

Chapter 1 : [SOLO] A Brief History of Forestry by Bernard Fernow - dc - LibriVox Forum

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Links Forest School in the UK may seem a fairly new movement. In reality it is based on a rich heritage of outdoor learning going back at least to the 19th century. Philosophers, naturalists and educators in Europe and the UK such as Wordsworth, Ruskin, Baden Powell, Leslie Paul who founded the Woodcraft Folk in , Kurt Hahn who founded Gordonstone and was the inspiration for our first outdoor education centres , Susan Isaacs and the Macmillan sisters all laid the foundations for what is known as Forest School today. Their entire practise was impacted as a result. In the college developed a BTEch in Forest School and started to offer it to early years practitioners in particular. From Wales and various local authorities in England took up Forest School – notably Oxfordshire and Worcestershire, both of which worked with local colleges to deliver the training. Other authorities soon followed suit including Shropshire, Norfolk and Warwickshire. At the same time, other training providers emerged and in Wales a group of trainers from England and Wales, with the support of the Forestry Commission in Wales, developed the Open College Network OCN qualification, which began in . In a network of practitioners held the first national conference at which a UK definition of Forest School was formulated: It is run by qualified level 3 practitioners. It is a long term process with regular contact with a local wooded environment preferably over the seasons. It follows a child-centred pedagogy where children learn about and manage risk. It has a high adult: Observations of the learners are key to enabling scaffolding of the learning. Care for the natural world is integrated. In , the definition, principles and criteria were reviewed and built upon during the consultation for the establishment of the FSA. View principles and criteria here. Forest School continued to grow and the FEI co-ordinators in England, Wales and Scotland took on an increasingly larger role supporting practitioners on the ground. In Wales this particularly took the form of the establishment of the Forest School Trainers Network in and the hosting of a number of conferences. The Forestry Commission also commissioned some of the first quantitative and qualitative research into Forest School. They also went on to commission a study into Forest School in Scotland published by Lynnette Borradaile in . In England many of the FEI cluster groups increasingly got involved with Forest School and its growth became almost meteoric, aided by a growing number of training providers and courses. The Forestry Commission also gave grants for local Forest School provision. In the Wales Trainers Network was joined by more providers. Criteria for joining the network were formulated to ensure certain standards should be met. During the same year the Quality Assurance scheme that had been developed in Worcestershire was developed further by the FEI and piloted in a number of settings around the UK. This is a self assessment tool for practitioners that helps them assess the quality of their own Forest School. Trainers networks now meet in Wales and Scotland and feed into the GB network. In funding for a one year development officer post was secured and Erica Wellings was appointed to conduct a more in depth consultation into what an NGB may do and to produce a business plan. After the second conference held in Autumn in Wiltshire at which Sue Palmer, author of Toxic Childhood and 21st Century Boys, was the keynote speaker, the reviewed FS ethos, principles and criteria were published. A business plan for the NGB was published in February , showing that at least people had been through the FS training since and that more local authorities were taking on Forest School. Directors were duly elected and the work of the FSA began! In November the first development officer, Gareth Davies, was appointed, initially for one year. For a fuller and more discursive history of the Forest School download these two articles.

Chapter 2 : A Brief History of the Department of Forestry and Natural Resources

A Brief History of Forestry In Europe, the United States and Other Countries by Bernhard E. Fernow Symbols by Frederic A. Parkhurst First Annual Report of the Forest Commissioner of the State of Maine by Unknown Author.

Although we have been known by many names over nine decades, our mission has been consistent, "To conserve and enhance the quality, quantity, productivity and biological diversity of the forest and tree resources of Maryland. It was in this home where an eager group of young "student assistants" met on Sunday evenings in a group they called the "Baked Apple and Gingerbread Club" to learn the science of forestry. Their teacher was Gifford Pinchot, first Chief of the U. Forest Service and widely credited as the father of American forestry. One unforgettable evening, their guest speaker was a pioneer of conservation, President Theodore Roosevelt. Pinchot selected sixty-one young men to participate in forestry training and sent them out in groups around the country to collect forest data for twenty-five dollars a month. One of these young men was Fred W. Besley learned his forestry from the ground up. He ultimately made the decision to seek out formal forestry training and enrolled at Yale. After completing college, he went back to the woods to pursue the passion that was kindled by the teachings of Pinchot. His appointment coincided with the birth of the state forest system in Maryland that was established by the donation of acres of forest land by the Garrett brothers. Robert Garrett, who was a Baltimore investment banker and philanthropist, would later say of Swallow Falls, "My brother and I agreed to donate a State Forest if Maryland would take care of it. With an initial operating budget of two thousand dollars, he was a one-man forest service. Other "firsts" would establish Maryland as a national leader in forestry. The Maryland Timber Marking Plan provided landowners with expert advice with foresters marking and tallying trees for harvests. In , the Forestry Act established a network of Forest Wardens to combat "burning off the woods," and gave them legal authority to fine and prosecute fire-setters and "volunteer" local residents to help fight the forest fires. It was during this early period of our history that the Board of Forestry established a forest tree nursery at the University of Maryland to grow seedlings for reforestation and new forests. The nursery operated for many years in College Park until the operation was moved to Harmans in Anne Arundel County in the s. Bond worked at the Harmans nursery to refine and master the science of growing trees. Ayton Forest Tree Nursery on April Situated on acres in Caroline county, the Ayton Nursery is capable of producing millions of seedlings with areas for research, genetics, and the propagation of famous and historic trees such as the Wye Oak. Very little vegetation grew under the age old trees. One of the settlers wrote this description of the area: Hardwoods predominated, and the forests contained extensive stands of oak and hickory. In western Maryland, endless waves of American chestnut and white pine covered the ridges of the Appalachians. Oak, walnut, poplar, locust, hickory and cucumber trees grew in the bottomlands. The settlers regarded these awe-inspiring forests as an obstacle to progress. To grow their crops, they cleared the land of timber, which had no market value. Using the most efficient method they had, the settlers destroyed vast areas of forest by burning or girdling removing a band of bark from the circumference of a tree. A "cut and get out" philosophy was the order of the day. At first, the loggers cut only the choice trees and left those of poorer quality. But as a changing market made their harvesting economically feasible, even the inferior trees were logged. No effort was made to regenerate the depleted areas, and forest fires were frequent. Believing the myth of "superabundance," the loggers simply moved on to untouched forest. Exploitation of Forests The rate of forest exploitation grew as techniques for milling and harvesting improved. The water-driven straight saw gave way to the steam-powered circular and band saws capable of processing millions of board feet a year. The Climax and Shay logging locomotives made possible harvesting of timber in Western Maryland that previously had been inaccessible. The bequest was contingent upon the organization of a state forestry department to manage the land. It dealt mainly with the control of the forest fires which made the practice of forestry financially impractical. Specifically the law called for the establishment of a State Board of Forestry, the appointment of a State Forester and the organization of a corps of local fire wardens. The law also provided for education of woodlot owners about better management and harvesting methods. Federal-State fire control legislation and a "Keep Maryland Green" campaign

strengthened this effort. The CCC not only fought fires but also built cabins and other structures on State Forest land and initiated many reforestation projects. The act stated, "It is The general public, as well as professional foresters, recognized the fact that forests were valuable for reasons other than simply supplying timber. The philosophy of multiple use management began to evolve, and the passage of federal legislation made it the cornerstone of forest management throughout the country. Managers began to coordinate their multiple use management practices more effectively with potential environmental, economic, and social impacts. A system evolved for intensive long-range planning for forest service management. Now the Maryland Forest Service inventories and closely examines the supply and demand for all forest resources. More attention is given to collecting data and to planning programs, legislation and activities that involve the public in forestry affairs. Our Forests Today According to a recent forest survey, Maryland has 2. Of this total, 2. Examples of areas not classified as timberland include federal and state park land, Christmas tree farms, and forests set aside for scientific study. Maryland has approximately 4. This much wood weighs Each acre of our forest is growing cubic feet of wood, an increase of 18 percent over the forest survey. Softwoods account for The timber on our forest land is divided into four categories according to size: Diameter measurements are taken on the trunk of the tree at 4. At present the growth of our forest land comprises 71 percent sawtimber, 19 percent pole timber and 10 percent seedlings and saplings. Total volume of sawtimber is 13, million board feet, an average of 5, board feet per acre. Our forests make a very direct and visible contribution to our economy. The pulpwood paper products industry alone employs people across the State. At this volume, it would require the wood from two acres of our forest to build the average house. They now total 1. A 54 percent decrease in the acres of seedlings and saplings has reduced these forests to , acres, or 10 percent of our forest land. An ideal proportionate distribution of our forests should be 50 percent sawtimber, 25 percent pole timber and 25 percent seedlings and saplings. Yellow poplar, our largest tree species by volume, has increased 15 percent since the forest survey. With million cubic feet, yellow poplar accounts for over 12 percent of the total growing stock. Seventy-six percent of our forest land is privately owned by , individuals - professionals, executives, farmers, and retirees, people from all walks of life. In the next ten to twenty years, a large amount of sawtimber will be sold. Since harvesting is a crucial time in the life of a forest, we must take advantage of this opportunity to reforest our harvested woodland. Professional foresters applying proper silvicultural practices can improve the health and quality of our trees and forests. Landowners should become well informed in good management techniques by availing themselves of professional forestry advice. The future of our trees and forests depends on sound forest management.

Chapter 3 : A BRIEF HISTORY OF NYANGWETA FOREST - Cyprian Is Nyakundi

A Brief History of Forestry, in Europe, the United States, and Other Countries (Classic Reprint) Paperback - July 22, by B. E. Fernow (Author).

Their review covered outdoor recreation and forest amenity use value estimation from the mids to The second review, conducted by Walsh, Johnson and McKean [see also Walsh, Johnson and McKean ,] covered outdoor recreation use valuation studies from to , building on the first review, but focusing primarily on the to literature. Concurrently, Smith [see also Smith and Kaoru] was conducting a review of the literature focusing on travel cost model estimates of recreation benefits. A third literature review was conducted by MacNair and covered the period to This review formally coded information on attributes of the studies. A fourth review of this literature was conducted by Loomis, Rosenberger and Shrestha [see also Rosenberger and Loomis a, b, ; Shrestha and Loomis ,] using an expanded coding protocol worksheet and focusing most intently on the period to , excluding sport fishing studies. The MacNair database was then merged with this fourth iteration of the database. Concurrently with this fourth literature review was a review of sport fishing studies using a similar coding protocol worksheet Boyle et al. A fifth review of the literature was conducted by Kaval and Loomis [see also Loomis], updating the previous version of the database to and focusing on under-represented recreation activities. A sixth review of the literature and complete reconstruction of the database was concluded in Database reconstruction used expanded coding protocols that also included recording estimated price coefficients, their standard errors and price elasticity estimates. Additional documents were added including eligible sport fishing documents not previously recorded, additional overlooked documents, and documents released between and See Moeltner and Rosenberger , , Rosenberger and Johnston , Rosenberger and Stanley , , Stanley and Rosenberger , and Vista and Rosenberger for analyses that used all or part of the database. The current effort is the seventh review of the literature and was conducted in collaboration with updating the Benefit Transfer Toolkit <https://www.fs.fed.us/eng/etp/pubs/etp030101.html>: This latest version is the most comprehensive and consistently coded database of recreation use values for the US and Canada to date. A database of sport fishing values. Updated outdoor recreation use values with emphasis on National Park recreation. Updated outdoor recreation use values on national forests and other public lands. Predicting resource policy outcomes via meta-regression: A Bayesian search for information pools. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 96 2: Selection effects in meta-analysis and benefit transfer: *Land Economics* 85 3: Using meta-analysis for benefit transfer: In-sample convergent validity tests of an outdoor recreation database. *Water Resources Research* 36 4: Panel stratification in meta-analysis of environmental and natural resource economic studies. *Journal of Agricultural and Applied Economics* 32 3: Benefit transfer of outdoor recreation use studies: A technical document supporting the Forest Service Strategic Plan revision. Publication effects in the recreation use value literature: Meta-analysis of environmental economics. *AERE Newsletter* 28 2: Publication selection of recreation demand price elasticities: Testing a meta-analysis model for benefit transfer in international outdoor recreation. *Ecological Economics* 39 1: Meta-analytic benefit transfer of outdoor recreation economic values: Testing out-of-sample convergent validity. *Environmental and Resource Economics* 25 1: Recreational benefits transfer project. Explaining the variation in recreation benefit estimates. *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 72 2: Empirical estimates of amenity forest values: General Technical Report RM Are recreation values systematically underestimated? Reducing publication selection bias for benefit transfer. Addressing dependency in the sportfishing valuation literature: Implications for meta-regression analysis and benefit transfer. Review of outdoor recreation economic demand studies with nonmarket benefit estimates, Issues in nonmarket valuation and policy application: *Western Journal of Agricultural Economics* 14 1: Benefit transfer of outdoor recreation demand studies: *Water Resources Research* 28 3:

Chapter 4 : History of Forest School | Forest School Association

Peter Savill presents a brief history of our forests from 10, BC to the present day and highlights the urgent need for tree breeding. HUMAN INFLUENCE The first trees began to colonise the tundra of Great Britain and Ireland during the late glacial period from 10, BC.

Contact Us A brief History of Our Forests Peter Savill presents a brief history of our forests from 10, BC to the present day and highlights the urgent need for tree breeding. They were limited only by high altitude, severe wind exposure and waterlogging. The earliest evidence of large-scale clearance coincides with the introduction of Neolithic agriculture between and BC. During the Bronze Age to BC clearance extended into higher elevations though the great majority of the country remained forest. The Iron Age Celts arrived in about BC, and with their superior equipment, began large-scale clearances to provide land for cultivation and for grazing. This process of felling, burning and grazing animals on coppice regrowth and seedlings, and converting forest to arable land and pasture went on for hundreds of years. During the first twelve centuries AD much of the modern landscape became recognisable and the things which distinguish modern woodland from wildwood became widespread, including the separation of the woods from each other, definition of boundaries, enclosure to prevent grazing and, above all, management. By the it has been estimated that about 20 per cent of Great Britain and Ireland were covered with forest, though in England at this time it was probably less. Even then, some districts had scarcely any woods and elsewhere the landscape consisted predominantly of farmland with islands of woods rather than forest with isolated clearings. Clearance continued particularly rapidly in Norman times and by their contemporaries in Scotland and Ireland. By the remaining fragments of untouched forest had been converted or cleared in England and Wales. In Scotland and Ireland patches may have survived for much longer though these rapidly decayed via the wood pasture system and the growth of sheep grazing after Most woods were managed on a coppice-with-standards system and usually wood from the coppice rather than timber from the standards was regarded as more important. The main coppice species were much the same as found in ancient woods today. Of the timber trees, oak was by far the most common. Between and many social and economic changes occurred: However, the woods proved most enduring and, of those that survived clearance, many only differed in detail in from what they had been years earlier. Coal replaced wood as a fuel and railways and canals enabled cheap coal to be brought to the countryside. Many metal and later, plastics substitutes became available for traditional woodland produce and imported timber became cheaper. By the beginning of the 20th century almost 5 per cent of Britain and only 1. There was then a swing towards plantation forestry for the production of timber and this received a major impetus when the First World War prevented imports on a large scale, which by then amounted to over 90 per cent of all timber used. The Forestry Commission was founded in and the initial aim was for the State to afforest, mostly with conifers, , ha and to maintain the existing 1,, ha in Great Britain and Ireland in a productive condition. The objective was strategic: Subsequently separate forest services became responsible for this work in what is now the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. Objectives changed with time: More recently this policy has been relaxed so that due account can be taken of the conservation, landscape and other values especially of broadleaved woods. Most of the new planting was on moorland or heath, with species introduced from elsewhere: Sitka spruce, Douglas fir and Corsican pine are often at least twice as productive as native broadleaved species and they grow to usable sizes in less than half the time. However, little attempt was made to convert native woodland to exotic conifers until after the Second World War. Until then there were still thousands of woods which retained a substantial degree of biological continuity with their medieval or earlier vegetation. The native woodlands were felled on a gigantic scale with most of the best trees being removed. The woods did not have time to recover, nor had the newly created coniferous forests become productive before the Second World War resulted in a repeat of the onslaught. The only trees left behind were generally small and badly formed. They were individuals that had been selected dysgenically, that is they possessed undesirable genetic qualities so that their progeny were likely to be less well-adapted individuals, possibly being more prone to diseases, and possessing qualities that made them undesirable for

the purposes for which they were being grown, such as slow growth and poor form. This is in stark contrast to practices by our continental European neighbours. A further 1, ha 6 per cent was coniferous high forest. Since the s, broadleaved tree planting has increased enormously, but though breeding introduced confers has received huge levels of Government support since , broadleaved tree breeding has received practically none. Most resources were, and still are devoted to conifers, particularly Sitka spruce. In fact, of the many tree improvement projects that have been initiated, only the one for Sitka spruce has ever finished and delivered improved trees. Government attitudes towards growing broadleaved trees are dominated by their values for conservation, landscape and amenity, which are placed far higher than producing high quality timber. The British and Irish Hardwoods Improvement Programme was consequently set up in with the objective of improving the genetic qualities of broadleaved trees in an attempt to repair some of the defects described. This should have the effect of producing trees that are far more resilient to predicted climate change than existing populations besides being more valuable. Future Trees Trust holds the firm belief that unless woodlands can yield an economic return to their owners, they will be neglected and most of the many benefits they can confer upon society will be lost. Trees and woodland in the British landscape. JM Dent and Sons, London. Approaches in Great Britain and Ireland to the genetic improvement of broadleaved trees.

Chapter 5 : German addresses are blocked - calendrierdelascience.com

A Brief History of the Forest Service Main_Content marked the 90th anniversary of Forestry in Maryland and the birth of what is known as the Department of Natural Resources Forest Service.

View the poster International Forest History Links The Forest History Society , based in North Carolina, is a nonprofit library and archive dedicated to collecting, preserving, and disseminating forest and conservation history for all to use. The US National Museum of Forest Service History is a national nonprofit organization founded in , dedicated to collecting, preserving, and interpreting the entire national history of the USDA Forest Service for the education and enjoyment of the general public, scholars, and historical researchers. The Australian Forest History Society aims to advance historical understanding of human interactions with Australian forest and woodland environments. Canadian History Links History of forestry and forest heritage in Quebec The SHFQ is particularly interested in the origin and development of Quebec forestry from the second half of the 19th century , but also in the pro-European before , French and Colonial period Dialogue, values, ethics and ecosystem management The SHFQ specializes in understanding the historical and social aspects of the forest. It stands out with an approach that puts forward the expertise of the social sciences in complementarity with that of foresters and biologists. This is achieved through: One of the purposes of the Forest History Society of Ontario is to facilitate the placing of forest history collections of importance in appropriate archives where they can be available for research and study. Recently through the graciousness of Donald S. Macdonald the FHSO was offered the opportunity of reviewing a collection of diaries and correspondence of his father, Donald Angus Macdonald, the third and last Dominion Forester of Canada. If you have personal or related items to Mr. Click here for more information. Read their journal, Forestry. To achieve this, the FHAA will: Forest History Association of British Columbia Almost by definition, foresters and other forestry workers are historians. Because their raw material is the timber of ecosystems, they deal in rotation ages that can span three to four human generations. They offer a forum for the field, support collaboration among scholars, and ensure that this research is shared with policymakers, scientists, and the Canadian public. Check out their Forest History Project. Canadian Lumberman-Soldiers Offered Expertise During World War 1 Lumberman-soldiers from various Canadian provinces supported France throughout World War 1 by offering their expertise cutting and harvesting wood used in the construction of trenches for soldiers on the battlefields. Click here to view the document. In recognition thereof, those lands are hereby designated a TREE FARM to remain as long as the owner, his heirs, and assigns comply with the said approved standards of Tree Farm practice. It depicts logs on the St. Koroleff, published by the Canadian Forestry Association in The first man says, "How is it, Joe, that you have been cutting more logs than I but your woods are fine and mine almost gone? I cut only the right trees at the right time, so that nature does the restocking. Click here to view the entire Plan as a PDF. Click here to view this image as a PDF. Click here to view the artefact! Click here to view this advertisement as a PDF. This photo was taken in Vancouver in See more photos at the City of Vancouver Archives. Included in the programme for the Seventh British Commonwealth Forestry Conference, hosted in a variety of locations in Australia and New Zealand in Speakers from Canada included C. Schultz from the Canadian Forestry Association. Please contact admin cif-ifc.

Chapter 6 : A Brief History of Japan's "Suicide Forest" | Sword and Scale

Forestry instruction at Purdue University began in with a two-semester sequence of courses listed as Biology 20 and They were simply titled "Forestry" and taught by Professor Stanley Coulter, who later became the dean of science.

The total forest cover in the whole county is approximated to be The County government had a plan to increase the forest cover to about hectares by I do not know how much of this was in any way achieved, but I understand that most forest land was lost through illegal logging for timber, poles, charcoal and firewood and little has been done to stop this. The forest was planted with commercial pine, eucalyptus and cypress trees in , and these were ready for harvesting after 30 years. They recorded to have collected KES 5. We know that most of the trees cut were barely replaced and illegal logging has taken a toll on the forest upto today. Minister for Local Government to explain the illegal logging of the forest. This was done together with other forest areas in the county and elsewhere in the country https: In the legal notice No. Where did the rest of the forest go to? The proposed sugar complex will take away acres from the forest. Effectively, this will leave it with ONLY 85 acres out of the current acres! What happens to the remaining 40 acres? Local farmers thought of getting part of the forest to put up a sugar factory through a local sugar society, though this was not possible. They began agitating the former MPs to petition the government put up a sugar factory locally, because SONY was inefficient in cane collection from their farms. Most got poor rates per tonne and many resorted to jaggery production. Local farmers had started agitating for a local sugar factory. Government always responded by promising to expand SONY sugar, which is about 15km away from the area. The government responded in all instances it was instead going to boost the capacity of SONY from handling 3, tonnes of cane per day to 6, This delayed due to problems that faced the sugar sector and led to the company getting into debts. It elicited mixed reactions on the floor, with some senators raising concerns over destroying a forest for a factory, and the misgivings of the sugar factories established before. This is bound to be completed soon and owing to the political support it has, its bound to be approved. Nyangweta is bound to go down, the factory is likely to go up! Would you like to get published on this Popular Blog? You can now email Cyprian Nyakundi any breaking news, Exposés, story ideas, human interest articles or interesting videos on:

Chapter 7 : A Brief History of Forestry

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The area now known as the "New Forest" was once dense woodland but during the Bronze age, trees were cleared and heathland began to form. Stones heated by fires were dropped into earth pits full of water in order to boil the water for cooking. Several of these "boiling mounds" can still be seen in the forest, including one at Cockley hill. Pottery from the forest was used all over southern England examples can be seen at the New Forest Museum in Lyndhurst. Much evidence exists of the Roman occupation, including the remains of a villa at Rockbourne, and pottery is still made in the forest today. By the Iron Age agriculture had developed the landscape which now included fields, banks and ditches. In AD William I who was fond of hunting deer, decided to create a specific area for his sport. He created his "New" Forest from a land that consisted of relatively infertile woodland and a few scattered farms and homesteads. The Act of afforestation in Norman times transformed the whole area into a Royal hunting preserve and some square miles was declared a royal hunting ground. With the Act came the curtailment of liberty and drastic punishment for any of the unfortunate peasants who happened to live in the forest, should they interfere with the beasts of the chase or any vegetation that provided their food or shelter. Any dog over a certain size had part of its foot cut off to stop it from being able to run fast enough to catch the deer, and fencing was not allowed should it interfere with the free run of the deer. The domestic animals were allowed to graze by "Common Right", but during the winter months they had to be removed to avoid any competition with the deer for the winter feed; this was known as "winter heyning". During the early summer in the month known as the "fence month", the domestic animals were removed again, as this is the time when the young deer fawns are born. A stone now marks the spot where King Rufus body was found. King Rufus had introduced harsh penalties for breaking forest law and was very unpopular and It is thought that he was murdered. Eventually, after much discontent, it was recognised that the forest folk had to be allowed some use of the forest in order to survive. Forest courts were established and officials were appointed to manage the Forest and administer the initially harsh and extreme new laws. The brutal discipline soon gave way to fines as more areas of the country fell under Forest Law, thus developing a large source of income for the King. During the Middle Ages there was an enormous increases in the consumption of wood the principal raw material at the time , and the scarcity of new trees became a serious problem. This process became known as the "rolling power of enclosure". In the first tree-growing Act was passed and others followed. The Act allowed the total enclosure area to be acres but as the Crown assumed rolling powers, the area of woodland could be increases beyond that. As time progressed the royal hunting rights became less important; there is no record of any sovereign hunting in the New Forest after James II. As a result, in the Deer Removal Act was passed under which the deer were ordered to be destroyed. In addition, because of uncertainty over numbers, it required all common rights to be registered. It subsequently proved impossible to remove all of the deer from the Forest, but the deer numbers were reduced to a point where they were of little consequence to the Crown or the commoner. In return the Crown were to enclose and plant a further 10, acres. Planting started in earnest and an even greater area of the Forest disappeared under a blanket of trees, but these new enclosures aroused considerable opposition from the commoners, fuelled to some extent by registration of Rights. Almost a third of the applications for Rights were disallowed, and to make things worse, it was announced that the fence month and winter heyning were to be enforced. The situation lead to fewer commoners in the Forest, with less of the Forest to use and only half the year to use it in. There was major opposition from commoners and influential local landowners alike. The forest has experienced considerable deforestation at different times. An important use of the forest was to provide wood for shipbuilding. The Hard, under the control of Master shipbuilder Henry Adams was responsible for building many famous ships during the late 18th century and early 19th centuries. The forest wildlife has changed over the years. Wild boar were hunted to extinction, and red squirrels were driven out by

the more aggressive continental grey squirrels. With the spread of the railways the delights of the Forest became widely recognised, together with the fact that many other Forests around the country had been destroyed. As a result a Select Committee was established and the outcome was the Act under which the Crown gave up its rolling powers and no more land could be enclosed the court of Verderers was established. The ten Verderers together with six Agisters act as a regulatory body to monitor and control activities in the forest. Despite initial conflict as the Verderers and Crown sought to establish their respective rights and powers, nothing much happened over the next fifty years until when the Forestry Commission took over the management of the Forest. The two World Wars left their mark on the Forest with heavy timber felling, the construction of twelve airfields, bomb testing ranges, and even a top secret Armaments Research Department. Two of these could be carried and deployed by a single De Havilland Mosquito aircraft. In the Ashley Walk Bombing Range in the north of the New Forest near Godshill was used as a test and training range for inert versions of the bomb. Camera and observation positions were installed to observe and record the tests. Every type of device designed for airborne delivery was dropped or fired into Ashley Walk between and The ordnance ranged from small anti personnel bombs of a few pounds, up to the heaviest bombs of the war. There was a multitude of targets which included wall targets, air to ground, a line target designed to simulate a railway , a ship target, a submarine pen, fragmentation targets and a range of custom targets. Many target markers were marked by chalk which is alien to the New Forest and had to be imported in. The range was cleared in and now most of the targets and facilities have been removed, although various features such as the concrete illuminated target arrow and the various chalk marks can still be found. The chalk restricts the growth of the native plants, hence why the target markers can still be seen. The Ministry of Home Security target was covered over with an earth mound and remains visible today near to one of the surviving observation shelters. Some craters were filled, but many can still be seen to this day. The only surviving WWII structure on the range is a brick built observation shelter see photo above. WE SAY; It was a sad day when a decision was made a few years ago to remove the war time concrete from leaden Hall and the rest of the New Forest, thus removing what was our history! In a committee was set up by Parliament to look into ways of modernising the Forest. Today the Verderers work in conjunction with English Nature and the Forestry Commission, who administer and maintain the land on behalf of the nation. In a 40mph speed limit was introduced to limit the number of animals killed on roads each year. After years of lobbying by environmentalists, In it was announced that the New Forest, along with the South Downs would become National Parks. Do you even know who Alice Hargreaves is? Alice was born in , the forth of the ten children of Henry Liddell and his wife Lorina. She had two older brothers, Harry born and Arthur born , an older sister Lorina born She also had six younger siblings, including her sister Edith born and her brother Frederick born On 4 July , a small group boarded a rowing boat setting out from Oxford to the nearby town of Godstow, where the group was to have tea on the river bank. On the way Alice asked Charles Dodgson who wrote under the pen name Lewis Carroll to entertain her and her sisters with a story. Dodgson told the girls a story that Alice would remember for the rest of her life of a girl named Alice and her adventures after she fell into a rabbit hole. It was his Christmas present to her in and the following year was published but with a new title suggested by her father, "Alice in Wonderland", and illustrations by Sir John Tenniel, who used another child as his model. Alice married wealthy Reginald Hargreaves a Hampshire cricketer who had inherited the Cuffnells country estate near Lyndhurst. She died on the 15th November and was cremated at Golders Green Crematorium, her ashes interred in the family grave in the churchyard of St Michael and All Angels Church where her sons were christened in Lyndhurst. A stone marks her grave with the writing: He reportedly bought a car without ever having driven one before. In , he took part in the Prince Henry Tour, an international road competition organised by Prince Henry of Prussia to pit British cars against German ones. Doyle paired up with his second wife, Jean, as one of the British driving teams. Conan is not part of his surname. It is, in fact, only one of his two middle names. Shortly after he graduated from high school he began using Conan as part of his surname. He helped to popularise skiing. He not only liked cricket and football, but Doyle helped to popularise the winter sport. Together, they were the first people to make the 8,ft pass through the Maienfelder Furka, which separated Davos from the neighbouring town of Arosa. Doyle was also the first Englishman to document the

thrill of skiing: In that glorious air it is a delightful experience. He believed in fairies. Sherlock might have been a sceptic but Arthur Conan Doyle believed in fairies. Well, he was convinced by the Cottingley Fairy photographs, the famous hoax. He even spent a million dollars promoting them and wrote a book, *The Coming of the Fairies*, on their authenticity. Why he killed off his most famous creation? He had earlier told a friend: Doyle died on July 7, He collapsed in his garden, clutching his heart with one hand and holding a flower in the other. His last words were to his wife. He whispered to her: As he was a devoted Spiritualist, he was first buried in an upright position in the garden of his home at Crowborough in East Sussex. When the house was sold early in he and his wife were moved to Minstead. Ever prepared to compromise, the Church of England agreed he could come to the churchyard - but buried his remains by the far boundary. Thousands attended, including his wife and children. A row of chairs were arranged on the stage for the family, with one left empty for Sir Arthur. Even though he did not appear, there were many people in the audience who claimed they had felt his presence among them.

Chapter 8 : A Brief History of the Forest Service

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