



AUSTRALIAN Forest History SOCIETY

Newsletter no. **18**

March 1998

'... to advance historical understanding of human interactions with Australian forest and woodland environments.'

HISTORY ACROSS THE TASMAN

We are particularly fortunate in Australia to enjoy close collaboration with forest historians in New Zealand, several of whom are members of our Society. Our conferences and their proceedings are enriched by their contributions, and they join in the correspondence and networks with which we operate. The linkage is an important one for our understanding of each of our forest histories. We share many common colonial roots, the trade in timber and industrial investment has flowed in both directions across the Tasman, plantations of radiata pine are important to both of us, and we share a common vulnerability to escaping introductions of exotic plants and animals, as the plague of possums amply testifies in New Zealand.

We were delighted that Ron O'Reilly came to visit Australia in February to let us know of the interesting moves being made to advance forestry history in New Zealand. The initiative is being taken by a small group associated with the University of Canterbury – Ron O'Reilly is Dean of the Forestry School there – the New Zealand Institute of Forestry and the Tree Farmers Society. Their first priority has been to establish a forestry archive.

As always, similar but slightly different problems and the different approaches taken to them stimulate us to think about how we conduct forest history in Australia. We look forward to hearing more of the New Zealand work and to continuing our co-operation across the Tasman.

General meeting on our draft Constitution

The General Meeting of the Australian Forest History Society, held on 3 December 1997, considered the draft Constitution which had been circulated to all members. The meeting made one small amendment to delete the proposed clause 19 (f) which could have been read as discriminating against people with disabilities.

The draft has now been referred to the Australian Taxation Office to ensure that it meets their requirements in relation to tax deductability. Provided that no difficulties are encountered, the meeting resolved that the Society should proceed to apply for incorporation in the ACT.

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Sir Joseph Banks Manuscript Papers on the Internet <http://www.slnw.gov.au/Banks>

For the last four years a small team at the Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales, has been working on a project to make the complete Australian archive of Sir Joseph Banks' manuscript papers, held in the Mitchell, available on the Internet. This project is now complete and the archive is searchable. Approximately 10,000 pages have been scanned and indexed, including the Endeavour Journal (1768 - 1771). A full text version of the journal is available to download in ASCII, RTF or in MS Word for Windows format. The archive consists of 95 series and includes Banks' correspondence with Arthur Phillip, William Bligh, Matthew Flinders, George Caley and many others. Full descriptions of all series are available on the net and some images have been used from Sydney Parkinson's Journal of a Voyage to the South Seas and Hawksworth's Cook's First Voyage in the Endeavour Journal series. Please direct any questions you may have about the project to:

Alan Ventress, Project Manager, Mitchell Library,
State Library of New South Wales Macquarie
Street, Sydney, NSW 2000. Tel: +61 2 92731466
Fax: +61 2 92731245
Email: aventres@ilanet.slnw.gov.au

Trends in forest terminology

IUFRO has created a new Working Unit (6.03.02) to focus on current issues and dynamic process in forests, forestry, forest products, forest ecology and neighbouring disciplines such as forest economists and sociologists. The backbone of this Working Unit is a Directory of Experts who contribute to a 'terminological watch', participate in thematic discussion groups through the Internet and maintain an Email hot-line for assistance.

The working language is English but input in other languages is welcome. The Working Unit is complementary to IUFRO's SylvaVoc clearinghouse for multilingual terminologies. The Working Unit is seeking people to join the Directory of Experts. More information about IUFRO is available at URL <http://iufro.boku.ac.at/> and about the Working Group at: <http://iufro.boku.ac.at/iufronet/d6/hp60302.htm>

At our last conference, Oliver Rackham highlighted the very different meanings of terms such as 'forest' and 'woodland' in Britain and Australia. Terminology will become even more important with international certification of timber products as coming from sustainably managed forests.

History of tropical silviculture project

The Institute for World Forestry in Germany is currently preparing a research project on the history of tropical silviculture. It aims to highlight the major geographical and possibly eco-regional differences of silvicultural systems in the humid tropics from the late nineteenth century onwards. For further information, contact:

Institute for World Forestry, Federal Research Centre
for Forestry and Forest Products, Leuschnerstr 91,
21031 Hamburg, Germany. Fax: +40 739 62 480
Email: heuveldop@aix0001.holz.uni-hamburg.de

Which was the first forest nursery?

Macedon State Nursery in Victoria was started in 1872 (see Frank Moulds and Margaret Burns 1997. *From Little Seeds*, Department of Natural Resources and Environment; and their chapter in *Australia's Ever-Changing Forests III*). But was it Australia's first forest tree nursery? Can any reader claim any earlier date for a nursery devoted primarily to growing forest trees?

Research – recent and in progress

Forest themes

Graeme Butler and Associates have just completed *A Study of Selected Forest Related Themes in the North East Region Victoria* for Environment Australia as part of the joint Regional Forest Agreement process. A similar study is to begin soon on the Gippsland Regional Forest Agreement area, followed by one for Western Victoria.

Krakatau

Louise Shilton from the University of Leeds is working on the role of fruit bats as seed dispersal agents on the Krakatau Islands (site of the volcanic cataclysm in 1883). It certainly has implications not only for the recolonization process on these islands, but other isolated islands in the Pacific. She would very much like to apply her knowledge to Australian forests. She is presently writing-up her findings for publication and her PhD. She is happy to provide more information about her work to anyone who might be interested. She can be contacted at:

Department of Forestry, School of Resource
Management and Environmental Science, The
Australian National University, ACT 0200.

Tel: 02 6249 4533

Email: louise.shilton@anu.edu.au

Research note: an Otways sawmill

Peter Davies, Department of Archaeology, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Vic 3083

Email: accpwd@lure.latrobe.edu.au

Archaeological excavations have recently been conducted at Henry's No.1 sawmill and settlement in the Otways State Forests of south-west Victoria. The fieldwork was part of my PhD research exploring the history, dynamics and material culture of forest-based settlement in Victoria. Excavations aimed to recover architectural and artefactual evidence relating to life at the mill, including data on settlement processes, trade networks and consumption patterns. Lying deep in a valley of the West Barwon River, the site today is overgrown with maturing manna gum, tree ferns, bracken and nettles, obscuring remnant physical traces of a once thriving forest community.

Henry's mill operated from 1904 until its partial destruction by fire and abandonment in 1927. A timber tramway linked the mill to the railway terminus at Forrest, ten kilometres to the north. Its remote location meant that most employees and their families lived on site, with a small settlement developing around the sawmill. Facilities included a butcher, store, post office, billiard room and boarding house, along with single men's huts and a school for the mill children. The north-western part of the site was dominated by timber cottages, built as houses for mill families.

Excavation concentrated on the residential part of the site, to expose house structures and associated domestic refuse. Cultural features identified during preliminary surveys included several low mounds of clay, brick and stone, in association with scattered bottle glass, cast iron oven components, ceramics and rusted iron piping and rails. Three of these features formed the primary focus of investigation, each incorporated into a 5m by 5m excavation trench.

Two substantial hearth features were revealed in each trench. Although construction methods varied, commonly a low, squared platform of clay was built, up to a metre and a half across, framed with supporting timber. A brick and stone foundation was then built on this platform, used either as an open fireplace, or as the base for a cast iron kitchen oven, packed around with more brick and clay for protection and insulation. Construction materials were evidently recycled, with short lengths of iron rails and other metals salvaged from the industrial part of the site. Bricks from various makers were incorporated into the hearths, and in some cases removed after abandonment of houses. The carbonised remains of

timber floorboards and joists, along with large quantities of nails, were exposed around the base of the hearth features, providing further insight into the construction and use of local materials in mill housing.

Artefacts recovered from the site consisted mostly of bottle glass, ceramics and rusted iron, apparently distributed in a process of generalised sheet refuse around and under houses. In addition, there were recovered several pot hooks, numerous patent medicine bottles, beer bottles from the Volum Brewing Company and Manufacturers Bottle Company of Victoria, children's toys such as marbles, ceramic dolls and a fragmentary tea set, and tools such as files and wedges. Bricks from the Hoffman, Gartcraig, South Yarra and Lal Lal brick companies were also recovered.

Although analysis of the material is at a preliminary stage, it is apparent from the well constructed hearth features that a major concern of mill residents was to keep warm and dry in a predominantly wet, cold and muddy environment. With houses built mostly of timber, special care was taken to construct substantial fireplaces and oven foundations. Domestic consumables were mostly obtained from within a regional economy which included Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat and the Western District, with a few items drawn from interstate or overseas sources. It is also noteworthy that in the years following the abandonment of the site, several exotic pines, oaks and large, sprawling hydrangea have grown to maturity at Henry's Mill.

Noel Butlin Archives

The Society joined several other societies in expressing its concern at the outrageous proposal to close these important national archives held at The Australian National University. As a result of the widespread protest, the University has placed the archives under the management of the University's Library and has undertaken to keep them operating over the next three years, although with reduced staffing, while a long-term plan is worked out. This will involve relocating the archives into a new repository and a review of the holdings and collecting policy.

The Society is represented on the Friends of the Noel Butlin Archives group. We attended an information session arranged by the Library and were most encouraged by the professional and consultative approach now being taken by the University.

Book Reviews

Tom Griffiths and Libby Robin (eds) 1997. *Ecology and Empire: environmental history of settler societies*. Melbourne University Press. 248 pp. ISBN 0522 847935 (\$A 29.95).

This edited volume joins a growing collection of works in the field of environmental history. As its title suggests, it draws on Alfred Crosby's *Ecological Imperialism* of the mid 1980s but whereas Crosby explored many of his ideas via a New Zealand case study, *Ecology and Empire* has a much wider focus on settler societies. The collection is introduced by Tom Griffiths in a thoughtful essay which places the remaining chapters in context, as well as probing the meaning of 'settler societies'. Griffiths characterises the chapters as looking from the colonized periphery to the metropolitan core, as going some way to developing a comparative environmental history, in reinstating agency, situating imperialism and ecology in terms of long cycles of environmental change, and perhaps more challengingly positioning ecology as 'an artefact of empire' (p.11). Finally, he makes the claim that environmental history makes best sense at a regional or global scale and rarely at the national level. The 15 chapters are organised into five sections; (1) Ecologies of Invasion; (2) Empire of Science (Ecology and Science in settler societies); (3) Nature and Nation (popular and political visions of nature and settler society); (4) Economy and Ecology (market economy and environmental change) and (5) Comparative Imperial Historical Geographies.

The Australian Forest History Society membership is most likely to read first the chapters in which forests feature large and it is to these chapters I will direct my attention. They include Stephen Pyne's *Frontiers of Fire*, Richard Grove's *Scotland in South Africa*, John Croumbie Brown and the *Roots of Settler Environmentalism* and Michael Williams' *Ecology Imperialism and Deforestation*.

Pyne's chapter, a distillation of a forthcoming book, offers some provocative meso-scale statements about the role of fire in 18th century Europe and European agriculture and how this contrasted with the use and control of fire in settler societies. He develops a thumbnail sketch of the genesis of public forestry in settler societies where 'public lands and public forests were an imperial invention' (p.28) and suggests colonial foresters 'protected land, they did not cultivate' they were 'guards not gardeners'; they had little appreciation of the need for fire and sought to remove it entirely. There are some resonances here with the New Zealand experience, although the

situation is more complicated in that L.M. Ellis, the first Director of Forests (1920-8) imposed a forest fire reporting and fighting regime which was imported from Canada, not Europe.

Richard Grove, in contrast provides a detailed case study of the work of John Croumbie Brown, a Scottish Minister at Cape Colony, who lectured and published widely on colonial deforestation and tree planting. Grove suggests that Brown provides an example of a 'nascent Scottish environmentalism' (p.141). In doing so Grove is consciously seeking to expand the post-colonial model of a settler 'us' and a colonised 'other'. Brown is also interesting for the subtle influence he exerted in New Zealand where former Premier Julius Vogel, architect of the *Forest Act, 1874* as Agent General in London, forwarded copies of many of Brown's writings back to New Zealand in an attempt to keep the forests question before the Government of the day.

Michael Williams' 'Ecology, Imperialism and Deforestation' is likely to be the first chapter to which AHFS members will turn. This chapter identifies a link between current interest in 'global forests' and Crosby's 'Ecological Imperialism' but Williams identifies the importance of a 'comparative context of the countries of the Pacific Rim and adjacent Indian Ocean' (p.170). He supports this point with data familiar from his previously published work. This table and text charts forest change in the US and NZ (Settler Empires), India (Nationalist Empire), China (Autonomous Continental Empire), and Japan (Autonomous Island Empire). Williams emphasises that 'Imperialism must not be equated narrowly with Western Colonialism' (p.181). Again with respect to New Zealand, Williams has had, in the absence of alternatives, to make use of Cumberland's 50 plus year old estimates of deforestation, i.e. some of the most basic information for a comparative environmental history is still lacking.

In common with many collections, the chapters of *Ecology and Empire* vary in depth and scope, though the editors have done a commendable job in developing an organising framework for the chapters. The chapters highlighted here are not necessarily representative of the volume as a whole. While I am inclined to the view that the promised comparative line of inquiry is underdeveloped and that the mix of substantive cases is very selectively 'settler societies', this remains nonetheless a valuable contribution to the environmental history literature, because it juxtaposes environmental history and settler societies.

Michael Roche

Bill Bunbury 1997. *Timber for gold: life on the goldfields woodlines, 1899-1965*.

Freemantle Arts Centre Press. pp. 210.

ISBN 1 86 368 197 3. (\$19.95)

Adrian Gunzburg and Jeff Austin 1997. *Rails through the bush: timber and firewood tramways and railway contractors of Western Australia*.

Melbourne: Light Railway Research Society of Australia. pp. 254 + appendices, maps, bibliography.

ISBN 0 909340 32 3 (\$A46.00 + postage from LRRSA Sales, 6 Chalmers Grove, Upper Ferntree Gully, Vic 3156)

How long did Australia's pioneering era last? If we think of it as cutting the forest for the first time, then it is almost, but not quite over. But surely we think of pioneering as something more than that; on the white hand as opening up the country, breaking the land, hard work and hardship; and on the black hand as dispossession, disease and despair, as murder and rape. Pioneering is the 'other' to our 'present', something we feel that we have changed from. At least technologically, this is so, and for many forest historians the end of pioneering is marked by the end of timber tramways in the two decades after World War II. The intricate pattern of the tramway tracks is now only traced as an archaeological task and few of the steam engines which ran on them still work, and then only as loving restorations. And the social world of the forests with its hard manual labour with axe and saw, and life of camping in the forests is now only recalled by older workers and their families. For today's workers who drive home to their families at night, this indeed was another era.

These two books illumine the pioneering era in Australian forests. Gunzburg and Austin cover the whole of Western Australia while Bunbury covers just the goldfields region around Kalgoorlie. Both cover the period when the forests were being cut for the first time – which started rather later in the goldfields than in the south-west – and when the timber tramways and railways were the essential key to exploiting the forests. The forests were full of people cutting, loading, carting, building bridges, laying tramways, taking them up again when done, working and repairing the trains. Economically, the tramways took as much investment as the mills themselves. Socially, tents, huts, stores, families and all the close relationships of small isolated communities were part and parcel of the huge forest labour force. While the context is the same, these two books are very different; one a social history, the other a technological record.

Timber for gold comes out of Bill Bunbury's popular social history programmes on Radio National. It traces the history of cutting the forests in the goldfields region for fuelwood and mining timber. It is drawn primarily from interviews with the people involved, mostly workers and their families. The 'woodlines' of its title were the tramways which brought the wood to Kalgoorlie and its mines.

The sheer size of the Kalgoorlie operation is amazing. By the time it ended in 1965, it had produced 25-30 million tonnes of firewood by clear-felling some 3.4 million hectares of forest, almost all by hand. It had laid several hundreds of kilometres of track up to 209 kilometres from Kalgoorlie. Neither book records the total number employed, but it was probably over 1000 at its peak. Most lived out at 'the head of the line' where the wood was cut, carted and loaded on to waggons. Theirs was a hard, isolated life in huts and tents, moved ever on and on. Supplies came from the company stores under the notorious truck system. There were even schools set up in railway carriages for the children.

From the start, many of the workers came from Italy, Dalmatia, Serbia, Croatia and other parts of the Austro-Hungarian empire. Bunbury's book gives rich accounts of their adaptation to a very different land and of the sometimes violent conflicts with Anglo-Australians during and after both World Wars.

Timber for gold is clearly aimed at a general readership. It not only gives us a depth of sympathetic understanding of pioneering forest lives, but is a most enjoyable read for anyone interested in Australia's social or forest history. Researchers wishing to follow up on some of the themes of the book will be annoyed by the lack of an index and hampered by the lack of references to the interviews and source materials.

Rails through the bush is a reference work designed for the highly specialised readership of light railway enthusiasts. It provides an authoritative compendium of facts about the railways and a biographical dictionary of their locomotives. It contains numerous tables and chronologies, is supplied with detailed maps and several appendices and is thoroughly referenced. It will also be a useful reference for the more general forest historians because it details the smaller companies and railway contractors about which very little had been previously written. Like the earlier volumes published by the Light Railway Research Society, *Rails through the bush* is copiously illustrated and meticulously produced to a very high professional standard.

John Dargavel

Publications noted

In Place: A Cultural Heritage Bulletin. Canberra: Australian Heritage Commission. v.3, November 1997. 32 pp.

This is an important issue of *In Place* because the Council of Australian Governments is currently planning to reform Australia's heritage identification and protection system. The likely transfer of many areas from the national register to State registers is discussed. The issue also carries articles by three AFHS members: Anita Brady on assessing places in south-western Victoria, Ken Taylor on the relationship between aesthetic and social values, and Jane Lennon on the need to fund the conservation of cultural heritage.

In Place is produced annually and can be obtained from the Education and Communications Section of the Commission on (02) 6217 2111, fax (02) 6217 2095. From this issue it is also available at: <http://www.erin.gov.au/portfolio/ahc/publications/catalogue.html>

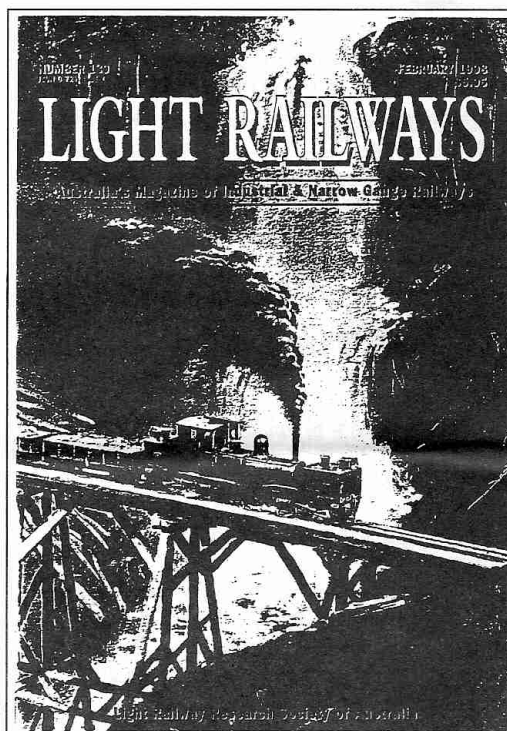
Forest History Today 1997

The latest issue of this annual publication by the Forest History Society in the USA is a more substantial issue of this attractive publication for members of the FHS. It contains an outline of the career of the Society's former President, Pete Steen, eight short articles or photo stories, and a message from the new President, Steven Anderson. For Australian readers, the most remarkable item is the Treasurer's report that their funds totalled \$US 5.5 million (\$A 8.5 million)!

Membership of the FHS costs \$US 35 and provides the quarterly journal, *Environmental History* (not to be confused with the British-based *Environment and History*), as well as *Forest History Today*. Contact: Forest History Society, 701 Vickers Ave. Durham, NC 27701, USA.

Light Railways No. 139 February 1998. The Light Railway Research Society of Australia. ISSN 0727 8101 (by membership subscription or \$5.95 from LRRSA Sales, 6 Chalmers Grove, Upper Ferntree Gully, Vic 3156).

The LRRSA has transformed the presentation of *Light Railways* into an impressive magazine in A4 format printed on high-quality paper. It is copiously illustrated with maps and photographs reproduced with great clarity, some in full colour. It now contains both research articles and the material previously sent out in a separate newsletter. The Society, the editor,



Bruce Belbin, and an un-named printer are to be congratulated on their achievement.

The articles of greatest interest to forest historians in this issue are one on the tramway system at Australian Newsprint Mills' pulp mill at Boyer in Tasmania, and another on a sawmill tramway at Elphinstone in Victoria.

Pauline Curby 1997. *Narrandera Study on Buckinbong, Gillenbah and Matong State Forests*. 155 pp. ISBN 0 7310 9148 5

Peter Donovan 1997. *A history of the Millewa group of river red gum forests*. 112 pp. ISBN 0 7310 9131 0

Both published by State Forests of New South Wales, PO Box 100, Beecroft, NSW 2119

We welcome the publication of the first two of four studies of the history of forests in the Western Forest Division of NSW which were reported at our last conference in Jervis Bay. Donovan's study covers red gum forests, while Curby's (and the further two to come by Elaine van Kempen and Mark Allen) cover cypress forests. Each volume is illustrated with maps and photographs and supported with tables and detailed references.

Geoff Park 1995. *Nga Uruora: the groves of life*.
Wellington: Victoria University Press.

We noted this delightful ecological history in *Newsletter 12*. George Seddon reviewed it for ABC radio's 'Ockham's Razor' on 18 January 1998. The text can be searched for via: <http://www.abc.net.au/rn>
Happy visual listening! *Linden Gillbank*

Ordering our Conference Proceedings

John Dargavel (ed) 1997. *Australia's Ever-Changing Forests III: Proceedings of the Third National Conference on Australia's Forest History*. Canberra: Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies, The Australian National University.

\$A30 + \$A7.50 handling (\$A15.00 overseas) from Publications Section, Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies, The Australian National University, Canberra, ACT 0200

Details and the list of contents are available at URL: <http://cres.anu.edu.au/publications/everchan.html>

There are still six copies left of the proceedings of our second conference, *Australia's Ever-Changing Forests II*, available from CRES at \$25 plus the same handling charge as above.

Mining history web page

The Australian Mining History Association is now on the web (at <http://www.econs.ecel.uwa.edu.au/AMHA/amhamain.htm>). The bibliography will be of most interest to forest historians. Mel Davies would greatly appreciate information about any omissions and details of any relevant dissertations (from honours level upwards). Contact: Mel Davies, Secretary/Treasurer, Australian Mining History Association, Department of Economics, The University of Western Australia, Nedlands, WA 6907

Tel: (08) 9380 2939; Fax: (08) 9380 1016

Email: m.davies@ecel.uwa.edu.au

The people's forest: National Folk Festival, Canberra – 9-13 April 1998

Australia's forest heritage is the theme for this four-day folk music event. A major photographic and oral history exhibition of people in our forests will be presented in conjunction with the National Film and Sound Archive, the National Library and the National Museum of Australia. It will include a display of fine wood craft and instruments, talks and a variety of stalls selling wood products. Contact: Jo Cresswell
Tel: 02 6249 7755; Fax: 02 6247 0906

Celebrating the parks: Symposium on parks history at Mount Buffalo 16-19th April 1998

It is clear that the symposium on the history of parks, which marks the centenary of national parks in Victoria, will be a great success, with speakers coming from Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Great Britain.

The program will include two keynote speakers. One is Sir Rupert Hamer, Premier of Victoria from 1973 to 1981. Under his leadership, the government instituted unprecedented advances in public land management by establishing the Land Conservation Council and the metropolitan park system. There was also a major increase in the expanse and quality of the National Parks system. The other is Professor Susan Markham from Arcadia University, Canada. She is a highly regarded historian, who has researched the story of Parks Canada, and in particular, has examined the role of women and the place of volunteerism in that organization. Her keynote address will discuss the history of women's involvement in the parks system.

The program will have some twenty papers – several by members of the AFHS – seminars on specific topics, and workshops to discuss aspects of the development of parks history. There will be at least one guided heritage walk on the plateau, and time for individual exploration of the beautiful Mt. Buffalo National Park.

Contact details: see page 8

News of members

The links of Australian forest history spread far beyond our shores. Late last year, Donald Hughes from Denver, Mary Hobley from Dorset and Subash Chandran from Karnataka met by chance in south India and discovered their mutual connections and interests. Subash came to our first conference in Canberra and many members will recall his paper to the meeting on tropical forest history which followed. At the time, Mary, now back in England, was writing up her Australian National University PhD on social forestry. Donald came to our third conference in Jervis Bay and has promised to return when we meet in Queensland.

Mike McCarthy is currently writing a manuscript on the forest and transport history of the Warburton area in Victoria. We hope to have more details in the next issue.

Australia's Ever-Changing Forests IV

Gympie, Queensland, 18-22 April 1999, Field tour to Fraser Island 22-25 April

The conference will be held at the Forestry Training Centre in Gympie with visits to the Woodworks Museum, the Gold Museum and Imbil forest and plantations. It will be followed by an optional field tour to Fraser Island. Papers are called for. Contact for programme: Jane Lennon, 11 Joynt Street, Hamilton, Queensland Tel: (07) 3862 4284, Fax: (07) 3262 7470; Email jlennon@petrie.starway.net.au. Contacts for other information: Margaret Kowald, 9 Bowaga St, Indooroopilly, Qld 4068 Tel: (07) 3371 7670 (h) or (07) 3227 8988 (w), Email Margaret.Kowald@env.qld.gov.au or John Dargavel, 20 Laidley Place, Florey, ACT 2615 Tel: (02) 6258 9102 (h) or (02) 6249 2118 (ANU), Email John.Dargavel@anu.edu.au.

Australian Conferences

The People's Forest: National Folk Festival

Canberra - 9-13 April 1998

Concerts and exhibition (see page 7 for details).
Contact: Jo Cresswell Tel: 02 6249 7755; Fax: 02 6247 0906

Celebrating Parks: a symposium on parks history

Mt Buffalo Chalet, Vic - 16-19 April 1998

This year is the centenary of the founding Wilsons Promontory and Mt Buffalo National Parks. See page 7 for details. Contact: Elery Hamilton-Smith, PO Box 36, Carlton South, Vic. 3053. Tel: 03 9489 7785; Fax 03 9841 2439; Email elery@melb.alexia.net.au

Conservation at the scale of watersheds

Sydney - 13-16 July 1998

Society of Conservation Biology Annual Meeting
This international symposium may have a component of environmental history. Contact: T. Moermond, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI, 53706, USA Email: tcmoermo@facstaff.wisc.edu

International Conferences

History and Forest Resources

Florence - 18-23 May 1998

IUFRO Forest History Group and Accademia Italiana di Scienze Forestali have called for papers on forest history and socio-economic development with attention to scale of investigation. Contact: Dr Mauro Agnoletti, Istituto di Assetamento e Tecnologia Forestale, Università di Firenze, Via San Bonaventura

13, 50145 Firenze, Italy. Email: agnoletti@cesitl.unifi.it or John Dargavel, as above.

Environment and Culture

Bath, England - 3-5 July 1998

This conference aims to draw together different strands of contemporary ecocriticism, introduce the work of ASLE to Britain and begin to define British ecocriticism. Contact: Richard Keridge and Greg Garrard, Faculty of Humanities, Bath Spa University College, Newton Park, Newton St Loe, Bath BA2 9BN, UK Tel: +44 1225 875875, Fax: +44 1225 875503; Email: r.keridge@bathspa.ac.uk

Centralism and regionalism in forestry

Tharandt, Germany - 7-9 October 1998

The conference is being organised by the Institut für Forestökonomie of the Dresden Technical University in collaboration with the French and the IUFRO forest history groups. It will focus on problems of recent history and present development. Contact: Prof. Dr E.U. Köpf, Institut für Forstökonomie und Forsteinrichtung der Technischen Universität ät Dresden, Weisiger Höhe 1, D - 01737 Tharandt, Germany.

African environments, past and present

Oxford, England - 5-8 July 1999

This conference includes a panel on Commonwealth forest history. Convenors: William Bienart and Richard Grove; Contact: JoAnn McGregor, St Antony's College, Oxford OX2 6JF, UK. Fax +44 1865 554465; Email: joann.mcgregor@sant.ox.ac.uk

SUBSCRIPTION FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1998

Name:

Address:

.....(State)(Postcode)

Tel: Fax: Email:

Please mail cheque or money order for \$15 (overseas \$A20) made payable to the 'Australian Forest History Society' to: 20 Laidley Place, Florey, ACT 2615

