Caption: This map was created by the New Hampshire Forestry Commission in 1894 to show how much of the state was covered by forest and where those forests were located. The map uses green to show locations of forests throughout the state. New Hampshire Historical Society.
Supporting Question 1, Source B: Concord Lumber Company

Caption: This photograph taken in 1906 by George W. Perry shows employees of the Concord Lumber Company gathered at a wood lot. They are surrounded by timber in various stages of processing. New Hampshire Historical Society.
Caption: Taken in 1927, this photograph shows employees of a paper mill gathered around sheaves of finished paper. Some of the sheaves have been bundled and prepared for distribution. New Hampshire's forests provided the wood pulp to make this paper. New Hampshire Historical Society.
Supporting Question 1, Source D: Hikers near Henniker

Caption: This 1931 photograph by Ralph C. Larabee shows two hikers on a trail in Henniker in April 1931. Trail systems run throughout New Hampshire's forests. New Hampshire Historical Society.
This basket is made from many thin splints of wood from an ash tree. The splints are skillfully woven together to create the rounded shape of the basket and its round lid. A basket like this would have originally been used by Abenaki people to store supplies. By the mid-19th century, when this basket was made, Abenaki people also made traditional items to sell as souvenirs to tourists. New Hampshire Historical Society.
Caption: This infographic, based on data compiled by the National Resources Conservation Service, illustrates how land is used in New Hampshire. It is not intended to show the accurate distribution or location of land use across the state. According to the infographic, forest cover is the greatest use of land in New Hampshire. Courtesy of the National Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
Supporting Question 1, Source G: New Hampshire Forest Statistics

NEW HAMPSHIRE FOREST STATISTICS

The following is from USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Research Station RD-NRS-95 Forests of Vermont and New Hampshire 2012: jointly authored with the Division of Forests and Lands.

AREA OF FOREST LAND

New Hampshire is the second most forested state in the United States (trailing Maine). Forests occupy 81 percent, or 4.8 million acres. The area of forest land has declined by 25,000 acres (percent) since 1983 but has increased from 1997 and 2007 levels.

Supporting Question 2, Source A: Forest Fire

Caption: Looking down from a peak, this photograph captures the progress of a large forest fire in New Hampshire. New Hampshire Historical Society.
Supporting Question 2, Source B: Clearcutting near Albany

Caption: Taken in 1915, this photograph by Ralph C. Larabee shows a view of Mount Tripyramid in the background with the Sabbady Brook Logging Camp in the foreground. To the right, a partially cleared mountainside is visible. New Hampshire Historical Society.
Supporting Question 2, Source C: 2018 New Hampshire Forest Damage

![Bar graph showing 2018 New Hampshire Forest Damage]

Notes:
- Included in native insects and fungi: Forest Tent Caterpillar, White Pine Needle Damage
- Included in non-native insects and fungi: Gypsy Moth, Balsam Woolly Adelgid, Emerald Ash Borer, Sirococcus Shoot Bight of Hemlock, Red Pine Scale
- Included in weather: drought, ice storm, wind, high water


Bar graph created by New Hampshire Historical Society staff, 2019.

Supporting Question 3, Source A: Buy a Tree

Caption: Created in 1901, the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests was a leader in the campaign to save Franconia Notch from being wiped out by the lumber industry. This article, published in a 1927 issue of Nature magazine, encouraged citizens to contribute to the effort to buy Franconia Notch, which was owned privately, by making a donation and "buying" a tree. Courtesy of the SPNHF Archives, Milne Special Collections, University of New Hampshire Library, Durham, N.H.
Supporting Question 3, Source B: Tree Purchase Certificate

Caption: Created in 1901, the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests was a leader in the campaign to save Franconia Notch from being wiped out by the lumber industry. This article, published in a 1927 issue of Nature magazine, encouraged citizens to contribute to the effort to buy Franconia Notch, which was owned privately, by making a donation and "buying" a tree. Courtesy of the SPNHF Archives, Milne Special Collections, University of New Hampshire Library, Durham, N.H.
Caption: Fire was a serious threat to New Hampshire's forests for many years. This sign, printed on a piece of cotton, was used in the town of Bow in 1915. It gives advice for preventing fires to different groups who made use of the forest. New Hampshire Historical Society.
Caption: In 1911 the Weeks Act gave the federal government to purchase forest lands in order to improve the condition of waterways clogged by private logging companies. Purchases were made across the country. In New Hampshire, the federal government purchased land in the White Mountain region which eventually became the White Mountain National Forest. New Hampshire Historical Society.