



LIST OF TRAILS
WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST

- 1 BLACK BROOK
- 2 BLACK BROOK CUT-OFF
- 3 CANNON BROOK
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
E. H. CLARK, ACTING CHIEF
T. W. NORCROSS, CHIEF DIVISION OF ENGINEERING

WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST

NEW HAMPSHIRE AND MAINE
1941

Scale 1:50,000

LEGEND

- National Forest Boundary
- Purchase Unit Boundary
- Good Motor Roads
- Federal Highway
- State Highway
- Trail and Number
- Appalachian Trail
- Railroad
- Abandoned Railway Grade
- District Ranger Station
- Guard Station
- Permanent Lookout Station
- Triangulation Station
- Improved Recreation Area
- Huts or other Camps
- Shelters
- National Forest Land Open to Public Use
- National Forest Land Closed to Public Use
- Game Management Area Boundary
- Game Reservation
- House, Cabin or Other Building
- Church
- Schoolhouse

Supervisor's Headquarters, Laconia, N.H.

Three wildlife management areas in the White Mountain National Forest were established in 1937 for purposes of game management and restoration of normal wildlife populations. These are managed jointly by the United States Forest Service and the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department.

Restrictions of hunting seasons and bag limits, which may be modified from year to year, are enforced. Special permits, which are required only for these three areas, will be issued on request without charge to bona fide hunters possessing State hunting licenses, with the provision that all game killed be reported—to furnish data necessary in the game management program. No special Forest Service permit is required for fishing, but fish taken on these three areas must be reported at stations provided for that purpose.

The three established areas, which are shown on the accompanying map, are:

DOES NOT CIRCULATE

Kilkenny.—Approximately 31,000 acres of wild land in the drainage of the upper Ammonoosuc, a tributary to the Connecticut.

Livermore.—Approximately 33,000 acres lying at the headwaters of the Swift and Sawyer rivers in the town of Livermore, covering a section of unbroken timbered country.

Waterville.—A total of about 22,000 acres, located entirely within the Waterville valley, which is drained by the Mad River.

For information regarding open seasons and bag limits on these areas, or other parts of the national forest, write the Forest Supervisor, Laconia, N. H., or the State Fish and Game Department, Concord, N. H.

ing course. Timber, forest soil, bird life, game, beauty, and recreational resources, here one day, are wiped out the next.

The fire hazard on White Mountain National Forest, and elsewhere in New England, has been particularly high since the 1938 hurricane.

To combat fire and prevent the possible destruction of the forest, organized fire prevention, detection, and suppression forces have been established and maintained in cooperation with the State Forester of New Hampshire and the Forest Commissioner of Maine. Towers and

observatories on high points are the principal eyes of the detection system, supplemented by reports from private individuals when fires occur. The towers are linked by telephone lines to fire-control stations where trained fire-fighting crews can respond to a fire call on a moment's notice. Water holes have been established and tools cached at strategic points. Advance weather reports, including a daily determination of the moisture content or inflammability of fuel on the forest floor, are provided all rangers so that plans may be made for extra patrols in specially hazardous weather.

But, beyond all these preparations, a high degree of cooperation from the public is needed if fire is to be kept out of the forest.

Despite the extensive blow-downs experienced in 1938 on both public and private timberlands, and the present added tinder-like condition of trees only partially uprooted that did not die immediately, the United States Forest Service has endeavored to place as much of the area of the White Mountain National Forest in condition for public recreational use as is compatible with the general public interest. In this it has been reasonably successful, but there remain areas where it has been impractical to reduce the fire hazard to a point where uncontrolled public use could be safely permitted. In all sections care must be exercised, and in some parts of the forest public use will be definitely restricted for several years to come.

While most of the forest is open, the restricted areas will be closed and posted, except during periods of low risk, as when snow covers the ground. These areas are indicated in red on the accompanying map. Areas so designated are closed to all forms of public use.

Man is responsible for most of the fires on national-forest lands. If each of the more than 3,000,000 persons using the White Mountain National Forest annually will remember that a carelessly tossed match, a smoldering cigarette or pipe heel, or a neglected campfire may destroy in a few hours what it has taken Nature hundreds of years to build, and govern himself accordingly, man-caused fires can be kept to a minimum.

The Forest Service welcomes you in the belief that you will be careful yourself and see to it that others with you are careful also.

Forests Yield Health—Wealth—Security