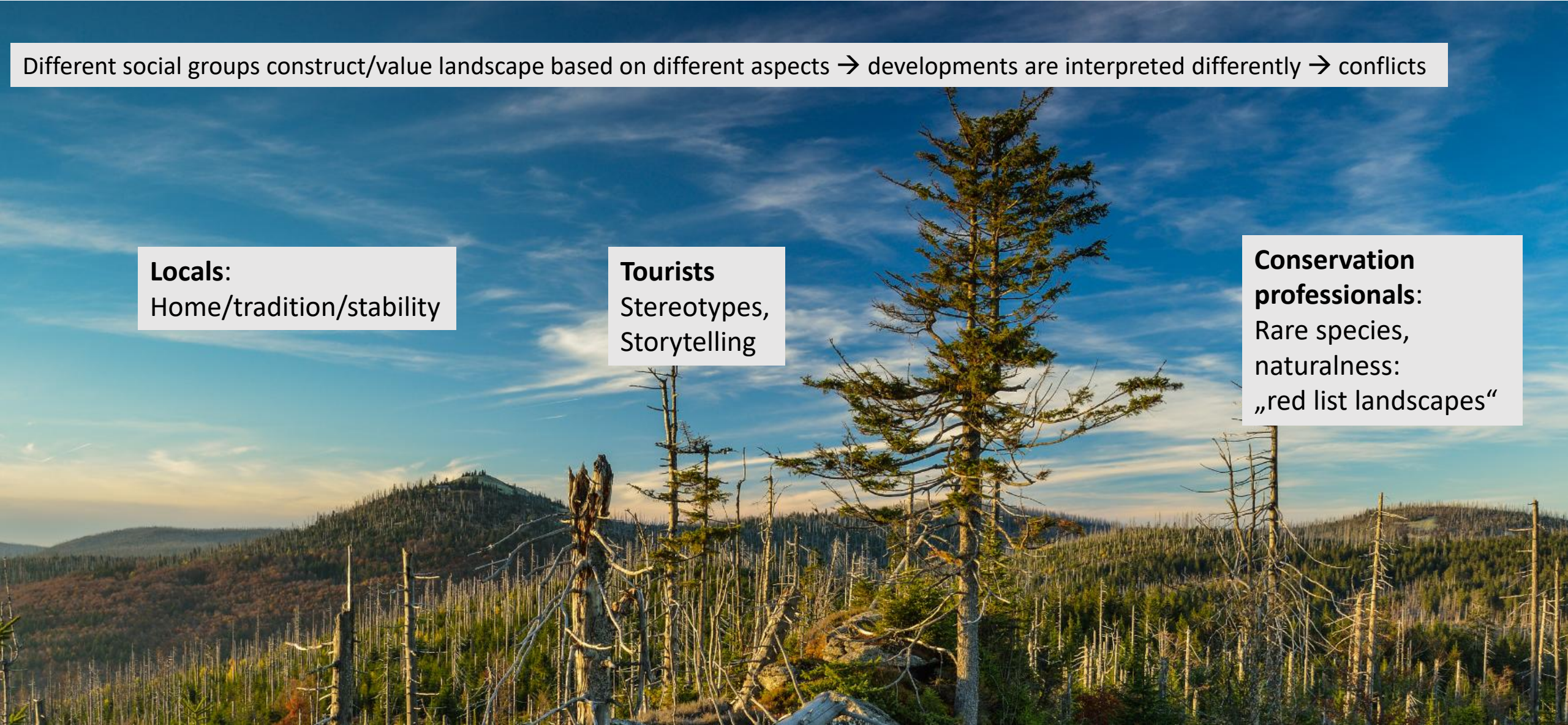
Home/tradition/stability

### **Tourists**

Stereotypes,  
Storytelling

### **Conservation professionals:**

Rare species,  
naturalness:  
„red list landscapes“





# Large Protected Areas do have a history of conflicts with local residents including displacement and human rights violations

*Conservation and Society* 7(1): 1-10, 2009

## Introduction

## Conservation and Displacement: An Overview

Arun Agrawal<sup>a,#</sup> and Kent Redford<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>University of Michigan, School of Natural Resources and Environment,  
Dana Building, 440 Church Street, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1041, USA

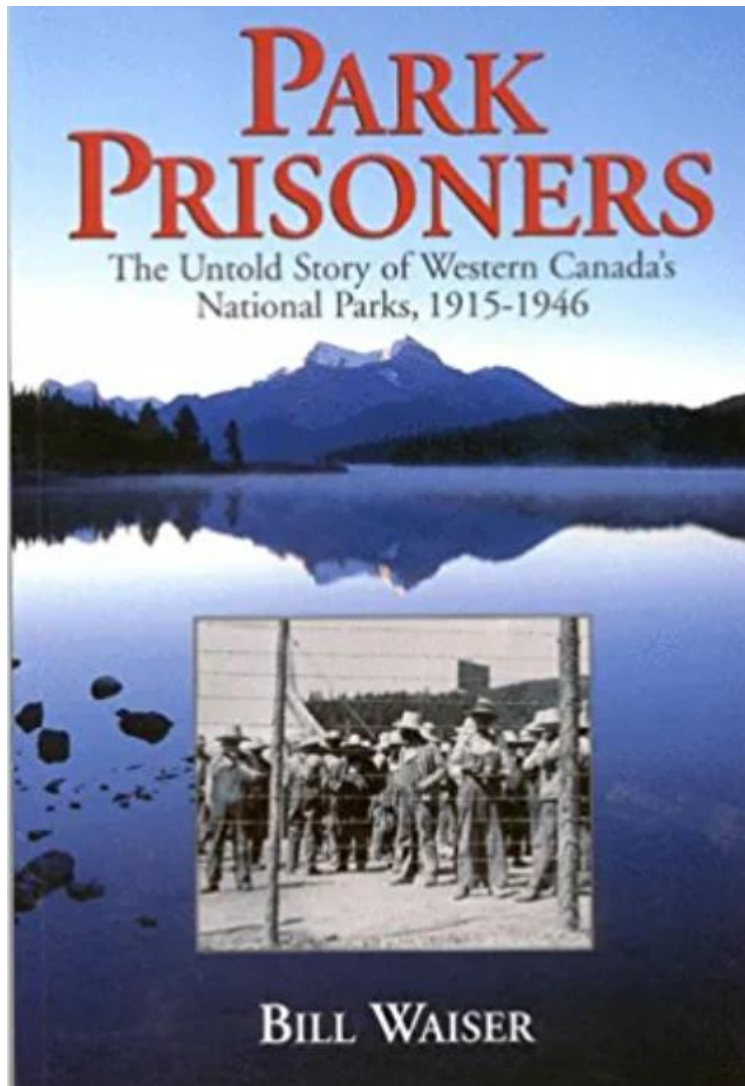
<sup>b</sup>The Wildlife Conservation Society, 2300 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, New York 10460, USA

<sup>#</sup>Corresponding author. E-mail: [arunagra@umich.edu](mailto:arunagra@umich.edu)

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DOI: 10.4103/0972-4923.54790

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Construction of heritage  
buildings, roads and other  
touristic infrastructure

# National Parks: Transfer of an idea

Exclusive forms of nature management  
(existed before e.g. as hunting reserve)



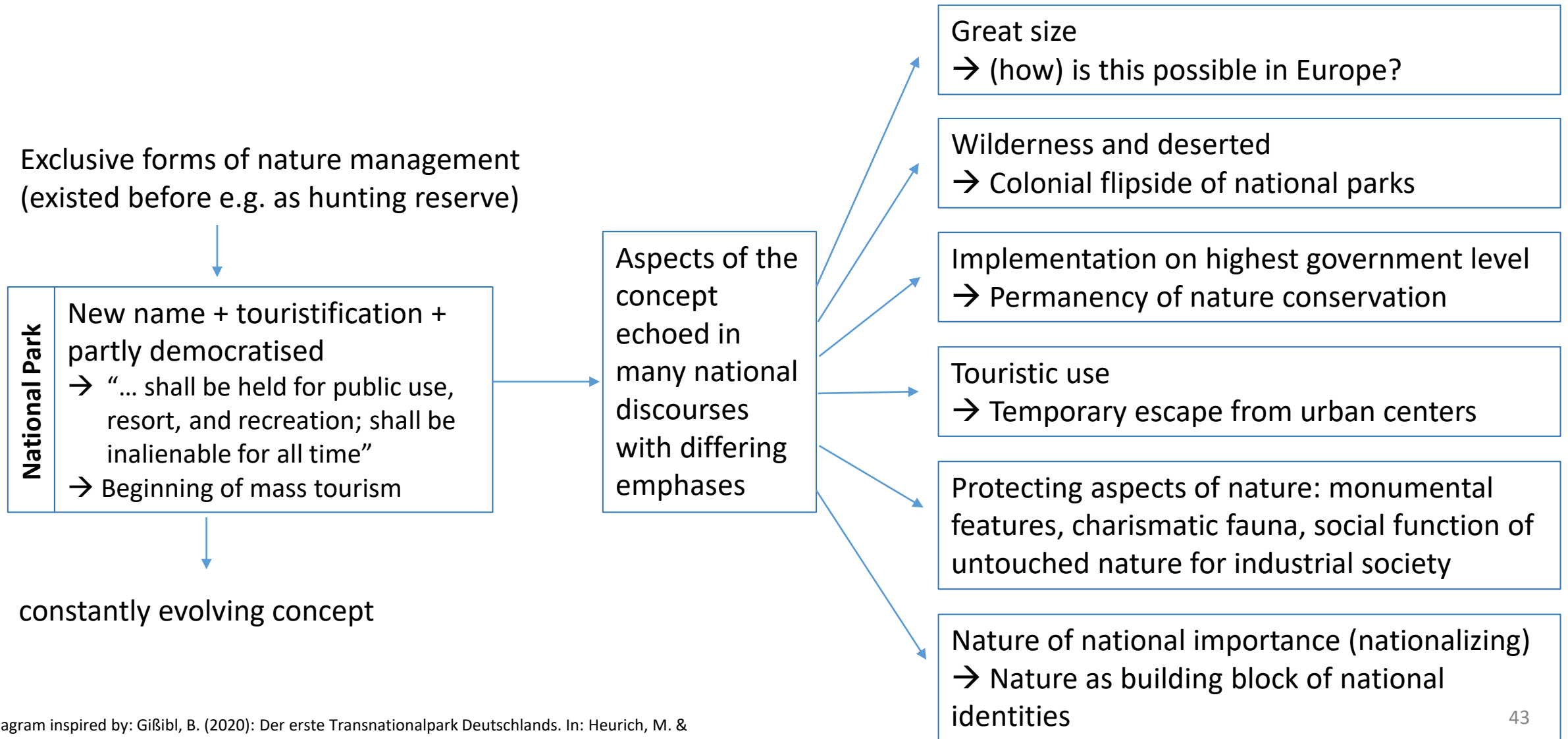
National Park	<p>New name + touristification + partly democratised</p> <p>→ "... shall be held for public use, resort, and recreation; shall be inalienable for all time"</p> <p>→ Beginning of mass tourism</p>
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constantly evolving concept



# National Parks: Transfer of an idea



## Nature conservation related goals for national park management

- Scenic beauty
- Wilderness
- Naturalness
- Ecological Integrity
- Authenticity
- Hands-off management
- Biodiversity





# UGANDA WILDLIFE AUTHORITY

## CONSERVING FOR GENERATIONS

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## VISION, MISSION AND CORE VALUES

### OUR VISION

"To be a leading self-sustaining conservation agency with healthy ecosystems that transforms Uganda into an outstanding ecotourism destination in the world".

### OUR MISSION

"To conserve, economically develop and sustainably manage the wildlife and protected areas of Uganda in partnership with neighboring communities and other stakeholders for the benefit of the people of Uganda and the global community."

[+Visit](#) [+Nature](#) [+Science](#)



«The Swiss National Park is a reserve in which nature is protected from any human interference, and in particular the entire fauna and flora are left to develop naturally.»

The aims of the Park are threefold: to allow the unhindered development of nature without human interference; to research the ensuing natural processes; to inform visitors. Research and information are of course intrinsically linked to the overall aim of protection. In this way the National Park contributes to the sustainable development of the region.



The Swiss National Park is a strictly protected wilderness where flora and fauna can develop freely, and natural processes are allowed to run their course unhindered.

Thanks to the vision of far-sighted pioneers Switzerland's first national park, the oldest in the Alps, was founded nearly 100 years ago. According to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) the Swiss National Park belongs to the highest category – the “Champions League” - of strict nature reserves. Such high status carries obligations. Within the Park it is not permitted to leave the marked paths; it is prohibited to pick flowers, mow meadows, kill animals or cut down trees. Nature is left to her own devices, without hindrance or human intervention. ► [protection regulations](#)

**It is not just a question of protection of species;** the entire habitat, with all its natural dynamic processes, is strictly protected - fallen trees, avalanches and mudslides also come into this category. The comprehensive and consistent philosophy that has been a crucial element of the SNP since its foundation on 1st August 1914 also guarantees its future development.

# National Park Movement as expression of a new appreciation of nature – a new way of relating to nature

- Appreciation of Nature mostly as Scenery

- In the time of the industrial revolution

- At the same time: development of nature-related practices: hiking, alpinism

- Beginning of mass tourism



# How did our explicit relation to nature (our appreciation) develop?

- Beware:



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- Beware:



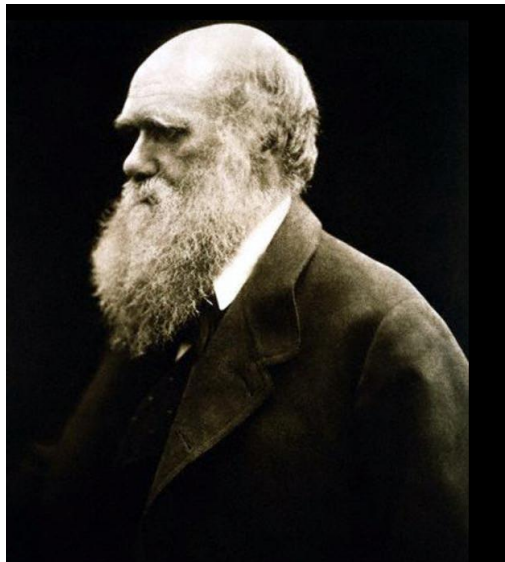
- Western/European/American perspective and history
  - That is where the current perspective on nature conservation in protected areas developed
  - We need to know this perspective but
  - We also need to value and study other historic and existing perspectives



# Charles Darwin (1809-1882)

## Researcher

- On the origin of species (1859)
- Inspired by Humboldt



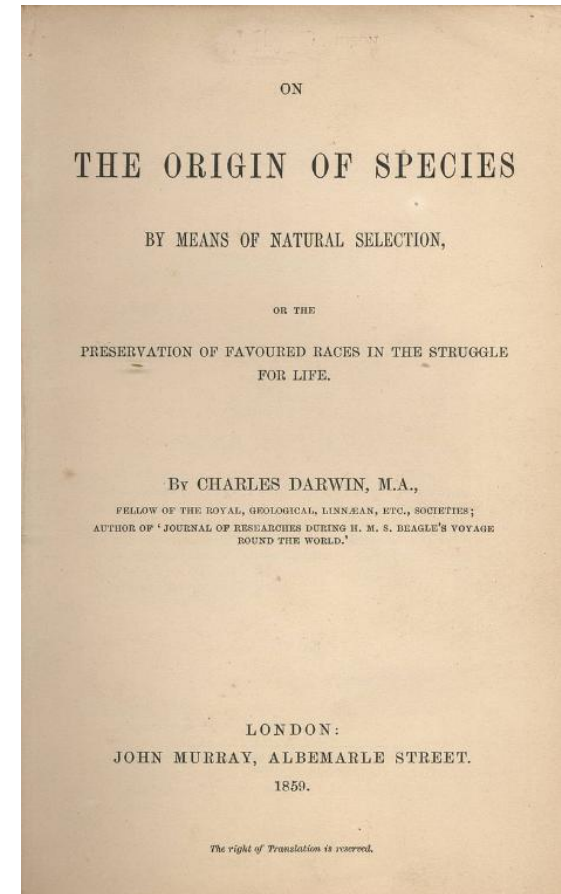
Julia Margaret Cameron (1866):  
Charles Darwin.  
[https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles\\_Darwin#/media/Datei:Charles\\_Darwin\\_by\\_Julia\\_Margaret\\_Cameron.jpg](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Darwin#/media/Datei:Charles_Darwin_by_Julia_Margaret_Cameron.jpg)

Sigmund Freud:  
Threefold humiliation of  
humanity:

**Copernicus** – earth is not  
the center of the  
universe

**Darwin:** humans are just  
another species of  
animals

**Freud:** we are not as  
rational as we believe,  
controlled by our  
subconsciousness



[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Origin\\_of\\_Species\\_title\\_page.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Origin_of_Species_title_page.jpg)

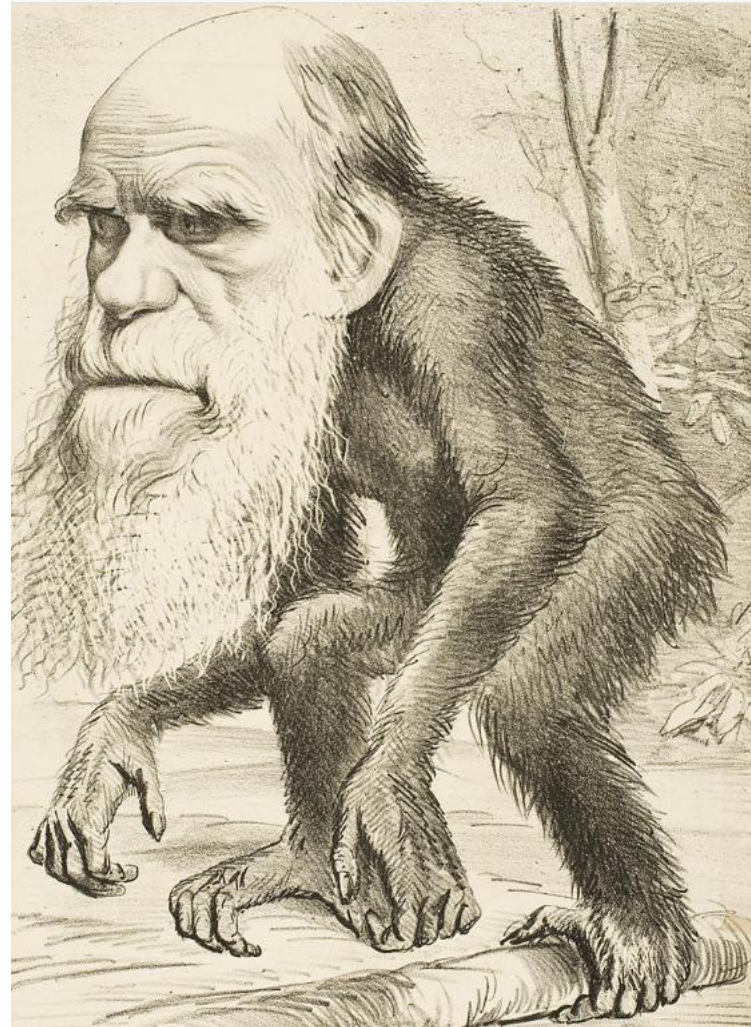
# Charles Darwin (1809-1882)

## Researcher

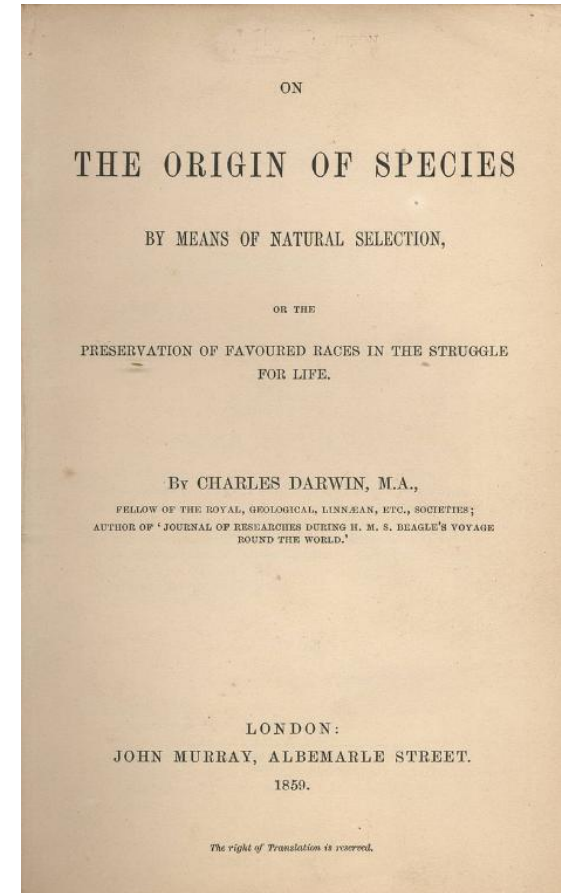
- On the origin of species (1859)

## Nature:

- Competition and struggle replaced
- Harmony in unity

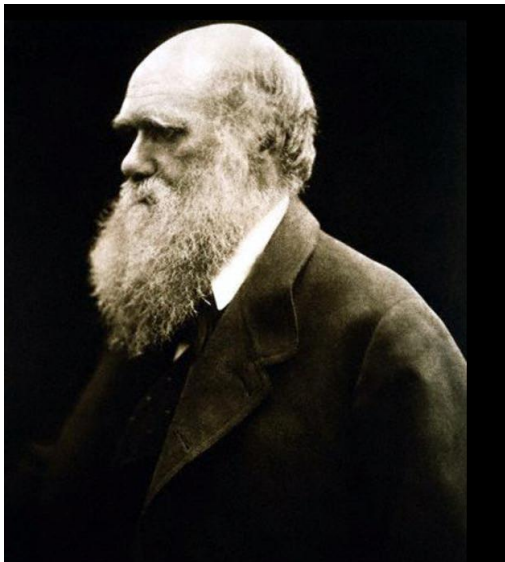


The Hornet Magazine (1871): A venerable Orang-Outang. A contribution to unnatural history.  
[https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles\\_Darwin#/media/Datei:Editorial\\_cartoon\\_depicting\\_Charles\\_Darwin\\_as\\_an\\_ape\\_\(1871\).jpg](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Darwin#/media/Datei:Editorial_cartoon_depicting_Charles_Darwin_as_an_ape_(1871).jpg)



[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Origin\\_of\\_Species\\_title\\_page.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Origin_of_Species_title_page.jpg)

Julia Margaret Cameron (1866):  
Charles Darwin.  
[https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles\\_Darwin#/media/Datei:Charles\\_Darwin\\_by\\_Julia\\_Margaret\\_Cameron.jpg](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Darwin#/media/Datei:Charles_Darwin_by_Julia_Margaret_Cameron.jpg)





# Romantic Era

## Sublime Nature



Frederic Edwin Church  
(1862): Cotopaxi.

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cotopaxi\\_church.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cotopaxi_church.jpg)

# Romantic Era

## Sublime Nature



Frederic Edwin Church  
(1861): Icebergs.

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:  
The\\_Icebergs\\_\(Frederic\\_Edwin\\_Church\),\\_  
1861\\_\(color\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_Icebergs_(Frederic_Edwin_Church),_1861_(color).jpg)