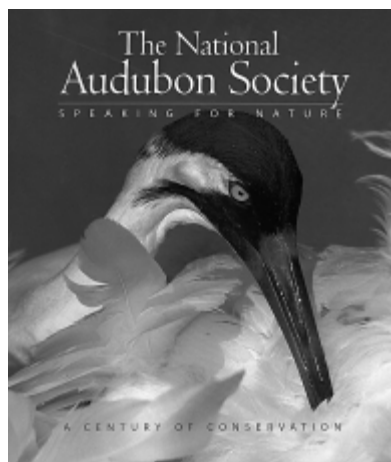


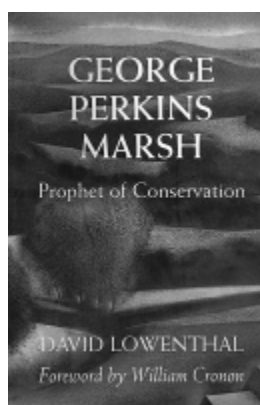
BOOKS OF INTEREST



In 1999 the National Audubon Society published a collection of essays examining the significant role played by this environmental organization in the development of the U.S. conservation and environmental movements during the twentieth century. *The National Audubon Society: Speaking for Nature: A Century of Conservation* ([Southport, Conn.]: Hugh Lauter Levin Associates, Inc., for the National Audubon Society, 1999; cloth \$60.00), edited by Les Line, chronicles the involvement of the Society in many of the nation's most important environmental issues in chapters organized by decade beginning with the 1900s and ending with the 1990s. The authors of the included essays are all prominent conservation writers, and many of them have written numerous articles for the Society's monthly magazine, *Audubon*. This volume is a beautifully illustrated history of the organization detailing its conservation activism over the course of the century.

Harvard University Press published a new book in December 1999 titled *Reel Nature: America's Romance with Wildlife on Film* (cloth \$29.95). In this volume, author Gregg Mitman discusses the impact of cultural values, scientific beliefs, and technological developments on the portrayal of wildlife in nature films and television programs during the twentieth century. He also examines the influence of wildlife films on attitudes

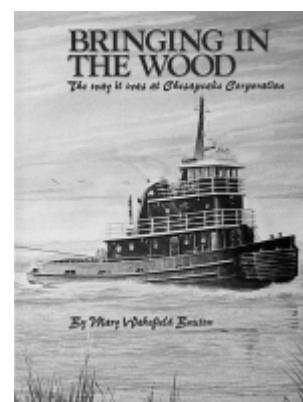
toward nature held by the American public, arguing that the proliferation of nature movies and television shows over the past half century has played a significant role in fostering environmental activism. Touching on topics such as wildlife conservation, nature tourism, and the rise of nature-centered television networks, *Reel Nature* critically studies the degree to which Hollywood and scientists have truthfully portrayed wild animals on film.



George Perkins Marsh: Prophet of Conservation (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2000; cloth \$40.00) by David Lowenthal is a new biography of American statesman George Perkins Marsh (1801–1882). Based upon Lowenthal's 1958 biography of Marsh entitled *George Perkins Marsh, Versatile Vermonter*, this volume focuses on the development of Marsh's conservation philosophy throughout the course of his life as a lawyer, congressman, and diplomat. Due to the strong conservation ethic that permeates his seminal 1864 book *Man and Nature*, Marsh is considered by many to be America's first conservationist and an impetus for the conservation and environmental movements of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

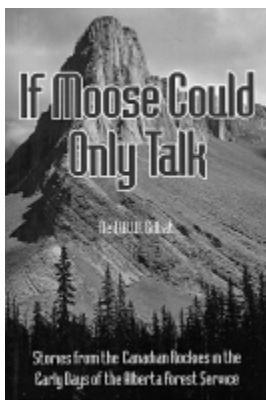
In their book *New England Forests Through Time: Insights from the Harvard Forest Dioramas* (Petersham, Mass.: Harvard Forest, Harvard University; dis-

tributed by Harvard University Press, 2000; paper \$9.95), authors David R. Foster and John F. O'Keefe describe the creation throughout the 1930s of a series of dioramas interpreting the natural history, land-use history, and ecological history of the area that now comprises the Harvard Forest in Petersham, Massachusetts. The "Harvard Dioramas" depict through three-dimensional imagery changes in the landscape of New England from the early eighteenth century through the early twentieth century. The authors discuss the collaboration between Harvard University forestry professor Richard T. Fisher, philanthropist Ernest G. Stillman, and the various artists who conceived of the idea and brought it to fruition. Today, the dioramas are the central exhibit on display at the Fisher Museum of Forestry in Petersham.



Mary Wakefield Buxton completed in 1999 *Bringing in the Wood: The Way It Was at Chesapeake Corporation* (Urbana, Va.: Rappahannock Press, Inc.; distributed by the Forest History Society; cloth \$29.95, paper \$19.95), a history of the Woodlands Division of Chesapeake Corporation, a forest products corporation founded by Elis Olsson in Virginia in 1918. Based largely on interviews with former employees and business associates of the company, this book provides personal insight into the company's history. Topics discussed include forest management, land acquisition, company-owned paper mills, sawmill production,

and corporate mergers. The story concludes with the sale of the division to Hancock Timber Resource Group in 1999.

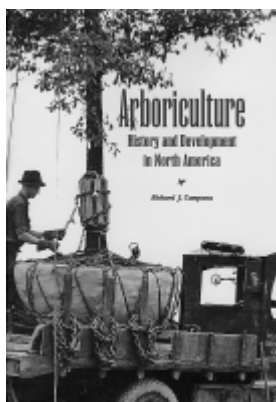


Retired forester Neil W. W. Gilliat is the author of two recently published autobiographical works titled *If Moose Could Only Talk: Stories from the Canadian Rockies in the Early Days of the Alberta Forest Service* (Edmonton, Alta.: Brightest Pebble Publishing Co., Inc., 1999; paper \$19.95, Canadian) and *Watch Over the Forest: More Tales of the Alberta Forest Service and Life in the Forest Communities* (Edmonton, Alta.: Brightest Pebble Publishing Co., Inc., 1999; paper \$24.95, Canadian). In these sometimes humorous, sometimes poignant narratives, the author (b. 1928) reminisces about his employment as a forest ranger with the Alberta Forest Service in the Rocky Mountains of Canada and discusses his personal interactions with people who lived and worked in the forest-based communities of Alberta, Canada, during the 1950s and 1960s. Gilliat's enjoyable stories add a personal dimension to the study of the history of forestry in western Canada.

The innovations Lady Bird Johnson (b. 1912) brought to the role of first lady during her husband's tenure as president of the United States during the mid- to late 1960s is chronicled in Lewis L. Gould's book *Lady Bird Johnson: Our Environmental First Lady* (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1999; cloth \$25.00). The biography focuses on Mrs. Johnson's environmental advocacy, particularly her work promoting national highway beautification and urban improvement in Washington, D.C. The author argues that Lady Bird Johnson's actions while first lady significantly

changed perceptions about the public service duties of a president's spouse.

In 1999, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin printed a second edition of *The Great Peshtigo Fire: An Eyewitness Account by the Reverend Peter Pernin* (paper \$7.50). Originally published in Montreal in 1874 and later serialized in the Wisconsin Magazine of History in 1918 and 1919, this sixty-four page booklet contains Pernin's recollections of the forest fire that devastated a vast region of the U.S. Midwest centering on Peshtigo, Wisconsin, on 8 October 1871. This new edition includes a foreword by Stephen Pyne in which he discusses the "Peshtigo Paradigm," the idea that forest fires tend to occur frequently along rural/urban boundaries around the world due to patterns of settlement, industrial development, and land uses. Illustrations and historic photographs supplement the text.



Author Richard J. Campana discusses the origins and development of arboriculture in the United States and Canada in his book *Arboriculture: History and Development in North America* (East Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 1999; cloth \$39.95). Campana traces the care of trees and their growth in North America back to the sixteenth century and examines the evolution of the practice that has culminated into a profession during the late twentieth century. The book includes chapters on such topics as non-native plant introduction, botanical gardening, the founding of Arbor Day, the development of urban forestry, herbicide use, tree diseases, and the various types of equipment designed for use by arboriculturists.

In *Secure from Rash Assault: Sustaining the Victorian Environment* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1999; cloth \$35.00), author James Winter argues that the environmental impacts of urbanization, technological innovation, population growth, and industrial development in nineteenth-century Great Britain were minimized by (1) the empire's reliance on natural resources imported from other regions of the world, (2) the land use limitations imposed by the traditional estate system, and (3) the development of sustainable agriculture and the nature tourism industry. Winter blends economic, environmental, and technological history in this interdisciplinary study of the relationship between human ecology and economic development.



Thomas Bonnicksen examines the ecological history of old-growth forests in the United States from prehistoric times through the nineteenth century in his book *America's Ancient Forests: From the Ice Age to the Age of Discovery* (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2000; cloth \$75.00). In part one, Bonnicksen discusses the various ways in which native peoples interacted with the forested environment in prehistoric and ancient times. He follows that discussion with a description of forest utilization and forest management by non-indigenous peoples during colonial times. While focusing on the forest ecology of old-growth forests, *America's Ancient Forests* includes chapters on such topics as aboriginal hunting practices, plant harvesting, changes in forest cover and forest composition, climate change, and fire ecology.