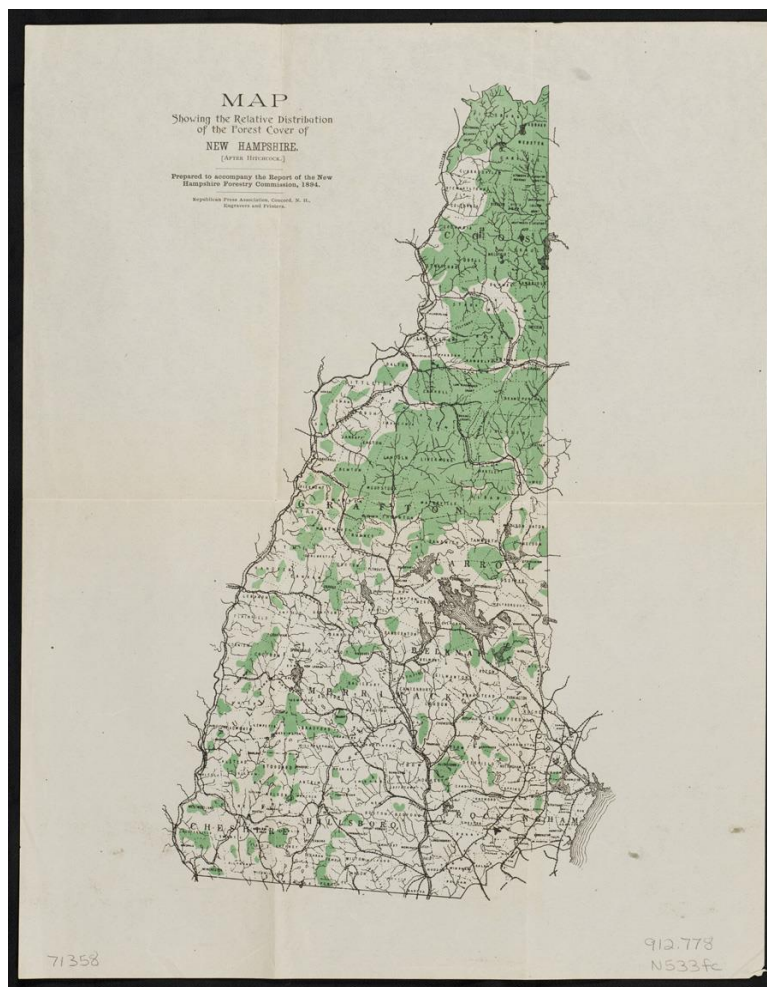




Sources in Protecting New Hampshire's Forests IDM

Supporting Question 1, Source A: Forest Cover 1894



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.



Supporting Question 1, Source C: Inside a Paper Mill



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.



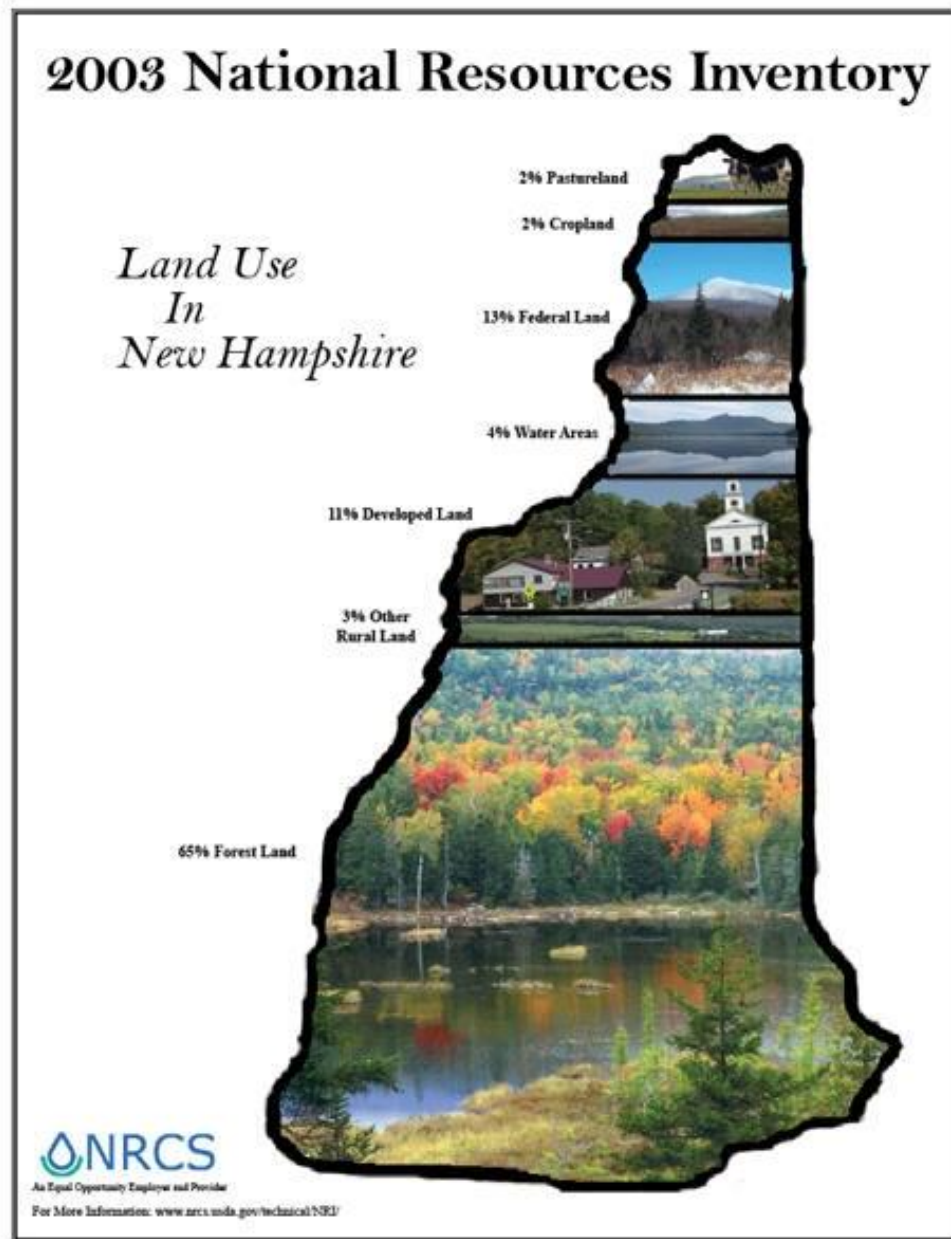
Supporting Question 1, Source E: Ash Basket



Caption: 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.



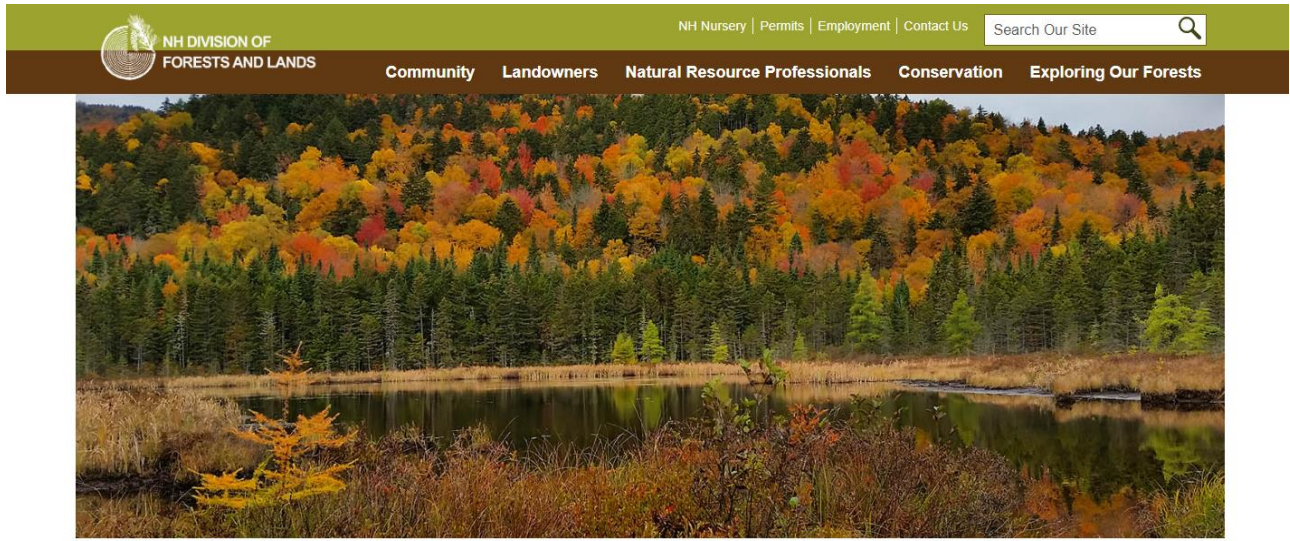
Supporting Question 1, Source F: Land Use in New Hampshire



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



The screenshot shows the website of the New Hampshire Division of Forests and Lands. The header is green with the division's logo and name on the left, and navigation links (NH Nursery, Permits, Employment, Contact Us) and a search bar on the right. Below the header is a brown navigation bar with links for Community, Landowners, Natural Resource Professionals, Conservation, and Exploring Our Forests. The main content area features a large photograph of a forest landscape with a pond in the foreground and a hillside covered in trees with vibrant autumn foliage in shades of yellow, orange, and red. Below the image, the title "NEW HAMPSHIRE FOREST STATISTICS" is displayed in green. The text below the title states: "The following is from USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Research Station RB-NRS-95 Forests of Vermont and New Hampshire 2012: jointly authored with the Division of Forests and Lands." The section "AREA OF FOREST LAND" is highlighted in bold. The text under this section reads: "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 35,000 acres (percent) since 1983 but has increased from 1997 and 2007 levels."

NEW HAMPSHIRE FOREST STATISTICS

The following is from USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Research Station RB-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 35,000 acres (percent) since 1983 but has increased from 1997 and 2007 levels.

Caption: New Hampshire Division of Forests and Lands website
(<https://www.nhdf.l.org/reports/forest-statistics>).

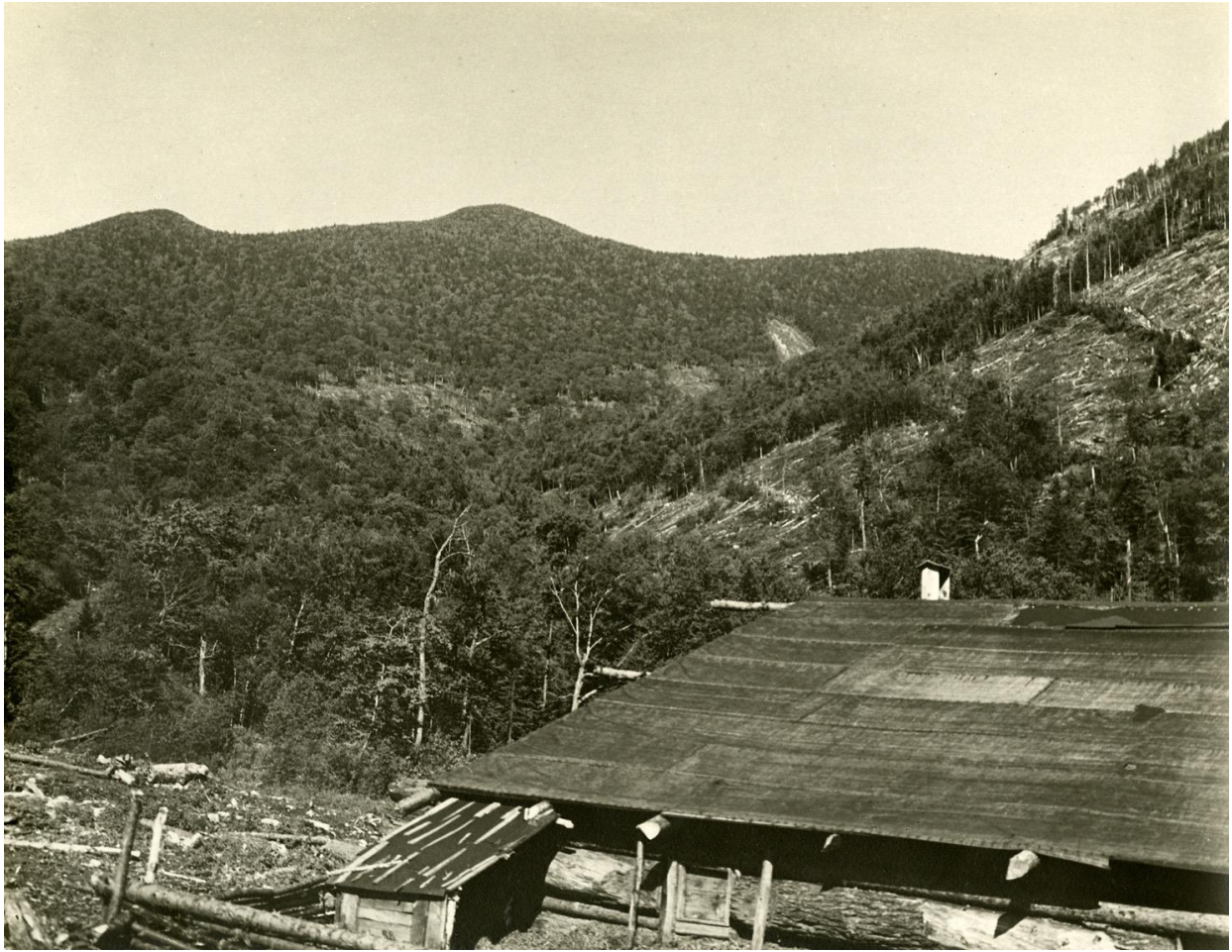
Supporting Question 2, Source A: Forest Fire



Caption: Looking down from a peak, this photograph captures the progress of a large forest fire in New Hampshire. New Hampshire Historical Society.



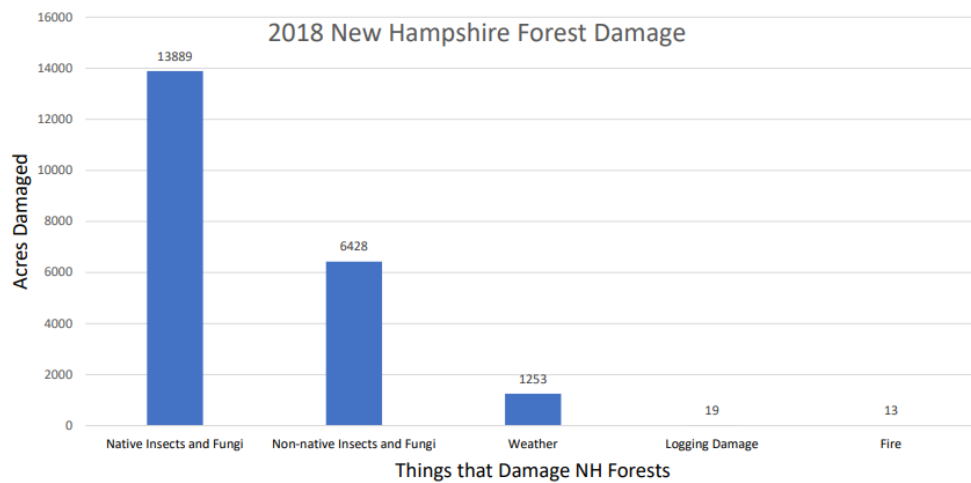
Supporting Question 2, Source B: Clearcutting near Albany



Caption: Taken in 1915, this photograph by Ralph C. Larabee shows a view of Mount Tripynamid 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



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 Blight of Hemlock, Red Pine Scale

Included in **weather**: drought, ice storm, wind, high water

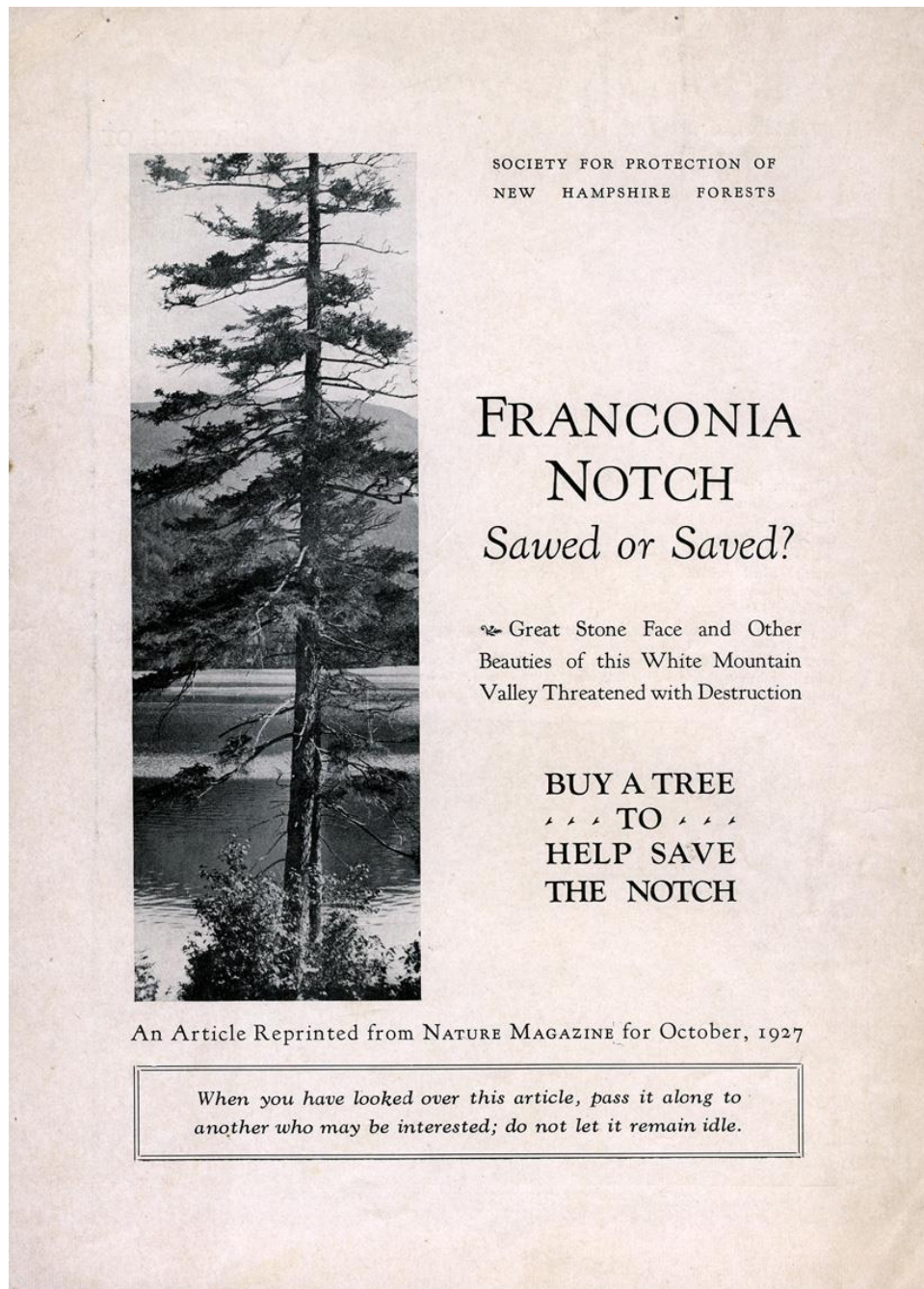
Data source: Jen Weimer, State of New Hampshire Division of Forests & Lands
(https://www.nhdfi.org/DRED/media/Documents/Forest%20Health/NHDamage2018_1.pdf)

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

Caption: New Hampshire Historical Society.



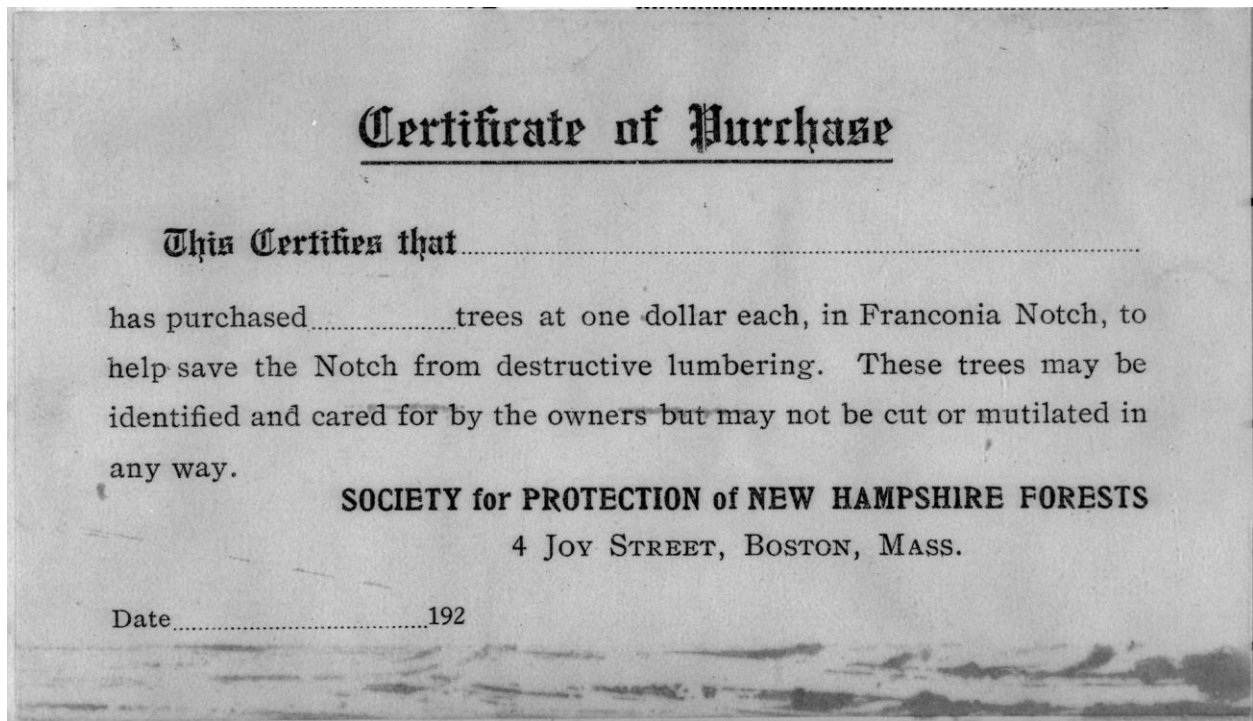
Supporting Question 3, Source A: Buy a Tree



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.

Supporting Question 3, Source C: Prevent Forest Fires



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.



[illegible]

Moose on the Loose
 Social Studies for Granite State Kids
 NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY