

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

REPORT

OF THE

STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY

FOR THE YEAR

July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1937

H. A. SMITH, State Forester



COLUMBIA, S. C.

September, 1, 1937

**PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA**

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

*To Hon. Olin D. Johnston, Governor and to the General Assembly
of South Carolina:*

Sirs: Pursuant to Section 3 of the Act of Assembly, creating the State Commission of Forestry, approved April 26, 1927; which provides that the Commission shall "inquire into and make annual report upon forest conditions in South Carolina, with reference to the preservation of forests, the effect of the destruction of forests upon the general welfare of the State, and other matters pertaining to the subject of forestry and tree growth, including recommendations to the public generally as to reforestation," I have the honor to submit the report of the Commission for the period July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937.

Interest in forest conservation continues to increase far beyond the ability of the Commission to meet the added demands upon our limited forces. Your attention is respectfully directed to the recommendations of the State Forester under the heading "Administration" for steps necessary in order to adequately handle the present situation.

Respectfully submitted,

STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY,
B. S. MEEKS, Vice-Chairman.

“Some of my friends who talk glibly of the right of any individual to do anything he wants with any of his property, take the point of view that it is not the concern of the federal or state or local government to interfere with what they miscall ‘the liberty of the individual.’ My conception of liberty does not permit an individual citizen or group of citizens to commit acts of depredation against nature in such a way as to harm their neighbors, and especially to harm the future generations of Americans.”

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
Bonneville Dam, Washington.

THE STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY

B. S. MEEKS, Chairman, Columbia, S. C.
DR. E. W. SIKES, Clemson College, S. C.
BENNETT MOORE, Cheraw, S. C.
W. L. RHODES, Estill, S. C.
WALTER STILLEY, JR., Conway, S. C.

STATE FOREST SERVICE

H. A. SMITH, State Forester, Columbia, S. C.
N. T. BARRON, Asst. State Forester,* Columbia, S. C.
W. C. HAMMERLE, Asst. State Forester, Columbia, S. C.
R. A. WALKER, Asst. State Forester, Columbia, S. C.
N. D. CANTERBURY, Asst. State Forester, Columbia, S. C.
C. H. SCHAEFFER, Asst. State Forester, Columbia, S. C.
C. H. NELSON, Chief Clerk, Columbia, S. C.
MISS CAROLINE TAYLOR, Secretary, Columbia, S. C.
MISS VIRGINIA SALLEY, Stenographer, Columbia, S. C.
J. C. BLAKENEY, District Forester, Spartanburg, S. C..
R. F. NEWCOMB, District Forester, Florence, S. C.
H. F. BISHOP, District Forester, Walterboro, S. C.
WAYNE STITT, District Forester,* Aiken, S. C.
JOHN R. TILLER, Asst. District Forester, Aiken, S. C.
R. W. RIEGER, District Forester, Camden, S. C.
L. M. STALEY, Nurseryman, Camden, S. C.

* Resigned.

REPORT

ADMINISTRATION

Personnel

During the fiscal year covered by this report two new members of the Commission were appointed by Governor Olin D. Johnston: Mr. Bennett Moore of Cheraw to succeed Mr. L. C. Wanamaker of Cheraw, whose acceptance of another position in the State Government disqualified him for holding both; and Mr. Walter Stilley, Conway, S. C., to replace Mr. Horace Tilghman of Marion. Eitel Bauer, District Forester at Spartanburg, was lent to the Emergency Conservation Work Program and replaced in our Service by J. C. Blakeney, graduate of North Carolina State. N. T. Barron resigned to accept employment with the Kieckhefer Container Corporation of Plymouth, North Carolina.

The work of the State Commission of Forestry continues under the four major heads: Protection, Forest Management, Public Relations, and State Parks. An Assistant State Forester is in charge of each of these divisions. A separate division of this report treats with each of the branches of the work of the Commission.

Increased Activity

There has been through the past three or four years a tremendous increase in interest in general forestry work. This was tremendously emphasized by the Emergency Conservation Work Program (CCC Camps) of the National Administration. With all of that increased interest the pulp mills have focused attention today on forest lands as never before. The demand for forest protection is far beyond the financial ability of the Commission to meet. Requests for woodland examinations and orders for trees are far beyond the ability of our men or the capacity of our nurseries to fulfill. The request for speakers on the general subject of Conservation is growing by leaps and bounds and in some ways actually interferes with the organization work.

Pulp Mills

Landowners have never questioned the advisability of forestry, that is, the actual raising of trees. The difficult part has been to create a desire for forestry practice when products such as saw logs required such a long time for production. The pulp mills have provided a ready market for young trees. It is no longer necessary to wait until saw logs are produced in order to yield an income. Owners of forest land find themselves in the midst of a highly competitive field. Some of our coastal counties have contractors buying for three different pulp mills. Competition is so keen that it raises a question as to the future of our forest lands unless some drastic steps are taken for protection and better management. There is every indication that under present conditions of drain upon forest lands, including the pulp mills proposed, that there will be a shortage between annual pine production in Coastal Carolina and annual pine consumption.

Cutting into Forest Capital

This means that we will be cutting into our capital and that unless that capital stock can be increased, sooner or later, it must disappear. It can be increased by forest fire control. At the present time there are 3,688,044 acres under organized protection, approximately 25% of the forest area of the State. Twelve counties are included in this protective set up, but in many cases adjoining counties to those under protection make no pretense whatever of doing anything with forest fires. In many of these counties the financial situation is such that in spite of considerable interest, the expenditure of funds necessary for adequate protection would constitute a considerable portion of the county's budget. This brings up the question of whether or not it is advisable to go into a system of state-wide, or semi-state-wide, fire control wherein the total cost of protection is borne by the State.

Recommendations

The Legislature of South Carolina has in the past reacted favorably to the requests of the Commission. Those requests have been conservative and were based upon the interest shown by the people of the State. Today that interest has expanded to

such a point that there is now a definite need for a drastic increase in the organization of the Commission and the appropriations therefor. Each District Forester reaching into the Coastal Plains section of the State should have at least two men to consult with and advise landowners contemplating the sale of timber for pulpwood. The expansion of protection work makes it advisable to head up such protection work in each District office with a man who can concentrate his energies on protection work alone. Two motion picture trucks should be kept in the field at all times reaching the rural sections and even into the turpentine woods of the low country with the message of forest fire control and management. Nursery facilities must be increased to meet the demands of the public. Intensive educational programs should be instigated and directed at fire control and better forest practices.

Emergency Work

The State Commission of Forestry, during the past year, supervised the activities of sixteen CCC camps. These camps expended in excess of six million dollars within our State during the year. They represent an asset not only to the forest and park areas upon which they are working, but to the boys within the camps, their families back home, and the business men within a considerable radius of each camp. The new CCC Act passed late in June set up the camps for a three year period. That Act specifically stated that no camps would be continued upon State and private lands unless adequate provision was made for their maintenance. Failure to provide such maintenance in accordance with the terms of the Act will mean a further decrease in the number of camps. Provision should therefore be made in the coming Legislature for the maintenance of all such work.

State Parks

The State Park Program has proved tremendously popular. Over a third of a million people have used the State Parks of South Carolina between January 1 and the end of the summer season. Adequate maintenance as interpreted by the National Park Service includes not only adequate upkeep of improvements constructed and adequate operation of facilities but more adequate supervision of construction work in the CCC camps. Ap-

proximately half a million dollars have been expended through the office of the State Forester in South Carolina alone for supervisory personnel, materials and equipment for these camps. Continuation of this program on its present scale is contingent upon adequate provision for the maintenance of improvements and the operation of facilities.

All of these things will be included in the budget for 1938-39 and it is respectfully hoped that the members of the Legislature will give due consideration to the advisability of retaining the maximum amount of emergency work and adequately providing for the preservation of natural resources on areas which today represent six out of every ten acres in South Carolina and eight out of every ten acres in many counties of our State.

FINANCIAL

EXPENDITURES BY MAJOR PROJECTS

July 1, 1936—June 30, 1937

	State & Federal	Private	Total
Protection	\$68,262.78	*\$46,885.65	\$115,148.43
Nurseries	2,531.20	3,750.85	6,282.05
State Parks	20,359.67	1,345.81	21,705.48
Others	12,873.54	.....	12,873.54
Total	\$104,027.19	\$51,982.31	\$156,009.50

*Includes \$15,965.52 spent direct by private agencies for Fire Control under State Supervision.

AVAILABLE FUNDS

	Balance June 30, 1936	Receipts Private	Federal Sec. 2	Reimbursement Sec. 4	State Appropriation	Total
State Fund					\$63,000.00	\$63,000.00
Federal Fund ...	\$13,689.55	\$32,842.98	\$32,720.00			79,252.53
Revolving Fund	8,050.29	3,750.85		\$1,441.09		13,242.23
Forests and Parks Fund ...		3,135.47				3,135.47
Funds Available						
During Year	\$21,739.84	\$39,729.30	\$32,720.00	\$1,441.09	\$63,000.00	\$158,630.23
Expenditures Forests and Parks, State, Federal and Revolving Funds						\$140,043.98
Balance						\$18,586.25

BALANCE ON HAND JULY 1, 1937:

State Fund .....	.....
Federal Fund	\$12,370.11
Revolving Fund	4,426.48
Forests and Parks Fund	1,789.66
Balance	\$18,586.25

JULY 1, 1936—JUNE 30, 1937

STATE FUNDS:

Balance as of July 1, 1936 .....	.....
State Appropriation	\$63,000.00
	\$63,000.00

FEDERAL FUND:

Balance as of July 1, 1936	\$13,689.55
Reimbursement Section 2	32,720.00
Reimbursement for expenditures made	15.45
Dues Paid by Cooperators	32,827.53
	79,252.53

REVOLVING FUND:

Balance as of July 1, 1936	\$8,050.29
Reimbursement Section 4	1,441.09
Sale of Seedlings	3,750.85
	13,242.23

FORESTS AND PARK FUND:

Balance as of July 1, 1936 .....	.....
Receipts from Rental Cabins, Concessions and Bathhouse ..	\$3,135.47
Total Receipts	
Expenditures	\$158,630.23
	140,043.98
Balance	\$18,586.25

BALANCE:

State Fund .....	.....
Federal Fund	**\$12,370.11
Revolving Fund	4,426.48
Forests and Parks	1,789.66
Total	\$18,586.25

**\$7,058.94 of Federal Fund belongs to Cooperators.

EXPENDITURES

July 1, 1936—June 30, 1937

CAMDEN NURSERY

Salaries	\$1,500.00
Wages	623.65
Freight, Express and Deliveries	15.56
Travel	81.60
Telegraph and Telephone	31.21
Repairs	3.45
Printing and Advertising	20.00
Office Supplies	43.96
Motor Vehicle Supplies	52.83
Agricultural Supplies	341.97
Other Supplies	1.20
Insurance	23.95
Office Equipment	14.50
Agricultural Equipment	1.00
Contingent (Refunds \$8.75--Bad Check \$1.00)	9.75

Total for Camden Nursery	\$2,764.63
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GEORGETOWN NURSERY

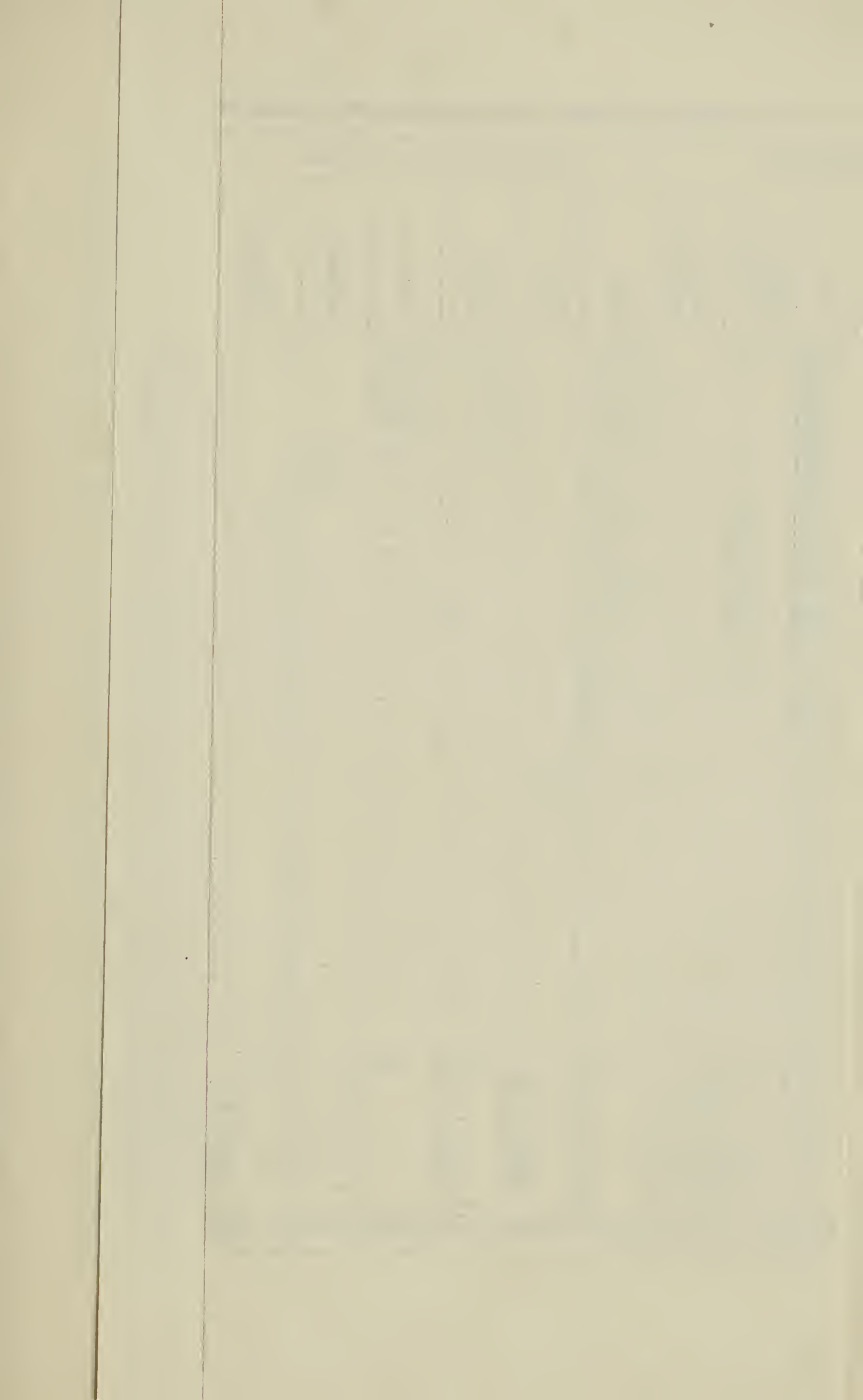
Wages	\$43.50
Freight, Express and Deliveries	4.26
Travel	12.00
Telegraph and Telephone	22.00
Repairs	12.50
Office Supplies	10.04
Agricultural Supplies	1,070.80
Rents	214.48
Agricultural Equipment	226.87

Total for Georgetown Nursery	\$1,616.45
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SUMTER NURSERY

Repairs	\$8.16
Office Supplies	1.47
Agricultural Supplies	297.87
Other Supplies	8.81
Agricultural Equipment	22.00

Total for Sumter Nursery	\$338.31
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ANNUAL REPORT—FINANCIAL STATEMENT SOUTH CAROLINA STATE FOREST SERVICE CLASSIFICATIONS FROM JULY 1, 1936 TO JUNE 30, 1937

	PERSONAL SERVICE			CONTRACTUAL SERVICES						SUPPLIES								FIXED CHARGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS			EQUIPMENT						PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS		TOTALS				
	Salaries	Wages	Special Payments	Freight, Express and Deliveries	Travel	Telegraph and Telephone	Repairs	Printing and Advertising	Water, Heat, Light and Power	Office	Medical	Educational	Motor Vehicle	Agricultural	Clothing and Dry Goods	Other	Merchandise	Rents	Insurance	Reimbursements	Office	Household	Motor Vehicle	Agricultural	Educational	Other	Bathhouse	Lands		Buildings	Contingent		
Columbia Office	\$16,806.34	\$3.00	\$22.00	\$7.73	\$1,599.00	\$672.14	\$24.50	\$762.48		\$1,614.80		\$19.30	\$1,216.01			\$20.82		\$20.00	\$117.01		\$700.70		\$1,033.53		\$47.00	\$28.91					\$372.34	\$25,106.61	
Piedmont District	2,711.62				185.85	23.51	.50			129.72			512.46						22.28		32.65		44.90		11.75							3,075.27	
Pee Dee District	2,829.00				133.85	123.71	10.50			116.12			555.12					295.50		28.28		14.72		60.20		11.75						4,103.85	
Walterboro District	2,812.32				89.10	72.19			\$15.77	181.69			605.33					182.25		12.28		94.81		127.54		11.75						4,215.82	
Camden District	2,775.65		3.75		104.10	110.58	5.35			130.16			521.27					130.60		13.28		17.00		236.07		11.75						4,067.96	
Alken District	2,800.98				101.65	78.67	10.00			163.62			695.81					220.75		13.28		115.53		207.21								4,325.80	
Educational Project			350.00				10.25											187.50					1.50		92.68							647.93	
Camden Nursery	1,500.00	621.65		15.56	81.60	31.21	3.45	20.00		43.96			52.83	\$341.97		1.20				23.95		14.50						\$1.00			9.75	2,761.63	
Georgetown Nursery		43.50		4.26	12.00	22.00	12.50			10.64				1,070.80				214.48										226.87				1,616.45	
Sumter Nursery							8.16			1.47				297.87		8.81												22.00				335.21	
Alken County	6,123.41	1,050.50	125.00	.70		153.35	5.75	38.40		35.10			487.97					96.00				63.83							214.62			8,401.72	
Barnwell County	3,210.00	250.68		.47				27.91		33.81			281.95					6.75				37.87		49.50					192.75			4,092.72	
Dillon County	2,180.31	411.00	50.00		6.00		.50	21.48		17.69			283.39																39.78			3,290.18	
Georgetown County	4,231.07	501.50	60.00		10.00	87.00	.50	21.34		18.03			243.44																6.80			5,185.68	
Florence County	4,622.59	814.00	123.00				209.45	42.90		27.87			304.80																112.17		2.50	6,539.34	
Kershaw County	4,314.16	1,488.90	60.00	3.00		96.72	18.50	25.13		39.73			66	2.70				6.50				20.00							128.32		10.95	6,618.88	
Lee County	2,065.00	765.13	26.50			26.32		18.63		15.61			165.94					3.00				25.00							216.13			3,268.29	
Richland County	2,141.30	2,003.80	60.00		78.60		11.92	18.63		63.70			316.20									65.21							488.42			5,667.59	
Sumter County	4,739.77	2,271.50	68.00	.48		120.11	128.60	53.58		56.58		4.00				325.75		2.25					3.00						126.85			8,073.77	
Black River F. P. A. ....										.40																						.40
Casser's Head F. P. A.	1,155.00	403.00	150.00					1.85		25.34						132.74													3.93			1,931.93	
Edill F. P. A.	785.35					2.70				2.47						7.72														.85			800.09
Fairfield F. P. A.	700.00		15.00					9.31		10.19			161.21																2.00			897.71	
First Clarendon F. P. A.	686.13	4.75								1.87			84.53																.25			777.53	
Hardenville F. P. A.	840.00	155.00	16.00		10.00	3.33	19.53			2.35			93.32																.85			1,149.38	
Jasper F. P. A.	809.55	165.75	7.00		11.30	2.35				2.25			91.87																.85			1,091.02	
Latta F. P. A.	75.00									4.54																						79.54	
Stokes F. P. A.	862.50	20.00	23.00							2.35						126.35													.85		2.00	1,047.05	
Carolina Fibre Co.																				\$186.52												486.52	
West Va. Pulp & Paper Co., Charleston																				3,711.32												3,711.32	
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co., Georgetown																				948.05												948.05	
Adams Run Detection Unit	300.00									1.12						27.64													.85			329.61	
Aynor Tower Detection Unit	20.00																															20.00	
Bonneau Detection Unit	150.00									1.12						3.23													.85			165.20	
Cook Tower Detection Unit	110.00																															110.00	
Cooper Tower Detection Unit	40.00															.67																40.67	
Cottagesville Detection Unit	200.00									1.12						8.52													.85			270.49	
Earle Tower Detection Unit	130.00																															130.00	
Lanes Tower Detection Unit	60.00															.88																60.88	
Larls Tower Detection Unit	20.00																															20.00	
Marion County Detection Unit	540.00															26.87	</																

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Forest Management is that Division of the work of the S. C. Forestry Commission that covers the field Applied Forestry. It includes Reforestation, Woodland Management, Farm Forestry, Industrial Uses of Timber and the Marketing of Forest Products. It is chiefly concerned with the establishment and maintenance of forest growth on those lands in the State which are best suited for the continuous production of wood crops. The stability and permanence of our wood-using industries are predicated upon a continuous supply of timber. Unless it is forthcoming, the industries must move away in search of other supplies of raw materials. The social and economic implications involved are of the greatest consequence and deserve the serious consideration of everyone.

Industrial Aspects

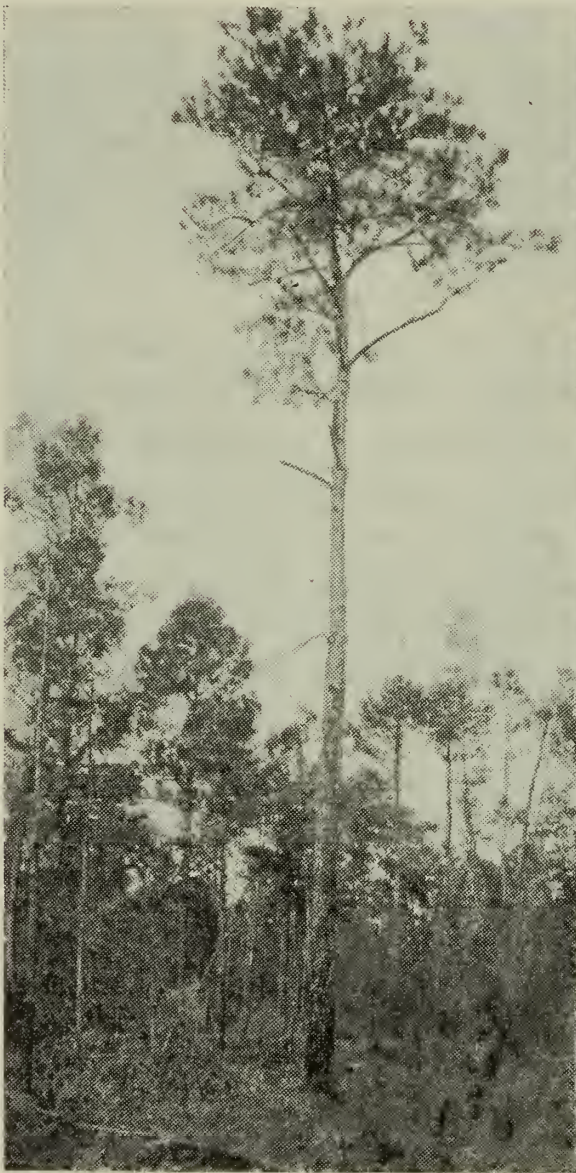
The services of the S. C. Forestry Commission are extended to corporate and private industrial land ownership as well as to farmers. Many companies and individuals have already availed themselves of this opportunity, especially for advice and assistance in forest planting.

There is a growing realization on the part of the wood-using industries in South Carolina, that the welfare of a very considerable portion of the State's population is dependent upon stabilized and continuous operations. Sustained yield management on the forest lands which produce wood supplies is the key to the situation. Public attention is being focused on this problem to an unusual degree because of the extraordinary expansion of the southern pulp and paper industry during the past year. The reason is not far to seek.

The established industries—lumbering, naval stores, poles and piling, etc.—all require timber that in the main has reached a reasonable degree of maturity. Up to the present time, immature timber has had little or no sales value. The situation is now changed, for the pulp mills can use timber before it is large enough for the types of manufacture previously mentioned. The result has been to give salability to hundreds of thousands of acres of young pine timber. Undoubtedly there will be keen competition for possession of the more desirable tracts.

Responsibilities

Two of the new pine pulp mills are located in South Carolina. At least three more count on wood from South Carolina to meet a part of their requirements. Whether or not the supply of pine pulpwood in the State is sufficient to meet the needs of mills now operating or under construction depends a great deal upon the attitude of the industry toward the resource on which it operates. It also depends upon the attitude of the landowner and the attitude of government towards forestry practices. The pulp mills have voluntarily formulated a conservation policy and have adopted forest practice rules looking toward sustained yield management and the protection of woodlands. This is a most hopeful indication and leads to the belief that the mills plan to operate conservatively. The industry has an opportunity to show what it can and will do in the way of self regulation.



Pulpwood cutting leaving seed trees



Partial pulpwood cutting leaving trees to grow into poles and saw logs.

The forest capital upon which all wood using enterprises depend can be increased so as to assure continuous operation of existing plants, and to provide material upon which new mills can operate. Three things are necessary to bring about the desired ends. First, the expansion of the present forest fire control system into a state-wide organization which would give protection to all woodlands in South Carolina. Second, the planting of forest tree seedlings on areas that are of no use for other purposes and which have been deforested to a point from which they may not recover by natural means. Third, the bringing of the public at large—and landowners in particular—to the realization that by proper forest management, woodlands may be kept in continuous production. These three activities are the main functions of the South Carolina Commission of Forestry. It can do its job only to the extent to which it receives public support.



A view of the crowns of a stand of Loblolly Pine in need of thinning.



View of crowns after thinning to increase growing room and rate of growth. Thinning done after side limbs have died assures natural pruning and clean trunks.

The real problem is not the welfare of one business group, nor of several groups, nor is it primarily one of keeping timberlands productive. The fundamental issue is a social and economic problem having to do with land use. This view point brings the public agencies into the picture for on them devolves the protection of the public interests. The conclusion is inescapable that the answer to a land use problems lies with landowners. If they will protect their holdings from loss by fire and disease, if they will so manage their woodlands that weed species are eliminated while the growth of desirable trees is accelerated, if they will grow timber for those markets which will allow the best rate—then there is little to fear.

Reforestation

This branch of the work is largely confined to the growing of seedling trees for planting on idle, unused lands that are unfit for agriculture. It includes the gathering of the seed, the production of planting stock, and its distribution to landowners—together with the necessary advice as to planting procedure.



Seed collection. Note man in tree top.

During the period covered by this report more than 22,000,000 forest tree seedlings were distributed through the S. C. Forestry Commission. Approximately four fifths of this number were produced in nurseries operated by the S. C. Forest Service. The remainder was obtained by exchange in order to secure the desired quantities by species required by South Carolina landowners.

The Commission maintains three nurseries. Those at Georgetown and Camden produced the stock used during 1936-37. The third nursery is at Sumter. The land is in cover crop this year, and it will go into production in 1937-38.

Table No. 1 shows the quantities distributed by sources and species for the fiscal year.

TABLE NO. 1
FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS DISTRIBUTED IN SOUTH CAROLINA DURING 1936-37
By Species and Sources

Nursery	Longleaf	Slash	Loblolly	Shortleaf	Locust	Total
Georgetown	3,418,300	968,700	10,921,350	1,407,800	.....	16,716,150
Camden	233,550	441,350	52,550	.....	.....	727,450
Total S. C. Production	3,651,850	1,410,050	10,973,900	1,407,800	.....	17,443,600
Exchanged with S. C. S. ....	.....	4,658,700	.....	.....	215,500	4,874,200
Total	3,651,850	6,068,750	10,973,900	1,407,800	215,500	22,317,800

Table No. 2 gives the distribution of planting stock by agencies. Seventy-five percent of the number of trees shipped were turned over to two cooperating agencies of the Federal Government. Similar cooperation was given to North Carolina to the extent of 95,000 trees.

TABLE NO. 2
SEEDLING DISTRIBUTION 1936-1937
Species and Projects

Agency	Longleaf	Slash	Loblolly	Locust	Shortleaf	Totals
Soil Conservation Service	235,000	312,000	9,619,350	.....	1,376,700	11,543,050
Resettlement Administration	2,417,300	2,196,000	500,000	.....	.....	5,113,300
Out of State (North Carolina) ..	70,000	20,000	5,000	.....	.....	95,000
Commercial	585,200	2,351,300	295,300	32,200	18,000	3,282,000
Demonstrations	10,950	47,700	46,850	1,000	1,000	106,500
Experimental .....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	500
Soil Conservation Association	129,200	322,400	339,400	142,300	2,100	935,400
CCC Replanting	118,200	774,250	8,000	.....	.....	900,450
State Forest-Parks ..	86,000	45,600	160,000	40,000	10,000	341,600
Totals	3,651,850	6,068,750	10,973,900	215,500	1,407,800	22,317,800
Less Stock Exchanged with S. C. S. ....	.....	4,658,700	.....	215,500	.....	4,874,200
Net Produced in South Carolina	3,651,850	1,410,050	10,973,900	.....	1,407,800	17,443,600



Slash Pine Seedlings, State Forest Nursery, Georgetown, capacity 18,000,000 seedlings.

Table No. 3 shows plantings by counties. It will be observed that forest plantings were made in every county in the State with one exception.

TABLE NO. 3
DISTRIBUTION BY SPECIES AND COUNTIES 1936-1937

County	Longleaf	Slash	Loblolly	Locust	Shortleaf	Totals
Abbeville			949,533	3,500	130,230	1,083,263
Aiken	212,000	543,500	5,000			760,500
Allendale		335,000				335,000
Anderson		1,700	1,856,257		229,530	2,087,487
Bamberg		14,000				14,000
Barnwell		63,500				63,500
Beaufort		2,300				2,300
Berkeley		1,500				1,500
Calhoun	1,000	10,000				11,000
Charleston	2,400	1,000				3,400
Cherokee			463,532		180,430	643,962
Chester		10,000	705,258	40,000	105,430	860,688
Chesterfield	1,476,000	1,355,000	1,000			2,832,000
Clarendon	1,000	521,500				522,500
Colleton	1,000	47,900				48,900
Darlington	5,000	99,500		8,000		112,500
Dillon	6,400	11,500		500		18,400
Dorchester						
Edgefield	30,000	71,500				101,500
Fairfield			727,263		33,430	760,693
Florence	350	38,150	100			38,600
Georgetown		47,000				47,000
Greenville	200	3,000	282,783	1,200	10,000	297,183
Greenwood		57,200	757,633			814,833
Hampton	24,000	411,000				435,000
Horry		251,000				251,000
Jasper		40,250				40,250
Kershaw	31,000	125,000	5,350			161,350
Lancaster			470,283	9,000	32,030	511,313
Laurens	500	23,500	1,111,721	2,500	321,580	1,459,801
Lee	17,000	45,900				62,900
Lexington	71,000	9,000				80,000
McCormick	2,000	6,000	30,000			38,000
Marion		10,000				10,000
Marlboro		200,000				200,000
Newberry		11,750	493,273			505,023
Oconee			219,752	89,000	13,000	321,752
Orangeburg	5,000	121,200				126,200
Pickens			303,623	2,500	5,000	311,123
Richland	171,200	226,250	42,400	34,800	500	475,150
Saluda	2,000	1,000	138,000	3,000		144,000
Spartanburg		16,800	635,888	7,000	102,180	761,868
Sumter	1,287,000	1,070,500	2,000			2,359,500
Union	800	2,000	439,033		185,430	627,263
Williamsburg		5,000				5,000
York		29,050	1,329,218	14,500	59,030	1,431,798
Totals of Counties...	3,346,850	5,839,950	10,968,900	215,500	1,407,800	21,779,000
	*235,000	*208,800	*5,000			448,800
	*70,000	*20,000				90,000
Totals	3,651,850	6,068,750	10,973,900	215,500	1,407,800	22,317,800

*Other agencies used out of State.

CHART SHOWING NUMBER OF FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS PLANTED BY FARMERS AND
TIMBERLAND OWNERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA SINCE 1928 (EXCLUDING
FEDERAL GOVERNMENTAL PROJECTS)

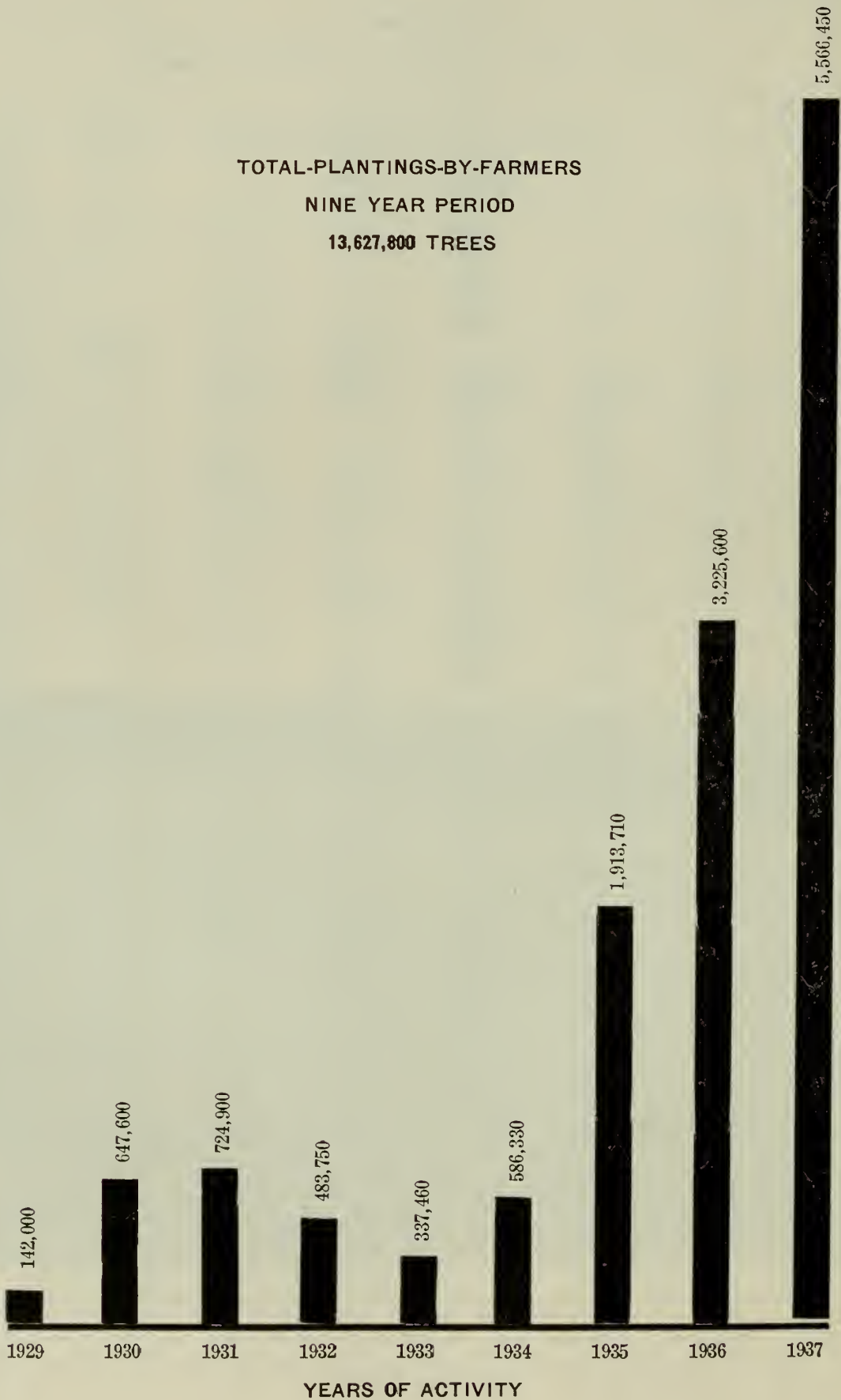
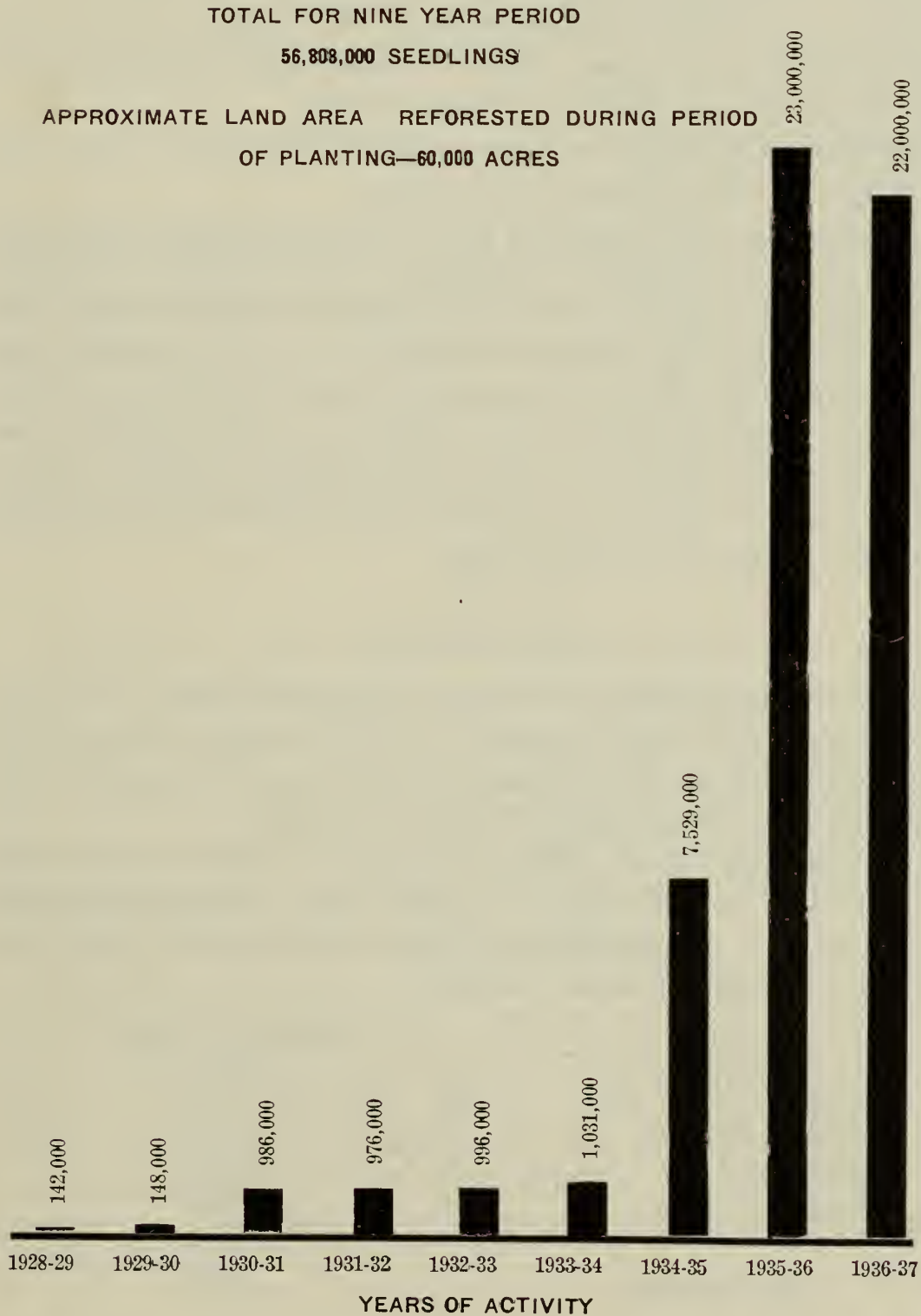


CHART SHOWING NUMBER OF FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS PLANTED IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY YEARS, ALL AGENCIES INCLUDED—FARMERS, TIMBERLAND OWNERS, DEMONSTRATIONS, STATE LANDS AND FEDERAL PROJECTS.



Nurseries

During the fiscal period covered by this report a new nursery site has been acquired at Sumter. The property was given to the S. C. Forestry Commission by the City of Sumter for nursery purposes.

In preparation for nursery use the ground that will be used for the production of seedlings has been put in cover crop to improve soil conditions and to shade out grass and weeds.

Work on permanent improvements is well under way and it is expected that approximately fifteen million seedlings will be produced at the Sumter Nursery during 1937-38.

A portion of the area has been assigned to the CCC for a central repair shop for trucks and tractors.

The nurseries at Georgetown and Camden have been operated without material change in program during 1936-37. Georgetown produced 16,716,150 trees, and Camden grew 727,450. Details of production are shown in table No. 1. Nearly all of the trees from Camden went to farmers and timberland owners, while the major portion of the stock produced at Georgetown was planted in South Carolina by other governmental agencies. Sixty-eight per cent of all trees produced were planted on farm lands regardless of agency planting them.

Seed Collection

Forest tree seed used in nurseries operated by the S. C. Forestry Commission was collected by the Civilian Conservation Corps camps under the direction of the State Forest Service. Nearly all of it was obtained within the State.

Pine seed only was collected this year. Fifty-five hundred and forty-four (5,544) bushels of pine cones were gathered, and from them were extracted four thousand two hundred and ninety (4,290) pounds of seed as follows:

Species	Pounds of Seed
Longleaf Pine	1,876
Slash Pine	94
Loblolly Pine	2,118
Shortleaf Pine	202
	<hr/>
All Species	4,290

Seed immediately not needed for planting is placed in cold storage as a reserve for the following year in case there should be a seed shortage.

Table No. 4 shows the quantities of seed handled by species by the State Forest Service during 1936-37.

TABLE NO. 4
STATEMENT OF FOREST TREE SEED HANDLED BY STATE FOREST SERVICE
During Period July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1937

	Longleaf Pine (Lbs.)	Slash Pine (Lbs.)	Loblolly Pine (Lbs.)	Shortleaf Pine (Lbs.)	TOTAL All Species (Lbs.)
Seed on Hand July 1, 1936	1,386	1,252	3,622	.....	6,260
Seed Secured from S. C. S. ....	.....	.....	.....	122	122
Seed Collected	1,876	94	2,118	202	4,290
Totals Available	3,262	1,346	5,740	324	10,672
Less Seed Sowed 1936-37	1,212	1,026	1,547	192	3,977
Balance on Hand June 30, 1937	2,050	320	4,193	132	6,695

Research

Activities in this field have been confined to the establishment of experimental plantations, and to sample plots established to show approved methods of cutting immature and mature timber. These areas serve as demonstrations as well as fulfilling their primary purpose. They are checked periodically and the trends are noted in progress reports. Financial and personnel limitations on the part of the S. C. Forestry Commission have precluded any extensive research program.

Excellent cooperation has been received from the Asheville and New Orleans Experiment Stations of the U. S. Forest Service. These Stations have at their disposal specialists and equipment which few states can afford. When special problems arise in this State they are referred by the State Forest Service to the Experiment Stations. If a solution has not already been reached as a result of work elsewhere, a technician is assigned to the problem.

Similar cooperation has been extended to South Carolina by various Federal Government agencies. An entomologist from the Department of Agriculture has been working on insect problems at the Georgetown Nursery for two years at no cost to the State. In like manner, a Federal Government pathologist has visited pine plantations in South Carolina each year to study tree diseases and suggest methods of control.

Woodland Management and Farm Forestry

Examination of woodlands and advice to landowners is a major function of the S. C. Forestry Commission. Any landowner in the State may feel free to ask for assistance of this nature. The service is rendered without charge. Many citizens have already availed themselves of it.

Nearly a thousand land examinations were made in connection with the establishment of forest plantations during the fiscal year. Each of these projects required two visits on the part of a forester to the tract in question, the first to give advice as to the species to be planted on each portion of the area and to take the order for planting stock, the second to demonstrate the actual method of planting. Subsequent inspections are necessary to check the progress of each plantation. The volume of work of this variety is increasing tremendously.

Land Examinations

Woodland management examinations exceeded one hundred in number during the period covered by this report. All of them were made in response to requests from landowners who sought advice as to the best policy to pursue for the proper utilization of their timberlands. Advice was given on thinning, cutting methods, marketing, and in many instances sample areas were treated to show the method advocated.

Thirty-two requests were received for advice in connection with insect or disease damage to trees and woodlands. Most of these appeals were occasioned by pine beetle damage. This type of injury to pine trees usually appears following cuttings made during the summer months. Frequently the beetles attack trees that have been injured by lightning or by mechanical means.

Five inquiries involving naval stores operations were received and inspections made.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Vocational Agriculture Forestry Project

This project was instituted in 1931 by the State Forest Service in co-operation with the Vocational Education Division of the State Department of Education. It has been carried on continuously since that time.

The farms of South Carolina contain over fifty percent of the woodland area of the State, therefore, the need for instructing our future farmers in the elements of forestry is apparent. A well managed farm woodland may be so managed that it will supply the needs of the farm for timber, lumber, fence posts, fuel and in addition will give a surplus of pulpwood, poles, piling and sawlogs for the market. The course is divided into three phases: class room instruction by the teacher, instruction and application of forestry practices on the school forest by the class under the direct supervision of the teacher and home forestry projects guided and checked by the teacher but carried on by the pupils. In all work the assistant state forester in charge of public relations and the five district foresters, whose districts cover the entire State, as well as the members of the State Supervisor of Vocational Education staff, work with the vocational teachers in planning the course of study, selection of forestry plots, laying out work plans and checking on conduct of the work.

Value of Education

The value and results of this work is not merely confined to the education of the pupils. Their work has a profound influence on their immediate families, the communities surrounding the schools and the neighborhoods in the vicinity of the home projects.

The tabulation which follows gives the numerical data regarding this project.

Schools carrying on project	35
Pupils engaged in forestry courses	889
Pupils having home forestry projects	532
Home projects completed	371
Completed home projects, raising seedlings	165
Completed home projects, planting trees	37
Completed home projects, constructing firebreaks	59
Completed home projects, improvement cuttings	116
Visitors to school projects	920

The State Forest Service made awards for excellence in the forestry work for the school year as shown in the tabulation which follows:

Schools:

Up-State—First place—Chester High School.

Up-State—Second place—Chesnee High School.

Low-country—First place—Walterboro High School.

Low-country—Second place—Conway High School.

Teachers:

Up-State—H. A. Smith—Chester High School.

Low-country—F. E. Kirkley—Walterboro High School.

Boys:

Up-State—Bill Lister—Jonesville High School.

Low-country—Benjamin Antley—Walterboro High School.



Bill Lister (right), Jonesville High School, at his prize winning Home Forestry Project with his instructor.

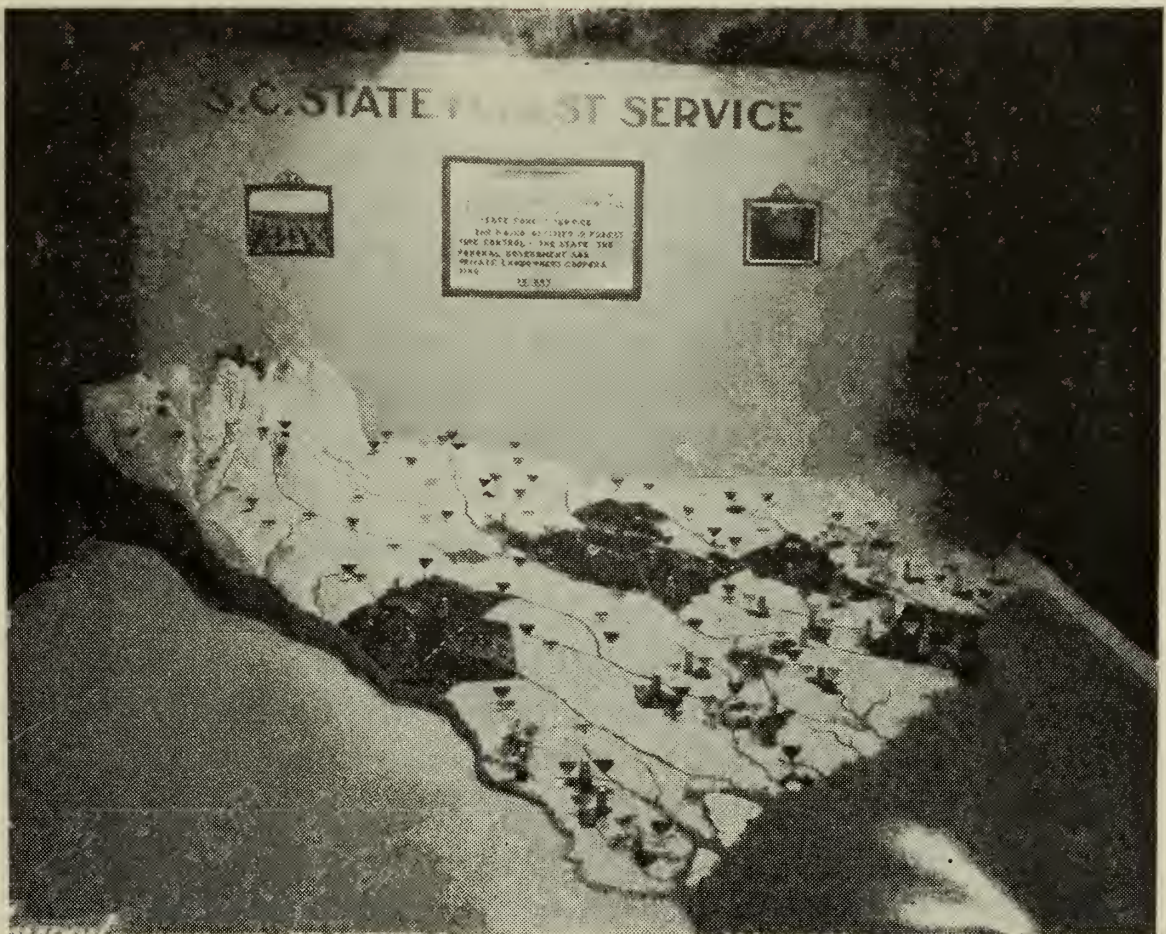
The awards to schools and teachers were cash prizes. Those to boys consisted of an educational trip to forest industries, forestry projects, state parks and a national monument in Georgia and Florida.

A number of other schools desire to institute this course but in view of the limited personnel of the State Forest Service and the many demands upon the time of the District Foresters, the number of schools participating must of necessity be limited to a number which may be given satisfactory technical guidance and inspection.

Fair Exhibits

Fair exhibits are excellent media to reach a large number of city and rural people in an effective forceful manner with vivid written, mechanical and illustrated messages which will be remembered and talked about long after the fairs are over. The fair superintendents and associations very kindly donated space and lights and cooperated in other ways in making the exhibits successful.

The fire protection progress exhibits were shown at Spartanburg, Union, Laurens, Williston, Aiken, Rock Hill, Sumter, Orangeburg, Walterboro Brunson, Bennettsville, Columbia and Woodside. The relief map of Table Rock State Park was exhibited at Greenville, Anderson and Columbia. The South Carolina relief map was shown at Aiken, Rock Hill, Charleston, Darlington, Florence, Dillon, Loris and Columbia. A photographic exhibit of State Parks was shown at Aiken and Columbia. An exhibit depicting burned and unburned areas was displayed at Lancaster and Bishopville. A large scale "scene in action" was shown in Columbia, it depicted a fire scene.



Photograph of State Relief Map showing State Forest Service Activities on map and revolving drum.

The exhibits consisted of one section showing a relief map of South Carolina on which appeared protected areas, fire towers, vocational educational forest project locations and State Parks supplemented by models and cards. A revolving drum in the background carried a running message to explain the features on the map. Another section was composed of a relief map of Sumter County showing the salient features of the county fire control organization, improvements and operation. The background and wings displayed facts and figures regarding the progress of the State Forest Service in its fire control efforts. The third section brought the message of the State Park system and consisted of five picture panels showing scenes of structures, lakes, trees and people using the twelve State Parks. Persons viewing the exhibits displayed great interest in the forestry and State Park work.

The exhibits were constructed, transported and erected in cooperation with the state park and forestry CCC camps and the various protection organizations.

Lectures and Radio Talks

During the past fiscal year the personnel of the State Forest Service was invited to give a large number of talks before farm organizations, civic and service clubs, schools and over the radio. In a number of cases slides and moving pictures were used to illustrate the talks. These pictures consisted of state park scenes and activities, historical trees of the State, as well as forest protection and utilization pictures. The talks to groups totaled 201 and the number of persons in the audiences exceeded 23,250.

News Releases and Publications

The press of the State, out of State papers having circulation in South Carolina and monthly publications were furnished news releases, photographs and articles totaling 227 in number by the Columbia and district offices of the Commission of Forestry. In addition many editors and individuals wrote articles or inserted items and pictures relating to forestry and state park subjects, thereby assisting in keeping these matters constantly before the public.

A quantity of 500 posters was printed and distributed covering the State park system dedication. A total of 5,162 forestry and state park posters were distributed or posted by the various members of the organization during this year.

Forestry Essay Contests

Forestry essay contests were conducted in many schools mainly in and around the Cooperative Forest Protection districts. Separate contests were held for white and colored schools and prizes were awarded to the winners. Over 10,550 pupils took part in these contests which aroused much interest.

Distribution of Literature

The distribution of forestry and state park literature by the State Forest Service personnel amounted to 77,467 pieces during this year. This distribution consisted of material sent through the mails, that handed to farmers, landowners and others when making personal contacts and that made available in offices and at exhibits. The material consisted largely of Annual Reports, Suggested Forest Conservation Programs, State Parks in South Carolina, The Civilian Conservation Corps Forester, planting bulletins, forestry book covers and government bulletins relating to the various phases of forestry and state park activities. Printed radio talks given by the State Forester and Assistant State Foresters in cooperation with the South Carolina Economic Council were given wide distribution. These talks covered the economic aspects of forestry, state parks, protection, forest planting and management.

The public relations work in forestry was conducted during the first eight months of the year by Assistant State Forester N. T. Barron. He accepted a position with a pulp mill in North Carolina in March. During March, April and May this work was carried on by the balance of the staff. However, on June 1, Assistant State Forester C. H. Schaeffer took over this work.

FOREST FIRE CONTROL

Forest Fire Protection

Organized forest fire protection is provided in South Carolina through the cooperation of the U. S. Forest Service and the S. C. State Commission of Forestry with private individuals, corporations and counties. Cooperation with private individuals and corporations is carried on through the establishment of protective units operating under signed agreement with the State Commission of Forestry. County-wide forest fire protection is provided through the passage of a "County Forest Fire Control Act" by the General Assembly.

Protective units are of two classes: (1) *Intensive*, as represented by private and county forest protective associations, providing an organized and equipped personnel for the detection, reporting and suppressing of all fires, and the conduct of educational activities leading to the reduction and control of woods fires, and (2) *Extensive*, as represented by detection units, providing only for the detection and reporting of fires—actual fire suppression being handled directly by the property owner with his own labor.

Area Under Protection

One-fourth of the total forest area of South Carolina was covered by organized fire protection work during the fiscal year. This represents an increase of approximately 500,000 acres over the preceding year.

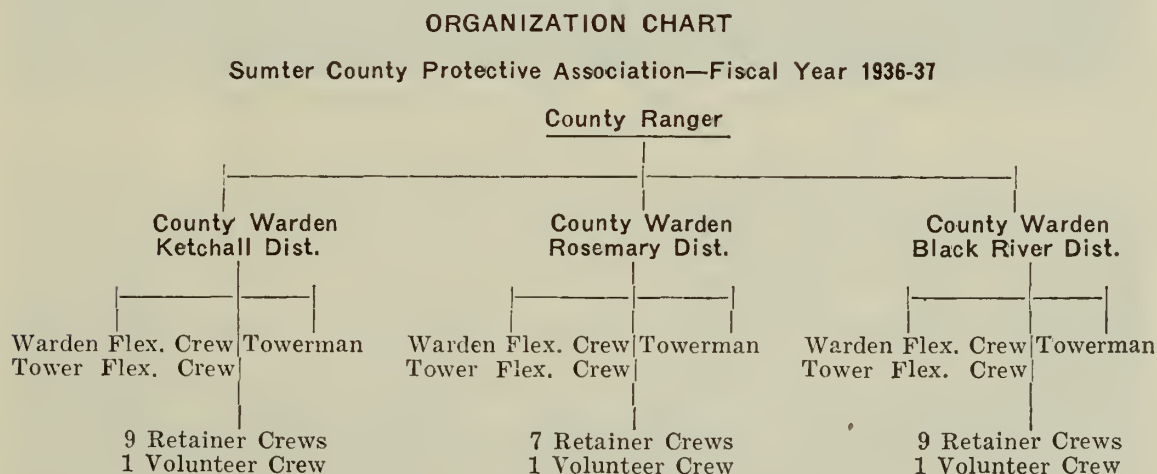
At the beginning of the fiscal year 1936-37, there were 2,561,702 acres of forest land receiving intensive protection and an additional 194,010 acres in detection units receiving extensive protection. During the year, Dillon, Lee and Richland counties actively entered county-wide forest fire protection work. As a result of Dillon County's providing protection over the entire county, the Latta Protective Association (38,597 acres) and the Nichols Protective Association (12,820 acres) were disbanded—the majority of the lands in both associations being in Dillon County.

The actual forest area under protection during the fiscal year was 3,193,813 of which 2,999,803 acres were given intensive protection and 194,010 acres received extensive protection. A total of nine counties, one school district and 113 landowners in thirty-

two (32) units cooperated financially to the extent of \$46,885.65 in providing protection to their woodlands.

Existing Protective Organizations

Organization: The field organization of the various protective units varies with the type of unit and the service rendered. The simplest form is that of the detection unit where only the towerman is employed cooperatively—the landowner using his own regularly employed labor for fire fighting. A more intensive organization is provided on private protective associations. These units usually employ a ranger, towerman and several retainer fee fire crews, and in most cases have additional signed-up volunteer fire fighting crews. The most complete organization is found on county-wide protective associations and is composed of ranger, wardens, towermen, retainer fee crews, warden and tower flexible fire crews and signed-up volunteer crews. A sample county protective organization is shown in the following chart.



Personnel: There were employed, during the year, on the thirty-one protective units twenty (20) rangers, thirty-two (32) wardens, fifty (50) towermen, five hundred twenty-two (522) men in one hundred sixty-five retainer crews, and one hundred ninety-seven (197) men in thirty-eight flexible fire fighting crews—making a total of 821 men actively employed, part or full time, in fire protection work. In addition 698 men were signed up in 107 volunteer fire fighting crews on the various units. Co-operating landowners also furnished their own employees without additional cost. All labor for suppressing fires on detection units was supplied by the property owners. Details as to the em-

ployment of these men by protective unit are given in tabular form.

PROTECTION PERSONNEL

Fiscal Year 1936-37

UNIT	Rangers	Wardens	Towermen	Retainer Crews	Warden Crews	Tower Crews	Volunteer Crews	TOTAL
Aiken County	1	4	5	51	13	.....	.....	74
Barnwell County	1	2	3	60	7	4	.....	77
Caesar's Head Association	1	.....	2	40	.....	.....	.....	43
Dillon County	1	2	2	18	4	.....	434	461
Estill Association	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	12	14
Fairfield Association	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	50	52
First Clarendon Association	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	60	62
Florence County	1	3	4	27	16	23	45	119
Georgetown County	1	3	3	.....	21	8	39	75
Hardeeville Association	1	.....	1	12	.....	.....	.....	14
Jasper Association	1	.....	1	12	.....	.....	.....	14
Kershaw County	1	3	4	60	15	9	19	111
Lee County	1	2	1	36	8	.....	.....	48
Richland County	1	4	1	90	24	.....	.....	120
Stokes Association	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	30	32
Sumter County	1	3	3	101	21	14	9	152
W. Va. P. & P. Co.*	4	6	2	15	.....	10	.....	37
14 Detection Units .....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
TOTALS	20	32	50	522	129	68	698	1,519

*Includes both Charleston and Georgetown Units.

Training Meetings: A State-wide forest fire protection meeting was held at Poinsett State Park, in Sumter County on July 29-30, 1936. This was the first meeting of its kind conducted by the State Commission of Forestry for the purpose of training District Foresters and Rangers in the details of fire protection work. It was attended by the State Forester, Assistant State Foresters, all District Foresters and eleven association and county rangers. The meeting covered the various phases of protection work such as:—organization, detection and communication, fire suppression, public relations work and records. Discussion covered problems incident to the preceding year's work and plans for the current fiscal year. It is planned to hold similar training meetings each year and to intensify the training program.

Following the State-wide meeting, several of the county protective associations held local training meetings for their respective rangers, wardens, towermen and retainer fee crews.

Protection Improvements: In addition to their activities in the prevention and control of forest fires, the protection personnel is required to maintain existing protection improvements. This work is primarily concerned with the maintenance of towers, tower house units and telephone lines,—the detection and com-

munication system. During the year, the various organizations maintained approximately 1,200 miles of telephone line and repainted towers, dwellings and outbuildings on six tower units. The Florence County and Sumter County associations also repainted all of the large fire prevention signs—such as “County Line” and “Fire Fighter” signs—of a permanent nature located on the highways of the two counties.



A plowed firebreak through old field—Hampton County.



Track type tractor and disc plow maintaining firebreaks in rough, wet land—Beaufort County.

The individual members of the private protective associations maintained with their own labor approximately 175 miles of truck trails—originally constructed by the Civilian Conserva-

tion Corps for fire protection purposes. They also maintained by plowing, raking or burning approximately 1,000 miles of fire breaks.

Educational Activities: Since over 98% of all woods fires occurring in South Carolina are man-caused and therefore preventable, one of the most important phases of protection work is that of fire prevention or public relations. It is essential that the protective organizations secure the cooperation of landowners, tenants and the general public in preventing and controlling fires—this can only be done through education.

The responsibility for this work on the various units falls primarily on the rangers, wardens and towermen. They conduct this work through personal contact with landowners, tenants, sawmill and naval stores operators, and farmers. Talks are made at schools and community meetings, essay contests are sponsored, literature is distributed and fire prevention placards are posted along roads and at stores and filling stations. Visitors to the various fire towers—there were 9,735 during the year—are informed as to the purpose of the work, the organization, the assistance they can render and appropriate literature is distributed to them. This work is not of a part-time or seasonal nature but a permanent activity carried on throughout the year.

EDUCATIONAL WORK—PROTECTIVE ORGANIZATIONS
Fiscal Year 1936-37

UNIT	Rangers and Wardens						Towermen	
	Sawmills Visited	Brushburning Inspections	Notices Posted	Literature Distributed	People Interviewed	Talks at Schools	No. Visitors	Literature Distributed
Aiken	19	303	1,850	236	1,844	106	2,545	.....
Barnwell .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caesar's Head	9	4	33	.....	252	.....	2,128	169
Dillon	31	35	572	2,476	2,621	86	352	22
Estill	46	9	.....	.....	801	.....	303	87
Fairfield	16	11	75	.....	1,666	.....	217	.....
First Clarendon	2	4	8	212	45	1	47	.....
Florence	19	62	2,667	2,033	12,273	230	697	140
Georgetown	32	58	95	.....	2,524	40	838	72
Hardeeville	100	23	36	.....	173	.....	351	712
Jasper	21	32	122	.....	1,570	.....	554	227
Kershaw	77	573	418	3,124	2,627	185	3,017	.....
Lee	1	225	547	4,148	6,745	43	701	.....
Richland	130	115	.....	5,373	3,903	168	475	587
Stokes .....	.....	10	58	.....	205	.....	337	.....
Sumter	17	217	221	520	3,937	102	1,497	343
W. Va.—Georgetown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. Va.—Charleston .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 Detection Units .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,735	908
TOTALS	520	1,681	6,702	18,122	41,186	961	23,794	3,267

National Forests—Protection

The Federal Government through the U. S. Forest Service has acquired in South Carolina 494,231 acres of land in four units located in the Mountain, Piedmont and Coastal sections of the State. One of the major activities on these National Forests is the protection of the areas from forest fires. This acreage, added to the more than three million acres of private lands under cooperative protection with the State Commission of Forestry, brings the total area of forest land under protection in South Carolina to 3,688,044 acres.

The acreage and location of these National Forest areas by counties is as follows:

FRANCIS MARION NATIONAL FOREST

Berkeley County	184,797 Acres
Charleston County	58,486 Acres

SUMTER NATIONAL FOREST

Mountain District—Oconee County	53,691 Acres
Enoree District—Chester County	6,376 Acres
Fairfield County	9,992 Acres
Laurens County	16,349 Acres
Newberry County	41,998 Acres
Union County	40,894 Acres
Long Cane District—Abbeville County	14,270 Acres
Edgefield County	20,002 Acres
Greenwood County	8,127 Acres
McCormick County	35,796 Acres
Saluda County	3,453 Acres

Proposed Protection

Recognition of the fact that protection of woodlands from forest fires is possible was evidenced by numerous requests from all sections of the State for information as to methods of securing protection. The construction of two pulp and paper mills in the State and one at Savannah, Georgia, has increased the interest of landowners and business men in the perpetuation of our forest resources. The results obtained by existing organizations have demonstrated the feasibility of protecting this natural resource through a cooperative program.

Increased interest in county-wide protection was evidenced in passage of three acts by the 1937 Legislature providing county-wide organizations for Colleton, Greenville and Marion Counties. All three counties will actively engage in the work during the fiscal year 1937-38.

Purchase of forest lands by pulp and paper companies is leading to further expansion of intensive protection in private protective associations. The Union Bag and Timber Co., with a pulp mill at Savannah, Georgia, purchased a large tract of land in lower Beaufort County—an area already included in a protective association. The company has already arranged to continue protection during the coming year. The West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co., with a mill at Charleston, S. C. acquired a property similarly situated in Jasper County and are continuing it in the association.

The Southern Kraft Corporation, Georgetown, S. C., has requested that cooperative fire protection be extended to include their recently purchased holdings in Horry county. The D. W. Alderman and Sons Lumber Co., Alcolu, S. C., has asked that the First Clarendon Protective Association be expanded to include their property in the northern part of Clarendon County. In order that this may be done, the company has deeded to the State a ten acre site for a fire tower near New Zion. Both these companies wish to put their lands under protection during the coming year.

Other areas, for which interest in fire control work in the near future was evidenced by requests for information from landowners, county officials or both, are as follows:

Anderson County
Oconee County
Calhoun County
Lexington County
Lancaster County
Lower Beaufort County

Forest Fire Statistics

Accurate data as to the acreage burned on the *extensive* protection units are not available due to the fact that the Commission cooperates only in detecting and reporting fires—the actual fire fighting being handled entirely by the landowners. Records are kept as accurately as possible on the *intensive* protection units and the data from these units have been compiled for this report.

On the seventeen intensive protective associations, covering 2,999,803 acres of woodland, a total of 1,435 fires were sup-

pressed during the year. These fires burned over 32,671.7 acres of cooperating land or 1.1% of the total forest area under intensive protection. The size of the average fire was 22.8 acres. Lee County with 73 fires had the least number of fires of any of the county units, while Barnwell with 232 had the greatest number. Of the private associations the Jasper Association (7 fires) had the least number and the Stokes Association (62 fires) had the greatest. Kershaw County, which has been under county-wide protection for two years had the lowest percent (0.3%) of woodland burned and the smallest acreage (7.3) per average fire of the county units. The Fairfield Association, which has been under cooperative protection since 1932, had the lowest percent (0.1%) of woodland burned and the smallest average area per fire (4.0) of any of the private associations. None of the county units had more than 1.6% of their woodland area burned and three—Kershaw, Aiken and Sumter—had less than 1.0% burned over. Of the private associations, two—the W. Virginia P. & P. Co. and the Fairfield Association—had less than 1.0% burned, while only two—Jasper and First Clarendon had over 3.5% of the protected area burned.

Ninety-nine Per Cent Man Caused

Of the 1,435 fires suppressed during the year, only 10 or 0.7% were caused by lightning. All of the rest—99.3%—were man-caused and therefore preventable fires. This bears out the statement that forest fire control work in South Carolina is primarily one of education. Two hundred forty-four fires or 17.0% were classed as "Incendiary." While this is a reduction of 3% for this class from the preceding year, it still indicates that there is considerable wilful and malicious burning of other people's property for selfish, personal reasons. With the exception of these two causes—"Lightning" and "Incendiary"—the remaining fires representing 82.3% of the total were caused by carelessness. "Smokers" were responsible for three hundred eighty-seven fires or 27.0%. The careless smoker has now become the major menace to our forest resources. The second greatest cause of fires was "Debris Burning"—three hundred and eight fires or 21.5%. These fires are caused by farmers, tenants and others burning off fields, fence rows, rights-of-way, trash, etc. With proper care all of these fires could have been prevented

from spreading to adjoining woodlands. Although the farmer owns 45% of the total forest area of the State and benefits immensely from the wood products he secures for home use and for sale, he is still the most careless in the protection of his woodlands.

Fires Burn Every Month

Fires occurred on protected areas in some section of the State every month during the year. The least number of fires occurred in August, September and October—0.8% of the total occurring during each of these months. The greatest number of fires—544 or 37.9%—occurred during March. February and April had 16.0% and 15.9% of the total, respectively. The largest area of woodland burned during any one month was in March when 12,280.3 acres were burned approximately 38% of the total area burned during the year.

The effectiveness of the protective organizations in controlling fires was evidenced by the fact that (1) the average area per fire was 22.8 acres this year as compared with 33.78 acres last year—a reduction of nearly 11 acres, and (2) the percent of protected area burned was 1.1% as compared with 1.38% last year. This record is particularly good when we consider that there were 500,000 acres more woodland under protection this year and three counties—Dillon, Lee and Richland—operated without a complete detection and communication system.

TABLE NO. 5
SUMMARY OF REPORTED FIRES FOR INTENSIVE PROTECTED AREAS IN
SOUTH CAROLINA

July 1, 1936—June 30, 1937

Protection Area (Intensive)	Area Protected (Acres)	No. Fires	Area Burned (Acres)	Percent Burned	Average Size Fire (Acres)
Aiken County	477,640	201	2,895.5	0.6	14.4
Barnwell County	166,626	232	2,505.7	1.5	10.8
Caesar's Head Association	43,467	12	594.0	1.4	49.5
Dillon County*	201,032	109	2,219.7	1.1	20.4
Estill Association	21,277	15	388.5	1.8	25.9
Fairfield Association	28,336	7	28.0	0.1	4.0
First Clarendon Association	22,895	49	898.9	3.9	18.3
Florence County	301,205	174	4,210.3	1.4	24.2
Georgetown County	499,614	104	6,918.5	1.4	66.5
Hardeeville Association	29,800	11	795.0	2.7	72.3
Jasper Association	26,019	6	965.0	3.7	160.8
Kershaw County	271,106	114	837.2	0.3	7.3
Lee County**	135,375	73	1,624.5	1.2	22.3
Richland County***	353,880	96	4,376.4	1.2	45.6
Stokes Association	28,175	62	900.6	3.2	14.5
Sumter County	244,356	117	1,555.6	0.6	13.3
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co., Chas.	149,000	53	958.3	0.6	18.1
Totals	2,999,803	1,435	32,671.7	1.1	22.8

*County-wide Protection October 1936-June 1937—9 months.

**County-wide Protection December 1936-June 1937—7 months.

***County-wide Protection January 1937-June 1937—6 months.

TABLE NO. 6
SUMMARY OF FIRES BY PROTECTION UNIT AND CAUSE
Fiscal Year 1936-37 (Cooperating Areas Only)

UNIT	Lightning		Railroads		Campers		Smokers		Debris Burning		Incendiary		Lumbering		Miscellaneous		Unknown	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
Aiken County	3	110.0	15	147.2	9	63.1	65	458.8	47	1,255.5	11	271.3	10	271.5	8	68.6	33	249.5
Barnwell County .....	.....	.....	7	406.0	12	163.0	130	1,116.0	63	621.1	4	23.1	4	13.5	2	2.5	10	160.5
Caesar's Head Association .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	84.0	2	.....	8	510.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dillon County* .....	.....	.....	6	16.1	.....	.....	11	198.2	19	153.0	65	1,681.0	.....	.....	7	169.4	1	2.0
Estill Association .....	.....	.....	1	2.0	.....	.....	2	201.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1.0	6	58.5	5	126.0
Fairfield Association .....	.....	.....	1	2.0	.....	.....	1	8.0	4	15.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3.0
First Clarendon Association .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1.0	2	11.0	9	117.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florence County .....	.....	.....	4	36.5	7	131.2	37	521.2	63	2,019.4	16	621.0	2	21.0	4	68.5	6	76.5
Georgetown County .....	.....	.....	2	48.0	1	5.0	21	2,655.4	8	121.0	22	919.8	5	500.0	11	152.7	31	593.5
Hardeeville Association .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	633.0	2	162.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	160.2	42	2,496.9
Jasper Association .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kershaw County .....	.....	.....	1	50.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	120.0	2	475.0	1	320.0	.....	.....
Lee County**	2	10.5	5	14.3	3	27.0	49	268.3	26	253.9	8	121.6	1	1.0	3	5.2	17	135.4
Richland County*** .....	.....	.....	1	10.0	1	3.0	9	172.3	29	472.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	199.8	22	766.9
Stokes Association .....	.....	.....	3	34.0	4	192.0	6	109.0	14	196.9	8	685.8	2	3.5	4	31.0	55	3,124.2
Sumter County .....	.....	.....	1	30.0	.....	.....	3	1.0	1	1.5	18	414.4	.....	.....	1	70.0	38	383.7
W. Va. P. & P. Co., Chas.	1	0.5	1	2.0	7	122.2	40	373.1	19	92.9	17	634.1	1	4.5	10	126.0	21	140.3
Totals	10	147.2	48	798.1	46	707.5	387	6,812.3	306	5,482.4	246	7,536.6	29	1,425.8	77	1,449.9	286	8,311.9

*County-wide Protection October 1936-June 1937—9 months.

**County-wide Protection December 1936-June 1937—7 months.

***County-wide Protection January-June 1937—6 months.

TABLE NO. 7
SUMMARY OF FIRES BY PROTECTION UNIT AND MONTH
Fiscal Year 1936-37 (Cooperating Area Only)

UNIT	July '36		August		September		October		November		December		January '37		February		March		April		May		June	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
Aiken County	22	375.4	5	71.2	4	2.1	7	34.5	20	61.4	2	117.0	5	10.8	28	623.3	56	1,193.7	29	319.6	19	203.0	6	24.5
Barnwell County	3	24.5	1	40.0	1	1.0	...	...	18	493.8	...	...	31	451.5	61	470.0	97	783.4	14	89.5	4	35.0	...	...
Caesar's Head Asso. ...	1	10.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5.0	5	495.0	2	84.0	...	...
Dillon County* .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13.0	17	304.8	5	74.4	...	...	...	233.5	43	1,247.5	15	147.5	3	30.0	4	59.0
Estill Association ...	5	132.0	...	...	2	201.0	...	...	3	3.5	...	...	1	1.0	...	...	3	41.0	1	10.0	...	...	...	...
Fairfield Association ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	22.0	2	4.0	...	...
First Clarendon Asso. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	24.0	3	42.0	...	...	14	449.7	...	...	...	...
Florence County	3	265.0	...	...	1	6.0	...	...	10	28.5	16	198.5	14	309.5	35	722.5	26	367.2	18	447.2	7	61.0	2	16.0
Georgetown County ..	1	500.0	...	...	1	1,200.0	...	...	3	120.0	5	333.0	4	469.0	10	146.5	39	1,860.9	27	528.1	8	1,218.8	6	542.2
Hardeeville Asso. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25.0	...	...	4	517.0	2	45.0	1	150.0	1	50.0	1	5.0	1	3.0
Jasper Asso.	4	845.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	120.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kershaw County	11	109.7	1	4.0	...	...	1	8.0	4	31.0	2	1.2	...	...	...	...	35	338.5	27	135.2	9	26.3	3	12.5
Lee County** .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	61.0	7	93.0	3	43.0	40	970.9	16	442.6	2	14.0	...	...
Richland County*** ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.8	30	1,945.6	41	1,926.7	14	407.7	7	78.4	3	16.2
Stokes Asso.	4	33.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.0	...	...	4	10.0	10	216.0	24	484.9	16	72.5	2	4.2	...	...
Sumter County	2	80.0	2	125.0	2	90.0	...	...	5	45.0	7	171.2	6	60.0	9	30.6	49	317.0	20	505.4	13	115.9	2	15.5
W. Va. P. & P. Co.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chas.	8	246.5	3	10.5	1	14.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	97.0	5	47.5	17	381.0	8	78.0	8	79.5	2	4.3
Totals	64	2,621.1	12	250.7	12	1,514.1	11	57.5	83	1,113.0	42	956.3	91	2,154.6	229	4,816.3	544	12,280.3	229	4,200.0	87	1,959.1	32	748.7

*County-wide Protection October 1936-June 1937—9 months.

**County-wide Protection December 1936-June 1937—7 months.

***County-wide Protection January-June 1937—6 months.

TABLE NO. 8
CLASSIFICATION BY CAUSE
July 1, 1936-June 30, 1937

CAUSE	No. of Fires	Percent of Total Number	Area Burned (Acres)	Average Size of Fire (Acres)
Lightning	10	0.7	147.2	14.7
Railroads	48	3.3	798.1	16.6
Campers	46	3.2	707.5	15.4
Smokers	387	27.0	6,812.3	17.6
Debris Burning	308	21.5	5,482.4	17.8
Incendiary	244	17.0	7,536.6	30.9
Lumbering	29	2.0	1,425.8	49.2
Miscellaneous	77	5.4	1,449.9	18.8
Unknown	286	19.9	8,311.9	29.1
Totals	1,435	100.0	32,671.7	22.8

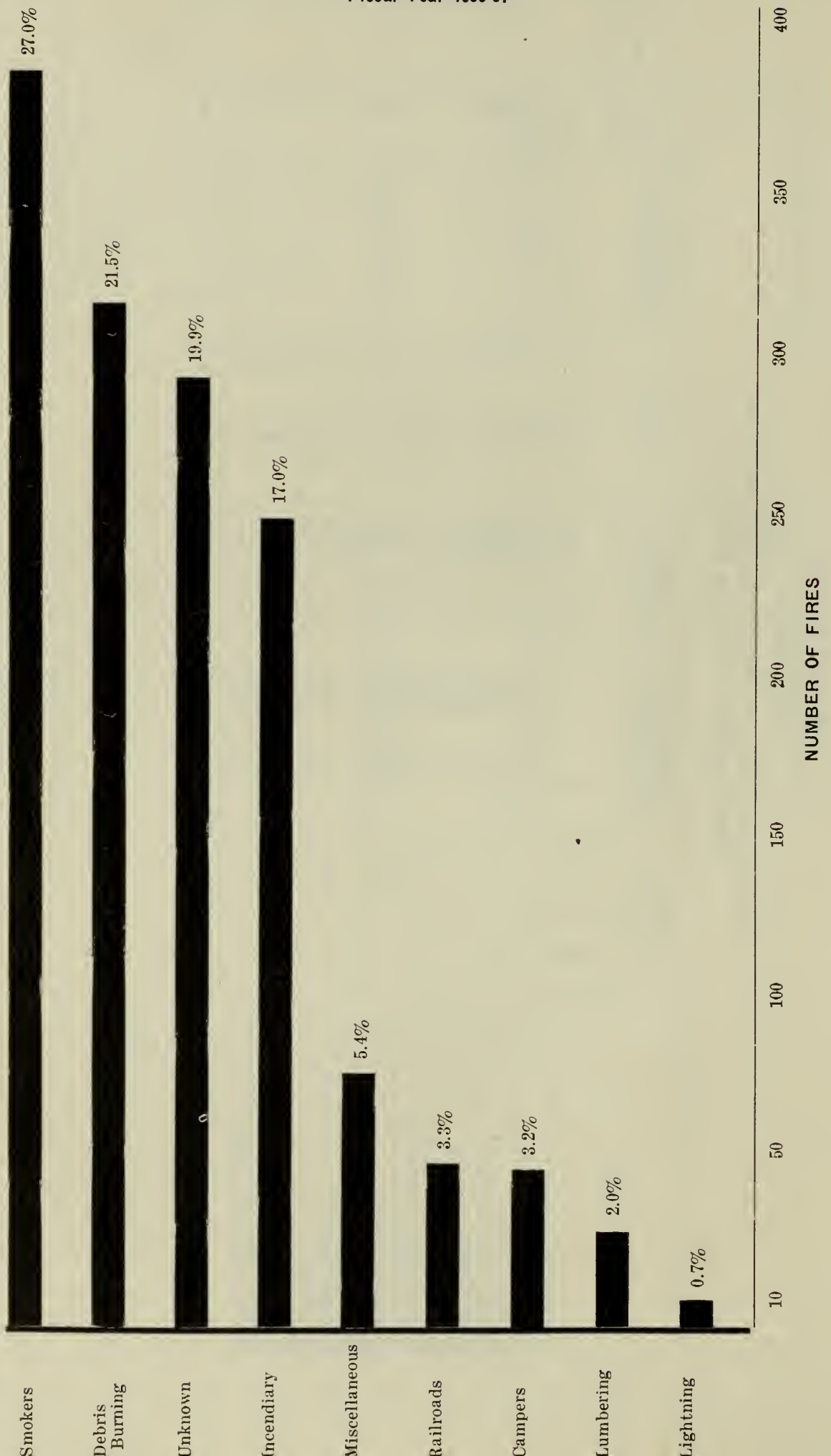
TABLE NO. 9
SUMMARY OF FIRES BY MONTHS
July 1, 1936-June 30, 1937

MONTH	No. of Fires	Percent of Total Number	Area Burned (Acres)	Average Size of Fire (Acres)
July	64	4.5	2,621.1	41.0
August	12	.8	250.7	20.9
September	12	.8	1,514.1	126.2
October	11	.8	57.5	5.2
November	83	5.8	1,113.0	13.4
December	42	2.9	956.3	22.8
January	91	6.3	2,154.6	23.7
February	229	16.0	4,816.3	21.0
March	544	37.9	12,280.3	22.6
April	228	15.9	4,200.0	18.4
May	87	6.1	1,959.1	22.5
June	32	2.2	748.7	23.4
Totals	1,435	100.0	32,671.7	22.8

TABLE NO. 10
SUMMARY OF FIRES BY PROTECTION UNIT AND CLASS
Fiscal Year 1936-37 (Cooperating Area Only)

UNIT	Class A (0-¼ Ac.)		Class B (¼-10 Ac.)		Class C (11-100 Ac.)		Class D (101-500 Ac.)		Class E (Over 500 Ac.)		TOTAL Number	PERCENT of Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Aiken County	14	7.0	130	64.7	51	25.3	6	3.0	.....	.....	201	14.0
Barnwell County	3	1.3	179	77.2	46	19.8	4	1.7	.....	.....	232	16.2
Caesar's Head Association .....	.....	.....	4	33.4	3	25.0	4	33.3	1	8.3	12	0.8
Dillon County	7	6.4	69	63.3	28	25.7	5	4.6	.....	.....	109	7.6
Estill Association .....	.....	.....	8	53.3	5	33.3	1	6.7	1	6.7	15	1.0
Fairfield Association .....	.....	.....	7	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	0.5
First Clarendon Association	1	2.0	29	59.3	18	36.7	1	2.0	.....	.....	49	3.4
Florence County	4	2.3	90	51.7	74	42.5	6	3.5	.....	.....	174	12.1
Georgetown County	11	10.6	48	46.2	31	29.8	12	11.5	2	1.9	104	7.3
Hardeeville Association .....	.....	.....	3	27.3	6	54.5	2	18.2	.....	.....	11	0.8
Jasper Association .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	33.3	3	50.0	1	16.7	6	0.4
Kershaw County	24	21.0	67	58.8	23	20.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	7.9
Lee County	1	1.4	35	47.9	35	47.9	2	2.8	.....	.....	73	5.1
Richland County	3	3.1	46	47.9	34	35.4	12	12.5	1	1.1	96	6.7
Stokes Association	2	3.2	36	58.1	20	32.3	4	6.4	.....	.....	62	4.3
Sumter County	1	0.9	94	80.3	21	17.9	1	0.9	.....	.....	117	8.2
W. Va. P. & P. Co., Chas.	1	1.9	36	67.9	14	26.4	2	3.8	.....	.....	53	3.7
Totals	72	5.0	881	61.4	411	28.7	65	4.5	6	0.4	1,435	100.0

CAUSES OF FOREST FIRES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
Fiscal Year 1936-37



4

INTENSIVE PROTECTION AREAS
EXTENSIVE PROTECTION AREAS
INTEREST SHOWN FUTURE PROTECTION
STEEL TOWERS CONSTRUCTED-STATE
STEEL TOWERS PROPOSED-STATE
WOOD TOWERS CONSTRUCTED-STATE
STEEL TOWERS CONSTRUCTED-USFS
FOREST SERVICE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES



DIVISION OF STATE PARKS

THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PARK SYSTEM

South Carolina, while a very beautiful State even now, is rapidly losing her beautiful scenic spots and is far less attractive than only a few years ago. The decrease in such beautiful areas will continue unless steps are taken to stop it. Through State Parks it is hoped that it will be possible to "save the pieces"; to preserve typical portions of our beautiful State for ourselves and posterity.



Table Rock State Park's Entrance Invites.

Human Conservation

Besides conservation and preservation of scenic areas, State Parks will do much work in "human conservation." Hours of labor are decreasing and a corresponding increase in leisure time presents a grave problem. Scientists tell us that upon the use our people put this idle time depends the future of our nation. There will be much for them to do in the State Parks; they will provide "breathing spaces" from crowded cities; our people will learn to know and love the freedom of the great out of doors.



Swimming is popular—Paris Mountain State Park.

Education

Our children need to learn the value of Nature, to learn the lessons it provides far better than school books. They need better play-grounds than dangerous city streets. They need to cultivate a love for the open air which is the best medicine for making healthy minds and bodies. The State Parks provide the place where all these things may be obtained. In the day use areas there will be much to give them wholesome recreation. In the group camps many may be able to secure outdoor holidays who could not otherwise afford them.

Definition

A State Park may be defined as an area of land possessing unusual natural beauty, historical interest, educational value, or recreational importance, which has been acquired by the State, developed, and to be preserved forever for the use of the people in securing wholesome recreation and education.

Value

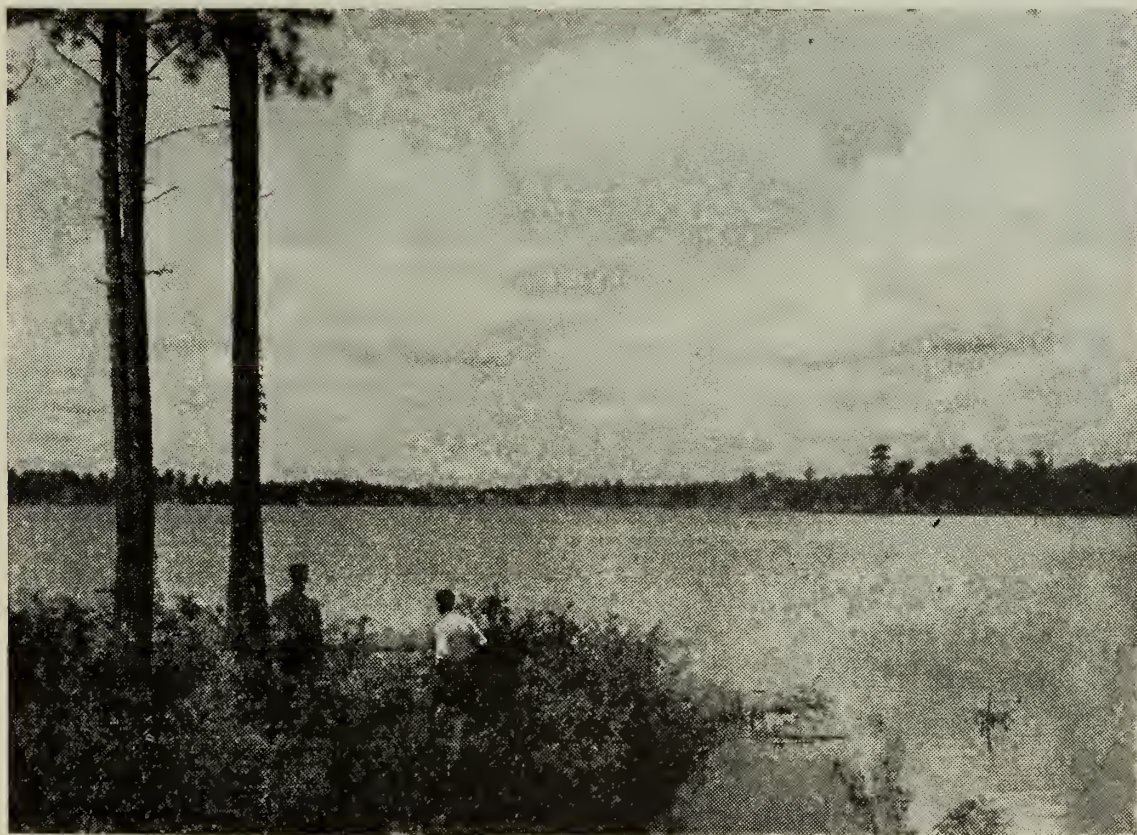
South Carolina has been very fortunate. Largely through the President's CCC program, which provides CCC camps and funds, and through various individuals, cities, counties and corporations, who have seen fit to donate the land, we now have twelve State Parks totaling almost fourteen thousand acres. They are so situated over the State that they are within seventy-

five miles of every resident. Construction of buildings and improvements has advanced rapidly and now the State Park system is composed of land valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and improvements valued at a million dollars.

Demonstration Areas

In addition there are two projects known as the Kings Mountain and Cheraw Recreational Demonstration Projects, the first totaling approximately ten thousand acres and the latter, seven thousand acres. These areas were purchased by the Federal Government and are being developed by the National Park Service in cooperation with the State Forestry Commission. The main purpose of these areas is to provide camps for organized groups such as 4-H Clubs, Boy and Girl Scouts, Future Farmers, etc., at a nominal cost. A large 300-acre lake has been constructed at Cheraw, and one, half as large, is almost complete at Kings Mountain. While these areas are still owned by the Federal Government, it is planned that they will be turned over to the State Forestry Commission to be included in the State Park system.

The following facilities may be found in most of the South Carolina Parks. The Parks are described individually a little later on.



View of Beautiful 300 Acre Lake—Cheraw State Park.

PICNIC AREAS—Are located in carefully picked spots and are provided with picnic shelters (usually with chimneys), open fireplaces, picnic tables, drinking fountains and running water, toilets, trash boxes and incinerators for disposal of garbage. Use of the facilities are free, except when reserved. All the user is asked is to use them with care to avoid destroying and defacing the property, to collect and place trash in the trash containers, dispose of garbage and to leave them otherwise clean for the next user.



Picnic Area Showing Shelter—Myrtle Beach State Park.

BATHHOUSES—Are provided on areas where swimming facilities are available. They are operated during the summer months only, and are available for use by the public at a nominal charge, which includes use of the dressing rooms and showers, checking clothes and valuables, towel and soap. Bathing suits are available for rent. Dressing rooms, showers, and toilets are kept at all times clean and sanitary; checking baskets, towels and suits are thoroughly sterilized by methods recommended by the S. C. Board of Health. A competent and well trained corps of life guards is on duty at all times while bathhouses are in

operation to care for bathers and first aid stations are provided with trained first aid men on duty.

LODGES—Sometimes combined with bathhouses, are located on some of the Parks. They are furnished with kitchens where meals are prepared and served in an assembly room. This room is available for parties and other activities. There is no charge for the use of this building unless it is reserved in advance. Only moderate charges are made for meals obtained at these lodges.

CONCESSION STANDS—Are operated during the summer months. At these stands, candy, cigarettes, cold drinks, sandwiches, etc., are on sale. Only prevailing prices are charged; there are no overcharges.

TRAILER CAMPS—Are provided in a few of the Parks. These are modern in every respect. Carefully laid out and landscaped, they are provided with shelters with cooking facilities, central latrines and showers, running water, electricity connections, outdoor fireplaces, and picnic tables. A charge of 50c a day is made for the use of these areas, plus 50c a day extra where electricity is required.

CAMPING GROUNDS—Are provided with tent platforms, running water, latrines and showers, open fireplaces, and picnic tables. A charge of 50c per day is made for the use of these facilities.

VACATION CABINS—Designed to accommodate from four to six people are available for rent 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 his linen and silverware. Where electricity is available, the stoves and refrigerators are electric, and an additional charge is made for current used. Cabins are reserved for periods of not less than one week and not more than two. A weekly period is from Monday, 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. These cabins may be rented during any period of the year.



Vacation Cabins—Myrtle Beach State Park.

GROUP CAMPS—Designed to accommodate groups of from sixty to one hundred and twenty campers, are provided with camper's and leader's cabins, running water, latrines and showers, dining hall, recreation hall, infirmary, athletic fields and swimming beaches. These camps will provide opportunity for many children to secure outdoor vacations who could not otherwise obtain them. While, in general, it is planned that already organized groups will use these camps, it is hoped that at least one may be operated in such a way that individual campers may be taken at a nominal charge. This will allow those who are not affiliated with an organized group to have the privilege of making use of the camps.

SWIMMING FACILITIES—Recreational lakes have been constructed to provide swimming, boating and fishing and to enhance the beauty of the areas. Those which do not have lakes have a river or the ocean.

TRAILS—Designed by trained landscape architects, carefully laid out, have been constructed. They lead to points of interest and through the most beautiful areas of the Parks. Sections of these trails are designated as "Nature study trails." In these sections the native trees, plants, and shrubs have been labeled with markers showing their botanical name and common name designed to allow interested persons to 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 for long hikes.



Foot Bridge, Poinsett State Park, Part of the Nature Study Trail.

MUSEUMS—In which are exhibited artifacts found on or near the area, are provided in the Parks. In some cases, they will be a part of an already existing building and in others a separate building. Some very valuable and interesting specimens have been collected, identified and carefully marked for exhibit. These collections include Indian relics, petrified fossils of prehistoric animals and preserved fish and animal life.

HERBARIUMS—Are being established which include collection of the flora to be found on the areas. These have been carefully preserved, mounted, identified and marked and will be on display.

A BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY—Is being constructed at Edisto Beach State Park. This laboratory, which will be furnished with the most modern equipment, will provide the facilities which will allow classes of the colleges of this and other states to study the flora and fauna of the coastal country. It will also enable scientists to make intensive studies which will be of direct

benefit to industries based on marine life. Those familiar with the conditions say that this section presents a fertile field for such study.

FISH REARING POOLS—Are being constructed, in which fish will be reared for stocking the lakes to provide for public fishing.

The table below shows the State Parks, location, acreage, and facilities, completed, under construction and planned.

PARK	Acreage	COUNTY	Picnic Areas	Bathhouses	Lodges	Concession Stands	Camping Grounds	Vacation Cabins	Group Camps	Swimming Facilities	Trails	Museums	Herbarium	Biological Laboratory	Fish Rearing Pools
Cheraw	7,700	Chesterfield	*	✕	...	✕	*	✕	*	*	*	✕	✕	...	*
Givhan's Ferry	1,235	Dorchester & Colleton	*	*	*	*	...	*	✕	*	*	✕	✕	...	...
Poinsett	1,000	Sumter .....	*	*	*	*	—	*	...	*	*	—	—	...	...
Myrtle Beach	320	Horry .....	*	*	✕	*	—	*	✕	*	*	—	✕	...	...
Table Rock	2,680	Pickens	*	✕	—	✕	✕	*	✕	*	*	✕	—	...	—
Edisto Beach	1,255	Charleston	*	—	...	—	✕	*	✕	*	✕	—	—	—	...
Chester	522	Chester .....	*	...	*	—	...	...	...	*	✕	...	...	...	...
Oconee	1,165	Oconee .....	✕	*	*	*	✕	*	...	*	*	...	*	...	...
Paris Mountain ...	1,275	Greenville .....	*	*	...	*	✕	...	*	*	*	...	✕	...	...
Aiken	867	Aiken .....	*	*	...	*	✕	...	...	*	*	...	...	...	...
Lee	2,109	Lee .....	*	*	...	...	✕	...	...	*	*	...	...	...	...
King's Mountain ..	9,700	Cherokee & York ....	✕	✕	...	✕	✕	...	*	*	✕	...	...	...	...

*Completed; —Under Construction; ✕Planned.

Every State Park is a game sanctuary. No firearms or hunting dogs are allowed.

Picking of flowers and shrubs is strictly prohibited. Every effort will be made to protect all plant and animal life.

It is of special importance that many of the facilities in the State Parks are free to the public. There is no entrance charge; picnic facilities and trails are free to the public. Charges are made for only those facilities which require special attention, such as bathhouses, cabins, and so forth. It is possible for a family to spend an enjoyable day in a State Park at no expense except transportation to and from the Park. If they desire any of the special facilities, they may obtain them at reasonable charges.

State Parks have many wonderful qualities; they provide companionship for the lonely, solitude for the weary, inspiration to the young, and solace to the aged. In them will be found much that is beautiful and little that is ugly. When the congestion

of an ever increasing civilization spreads out and changes everything but our State Parks, in the days to come they will be among the most priceless possessions of our people, for then it will be easy to realize their true value.

ANNUAL REPORT FISCAL YEAR 1936-37

The South Carolina State Park system is composed of twelve areas, the total acreage of which is approximately 13,600 acres. Development work was continued on these areas under the CCC program in cooperation with the National Park Service and United States Forest Service.

S. C. State Parks

<i>Park</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>County</i>
Cheraw	705	Chesterfield
Givhans Ferry	1,235	Dorchester & Colleton
Poinsett	1,000	Sumter
Myrtle Beach	320	Horry
Table Rock	2,680	Pickens
Edisto Beach	1,255	Charleston
Chester	522	Chester
Oconee	1,165	Oconee
Paris Mountain	1,275	Greenville
Aiken	867	Aiken
Lee	2,109	Lee
Kershaw	462	Kershaw

It is planned in the near future to include in this system a park in Richland County.

In addition to the twelve State owned areas, development work was continued on two Recreational Demonstration areas. These projects are Kings Mountain, 10,000 acres, in York County, and Cheraw, 7,000 acres, in Chesterfield County. The land comprising these areas was considered sub-marginal and unfit for the use to which it was being put and was purchased by the Federal Government to establish these projects. They were first under the jurisdiction of the Resettlement Administration, but are now in charge of the National Park Service. Work is progressing under supervision of the National Park Service in cooperation with the State Forest Service with the help of CCC,

WPA, and ERA. Development work is being pointed mainly toward the construction of camps for organized groups, such as under-privileged children groups, 4-H Clubs, Boy and Girl Scouts, Future Farmers, Farm Women, and so forth. However, plans for ultimate development call for facilities to accommodate the general public. It is expected that they will be turned over to the State for maintenance and operation during the year 1937-38. The Cheraw area adjoins and practically surrounds the State owned Cheraw State Park, and the two areas are being considered as one in development plans.

Wayside Parks

Work on Wayside Parks was continued under the supervision of the National Park Service in cooperation with the State Forest Service. Work is progressing satisfactorily on four Wayside Parks which are located in Kershaw, Colleton, Greenwood and Greenville Counties. Two more in Georgetown and Aiken Counties are scheduled for development in the near future. These areas are still owned and controlled by the Federal Government, but are to be turned over to the State for maintenance and operation upon completion. An additional Wayside Park is planned for Barnwell County and it is expected that work will begin shortly.

Recreational Survey

The National Park Service, under the direction of Mr. Lee H. Williamson, State Supervisor, and in cooperation with the State Forest Service, is conducting a "Park, Parkway and Recreational Survey" of the State of South Carolina. The results of this survey will have particular significance in the planning of new State Park areas and in the operation of existing ones. The work is composed of the taking of an accurate inventory of existing facilities, comparing with population data, areas in other states and other pertinent facts and the making of definite recommendations for a well rounded recreational and Park program for the State.

State Park Operation

The year 1936 marked the opening to the public of the first South Carolina State Park. Myrtle Beach State Park was

opened to the public July 1, 1936. Although the Park was not considered complete, there were certain facilities which were completed and the Commission felt it should be opened to the public in order that the facilities should not remain idle and in order that valuable information on park operation could be obtained for use in determining operation policies for the summer of 1937. Facilities at this Park consisted mainly of a large and attractive bathhouse and pavilion, play areas, boardwalk, picnic area, and swimming beach on the Atlantic Ocean. The staff used in the operation of the Park consisted of one Recreational Director (used later in the operation of two other Parks), one head life guard, four life guards, one concession stand operator, one bathhouse manager, one policeman, and two colored attendants.

On August 5, 1936, Poinsett State Park, in Sumter County, was opened to the public. Facilities included a bathhouse, lake, bathing beach, picnic area and several miles of very beautiful trails. The operating staff included one head life guard, one life guard, one concession stand operator and one bathhouse manager.



Bathing in the lake—Poinsett State Park.

Aiken State Park was opened on August 19 with a staff of one caretaker, one life guard and one concession stand operator. Facilities included a small bathhouse, lake and picnic areas.

PARK USE

Results of the operation of these three Parks for the short periods during the summer of 1936 were considered very satisfactory. Tabulation of attendance for the summer of 1936 is as follows:

<i>Park</i>	<i>Period Open*</i>	<i>Total Attendance*</i>
Myrtle Beach	July 1—Sept. 7	42,488
Poinsett	Aug. 5—Sept. 7	5,463
Aiken	Aug. 19—Sept. 7	934
		48,885

*Total period of operations was only 12 park weeks.

Total receipts for the operation of parks during the summer of 1936—\$1,616.70.

ADMINISTRATION

Special attention was paid to cleanliness and sanitation in the bathhouses and on the grounds. Board of Health officials were invited and urged to make inspections and report on conditions found. The life guard service and equipment at each park was in strict accordance with American Red Cross standards. All guards were drilled carefully in their duties and all were required to attend regular first aid classes. Eighty-five minor first aid cases were treated, but there was absolutely no trouble with any of the swimmers on any park. All guards were drilled to keep swimmers out of trouble, thus eliminating the necessity for getting them out of bad situations.

On June 1, 1937, six State Parks were opened to the public, Myrtle Beach, Poinsett and Aiken for the second time; Givhans Ferry, in Dorchester County, Oconee, in Oconee County, and Paris Mountain in Greenville County for the first time.

Formal dedications of the S. C. State Park system were held at Myrtle Beach on June 17, 1937 and at Paris Mountain on July 15, 1937. Speakers at these two exercises included Governor Olin D. Johnston, Senator Ben T. Leppard, A. P. Bursley, of the National Park Service, Colonel H. B. Springs, W. R. Hine, of the Federal Forest Service, B. S. Meeks, Chairman of State Forestry Commission and the State Forester.



Bathing Beach on Edisto River—Givhan's Ferry State Park.

The use of the recreational facilities on the State parks by the public during the fiscal year is proof of the tremendous need for the areas and is an indication that far greater use may be expected in the future.

Because of the fact that none of the parks were completed, there was very little work done by the Commission in the way of publicity. Although, it was realized that the public must be well informed about the State parks before the greatest use can be obtained, it was deemed best, because of the incomplete state of the parks, to limit the publicity to a conservative description of the facilities available. The fact that the use was great the past year is attributed largely to word of mouth advertising of the visitors themselves. It is believed from observations, from statements made to park attendants, and from letters received by the Commission, that the State parks meet with the public's complete approval throughout the State.



Vacation Cabin at Edisto Beach State Park.

CABINS

In addition to regular bathhouse facilities, picnic areas, swimming areas, etc., twenty-five vacation cabins, located on Parks throughout the State were made available for rent to the general public. These cabins were enthusiastically received by the public and many were rented during the month of June. By June 30 reservations had been made in the Columbia Office for all cabins practically every week throughout July and August and many in September and October. These cabins were completely furnished with beds, mattresses, furniture, stoves, ice boxes or refrigerators, cooking utensils and china. The occupant was required to furnish linen, blankets, and silverware. Tabulation of these cabins showing location, accommodations, etc., is shown below:

PARK—COUNTY	No. of Cabins	No. of Persons Designed for	Electric Stove and Refrigerator	Kerosene Stove and Ice Box	Single Beds	Three-Quarter Beds	Double Beds	Bed Rooms
Myrtle Beach—Horry	5	6	Yes	No	2	...	2	2
Givhan's Ferry—Dorchester	5	5	No	Yes	2	2	...	1
Poinsett—Sumter	2	5	Yes	No	2	2	...	1
Table Rock*—Pickens	5	6	No	Yes	2	...	2	1 & 2
Oconee—Oconee	6	6	No	Yes	2	...	2	2
Edisto Beach—Charleston	2	6	No	Yes	2	2	...	1

*Cabins only facilities open in these parks.

No limitations were made as to the number of persons occupying a cabin. Extra cots were furnished at 50c per week and, in some cases, as many as twelve persons occupied one cabin. Reservations were made through the Columbia Office for periods of not less than one week and not more than two. Deposits of from three to five dollars were required. All cabins are furnished with running water, flush toilets and showers.

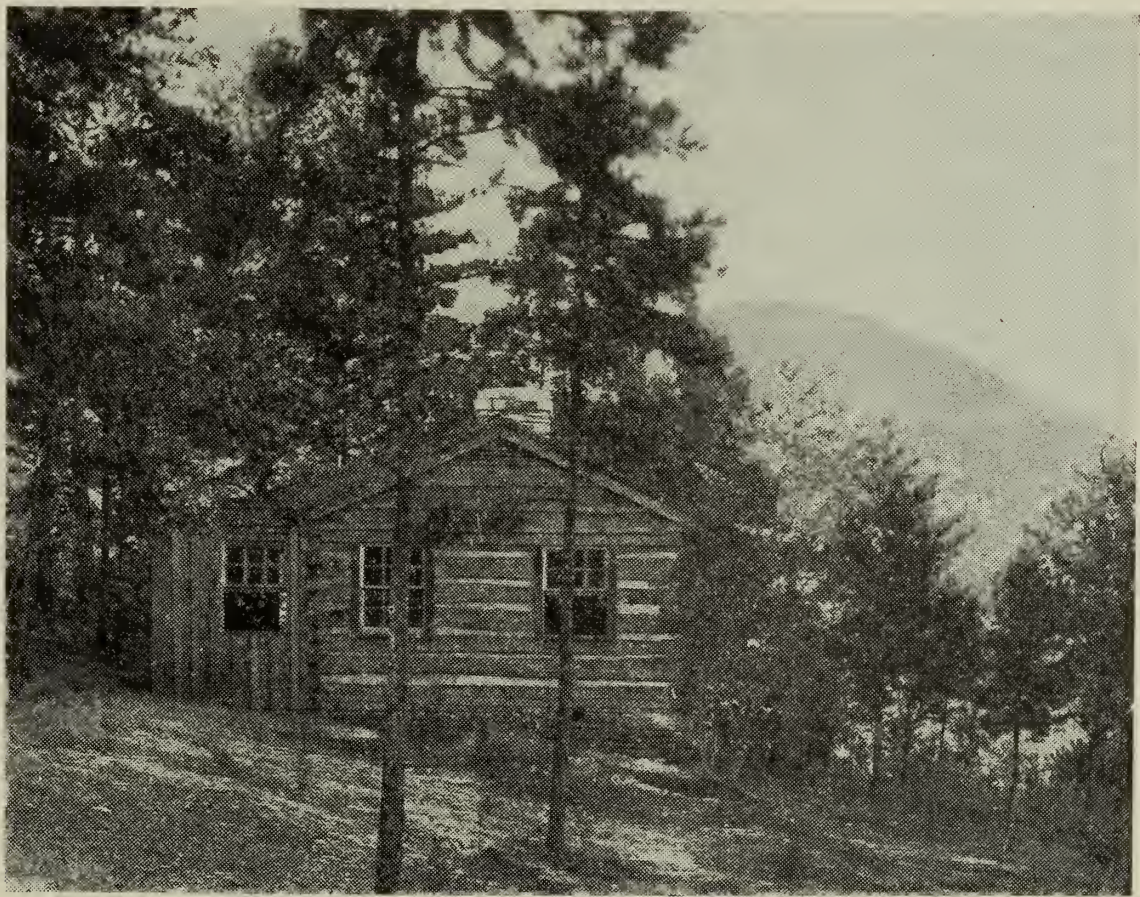


Table Rock State Park Vacation Cabins Afford Magnificent Views.

Attendance figures on the six State Parks opened to the public far exceeded the estimates. For the period January 1, 1937 through June 30, 1937, the total attendance reported on eleven State Park areas was 178,395, of which 81,949 were reported in June alone. This attendance was rapidly increasing and was expected to be much greater during July and August. All parks were provided with adequate life guards and equipment. Two parks, Paris Mountain and Myrtle Beach, were provided with trained Recreational Directors. Covington McMillan, Backfield Coach at Clemson College who holds a Master Degree in recreation work, was placed on duty during the summer as Recreational Director of all State Parks.

RECORD OF PARK USE FOR MONTH OF JUNE 1937*

*Total attendance for period January 1, 1937 to September 12, 1937 was over 387,000 persons.

PARK	No. Picnic Parties	No. of Picnickers	No. of Swimmers	No. of Bath-house Users	No. Out-of-State Cars	Total No. of Cars	No. of Visitors Under Eighteen	Total No. of Visitors
Givhan's Ferry*	17	328	1,715	298	8	554	742	3,156
Poinsett*	38	421	1,117	775	25	810	991	3,472
Myrtle Beach*	121	1,238	2,808	391	880	2,993	2,102	11,991
Table Rock	38	239	.....	.....	10	185	173	833
Edisto Beach	30	296	1,080	.....	102	1,255	812	4,546
Chester	25	767	379	.....	51	5,052	705	12,460
Aiken*	51	764	796	412	35	651	489	2,476
Oconee*	17	85	767	62	43	388	415	1,323
Paris Mountain*	181	4,108	5,988	1,663	459	6,179	15,540	36,220
Lee	4	556	844	764	13	519	579	1,997
Cheraw	16	301	.....	.....	94	949	649	3,475
Totals	583	9,103	15,494	4,365	1,720	19,553	23,197	81,949

Prior to June 92,381

*Officially opened during summer of 1937.

RECEIPTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1936-37 FOR ALL PARKS

Cabin Rentals	Breakage Fees	Electricity Charges	Dressing Room Fees	Bath Suit Rentals	Concessions	Vending Machines	Miscellaneous	Total
\$694.00	\$.60	\$57.40	\$1,222.10	\$86.75	\$1,819.75	\$46.11	\$8.17	\$3,934.88*

*Total does not agree with actual deposits to Park and Forest Fund, since funds collected in Parks during last days of June not received or deposited until July.

EXPENDITURES FOR ALL PARKS AND COLUMBIA OFFICE FOR FISCAL YEAR

Supervision	\$6,174.74
Capital Investment	6,462.97
Operation	9,067.77

The apparent high supervision is justified by the fact that it not only includes supervision over State Park operation, but includes supervision of all CCC work on State Parks, including planning of development work and expenditure of CCC funds.

The capital investment is not an annual charge, since it includes funds spent for the purchase of equipment and for construction work.

Attendance for the two months of the summer of 1936 and for June 1937 totals 134,899 persons. The cost of operation for this period is \$9,067.77. From this, it can be seen that the total cost of operation of the State Parks was 6.7c per visitor.

BREAKDOWN OF EXPENDITURES FOR ALL PARKS AND COLUMBIA OFFICE BY ACCOUNTS

Salaries	\$9,518.37
Wages	237.53
Special Payments	2.50
Freight, Express & Deliveries	4.08
Travel	1,259.37
Telegraph & Telephone	95.25
Repairs	25.83
Printing & Advertising	488.58
Water, heat, light & power	188.01
Office Supplies	385.31
Medical Supplies	442.34
Merchandise	1,475.38
Educational Supplies	159.18
Motor Vehicle Supplies	405.91
Agricultural Supplies	19.75
Clothing & Dry Goods	640.16
Other Supplies	489.39
Insurance	24.08
Contingencies	21.65
Household Equipment	4,175.01

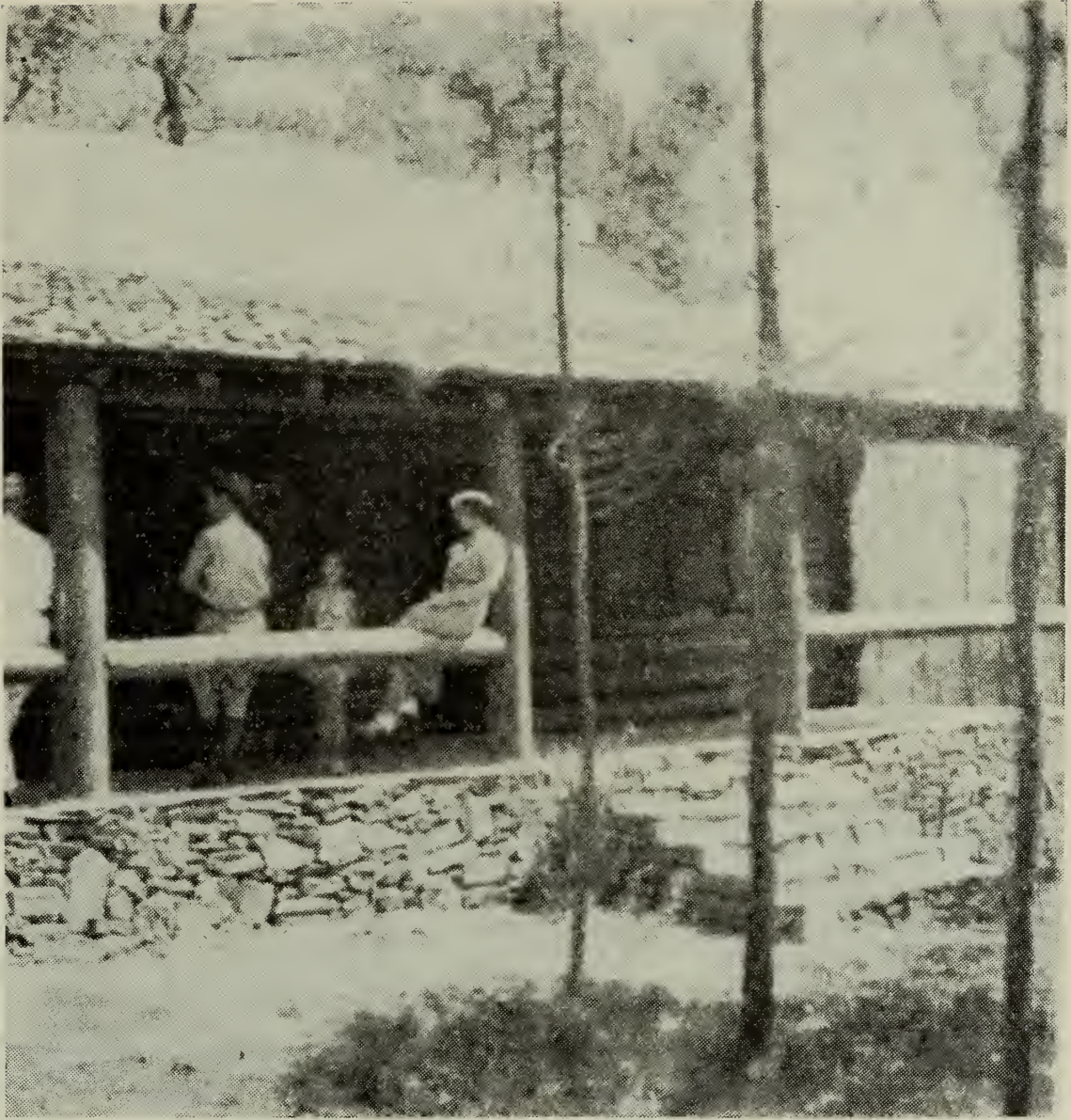
Motor Vehicle Equipment	164.15
Agricultural Equipment	179.84
Bathhouse Equipment	382.68
Educational Equipment	494.08
Other Equipment	40.55
Buildings	386.50
	<hr/>
	\$21,705.48

Expenditures were high in comparison with receipts, due mainly to the fact that a great portion of funds expended for parks during the year was for equipping bathhouses and vacation cabins and completing building work which could not be done with government funds. The withdrawal of CCC camps from our projects will necessitate the placing on duty of permanent Park Superintendents and the assumption by the State of complete responsibility for maintenance, future construction and repairs. Some of this maintenance and practically all construction work has, in the past, been done by CCC.

Expenditures for the year 1937-38 must be higher, but it is estimated that receipts will equal the State appropriation.

During the year 1938-39 at least four more parks will be opened to the public and the cost of equipping and preparing them for opening will necessitate a greater appropriation. In addition, it is expected that twenty-five additional cabins will be ready for occupancy and there will be a necessity for funds to equip them with furniture and so forth.

The Federal Government, through the CCC program, can co-operate with the State only in initial construction work. The law enabling the Government to provide funds for this work will not allow it to expend any funds or labor on maintenance or repairs, nor is it allowed to furnish movable equipment, such as furniture for the buildings, and tools and machinery for use in operation. It is not allowed to furnish personnel for the operation of the recreational facilities. These things are the responsibility of the State, and to secure the greatest gain from the parks, the maintenance and operation must be of a high standard.



Cabins Front on the Lake—Oconee State Park.

GOVERNMENT COOPERATION

Development work was carried on in 10 State Parks with the cooperation of the CCC program and the various other branches of the Federal government. Below are listed the areas being developed in cooperation with the National Park Service and the Federal Forest Service.

National Park Service

Givhans Ferry*
Poinsett
Myrtle Beach
Table Rock

United States Forest Service

Paris Mountain
Oconee
Lee
Aiken*

Edisto Beach

Chester

Cheraw**

Kings Mountain**

*No regular camp assigned this area. Small amount of work done by a camp assigned to another area.

**Recreational Demonstration Projects—CCC funds expended through State Forest Service.

For expenditures and work accomplished by camps under direction of Federal Forest Service, refer to Emergency Conservation Work section of this Annual Report. The division of State Parks is directly concerned only with the direction of the work and expenditures of the camps assigned through the National Park Service.

All camps assigned to State Park areas were retained throughout the year with the exception of the camp assigned to Chester State Park, which was abandoned February 12, 1937. Work on the Chester State Park has been continued since that date by a detachment of men from the camp assigned to the Kings Mountain Recreational Demonstration Project.

The most notable achievements by CCC work during the year were: a 45-foot dam at Table Rock State Park, 95% complete on July 1st and which will impound a 25 acre lake; the completion of a large dam at Cheraw Recreational Demonstration Project which will impound a beautiful lake of 300 acres; the near completion of camps for organized groups at Cheraw and Kings Mountain Recreational areas; the completion of vacation cabins at Myrtle Beach, Table Rock, Edisto Beach and Poinsett State Parks; the starting of a beautiful bathhouse at Edisto Beach State Park and a large and spacious lodge at Table Rock; the starting of a trailer camp at Myrtle Beach and Poinsett State Parks.

A statement of CCC expenditures made through the office of the State Forest Service by camps, for camp overhead and for project materials is shown below.

Camp No.	State Park—County	From	To	Camp Overhead	Project Materials	Total
SP-1	Cheraw—Chesterfield	7-1-36	6-30-37	\$23,460.29	\$7,033.16	\$30,493.45
SP-3	Poinsett—Sumter	7-1-36	6-30-37	19,312.41	6,996.63	26,309.04
SP-4	Myrtle Beach—Horry.....	7-1-36	6-30-37	20,046.44	9,853.95	29,900.39
SP-5	Table Rock—Pickens	7-1-36	6-30-37	20,422.89	7,820.58	28,243.47
SP-6	Table Rock—Pickens	7-1-36	6-30-37	22,714.67	6,296.07	29,010.74
SP-7	King's Mountain—York	7-1-36	6-30-37	21,615.40	8,240.10	29,855.50
SP-8	Edisto Beach—Charleston ..	7-1-36	6-30-37	20,217.34	10,673.70	30,891.04
SP-9	Chester—Chester	7-1-36	4-12-37	16,562.58	6,197.45	22,760.03
	Procurement Office	7-1-36	6-30-37	10,449.58	.....	10,449.58
Totals .....		.....	.....	\$174,801.60	\$63,111.64	\$237,813.24

*Does not include army expenditures for feeding and clothing, nor pay to enrollees.

Of the seven camps assigned to State Park areas and Recreational Demonstration Projects, definite word has already been received as to the abandonment of one on July 1, 1937 and indications are that another will be abandoned approximately October 1st. The reduction of CCC camps is in line with the general reduction in the CCC program. None of the areas from which camps have been removed are complete, and it will be the responsibility of the State to take over and maintain and operate them without Federal help.



Palmettoes Come Down to the Sea—Edisto Beach State Park.

A table is attached showing work accomplished on all State Parks and Recreational Demonstration Projects during fiscal year 1936-37.

TOTAL WORK COMPLETED S. C. STATE PARKS
FISCAL YEAR 1936-37

Form 7 Classification	Job Name	Unit	Total Work Completed
101	Foot Bridges	No.	2
106	Bathhouses	No.	2
107	Cabins	No.	39
108	Combination Buildings	No.	2
109	Contact Stations	No.	1
110	Dwellings	No.	1
112	Garages	No.	1
113	Latrines and Toilets	No.	8
118	Shelters, Trail-side	No.	1
119	Shelters, Other	No.	8
120	Other Buildings	No.	5
122	Im. & Lge Diversion Dams (Inc. 123-130)	No.	1
123	Dams, Concrete	Cu. Yd.	4,743
124	Dams, Earth Fill	Cu. Yd.	72,046
125	Dams, Fill, Rock	Cu. Yd.	1,400
126	Dams, Excavation, Earth	Cu. Yd.	10,642
127	Dams, Excavation, Rock	Cu. Yd.	1,047
128	Dams, Masonry	Cu. Yd.	724
129	Dams, Riprap	Sq. Yd.	612
130	Dams, Steel	Lbs.	38,171
131	Fences	Rods	28
132	Guard Rails	Rods	159
134	Power Lines	Miles	0.7
135	Disposal Beds	Sq. Yd.	3,537
136	Disposal Tanks & C'pools	No.	9
137	Incinerators	No.	5
138	Sewer Lines	Lin. Ft.	3,427
140	Telephone Lines	Miles	3
141	Drinking Fountains	No.	7
142	Open Ditches	Lin. Ft.	394
143	Pipe or Tile Lines	Lin. Ft.	7,987
145	Storage Facilities (omit last 000) Gal.		15,020
146	Wells, inc. pumps & pump houses	No.	3
147	Water Supply Systems, Other	M. D.	350
148	Camp Stoves or fireplaces	No.	21
151	Portals	No.	3
152	Seats	No.	10
153	Signs, Markers & Monuments	No.	100
154	Stone Walls	Rods	38.1
155	Table and Bench Combinations	No.	57
156	Tool Boxes	No.	1
157	Other Struc. Improvements, Misc.	No.	104
202	Truck Trails	Miles	2.1

Form 7 Classification	Job Name	Unit	Total Work Completed
205	Park Roads	Miles	7.46
206	Trails, Foot	Miles	3.1
302	Erosion Control, Area treated (Inc. 303-308)	Acres	20.7
306	Seeding and Sodding	Sq. Yd.	84,500
318	Misc., Erosion Control Work	M. D.	6,967
409	Water Control Struc., other than Dams—Con. or Masonry	Cu. Yd.	11
411	Water Control Struc., other than Dams—No. of struc.	No.	4
501	Field planting or seeding (trees) ..	Acres	188
505	Tree Seed Collection, Hardwoods ..	Pounds	5
601	Fighting Forest Fires	M. D.	97
602	Fire Breaks	Miles	4.8
603	Fire Hazard Reduction, Roadside ..	Miles	6
605	Fire Hazard Reduction, other	Acres	470
606	Fire Presuppression	M. D.	67
607	Fire Prevention	M. D.	1,226
609	Tree Insect Pest Control	Acres	0.5
701	Beach Improvement	Acres	1.1
702	Fine Grading, road slopes, etc.	Sq. Yd.	13,835
704	Lake or Pond Site Clearing	Acres	4
705	Landscaping, Undifferentiated	Acres	29.6
706	Moving and planting Trees and Shrubs	No.	28,480
707	Obliteration, Roads	Miles	1.1
709	Obliteration, Borrow pits, dumps ..	M. D.	1,132
710	Parking Areas and Parking Overlooks	Sq. Yd.	8,799
711	Public Camp Ground Develop- ment	Acres	6
712	Public Picnic Ground Develop- ment	Acres	2.2
713	Razing Undesirable Structures	No.	2
714	Seed coll. flwrs., grasses, and shrubs	Pounds	50
715	Seeding or Sodding	Acres	23.3
716	Soil Prep. (soiling, fertilg., fltg., etc.)	Acres	19.5
717	Vista or other selective cutting for effect	Acres	666
718	Walks; conc., grav., cinder, etc.	Lin. Ft.	750
902	Food and cover plant. and seed ..	Acres	8
903	Lake and Pond Development	M. D.	1,269
906	Wild life, other	M. D.	996
1001	Educ. guide, cont. sta. work	M. D.	720

Form 7 Classification	Job Name	Unit	Total Work Completed
1002	Emergency work; Search or resc. persons	M. D.	57
1003	Emergency Work, other	M. D.	247
1004	Erad. of Pois., weed, or ex. plants	Acres	27.8
1011	Mosquito Control	Acres	14.5
1012	Prep. and transp. of materials	M. D.	230
1015	Reconn. and Investigation, other....	M. D.	180
1021	Surveys, Topographic	Acres	317

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK

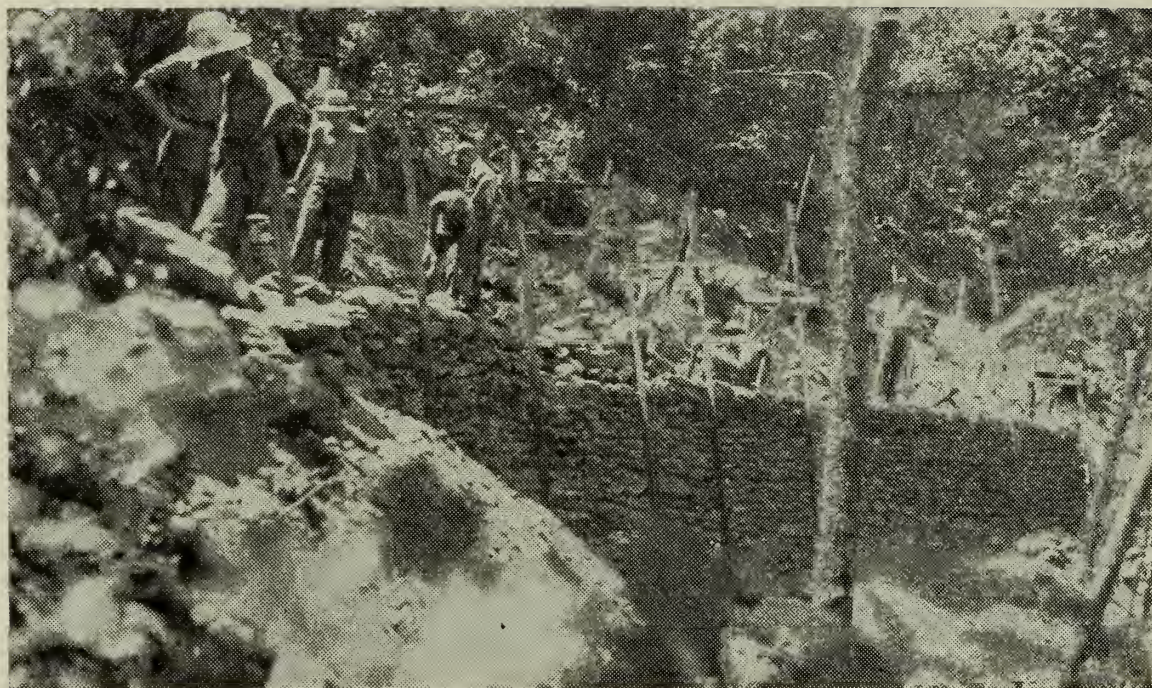
The CCC forestry work under the direction of R. A. Conard, is carried on in cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service. The curtailment in the size of the Corps naturally had an appreciable effect on the number of camps assigned to South Carolina. However, this reduction in numbers was partly compensated by the more permanent aspects of the organization resulting in more efficient service and more enduring type of improvements.

During the year eight camps were assigned for work on State-owned and private land. Three camps were employed for developing State Forests and five for fire protection work on private land.

The fire protection work accomplished consisted mainly of the construction of truck trails, fire towers—including dwellings and out-buildings for towermen, and telephone lines connecting these fire towers. Other work consisted in collecting pine cones, operating nurseries, fighting forest fires and timber type survey. Particular attention has been given during the year to the quality and standards of all work.



A Sidehill Cut. Truck Trail Under Construction by C. C. C.



Rock Retaining Wall Being Built by C. C. C. on Truck Trail.

The work on State Forests consisted of construction of recreational dams, bath and boat houses, picnic areas—including shelters, fireplaces, and springs, over-night cabins, rearing pools for fish, foot trails as well as fire protection improvements.

The Forests on which the above development work was carried on are: The Paris Mountain Forest near Greenville, The Oconee Forest, Aiken Forest and The Lee Forest.

Cooperation was given the Army in the educational program.

In November, 1936, the City of Sumter donated to the State 35 acres of land on the edge of Sumter for a nursery and the operation of a Central Repair Shop for CCC activities. The construction of a modern shop was immediately started and on April 1st of 1937 all equipment was moved from the old location where a rented building had been occupied and operations started at the new site. During the year the shop turned out work which at commercial prices amounted to \$37,000.

Warehouse Moved

The Central Warehouse, which formerly had been located near Camden, was also moved to the site of the repair shop. This is proving a great convenience and effects a saving in overhead.

The concrete pipe plant located at Camp P-63, Sumter, and operated by enrollee labor made during the year 3,467 feet of 15-

inch pipe; 3,920 feet of 18-inch pipe, and 1,176 feet of 24-inch pipe. This pipe is used for drainage on truck trails.

A timber type survey project was inaugurated in seven South Carolina counties in July and August, 1936, as a part of the CCC program. Mapping has been completed in Lee County and it still in progress in Oconee, Greenville, Barnwell, Richland, Sumter and Georgetown Counties.

Timber Type Mapping

The Director of State Forestry CCC has an assistant, Mr. Eitel Bauer, who has direct supervision of timber mapping. This assistant has the services of an engineer draftsman to aid in technical engineering details. Each camp carrying on the program has assigned to it a junior engineer draftsman to head the mapping project in that county. Except in Barnwell County each camp leader has an assistant.

A central drafting office, with three draftsmen, is maintained in Columbia to produce uniform maps, to compute acreages, and to do drafting which is not practical for individual camps.

The U. S. Coast and Geodetic triangulation system is used as the primary control for the maps. The coordinate positions of the stations involved are plotted according to a grid co-ordinate set-up. Where U. S. Geological stations are used, as in the upper parts of Oconee and Greenville Counties, their geographical positions are computed in coordinate values and plotted on the grid.

Map Units

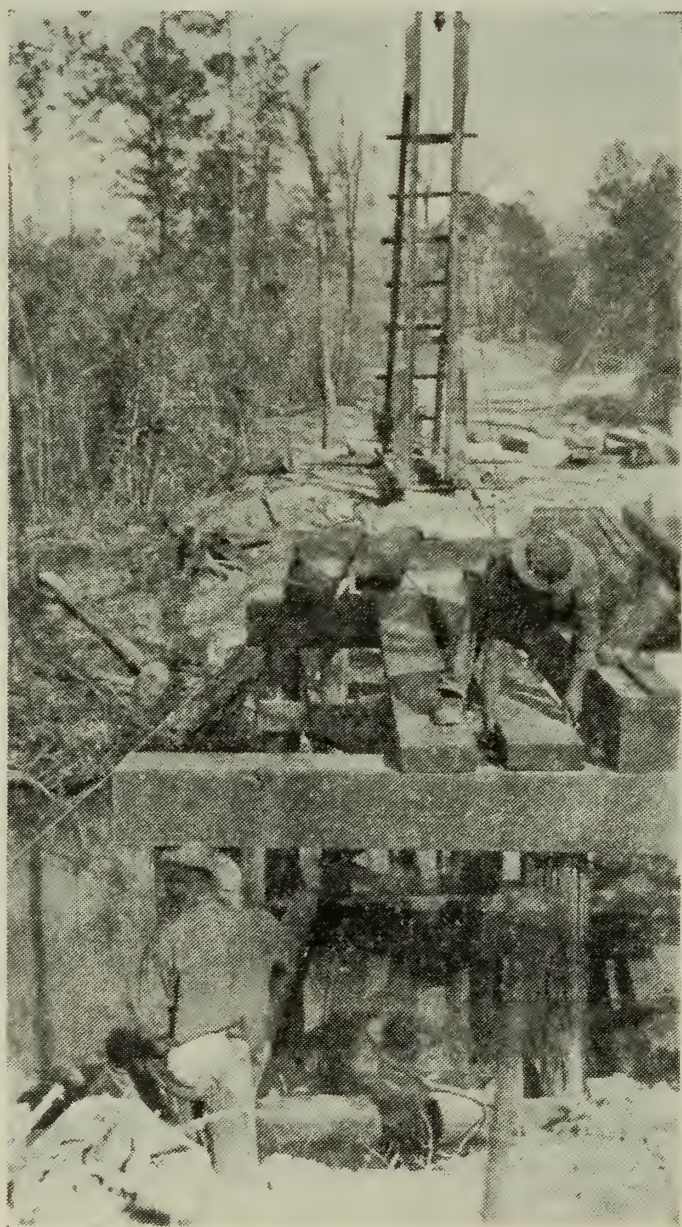
Quadrangles 12 miles square have been laid out for the State, based on the grid coordinate system. Quadrangle sheets are made into maps on a scale of one inch equals one-half mile. When enough quadrangles are completed to make up an entire county the maps are pantographed to a scale of one inch equals one mile and combined into one tracing of the county map.

When there are not sufficient intermediate points of either Coast and Geodetic or Geological Survey traverses, it is necessary to run transit control lines to an accuracy of one in one thousand.

Secondary controls are traverse table lines which are run along all roads, rights-of-way, and other passable breaks in the county.

Topography and timber are mapped as these lines are run. Accuracy on these lines must come to one in five hundred.

These traverses are plotted on the grid sheet in their proper relation to the control points. Any interior areas which were not mapped are then traversed by strips about one-quarter mile apart. Three men run each strip. One man keeps the direction of the line with a hand compass and acts as head chainman. Another man acts as rear chainman. The third man is notekeeper and mapper. Accuracy of one in eighty is demanded of strip crews. The strip notes are plotted in their proper position on the grid sheet.



C. C. C. Building Bridge for Truck Trail—
Aiken County.

When enough data is plotted to complete a quadrangle within the county a tracing of that quadrangle is made and submitted. The tracing is carefully checked in the field and accepted for final drafting. It then goes to the central drafting office where the complete tracing is made on a standardized sheet. Prints of the tracing are colored and distributed to the S. C. State Forest Service and the Regional Office of the U. S. Forest Service.

Constant checks are made of the men and the maps at all stages to insure as accurate maps as possible. Detailed records are kept of the progress and cost of the project.

Safety Emphasized

During the year continued emphasis was placed upon the safety program. Camps continued to hold safety meetings once a week and every effort was made to keep accidents to a minimum.

The high standard of morale among the enrollees continued as in previous years. The Army Officials continued to cooperate to the fullest extent in arranging camp details so that they would not interfere with the progress of work projects.

Following are two statements: one showing the cost of supervision, materials and equipment for the various camps and the other showing the amounts of the various types of work accomplished.



A Completed CCC Timber Bridge on Truck Trail—Aiken County.

REPORT ON EXPENDITURES* BY CCC CAMPS

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

U. S. Forest Service, R-8—U. S. D. A., 8 Camps Fiscal Year 1937

Camp No.	County	Period		Camp Overhead	Materials for Projects, Etc.	Totals
		From	To			
P-61	Georgetown	7-1-36	6-30-37	\$13,248.98	\$7,830.00	\$21,078.98
P-63	Sumter	7-1-36	6-30-37	13,339.96	10,960.59	24,300.55
P-70	Barnwell	7-1-36	6-30-37	13,676.96	11,500.00	25,176.96
P-71	Richland	7-1-36	6-30-37	13,372.57	13,016.12	26,388.69
S-74	Aiken	7-1-36	6-30-37	14,152.21	11,231.82	25,384.03
S-75	Oconee	7-1-36	6-30-37	15,505.16	13,800.00	29,305.16
P-88	Lee	7-1-36	6-30-37	13,934.46	10,717.77	24,652.23
S-90	Greenville	7-1-36	6-30-37	13,942.46	14,108.90	28,051.36
Col. Office—	Richland	7-1-36	6-30-37	24,693.28	11,243.29	35,936.57
Shop—	Sumter	7-1-36	6-30-37	6,673.72	11,396.72	18,070.44
Totals .....			.....	\$142,539.76	\$115,805.21	\$258,344.97

*Includes only supervisory personnel and materials and equipment. Does not include pay of C. C. C. boys, their food or clothes, nor construction or operation of the camps.

REPORT OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED AT FORESTRY CCC CAMPS FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1936 TO JUNE 30, 1937

STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS—

Bridges :

Vehicle—Number built	16
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Buildings :

Barns—Number built	13
Bathhouses—Number built	3
Cabins, over-night—Number built	5
Dwellings—Number built	15
Latrines & Toilets—Number built	17
Lookout Towers—Number built	5
Shelters, others—Number built	12
Other buildings—Number built	56

Dams :

Imp. & Lge. Diversion Dams—Number built	2
Concrete—Cubic yards built	18
Earth fills—Cubic yards built	18,618
Rock fills—Cubic yards built	34
Earth excavation—Cubic yards built	716
Rock excavation—Cubic yards built	10
Masonry—Cubic yards built	30
Riprap—Cubic yards built	45

Fences :

Number rods built	1,733
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Power Lines :

Number miles built	2.1
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Sewage & Waste Disposal Systems :

Disposal Tanks & Cesspools—Number built	1
Sewer Lines—Number lineal feet built	3,245

Telephone Lines :

Number miles built	178
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Water Supply Systems :

Fountains, drinking—Number built	2
Pipe or Tile Lines—Number lineal feet built	470
Wells, inc. pumps & pump houses—Number built	16

Other Structural Improvements :

Portals—Number built	1
Seats—Number built	26
Table & Bench Combinations—Number built	30
Miscellaneous—Number built	3
Camp stoves or fireplaces—Number built	15

TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS—

Roads:

Truck trails—Number miles built	117
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Trails:

Foot trails—Number miles built	1
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EROSION CONTROL—

Area treated:

Number of acres treated	1,326
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Treatment of Gullies:

Bank sloping—Number square yards	4,775
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Check dams—Number built	130
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Terrace Outletting:

Outlet Structures, permanent—Number built	407
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Sheet Erosion Planting:

Number acres planted	107
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FLOOD CONTROL, IRRIGATION & DRAINAGE—

Excavation Channels, Canals & Ditches:

Rock—Number cubic yards	1,138
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FOREST CULTURE—

Field Planting or Seeding (Trees):

Number acres	1,409
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Forest Stand Improvements:

Number acres	99.2
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Nurseries:

Number man-days	25,555
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Tree Seed Collection:

Conifers (Cones)—Number bushels collected	7,202
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FOREST PROTECTION—

Fighting Forest Fires:

Number man-days expended	1,118
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Fire Breaks:

Number miles built	3
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Fire Hazard Reduction:

Trailside—Number miles	2
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Other—Number acres	15
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Fire Presuppression:	
Number man-days	907
Fire Prevention:	
Number man-days	297
LANDSCAPE & RECREATION—	
Beach Improvement:	
Number acres	3.5
Fine Grading, Road Slopes, etc.:	
Number square yards	11,804
General Clean-up:	
Number acres	513
Lake or Pond Site Clearing:	
Number acres	12.5
Landscaping, Undifferentiated:	
Number acres	44.6
Moving & Planting Trees or Shrubs:	
Number	5,856
Obliteration:	
Roads—Number miles .....	.2
Parking Areas & Parking Overlooks:	
Number square yards	5,930
Razing Undesirable Structures:	
Number	1
Seed Collection, Flowers, Grasses, & Shrubs:	
Number pounds	1,000
Soil Preparation:	
Number acres	16
Seeding or Sodding:	
Number acres	7
WILD LIFE—	
Fish Rearing Ponds:	
Number built	3
OTHER ACTIVITIES—	
Educational, Guide, Contact, Station Work:	
Number man-days	38

Emergency Work:

Search or rescue of missing persons—No. man-days	67
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Preparation & Transportation of Materials:

Number man-days	18,644
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Surveys:

Lineal—Number miles	68.1
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Topographic—Number acres	602
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Type—acres	2,026.858
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Tree Preservation:

Number man-days	25
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