

so he would not have to work again. Muir turned his full attention to the study of nature. He also went on expeditions to Europe, Asia, and Australia. (Ehrlich)

In 1889, Muir stated in *Century* magazine that he believed Yosemite Valley should become a national park. Muir's many stories and articles greatly advanced the conservation movement and the support of others only encouraged him to keep protecting nature, growing more in love with it than ever before. In early 1892, Professor Henry Senger, a philologist at the University of California, Berkeley contacted Muir with the idea of forming a local 'alpine club' for mountain lovers. This led him to be founder of the Sierra Club in San Francisco, California and began speaking to the public about forest protection and conservation. Muir served as the president of the club until his death.

He worked to protect the environment in both the United States and Canada, while also providing opportunities to explore the wilderness. (Werner) Also, he had the pleasure of meeting and becoming quite good friends with Theodore Roosevelt in 1903. The two of them roamed beautiful lands and together began the conservation movement. (Timeline) Although Muir helped Roosevelt set aside one hundred and forty eight acres of land for reservation, Muir still felt a struggle to be as good as the president, Roosevelt himself. (Worster p.371)

It was also difficult for them to compromise between conservation and preservation. Where Muir believed beautiful land should be left alone and other alleged we should be able to use the land for its natural resources. (Sierra club) By this time, already several parks were established. National parks could only be established through congress while also regarding to the original inhabitants of the land for the benefit of tourism and hopes to spread admiration for nature. At the same time as trying to manage sound and fires of the environment. (Thoreau)