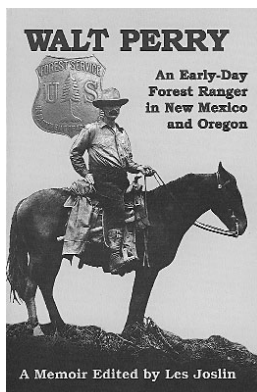


## BOOKS OF INTEREST



U.S. Forest Service historians and history buffs should consult Walter Julian Perry's (1873–1959) memoir *Walt Perry: An Early-Day Forest Ranger in New Mexico and Oregon* for a nostalgic trip down memory lane. Though Perry wrote this memoir in 1938, it remained unpublished until Les Joslin edited the work and gathered supplementary materials in the form of official documents and excerpts from Perry's and others' writings as supporting documentation for its publication in 1999 under the present title (Bend, OR.: Wilderness Associates, 1999; paper \$15.95. **\$2.00 will be contributed to the Forest History Society for each copy of the book sold as a result of this notice.**) In this memoir, Perry reminisces about his work as a miner and logger in Mexico and the U.S. Southwest prior to joining the U.S. Forest Service in 1910 at age thirty-seven. He then relates his experiences while serving in the Forest Service as a forest guard, forest ranger, scaler, and lumberman in New Mexico and Oregon. Known as an amateur archaeologist, naturalist, writer, and poet as well as an accomplished forester, Walter Perry shares his colorful life story in this edited autobiography.

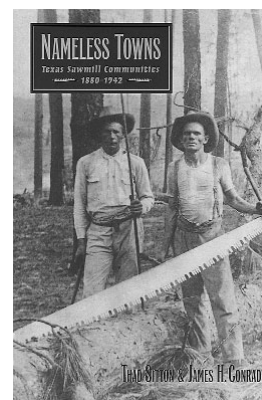
Authors Gary Long and Randy Whiteman relate the history of Gilmour and Company, a family-owned lumber company in Ontario, Canada, in their book *When Giants Fall: The Gilmour Quest for Algonquin Pine* (Huntsville, Ont.: Fox Meadow Creations, 1998). This examination of the rise and fall of one of Canada's largest lumbering

ventures uses sources such as newspaper accounts, correspondence, government records, maps, and published materials to trace the Gilmour family's involvement in lumbering back to Scotland during the 1790s. The authors describe the history of Pollok, Gilmour and Company in Great Britain; the expansion of the company's operations into Canada beginning in the early nineteenth century; the company's disastrous attempt to extend its lumbering operations into Ontario's Algonquin Provincial Park during the 1890s; the company's use of a tramway log slide to transport logs from the Algonquin forest to their sawmill in Trenton, Ontario; and the demise of the company due to financial difficulties in the 1900s.

Gail Wells discusses the history of Oregon's Tillamook State Forest in her book *The Tillamook: A Created Forest Comes of Age* (Corvallis: Oregon State University Press, 1999; paper \$17.95). Examining the devastating fires that have repeatedly plagued this forest during the twentieth century as well as the cooperative efforts of foresters and members of the local community to reforest the Tillamook Burn, this work employs a broad analysis of the ecological, economic, and environmental history of this forested landscape. The author, a writer and editor at Oregon State University, imbues this work with her own personal reflections of her youth in Coos Bay, Oregon, and her memories of the Tillamook State Forest.

Two recently-published memoirs by women ecologists are *Not Just Trees: The Legacy of a Douglas-fir Forest* (Pullman: Washington State University Press, 1999; cloth \$35.00, paper \$22.95), by Jane Claire Dirks-Edmunds, and *Life in the Treetops: Adventures of a Woman in Field Biology* (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1999; cloth \$27.50) by Margaret D. Lowman. In *Not Just Trees* Dirks-Edmunds discusses her years of researching the ecology of an old-growth forest in the Saddle Bag

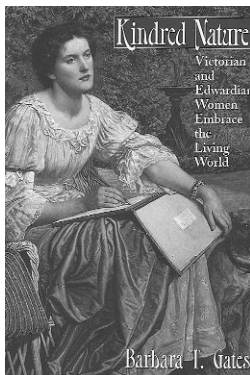
Mountain region of Oregon from the 1930s to the 1990s. Her study of the ecological history of this region spans more than sixty years and documents changes in the flora and fauna of the Douglas-fir forests of Oregon throughout much of the twentieth century. *Life in the Treetops* is an autobiographical account of the work and family life of Margaret Lowman (b. 1953), an American ecologist who has studied forest canopy ecology in Africa, Australia, Central America, South America, and the United States during the past few decades. The book describes her struggles to successfully combine the duties of an ecologist with the responsibilities of motherhood.



*Nameless Towns: Texas Sawmill Communities, 1880–1942* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1998; cloth \$37.50, paper \$18.95) by Thad Sitton and James H. Conrad examines the social history of everyday life in company-run sawmill towns in eastern Texas from the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. The authors of this book conducted oral history interviews and researched lumber company records and other archival sources to recreate the colorful cultural history of small Texas communities run by large lumber companies. The text describes the different types of logging and sawmilling jobs, the general layout of company towns, and the recreational activities in which people engaged.

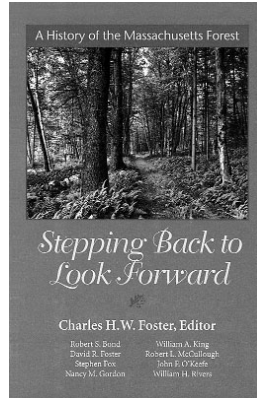
*Boxing the Compass: The Life and Times of Edmund Hayes* (Salem, OR.: Lynx

Communications, 1998; contact: Museum Shop at the World Forestry Center, 4033 SW Canyon Rd., Portland, OR 97221, (503) 228-1367; paper \$15.00) is a biography of American lumberman Edmund Hayes (1895-1986) written by his son, Philip S. Hayes. Based on an original manuscript by Charles E. Twining, this book uses the nautical metaphor of "boxing the compass" to describe Edmund Hayes's visualization and steadfast pursuit of his many and varied interests throughout his life. *Boxing the Compass* discusses such topics as: the Hayes family's genealogy; Edmund Hayes's formative years in Eau Claire, Wisconsin and his career with the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company in the U.S. Pacific Northwest in which he contributed to sustained yield, Tree Farms and high yield forestry. Supplemented by numerous photographs, this text provides a window into the life of a prominent twentieth-century U.S. lumberman.



Barbara T. Gates provides biographical sketches of British women naturalists, botanical illustrators, authors, scientists, and social reformers who studied nature and promoted the conservation of natural resources from the mid-nineteenth century through the early twentieth century in her 1998 book *Kindred Nature: Victorian and Edwardian Women Embrace the Living World*. (Chicago, Ill.: University of Chicago Press; paper \$20.00). In this work, Gates presents a broad selection of women who played various roles in interpreting science and the natural world in an era where the professionalization of science deliberately excluded women and relegated their accomplishments and abilities to the realm of a non-scientific hobby. These biographical accounts reveal the originality of

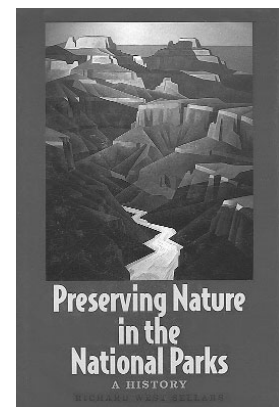
thought exhibited by these women and demonstrate the ways in which their work influenced popular attitudes toward nature.



*Stepping Back to Look Forward: A History of the Massachusetts Forests* (Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA, \$24.95), edited by Charles H.W. Foster, is a timely and unique collection of essays from the Harvard Forest in Petersham, MA. It tells the story of conservation, use, and changes in Massachusetts forest over time. Beginning with a definitive account of ecology and land-use, the book traces the development of pre-settlement, colonial, and post-Revolutionary War forest practices, and concludes with recommendations as to how history might be used to inform and shape future policy.

*Managing Multiple Uses on National Forests, 1905-1995: A 90-year Learning Experience and it isn't Finished Yet*. USDA Forest Service FS-628, 1998; contact: Office of Communications, Publications, USDA Forest Service, P.O. Box 96090, Washington DC 20090-6090; (202) 205-0957; single copies free. Dr. John Fedkiw, policy advisor to the USDA Secretary for 28 years, brings 50 years experience as a natural resource teacher and professional to bear in this detailed account of the evolution of management on National Forest lands. The book addresses the conflicts openly, reports accomplishments factually, and opens the door to new learning and management experiences. The 284-page publication traces the history of the National Forests from the Organic Act of 1897 to the adoption of ecosystem management in 1993.

In the fictional novel *Bitterroot: A Novel of the Forest Service, Gold, Murder and Mercy* (SM & Associates Publishers, Ogden, Utah, (801) 782-4311, paper \$15.95) Stephen McDonald, a long-time veteran of the U.S. Forest Service, weaves a chilling tale across 120 years in the Pacific Northwest. A buried treasure of 1860's gold on a remote Ranger District of the U.S. Forest Service is the setting for the heart of the book. The characters draw upon composites of the many people McDonald met and knew over the years. For an exciting historical adventure, with just enough facts and real places to ring true, try *Bitterroot*.



In his 1997 book *Preserving Nature in the National Parks: A History* (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1997; cloth \$35.00; paper \$14.95), National Park Service historian Richard West Sellars examines the history of park management policy and biological conservation in U.S. national parks since the creation of Yellowstone National Park in 1872. The book's seven chapters address such topics as fire management, predator control, wildlife management, and conflicting ideas about the value of national park resources. Focusing on the decades after the official establishment of the U.S. National Park Service in 1916, Sellars studies attitudes toward the national parks, their use and management, and the formulation and evolution of Park Service policy. Comprehensive in scope, this in-depth, thoroughly-researched tome traces the history of this federal agency's struggle to achieve its contradictory missions of preserving nature and providing access to park resources for recreational use. n