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ANU Forestry

Curly Humphreys, who has been teaching forest operations at ANU Forestry, and Hazel Cutlack, have generously endowed the Curly Humphreys Honours Scholarship in Operational Forestry. The Scholarship, of \$5000 annually, will assist a student to carry out research on the implementation of forest management in the field, including the development and application of technology, and the management of labour and operational procedures, particularly in harvesting and log transportation, along with silviculture, fire science and management, the collection and preservation of log and forest inventory data, and forest planning.

Research inquiry 1

Does anyone know anything of E.O. Teale of the Dept. Forestry, University of Adelaide in the early days of the Australian Forestry School? Teale published an article (Bulletin No. 6) on a 'Soil survey and forest physiography of Kuitpo, South Australia' in 1918. Ray Perry & I used it during our Honours B.Sc. survey of the vegetation of the Mt Lofty Ranges in 1946.

Ray Specht (Emeritus Professor, Department of Botany, University of Queensland) Email: r.specht@uqconnect.net

Research inquiry 2

Simon Grove and friends at Forestry Tasmania need help with a biological inquiry: We're in need of a means of dating *Eucalyptus* obliqua coarse woody debris (logs!) so we can better understand its dynamics (esp decay rates) and therefore improve its management (it's a key structural component for forest biodiversity). But tree-rings aren't much use for wet eucalypt logs (especially rotten ones), and there's only so much information you can garner from logging histories and surrounding vegetation succession. I've tried asking other 'deadwoodologists' around the world but nobody has come up with a workable solution. Since these logs can last for a couple of centuries, we thought it might be worth asking an archaeologist. So we wondered if you were aware of any avenues that might be worth exploring to date either the time of death of a tree/log, or its age at time of death. We were thinking about radio-isotopes (but the half-life of C14 is probably too long), or maybe ratios of chemicals that change in wood over time. If this rings any bells or you know of any leads we should follow up, please could you let me know?

Dr Simon J Grove, Conservation Biologist,

Biology and Conservation Branch, Division of Forest Research and Development Forestry Tasmania, GPO Box 207, Hobart, Tasmania 7001, Australia. Tel. 61 3 6233 8141. Fax 61 3 6233 8292. Email: simon.grove@forestrytas.com.au. Web addresses: http://www.forestrytas.com.au/ http://www.warra.com

Heritage trees at risk

Robert Boden writes:

There is a Heritage Listed English oak plantation of 75 trees on the corner of Kings Avenue and State Circle which was planted in the early 1930s by unemployed workers. The first tree was planted by the Duke of York on 9 May 1927, with an English oak shipped from Kew. The plantation is on the Register of the National Estate. On the facing corner of Kings Avenue is a Bunya Bunya pine planted by the Duke of York on the same day. The practice then of planting a native and an exotic tree to commemorate historic events is, in itself, historically interesting.

The Dept of Finance & Administration (DOFA) has lodged an application under the EPBC Act which will involve constructing an office building on the oak plantation. It will also involve transplanting 8 mature English oak trees elsewhere on the site and removal of many trees from the plantation. The site will then be sold or leased to a developer for construction of the office complex.

The proposal raises two serious issues in relation to conservation:

1) The Commonwealth's right to sell/lease a heritage listed site after destroying the values for which the site was listed.

2) The specifics of this proposal which will destroy part of Canberra's tree heritage while the trees still have many years of healthy life ahead of them.

The proposal is listed on the DEH website: www.environment.gov.au/epbc under the title "Dept of Finance and Administration/sale or lease of Commonwealth property/Barton/ACT/divestment of York Park North 2004/1426 lodged 17 March '04.

I would be most grateful if any members of the Australian Forest History Society could either write to the Minister for Environment & Heritage, Dr David Kemp, Parliament House, Canberra ACT 2600, or, after visiting the site, be prepared to comment on the proposal when more details are



posted on the DEH website. An advantage of writing to the Minister now is that there are some discretionary powers under the Act related to public comment on proposals and the length of time allowed for comments.

Dr Robert Boden bodenparsons@bigpond.com (tel 02 6286-5218, fax 6286-8297)

Forestry Heritage Museum

Located in Beechworth, Victoria, the Forestry Heritage Museum has been established to portray forest management activities of the former Forests Commission, Victoria. It is operated by the Forests Commission Retired Personnel Association (Vic) and the Department of Sustainability and Environment, with the assistance of the Shire of Indigo. The museum incorporates displays of materials and equipment and aims to give visitors insight into how the state's forests and timber resources were managed in the past. The current displays exhibit aspects of forest science research, fire-fighting methods and equipment, and fire protection operations used in past years. The museum is open 9 am to 5 pm, seven days a week.

The Full Circle: Sawmill Footprints 1853 to 2003

The foundations of Victorian sawmilling were laid in the Wombat Forest around the Central Highlands from 1853. The sawmills that have operated from this forest since then have shown that technological notions have undergone a full circle. The first mills were built above the ground, then they descended to the surface, then sub-surface, then back to the surface and now are above the ground again.

The typical nineteenth-century mill in the Wombat Forest was powered by a steam boiler and one or two engines that drove saws, in a variety of settings, but which usually consisted of a brace of vertical saws for breaking down the logs before they were transferred to circular saws for running off or ripping. The smaller operators used just one engine and one circular saw breast bench having the capability to change the size of the saw blade for breaking down or running off.

The mills from 1853 to the 1870s tended to be surface mounted using a variety of high platforms or bearer logs resting on the ground. The bigger mills were built as two storey platforms or as platforms extending out from a slope with the power plant placed underneath. The drive units then available were long horizontal boilers (up to

six metres) feeding steam to a large horizontalcylindered engine and this arrangement occupied a large amount of space. It was simpler in design terms to mount the saws above the power plant and use short length drive belts running up through the first floor level even though this meant that logs had to be hoisted to the benches by crane or inclined ramp. The platform design also aided the removal of sawdust from under the saws. The smaller mills seem to have been built above a shallow, box-like excavation about half the size of the mill shed and floored with thick boards having holes at appropriate places for the sub-floor drive belts to emerge from their cramped surroundings.

Some mills were driven by two engines where the arrangement was for one to drive the vertical saw and another to drive the circular saw. The engines could be set side by side or back to back, the exact disposition depending on how the saw benches were arranged. Two sawdust holes was the usual result of this layout. A variant design was to employ two engines on an intermediate shaft using different size power belt take-offs. This arrangement suited the miller with two or more simultaneous cutting areas where the engines, but not the benches, were transferred between sites.

Technical improvements in providing more compact power plants and improving sawing technology led to changing mill designs throughout the 1870s and 1880s. The platform mills were superseded by first generation ground level plants in which the foundations, drive shafting and sawdust drop were placed in trenches. The first generation ground mills from the 1870s that used a large, single engine, drove the vertical saw by a direct belt and the circular saw via a sub-floor shaft. The archaeological footprint of these mills shows two trenches, with the smaller trench being the drive shaft trench.

Vertical saws began to be replaced by large diameter circular breaking down saws from the very late 1870s and early 1880s. These permitted faster and more economical cutting and the bigger operators adopted a revised layout and design for their mills to cater for this. These second generation ground plants dispensed with the subsurface drive shafts, used a single engine to run circular saws for breaking down and running off and adopted a three-level floor plan on a slope, with logs coming in at the top level for breaking down, then dropping to the rip bench and the finished article dropping onto the dispatch road.



In practice, the full range of platform, surface and ground mills with a mix of vertical and circular saws continued concurrently through to the 1890s. Millers with a substantial investment in old technology were slow to move with the times and the smaller operators usually got by with secondhand plant, mostly single bench surface rigs.

Sawdust disposal methods involved a variety of solutions. The simplest was to site the mill on a ledge overlooking an entrenched watercourse, excavate a sawdust hole towards the lip and simply tip the sawdust into the passing waters, which, with any luck, would carry the waste downstream. A variant method was to channel a stream of water under the saws to wash the sawdust away.

Another scheme was to place the mill on a ledge or slope and wheelbarrow the sawdust to the flat ground below, sometimes using a wooden ramp to gain elevation as the pile built up from previous tipping. As mills were near watercourses it occasionally happened that these low, flat piles spilled into and over the stream. Winter flows usually swept away the obstructions but where the water velocity was low the creek simply flowed over and around the sawdust. The author came across examples of surviving sawdust heaps from the nineteenth century with stream flows down the centre. The very small mills on flat ground removed sawdust from under saws by shovel and barrow and scattered it all about in low piles.

Well into the twentieth century bush sawmillers used sub-surface drive belt trenches and sawdust holes in plants powered by steam or diesel engines. The rise of the town mills after 1940 saw surface mounted technology come into vogue, and the introduction of sawdust extractors, blowers, and hoppers solved the sawdust hole issue. Electric motors played a large part in this transformation. The modern mills of the 1970s and thereafter left the surface and convert the logs by means of stagings, runners, rollers and conveyors set above the mill floor and driven insitu by electric motors.

Norm Houghton Geelong Heritage Centre 51 Little Malop Street Geelong Vic 3220

Exhibition publication

Geoffrey Edwards 2003. Giant - Ancient and Historic Trees. Geelong Gallery, 48 pp., ISBN 0 9579989 6 1, **RRP \$22**

Trees have long been superb aesthetic as well as scientific subjects, and I admire work which in some way investigates their artistic and scientific representations. Consequently I was intrigued by the focus of an exhibition last summer at the Geelong Gallery - on tall and ancient trees. especially in Victoria.

The Geelong exhibition grew out of an idea developed in the mind of Geoffrey Edwards, before his appointment as director of the Geelong Gallery, about an Australian equivalent of Joseph Strutt's Sylva Britannica or Portraits of forest trees, distinguished for their antiquity, magnitude and beauty which was published in 1830. By the time he reached Geelong, Edwards had already sleuthed through gallery and library collections in search of images of remarkable Australian trees, and had a good idea of the available material and how they could be presented. Further discussions with Geelong Gallery curator, Brian Hubber, and commissions for wood engravings and photographs resulted in the impressive Geelong exhibition, which could include only a fraction of the material that Edwards and Hubber would like to have exhibited. Exhibits came from diverse private and public collections, including the Art Gallery of South Australia, National Gallery of Victoria, Geelong Gallery and other regional Victorian galleries, the State Library of Victoria and the University of Melbourne's library and art gallery.

Giant - Ancient and Historic Trees includes the exhibition catalogue and Geoffrey Edwards' essay with sections on the vocal forest, very reverend vegetables, Sylva Australia, Sylva Victoria, emblems of grandeur and forest giants. In his introduction, Edwards explains that the exhibition examined 'a dramatic aspect of natural history the story of notable and significant trees - as seen through the lens of art history' and was 'concerned ultimately with the pictorial documentation and representation of 'remarkable trees' (exotics and natives) from an Australian perspective'. It included artistic and scientific books - Charles Mountford's predominantly artistic Australian Tree Portraits (1956) and two scientific publications - Baron Ferdinand von Mueller's *Eucalyptographia*. A descriptive atlas of the eucalypts of Australia and the adjoining islands (1879-1884) and Russell Grimwade's An



anthography of the eucalypts (1920). Both are beautifully illustrated, Eucalyptographia with lithographs prepared under Mueller's direction, and Anthography with Grimwade's own photographs.

Exhibits ranged in age from Strutt's Sylva Britannica and two earlier British books - James Howell's Dendrologia. Dodona's grove, or the vocall forrest (1640) and John Evelyn's Silva, or A discourse of forest-trees and the propagation of timber in His Majesty's dominions (1706) - and Tim Jones' wood engravings and John Gollings' photographs which were commissioned in 2003. In between, there were oil and watercolour paintings, lithographs, photographs, books and even samples of eucalypt wood, oil and gum. Edwards' Giant reproduces two South Australian images - Harold Cazneaux's 1937 photograph The Spirit of Endurance depicting an un-named eucalypt with its erosion-exposed roots, alone in a tree-cleared landscape of the Flinders Ranges, and Hans Heysen's 1940 pencil and wash Study of river gums, Ambleside, S.A. depicting cattle grazing beneath mature Eucalyptus camaldulensis trees in a landscape devoid of young trees.

Edwards includes many of Gollings' 2003 archival pigment inkjet photographs, including stunning black and white portraits of Gingko biloba, Chilean Wine Palm and Bunya Pine trees in the Geelong Botanic Gardens, a NSW Coast Cypress Pine and the Separation Tree in Melbourne's Royal Botanic Gardens, the Corroboree Tree. St Kilda Junction, and the Ada Tree in the ranges east of Melbourne. And there is his colour photograph of paddocks near Coleraine. After visiting Victoria's pastoral western district in 1867, Louis Buvelot depicted Eucalyptus camaldulensis trees in several golden sunset-hued oil paintings of Waterpool near Coleraine. One of Gollings' commissioned duties was to photograph the site to accompany Buvelot's paintings in the exhibition. Gollings managed to capture a time and cloud arrangement which imbued the weedy waterhole and two E camaldulensis stumps with an uncomfortable beauty. All are reproduced in Edwards' Giant.

Forests were not forgotten. Some trees were depicted within their sylvan communities especially the regal giants which Mueller so aptly named Eucalyptus regnans. Paintings, photographs and even a poster display the magnitude and magnificence of Victoria's Mountain Ash trees. Edwards includes Isaac Whitehead's 1875 oil painting In the Sassafras

Valley, Victoria (in the now patchilysuburbanized Dandenong Ranges), Nicholas Caire's 1874-1904 photograph The Cumberland Mammoth, Marysville and Percy Trompf's 1930s colour lithograph poster Australia. The tallest trees in the British Empire – Marysville, Victoria. Like Caire's Mammoth, Trompf's towering trunks were also in the Cumberland Valley - in the area, which, in response to a public outcry against the logging of giant Mountain Ash trees, was proclaimed a scenic tourist reserve in January 1929. Only low shrubs and ferns carpet the forest floor, so perhaps Trompf's trees were in the 'Sample Acre of Tall Trees' whose dense understorey was cleared by Victoria's Forests Commission in preparation for the visit of the British Empire Forestry Conference in 1928.

From the 1860s, before he became Baron, Victoria's Government Botanist, Dr Ferdinand Mueller, wanted to show that Victoria's tall eucalypts were the world's tallest trees - taller than north American Redwoods. Mueller attempted to measure standing and fallen or felled giants and sought measurements from surveyors and photographers, recording them in his expansive description of Eucalyptus amygdalina in his Eucalyptographia (1880), which included the following remarks:

> Viewed in its marvellous height when standing forth in its fullest development on the slopes or within glens of mountainforests, it represents probably the tallest of all trees of the globe; ... in the irrigated ravines of cooler ranges the tree attains the most towering height, combined with a perfect straightness of stem, while the outer layers of its bark decorticate so completely as to render the huge stems quite smooth and almost white, This lofty state of the tree passes as one of the White Gum-trees (and even also as Mountain-Ash in the Dandenong-Ranges), while phytologically it has been distinguished as "regnans".

Mueller had already called them Eucalyptus regnans elsewhere, but he and others continued to include them in *Eucalyptus amygdalina*. This somewhat ambiguous taxonomic status of Victoria's tall eucalypts explains the use of the name Eucalyptus Amygdalina Regnans or Eucalyptus regnans var. amygdalina in the late nineteenth century.

Stories, photographs and measurements of tall eucalypts in sometimes inaccessible valleys accumulated. Some were generated by a



Australian Forest History Society Inc. F H S Newsletter No. 37, May 2004

competition announced by the commissioners of Melbourne's Centennial International Exhibition in 1888 to measure the tallest tree in Victoria and hopefully the world. A prize offered for evidence of a tree over 400 feet tall was not awarded and the debate about the world's tallest tree continued. Edwards includes two photos of Eucalyptus Amygdalina Regnans taken by J Duncan Peirce for the 1888 Exhibition - both from the upper Latrobe Valley, near present day Neerim and Noojee. His photo of the tree in Sassafras Gully in the Dandenong Ranges, which, in honour of Mueller, was called 'The Baron', is not included. Gollings' 2003 photo of the Ada Tree near Powelltown and an 1868 wood engraving of 'giant trees in the Dandenongs' from the Illustrated Australian News are included. Edwards mentions a bizarre reminder near Thorpdale in South Gippsland - a slender 114 m column which rises 'from a treeless plain like a colossal maypole of tragic aspect' bearing large wire-words 'the world's tallest tree'. A surveyor correctly measured its height by theodolite in 1880 before his farmer brother felled the 375 foot (114 m) Mountain Ash. If you are interested in Victoria's tall trees, you might like to read Frank Moulds' 'Tall stories and tall trees' in Australia's Ever-Changing Forests II (1993), Bernard Mace's 'Mueller - champion of Victoria's giant trees' in the Mueller issue of The Victorian Naturalist (1996), or parts of Tom Griffiths' Secrets of the Forest (1992) or Forests of Ash (2001).

You have missed the exhibition, but you can see many of the images as you read Geoffrey Edwards' interesting essay in Giant - Ancient and *Historic Trees.* It should be in libraries, and is available from the Geelong Gallery, Little Malop Street, Geelong, Victoria 3220, telephone (03) 5229 3645 and www.geelonggallery.org.au. Postcards of John Gollings' stunning photographs and a 'Treetowel' featuring an English Oak from James Howell's Dendrologia are also available.

I hope that the exhibition and its associated publication stimulate an interest in our precious forests, most still ecologically little-understood, and in trees planted in botanical gardens by people with aesthetic and horticultural foresight. Thanks to Dr David Ashton's half-century long investigation of *E regnans* in forests protected by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (now Melbourne Water), we now have an ecological understanding of Victoria's grand Mountain Ash-dominated forests. Dr Ashton named one of the tall trees Edwards mentions -'Mr Jessop', after the Board's chairman for his

encouragement, half a century ago, of forestry research.

Linden Gillbank

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New Zealand conference news

The International Conference of Historical Geographers was held at the University of Auckland in early December 2003. The programme featured a number of environmental history papers, including several with a forest history focus. These included:

Beattie, J (University of Otago), Environmental Anxiety in Nineteenth Century New Zealand: Climate Change and Conservation, Soil Erosion and Desertification. Griffin, C (University of Bristol), The Place(s) of

Trees in Rural Society: The Strange Case of Plant Maiming in Eighteenth-Century England. Komeie, T (Kyoto University), Shifting Cultivation and Forest Policy in Colonial Korea, 1910-1945: Japanese Survey, Representation and Suppression.

Ross, K (Auckland Public Libraries), Constructing a proper sense of country in 1930s New Zealand.

Wood, J D (York University), Denying Geographical Knowledge: Government Initiatives and Settler Experience in the Boreal Forest Margin of Canada, 1911-1941.

Publications and Journals

Environment and History 9(4), November 2003, Special New Zealand Issue

This special New Zealand Issue has seven papers of great interest to Australian forest historians. including two by AFHS members, Michael Roche and Paul Star. The issue is edited by Tom Brooking and Eric Pawson whose Environmental Histories of New Zealand was published by Oxford University Press in 2000.

James Beattie.

Environmental Anxiety in New Zealand, 1840-1941: Climate Change, Soil Erosion, Sand Drift, Flooding and Forest Conservation.

Vaughan Wood,

Appraising Soil Fertility in Early Colonial New Zealand: The 'Biometric Fallacy' and Beyond. Robin Hodge.

Seizing the Day: Pérrine Moncrieff and Nature Conservation in New Zealand.



Katie Pickles.

The Re-Creation of Bottle Lake: From Site of Discard to Environmental Playground? Michael Roche, 'Wilderness to Orchard': The Export Apple Industry in Nelson, New Zealand 1908-1940. Julia Kuzma. New Zealand Landscape and Literature, 1890-1925.

Paul Star.

New Zealand Environmental History: A Question of Attitudes.

Mary Ellis 2002

Significant Trees of South Gippsland, South Gippsland Shire Council and South Gippsland Conservation Society.

Philip S. Short 2003

In Pursuit of Plants: Experiences of Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Plant Collectors, University of Western Australia Press, Nedlands, W.A.

Patricia Fara 2003 Sex, Botany and Empire: The Story of Carl Linnaeus and Joseph Banks, Icon, Cambridge.

Ashley Hay 2002 Gum: The Story of Eucalypts and Their Champions, Duffy & Snellgrove, Sydney.

Light Railways No. 175, February 2004 Ken Milbourne discusses the sole surviving Australian example of a vertical-boilered locomotive which saw service on logging tramways in southern Tasmania in the early twentieth century. The 0-4-0VB locomotive is being reassembled at the Tasmanian Transport Museum in Glenorchy. Other articles include one on the Hunslet 306 and its deployment in France during the First World War, prior to service in the Queensland canefields until the 1960s, and David Love's review of the Hexham Engineering railway workshops in New South Wales. This issue of Light Railways also carries an obituary of John Douglas Kerr (8 August 1942 – 26 November 2003), one of the country's most prolific historians of railways.

Black Friday website

The ABC has recently launched an on-line documentary on the Black Friday bushfires in Victoria in January 1939. It features interactive maps, newspaper accounts, findings from the Royal Commission of Judge Leonard Stretton, oral history accounts from numerous people in the Acheron valley, Otways, Gippsland, Upper Goulburn and Warburton, and views on the aftermath of the fires. The site is a terrific and readily accessible source of information on those tragic events. Details can be viewed at http://abc.net.au/blackfriday

John Charles Banks

28 May 1942 - 22 March 2004 When John died suddenly, those who knew him lost a kindly friend, our Society lost one of its founding members, and Australia lost an outstanding dendrochronologist. It was very fitting that the service of thanksgiving for his life was held in All Saints Anglican Church in Ainslie (ACT), where he and Margaret had been married. Its heritage in having been moved stone by stone from the Sydney cemetery and reconstructed with a glorious wooden roof appropriately reflected John's great interests in history and timber.

In eulogies, Peter Kanowski spoke of John's many contributions to science, research and teaching; Ian Pulsford spoke on his patient mentoring of graduate students; and John Gray spoke on his work in understanding and fostering of Canberra's treescape. John is survived by his wife Margaret and children, Lynette and Justin. His memory remains in our hearts.

Membership of the Australian Forest

History Society (AFHS) Inc is \$25 a year, or \$15 a year for students. For overseas addressees, it is \$30 (in Australian currency please). These prices do not include GST as the AFHS is not registered for paying or claiming GST. Membership expires on 30th June each year. Payment can be made by cheque or money order, or through Electronic Funds Transfer. Cheques or Money Orders should be made payable to the AFHS and sent to: Australian Forest History Society Inc. PO Box 5128 Kingston ACT 2604 Electronic Funds Transfer can be paid into: **Commonwealth Savings Bank** BSB 062911 Account No.: 1010 1753 (Please also return this form if you pay by EFT.)

Name Address

Tel Fax Email



6TH NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE Australian Forest History Society Inc

12-17 September 2004 Augusta, Western Australia

Conference Theme

"A forest conscienceness"

This intriguing concept is taken from a paper presented by C E Lane Poole (West Australian Conservator of Forests 1916-1921) in which he stated 'but when the people develop a forest conscienceness the position will be entirely altered'.

Two major strands will be explored in the symposia to acknowledge –

an awareness of the economic and aesthetic value of forests and

the social and ethical responsibility of wise management

Symposia

Six symposia will cater for a large number of papers on our conference theme

(1) A Forest Conscienceness

(2) Ecosystem health: an integration of history, society, economics and politics in managing Australian forests

(3) Evolving sustainability

(4) Conflicts over forest use – history and resolution

(5) Reconstructing pre-European forests: historical, anthropological and ecological perspectives

(6) Open Papers Forum

The Proceedings

All papers accepted for presentation will, if submitted in writing by the due date, be considered for publication in the Proceedings. Authors may choose to have the paper peerreviewed, in which case publication in the reviewed section of the Proceedings is conditional on acceptance following review.

Alternatively, authors may submit their papers for publication in the un-reviewed section of the proceedings. Acceptance of such papers is at the editors' discretion and some conditions may apply. Conference Contact Addresses All registration and general enquiries to

Ms Janie Binet

A Forest Conscienceness PO Box 73 Cottesloe Western Australia 6011 Australia Tel & fax: 61 8 9384 1249 Email: jcsbinet@hotlinks.net.au

All Papers and Technical Programme enquiries to

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Website:

http://cres.anu.edu.au/environhist/forestconf.html

Conference Committee

Prof Geoffrey Bolton	Chancellor, Murdoch University
A/Prof Mike Calver	Department of Biological Sciences, Murdoch University
A/Prof Pierre Horwitz	School of Natural Sciences, Edith Cowan University
Jenny Mills	Convenor, Vice- President, Australian Forest History Society
Roger Underwood	Forestry and Land Management Consultant
Janie Binet	Conference Organiser

Newsletter Contributions

The notes and articles in this issue of the newsletter were submitted by Robert Boden, John Dargavel, Linden Gillbank, Simon Grove, Norm Houghton, Fintán Ó Laighin, Libby Robin and Michael Roche. The newsletter comes out about three times a year and is edited by AFHS Committee members on a rotating basis. Denise Gaughwin will edit the next issue, and contributions can be sent to Denise.Gaughwin@fpb.tas.gov.au