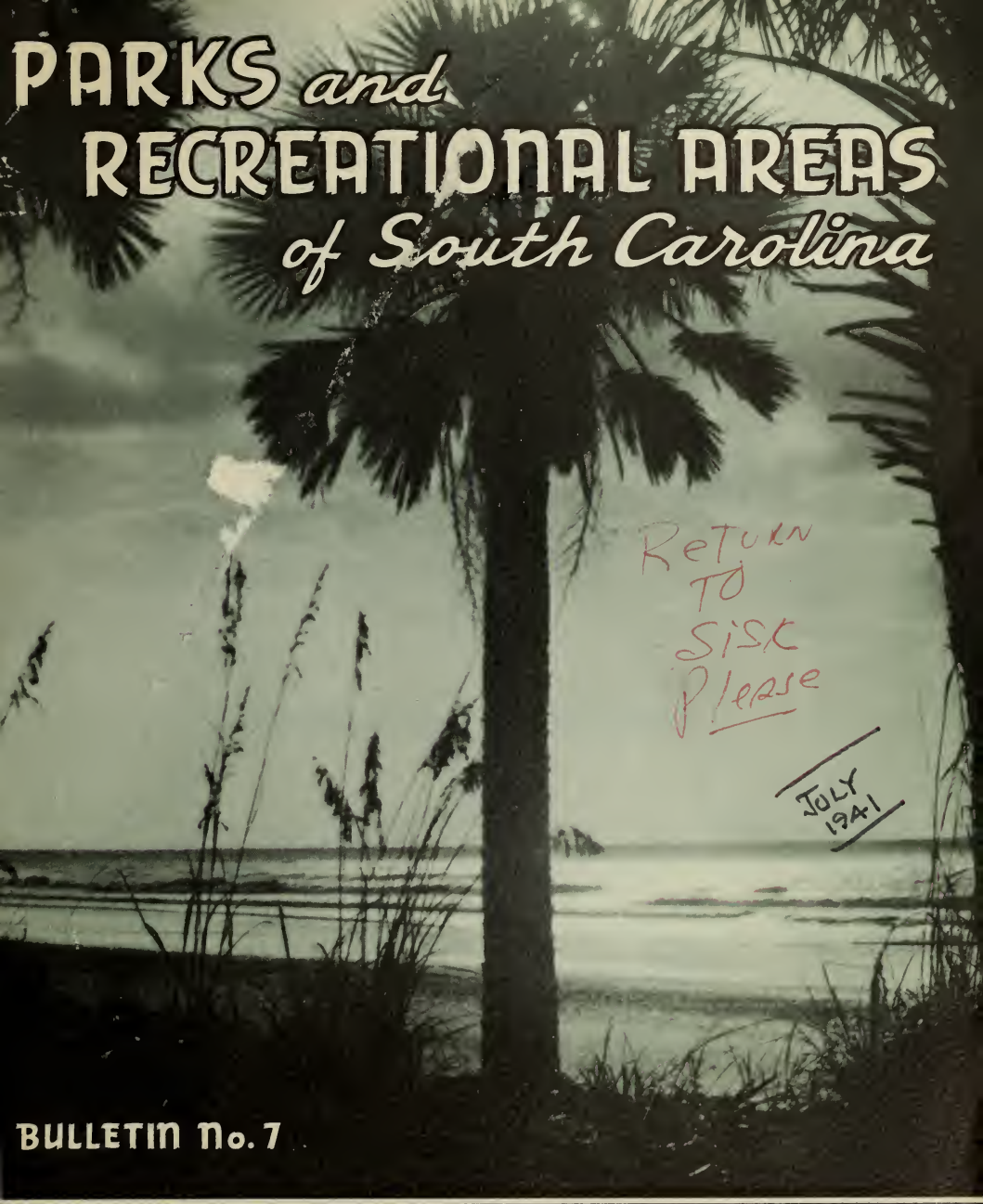
PARKS and RECREATIONAL AREAS of South Carolina



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July 1941

BULLETIN No. 7

PREPARED BY SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PLANNING BOARD
PUBLISHED BY STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

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PARKS *and* RECREATIONAL AREAS *of* South Carolina

JULY 1941

BULLETIN NO. 7

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Prepared By SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PLANNING BOARD

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BEN F. WYMAN
COLUMBIA, S. C.

July 10, 1941

Governor Burnet R. Maybank and the General Assembly
of South Carolina
Columbia, S. C.

Gentlemen:

The State Planning Board respectfully presents this report on the Parks and Recreational Areas of South Carolina which was prepared with the cooperation of the Work Projects Administration; the South Carolina State Commission of Forestry, Division of State Parks, and the United States Department of the Interior, National Parks Service.

Acknowledgement is made of the work done by the staff of the Planning Board in preparing the subject matter for publication and in working out with the above agencies the details which have resulted in a complete survey and study of available parks and recreational areas in South Carolina.

The report is of particular value at this time for use by the National and State Defense Councils; by the military and naval services because of large concentrations of units in certain areas of the State; and as an aid in working out the problems engendered by congestion in the four camp and military areas in this State.

Respectfully submitted,

STATE PLANNING BOARD

By Robert L. Sumwalt
Chairman

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY
WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION
1400 PENDLETON STREET
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

LAWRENCE M. PINCKNEY
STATE ADMINISTRATOR

July 10, 1941

Mr. R. L. Sumwalt, Chairman
S. C. State Planning Board
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Sumwalt:

Realizing the need for making the best possible use of South Carolina's recreational resources, the Work Projects Administration has been glad to cooperate with the State Planning Board and other agencies by furnishing personnel to collect data, prepare maps, tables and charts and assemble the material for the preliminary technical report on which this report is based.

This report will enable the people of South Carolina to become more familiar with what has been done to develop the State's recreational resources, and will also aid those persons connected with the work to see where improvements can be made and to insure that the State Parks System will meet all the recreational needs of the people.

Yours sincerely,

Lawrence M. Pinckney
State Administrator

LMP:gr

HON. BURNET R. MAYBANK

GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

COLUMBIA

BURNET R. MAYBANK
GOVERNOR

July 10, 1941.

Mr. R. L. Sumwalt, Chairman,
S. C. State Planning Board,
Columbia, South Carolina.

Dear Mr. Sumwalt:

South Carolina's recreational resources, which have long been neglected, are among her finest assets. I am delighted that in recent years many of these resources have been developed and made available to the people and are providing for them much clean and wholesome recreation.

I am also glad that through this report prepared by the State Planning Board with the cooperation of the Work Projects Administration, the State Commission of Forestry and the National Park Service, the public may become acquainted with the State Park system, its aims and objectives, and I hope that it will attract people from outside the borders of the State, most of whom are unfamiliar with South Carolina's many attractions.

Sincerely yours,

Burnet R. Maybank

Burnet R. Maybank,
Governor.

STATE PLANNING BOARD
Of Progressive SOUTH CAROLINA

SEATED (LEFT TO RIGHT): C. C. NORTON, R. L. SUMWALT, CHAIRMAN, GOVERNOR BURNET R. MAYBANK, H. E. DANNER, VICE-CHAIRMAN; STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT): F. E. LAWRENCE, DIRECTOR, H. M. PACE, D. L. MCLAURIN, F. B. HINES, B. F. WYMAN, T. B. JONES, R. M. HORTON, JR., SENIOR TECHNICIAN. (M. S. LEWIS ABSENT WHEN PICTURE TAKEN).

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TECHNICIAN

Parks and Recreational Areas of South Carolina

BULLETIN No. 7

PREPARED BY THE

STATE PLANNING BOARD

OF

South Carolina

In Collaboration With

The Work Projects Administration

The S. C. State Commission of Forestry

AND THE

National Park Service

U. S. Department of the Interior

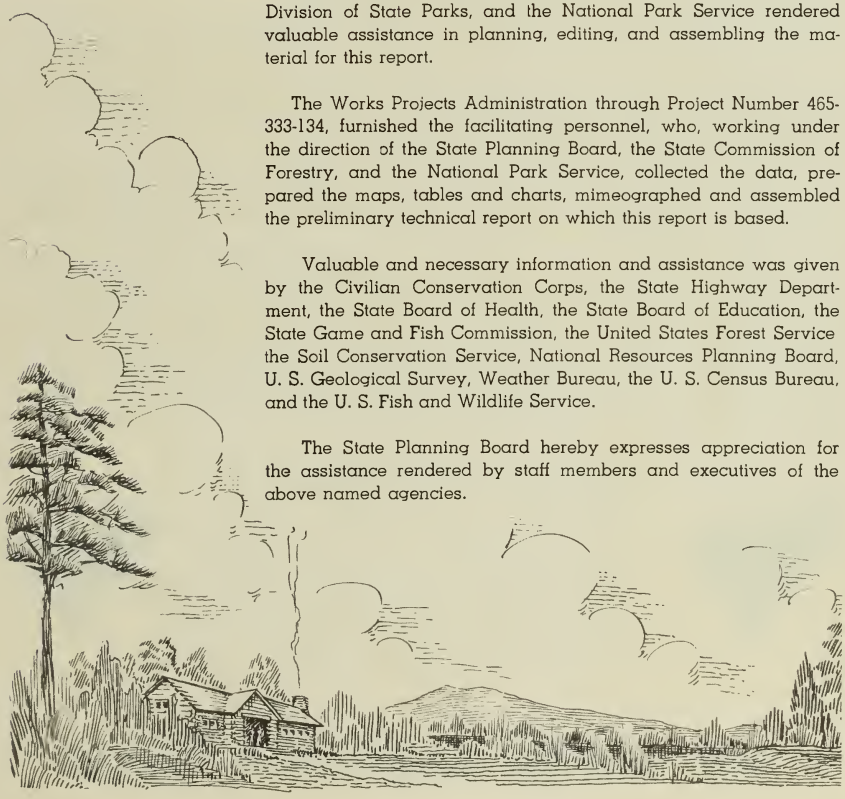
Gratefully Acknowledged

The South Carolina State Commission of Forestry through its Division of State Parks, and the National Park Service rendered valuable assistance in planning, editing, and assembling the material for this report.

The Works Projects Administration through Project Number 465-333-134, furnished the facilitating personnel, who, working under the direction of the State Planning Board, the State Commission of Forestry, and the National Park Service, collected the data, prepared the maps, tables and charts, mimeographed and assembled the preliminary technical report on which this report is based.

Valuable and necessary information and assistance was given by the Civilian Conservation Corps, the State Highway Department, the State Board of Health, the State Board of Education, the State Game and Fish Commission, the United States Forest Service the Soil Conservation Service, National Resources Planning Board, U. S. Geological Survey, Weather Bureau, the U. S. Census Bureau, and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The State Planning Board hereby expresses appreciation for the assistance rendered by staff members and executives of the above named agencies.



Vacational Education

THE South Carolina State Planning Board presents this report on Parks and Recreational Areas to enable the people of South Carolina to better acquaint themselves with the recreational resources of the State.

This report covers only the State and Federal areas and facilities. County, municipal and community areas, which offer similar recreational opportunities on a smaller scale, will be described in a later report.

Park, parkway and recreational area planning has long been recognized as an important factor in a well-rounded state program, and the need for a comprehensive recreational area study has been repeatedly demonstrated in this state and in others throughout the nation.

The study covered by the report was made possible by the enactment of Public 770½ approved June 23, 1936, by the 74th Congress, which authorized the National Park Service to cooperate with the various states in the devolopment of a co-ordinated and adequate park, parkway and recreational area plan for the individual states.

The first intensive activities in South Carolina were instituted on April 18th, 1938, by the South Carolina State Commission of Forestry, the newly created South Carolina State Planning Board, and the National Park Service. This presentation is the result of continued studies and reports since that time.

At this time when the Nation is concentrating on defense, it is necessary to have knowledge where suitable areas are available, where the civil population is most concentrated and where it is sparse. Due to military concentrations now under way or contemplated, South Carolina contains four congested areas and has prospects of others. The four now in existence are Columbia—Fort Jackson; the Charleston area; the Beaufort-Parris Island area; and Spartanburg—Camp Croft. Preliminary studies are being made by various departments in other sections of the state. These areas present problems in housing, traffic and public facilities, whose solution is urgent and it is hoped that this report will be of considerable aid.

When the war-time emergency no longer exists, this story of the parks and recreational areas should be a valuable addition to the records of the natural and man-made resources of the state. The health and well-being of the people certainly is of first importance and a means toward that end, namely recreational areas, should be counted among the the greatest resources that the state can enjoy. That story is herewith respectfully presented.

SEE SOUTH CAROLINA *First*

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CHAPTER I

Introduction to Recreation Planning

Leisure has been defined as "that segment of time in the life of any individual seperate and apart from time spent as necessary for his personal care, sleep, and securing the necessities of life for himself and those dependent upon him, and accumulating surplus wealth.

"Leisure connotes freedom to act at will, while other forms of time consumption involve certain elements of compulsion, either real or imaginary."*

Although it may be true that any element of compulsion may be considered as automatically destroying the essence of leisure, the guidance of the individual in his choice of leisure time activity (or inactivity) has been recognized as a necessity for the welfare of society. The full implications of this problem may be said to have been clearly recognized comparatively recently, and it is now commonly accepted that present trends toward reduction of working hours for labor, technological advancement and other social and economic trends are tending to increase leisure for almost all classes of people. This increasing leisure time can and will become a social asset if wisely used.

The beneficial use of leisure is usually confined to two principal forms—education and recreation. The greatest social benefits are usually derived from those activities which combine the two.

Recreation has been defined as "the creative use of leisure."* It takes many forms. It may be passive or active—it principally involves freedom of choice and action. Recreation has beneficial results, individual and social, but is an end in itself.

Recreation may also be divided into two general forms by manner of participation; *i. e.*, as an individual expression or as a group activity.

Another descriptive classification of recreation is based on environment, such as indoor and outdoor recreation.

This study is concerned with passive and active recreation; it includes both individual and group activities, but is confined to outdoor recreation on natural areas.

The first and most obvious requirement for outdoor recreation is the natural area upon which this recreation is to take place. The nature of outdoor recreational activities presupposes that these areas must be of adequate size for freedom of movement and isolation from intruding factors. The area should include all possible natural phenomena in as nearly a natural state as possible. The presence on the area of a sizeable body of water or a stream is extremely desirable. The location of the area with respect to the population which it is to serve is very important, and its relation to adjoining land must be considered.

Since the use of the land for recreational purposes implies that provision must be made for the passive and active forms of recreation, the next requirement is an activities program. The activities are affected probably more by the needs and preferences of the people to be served than by any other considerations, limited, of course, by the potentialities of the area itself. Interests must be provided for those who prefer the passive or spectator role as well as for the active participants. Even the individualist who prefers to just sit and meditate or "commune with nature" must be considered.

Both the passive and the more definitely active pursuits require some material pro-

*"Recreational Use of Lands in the U. S."—National Park Service.

visions in the way of facilities and equipment. Swimming requires that a bath house be provided, then possibly floats, diving boards, and other things which add to the enjoyment of the swimmer and bather. Then the swimmer must be protected; hence the need for lifeguards, first-aid equipment, and sound management. Each activity has its own requirements in the way of facilities—picnicking immediately demands tables, shelters, fireplaces; hiking means that trails and markers must be provided.

Organized camping is an activity which requires more in the way of specialized areas and equipment than the other activities, but is becoming a vital part of our educational as well as of our recreational system. "Camping has served to give new meaning to education, lifting it from a cloistered world of theory into one of realism and every day experience. The educators of the country are wise who recognize what the camp—be it public or private—is now doing to develop the individual's whole personality, his interests and his abilities. Here the youth learns to deal practically with life situations and to adapt himself to them," declares Mr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education.

Thoughtful planning of all of these facilities is important, since the relation of each activity to the others must be considered. Proximity of facilities for different activities may be either desirable or extremely undesirable, and this must also be taken into account.

There is another aid to public recreation—leadership. The facilities will be used to some extent, of course, on a "come-and-get-it" basis, but a well-planned and directed use throughout all of the week days as well as the weekends, and throughout fall, winter and spring as well as during the summer months, will bring about a more consistent use of the facilities. Most important of all, more people will be introduced to the recreational program and their visits will be more frequent.

If it be granted that recreation is a solution to the problem presented by leisure, and that recreation requires the provision of areas, facilities, and leadership, then the next question is that of placing the responsibility for providing these requirements.

There are four generally accepted sources from which this provision may come—the federal government, the state government, county or municipal governments, and, of course, through private enterprise. This bulletin is confined to a discussion of the areas and facilities provided from the first two sources, federal and state government.

Areas which are of superlative quality, taking the nation as a whole, because of their scenic and primeval qualities or historical, archeological or scientific importance are objects of national significance. "It is the responsibility of the federal government to administer these."* This is especially true in the case of the few remaining primeval wildernesses in the United States.

The acquisition of land which has statewide significance because of outstanding scenic, scientific, educational, recreational or historical value is normally considered to be a function of state government. The development and possibly operation of such areas would very logically be carried out with the co-operation of those communities which may be benefited.

"Supplying facilities for the day-by-day recreational needs of the people is primarily a local responsibility."* It may be met by municipalities of sufficient population or by counties, or by co-operative arrangements between these two. State areas will tend to serve this function for those who live nearby. Normally, the areas and facilities furnished by private enterprise are also of a local nature.

This bulletin covers the first phase of the state-wide survey of existing recreational areas and facilities in South Carolina, and is the first step in the development of the recreation plan.

*"Recreational Use of Lands in the U S"—National Park Service.

The co-ordination and integration of the activities and responsibilties of federal, state, county and municipal agencies in providing and encouraging the use of public recreation facilities are a part of this plan.

Duplication or concentration of recreational areas will occur unless a co-ordinated state plan is prepared. It is highly desirable to correlate the recreational areas, policies and programs of all agencies concerned into a unified plan of supplementing and complementing systems to meet the recreation needs of the entire state.

Certain policies have been accepted generally as fundamental to sound recreation planning:

In selecting areas for development as part of the state and federal park systems, those areas which have outstanding scenic, historical, scientific, archeologic and/or educational and recreational values are acquired first, and then the areas which are so located as to serve large centers of population, but which have no other outstanding features.

An area must be of sufficient size to meet the requirements of those activities which find their best expression in primitive settings; its topography, cover, water areas and other natural resources have a definite bearing on the necessary size.

The inauguration of a state recreational area system requires certain basic legislation. The more important legislative provisions are the enabling laws to allow the state and its minor civil divisions to set up agencies empowered to acquire land, and to develop, maintain and operate areas for recreational purposes.

It is desirable that adequate legislation be provided for the prevention of objectionable uses of land adjoining recreational areas, such as unsightly structures, billboards and other commercial enterprises. In the same way, problems affecting the use of the recreational areas such as stream pollution, artificial stream control, lumbering, grazing, and drainage require legislative action.

Land for recreational areas is usually secured by governmental agencies by purchase or gift. Interested groups often acquire such land through funds raised by popular subscription or from private individuals, and turn it over to the governmental units as a gift.

Financing, in part or in whole, the development, maintenance and operation of public recreational areas is generally accepted as a function of federal, state or local government.

There is great variation in the policies determining whether the public shall pay for special services, such as the use of the bath houses, boats, camps, vacation cabins and other special equipment. Picnicking facilities and the use of nature trails, drives and playfields are often available to the public without charge. Various policies are in force covering charges for access to the parks and for parking space. These policies are discussed more fully under Administration and Finance on page 32.

The order in which facilities are developed to serve active recreational purposes should be based on the relative number of people which the facilities will serve. Therefore, facilities should be provided for the various types of activities in the following order, as nearly as is practicable:

First, to provide for day-use activities such as swimming, picnicking, hiking and boating.

Next, for cultural and educational activities such as nature study, dramatics and campfire programs.

And then, the facilities for vacation and group camping should be developed.

It is not sufficient, however, that the areas and facilities alone be provided. These will best serve the public where competent and well-trained leadership is available, and where a well-planned activity program is established.

from

THE MOUNTAINS

to

THE SEA

CHAPTER II

Summary of Facts and Conditions Influencing South Carolina's Recreational Plan

The recreation plan may be described in a few words as an effort to design a system of recreation areas and facilities which will best meet the needs of the people under existing conditions. Our health and recreation leaders can determine for us what the needs of the people are and the general type of areas and facilities which will meet them. The determination of the conditions under which these needs must be met is the task of the planner.

The deciding factor as to whether the individual finds the recreation which he needs available or unattainable is, in general, the strain placed upon his pocketbook when he attempts to avail himself of the facilities offered. Since it is generally accepted that bringing the "greatest good to the greater number" should be the first concern of governmental service, this fact is all-important in the design of the recreation plan.

In turn, then, to arrive at the cost at which these facilities must be made available to the public (and hence at the number, size, type and location of these areas and facilities), the deciding factors must be the location, characteristics, and economic condition of the people to be served, and then the recreational resources available.

History: Since its origin as a colonial settlement, the State of South Carolina has passed through a series of social and political upheavals. Reminders of the heights of wealth and culture attained by a landed gentry through a series of agricultural dynasties, and the scars of the subsequent collapse of those dynasties, are still evident, side by side, in the South Carolina of today.

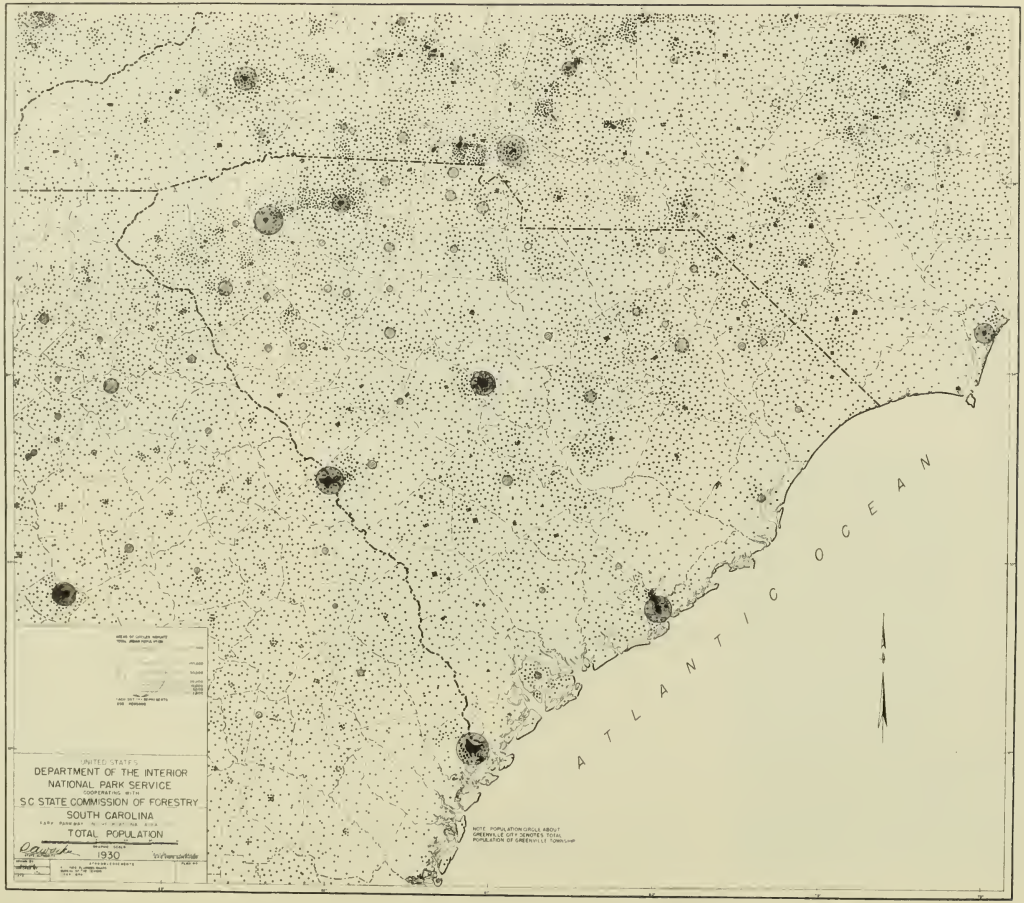
The present time finds the state left with eroded lands, stripped forests, and a bewildered agricultural population, reluctant to leave their traditional occupation for the strange employer—industry. A transition has already begun, however, marked by the reclamation of damaged heritages and conservation of remaining resources—a transition to a balanced agricultural-industrial economy.

Physiography: The state is clearly divided into three major physical provinces — the Blue Ridge, or mountainous province; the Piedmont, a gently sloping dissected plateau; and the Coastal Plains, conditioned by the Atlantic Ocean. These natural divisions should be taken into account in recreation planning, since they definitely set the type of parks to be developed—types suited to the mountains, the inland plains and plateaus, and the seashore, with facilities to be developed for the activities appropriate to each.

Climate: One of South Carolina's greatest assets is its climate. The normal temperature for the state as a whole is 62.9 degrees F., and the average annual rainfall is 48.08 inches. Long summers and short, mild winters characterize the region. In midsummer, days are hot and nights are cool, with an average range between night and day temperatures of 22 degrees. The average annual temperature varies from 66 degrees on the coast to 54 degress in the mountains. This climate makes possible exceptional opportunities for a year-round program of activities ordinarily confined to the summer season.

Population: The population of South Carolina in the 1940 census was 1,899,804 with a white-Negro proportion of 57.1 to 42.9. The average density of population for the state was 62 persons per square mile. The Negro population increases steadily from the mountains to the coast.

Two conclusions are obvious—first, that separate systems must be developed and operated for white and Negro recreation, and sec-


ATLANTIC OCEAN
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
COOPERATING WITH
SC STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY
SOUTH CAROLINA
TOTAL POPULATION
1930
NOTE: POPULATION CIRCLE ABOUT
GREENVILLE CITY DENOTES TOTAL
POPULATION OF GREENVILLE TOWNSHIP

ond, that these areas should be numerous and well distributed.

Residence: In 1940, 24.5% of the population lived in towns or cities of over 2,500 population; 48.1% was rural farm; and 27.4%, rural non-farm. The urban population was 63% white; the rural-farm, 46% white; and the rural non-farm had the highest white proportion, 71%. The trend is rapidly toward the urban, and, to a lesser extent, the rural non-farm, with a steady decrease in the rural farm population. Such a trend brings with it a growing need for those types of recreational activities which include excursions into the natural environment as an invigorating change from the congested city life.

The present large rural population establishes the need for those facilities and programs which permit opportunities for social activities, since rural people, living normally isolated lives, require encouragement to spend their leisure in the company of others.

Occupation: Of the 687,721 persons gainfully employed in South Carolina, in the 1930 census, 344,641 or 50.1% were engaged in agricultural pursuits, and 79,411 or 11.5% were employed in the textile industry. The Census Bureau estimates that the number employed by the textile industry had increased to nearly 100,000 by 1935. Employment in the textile industry is confined to white labor, while Negro labor is used extensively in agriculture. The new pulp and paper plants are drawing additional numbers into industry. This trend toward increased industrialization must be accompanied by increased emphasis on outdoor recreation.

Income: Family incomes among the agricultural population are extremely variable, and this instability is the key to most agricultural social problems. On the other hand, the 1935 census shows that the annual wages per wage earner in twenty leading industries was $600. A recent unofficial study indicates that 65% of the gainfully employed receive less than $20 per week; that 22% receive $15 to $20; about 33% receive between $10 and $15 per week, and the remaining 10% less than $10 per week. The effective buying income for South Carolina in 1936 amounted to $435,062,000.00—an average of $1,190 per family for the state. Some increase has since occurred, but agricultural and industrial incomes are still low. It is obvious, therefore, that recreation for the mass of the population must be offered at little cost, and close to the participants' homes.

Age: Persons under 20 years of age make up a greater proportion of the population of South Carolina than of any other state. With only 0.5% of the nation's income for a recent year, South Carolina had 1.86% of the nation's children to rear and educate.* From these facts, it may well be concluded that the average family can afford only the barest necessities from its income, and that the educational, cultural and recreational needs of its children must be met by governmental action.

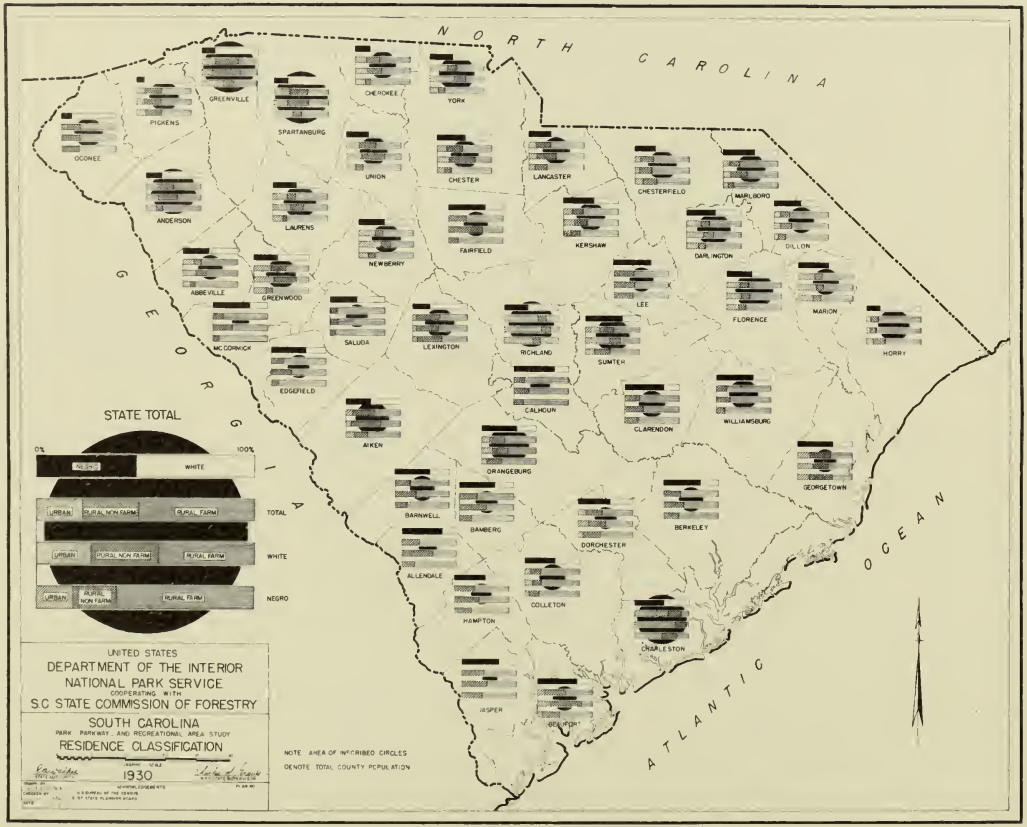
Health: Recent statistics show that public health conditions have shown a vast improvement in the past quarter of a century. In the period around 1911 there were about 15,000 cases of smallpox per year, whereas there have been only two or three cases during the past three years and no deaths have resulted. Vital statistics compiled by the Board of Health indicate a much lower death rate for practically all major diseases.

In the table below, the years 1916 and 1940 are compared to show the decline in the death rates per 100,000 population from major diseases:

TABLE NO. 1

	1916	1940
Typhoid	34.1	4.7
Malaria	39.0	8.2
Smallpox	0.2	0.0
Diphtheria	8.5	4.4
Pellagra	43.3	9.1
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	136.5	44.9

*State of Delaware, Annual Report, 1937, Dept. of Public Instruction


NORTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
OCONEE
PICKENS
GREENVILLE
SPARTANBURG
CHEROKEE
YORK
ANDERSON
LAURENS
UNION
CHESTER
LANCASTER
CHESTERFIELD
MARLBORO
ABBEVILLE
GREENWOOD
NEWBERRY
FAIRFIELD
KERSHAW
DARLINGTON
DILLON
MCCORMICK
EDGEFIELD
SALUDA
LEXINGTON
RICHLAND
LEE
SUMTER
FLORENCE
MARION
HORRY
AIKEN
CALHOUN
CLARENDON
WILLIAMSBURG
ORANGEBURG
GEORGETOWN
BARNWELL
BAMBERG
DORCHESTER
BERKELEY
ALLENDALE
COLLETON
HAMPTON
CHARLESTON
JASPER
BEAUFORT
STATE TOTAL
0%
100%
NEGRO
WHITE
URBAN
RURAL NON FARM
RURAL FARM
TOTAL
WHITE
NEGRO
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
COOPERATING WITH
S.C. STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY
SOUTH CAROLINA
PARK PARKWAY, AND RECREATIONAL AREA STUDY
RESIDENCE CLASSIFICATION
1930
NOTE AREA OF INTERIBED CIRCLES
DENOTE TOTAL COUNTY POPULATION

Sunlight, fresh air, and outdoor exercise are among the most universally beneficial medicines known to man, and outdoor recreational areas are the finest sources of these medicines to be found.

MIGRATION: Interstate migration is an important factor in South Carolina's present-day situation. In 1930, 24.1% of those living who had been born in this state had migrated to other states. Although there were a few residents in South Carolina who had been born in other states, the net loss to this state amounted to 371,559 persons. Of this net loss, 87.3% were Negroes.

This general emigration of 24.1% of the people who were living in 1930 and who had been born in South Carolina suggests that improvements of some nature in the general economic and social opportunities in South Carolina are necessary. Next to increased opportunities for its people in industry and business (which is undoubtedly the state's greatest present need), the development of a well-planned and well-operated recreational area system might aid considerably to increase the attractions of South Carolina for its native population.

GOVERNMENT: Legislative power is vested in two distinct branches, the "Senate" and the "House of Representatives," which together are known as the "General Assembly." The Assembly convenes annually; Senate terms are for four years, and House terms for two years.

There are 46 counties, further divided into townships and school districts, and community government is of the "incorproated" form.

South Carolina's per capita figures for governmental receipts ($35.48), cost-payments ($39.47), debts ($98.45), and assessed valuation ($233.89) for 1932 are much lower than the national and regional averages, lower than those for North Carolina and Tennessee, and slightly higher than Georgia's.

In 1932, the state government accounted for 40.6% of the total receipts, 55.6% of the total cost-payments, and 45.4% of the total gross debt less sinking fund assets. Similar percentages for the county governments were: receipts, 20.6%; cost-payments, 13.9%; and debts, 18.1%.

Analysis of state expenditures for 1932 show the largest items to be: schools; charities, hospitals and corrections; general government; and development and conservation of natural resources, in the order named. This does not include highways, which are handled separately.

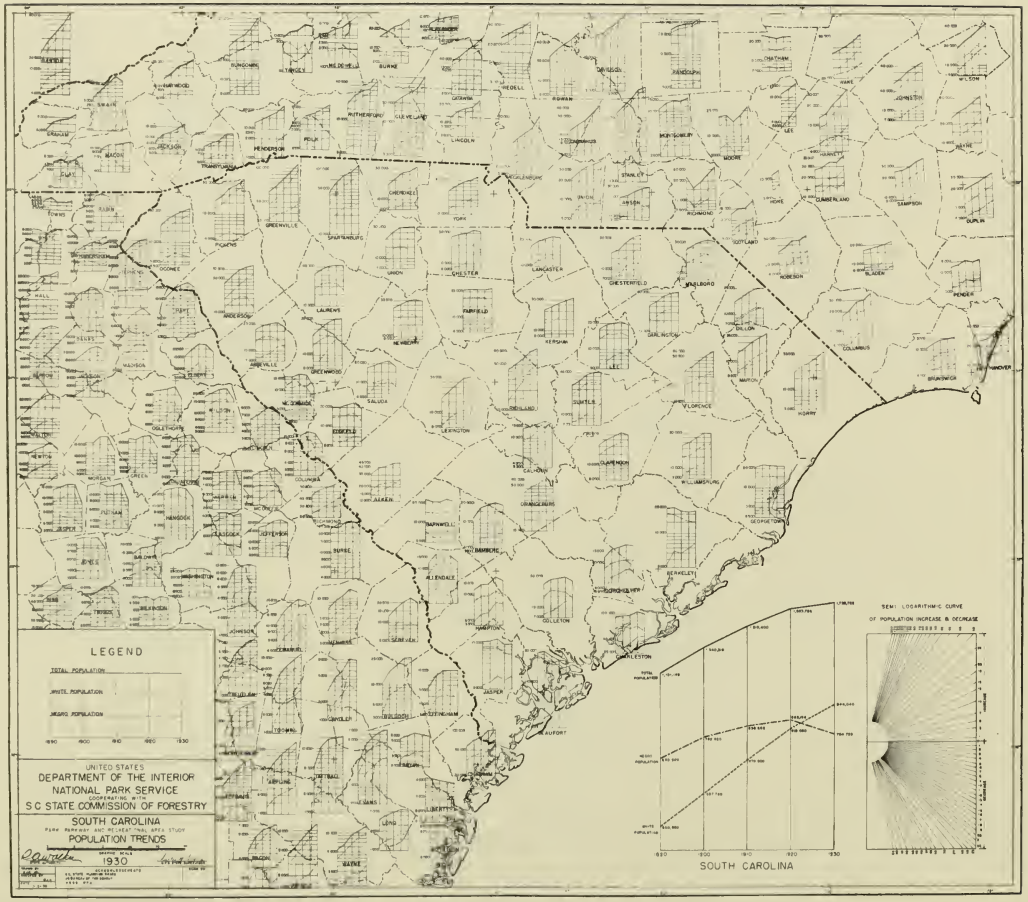
County expenditures for 1936 show the following proportions: education, 50.8%; highways, 22.5%; general government, 16.1%; and public welfare, 10.6%. Similar figures for municipalities were: education, 1.1%; highways, 20.8%; general government, 18.6%; and public welfare, 59.9%.

EDUCATION: South Carolina's standards of primary and secondary education are, in general, high in urban centers and low in rural sections. Concentration of wealth and population in the urban areas, and the low wealth status and wide distribution of population in rural areas are the most logical explanations for this condition.

School sites are generally of sufficient area for recreational purposes, but inadequate provision of facilities prevents the school child from receiving the full benefits of this fundamental foresight.

Although the state is well provided with institutions of higher learning, few opportunities are offered for specialized training leading to the preparation of recreational leaders and directors.

LIBRARIES: Although the first free library in America was started in Charleston in 1695, South Carolina's public library facilities are among the most inadequate in the nation. With 64 libraries containing 960,364 volumes, the state stands third from the bottom among the


LEGEND
TOTAL POPULATION
WHITE POPULATION
NEGRO POPULATION
1890 1900 1910 1920 1930
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
COOPERATING WITH
S C STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY
SOUTH CAROLINA
FARM WOODLAND PROJECT (NAL) AREA STUDY
POPULATION TRENDS
1930
SEMI - LOGARITHMIC CURVE
OF POPULATION INCREASE & DECREASE
SOUTH CAROLINA

states in the library facilities available to its people. Efforts to provide additional facilities for this important recreation should receive every encouragement.

AGRICULTURE: Of the 19,516,800 acres of land in South Carolina 57% was in farms in 1940. The total value placed on land buildings was $338,494,517, while the estimated worth of implements and machinery was $24,197,158.

In 1935 there were 165,504 farms in the state, but with 2.4% of the farms of the nation and 1.0% of the land area, South Carolina had 1.6% of the farm owners and 3.6% of the farm tenants. At the same time, the state claimed 3.0% of the farm population of the United States but only 0.9% of the value of farm real estate and 2.0% of the value of specified crops harvested.

Total cash income on all farms in the state ranged from $145,772,000 in 1924 to $48,452,000 in 1932. Subsequent reports reveal a substantial recovery from the low figures of 1931-1933. Total cash receipts of farmers in South Carolina increased from $70,000,000 in 1933 to approximately $95,000,000 in 1934, $96,000,000 in 1935, but decreased to $91,000,000 in 1936. These figures include government benefit payments of $11,000,000 in 1934, $9,000,000 in 1935, and $3,500,000 in 1936.

INDUSTRY: Although South Carolina is usually thought of as an agricultural state, its climate, water power and native-born labor have all been favorable to rapid development along industrial lines.

The report of the State Commissioner of Labor lists more than 45 different types and kinds of industries operating in various counties of the state. In 1940, these industries represented a capital investment of over $400,000,000 and their annual payrolls amounted to approximately $100,000,000.

The textile industry is the largest single manufacturing industry. The State Commission of Labor reports that nearly 95,000 people were employed in cotton manufacture in 1940. The assessed value of mills and other textile properties constitutes about 17% of the total assessed value of all property in South Carolina.

Recently constructed pulp and paper mills at Charleston and Georgetown represent the largest new industry. The completion of the Santee-Cooper hydro-electric and navigation project, now under construction, added to the present power supply, will place this state among the foremost in the production of hydro-electric power.

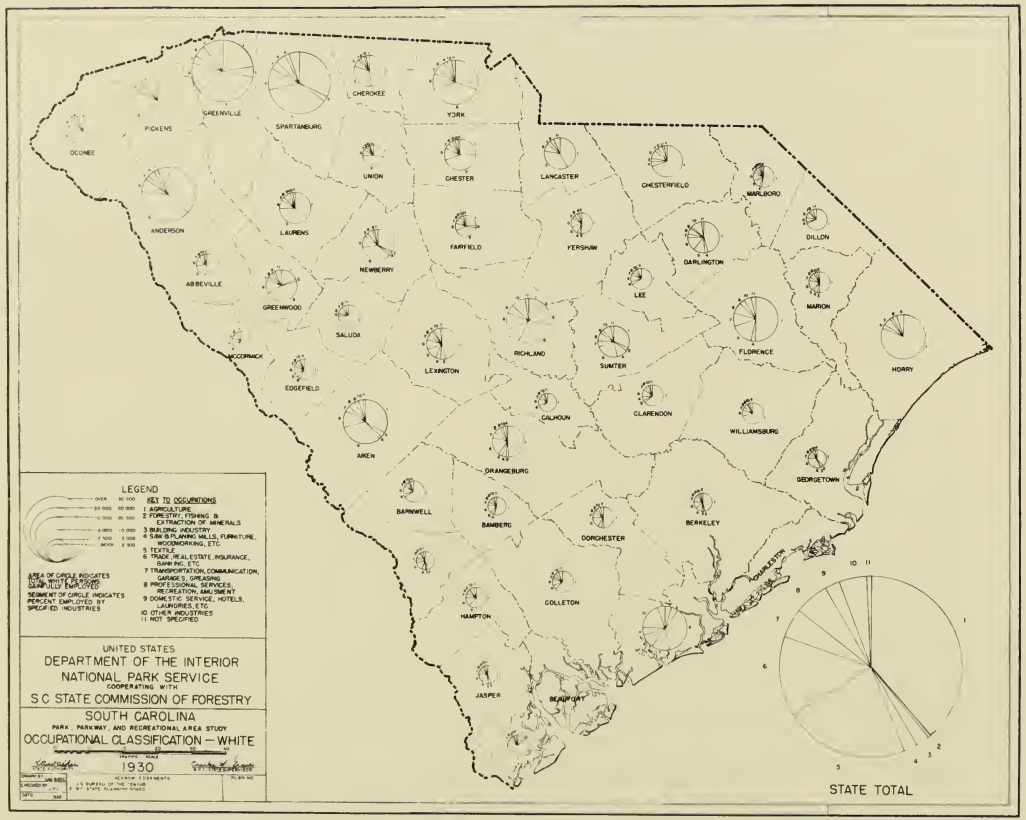
HIGHWAYS: South Carolina's highways are an important feature of the state's recreational system. In addition to providing enjoyment through motoring they offer access to parks and other recreational areas. There are 60,000 miles of highways, of which about 9,629 are included in the state system. All arterial highways are paved, amounting to 6,307 miles.

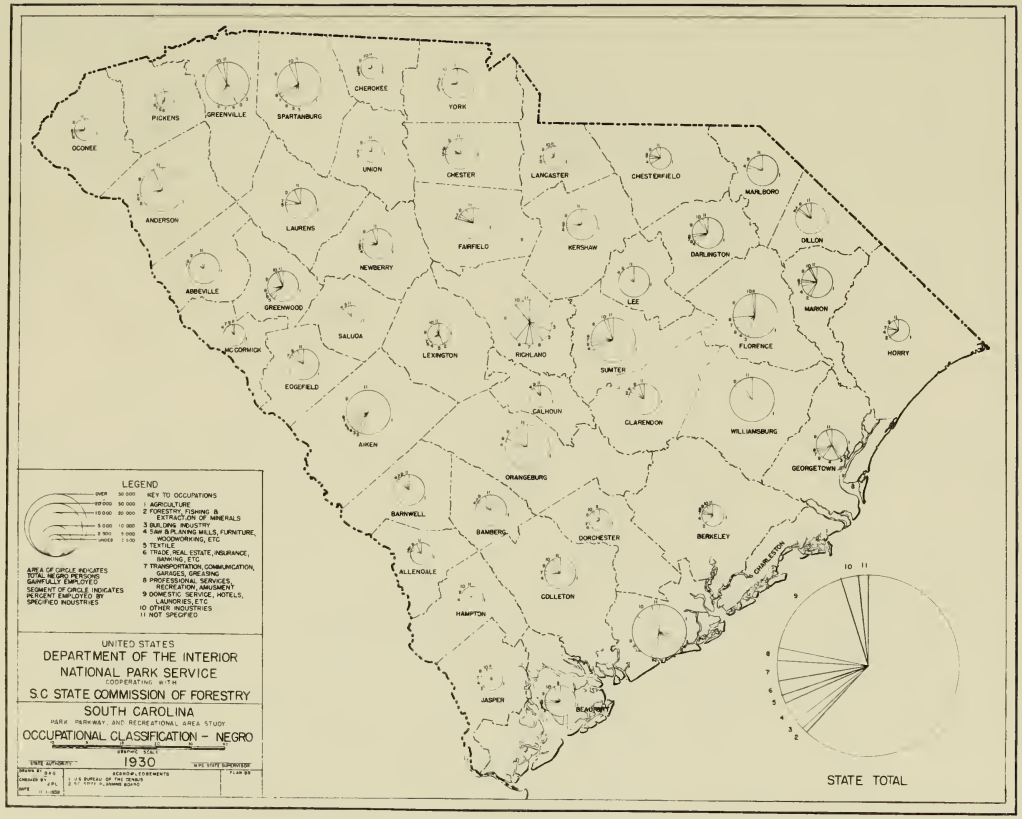
Experimental work has been carried on in roadside improvement, but definite efforts toward zoning for this purpose have not yet been made. A comprehensive state recreation plan should include scenic waysides and roadside improvement as fundamental units. The through highway routes are most important in the north-south flow of tourist traffic, and the appearance of these highways is therefore worthy of attention.

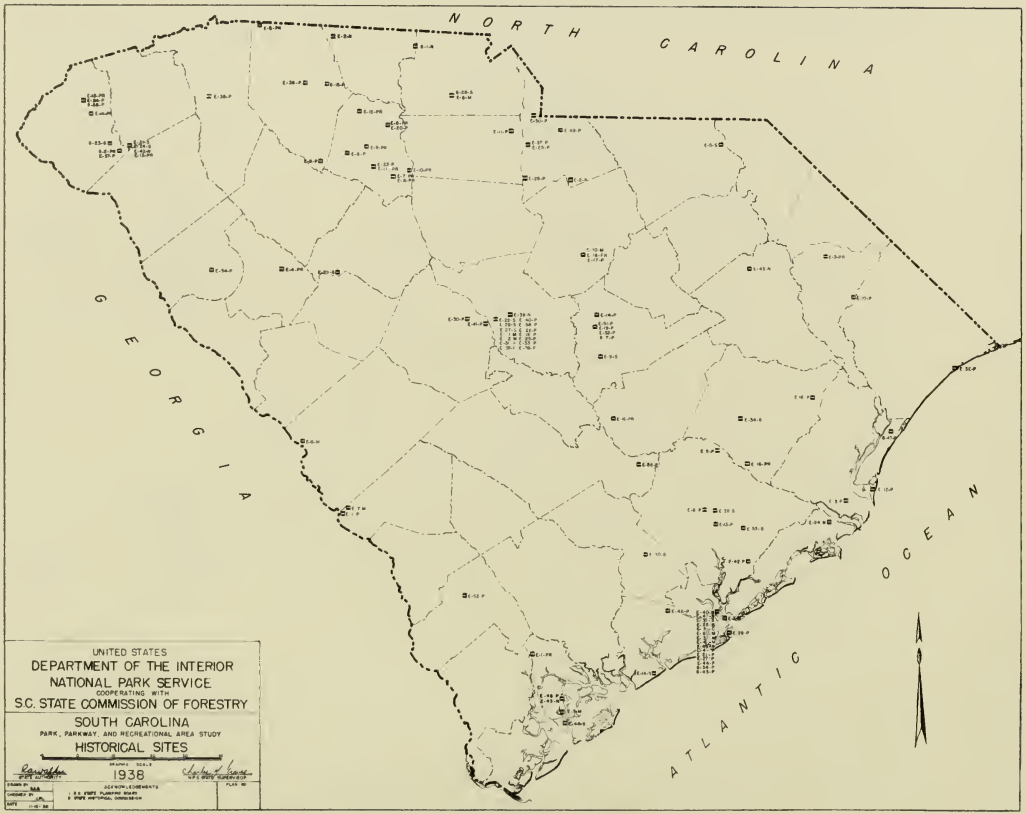
The greatest necessities appear to be the enactment of zoning or regulatory legislation leading to the elimination of billboards and the institution of an educational program which will induce the owners of property bordering on the highways to take some manner of pride in the appearance of such property.

The zoning of areas surrounding state parks including all park access roads and adjacent stretches of scenic beauty is recommended. The sytematic regulation of private developments that tend to reduce the value of public park areas as points of scenic and recreational interest should be encouraged.

TOURISTS: The value of the tourist trade is well recognized. Many states have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars on advertising their attractions through informative and descriptive


OCONEE
PICKENS
GREENVILLE
SPARTANBURG
CHEROKEE
YORK
UNION
CHESTER
LANCASTER
CHESTERFIELD
MARLBORO
ANDERSON
LAURENS
FAIRFIELD
KERSHAW
DARLINGTON
DILLON
ABBEVILLE
NEWBERRY
LEE
MARION
GREENWOOD
SALUDA
RICHLAND
SUMTER
FLORENCE
HORRY
MCCORMICK
EDGEFIELD
LEXINGTON
CALHOUN
CLARENDON
WILLIAMSBURG
AIKEN
ORANGEBURG
GEORGETOWN
BARNWELL
BAMBERG
DORCHESTER
BERKELEY
CHARLESTON
HAMPTON
COLLETON
JASPER
BEAUFORT
LEGEND
OVER 30,000
20,000 30,000
10,000 20,000
6,000 10,000
3,000 6,000
1,000 3,000
BELOW 1,000
AREA OF CIRCLE INDICATES TOTAL WHITE EMPLOYED QUANTITY EMPLOYED
SEGMENT OF CIRCLE INDICATES PERCENT EMPLOYED BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES
KEY TO OCCUPATIONS
1 AGRICULTURE
2 FORESTRY, FISHING & EXTRACTION OF MINERALS
3 BUILDING INDUSTRY
4 SAW & PLANING MILLS, FURNITURE, WOODWORKING, ETC
5 TEXTILE
6 TRADE, REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, BANKING, ETC
7 TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, GARAGES, GREASING
8 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES, RECREATION, AMUSEMENT
9 DOMESTIC SERVICE, HOTELS, LAUNDRIES, ETC
10 OTHER INDUSTRIES
11 NOT SPECIFIED
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
COOPERATING WITH
S C STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY
SOUTH CAROLINA
PARK, PARKWAY, AND RECREATIONAL AREA STUDY
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION — WHITE
1930
STATE TOTAL


OCONEE
PICKENS
GREENVILLE
SPARTANBURG
CHEROKEE
YORK
UNION
CHESTER
LANCASTER
CHESTERFIELD
MARLBORO
ANDERSON
LAURENS
NEWBERRY
FAIRFIELD
KERSHAW
DARLINGTON
DILLON
ABBEVILLE
GREENWOOD
SALUDA
LEXINGTON
RICHLAND
LEE
SUMTER
FLORENCE
MARION
HORRY
MCCORMICK
EDGEFIELD
AIKEN
CALHOUN
CLARENDON
WILLIAMSBURG
GEORGETOWN
ORANGEBURG
BARNWELL
BAMBERG
DORCHESTER
BERKELEY
CHARLESTON
ALLENDALE
COLLETON
HAMPTON
JASPER
BEAUFORT
STATE TOTAL
LEGEND
OVER 50 000
25 000 50 000
10 000 20 000
5 000 10 000
2 500 5 000
UNDER 2 500
AREA OF CIRCLE INDICATES NUMBER OF PERSONS GAINFULLY EMPLOYED
SEGMENT OF CIRCLE INDICATES PERCENT EMPLOYED BY SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES
KEY TO OCCUPATIONS
1 AGRICULTURE
2 FORESTRY, FISHING & EXTRACTION OF MINERALS
3 BUILDING INDUSTRY
4 SAW & PLANING MILLS, FURNITURE, WOODWORKING, ETC
5 TEXTILE
6 TRADE, REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, BANKING, ETC.
7 TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, GARAGES, GREASING
8 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES, RECREATION, AMUSEMENT
9 DOMESTIC SERVICE, HOTELS, LAUNDRIES, ETC
10 OTHER INDUSTRIES
11 NOT SPECIFIED
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
COOPERATING WITH
S.C STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY
SOUTH CAROLINA
PARK, PARKWAY, AND RECREATIONAL AREA STUDY
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION - NEGRO
GRAPHIC SCALE
1930
STATE AUTHORITY
WPA STATE SUPERVISOR
DRAWN BY
CHECKED BY
DATE
ECONOMIC ELEMENTS
1 U S BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
2 S C STATE PLANNING BOARD
TITLE BY


NORTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
COOPERATING WITH
S.C. STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY
SOUTH CAROLINA
PARK, PARKWAY, AND RECREATIONAL AREA STUDY
HISTORICAL SITES
1938

HISTORICAL SITES

PUBLIC

E- 1-P Public Silver Bluff
E- 2-P " Hanging Rock
E- 3-P " Hopsewee Plantation
E- 4-P " Old Powder Plantation
E- 5-P " Belle Isle
E- 6-P " Site of Old Moncks Corner
E- 7-P " Grave of Gen. Thomas Sumter
E- 8-P " Site of Battle of Musgrove Mill
E- 9-P " Blackstock Battle Field
E-10-P " Battle of Blue Savannah
E-11-P " Site of Battle of Fishing Creek
E-12-P " North Island
E-13-P " Mepkin
E-14-P " The Ruins
E-15-P " Glendale
E-16-P " Site of Battle of Black Mingo
E-17-P " Battle of Camden
E-18-P " Columbia Canal
E-19-P " Stateburg
E-20-P " Site of Pinckneyville
E-21-P " Old Slave Exchange
E-22-P " Old Slave Stockade
E-23-P " Governor Gist Mansion
E-24-P " Home of Robert Y. Hayne
E-25-P " Lansford Canal
E-26-P " Ruins of Fort Dearborn
E-27-P " Site of S. C. Institute Hall
E-28-P " Morris Island
E-29-P " Palmetto Iron Works
E-30-P " Green Hill
E-31-P " Ruins of Millwood
E-32-P " Site of Fort Randall
E-33-P " Remains of Carolina Hall
E-34-P " Site of the New Theatre
E-35-P " Camp Sevier
E-36-P " Camp Wadsworth
E-37-P " Site of Tivoli
E-38-P " Trinity Churchyard
E-39-P " First Presbyterian Churchyard
E-40-P " First Baptist Churchyard
E-41-P " Cayce House
E-42-P " Wappetaw Cemetery
E-43-P " St. Phillips Churchyard
E-44-P " Charleston Library Society
E-45-P " Huger House
E-46-P " Middleton Place Gardens
E-47-P " Brookgreen Gardens
E-48-P " Saint Helena Episcopal Church
E-49-P " Buford Monument
E-50-P " Birthplace of Andrew Jackson
E-51-P " Green Springs
E-52-P " Church of Holy Cross
E-53-P " Rivers Bridge Memorial Ground
E-54-P " Burt Mansion
E-55-P " Eutaw Springs
E-56-P " Site of Ring Fight
E-57-P " Site of Fort Prince George
E-58-P " Taylor Burying Ground

PRIVATE

E- 1-Pr. Private Pocataligo
E- 2-Pr. " Site of Keowee Village
E- 3-Pr. " Site of Battle of Bowling Green
E- 4-Pr. " Site of Star Fort
E- 5-Pr. " Old Block House N.C. & S.C. Line

E- 6-Pr.	"	Reidstown
E- 7-Pr.	"	Goshen Hill Region
E- 8-Pr.	"	Goshen Trading Post
E- 9-Pr.	"	Site of Brandons Defeat
E-10-Pr.	"	Site of Battle of Fish Dam Ford
E-11-Pr.	"	Remains of Otterson Fort
E-12-Pr.	"	Blockhouse (Jonesville)
E-13-Pr.	"	Site of Treaty Oak
E-14-Pr.	"	Site of Picket Post
E-15-Pr.	"	Site of Red House
E-16-Pr.	"	Indian Mounds

STATE

E- 5-S	State	Cheraw State Park
E- 9-S	"	Poinsett State Park
E-14-S	"	Edisto Beach State Park
E-21-S	"	Fort Hill
E-22-S	"	University of South Carolina
E-23-S	"	Site of Seneca Old Town
E-24-S	"	Site of Fort Rutledge
E-25-S	"	Record Building
E-26-S	"	Woodrow Wilson Museum
E-27-S	"	S. C. State Hospital
E-28-S	"	Catawba Indian Reservation
E-29-S	"	Site of Old Saluda Town
E-30-S	"	Dorchester
E-31-S	"	Fort Johnson
E-32-S	"	Wadboo Bridge
E-33-S	"	Quinby Bridge
E-34-S	"	Battle of Lower Bridge

NATIONAL

E- 1-N	National	Kings Mt. Nat'l Military Park
E- 2-N	"	Cowpens Nat'l Battlefield Site
E- 3-N	"	Castle Pinckney
E-24-N	"	Francis Marion National Forest
E-39-N	"	Fort Jackson
E-40-N	"	Fort Sumter
E-41-N	"	Fort Moultrie
E-42-N	"	Gov. Andrew Pickens Home
E-43-N	"	National Cemetery
E-44-N	"	Parris Island
E-45-N	"	U. S. National Cemetery

MUNICIPAL

E- 1-M	Municipal	Old Dispensary Building
E- 2-M	"	Site of Surrender of Columbia
E- 3-M	"	Charleston Museum
E- 4-M	"	College of Charleston
E- 5-M	"	Port Royal
E- 6-M	"	Hamburg
E- 7-M	"	Elleton
E- 8-M	"	Brattonville
E- 9-M	"	Heyward Washington House
E-10-M	"	De Kalb Monument

COUNTY

E-3-C	County	County Court House (Charleston)

materials and publications, in efforts to promote an influx of visitors. South Carolina has been backward in this form of promotion. The natural beauty of the state has been discovered by many, nevertheless, as is evidenced by the fact that tourists spent $50,587,693 in South Carolina during 1938, which represents an income of $26.98* for each person in the state. It is believed that the improvement of its roadsides would be the greatest single advertising scheme the state could undertake and that it would be thoroughly worthwhile even without consideration of the increased safety of the highways and that the state would be a more pleasant and beautiful place in which to live.

FLORA: At least 150 different species of trees and hundreds of species of shrubs, wild flowers and other plants are native to South Carolina. Many of these plants will grow practically anywhere in the state, but, if left to nature, the vegetation varies with the drainage, altitude and distance from the coast. The preservation of natural scenic areas and the promotion of nature study activities should form an important and integral part of the recreation development plan.

FAUNA: Any recreation program in South Carolina will have to include considerations of hunting and fishing activities and it is becoming more and more urgent that strigent laws be passed and stronger measures taken for conservation of wildlife. At present, South Carolina has the longest open hunting seasons among the states, and is one of the few states which have no closed season on fishing during the spawning season. Although adequate breeding pools are rapidly being provided, protective measures are needed for the growing and mature fish.

Among the principal wildlife species which should be considered in the establishment of a recreational area system may be enumerated the white-tail deer, black bear, raccoon, opossum, wild cats, grey and red fox, muskrat, otter, rabbit, mink, skunk, grey and fox squirrel, moles and shrews.

The state's principal game birds are wild turkey, bobwhite, quail, dove, woodcock, snipe,, king rail, Carolina rail, Virginia rail, greater yellow legs, dowitcher, Hudsonian curlew, willet, bobolink, wild ducks and geese.

Its principal fresh-water fish are the large- and small-mouth bass, red and blue bream, sunfish, crappie, white perch, calico bass, warmouth, striped perch, pike, redfin, and robin.

HISTORIC AND ARCHEOLOGIC SITES:** South Carolina has a wealth of important and interesting historic associations, covering all major periods and events of American history. A comparatively small proportion of these associations are evident in the form of tangible relics or ruins, however. Archeologic sites are confined almost entirely to relics of Indian life, such as mounds and village sites. The preservation and protection of remaining sites is of real importance to a people who revere and appreciate the glorious past of their state.

SITE OF THE BATTLE OF KINGS MOUNTAIN

*U. S. Travel Bureau annual report on recreational travelers' expenditures for 1938.

**A later bulletin in this series will discuss in detail the more important historic and archeologic sites in South Carolina, and the provision to be made for this important part of the Recreation Plan.

CHAPTER III

The State Park System

History of the State Park Movement:

Although the need existed, South Carolina had no state park program prior to 1933. There was no state-owned property suitable for development as a state park at that time. With the inception of the Emergency Conservation Works Program, federal funds became available for development of state parks on state-owned land under the technical direction of the National Park Service.

Soon thereafter, an area of 704 acres near Cheraw, S. C., was donated to the state, having been purchased by contributions from business firms and citizens of Chesterfield County for this purpose. The first Civilian Conservation Corps park camp in South Carolina was established on this area in March, 1934, and the work of developing a state park was begun. An act of the Legislature had recently placed the development, supervision and operation of state parks under the South Carolina State Commission of Forestry, and the work was supervised by the State Forester in the absence of funds with which to employ a park executive.

Other counties were prompt to follow this example, and among the first additional areas to be deeded to the state for a similar purpose were those at Givhans Ferry in Dorchester County, Poinsett in Sumter County, Myrtle Beach in Horry County, Table Rock in Pickens County, Edisto Beach in Charleston County, and Chester in Chester County.

In June, 1940, two federally owned recreational demonstration areas (Cheraw and Kings Mountain) were leased by the State Commission of Forestry and included in the state park system. By April, 1941, the state system was composed of sixteen state parks with a total acreage of 34,753 acres.

Federal Co-operation:

Although the areas on which the present state parks are located were all acquired by the state as the gifts of local individuals or groups, without cost to the state, the development of these areas has been made possible through the co-operation of several federal agencies, and largely through federal funds. The earlier development work was accomplished through the co-operation of the National Park Service, with most of the labor furnished through Civilian Conservation Corps camps. The following parks were developed through the co-operation of the National Park Service:

Cheraw State Park—Chesterfield County

Givhans Ferry State Park—Dorchester and Colleton Counties

Poinsett State Park—Sumter County

Myrtle Beach State Park—Horry County

Table Rock State Park—Pickens County

Chester State Park—Chester County

Edisto Beach State Park — Charleston County

Hunting Island State Park — Beaufort County

Greenwood State Park — Greenwood County

The United States Forest Service later entered this field, co-operating with the State Commission of Forestry in the development of state parks. The Forest Service has co-operated in the development of the following areas:

Aiken State Park—Aiken County

Oconee State Park—Oconee County

Paris Mountain State Park — Greenville County

Lee State Park—Lee County

Barnwell State Park—Barnwell County

Sesquicentennial State Park — Richland County Footnote

~~The present time finds development work going forward at Kings Mountain, Cheraw, Table Rock, Greenwood, Hunting Island, and with the co-operation of the National Park Service, at Barnwell and Sesquicentennial with the co-operation of the U. S. Forest Service.~~

Footnote

As of 1948 the State Commission of Forestry has, in addition to the above listed parks, Kings Mountain State Park, which was developed in cooperation with the National Park Service, in York County. Rivers Bridge Confederate Memorial State Park, at the intersection of Hampton, Colleton, Bamberg and Allendale Counties, was donated to the State Commission of Forestry and is being operated and developed; and in addition, Santee State Park in Orangeburg County has been acquired and plans are now underway and some funds are available for its development. Famous Fort Watson, just across the river from Santee State Park, has been leased from the Santee Cooper Authority for inclusion in Santee State Park as an archeological and historical area. It is an Indian Mound where a famous and peculiar battle occurred. Funds have been set up for its partial development.

Policies Governing Development:

The growth of the state park system in South Carolina has been so rapid that little attention has been paid to the setting of definite policies concerning the development of the areas other than those fundamental criteria necessary to guarantee against overdevelopment and to insure economical distribution of the areas. Summarized, the policies under which the park program in South Carolina has been developed and is now operating are as follows:

(1) That a state park must be an area of outstanding scenic, historical, scientific, educational or recreational value.

(2) That the parks must be so located that there will be one available for the use of every person in the state within fifty miles' travel.

(3) That an area must be of sufficient size to meet the requirements of the activities which find their best expression in primitive settings. Topography, cover, water areas, and other natural features affecting development have a definite bearing on the optimum size, but in general, one thousand acres is the minimum.

(4) Because of the state's racial composition, two recreational-area systems are necessary, one for the white people and one for the Negroes.

(5) That, in the planning and development of the areas and facilities, priority should be given to those which serve mass needs. Facilities are therefore usually constructed and developed in the following order:

a. Swimming
   Picnicking (organized and unorganized)
   Council Circles
   Playfields
   Boating
b. Nature trails and trailside museums, and ampitheatres for cultural and educational activities.
c. Camping—organized (youth and family) and unorganized.

For the most part, these policies have been followed. There have been some violations as to the number of parks within certain localities, due either to the exceptional value of certain contiguous areas or to density of population.

Policies of Operation:

Only general policies have been set up to govern operation, since the areas each have their own peculiar features and problems. The main general policies now in force may be stated as follows:

(1) Standards of safety, cleanliness and order prescribed by recognized authorities in these fields are observed.

(2) It is the policy of the State Commission of Forestry that the facilities offered be of a nature which is wholly suitable to an outdoor area, and that the usual commercial type of facility be avoided in so far as possible.

(3) Only special services, which require actual expenditures by the operator for consumable materials and for personnel other than that provided for general safety and welfare, or facilities involving equipment for exclusive use, carry a specific charge, and only the most necessary and desirable of these special services are offered, such as the use of bath houses, cabins, camps, boats, and other special equipment.

(4) All refreshments, meals, and other commodities dispensed by concessions in the state parks must be offered at standard prices, and no special charges are allowed to be made.

(5) No charge is made for entrance to any of the state parks, and swimming facilities, drives, trails, museums, picnic facilities, parking space, and playfields are available to the public without charge.

Standards of operation, after all, are influenced by financial ability, and the extent to which these policies will be maintained depends entirely upon the funds available. Only those parks which it is possible to operate properly and efficiently with the funds available will be operated.

Administration:

The State Commission of Forestry is the advisory and policy-making body in forestry

OUTDOOR COOKING

SWIMMING

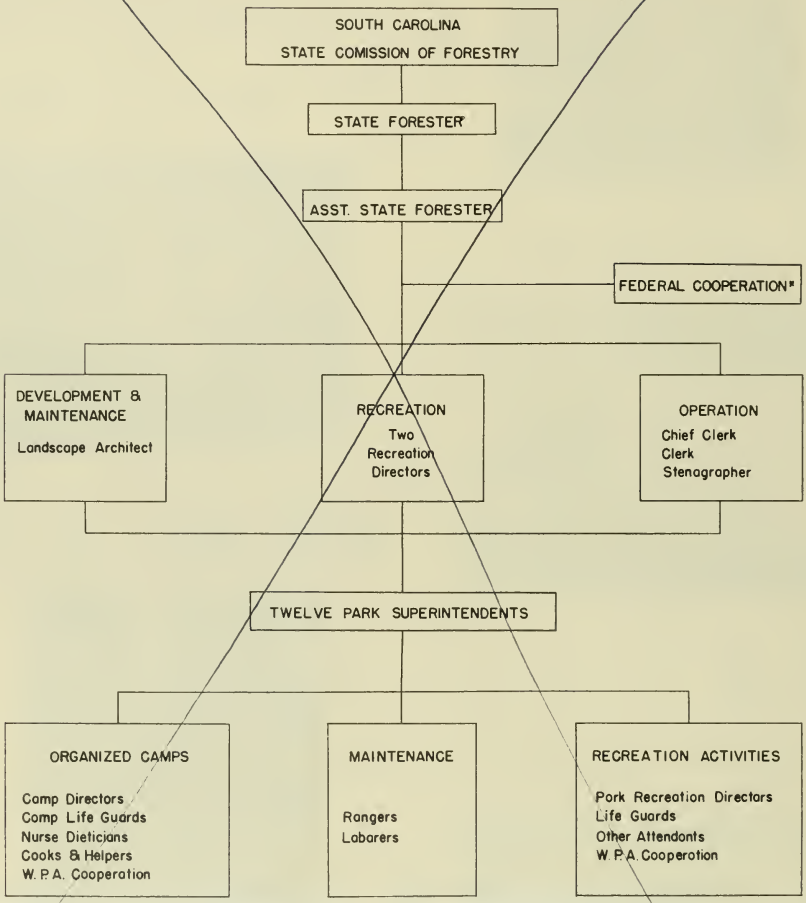
PICNICKING

FISHING

BOATING

HIKING

ORGANIZATION CHART
DIVISION OF STATE PARKS
1940-41



* National Park Service & U. S. Forest Service

Footnote #1

Footnote #1

The park work is broken into two parts, one part having to do with operations, personnel and maintenance. This part is under the supervision of a Head and he is assisted by an assistant who will act also as an inspector, by a construction engineer, by several maintenance crews who travel around to different parts of the state, by a recreational director who also has duties in connection with other portions of the state park program, and in time will be staffed with a publicity specialist.

The other portion of the park work is known as the planning and policy portion and it is headed up by one man who is assisted by a landscape architect, and in course of time we hope to have an architect under his supervision also. He is also assisted by being assigned the recreation man during the seasons of the year when the work is to be planned.

All field personnel is under the head of Operations, Personnel and Maintenance, and each of the State Park Superintendents and Wayside Caretakers is responsible to this head. In the state parks, the Superintendent has on his maintenance and operations staff rangers, foreman, laborers, lifeguards, attendants, and other persons needed to operate the park. The Caretakers of the Waysides are generally part-time employees and they do not have any extra help except for new construction.

The Columbia Office staff consists of adequate stenographic help, bookkeeping personnel, property record clerks, and field inventory staff, to adequately take care of the needs of the state park system.

The State Commission of Forestry, during the years it has been operating the state parks, has found that it is highly desirable that a high class superintendent be employed for each park and that he be supplied with sufficient supervisory and labor assistance to maintain the park in good shape and if it is necessary to build additional structures which is beyond the capacity of regular park personnel that help be provided or that maintenance or construction crews be sent in to do the work, or in some cases, the work is done by letting contracts.

In addition, the State Commission of Forestry has found that instead of employing a director for the summer months for each of the parks, it is preferable to have this work function under the direct supervision of the park superintendent and to supplement his staff with sufficient people to enable him to carry out any program which has been approved for recreation in his park. The State Commission of Forestry has employed a full time, high class man on a year 'round basis to instruct and guide the superintendents and their staffs in the matter of recreational activities within the parks.

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Footnote #2

In addition to the sixteen state parks mentioned above, since this report has been written, the state has acquired two more state parks, namely, Rivers Bridge Confederate Memorial State Park which was donated to the state, and Santee State Park which was purchased by the state. In addition, several additions have been made to existing state parks, therefore, the state has invested close to $40,000 in the acquisition of state park properties since this report was written.

The state has carried on the operation of all of the state parks since the CCC program has been discountinued and has constructed many new structures and facilities in the various state parks throughout South Carolina.

itself only for the funds necessary to maintain and operate these areas for the benefit of the people of the state. Even this cost, however, does not have to be met entirely by state appropriation, since the past two years of operation have shown that the revenue from the parks themselves will defray at least a third of the expenses of operation and maintenance, and it is probable that this revenue will continue to bear a large share of the burden as additional revenue-producing facilities now under construction and proposed are completed.

With the impetus furnished by the expenditure of federal emergency funds for development and the co-operation of private agencies and individuals in providing the land for these parks, the system has experienced an almost unbelievably rapid growth. The state appropriations for operation and maintenance have failed to keep pace with this growth.

State expenditures for state parks have increased from $5,014.76 in the fiscal year 1935-36 to $88,617.76 in 1940-1941. But of this $88,617.76 spent by the state in 1940-1941, only $40,096 came from state appropriation, the remaining $48,521.76 representing the income on the operation of the areas themselves. It must be remembered, also, that part of this revenue was derived from a number of areas which had not yet been completed. Although the state has acquired the park areas and development was proceeding on practically all of them from 1934 on, the first state park to be placed in actual operation was opened to the public on July 1, 1936. That summer, Myrtle Beach State Park was operated from July 1 to the middle of September, a twelve weeks' season, and the only other two parks operated in 1936 were Poinsett and Aiken State Parks for periods of about eight weeks and five weeks, respectively. The following summer, three more parks, Givhans Ferry, Oconee and Paris Mountain, had been developed to a point where they could be operated, so that the summer of 1937 saw six state parks and the group camp at Cheraw Recreational Demonstration Area in actual operation by the newly created Division of State Parks. In 1938, one more state park, Edisto Beach, was placed in operation, and a group camp at Kings Mountain Recreational Demonstration Area was also operated.

In 1939, Barnwell State Park and the day-use area at Cheráw were placed in operation, and in 1940 Table Rock and Sesquicentennial were opened for the first time, as was a second group camp at Cheraw, and a group camp in the Poinsett State Forest.

It has been practically impossible to operate these areas for capacity use with the personnel and materials available through the funds mentioned as having been expended for operation and maintenance.

It is obvious that certain minimum limits must be set for the personnel necessary to operate a state park with adequate safety and sanitation standards and to serve the public efficiently.

During the 1940 season from June 1 to September 10, the two recreation directors were employed to superintend the operation and to promote the recreational program. Each of these men had to superintend one-half of the parks, organizing the life-guard service, training the bathhouse attendants, and staging exhibitions and water carnivals and similar activities. With the state-wide distribution of the parks and the shortness of the season, it was found that the greatest need for additional personnel was this matter of general supervision, for training and recreational leadership.

Of course, an adequate life-guard personnel is absolutely necessary for operation, and must take precedence over other needs when the operating budget pinches. Refreshment stand operators, bathhouse attendants and laborers were also provided during the season.

As each new park is placed in operation, additional seasonal employees will be needed, and it is the policy of the State Parks Division that no park shall be operated unless a staff adequate to maintain high standards of operation can be provided. It is obvious, therefore, that additional funds for operation must be provided if the people of the State are to have the use of the entire park system of sixteen parks.

To efficiently utilize a large number of

seasonal employees, some added recreational and supervisory employees on a permanent basis are needed. The development and maintenance work is a continuous function the year round, and adequate general supervision of this phase of the division's activities is also lacking.

It is estimated that operation and maintenance of these areas will cost $120,000, and that an estimated revenue of $60,000 will be received. Although the parks are never expected to become entirely self-supporting, it is believed that with completion of the facilities and with increased use and better organization of activities, the parks will produce revenue amounting to from 30% to 50% of the total cost of operation even with needed improvements in standards of operation and maintenance.

Use of the State Recreation Areas:

The full value of the state and federal park systems to the people of the state and the nation must be measured, in the final analysis, by the use which the public makes of them.

With this in mind, efforts have been made to keep accurate records of the number of visitors to the parks, their use of the facilities provided, and their preferences for certain types of activities. These records have been kept by the State Commission of Forestry on three of the state parks since 1935, and on eleven parks since 1936. Complete records will be kept on all parks operated.

In addition to these routine records, special detailed park-use studies were made during the 1938 and 1939 seasons at Cheraw, Edisto Beach, Poinsett and Table Rock State Parks, and on the Colleton and Greenwood waysides.

The following analysis was based on all available data concerning the use of the parks which comprise the South Carolina state park system. Many assumptions have had to be made on short-term records, and some of the gaps have been filled by referring to more complete studies made in other similar park systems.

Distribution of Park Attendance: A study of the state park attendance charts reveals that a very large portion of the weekly attendance is on Sunday, in some cases as much as half of the total week's attendance. While at first this seems a bad condition because of difference in the number of employees required, a closer study reveals that it allows a variation in the park program with approximately the same number of park attendants being used during the days of heavy and of light use. During the week days attention is focused on the promotion of the educational and recreational program including nature study, hikes, instruction in the arts and crafts, dramatics, singing, instruction in swimming, life-saving, boating, and many sports and other similar activities. On the days of heavy use the park personnel must concentrate its attention on the handling of large crowds. In this manner it is felt that the parks can be more versatile in supplying the demands of the public and such deviation in park attendance does not present a serious problem. Careful attention, however, must be paid to past records in order that attendance on certain days of the week can be forecast with reasonable accuracy, thus allowing park officials to more intelligently plan their programs in advance. Also the difference between the week day and holiday use must be watched and not allowed to become too great for then it is felt that proper operation will be more difficult.

Edisto Beach, Aiken, Lee, Myrtle Beach and Paris Mountain State Parks seem to have the most constant week-day use. Several reasons may be advanced to explain these specific cases.

Edisto Beach and Myrtle Beach State are located near or in established summer resort areas, and hence draw a large week-day attendance from vacationers. In addition, Myrtle Beach State Park offers a number of vacation cabins for rental by the week, and a fine auto trailer camp, while Edisto Beach State Park also provides vacation cabins, thereby insuring a constant week-day use during the vacation season.

The explanation for the week-day use of Lee and Aiken State Parks may be attributed to the predominantly farming occupations of the regions surrounding them, and the small proportion of wage earners. The farming routine allows famliy excursions during the week when the regular, set working hours of the wage-earner necessarily limit his enjoyment of outdoor recreation to the week-ends and holidays. Another factor which may account for the week-day popularity of Lee State Park is the absence of any other large public swimming place in the vicinity. A small concrete pool, privately owned and operated, is the only other swimming place recorded in Lee County.

Paris Mountain State Park, on the other hand, owes its week-day attendance to its proximity to a large industrial center, the City of Greenville. Only five miles from this city of 30,000 population, which is in turn surrounded by a suburban industrial development which may easily bring the concentrated population within 15 miles of the park by highway distance to a total of 75,000 white population, and over 100,000 white population within 25 miles of the park, it offers a convenient goal for week-day recreation seekers, with a minimum of travel for short afternoon and evening visits to the park.

Week-day attendance at Table Rock and Cheraw State Parks has been low in past seasons principally because of the lack of swimming facilities, and the same factor explains, to a large extent, the low week-day attendance at Chester State Park, where a long period of watershed treatment will be necessary to clear the waters of the present lake of sediment.

Low week-day attendance at Oconee State Park may be traced to the low population density in the area within 25 miles of the park, since there is no urban population within this zone and only about 25,000 rural farm and rural non-white farm population. The fact that, although industry is decentralized in the vicinity, a large proportion of the population is composed of wage-earners, also tends to reduce week-day use.

Although Poinsett State Park is only 15 miles from Sumter, a town of 12,000 population, its week-day attendance is also low, possibly due to a degree of inaccessibility, since the park must be reached by an unpaved road. This disadvantage is soon to be overcome by paving of the road to the park. Although Poinsett probably draws its large Saturday, Sunday and holiday attendance from much greater distances, it is doubtful whether its present facilities will ever draw a large week-day attendance from such points as Columbia, Camden, Bishopville, Hartsville, and Florence, the nearest concentrations of population, especially since there are other state parks much nearer to Columbia and to Bishopville which offer essentially the same attractions. Practically the same factors operate to reduce the week-day attendance at Givhans Ferry, since it also is reached by unpaved roads and is in a comparable location with respect to the nearest centers of population. Footnote

It is believed that the prime factors to be considered as affecting week-day use of the state parks are (1) local population density, (2) provision of swimming and other day-use facilities, and (3) availability of other recreation areas and facilities serving nearby communities.

Another phase of time-distribution of attendance which must be considered in planning park operations has to do with the time of day during which park use is greatest. A close check on four state parks during the 1938 summer season showed that this factor may vary widely in the individual parks. In Cheraw, Poinsett and Table Rock, the heaviest use was experienced in the afternoon, while in the case of Myrtle Beach, the greatest attendance was definitely in the morning. At Cheraw and Poinsett, the morning use and evening use were almost equal. These differences are attributed almost entirely to the degrees of accessibility and to the types of activities which are to be found in the areas.

A study of the seasonal use of the parks during the year 1939 reveals that approximately 60% of the total yearly attendance occurred during summer season from May 29th

ARCHERY

BADMINTON

Footnote

Since this bulletin was published, the road from Frogmore to the new bathhouse at Hunting Island State Park has been paved for its entire length. Therefore, this park is highly accessible. The road to and through Paris Mountain State Park has also been paved for its entire length, and the road to the entrance of Poinsett State Park has been paved, as well as the road through Sesqui-Centennial State Park, Table Rock State Park. The highway to Givhans Ferry State Park has also been paved. It is planned to make a new entrance to Givhans Ferry State Park, and it is planned to pave a cut-off road through Cheraw State Park which will provide a paved road almost to the bathhouse.

VOLLEY BALL

SOFTBALL

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ARCHERY

BADMINTON

SPORTS

HORSESHOES

SPORTS

VOLLEY BALL

SOFTBALL

through September 3rd or approximately 25% of the year. This heavy summer use is expected and the design for the state parks operation takes this into consideration as evidenced by the fact that the number of state park employees increases by about 500% during the summer months with the addition of personnel employed during the summer only. While this heavy summer use is natural and is expected, it is felt that there is room for a great deal of improvement in increasing the use during the other seasons of the year. In this state weather conditions make use of the parks the year round comfortable and enjoyable, and with a well-planned program the off season use can be considerably increased.

The trend is toward greater use of the parks on a year-round basis, and this trend will be given considerable impetus with the completion of picnicking and hiking facilities now being developed in many of the parks. Wherever possible, lakes and rivers are being stocked with fish, and the public will have an opportunity to fish these waters in the park areas as soon as conditions are such that fishing may be allowed without detriment to the stocked waters. Some of the parks include specific provisions for the breeding and propagation of fish, such as breeding pools and hatcheries, to supply the State Park System and other fishing waters.

Other Factors Affecting Park Use: One of the underlying principles of the agencies involved in the administration and provision of public recreation facilities in South Carolina, and of the studies which have ben carried on in this field, was the determination that the needs and preferences of those who are to constitute the final criteria upon which the recreational area is to be based.

To this end, the information available as to the recreational "habits" of the state's population is being studied, and efforts have been made to collect up-to-date information during the operation of the existing areas.

Based on records for eleven state parks, in 1938* the proportion of visitors who are under 18 years of age was only 25.6%. An investigation of the recreation habits and preferences of children and youth between the ages of six and twenty-one years was made by the South Carolina Experiment Station in 1931**, in selected rural areas of the state. The report states that "travel among the subjects of this study was exceedingly limited. Very few of the young white people and none of the Negroes reported trips to other sections of the state." It is reasonable to assume that the state parks are prevented from answering the recreational needs of the youth and children of the state by their lack of transportation to and from the parks. These points also indicate the need for local provision of recreational aeras and facilities for young people, through municipal and county playgrounds and parks.

The same report also states that, "But few of the white and none of the Negro subjects of this study had been camping. All who had done so were enthusiastic concerning this form of recreation." The inclusion of facilities for organized group camps in the State Park System is therefore more than adequately justified, and this state is among the leaders in the field.

In checking the activity preferences of the visitors to state parks, it was found that, in seven of the eleven parks studied, swimming was the most popular recreational activity, while in the remaining four parks, picnicking was the leader. No other activities approached these two in popularity. The cabins were well-patronized where available, as were the trailer camps.

The South Carolina Experiment Station also made a study (Bulletin 263) of the use of leisure by adults in selected rural areas of the state, and the following conclusions regarding activity preferences are notable: "The seasonal leisure-time activities in which the white adults reported engaging were hunting, fishing, swimming and picnicking. When at-

*Figures for 1939 not typical due to infantile paralysis epidemic in South Carolina.

**"The Play and Recreation of Children and Youth in Selected Rural Areas of South Carolina," S. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, Clemson College, June 1931. Bulletin 275.

tendance is considered, picnics are seen to lead in popularity with both sexes. But the time annually devoted to picnics was less than the time annually consumed by hunting, fishing, and swimming by the white adults studied, with the exception of the non-farm owner females, none of whom either fished or swam."

In summation, the report states that "even a cursory study of the data on seasonal activities for both races and sexes leads one to conclude that the opportunities which the open country offers for the three active sports of hunting, fishing, and swimming are overlooked."

Unfortunately, the urban and suburban dweller in South Carolina, whom we may consider to have a greater need for such opportunities, finds them fewer and less convenient as time goes on, since most of the lands suitable for hunting and fishing are rapidly being closed to the public through private acquisition and ownership. One of the greatest needs to be met by the planned recreational development for the state is, therefore, the provision of public areas suitable for such purposes. Fishing is already provided for in most of the federal and state parks and forests, but hunting privileges for the public exist mainly as plans in the formative stage, and are limited to the regulated and periodical hunting which is planned for the wildlife management area in Frances Marion National Forest and in the Poinsett and Sand Hill Co-operative Land Use Projects. These programs are being worked out co-operatively by the South Carolina State Game and Fish Commission, the South Carolina State Commission of Forestry, and the United States Forest Service. Further co-operative measures between the State Game and Fish Commission and the South Carolina Public Service Authority are expected to insure provisions for public hunting and fishing grounds in the plans for development of the Santee-Cooper Hydro-Electric Project.

Other detailed studies are in progress to determine the origins of visitors to the state parks, and analysis of the results obtained in the 1939 season show that an average of 91% of the cars entering the parks were from points within the state. The value of an intensive publicity campaign to acquaint the large numbers of tourists who pass through South Carolina on the north-south trek, with the attractions offered by the parks, is obvious.

Continuation of Park-Use Studies: Much of the planning for the development of the State Park System must necessarily be based on the results of studies similar to those which provided the data briefly mentioned above, if the system is to be successful in its aim to give the public what it wants, and to concentrate its efforts on the development of those facilities which will serve the greatest needs. The collection of the basic data upon which these studies are based is to be continued, and special investigations will be made from time to time to provide data for specialized studies.

MYRTLE BEACH STATE PARK

TABLE ROCK STATE PARK

VACATION CABINS

THE SUMMER CAMPS

OF THE STATE FOREST SERVICE OFFER CAMPING OPPORTUNITIES FOR MANY WHO OTHERWISE COULD NOT AFFORD THEM

CHAPTER V

Conservation Agencies in South Carolina

Although it has been stated that recreation is an end in itself, and that the provision of recreational areas and facilities is, under certain conditions, a responsibility of government, much of the impetus received by the development of recreational area systems in recent years has been due to the activities of a number of state and federal agencies whose first interest is conservation — conservation of soil, water, forests, and wildlife.

In land or soil conservation work, it has been found advisable time and again to retire large areas from productive cultivation for various natural and economic reasons. The areas so retired offer a problem of very real importance as to the best use which can be made of them while they are recuperating, we might say, from their labors as producers of food and goods for the use of man.

The soil conservation agencies have offered two main solutions to this problem—use of the retired land for forestry purposes and for recreational purposes. In many instances it has been found practical to operate an area primarily for forestry purposes while at the same time using parts of the area for recreation, as a secondary or corollary use.

Water conservation has not received the emphasis in South Carolina which has been given to it in other sections of the country. Nevertheless, it should be noted that many of the flood control and water supply projects recently constructed offer admirable opportunities for recreational development on impounded bodies of water.

In the same way, the wildlife conservation projects offer fine chances to develop recreational areas on the spacious preserves which have the protection and propagation of wildlife—in itself important to recreation—as their first concern.

In view of the close connection of the work of these conservation agencies to the development of the recreational area system in South Carolina, the following brief descriptions of their nature and activities is presented.

State Conservation Agenies:

South Carolina State Commission of Forestry: The forest resources, like other natural resources of South Carolina, have been ruthlessly exploited. The original forested area of the state was approximately 17,000,000 acres. Even now, according to the latest estimate, 12,877,715 acres, or nearly two-thirds of the state's total area, is in woodlands.

But in this large acreage, there remains only about 500,000 acres of virgin timber, occurring in comparatively small, isolated tracts. Only a small percentage of the woodlands is producing commercial stands of timber at the highest possible rate, and it is estimated that 2,500,000 acres, such as scrub oak areas, are producing no income.

Legislative action to better forest conditions in South Carolina was taken in 1925, when a bill was introduced to create the State Commission of Forestry. The bill was passed in 1927, and the first State Forester, who also serves as secretary to the Commission, was appointed on June 18, 1928.

The work of the State Commission of Forestry is now carried on under four major heads: Fire Protection, Forest Management, Public Relations, and State Parks. An Assistant State Forester is in charge of each of these divisions.

Forest resources have attracted state-wide concern recently, principally because of the establishment of pulp and paper mills at Georgetown and Charleston. Due to the vast amount of wood used by these mills, added to the timber already being cut by the lumber industry, conservation and reforestation are imperative.

Accepted forestry practices are applied to all state park areas and timber and wildlife conservation are stressed almost equally with

the recreation features of these areas.

Footnote The Commission's fire protection program is based on state-county co-operative agreements, and the counties have been so eager to take advantage of this program that this phase of the work is growing by leaps and bounds.

The three forest tree nurseries operated by the Commission grew and distributed more than 11,449,000 tree seedlings during the fiscal year 1939-1940, and furnished co-operation and advice on reforestation practices to many land owners. Co-operative fire protection is being extended to 5,676,567 acres of public and private land.

South Carolina Fish and Game Commission: Laws regulating hunting and fresh-water fishing are administered in South Carolina by the Chief Game Warden through county game wardens.

The State Game and Fish Commission was created by an Act of the Legislature in 1935. Its duties are "to continuously investigate game and fish conditions of the State, to counsel with and advise the Chief Game Warden, particularly as to the enforcement of law; to make annual reports to the Legislature and recommend legislation."

Besides administering the state game and fish laws, the Commission operates ten fish hatcheries and rearing ponds in which two million fish were raised during the fiscal year of 1939-1940 to be liberated in the streams, ponds and lakes of the state.*

With improved roads and modes of transportation, hunting and fishing are becoming increasingly popular. The general trend toward increased leisure time for the working public will have to be considered seriously in future plans for game and fish conservation.

"From the information available, South Carolina has the longest open season for hunting of any state in the Union, and is one of the few states which have no closed season whatsoever on fishing during the spawning season. It is becoming more and more urgent that stringent laws be passed and stronger measures taken for the conservation of wildlife."

State Board of Fisheries: Commercial fishing in the coastal waters of the state is regulated by the State Board of Fisheries. The Board is also charged with the perpetuation of the oyster, clam, shrimp, and terrapin supplies.

Although the Board is primarily concerned with the commercial aspects of the costal marine life, its activities are equally important to the protection of the fish and shell fish which play a large part in the plans of seashore recreationers.

Federal Conservation Agencies:

The National Park Service was organizd in 1916 as a bureau of the Department of the Interior to promote and regulate the federal areas in parks, national monuments and reservations; to conserve areas of outstanding scenic, archeologic or historical merit, and to preserve national historic objects for the enjoyment and use of future generations.

The United States Forest Service has acquired four immense tracts of land in South Carolina as part of the National Forest System. These areas are known as the Francis Marion National Forest, and the Sumter National Forest, the latter being composed of three divisions—the Mountain, Enoree and Long Cane.

In addition to their value for timber conservation, these areas contain examples of practically every species of plant and animal life native to South Carolina, and the areas are of great value from a scenic and recreational viewpoint.

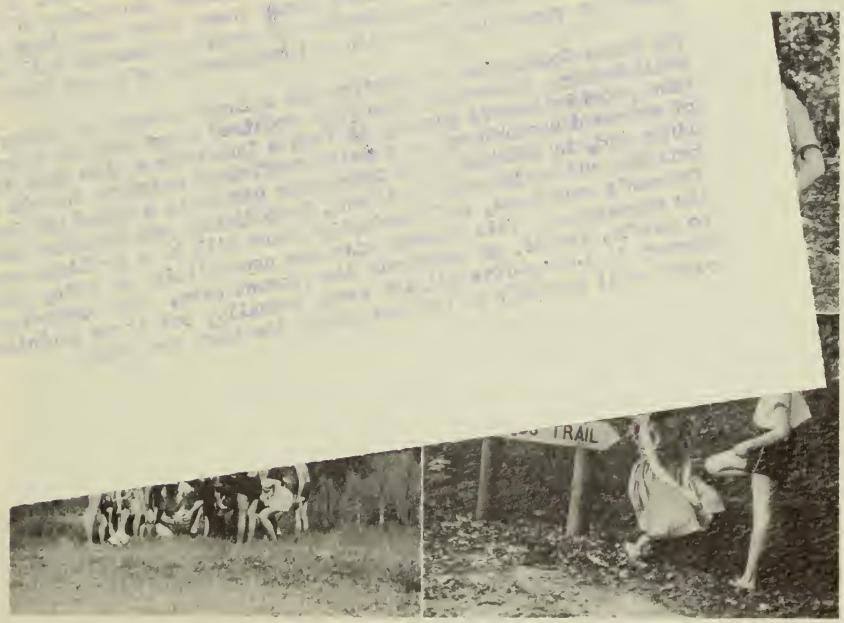
The United States Soil Conservation Service has established erosion control projects for demonstration purposes in Spartanburg, York, Anderson, Newberry, Lancaster, and Calhoun Counties, working in conjunction with a hydrologic laboratory at Spartanburg, S. C., and a bed-load station at Greenville. These demonstration areas contain from 25,000 to 105,000 acres each.

Before the service's efforts to prevent ero-

*Annual Report, Chief Game Warden, 1940.

sion by instruction and education of farmers and by actually assisting them to protect their land, many thousands of acres had been destroyed entirely for agriculture. To cope with the problems of those families which have become stranded on such hopelessly eroded land, the Land Utilization Division of the Soil Conservation Service has been set up to acquire and reclaim this land and to help th[illegible] who are there to move to more productive areas.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service is primarily a conservation agency, and its nation-wide system of wildlife refuges insures the perpetuation of m[illegible]s of birds and animal[illegible] would become



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Footnote

The Commission's fire protection program now covers the entire state and all of the fire towers needed for state-wide coverage have been erected and are in operation. The personnel to provide fire prevention in each county has been selected, trained and has passed through several seasons, so they are now experienced. The educational program to reduce the number of fires in the state and to have people do something about these fires when they do occur is doing good work and it is contemplated that much improvement will be seen in the future in regard to prevention and suppression of woods fires.

The State Commission of Forestry had a large nursery at Sumter, but it was not satisfactory, therefore, they have acquired a new site at Wedgefield and they have provided water, pumping it from a lake over a mile away through a system of overhead sprinklers, to provide sufficient moisture for the seed and seedlings and, in addition, the Commission has built a brand new large packing building and office combined, and, in addition, are building workers' houses, foreman's residence, and eventually there will be a residence constructed for the nurseryman. This nursery site has capabilities of being easily expanded to double, treble, or quadruple its present size. The present output of this nursery is twenty-five million trees annually, but it is anticipated that this output will probably be doubled within the next few years.

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*Annual Report, Chief Game Warden, 1940.

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THE UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE is primarily a conservation agency, and its nation-wide system of wildlife refuges insures the perpetuation of many species of birds and animals which otherwise soon would become extinct.

Nature Study

Under Competent Leadership is a Popular and Worthwhile Activity

CHAPTER VI
Recommendations

The following recommendations are based on the data and results of the "Park, Parkway and Recreational-Area Study" as gathered and tabulated by a Works Progress Administration project under the sponsorship of the State Commission of Forestry and the technical direction of the National Park Service, and such additional data as was collected by the staff of the State Planning Board in order to prepare a complete analysis of the state and federal recreational-area systems. Many points have been neglected or have had to be treated without definite recommendations for lack of pertinent data upon which more specific recommendations might have been predicated. Recommendations touching upon other phases of the recreation program will be made in succeeding bulletins.

The Necessity for Co-ordination:

At the present time there are a number of federal, state, county, and municipal agencies and organizations engaged in the development, maintenance and operation of recreational areas and facilities in South Carolina. Under such conditions, it is conceivable that there is some danger of duplication of efforts, which might lead to the inefficient expenditure of the limited funds available for the recreational development of the state.

It is therefore recommended that there be

Soil Conservation Service
Land Utilization Division
Fish and Wildlife Service

State Agencies:

State Commission of Forestry
State Planning Board
State Game and Fish Commission
State Department of Education

and, in addition, representatives of county, municipal and community groups interested in recreational developments.

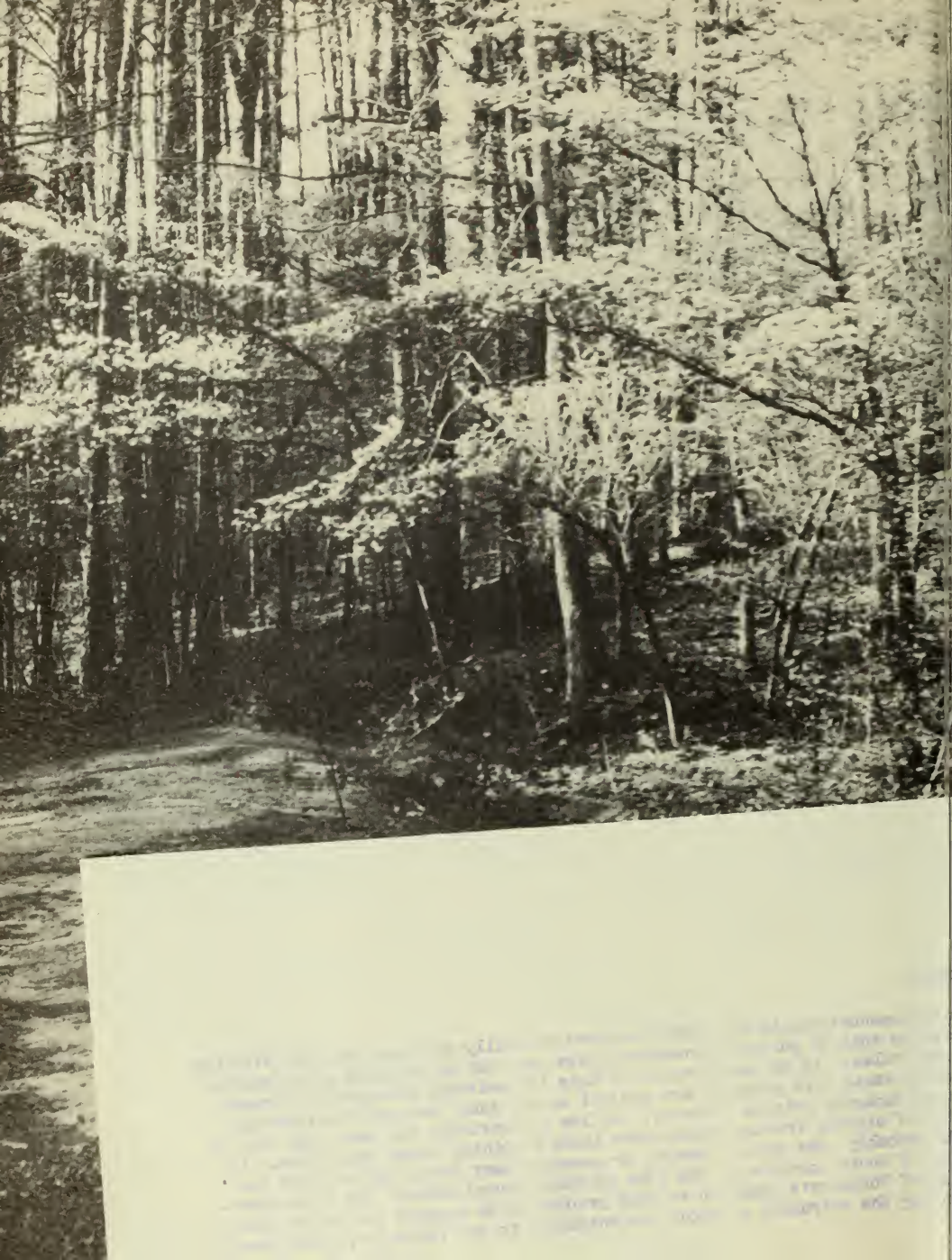
Legislation:

The State Park System has been developed under powers granted in the basic legislation relating to the State Commission of Forestry and such added legislative acts as have become necessary to efficiently administer this rapidly growing branch of public service. In 1937, a Division of State Parks was officially set up within the State Commission of Forestry based, however, on the above legislation. Footnote

It is therefore recommended that all legislation involving the acquisition, development and operation of the State Park System be consolidated into one Act, which will include additional powers to create regulations governing the use and operation of the parks, and prescribing punitive procedures to be followed in cases of infraction; and which will also make provision for zoning of highway frontages and

Footnote

The recommendations herein contained have virtually all been followed with the exception that no punitive procedures have been set up in cases of infraction of park rules. It is questionable if this is desirable inasmuch as persons damaging state park property are subject to the same laws and penalties as persons damaging private property. No law or provision has been made for the zoning of highway frontages and other lands adjoining state park areas. It would probably take several years, or possibly many years, to build up the people of South Carolina to the idea of zoning rural areas. The State Commission of Forestry's approach to this problem is to acquire sufficient area adjoining the entrances or along the entrances to the parks to protect them.



CHAPTER VI
Recommendations

The following recommendations are based on the data and results of the "Park, Parkway and Recreational-Area Study" as gathered and tabulated by a Works Progress Administration project under the sponsorship of the State Commission of Forestry and the technical direction of the National Park Service, and such additional data as was collected by the staff of the State Planning Board in order to prepare a complete analysis of the state and federal recreational-area systems. Many points have been neglected or have had to be treated without definite recommendations for lack of pertinent data upon which more specific recommendations might have been predicated. Recommendations touching upon other phases of the recreation program will be made in succeeding bulletins.

The Necessity for Co-ordination:

At the present time there are a number of federal, state, county, and municipal agencies and organizations engaged in the development, maintenance and operation of recreational areas and facilities in South Carolina. Under such conditions, it is conceivable that there is some danger of duplication of efforts, which might lead to the inefficient expenditure of the limited funds available for the recreational development of the state.

It is therefore recommended that there be organized a voluntary advisory committee to serve as a co-ordinating body for the purpose of reviewing the plans of the member agencies, exchanging ideas, and possibly for the purpose of arriving at a clear division of responsibility for the provision of national, state and local provision of areas and facilities.

The agencies which should be considered for representation on such a committee would include:

Federal Agencies:
- National Park Service
- Work Projects Administration
- United States Forest Service
- Soil Conservation Service
- Land Utilization Division
- Fish and Wildlife Service

State Agencies:
- State Commission of Forestry
- State Planning Board
- State Game and Fish Commission
- State Department of Education

and, in addition, representatives of county, municipal and community groups interested in recreational developments.

Legislation:

The State Park System has been developed under powers granted in the basic legislation relating to the State Commission of Forestry and such added legislative acts as have become necessary to efficiently administer this rapidly growing branch of public service. In 1937, a Division of State Parks was officially set up within the State Commission of Forestry based, however, on the above legislation. Footnote

It is therefore recommended that all legislation involving the acquisition, development and operation of the State Park System be consolidated into one Act, which will include additional powers to create regulations governing the use and operation of the parks, and prescribing punitive procedures to be followed in cases of infraction; and which will also make provision for zoning of highway frontages and lands adjoining the state park areas.

Finance and Administration:

A study of the financial structure upon which the existing State Park System has been developed will disclose that the system represents a large investment, made for the purpose of providing the benefits of outdoor recreation to the people of the state. Like any other investment in physical improvements, the improvements must be maintained and used if the investment is to be protected and is to be profitable.

Although some states have well-established

state park systems with many years of operating experience behind them, the state park movement in general is of comparatively recent origin. It has been seen that the South Carolina system began to be developed only a little over five years ago, with the acquisition of the first area at Cheraw, S. C.

So far, no time-tested and proven policy with regard to fees and charges connected with the use of the various state park systems by the public has been developed. Several types of policies have been tried out in the different states, covering almost the entire range from attempts at self-support to entirely free use of the areas and facilities.

Footnote #1 Experiments have been made with the charging of "gate" or entrance admissions, parking privilege fees, cabin and tent and trailer space rentals, special equipment rentals, private and state operation of concessions, and many other possible revenue sources. The South Carolina system has been foremost in the development and operation of group camps designed primarily for the lower income groups, but the experience has been of too short duration for the formulation of definite policies in this regard.

The problem devolves, fundamentally, to a choice of policy between the support of the entire system by legislative appropriation, which would be equivalent to assessment of the entire group of taxpayers in the state, whether they used the parks and facilities or not; or self-support, which would mean that fees and charges would be collected at the parks in sufficient amount to make the system pay its own way; or a combination of these two policies, whereby the revenue would be expected to pay a part of the cost of operation and maintenance, with the remainder to be provided by legislative appropriation.

The latter policy is now being followed by the State Commission of Forestry in a cautious approach to a final solution which will equitably distribute the cost of the services rendered by the system and which will permit adequate and efficient maintenance of the parks and facilities.

Supported entirely by legislative appropriation, the park system would present a most difficult administration problem as a result of possible wide fluctuation in such appropriations from year to year, and this would effectually prevent efficient and far-sighted development. In addition, there would be no provision for placing some of the cost on the out-of-state visitor, who may be expected to constitute a larger and larger proportion of the attendance as the availability of the areas becomes more widely known.

At the other extreme—self-support—many social and economical problems are encountered which may well defeat the purpose of the system, in that the facilities provided may fail to come within the means of a large proportion of the people of the state.

It is therefore recommended that sufficient funds be provided by legislative appropriation to supplement the income to be derived from the operation of the parks, to make possible the adequate maintenance and fullest use of the areas.

Waysides:

South Carolina has been chosen as one of the few states in which the National Park Service is experimenting with the development and use of "wayside" areas. Waysides are usually designed to include from 25 to 75 acres adjacent to arterial highways, to provide for picnicking and as a place where the traveler may break his trip for a short period of relaxation.

Footno #

Primarily designed for the tourist and traveler, the six areas established in this state have become popular with the people of nearby towns for group and family picnics and for fishing and other limited day-use activities.

South Carolina is also the scene of intensive experimentation and development by the Bureau of Public Roads and State Highway Departments in the field of roadside improvement and beautification. Experimental projects in roadside beautification have been established on the main highways entering Clemson, Charleston, and Columbia, featuring grad-

Footnote #1

The South Carolina State Commission of Forestry has found from experience that the people of South Carolina prefer to pay for their parks by legislative appropriation with the income from the parks either being ear-marked for respending in supporting the parks or going into the state treasury. Experience with admission to certain areas in the parks has been both successful and unsuccessful. At Paris Mountain State Park we built a fence around the bathing area and made anyone who wished to enter this area buy a bathhouse ticket. At Sesqui-Centennial State Park we did the same thing. At Paris Mountain State Park we had no great repercussion from this system. At Sesqui-Centennial State Park we had very loud and caustic complaints from the public regarding this system and it was abandoned. Apparently, the people of South Carolina prefer to pay for their state parks by means of appropriation.

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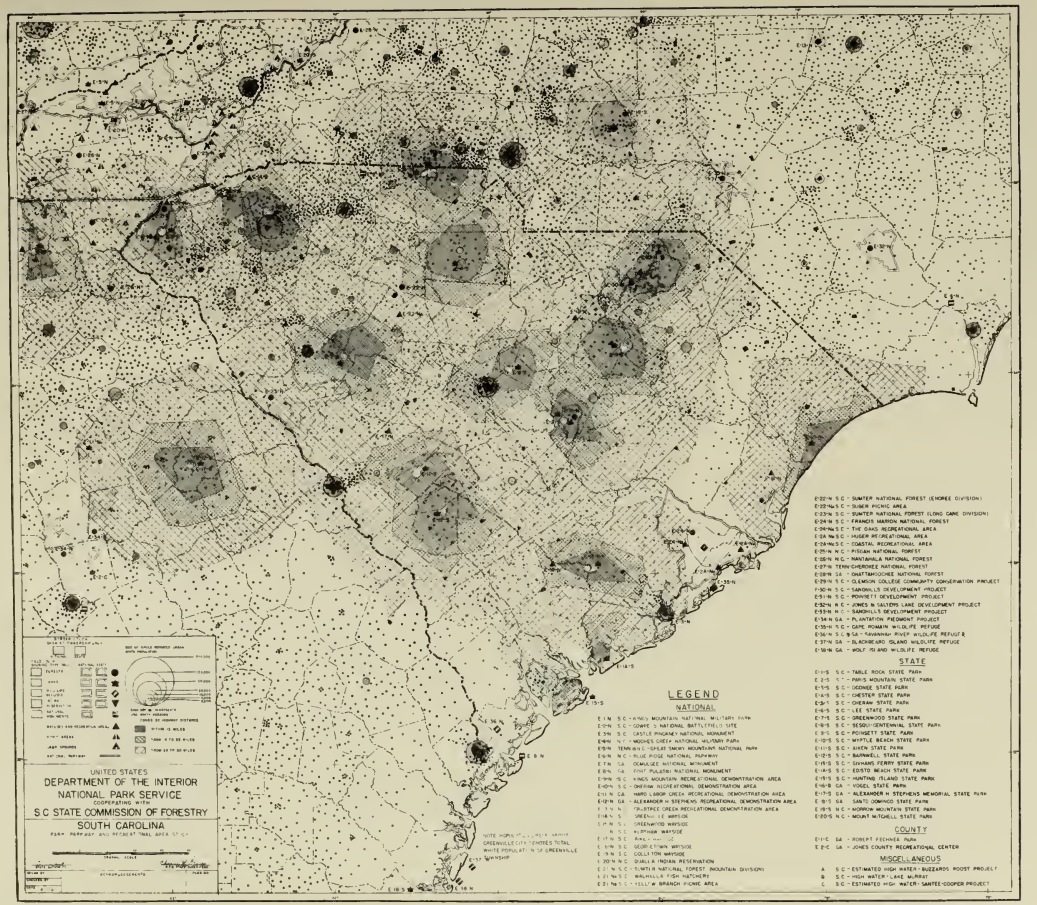
Footnote #2

The experience of South Carolina, insofar as Wayside parks are concerned, has not been too successful. Some of the blame can be placed on the fact that at least one of the areas was poorly selected, and part of the blame, must, of course, be placed on the South Carolina State Commission of Forestry in its inability to properly maintain some of these areas in the face of rising costs. In addition, wayside areas have absolutely no source of revenue and the funds spent on them are a direct drain on appropriations. Their size and use is such that we cannot afford to set up and pay a good full-time man to operate one of these areas, therefore, we have to get part-time supervision and operation of them and this has not worked out very satisfactorily.

In all probability we should take a new approach on these areas and have a maintenance crew looking after all of them, traveling from one to the other and probably place full-time, good men on the larger ones with probably a construction program to occupy his full time, and on the smaller ones make some arrangement whereby we could get at least part of a good man's time.

Another factor which works against the operation and maintenance of wayside parks is that they are for the traveling public and the traveling public generally lives in another state. Therefore, they cannot influence legislative support for these areas. However, one of the main things the wayside parks do is that they take off the "heat" of local people who otherwise might be pressing for the establishment of a full scale state park in their locality.


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
COOPERATING WITH
S C STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY
SOUTH CAROLINA
LEGEND
NATIONAL
E 1 N S C - KINGS MOUNTAIN NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
E 2 N S C - COWPENS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE
E 3 N S C - CASTLE PINCKNEY NATIONAL MONUMENT
E 4 N N C - MOORES CREEK NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
E 5 N TENN N C - GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK
E 6 N N C - BLUE RIDGE NATIONAL PARKWAY
E 7 N GA - OCMULGEE NATIONAL MONUMENT
E 8 N GA - FORT PULASKI NATIONAL MONUMENT
E 9 N S C - KINGS MOUNTAIN RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREA
E 10 N S C - CHERAW RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREA
E 11 N GA - HARD LABOR CREEK RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREA
E 12 N GA - ALEXANDER H STEPHENS RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREA
E 13 N N C - FALSTREE CREEK RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREA
E 14 N S C - GREENVILLE WAYSIDE
E 15 N S C - GREENWOOD WAYSIDE
N S C - KLUGMAN WAYSIDE
E 17 N S C - BALLENTINE WAYSIDE
E 18 N GA - GEORGETOWN WAYSIDE
E 19 N S C - COLLETON WAYSIDE
E 20 N N C - SIMILA INDIAN RESERVATION
E 21 N S C - SUMTER NATIONAL FOREST (MOUNTAIN DIVISION)
E 21 N S C - WALHALLA FISH HATCHERY
E 21 N S C - YELLOW BRANCH PICNIC AREA
E 22 N S C - SUMTER NATIONAL FOREST (ENOREE DIVISION)
E 22 N S C - SUMTER PICNIC AREA
E 23 N S C - SUMTER NATIONAL FOREST (LONG CANE DIVISION)
E 24 N S C - FRANCIS MARION NATIONAL FOREST
E 24 N S C - THE OAKS RECREATIONAL AREA
E 24 N S C - HUGER RECREATIONAL AREA
E 24 N S C - COASTAL RECREATIONAL AREA
E 25 N N C - PISGAH NATIONAL FOREST
E 26 N N C - NANTAHALA NATIONAL FOREST
E 27 N TENN CHEROKEE NATIONAL FOREST
E 28 N GA - CHATTAHOOCHEE NATIONAL FOREST
E 29 N S C - CLEMSON COLLEGE COMMUNITY CONSERVATION PROJECT
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E 31 N S C - PONHETT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
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E 33 N N C - SANDHILLS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
E 34 N GA - PLANTATION PIEDMONT PROJECT
E 35 N N C - GAME POMAIN WILDLIFE REFUGE
E 36 N S C & GA - SAVANNAH RIVER WILDLIFE REFUGE
E 37 N GA - BLACKBEARD ISLAND WILDLIFE REFUGE
E 38 N GA - WOLF ISLAND WILDLIFE REFUGE
STATE
E 1 S S C - TABLE ROCK STATE PARK
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E 5 S S C - CHERAW STATE PARK
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E 7 S S C - GREENWOOD STATE PARK
E 8 S S C - SESQUICENTENNIAL STATE PARK
E 9 S S C - POINHETT STATE PARK
E 10 S S C - MYRTLE BEACH STATE PARK
E 11 S S C - AIKEN STATE PARK
E 12 S S C - BARNWELL STATE PARK
E 13 S S C - EDISTO RIVER STATE PARK
E 14 S S C - EDISTO BEACH STATE PARK
E 15 S S C - HUNTING ISLAND STATE PARK
E 16 S GA - VOGEL STATE PARK
E 17 S GA - ALEXANDER H STEPHENS MEMORIAL STATE PARK
E 18 S GA - SANTA DOMINGO STATE PARK
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COUNTY
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C S C - ESTIMATED HIGH WATER - SANTEE-COOPER PROJECT

ing, sloping and stabilizing of banks and the planting of shrubs and flowers. The Charleston project also includes a road separation feature.

Extensive treatment of road shoulders, banks and drainage is being applied to the entire state highway system; rights-of-way are being increased wherever necessary and practicable, and the highways are rapidly assuming a well-groomed, modern appearance.

These two programs—waysides and roadside improvement—could well be developed simultaneously and in close co-ordination. Such integration of the programs would produce the best possible design for control of traffic movement and area use at the point where highway and wayside must meet. Certain precautionary measures in the interest of safety, such as well-designed turnouts, vision clearance, and many others should be worked out in close harmony by the agencies concerned. Acquisition of wayside areas and highway rights-of-way in closely related transactions may hold definite advantages.

The highway agencies can contribute the results of traffic-flow studies and other pertinent data which would be most helpful in locating additional waysides.

The recommendation that the waysides be made part of the State Highway System has been made in several states, but it is felt that the present opportunities for the co-operative development of the waysides in South Carolina by the highway and park authorities would produce infinitely superior results, and would insure a proper balance between the highway and recreational features of the areas.

It is therefore recommended:

(1) That the state and federal agencies concerned with the development of waysides and with roadside improvement consider definite steps to co-ordinate these programs to the greatest possible extent, for their mutual advantage.

(2) That no area of less than 30 acres be developed as a wayside.

(3) That adequate precautions be taken in the design of the areas to afford maximum safety in "turnouts" and wayside entrances, and that such entrances be prominently marked and announced on the highways.

(4) Care should be taken that the use of the waysides by the local population is so regulated as to avoid defeating the fundamental purpose of this type of area as a convenience for the tourist and traveler.

Additional Recreation Areas:

The present location and distribution of the state and federal recreation areas is well designed to serve the needs of the white population. Many of the federal areas are located more through emphasis on land use, conservation and demonstration, than in any effort to serve the entire state. It is left for the state government, then, to provide a system which will have the state-wide distribution necessary to insure to each resident of the state a large natural recreational area within a reasonable distance of his home.

In addition, the responsibility falls upon the state park authority to acquire and administer those areas which are of such recreational value that public access to them must be assured, but which are not of a magnitude or character to fall into any of the federal area classifications.

It is therefore recommended: Footnote #1

(1) That the South Carolina State Commission of Forestry take the necessary action to acquire, develop, maintain and operate as part of the State Park System an area or areas of suitable size, location and qualities, bordering on and adjacent to the properties to be occupied by the site of the Santee-Cooper Hydro-Electric Project, now being constructed by the South Carolina Public Service Authority, and that the area or areas selected should include an adequate length of shore frontage to insure public access to the recreational benefits of the lakes at all times. Footnote #2

(2) That suitable areas be acquired, developed and maintained by the South Carolina State Commission of Forestry for use as recreational areas by the Negro population of the state; further, that such areas be acquired first in the vicinity of the cities of Charleston,

Footnote #1

The South Carolina State Commission of Forestry, through the cooperation of the people and legislators of Orangeburg County, was successful in acquiring a 2300 acre area on the west side of the Santee-Cooper Lake, a limited amount of money has been set aside for developing this area, and it is anticipated that this development will start during the year 1948.

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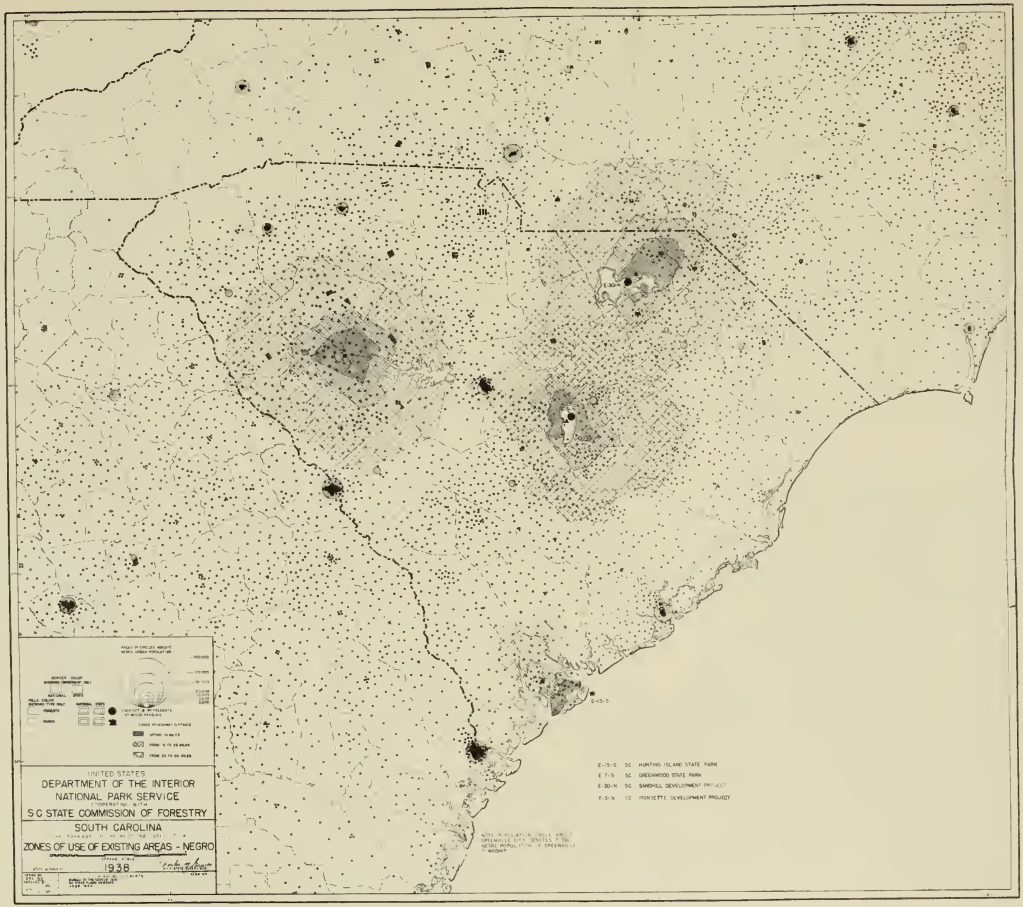
Footnote #2

The State Commission of Forestry is examining areas suitable for negro population in the vicinities of Charleston, Columbia, Spartanburg and Greenville. It is hoped that suitable areas will be located and acquired so that negro state parks may become an actuality in these sections. The State Commission of Forestry has already allocated certain portions of Hunting Island State Park, Greenwood State Park, the Poinsett State Forest at Mill Creek, the Campbell's Pond Negro State Park near Cheraw, and the proposed Santee State Park, so that our negro population may be provided with suitable recreational areas.


SIZE OF CIRCLES INDICATE NEGRO URBAN POPULATION
100,000
50,000
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
SERVICE COLOR SHOWING DEPARTMENT ONLY
NATIONAL
STATE
FIELD COLOR SHOWING TYPE ONLY
PERMANENT
TEMPORARY
PARKS
NATIONAL
STATE
LOCATION OF PROPERTY OF NEGRO INTEREST
ZONES OF ACCEPTABLE DISTANCE
WITHIN 10 MILES
FROM 10 TO 20 MILES
FROM 20 TO 30 MILES
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
COOPERATING WITH
S C STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY
SOUTH CAROLINA
ZONES OF USE OF EXISTING AREAS - NEGRO
1938
E-15-S SC HUNTING ISLAND STATE PARK
E 7-S SC GREENWOOD STATE PARK
E-30-N SC SANDHILL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
E-3-N SC PONSETTE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
NOTE: A CIRCLE IN SOLID BLACK INDICATES GREENVILLE CITY CENTER. THE NEGRO POPULATION OF GREENVILLE IS 40,000+

Columbia, Spartanburg and Greenville, centers of concentrated Negro population, and that state-wide provisions for Negro areas follow.

Footnote #1 (3) It is recommended that the South Carolina State Commission of Forestry be directed and empowered to acquire, restore and maintain important historical and archeological sites of state-wide interest as soon as possible; and it is further recommended that a committee be formed by the State Historical Commission, to be composed of the State Historian and representatives of the historical societies and other interested groups or organizations, for the purpose of advising and consulting with the Forestry Commission on the selection and administration of such sites, and to lend their support and assistance to this effort.

Park Access Roads:

Entrances to the state and federal recreational areas cannot always be placed on state highways. Several of the present areas are reached by short county roads, some of which are unpaved. There is no doubt that this condition has a profound effect upon the attendance at such parks, particularly in the case of "repeat" visits. The paving of the road leading to Poinsett State Park is expected to bring a considerably increased attendance, while the paving of roads leading to the mountain parks would probably have even greater effect.

It is therefore recommended that all access roads to the state and federal areas be paved as soon as practicable; that appropriate highway markers be placed at all park access roads and that suitable identifying information be shown on all highway maps.

Footnote #2

Research—The Basis of Recreational Development:

It is recommended that the necessary study and research for completion of the Recreational Area Plan be continued, and that the studies be kept current for use in future revisions of the plan. Further, that the present studies be extended and expanded to include surveys, inventories and analyses of county, community, municipal, semi-public, and private recreational areas and facilities, and such economic and social studies as are necessary to determine the future recreation needs of the people of South Carolina, and the most efficient and least burdensome methods of supplying these needs.

It is recommended that a study be made of possible desirable locations for the development of parkways, trailways and bridle trails, and to determine ways and means for developing and utilizing the recreational potentialities of the inland streams and coastal waterways of the state.

It is also recommended that studies be made for the location and development of areas within the state which have archeologic or geologic features of value to the general recreational program.

Footnote #1

The South Carolina State Commission of Forestry has been looking after the tombs of General Sumter, General Marion, General Pickens, Colonel Hayne and Governor Heyward, for the past two years and it is anticipated that this will become the constant duty of the State Commission of Forestry. In addition to these areas, there are a number of other historical areas which should, no doubt, be acquired and maintained by the State Commission of Forestry. In this connection, attention is called to the fact that the area at Rivers Bridge has been donated to the state and has been operated as a state park for the past several years. This area is quite historical inasmuch as at this point the Confederate soldiers and the people in that vicinity resisted the passage of Sherman's army on its way from Savannah toward Columbia.

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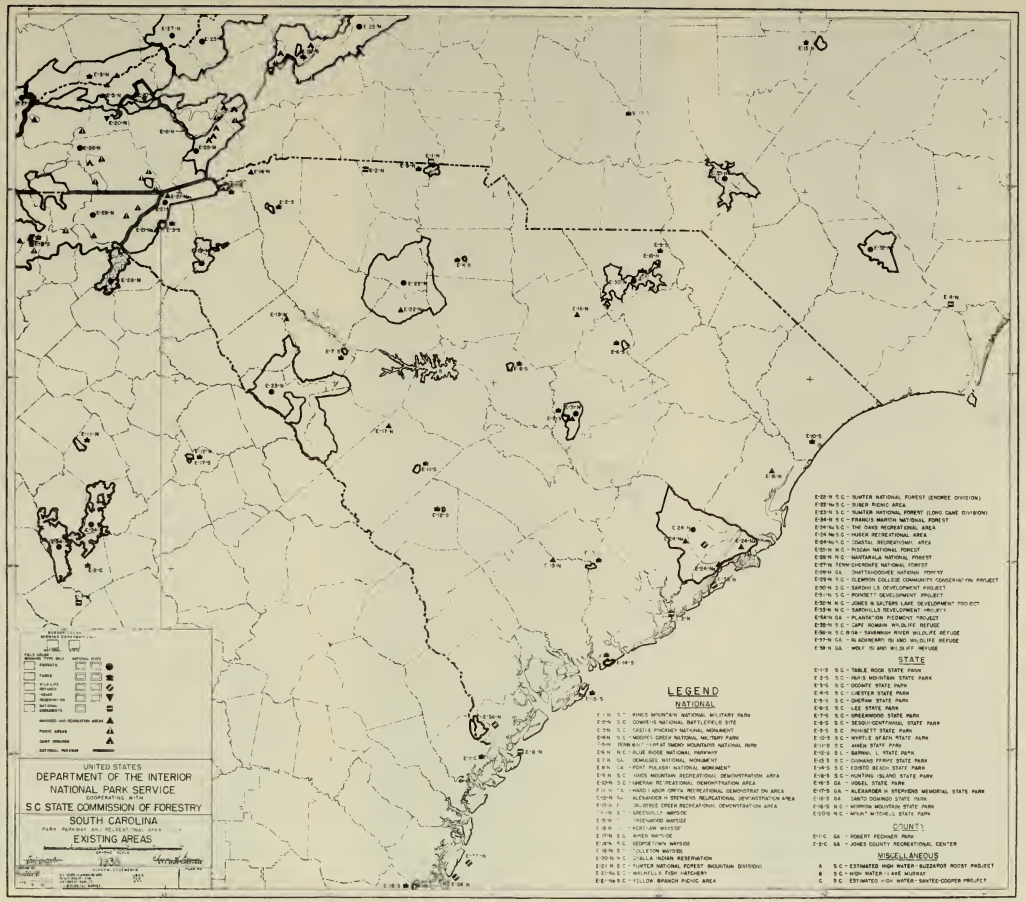
Footnote #2

The State Highway Department has been charged with the duty of maintaining the roads in all of our state park areas. They are redeeming this responsibility very satisfactorily and this has taken a large burden off the park superintendents and the park finances. In addition, they are, either by themselves or in cooperation with the respective counties, rapidly paving the roads up to and through the state parks. Most of the roads to the state parks have been paved and in some cases the paving has been extended throughout the parks. However, in some state parks, mainly, Lee, Aiken and Greenwood, the access roads have not been paved to the park. In the other parks they have. However, at Rivers Bridge and Santee the access roads to these parks have not been paved, although the rural road leading past the proposed entrance of the Santee State Park is supposed to be paved under the present paving program, and in all probability the road leading by Rivers Bridge State Park will be paved before very long, in fact, it is not far from the park property to an existing paved road.


UNITED STATES
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SOUTH CAROLINA
PARK PARKWAY AND RECREATIONAL AREA
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E-2N S C - SUMTER NATIONAL FOREST (ENOREE DIVISION)
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E-24N S C - HUSER RECREATIONAL AREA
E-24N S C - COASTAL RECREATIONAL AREA
E-25N N C - NISOAH NATIONAL FOREST
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E-29N GA - CHATTAHOOCHEE NATIONAL FORESTS
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E-34N GA - PLANTATION PIEDMONT PROJECT
E-36N S C - CAPE ROMAIN WILDLIFE REFUGE
E-36N S C & GA - SAVANNAH RIVER WILDLIFE REFUGE
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STATE
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E-6S S C - LEE STATE PARK
E-7S S C - GREENWOOD STATE PARK
E-8S S C - SESQUICENTENNIAL STATE PARK
E-9S S C - PONSETT STATE PARK
E-10S S C - MYRTLE BEACH STATE PARK
E-11S S C - AIKEN STATE PARK
E-12S S C - BARNWELL STATE PARK
E-13S S C - CUDNAN FERRY STATE PARK
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E-1C GA - ROBERT FEDNER PARK
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AIKEN STATE PARK

BARNWELL STATE PARK

CHERAW STATE PARK

CHAPTER VII

The State Parks

The South Carolina State Park System now includes 16 parks, distributed over the state from the mountains to the sea. Recreation areas and facilities have been developed in the Blue Ridge Mountains and on the seashore; some are situated on rivers, some in the Sandhills, and one on a sea island.

The following descriptions of the individual areas have neither the length nor the words to describe the native beauty and variety of these parks—in fact, to do so on the printed page would be as impossible as to determine the monetary value of these parks to the people of the state.

It should be explained that the Cheraw and Kings Mountain Recreation Demonstration Areas have been described in this section to simplify the organization of this report. The Cheraw Recreation Demonstration Area, although owned and developed by the National Park Service, adjoins the Cheraw State Park, and the two areas are operated by the State Parks Division as a single unit. The Kings Mountain Recreational Demonstration Area is also owned and developed by the National Park Service, but is operated by the State Parks Division.

The lists of facilities in the various parks are by no means complete, but, in general, the principal activities which have been provided for have been indicated, as well as the outstanding features of the individual parks.

Aiken State Park is reached by a county road from U. S. Highway No. 78, near the well-known resort town of Aiken, South Carolina.

This 868-acre park was established on the [illegible] of the Edisto River primarily to [illegible] in 1937 to 19,128 in 1939-40.

A spring-fed lake and a bathhouse for swimmers, fine river waters, two basins for propagation of fish, cabins and boats for fishermen, and three special picnic groves are the major attractions.

The two pools for fish propagation have been carefully stocked and offer an opportunity for the visitor to study the fish in their natural habitat.

Water and sanitation facilities are provided conveniently near to the picnic groves, and one grove is designed for barbecuing.

Ample parking space for automobiles has been provided. Over 3,758 cars visited the park in 1939-40, of which 605 were from other states.

Footnote

Barnwell State Park, located three miles south of Blackville, in Barnwell County, is the smallest of the South Carolina parks, and was one of the last to be acquired. Development is now going on, but part of the recreational facilities was opened to the public during the 1940 season.

This attractive park of 292 acres of woodland contains a variety of native trees and shrubs, and its development will fill a long-felt need in the section of the state surrounding it.

A 30-acre recreational lake with a fine large beach area and a bath house, have already been completed, while picnic areas, hiking trails and drives are now being developed.

Eventually, the park will include a boathouse and boats, picnic shelters, play fields, and a community building and ampitheatre for group activities.

Footnote

This park has been provided with electricity and plans are now being developed for the construction of a bathhouse with funds already provided.

AIKEN STATE PARK

BARNWELL STATE PARK

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Aiken State Park is reached by a county road from U. S. Highway No. 78, near the well-known resort town of Aiken, South Carolina.

This 868-acre park was established on the upper reaches of the Edisto River primarily to conserve an area containing the flora and fauna typical of the sand hills sections of the western portion of the state.

The park has already proven popular as a day-use recreation area. The number of visitors at Aiken State Park increased from 14,024 in 1937 to 19,128 in 1939-40.

A spring-fed lake and a bathhouse for swimmers, fine river waters, two basins for propagation of fish, cabins and boats for fishermen, and three special picnic groves are the major attractions.

The two pools for fish propagation have been carefully stocked and offer an opportunity for the visitor to study the fish in their natural habitat.

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Ample parking space for automobiles has been provided. Over 3,758 cars visited the park in 1939-40, of which 605 were from other states.

Footnote

Barnwell State Park, located three miles south of Blackville, in Barnwell County, is the smallest of the South Carolina parks, and was one of the last to be acquired. Development is now going on, but part of the recreational facilities was opened to the public during the 1940 season.

This attractive park of 292 acres of woodland contains a variety of native trees and shrubs, and its development will fill a long-felt need in the section of the state surrounding it.

A 30-acre recreational lake with a fine large beach area and a bath house, have already been completed, while picnic areas, hiking trails and drives are now being developed.

Eventually, the park will include a boathouse and boats, picnic shelters, play fields, and a community building and ampitheatre for group activities.

Cheraw State Park and the Cheraw Recreational Demonstration Area are located four miles south of the town of Cheraw on U. S. Highway No. 1. Cheraw was the first of the state parks to be established when, on March

22, 1934, business firms and citizens of Chesterfield County and the town of Cheraw contributed 704 acres of land to the state to be developed for recreational purposes.

Soon after, the National Park Service acquired 6,856 acres adjoining the state park, and the development of a recreational demonstration area was initiated through state and federal co-operation. This area is planned to provide recreational and organized camping facilities primarily for the lower income groups.

The two areas are being developed as one recreational unit, and will be so operated.

Beautiful Eureka Lake, a 300-acre expanse of clear, pure water, three miles long, forms the center of a varied and well-planned recreation area. The facilities for swimming, picnicking, hiking, camping, fishing and many other activities have been grouped around the lake with a nice balnace between convenience and privacy. One side of the lake has been devoted to two group camps, each with its own bathing beach, docks, floats and diving boards, central dining and sanitation facilities. The larger camp will accommodate about 120 campers and the necessary administrative personnel, while the smaller camp will care for about 50 campers. The camp is fully equipped and staffed by the state, and is available for short-term use by interested camping organizations.

The opposite side of the lake is the site of the large day-use bathing and swimming area, where a sand beach, bathhouse and other swimming facilties, with a convenient picnic area nearby on the lake shore, were opened to the public in July, 1939.

A trailer camp or tent camping site, cabins, picnic areas and play fields are also provided on the area, with ample parking space convenient to each.

During the 1939-40 season, the park was visited by over 54,576 people, of which about 15,642 were under 18 years of age. This meant an attendance at the park very nearly double that of the preceding season, and with the completion of the new areas and facilities being constructed, even larger attendance is expected for 1941. Here again the use of the park by the people of the state was most evident, since only 1,890 cars of the 15,983 which visited Cheraw during 1939 were from other states.

Footnote #1

CHESTER STATE PARK, located four miles southwest of Chester on U. S. Highway No. 2, is a notable example of the transformation of eroding, wasted and sub-marginal land into a valuable asset—a public recreation area.

Since becoming a state park in 1935, when Chester County donated 523 acres to the state for this purpose, a portion of the area which had consisted of abandoned fields has been reforested and already presents fine examples of the tremendous rehabilitative powers of this type of land.

The park now affords fine picnicking, fishing, boating and hiking to the locality, and although the 160-acre lake which has been developed is now unsuitable for swimming, extensive erosion treatment being applied to the lake watershed is expected to overcome this difficulty in the future.

Twenty-one thousand people used the limited facilities of this area in 1939-40.

Footnote #2

EDISTO BEACH STATE PARK is on historic Edisto Island, 48 miles south of Charleston, and is reached by automobile by a route which leaves U. S. Highway No. 17 at Adams Run.

The island takes its name from the Edisto Indians, who used it for a winter camping ground because of its mild climate. A rich bed of fossils on the site of the park already has yielded rare paleontological specimens, including fossilized bone fragments of the Ice Age mammals, including the bison, giant armadillo and extinct tapir. Some of the remains, together with bones of prehistoric beavers, giant sloths, mastodons, mammoths and sea cows, are on exhibit in a temporary museum building.

Plans have been made for the establishment of a marine biological laboratory and museum designed to serve as a research station for studies of flora and fauna of the Carolina coast.

Footnote #3

Footnote #1

The National Park Service has leased the 6,856 acre recreational demonstrational area to the state for a long period of years and this area is now included in the Cheraw State Park.

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Footnote #2

In Chester State Park the picnic shelter has been enclosed to convert it into a community building, and an additional parking area has been constructed. Erosion control measures are being carried out to overcome the silting up of the lake and the discoloration of the water, and efforts are now being made to provide the dam with suitable drainage facilities so that the basin may be emptied and measures taken to control the silting and discoloration in the basin area.

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Footnote #3

The 1940 hurricane practically ruined Edisto Beach State Park by taking out the front dunes and utterly destroying three of the cabins and seriously damaged two of the others. In addition, the picnic shelters at the bathhouse and the parking overlook were badly damaged. Subsequent hurricanes and beach erosion necessitated the removal of the two remaining cabins to a point inland, away from the beach, about half a mile and the abandonment of the parking overlook and the removal of the picnic shelters.

At the present time the beach has eroded back to a point within less than fifty feet of the bathhouse and unless this erosion can be controlled or eliminated, it is only a question of time before the bathhouse becomes a casualty of a hurricane. If this happens, in all probability it will necessitate the abandonment of the park except for picnicking and temporary structures on the front beach.

CHESTER STATE PARK

EDISTO BEACH STATE PARK

GIVHANS FERRY STATE PARK

GREENWOOD STATE PARK

HUNTING ISLAND STATE PARK

LEE STATE PARK

the rearing pools which form a point of interest near the day-use area. The excellent fishing waters of the river and of several marsh ponds are readily accessible from a drive which passes through the park and along the river bank, and fishing cabins are available.

Four flowing wells furnish clear water to the small recreational lake. A self-service bathhouse and well-developed picnic areas are grouped about the day-use area, with inviting paths, trails and rustic bridges connecting the various facilities.

There were 8,770 visitors at this park during the year 1939-40. With the addition of more adequate swimming and dressing facilities here, attendance is expected to increase considerably.

MYRTLE BEACH STATE PARK is ideally situated on the famous "Sea Level Route," U. S. Highway No. 17, three and one-half miles south of the town of Myrtle Beach, and includes a half-mile of glistening seashore on the Atlantic Ocean.

The five vacation cabins are located among the sand dunes within easy reach of the beach, and their popularity has grown very rapidly.

Surf-bathing facilities have been generously provided, including a large bathhouse which forms the focal point of the beach area, a solidly constructed boardwalk one thousand feet long, with attractive sun shelters, and lifeguard service.

The trailer camp, just off the highway, accommodates 15 trailers, with water and light connections, wash-house, central sanitation, tables and fireplaces.

A picnic grove, sheltered by picturesque sand dunes, was used by 3,275 picnic parties during 1939-40, representing an increase over the use experienced during the preceding year. Large play fields and parking space were well used by the 97,982 people who visited the park in 1939-40.

Footnote #1

OCONEE STATE PARK, eight miles from Walhalla on S. C. Highway No. 24, has been developed in the rugged hills of Oconee County as one of the three mountain parks in the state system.

A fine 20-acre artificial lake is the nucleus of the recreational development. A sand beach, a combination bathhouse and lodge, and a picnic area are located around the lake, and a refreshment stand and tea room are available to those visitors who are not prepared for picnicking.

Some of the facilities of the park are supplied with pure water pumped by an old water wheel, which vies with the eight miles of nature trails for the interest of hikers and nature lovers.

Twenty large vacation cabins near the lake and seven smaller cabins grouped on a nearby hill have proven very popular. Boating on the beautiful mountain lake is an important attraction.

The park had over 69,174 visitors during 1939-40, and the vast majority of them were South Carolinians for whom the mountain location fills a long-felt need.

Footnote # 2

PARIS MOUNTAIN STATE PARK is located five miles north of Greenville on U. S. Highway No. 25, and its proximity to this rapidly growing industrial center is largely responsible for the fact that this park is the most extensively used of all the South Carolina recreational reserves.

The largest annual attendance was over 157,108 visitors, and of the 39,887 cars which visited the park, the majority were from South Carolina.

The park area is rugged, thickly forested, and at an elevation of more than 1,000 feet above its comparatively flat surroundings. Its precipitous slopes are watered by numerous clear streams. Many visitors express surprise at finding so primitive a setting only five miles from the urban atmosphere of Greenville.

A large lake for swimming, two smaller lakes in the heart of the reservation, a barbecue pit, bathhouse, and a large picnic area with shelters, outdoor fireplaces, benches and tables, and drinking and sanitary facilities are available for the use of the public.

Separated from the main part of the park

Footnote #1

Twenty camp cabins have been erected and are in use in Myrtle Beach State Park in addition to the five vacation cabins constructed by the CCC.

The trailer camp area was taken over by the army in connection with the Myrtle Beach Air Base and was converted into a hospital area. This area has been deeded to the government but there is a possibility that it may be gotten back through the War Assets Administration. An area south of the original beach frontage was obtained by the State Commission of Forestry from the Army and this gives the park over one-half mile additional beach frontage. However, there is over seven hundred feet of beach frontage intervening between the two areas and it is hoped that it will be possible to acquire this area by purchase or by trading.

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Footnote #2

A large, commodious recreation building has been erected in this park and provides kitchen, dining room, recreation hall facilities for the park. This is one of the most popular features of the park.

MYRTLE BEACH STATE PARK

OCONEE STATE PARK

PARIS MOUNTAIN STATE PARK

POINSETT STATE PARK

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL STATE PARK

TABLE ROCK STATE PARK

ACTIVITIES FOR WHICH FACILITIES ARE AVAILABLE OR PROPOSED

E — EXISTING P — PROPOSED

TABLE I.

	NAME OF AREA	ACREAGE	DISTANCE FROM NEAREST CITY	Swimming	Bath House	Picnicking	Fishing	Hunting	Boating	Hiking	Group Camping	Trailer Camp	Tent Camping	Vacation Cabins	Horseback Riding
			AREAS ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE												
E1N	Kings Mtn. Nat. Military Park	3,995	Kings Mountain, N. C.—2 Mi. South							E					
E2N	Cowpens Nat. Battlefield Site	1	Spartanburg, S. C.—16 Mi. N. E.												
E3N	Castle Pinckney Nat. Monument	4	Charleston, S. C.—In Harbor												
E9N	Kings Mtn. Rec. Dem. Area (1)	6,167	York, S. C.—12 Miles N. W.	E	E	E				E	E			E	
E10N	Cheraw Rec. Dem. Area (1)	6,856	Cheraw, S. C.—4 Miles S. W.	E	E	E	E		E	E	E			E	
E14N	Greenville Wayside (1)	63	Greenville, S. C.—25 Miles N. W.			E									
E15N	Greenwood Wayside (1)	30	Greenwood, S. C.—12 Miles N. W.			E									
E16N	Kershaw Wayside (1)	31	Camden, S. C.—9 Miles N. E.			E									
E17N	Aiken Wayside (1)	35	Aiken, S. C.—10 Miles N. E.			P									
E18N	Georgetown Wayside (1)	32	Georgetown, S. C.—12 Mi. North			P									
E19N	Colleton Wayside (1)	35	Walterboro, S. C.—12 Mi. North			E									
			AREAS ADMINISTERED BY THE U. S. FOREST SERVICE												
E21N	Sumter Nat. Forest (Mtn. Div.)	484,199								E					
E21Na	Walhalla Fish Hatchery		Walhalla, S. C.—20 Miles North			E				E					
E21Nb	Yellow Branch Picnic Area		Walhalla, S. C.—5 Miles N. W.			E				E					
E22N	Sumter Nat. Forest (Enoree Div.)	81,025								E					
E22Na	Suber Picnic Area		Newberry, S. C.—10 Miles North	P		E				E	P				
E23N	Sumter Nat. Forest (Long Cane Div.)	81,648								E					
E24N	Francis Marion Nat. Forest	243,283						E		E					
E24Na	The Oaks Recreational Area		McClellanville, S. C.—2 Mi. N. E.			E				E					
E24Nc	Coastal Recreational Area		Charleston, S. C.—20 Mi. N. E.			E	E			E					
			AREAS ADMINISTERED BY THE U. S. FISH AND WILD LIFE SERVICE												
E35N	Cape Romaine Wild Life Refuge	110,000													
E36N	Savannah Wild Life Refuge	12,196													
	Sand Hills Wild Life Refuge	44,275													
			AREAS ADMINISTERED BY THE S. C. STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY												
E1S	Table Rock State Park	2,681	Easley, S. C.—21 Miles N. W.	E	E	E	P		E	E	P	P	P	E	P
E2S	Paris Mountain State Park	1,275	Greenville, S. C.—5 Mi. North	E	E	E			E	E	E		P	E	P
E3S	Oconee State Park	1,165	Anderson, S. C.—42 Mi. N. W.) Toccoa, Ga. —32 Mi. N. E.)	E	E	E	P		E	E		P	P	E	P
E4S	Chester State Park	523	Chester, S. C.—4 Mi. South			E			E	E			P		E
E5S	Cheraw State Park	704	Cheraw, S. C.—4 Miles South	E	E	E	E		E	E	E	P	E		
E6S	Lee State Park	2,849	Hartsville, S. C.—16 Mi. S. W.	E		E	E		E	E			P		
E7S	Greenwood State Park	1,000	Greenwood, S. C.—16 Miles East	P	P	E	P		P	P	P		P		P
E8S	Sesqui-Centennial State Park	1,500	Columbia, S. C.—10 Mi. N. E.	E	E	E			P	P	P	P			
E9S	Poinsett State Park	1,000	Sumter, S. C.—18 Miles S. W.	E	E	E			E	E		E	E	E	P
E10S	Myrtle Beach State Park	320	Myrtle Beach, S. C.—4 Miles South	E	E	E	E			E	P	E	E	E	
E11S	Aiken State Park	868	Aiken, S. C.—20 Miles S. E.	E	E	E	E		E	E			P	E	
E12S	Barnwell State Park	292	Barnwell, S. C.—7 Miles N.	E	E	E			E		E	P	E		
E13S	Givhans Ferry State Park	1,235	Summerville, S. C.—17 Mi. West	E	E	E	E		E	E	P	P	P	E	
E14S	Edisto Beach State Park	1,255	Charleston, S. C.—54 Mi. S. W.	E	E	E	E		P	E	P	P	P	E	
E15S	Hunting Island State Park	5,000	Beaufort, S. C. — 20 Miles E.	E	P	P	E		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
E31N	Poinsett State Forest	29,988	Sumter, S. C.—18 Miles S. W.	P	P	P				P	P				
E30N	Sandhill State Forest	47,000	Cheraw, S. C.—8 Miles S. W.	E	E	E				E					
			AREA ADMINISTERED BY CLEMSON COLLEGE												
E29N	Clemson College L. U. Project	30,507	Seneca, S. C.—9 Miles S. E.	E		E	E		E	E					

NOTE: (1) Areas leased by S. C. State Commission of Forestry and maintained and operated by it as State parks.

is a camp for organized groups, which is leased to various organizations during the summer months.

Footnote #1

POINSETT STATE PARK is located 15 miles from Sumter on an unpaved road between Wedgefield and Pinewood, in the heart of the historic region known as the "High Hills of the Santee," a ridge stretching about 40 miles along the Wateree River.

A pleasing contrast between adjacent areas characteristic of South Carolina's plains and uplands is the most striking feature of Poinsett Park. Some of the more rugged parts of the park are clothed with the mountain laurel of the northern part of the state, while other portions have moss-festooned oaks suggestive of the coastal lowlands.

The park is especially beautiful in the spring, with a rich profusion of blooming dogwood, redbud, wild plum, woodbine, wild azalea, and mountain laurel. Wildlife is found in great variety in the area, and every effort has been made, in developing the park, to preserve its wild, natural habitat.

The aristocracy of the old South Carolina low country had their summer homes in the region surrounding the park. Several of the old plantation mansions, a few well-preserved and others in various stages of decay, can be seen today. Joel R. Poinsett, the South Carolina statesman and botanist, for whom the park and the Christmas flower, *Poinsettia*, are named, is buried a few miles from the park.

Of interest to the amateur observer as well as to the professional geologist are the beds of coquina, or shell rock, which are situated nearby and have supplied excellent materials for the construction of park buildings. The presence of coquina at this far inland site is a striking geological heritage of the Eocene age when the South Carolina plains were beneath the waters of the Atlantic and the Black Mingo formation took the shape it was to retain throughout the intervening half-million centuries until today.

Adequate facilities are provided for swimming, boating, hiking, and picnicking. 24,773 visitors took advantage of those facilities in 1939-40. Vacation cabins and a trailer camp have also been provided.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL STATE PARK, located about 12 miles northeast of Columbia on U. S. Highway No. 1, was opened to the public on June 1st, 1940, furnishing a convenient recreation center for the people of the state's capital. For the first month of operation (June, 1940), 22,104 visitors were recorded.

The land was purchased by the Columbia Sesqui-Centennial Commission with proceeds from the sales of Sesqui-Centennial coins, commemorating the 150th anniversary of the founding of Columbia, and was then donated to the state to be developed for recreation purposes.

A large clear lake forms the center of attraction, with a sand beach, bathhouse and picnic areas located on its banks. A feature of the lake is the distinctively designed cascade spillway.

The general topography is hilly, and some of the highest hills offer fine views of the capital city. The area as a whole is typical of the Sand Hill region of South Carolina. The picnic areas are located in beautiful sand-floored pine groves typical of the region.

Footnote #2

TABLE ROCK STATE PARK is situated 14 miles from Pickens in the lower reaches of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Dominated by Table Rock Mountain and Pinnacle Mountain, the latter rising to an elevation of 3,400 feet, the park is a rugged area of great scenic merit.

Located in a region long famous as a summer resort, the recreational preserve includes sheer rock walls and mountain streams covered by luxuriant vegetation. A hiking trail leads the visitor to beautiful and unusual mountain vistas and finally to the crest of Table Rock, once described as "nature's masterpiece in South Carolina." The ascent, a picnic lunch at the summit, and return to the park entrance requires the greater part of a day.

A large lake, mirroring the surrounding mountains, offers swimming facilities, including a recently completed bathhouse, and a

Footnote #1

The original bathhouse also included the concession area, but the State Commission of Forestry recently built an addition to the bathhouse in the same style of architecture and materials which now houses a commodious concession area. At the present time two large picnic shelters are being constructed in this state park. The original area has been expanded to acquire all of the area on the far side of the swimming lake. This adverse possession was full of potential danger inasmuch as an individual or corporation could have built some kind of a structure on this area which would have overlooked the lake and thereby prohibited the development of the park along proper lines. A portion of this park was leased to the Army during the war as part of a rifle range. It has been returned to the state.

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Footnote #2

A large picnic shelter has just been completed on this state park and it fills a great need. In addition, a small bridge has been built below the dam so that the area on the far side of the lake is now accessible to the public. Both of the dams on this park were put out of commission by the soil washing away from the ends of the dams and the state has just recently rebuilt and repaired these dams and put them back into operation. The State Highway Department and the county have cooperated in paving the entire entrance road from the highway to the parking area in Sesqui-Centennial State Park.

picnic area occupies a section of the lake shore.

There are five attractive vacation cabins, constructed on an eminence affording views of the mountains and glimpses of the lake below.

A large stone-and-timber lodge has been built on a site which offers a sweeping panorama of the forested height and rocky cliffs, and will provide entertainment and refreshments to visitors, of whom there were 28,345 in 1939-40.

Footnote #1

KINGS MOUNTAIN RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREA, located in York and Cherokee Counties, adjoining the Kings Mountain National Military Park, is being developed by the National Park Service in co-operation with the state. This area has been leased by the National Park Service to the State Commission of Forestry, who is responsible for its administration, operation and maintenance.

A large group camp has facilities to accommodate 96 campers in addition to counselors and other staff members, and is situated on a large lake. The camp is provided with cabins, lodges, wash houses, dining hall, infirmary, administration building, and staff quarters. A sand beach and swimming dock have been provided on the lake.

On a smaller lake, a public bathing beach and picnic areas have been developed for day use, and are expected to be ready for use during the summer of 1941.

A second organized camp has been developed at another site on the large lake, and will be operated during the summer of 1941.

Footnote #2

KINGS MOUNTAIN STATE PARK

Footnote #1

Three additional vacation cabins are now under construction in this park and construction will soon start on a large picnic shelter. The county and State Highway Department have paved the road from the county road through the entire length of the park, that is, from the main gate to the bathhouse area and on into the cabin area.

An additional area has been purchased adjoining this park in order to round out the boundaries of it in a satisfactory manner and provide a possible site for the erection of a group camp.

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Footnote #2

The Kings Mt. Recreational Demonstration Area is now known as Kings Mountain State Park inasmuch as this area has been turned over to the state for operation. In addition to the facilities which have been provided, the state has just recently completed an excellent residence for the park superintendent. The main road through the park has been paved but the paving is in need of repair and, of course, it would be very nice if the road to the group camps was also paved. However, this small amount of unpaved road does not act as a determent to people who wish to use these excellent areas.

BATH HOUSES

MYRTLE BEACH STATE PARK

BARNWELL STATE PARK

TABLE ROCK STATE PARK

OCONEE STATE PARK

CHAPTER VIII

Recreational Facilities in South Carolina's State Parks

Picnic Areas are carefully and attractively located, and are provided with picnic shelters, open fireplaces, picnic tables, drinking fountains and running water, toilets, trash boxes, and incinerators for the disposal of garbage. Use of all of these facilities is free, except that a small charge is made when the facilities are specifically reserved in advance. All that is expected of the user is that these facilities be used with reasonable care to avoid destroying or defacing the property, that trash be collected and placed in the trash receptacles, that garbage be disposed of, and that the areas be left otherwise clean for the next user.

Bathhouses are provided on areas where swimming facilities are available. They are operated during the summer months only, and are available to the public for a nominal charge which includes use of the dressing rooms and shower, checking of clothes and valuables, and provision of towels and soap. Bathing suits are available for rental. Dressing rooms, showers and toilets are kept clean and sanitary at all times; checking baskets, towels and bathing suits are thoroughly sterilized by methods recommended by the State Board of Health. A competent and well-trained corps of life guards is on duty to protect bathers at all times while bath houses are in operation, and first-aid stations are provided and staffed by trained personnel.

Lodges are found in some of the parks, in combination with the bath house buildings. They are furnished with kitchens where meals are prepared and an assembly room is provided for serving and for parties and other activities. There is no charge for the use of such buildings unless they are specifically reserved in advance. Charges for meals served at the lodges are moderate.

Refreshment Stands are operated during the summer months. At these stands candy, cigarettes, cold drinks, sandwiches and other refreshments are on sale. Prevailing prices are charged—there are no overcharges.

Trailer Camps are located in a few of the parks. These camps are modern in every respect, and are carefully planned and landscaped. They are provided with shelters with cooking facilities, outdoor fireplaces, and picnic tables. A charge of 50 cents a day is made for the use of these areas, plus 50 cents a day where electricity is required.

Camping Grounds are provided with tent platforms, running water, latrines and showers, open fireplaces, and picnic tables. A charge of 50 cents a day is made for the use of these facilities.

Vacation Cabins are designed to accommodate from four to six people and are available to the public at reasonable rentals. These cabins are provided with furniture, beds, mattresses, pillows, stoves, refrigerators, china and cooking utensils. The cabin user is required to furnish only linen and silverware. Where electricity is available, the stoves and refrigerators are electrical and an additional charge is made for current used. Cabins are reserved for periods of not less than one week and for not more than two weeks. A weekly period extends from Monday, at 3 p. m., to the next Monday at 9 a. m. Reservations may be made by request placed with the State Forest Service, Columbia, S. C., with a small deposit. Extra cots may be obtained at a nominal charge. The cabins may be rented at any time of the year.

Group Camps—Designed to accommodate groups of from sixty to one hundred and twenty campers, the camps are provided with campers' and leaders' cabins, running water, latrines and showers, dining hall, recreation hall, infirmary, athletic fields and swimming beaches. These camps will provide an opportunity for many children to obtain outdoor vacations who could not otherwise enjoy them. In general it is planned that groups already organized will use these camps.

DINING ROOMS

OCONEE STATE PARK

TABLE ROCK STATE PARK

POINSETT STATE PARK

LODGE *at* TABLE ROCK STATE PARK

PICNIC AREAS

HUNTING ISLAND STATE PARK

OCONEE STATE PARK

MYRTLE BEACH STATE PARK

AIKEN STATE PARK

VACATION CABINS

GIVHANS FERRY STATE PARK

OCONEE STATE PARK

MYRTLE BEACH STATE PARK

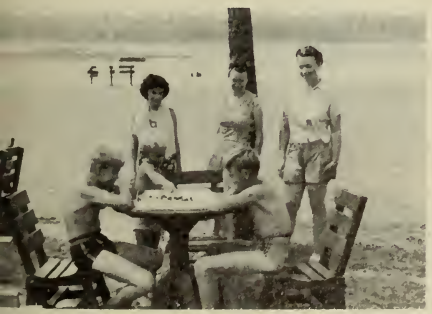
NATURE MUSEUM

MYRTLE BEACH STATE PARK

PARIS MOUNTAIN STATE PARK

TRAIL

QUIET GAMES



SESQUI-CENTENNIAL STATE PARK

MYRTLE BEACH STATE PARK

SPORTS and GAMES

Swimming Facilities—Recreational lakes have been constructed to provide swimming, boating, and fishing, and to enhance the beauty of many parks. Three parks are on the seashore and others are situated on rivers suitable for water sports. Docks, floats, diving towers and boards have been provided where practicable.

Trails have been designed by trained landscape architects and are carefully planned. They lead to points of interest and through the most beautiful sections of the parks. Sections of the trails are designated as "nature study trails," and in these sections the native trees, plants and shrubs have been labeled with markers which indicate the botanical and common name so that those interested may acquaint themselves with the native flora. On some of the longer trails, trailside shelters and picnic areas are to be found which provide resting places.

Museums, in which are exhibited artifacts found on or near the areas, are provided in most of the parks. In some cases they are housed in one of the utilitarian buildings, while in others a separate building has been provided for this purpose. Some very valuable and interesting specimens have been collected, identified, and carefully marked for exhibition. The collections include Indian relics, petrified fossils of prehistoric animals, and preserved fish and animal life.

Herbariums are being established which include collections of the flora to be found on the areas. These have been carefully preserved, mounted, identified and marked, and are on display.

Fish-Rearing Pools are being constructed, in which fish will be reared for stocking the lakes to provide for public fishing.

AMPHITHEATRE
PARIS MOUNTAIN STATE PARK

ARTS AND CRAFTS
BARNWELL STATE PARK

CHAPTER IX

Federal Recreation Areas

The federal government is playing a large part in the development of recreational areas and facilities in South Carolina aside from and in addition to the assistance rendered to various state agencies in this type of work.

Some of this development may be ascribed to various emergency agencies created by the recent depression, but a large part of this activity is of long standing as a routine function of permanent and established federal agencies. In this latter category must be placed the development for recreation of the national parks, monuments and memorials, the national forests, and the wildlife refuges.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

U. S. Department of the Interior

The National Park Service was established by the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535) entitled, "An Act to Establish a National Park Service and for other purposes," as amended.

Through the National Park System, the Service seeks to preserve and render available to the public outstanding scenic, scientific, historic, and prehistoric areas of national importance. All of these related types of areas are preserved for their intrinsic value.

The growth of the National Park System is consistent, generally, with the following statement of objectives: To acquire and protect all those areas that are nationally of more value for recreation than for any other use; outstanding stretches of ocean beaches; nationally important prehistoric and historic sites, objects, and buildings; the finest examples of native plant and animal life; the most instructive geological exhibits—such as the Grand Canyon, and a system of nationally important scenic and historic parkways.

By Executive Orders No. 6166 of June 10, 1933, and No. 6228 of July 28, 1933, administrative control of all monuments and some of the cemeteries and memorials under the jurisdiction of other federal agencies were also transferred to this Service.

On June 23, 1936, the National Park Service acquired new and greater significance in the nation's recreational development with the passage by Congress and the approval by the President of the Park, Parkway, and Recreational Area Study Act.

With this Act, the foundation for a permanent co-operative working agreement was established between the federal government and the states, whereby the National Park Service was charged with the leadership in planning and assisting the states in the development of state recreation areas.

In South Carolina, the National Park Service co-operates with the State Commission of Forestry, Division of State Parks, in the planning and designing of recreational areas, and has full responsibility for direction of the Civilian Conservation Corps development work in some of the state parks.

In addition to its role as co-operating agency, however, the Service has taken full responsibility for the acquisition, development and operation of a number of federal recreational areas in South Carolina.

Three such areas are controlled and operated by the Service in its position as conservator of historic objects and sites of national importance. The first to be established was Castle Pinckney National Monument, in 1924; in 1929, Cowpens National Battlefield Site was established; and in 1931, the site of the Battle of Kings Mountain of Revolutionary War fame became the Kings Mountain National Military Park.

In 1934, the National Park Service began the acquisition of 6,856 acres surrounding Cheraw State Park in Chesterfield County and 10,160 acres adjoining Kings Mountain National Military Park, in York and Cherokee Counties. These areas were developed by the Service for recreational purposes soon thereafter, and became known as Recreational

Demonstration Areas.

The Recreational Demonstration Areas have as their primary purpose the demonstration of the practicability of converting land which has been proven agriculturally unproductive to public use for recreational purposes. Secondary aims include the demonstration of the methods and types of development of recreational areas recommended by the Service, and the promotion of group camping and educational types of recreational activities for the lower income groups.

South Carolina is also the scene of experimental areas established by the National Park Service and termed "Wayside Parks." The wayside parks consist of small areas ranging in size from 29 to 62 acres, located along main routes of travel and intended to serve as convenient short-time stopping places for the motoring public. Picnicking, hiking, and in some cases, fishing, are provided for in these areas. Six wayside parks have been established in this state on various main routes of travel.

Four of the six waysides and the two Recreational Demonstration Areas have been leased by the State Commission of Forestry from the National Park Service effective June 1, 1940. Under the terms of the lease the state is to administer, operate, and maintain the areas but co-operation of the National Park Service in completing the development work is to continue. The other two waysides will be leased under the same terms when development reaches a satisfactory stage. All of these areas are included by the State Commission of Forestry as part of their State Park System. The Kings Mountain National Mili- inundated by a series of lakes and fish-rearing pools.

Twenty-four storage, rearing and forage ponds produce a constant supply of redbreast, bream, crappie, and large-mouth bass used in stocking Eureka Lake and other lakes in the locality. Any surplus fish will be planted in Lynches River.

A description of the day-use and organized camping facilities on the area was included under the discussion of the Cheraw State Park in the section on state recreation areas.

Footnote # 1

Kings Mountain Recreational Demonstration Area was developed in a manner very similar to the Cheraw area, and for the same purpose. The day-use and group camping facilities at Kings Mountain are also discussed in the section on state recreation areas.

Footnote # 2

Aiken Wayside is located 10 miles south of Batesburg on U. S. Highway No. 1; 1938 saw the beginning of development of this area into a typical wayside park, on 35 acres of rolling, sandy woodland.

Colleton Wayside is located 12 miles north of Walterboro on U. S. Highway No. 15. The area consists of about 35 acres of level timber land along the Edisto River, with a cover of pine and a small amount of cypress and hardwoods. Although the picnic facilities were developed primarily for the traveler, a survey showed that the majority of the visitors were local residents.

Footnote #1

This area has been leased to the State Commission of Forestry on a long time basis and now is included in Cheraw State Park.

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Footnote #2

This area has been leased to the State Commission of Forestry for a long period of years and is now included as a part of the Kings Mt. State Park.

of sandy woodland, typical of the Sandhills region of the state. This park has been completed only recently.

Castle Pinckney National Monument is situated on an island in Charleston harbor. This fort was laid out in 1794 on the island known as Shutes' Folly, but work was not begun until 1797. The fort was almost destroyed by a storm in 1804 and extensive repairs were necessary. In 1809 this post was considered the strongest in the harbor, mounting 30 guns and having quarters for 200 officers and men. A sea wall was completed in 1832, entirely surrounding the fort.

By 1860, Castle Pinckney boasted fourteen 24-pounders, four 42-pounders, four 8-inch howitzers, one 10-inch and one 8-inch mortar, and four light pieces of flank defense. On December 27, 1860, it was seized by a detachment of South Carolina militia and was held by the Confederates until February, 1865. Prisoners from the first battle of Bull Run were confined at the fort for a time. Considered to be too small and too near the City of Charleston to be of much use during the Civil War, it played a very small part in withstanding the various naval attacks on Charleston. In 1890, part of the old walls and case-mates were dismantled to make way for a light house. In 1924 the site was declared a national monument by Presidential proclamation.

Cowpens National Battlefield Site is located in Cherokee County about 16 miles northeast of Spartanburg. Established in 1929, the historical reservation at the site of the battle contains only one acre with a monument in the center. The area is located in an agricultural region typical of South Carolina Piedmont country, and is surrounded by cotton fields. The name Cowpens owes its origin to the fact that the area, with its luxuriant grass and fine springs, had been used for raising cattle.

Cowpens was one of the most interesting battles of the Revolutionary War. It proved the value of backwoods militia when commanded by competent officers and used in conjunction with a nucleus of well-disciplined regular troops.

After the battle of Kings Mountain, in October of 1780, Cornwallis remained in South Carolina, but Greene, commanding the American army in the South, had too few men to risk a general engagement, and used his small force to harass the British posts. In accordance with this policy he ordered Daniel Morgan to cross the Catawba, join Sumter, and move south to threaten Ninety-Six in South Carolina, where there was a British fort. To parry this stroke, Cornwallis dispatched Tarleton's cavalry to move against Morgan. The two forces met at Cowpens, about 20 miles west of Kings Mountain, on the morning of January 17, 1781. The British force numbered about 1,100 infantry and dragoons; the Americans had a slightly smaller number of militia and regulars. Tarleton expected an easy vcitory and attacked with great confidence.

But the British commander did not reckon sufficiently with the ability of his opponent. Daniel Morgan was unexcelled as a leader of militia and light troops. He posted his men in three lines; 150 expert riflemen in front; then about 315 militia, many of whom had served in the Continental line; and behind them, the remainder of the militia, the regulars and the cavalry. The militia in the forward lines fired with deadly effect at the advancing British and fell back as ordered. The British were then halted by the cavalry and the main line of Marylanders. Afterwards, the militia returned to the fray and aided in driving back the British, who fled in disorder pursued by Col. William Washington's cavalry. Tarleton's loss amounted to 100 killed, 229 wounded, and 600 taken prisoner, or about 85 per cent. of his command. The Americans concentrated their fire on the British officers with good effect, for 39 of the British officers were killed or wounded. Morgan lost only 12 killed and 60 wounded.

Kings Mountain National Military Park is located in York County, South Carolina, just south of the town of Kings Mountain, North

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Cheraw Recreational Demonstration Area is a practical demonstration of the excellent results obtained by the National Park Service in the conversion of unproductive lands to public service. Originally composed of abandoned fields and cut-over woodlands, the area has been re-seeded with native Carolina trees and shrubs, and the gullied valleys have been inundated by a series of lakes and fish-rearing pools.

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Greenwood Wayside is located 12 miles north from Greenwood on U. S. Highway No. 178. This area of 29 acres in the Piedmont section of the state has a cover of pine and hardwoods. The picnic facilities have been used by residents of nearby communities to a great extent, and a three-acre scenic lake will provide for limited water activities.

Kershaw Wayside is on U. S. Highway No. 1, nine miles north of Camden, on about 32 acres

of sandy woodland, typical of the Sandhills region of the state. This park has been completed only recently.

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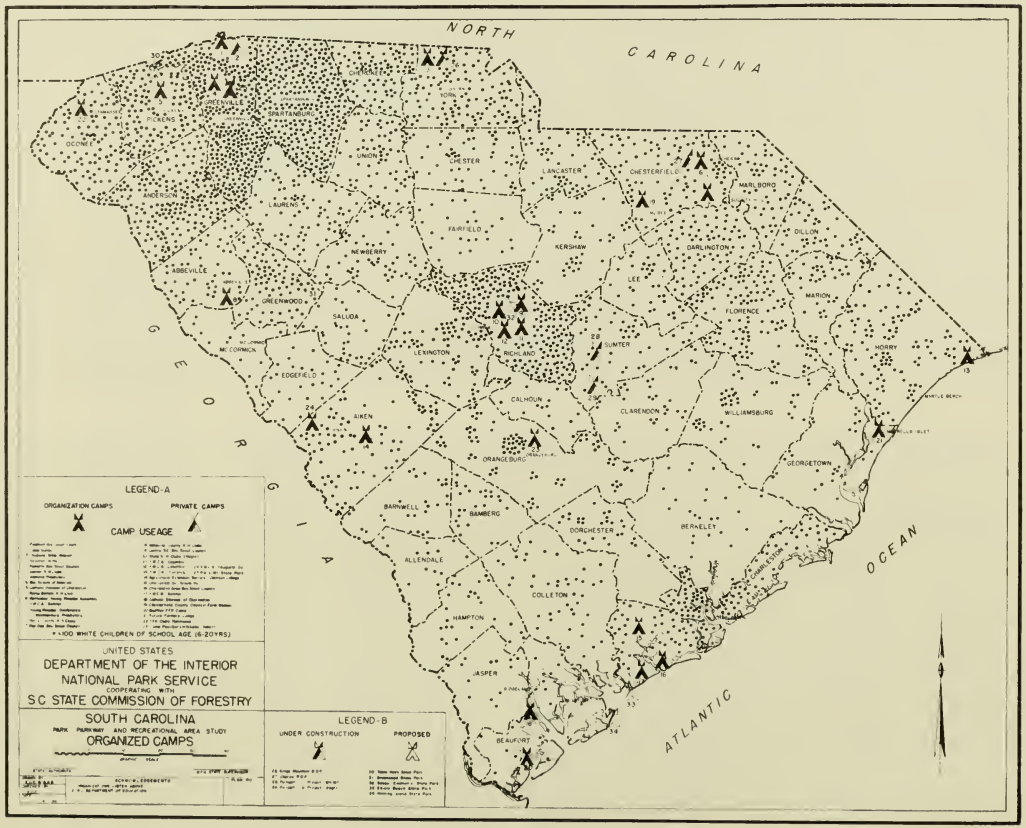

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Carolina.

Of the battle of Kings Mountain, which took place on October 7, 1780, the historian Bancroft said that it was "like the rising of Concord, and in its effects like the success at Bennington." The victory was won in the darkest period of the Revolutionary War in the South, not long after the disastrous American defeat at Camden, S. C, and fired the patriots with new zeal.

After the failure of their attempt to conquer the Northern states, the British in 1779 again turned their attention to the South, overrunning Georgia and part of South Carolina. Then, on August 16, 1780, they completely defeated the Americans under Gates at Camden. The conquest of the entire South seemed inevitable. The sole armed force south of New Jersey of any consequence was the remnant of Gates' army, consisting of about 700 men. Under these circumstances, Cornwallis marched unopposed into North Carolina as far as Charlotte, and at the same time sent Major Patrick Ferguson to the foothills of the Alleghanies to suppress the troublesome Whig mountaineers and arouse the Tories. The mountaineers met the British force of Tory regulars and militia at Kings Mountain, and an American victory resulted.

The battlefield site preserved amounts to 3,994 acres, with parking space provided for visitors, and trails leading to two stone markers commemorating the battle.

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE
Department of Agriculture

The United States Forest Service has acquired 494,231 acres of land in four areas in South Carolina—the Francis Marion National Forest on the coast, the Enoree and Long Cane divisions of the Sumter National Forest in the Piedmont, and the Mountain division of the Sumter National Forest which includes most of the mountain sections of the state.

In addition to their immense value for timber conservation, these areas contain examples of practically every species of plant and animal life native to South Carolina, and are of great value from a scenic and recreational point of view.

The development of these areas for recreational purposes was begun in the last few years, and up until April 31, 1939, the service had expended the sum of $77,140.57 in providing picnic areas and camping sites on three units in the Francis Marion National Forest, two units in the Mountain division of the Sumter National Forest, and one unit in the Enoree division. Two additional recreation units are now being developed in the Enoree division and one in the Long Cane division.

Francis Marion National Forest covers an area of 243,283 acres in the coastal region of South Carolina, in Charleston and Berkeley Counties.

Closely associated with the early history of South Carolina, this section was the site of an early Huguenot settlement, saw some of the first rice fields in America, and was the scene of many Revolutionary War engagements.

General Francis Marion, whose name the forest bears, was South Carolina's most colorful Revolutionary War hero. His exploits in harrying the British in numerous skirmishes and battles and then hiding his army in the swamps of this region gained him the sobriquet of "the Swamp Fox."

The Francis Marion National Forest borders on the intra-coastal waterway, beyond which are the salt marshes and sea islands of the Cape Romain Migratory Bird Refuge. The terrain is practically level, ranging from the tidal flats to approximately eighty feet above sea level. Some portions are heavily wooded, while others have been cut over. On the higher ground, pine predominates, but in the swamps, cypress is the principal growth. Long streamers of Spanish moss hanging from the live oak trees add the distinctive touch of the typical Carolina coastal forest. Numerous wild flowers, including several species of azalea, are native to this area. Bounded on one side by the Santee River, crossed by several tributary streams, and bounded on the other side

by tide waters from the Atlantic, fishermen find ample sport in the forest. Wildlife, other than fish, includes deer, small game, turkey, quail, songbirds, and alligators, and a large area within the forest is administered as a game refuge.

Through co-operative arrangements between the U. S. Forest Service and the State Game and Fish Commission, provisions are being made to provide for public hunting and fishing in the wildlife refuge, under strict regulatory and supervisory measures designed to afford the maximum use of the area with proper protection for the wildlife.

The Forest Service has developed three recreational areas in Francis Marion National Forest—The Oaks, Coastal, and Huger Recreational Areas:

The Oaks Recreational Area is located three miles northeast from McClellanville near U. S. Highway No. 17, in the Francis Marion National Forest. The area is equipped with the usual facilities for picnicking—combination tables and seats, shelter and fireplaces, and is situated in a grove of live oaks. Surrounded by a luxuriant growth of native trees and plants the area offers an excellent opportunity for nature study.

The Coastal Recreational Area is located about 20 miles northeast of Charleston near U. S. Highway No. 17 in Francis Marion National Forest. The area is near the coast and is also accessible by boat through the intracoastal waterway. Vegetation in this section is typical of the coastal sand dune country. The grove is equipped for picnicking.

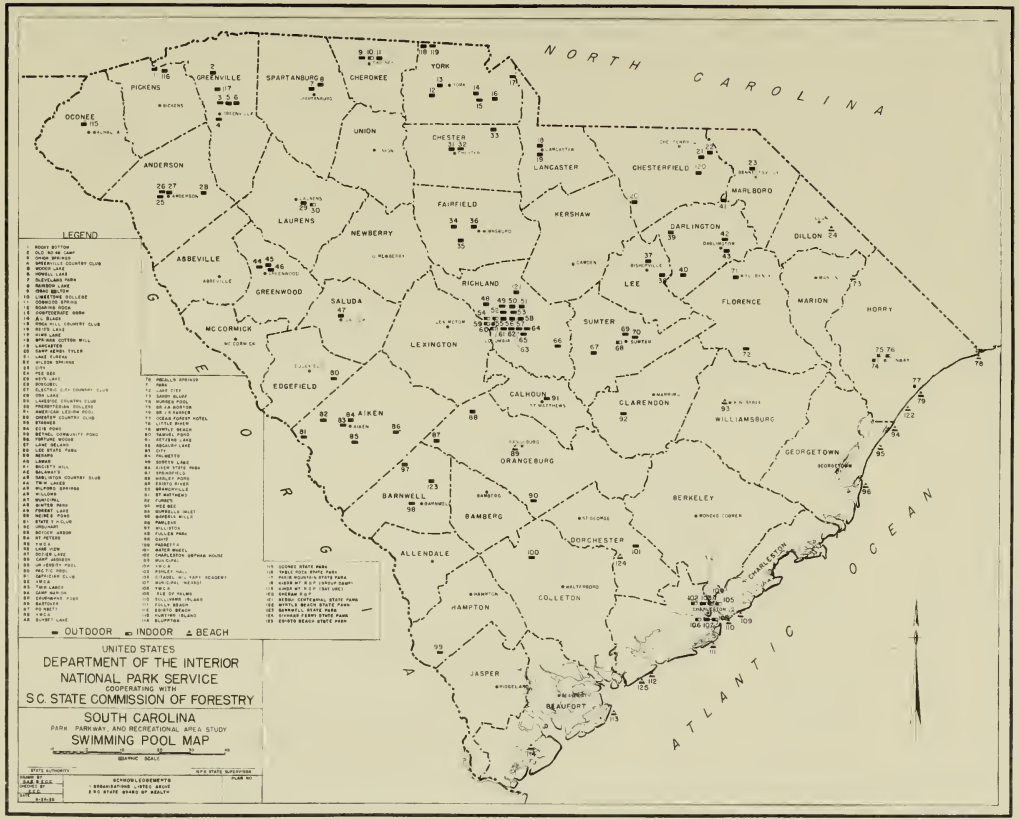
Huger Recreational Area is located three miles east of Cordesville on S. C. Highway No. 402, in the Francis Marion Natoinal Forest and adjacent to the Limerick Plantation House. This development, besides a well-equipped picnic area, has a camp ground situated in a grove of live oaks near the headwaters of the Cooper River. Vegetation and wildlife are varied and abundant about the area and offer an excellent opportunity to study the native flora and fauna of the coastal region. The picnic area is adjacent to a portion of the forest which has been set aside as the Santee Experiment Forest on which studies will be made to develop methods for the proper protection and growth of forest species. A few miles north of the area the mammoth Santee-Cooper Hydro-Electric and Navigation Project is under development.

Sumter National Forest, Enoree Division, covers an area of 115,609 acres in Chester, Fairfield, Newberry, Laurens, and Union Counties. The area is typical of the Piedmont region of the State. It contains second-growth timber lands and abandoned fields. Principal trees native to the area are shortleaf and loblolly pine; white, black, and southern red oak; hickory; black and red gum; yellow poplar; and red cedar. Although the Suber Picnic area is the only recreational development on this tract at the present time, two additional areas are being developed.

Suber Picnic Area is located 10 miles northeast of Newberry in the Enoree division of Sumter National Forest. An attractive picnic area has been developed and a nearby stream is being dammed to create a swimming pool. A camping site will also be developed.

Sumter National Forest, Long Cane Division is located in Abbeville, Greenwood, Saluda, Edgefield, and McCormick Counties, and has an area of 81,648 acres. The terrain and timber in this division is very similar to that in the Enoree division, but no recreational areas have yet been completed. One such unit is to be developed in the near future, however.

Sumter National Forest, Mountain Division, covers an area of 53,691 acres in Oconee County in the northwestern or mountainous region of the state. The finest types of hardwood and typical mountain species of shrubs are native to the area, which was established



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primarily for forest protection. However, the mountainous terrain and flowering trees and shrubs insure the merit of the forest as a potential recreational area. Two picnic areas have already been developed, the Yellow Branch Picnic Area and one developed in connection with the Walhalla Federal Fish Hatchery.

Walhalla Fish Hatchery is about 20 miles north of Walhalla and about 10 miles from Oconee State Park. A recreation and picnicking area has been provided adjacent to the fish hatchery, which forms the main point of interest.

Yellow Branch Picnic Area is about five miles north of Walhalla, and has facilities for picnicking and wading, on a beautiful mountain stream.

U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Department of the Interior

Among the most important provisions for the conservation of wildlife in South Carolina are the two wildlife refuges maintained by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The larger of the two, Cape Romain Wildlife Refuge, is located on the coast and includes a group of sea islands, while the Savannah River Wildlife Refuge is located in the salt marshes well above the mouth of the river.

These areas are maintained primarily for the protectoin of native wildlife and migratory fowl, and have not been developed as recreational areas. However, they play a very important part in the recreational pursuits of a great proportion of South Carolina's people, who place hunting and fishing high on their recreation program. Visitors are welcome at the refuges, and the opportunities for nature study and observation are excellent.

Cape Romain Wildlife Refuge is a scenic area covering 110,000 acres and including fresh, brackish and salt water marshes and a group of islands on the coast. The refuge has a shoreline of about 22 miles.

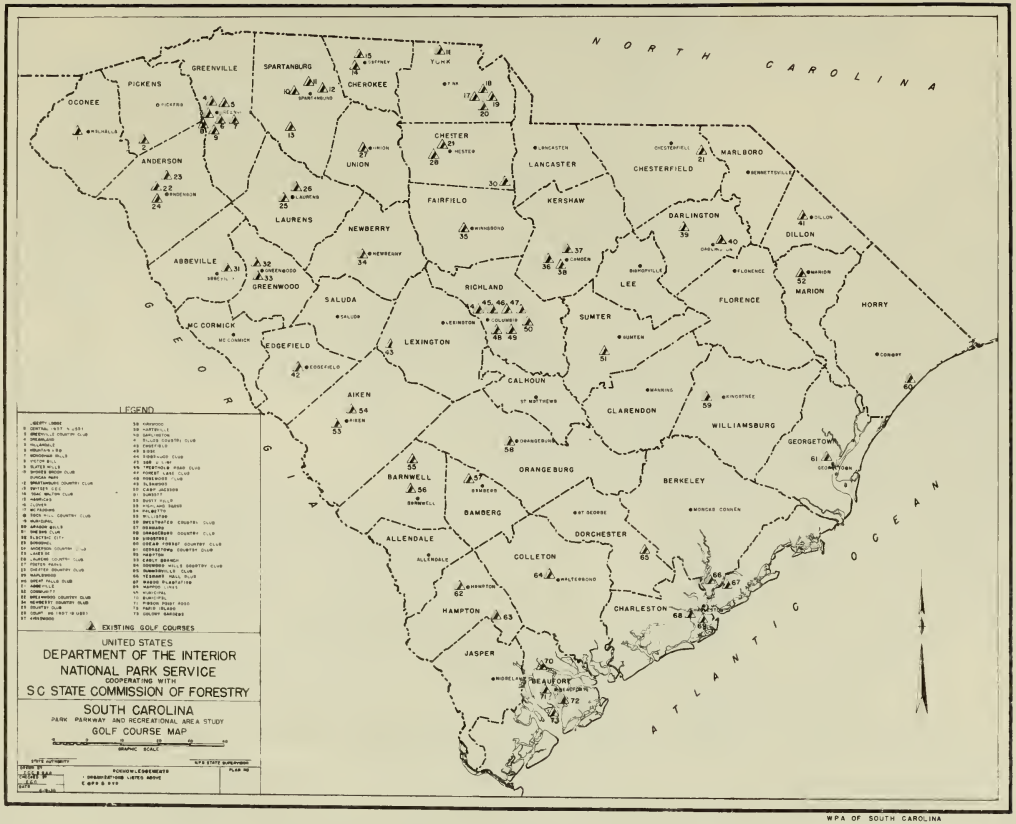
The refuge is one of the most important natural wildlife retreats on the Atlantic Coast. Many species of waterfowl and other birds are found there during the year, including the great blue heron, the brown pelican, the American egret, snowy heron, oyster catcher, laughing and ring-billed gulls, and the royal tern. In all, two hundred and ten species have been recorded at the refuge. It is a winter haven for many species of ducks and a permanent home for wild turkey, deer and otter.

A great many loggerhead or giant sea turtles come to lay their eggs in the warm sands of the ocean side of Cape Island and Raccoon Key, where over 690 nests were counted during the summer of 1932, each nest containing from 125 to 225 eggs.

Bulls Island and the north end of Raccoon Key are heavily wooded, but the north end of the refuge is composed mostly of brackish marshes of bulrushes and meadow grass. There are several fresh water ponds on Bulls Island and Cape Island which furnish the all-important duck foods requiring fresh water for their growth. Dikes are being constructed to impound additional supplies of fresh water on the island.

Savannah River Wildlife Refuge comprises an area of 12,195 acres of salt marsh in Jasper and Beaufort Counties in South Carolina and Chatham County in Georgia, lands which were formerly used for rice culture, as demonstrated by the old canal banks, many of which may still be seen.

The Savannah Refuge is one of the most accessible areas maintained by the Survey, and tourists passing on U. S. Highway No. 17 may see the birds feeding in the marshes or flying over the sanctuary. In the winter the visitor may see many species of water fowl—ruddy perch, bufflehead, canvasback, gadwal, red head, mallard, black duck, pintail, golden-eye wood perch, blue-wing teal, green-wing teal, Canada geese and widgeon. In the spring and summer the nesting birds include the two species of gallimules, king rail and wood-duck sora rail. On the uplands, mocking birds and



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woodpeckers are found in large numbers.

The refuge also offers a haven to squirrels, bob-cats, raccoons, otter, rabbits, opossum, and bear. The raccoons are particularly abundant, and the otter, under rigid protection, are on the increase.

Fishermen may obtain permits from the refuge manager which allow them to fish in the old rice field canals. A daily bag limit is enforced and all fishermen must comply with state laws governing fishing. An average of fifty people per month avail themselves of this recreational opportunity.

LAND UTILIZATION DIVISION, SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

U. S. Department of Agriculture

The Land Utilization Division of the Soil Conservation Service has acquired three large areas in South Carolina, known as the Clemson College Co-operative Land Use Project, the Poinsett Project, and the Sandhills Co-operative Land Use Project.

The primary purpose of these projects is to restore to some productive use land which has outlived its value for agricultural purposes, and to assist farm families to remove from these submarginal lands to farms which may be economically operated. The ultimate objective is one of demonstration, to point out the possibility and desirability of reclaiming millions of acres of worn-out lands in the old Cotton Belt.

Four main classifications of adapted use of these lands as recommended and practiced by the Division are forestry, recreation, fish and water fowl conservation and propagation, and wildlife conservation. "The forestry, wildlife conservation, and fish and water fowl programs—aim more to the future use of the areas than to present use because the developmental period will necessarily be several years in length.

"The recreational program, however, provides immediate benefit to the public by making available small, intensively developed areas, with various types of recreational facilities. These areas are being established in rural sections where no such facilities are now available to the rural population and to the populations of small towns nearby, and are filling a need which would not be met in the immediate future through state action alone.

These areas have now been allocated to other federal and state agencies for further development and operation, and the areas at the Poinsett and the Sandhills Project are to be the most recent additions to the State Park System.

Areas are being developed on each of the projects to serve as day-use recreation areas and for group camping, and provision is being made for separate white and Negro areas.

Clemson College Co-operative Land Use Project or, as it was formerly known, the "Clemson College Community Conservation Project," is located in Pickens, Oconee and Anderson Counties, near Clemson College. In 1934, when purchase of this area began, the land involved was either lying idle or was being used for the production of small unprofitable crops of cotton and corn by families grown poor on the sterile soil. On July 1, 1939, the acreage purchased had amounted to 27,525 acres, and acquisition is to continue.

The area is administered by Clemson College under a long-term leasing agreement as a land-use demonstration project.

Outstanding among the improvements on the Clemson project area are the recreational facilities. Swimming, boating, picnicking, hiking and fishing are among the principal activities for which provsion has been made. A 135-acre lake in the rugged northern portion is the center of most of the recreational features. For two miles this body of water winds among the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, while along its wooded shores, easily reached by automobile, are picnic areas, a bathing beach, and footpaths leading off into the wilder portions of the native hardwood forest.

Wayside parks, including picnic grounds, with outdoor fireplaces, tables, and parking space, are also located on the main road from

Clemson to Seneca near the Seneca River.

POINSETT CO-OPERATIVE LAND USE PROJECT, formerly known as the "Poinsett Development Project," extends over an area of 28,717 acres (July 1, 1939) of land adjoining Poinsett State Park in Sumter County. The tract, acquisition of which was begun by the federal government in 1935, is a notable example of the absolute ruin of the plantation system following the War Between the States.

Footnote #1

The region known as the "High Hills of the Santee," was once one of the most prosperous sections of the state. There were extensive cotton plantations, and wealthy planters from the coast maintained summer homes in this higher and healthier locality. After the slaves were freed, many of the white people abandoned the section, leaving uncultivated fields to be ruined by washing and gullying. Other fields, their fertility already diminished by repeated cotton cropping, were then completely exhausted by sharecroppers The area became so poor that most of the Negroes migrated to the nearby towns. The site of the once-thriving town of Manchester, abandoned years ago, is in the project area.

The project lands, acquired and developed by the Land Utilization Division, are now administered by the State Commission of Forestry, which holds a 50-year lease on the area, with options for three additional leases of 15 years each.

Development work on this project has been confined to reforestation, conservation of wildlife, soil erosion control, fire tower construction, and fire break and trail improvement, and the building of roads and dams for several small lakes. Because of its proximity to Poinsett State Park, recreational facilities of the day-use type have not been developed for white people, but an organized camp and day-use area for Negroes are to be developed on a 15-acre lake approximately 17 miles south of Wedgefield.

An organized camp site for white organizations is under development on another lake five miles south of Wedgefield, which is to accommodate groups of 50 persons.

Plans are being made through the co-operative efforts of the State Game and Fish Commision, the State Commission of Forestry, the Land Utilization Division of the Soil Conservation Service, and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service to provide a program of public hunting and fishing on this area under strict regulation and supervision for protective purposes.

SAND HILLS CO-OPERATIVE LAND USE PROJECT, formerly known as the "Sand Hills Development Project," embraces an area of 91,196 acres (July 1, 1939) on U. S. Highway No. 1, south of Cheraw in Chesterfield County. The project was begun in 1935 as part of the nation-wide program for better use of land resources.

Footnote #2

A recent Presidential proclamation provided that 40,000 acres of this area become a national wildlife refuge, administered by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The remaining acreage has been leased to the State Commission of Forestry in a similar manner to that applying to the area at Poinsett, for forest and game management and recreation purposes. The Commission will also direct the forest management and fire protection features of the newly established national wildlife refuge.

A recreational area at Sugar Loaf Mountain provides swimming and picnicking facilities for white people, while similar facilities are provided for Negroes on a large lake known as Campbells Pond.

Plans are beng made through the co-operative efforts of the State Game and Fish Commission, the State Commission of Forestry, the Land Utilization Division of the Soil Conservation Service, and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service to provide a program of public hunting and fishing on this area under strict regulation and supervision for protective purposes.

Footnote #1

This area has been leased to the S. C. State Commission of Forestry for a long period of years and is now used and operated as the Poinsett State Forest. The Burnt Gin Group Camp for white folks and the Mill Creek Group Camp for colored folks are very popular, and among the many uses is for orthopedic patients of the State Health Department. At Mill Creek, adjoining the group camp area, the State Commission of Forestry, in cooperation with Sumter County, has developed a state park for colored folks and it is anticipated that it will be much used by local residents particularly.

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Footnote #2

The Sand Hills Cooperative Land-Use Project has been leased to the S. C. State Commission of Forestry for a long period of years and is now used and operated as the Sand Hills State Forest. The area set aside for negroes at Campbell's Pond has been designed the Campbell's Pond Negro State Park and is very popular among the colored people of that section and within easy driving distance of this area. It was not used for a number of years to any extent by the colored people but in 1947 the State Commission of Forestry reworked the area in cooperation with the colored people in that locality and since that time it has been very popular.

General

As has been stated before, prior to the advent of the CCC program in South Carolina, very few people and only a few organizations gave much thought or time toward the development of state parks or the state park idea in South Carolina. However, when President Roosevelt inaugurated the CCC program this offered a golden opportunity for the scattered friends of state parks in South Carolina and the organizations who knew something about state parks to put over the state park program. Unfortunately, the general run of people knew nothing about state parks and therefore they had sort of a neutral attitude toward them.

The CCC program, through the excellent cooperation of the National Park Service, and the U. S. Forest Service, enabled The South Carolina State Commission of Forestry to acquire and construct fifteen excellent state parks. Some of the construction was not completed and in some few cases some mistakes were made in the matter of construction. However, the project was well worth while and is one of the outstanding achievements of the CCC and the WPA in South Carolina. The WPA is included in this commendation inasmuch as it worked on the wayside parks and it also worked on the recreational demonstration areas. However, the state parks generally were built by the CCC. The members of the CCC in some places were staffed by junior camps and in other places staffed by veteran camps, the members of which were veterans of World War 1.

It was quite natural that when the state park system first started operating in South Carolina there was little or no legislative support for it. However, as the people of South Carolina used the parks more and more, and as they demanded more and more in the way of facilities and services in these state parks, their support was reflected in the report of the General Assembly so that by 1947 it was quite natural that when anyone talked about state parks in South Carolina to a legislator or to a person on the street, they knew exactly what was being talked about.

The people of South Carolina have had a taste of state parks in South Carolina properly operated and they like that taste and it would be quite difficult not to satisfy this taste or to deprive the people of South Carolina from this excellent advancement in their recreational diet.

The state park program, as operated by the State Commission of Forestry, has proven its worth and deserves to be expanded and properly financed. In addition, it should be given every consideration possible in connection with any federal areas which are available and suitable for state park purposes.

FINIS

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