

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

REPORT

OF THE

STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY

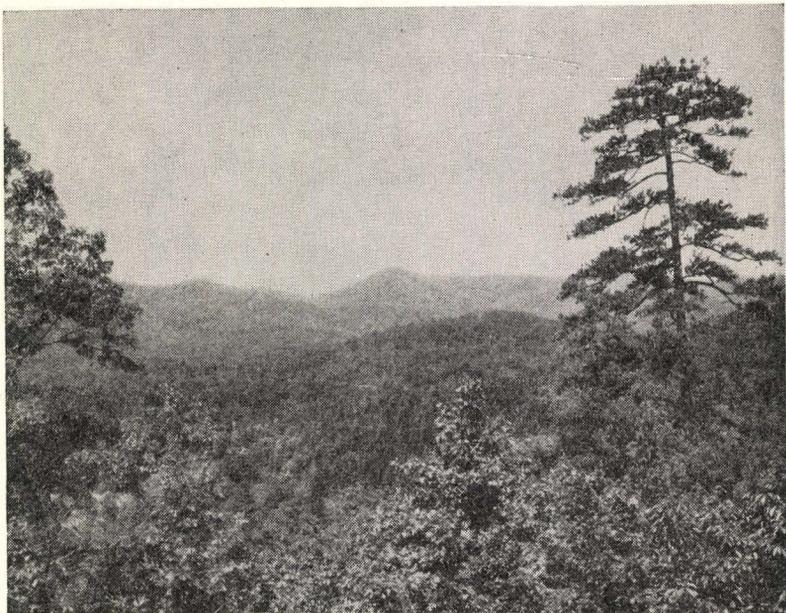
FOR THE YEAR

JULY 1, 1954 TO JUNE 30, 1955



CHARLES H. FLORY, State Forester
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Printed Under the Direction of the
State Budget and Control Board



From the mountains to the sea, the forests and state parks of South Carolina contribute to the economy and well-being of the state and its citizens.

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STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY

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SOUTH CAROLINA. STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY.



S. C. STATE LIBRARY

CHARLES H. FLORY, State Forester
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Printed Under the Direction of the
State Budget and Control Board

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THE STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY

(All personnel occupied positions indicated as of June 30, 1955)
Members of the Commission
Fulton B. Creech, Chairman, Sumter, S. C.
A. Leland Black, Jr., Aiken, S. C.
Dr. B. F. Frost, President, Clemson College, Clemson, S. C.
A. H. Taylor, Spartanburg, S. C.
John C. Frick, Greenwood, S. C.

To Honorable George Bell Timmerman, Jr., Governor, and to
the General Assembly of South Carolina:

Sirs: Pursuant to Section 3 of the Acts of General Assembly
creating the State Commission of Forestry, approved April 26,
1927; which provides that the Commission shall "inquire into
and make annual reports upon forest conditions in South Caro-
lina, 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 of July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955.

Respectfully submitted,

STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY,
Fulton B. Creech, *Chairman*.

9 July 56
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FC

Alan State Park, E. S. C.
A. H. Taylor, Spartanburg, S. C.
A. Leland Black, Jr., Aiken, S. C.
Cherokee State Park, George T. Holden, Supr., Cherokee, S. C.
Clemson State Park, Charles Doster, Supr., Clemson, S. C.
Coffey State Park, J. E. Thurston, Ranger, Spartanburg, S. C.
Edisto Beach State Park, Donald H. Cooley, Supr., Edisto
Island, S. C.
Givhans Ferry State Park, Wm. Wiggins, Jr., Supr., Edge-
ville, S. C.
Greenwood State Park, M. B. Lakley, Supr., Ninety Six, S. C.
Hunting Island State Park, Robert G. Jones, Supr., Portmore,
S. C.
King Mountain State Park, Raymond M. Bisk, Supr., Kings-
port, S. C.
Lee State Park, Van W. Pender, Supr., Bishopville, S. C.
Little Lake State Park, Laker Jordan, Supr., Dillon, S. C.

THE STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY

(All personnel occupied position indicated as of June 30, 1955)

Members of the Commission

Fulton B. Creech, Chairman, Sumter, S. C.
 A. Leland Slade, Sr., Aiken, S. C.
 Dr. R. F. Poole, President, Clemson College, Clemson, S. C.
 A. B. Taylor, Spartanburg, S. C.
 John C. Pracht, Greenwood, S. C.

Secretary of the Commission

Chas. H. Flory, State Forester

DIVISION OF STATE PARKS

C. West Jacocks, State Park Director
 T. D. Ravenel, Assistant State Park Director—Operations
 E. R. Vreeland, Assistant State Park Director—Operations
 Ralph W. Eckles, Head, Plans and Designs

State Park Superintendents

Aiken State Park, E. S. Gunter, Jr., Supt., Windsor, S. C.
 Andrew Jackson Historical State Park, Cecil S. Hayes,
 Ranger, Rt. 1, Lancaster, S. C.
 Barnwell State Park, Mrs. D. I. Ross, Supt., Blackville, S. C.
 *Cheraw State Park, George T. Holder, Supt., Cheraw, S. C.
 Chester State Park, Clarence Doster, Supt., Chester, S. C.
 Croft State Park, J. E. Thornton, Ranger, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Edisto Beach State Park, Donald B. Cooler, Supt., Edisto
 Island, S. C.
 Givhans Ferry State Park, Wm. Wiggins, Jr., Supt., Ridge-
 ville, S. C.
 *Greenwood State Park, M. R. LeRoy, Supt., Ninety Six, S. C.
 *Hunting Island State Park, Robert G. Jones, Supt., Frogmore,
 S. C.
 Kings Mountain State Park, Raymond M. Sisk, Supt., Kings
 Creek, S. C.
 Lee State Park, Van W. Pressley, Supt., Bishopville, S. C.
 Little Pee Dee State Park, LaFon Norton, Supt., Dillon, S. C.

Myrtle Beach State Park, Samuel H. Floyd, Supt., Myrtle Beach, S. C.

Oconee State Park, James W. Ray, Supt., Walhalla, S. C.

Paris Mountain State Park, Ed. H. Miller, Supt., Greenville, S. C.

*Pleasant Ridge State Park, LeRoy Smith, Ranger, Cleveland, S. C.

*Poinsett State Park, F. Marion Dwight, Supt., Wedgefield, S. C.

Rivers Bridge State Park, E. B. Mobley, Supt., Ehrhardt, S. C.

Santee State Park, G. B. LaBoon, Supt., Santee, S. C.

Sesqui-Centennial State Park, Marshall Holder, Supt., Columbia, S. C.

Table Rock State Park, E. W. Cooler, Jr., Supt., Pickens, S. C.

Colleton Wayside Park, Willard Risher, Caretaker, Canadys, S. C.

* Includes area for Negroes.

DIVISION OF FORESTRY

Branch of Administration

E. B. Price, Assistant State Forester

C. H. Nelson, Head, Fiscal and Accounting
 Delford F. Furney, Head, Property and Supply
 Virginia S. Holmes, Head, Personnel and Office Services
 Warehouse, Sumter, S. C.
 J. P. Watson, Warehouseman

Branch of Information and Education

John C. Witherspoon, Assistant State Forester

Walter T. Ahearn, Information and Education Assistant
 Nelson L. Peach, Information and Education Assistant
 Sign and Woodworking Shop, Sumter, S. C.
 Olin M. Ballentine, Foreman

Branch of Forest Management

E. C. Pickens, Assistant State Forester

A. A. Lehocky, Management Assistant
 Howard R. Scott, Management Assistant
 Sand Hills State Forest, Patrick, S. C.
 Randolph B. Lee, Director
 Manchester State Forest, Wedgefield, S. C.
 C. W. Nuite, Director
 Horace L. Tilghman Nursery, Wedgefield, S. C.
 L. M. Staley, Nurseryman

Branch of Forest Fire Control

John R. Tiller, Assistant State Forester

W. J. Barton, Fire Control Assistant
 John M. Shirer, Fire Control Assistant
 John R. McLees, Fire Control Engineer
 J. M. Geddings, Communications Engineer-Telephone
 R. M. Littlejohn, Communications Engineer-Radio
 Equipment and Repair Shop, Sumter, S. C.
 O. P. Woodward, Supervising Mechanic

District Offices

Hugh M. Westbury, District Forester, Orangeburg, S. C.

Chas. C. Rountree, Jr., Forester, Orangeburg, S. C.

John E. Graham, Forester, Aiken, S. C.

Adrian Lee Pardue, District Ranger, Aiken, S. C.

(Orangeburg District includes counties of: Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun, Lexington and Orangeburg)

Chauncey R. Nichols, District Forester, Camden, S. C.

Legare M. Duke, Forester, Camden, S. C.

Maurice D. Stucker, Forester, Camden, S. C.

W. O. Morgan, District Ranger, Camden, S. C.

(Camden District includes counties of: Chesterfield, Kershaw, Lancaster, Lee, Richland and Sumter)

Alvin E. Kunz, District Forester, Florence, S. C.

Wilbur H. Reames, Forester, Florence, S. C.

Robert N. McCombs, Forester, Florence, S. C.

C. Ray Anderson, District Ranger, Florence, S. C.

(Florence District includes counties of: Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Horry, Marion and Marlboro)

William M. Lindsey, District Forester, Kingstree, S. C.

Fred W. Horn, Forester, Kingstree, S. C.

Marvin T. Gaffney, Forester, Kingstree, S. C.

John R. Grubbs, District Ranger, Kingstree, S. C.

(Kingstree District includes counties of: Berkeley, Clarendon, Georgetown and Williamsburg)

E. L. Middleswart, District Forester, Newberry, S. C.

Harry Avedisian, Assistant Forester, Newberry, S. C.

Robert G. Reynolds, Forester, Greenwood, S. C.

Clifton T. Carter, Timber Marker, Chester, S. C.

Melton Wall, District Ranger, Newberry, S. C.

(Newberry District includes counties of: Abbeville, Chester, Edgefield, Fairfield, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, Newberry and Saluda)

J. T. Hance, District Forester, Spartanburg, S. C.

Ralph W. Evans, Forester, Pickens, S. C.

J. Harlan McLees, Forester, Spartanburg, S. C.

Claude F. Barden, Forester, Spartanburg, S. C.

Paul C. Bowie, District Ranger, Spartanburg, S. C.

(Spartanburg District includes counties of: Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg, Union and York)

Boris Hurlbutt, District Forester, Walterboro, S. C.

Archie C. Craft, Jr., Forester, Walterboro, S. C.

Warren L. Brown, Forester, Walterboro, S. C.

Joseph W. Goldman, District Ranger, Walterboro, S. C.

(Walterboro District includes counties of: Beaufort, Charleston, Colleton, Dorchester, Hampton and Jasper)

PROTECTION UNITS

Abbeville Unit Ranger, Charlie Shaw, Lowndesville, S. C.

Aiken Unit Ranger, J. Ramie Yonce, Aiken, S. C.

Allendale Unit Ranger, W. W. Brunson, Allendale, S. C.

Anderson Unit Ranger, John E. Embler, Anderson, S. C.

Bamberg Unit Ranger, P. H. Cave, Olar, S. C.

Barnwell Unit Ranger, W. R. Moore (EOD 11-9-54) Barnwell, S. C.

Beaufort Unit Ranger, R. W. Wisner, Beaufort, S. C.

Berkeley Unit Ranger, Harold McCoy, Bonneau, S. C.

Calhoun Unit Ranger, Hampie F. Ott, St. Matthews, S. C.

Charleston Unit Ranger, K. W. Leland, Charleston, S. C.

Cherokee Unit Ranger, B. T. White, Gaffney, S. C.

Chester Unit Ranger, J. Gill Simpson, Chester, S. C.

Chesterfield Unit Ranger, W. M. Smith, Chesterfield, S. C.

Clarendon Unit Ranger, Elliott E. Rose, Manning, S. C.

Colleton Unit Ranger, E. H. Benton, Walterboro, S. C.

Darlington Unit Ranger, Alton Yarborough, Darlington, S. C.

Dillon Unit Ranger, Ernest S. Oliver, Dillon, S. C.

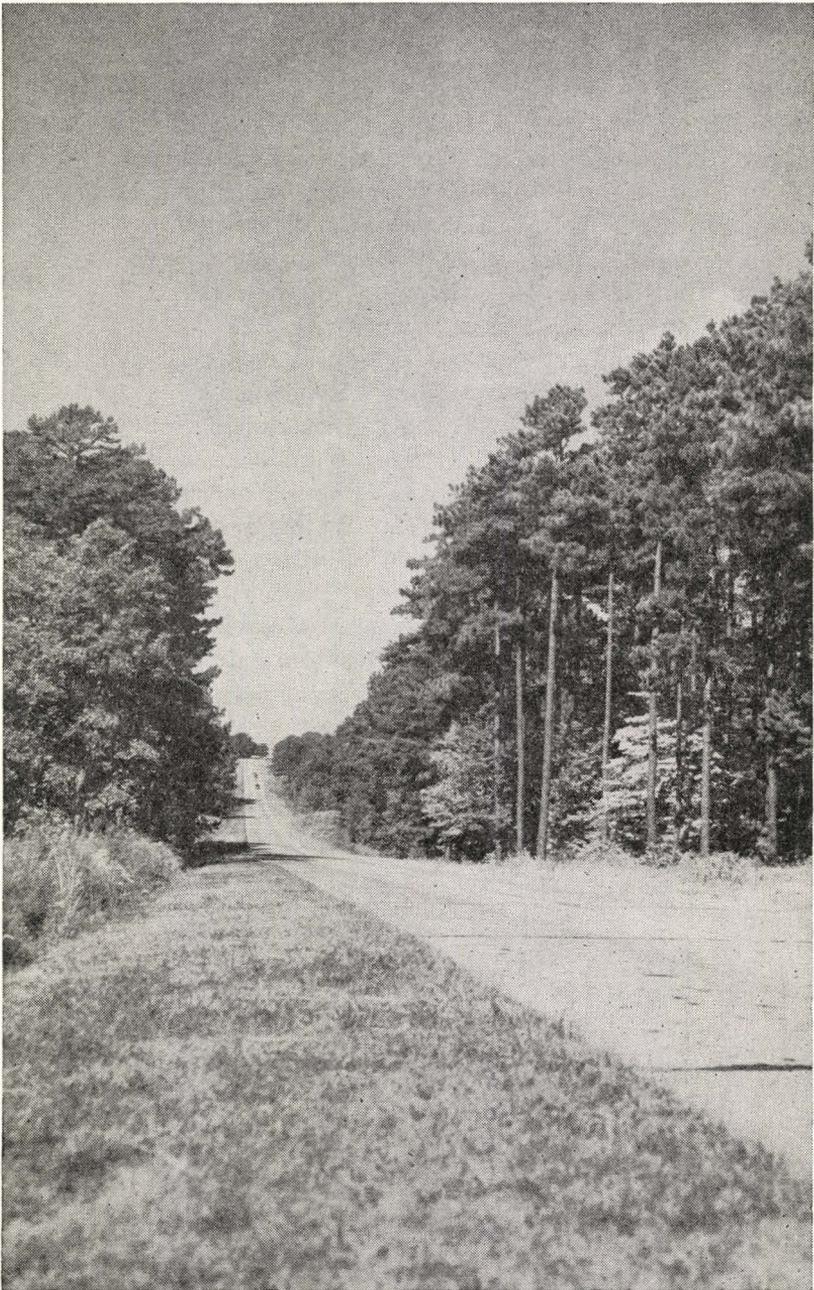
Dorchester Unit Ranger, Carlisle Haskell Durr, St. George, S. C.

Edgefield Unit Ranger, S. G. Reel, Edgefield, S. C.

Fairfield Unit Ranger, R. E. Patrick, Winnsboro, S. C.

Florence Unit Ranger, Hugh Cusaac, Florence, S. C.

Georgetown Unit Ranger, Laurin T. Sessions, Georgetown, S. C.
Greenville Unit Ranger, G. G. Paris, Greenville, S. C.
Greenwood Unit Ranger, James C. Smith, Jr., Greenwood, S. C.
Hampton Unit Ranger, J. D. Peebles, Early Branch, S. C.
Horry Unit Ranger, W. E. Watts, Conway, S. C.
Jasper Unit Ranger, Hugh L. Vaigneur, Ridgeland, S. C.
Kershaw Unit Ranger, L. E. Smith, Camden, S. C.
Lancaster Unit Ranger, A. A. Plyler, Lancaster, S. C.
Laurens Unit Ranger, H. E. Martin, Laurens, S. C.
Lee Unit Ranger, E. A. Hall, Bishopville, S. C.
Lexington Unit Ranger, V. S. Bickley, Lexington, S. C.
Marion Unit Ranger, Hoyt Collins, Marion, S. C.
Marlboro Unit Ranger, B. T. Clark, Bennettsville, S. C.
McCormick Unit Ranger, G. L. Sharpton, McCormick, S. C.
Newberry Unit Ranger, Marvin E. Wilson, Newberry, S. C.
Oconee Unit Ranger, D. O. Morgan, Walhalla, S. C.
Orangeburg Unit Ranger, A. St. Clair Price, Orangeburg, S. C.
Pickens Unit Ranger, C. H. Gravely, Pickens, S. C.
Richland Unit Ranger, T. W. Cooper, Columbia, S. C.
Saluda Unit Ranger, Steve Shaw Rushton, Saluda, S. C.
Spartanburg Unit Ranger, Charles E. Turpin, Spartanburg, S. C.
Sumter Unit Ranger, L. G. Cabbage, Sumter, S. C.
Union Unit Ranger, James G. Long, Union, S. C.
Williamsburg Unit Ranger, F. W. Fairey, Jr., Kingstree, S. C.
York Unit Ranger, E. G. Foster, York, S. C.



Forests grow on 6 out of every 10 acres of land in South Carolina. The major functions of the S. C. State Commission of Forestry are: assisting private woodland owners in protecting their forest lands from fire, in developing and managing their woodlands and in harvesting and marketing their forest products; and establishing, developing, and operating a system of state parks.

SUMMARY

FOREST MANAGEMENT

As in the past, the major emphasis of the Commission of Forestry's management program was directed towards assisting the small, private, woodland owners with their forest management problems. This is as it should be, since approximately 73% of the woodland area of the State is owned by more than 105,000 small owners. The larger industrial ownerships control approximately 20% and all types of public ownership control 7%. Most of the State and Federal ownerships are being managed properly, and the majority of the other public land managers, principally municipal, etc., are becoming interested and are obtaining the services of private or public foresters to help with their forest management problems. The small owner still constitutes the greatest problem and needs the most help.

During the year the Commission's foresters made woodland examinations on 1,166 separate woodland areas, covering approximately 184,754 acres. A total of 13,875,377 board feet of sawtimber was marked and 5,162 cords of pulpwood were marked. Commission foresters assisted many more landowners in getting a private or industrial forester to selectively mark sawtimber or pulpwood.

The average prices received for selectively marked sawtimber and pulpwood by landowners continues to be considerably above that for sawtimber or pulpwood sold on a boundary or diameter limit basis. This is particularly true where no estimate of the amount to be sold is made when boundary or diameter limit sales are used.

The Commission's Horace L. Tilghman Nursery at Wedgefield, S. C., produced 34,723,000 seedlings for South Carolina landowners in 1954-1955. This was the second highest production on record for the Commission of Forestry. In addition, orders for 5 million trees, in excess of the amount produced, were received.

Plans are underway to expand nursery production to at least 38 million seedlings, and possibly up to 50 million per year. Even so, some 40 to 50 years will be required to catch up on the planting needs in the State. There are almost one and one-half

million acres of idle or un-productive land that will require planting before it will become productive.

The four (4) State Forests operated by the Commission represent only 1% of the forest land in the State. These forests are operated as proving grounds for forestry techniques and as demonstration areas. They were badly cut over and understocked when acquired, and the major activity has been to increase their growing potential and bring all areas into production. These forests are rapidly becoming self-sustaining and in a few years should return a profit to the State, above operational costs. Another major activity on the State Forest lands is the conversion of worthless scrub oak lands back to production of pine. The rate of this conversion is about 400 acres per year.

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

The information and education approach to forestry and state park problems and opportunities in South Carolina is the sum total of many people and many activities. It is a ranger or a warden talking to a landowner, to a class of school children, or to a volunteer offering help on a going woods fire. It is a district forester meeting with local citizens about the woods fire problem in their community, or conducting a tree planting demonstration for those ordering trees for the first time. It is a forester conducting a timber thinning demonstration in the woods with a class of vocational agriculture students, or presenting a program on conservation at a garden club or civic club meeting. It is a towerman talking to a visitor, explaining the fundamentals of forest fire prevention and forest fire control activities. It is a state park superintendent operating an area of a thousand acres or more and serving as host to ten thousand people on a hot summer day, or helping a school teacher unfold the mysteries of a nature trail to a group of children. It is a landowner understanding that one tree should be cut because it is overmature, while its neighbor should be left because it is growing wood at the rate of six to sixteen percent return on his investment. It is any South Carolinian realizing that even a little fire kills little trees, regardless of why or how the fire started.

Yes, forestry and state park information and activities involve many things and many people. Press releases, photographs,

pamphlets, talks, field demonstrations, films, radio and television are some of the tools used in carrying out the mandate of the Commission to keep the people of South Carolina informed on forestry and state park matters.

Well-informed South Carolinians who are made aware of the seriousness of the problems that face our state in the fields of state parks and the conservation of our natural resources will realize that by taking positive action, these problems can be turned into opportunities.

As South Carolinians, as individuals, realize that each of us has some stake and responsibility in the present and future of our forests and state parks, we find that there are things every one of us can do to turn these problems into opportunities for us, our families, our children, our community, and our State.

Forest Fire Protection:

The fiscal year covered by this report, 1954-55, was characterized by longer periods of critical fire weather than any of record with the Commission of Forestry. This is evidenced by the fact that more than 7,000 forest fires were fought by the fire control organization during the year, these fires burning nearly 160,000 acres of woodland. This was a thousand more fires and 37,000 more acres burned than the average for the past five years.

Such a record clearly indicates an urgent need for an intensified fire control program, particularly in the field of fire prevention education and intensification of medium and heavy tractor-plow fire suppression units, in order to reduce the average annual area burned to 0.5% of the area protected, or 55,000 acres. Such a goal is considered necessary to economical forest operations by our landowners.

It appears necessary that the Commission of Forestry readjust its plans, organization and equipment, as well as its needs, from time to time in order to give it the ability to perform the job prescribed by changing conditions. Studies of such necessary readjustments and desirable intensification in the fire control program are planned during the next fiscal year.

State Parks

The importance of the service rendered South Carolina by its system of 22 state parks can be visualized by the fact that again in the 1954-55 fiscal year over three million visitors used them for health, relaxation, and recreation. Attendance has increased six-fold in the past 10 years, and has exceeded three million for the past three years.

During the year new facilities were added to all the parks as a result of the \$300,000 bond issue and park visitors were greeted with more improvements than in any previous operating year.

The need for adequate maintenance of these increased facilities is evident in the light of the conservation of human resources. Mental health and stability of families are direct results of wholesome outdoor recreation in the naturalistic setting of South Carolina's State Parks. With increased leisure on the one hand, and the tension of our times on the other, State Park values cannot be reckoned in dollars and cents.

Improved and additional facilities for Negroes are needed for more equitable service to our people.

Administration:

The Commission of Forestry because of financial inability to adjust inequality in individual's salaries and to give merit increases, continued to lose both technical and other personnel. A total of 70 employees resigned during the year, of which 63% were county personnel.

The Commission budgeted and spent on all phases of the Forestry and Park Program \$2,243,334.32, and of this total the Division of Forestry expended \$1,468,968.03 and the Division of State Parks \$774,366.29. (See financial sheet for detailed explanation of funds available and expenditures made.) State appropriated funds amounted to \$1,086,542.00 for the Division of Forestry and \$338,329.00 for the Division of State Parks.

Recommendations:

(1) An intensified forest fire prevention program designed to reduce fire occurrence to a minimum.

(2) Additional heavy power equipment, hand tools, and completion of the radio communications system to further intensify forest fire suppression and reduce excessive losses; strengthening existing fire laws.

(3) Adequate maintenance of existing capital improvements, equipment and tools.

(4) Make provisions to increase tree seedling production to approximately 50 million trees annually.

(5) Intensify the Commission's over-all educational program to: develop a public awareness of the need for forest conservation; prevent forest fires from occurring; encourage intelligent timber harvesting to yield a greater production per acre per year; and encourage the planting of idle land to trees. Such a program of informing the people of the state would also help guard against insect and disease attack. It would acquaint land-owners with ways to eliminate weed species of trees to permit better yields of higher valued products. It would teach a more intelligent use of state park facilities to the end that people would enjoy and appreciate the natural beauty and resources of South Carolina and become conservation-minded citizens.

(6) Provide by law for detection and control of forest insects and diseases.

(7) Provide for an intensified program of forest research.

(8) Rehabilitate the four state owned and leased demonstrational forest areas to bring them into full production without further delay.

(9) Adequate operations and facilities for the existing state parks to keep pace with the greatly increased public use.

(10) Provide adequate state park facilities for Negroes.

(11) Provide adequate salaries and wages for personnel to assure continued employment and a stable organization of competent employees.



Hardwood trees and pine trees grow fast in South Carolina. Last year Commission foresters assisted more than 1,000 landowners in handling their woodlands for maximum production and profit.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Management Assistance:

The major emphasis of the Forest Management Branch activities was again directed towards assisting private landowners with their woodland management problems.

The State Commission of Forestry and the Clemson College Extension Service cooperate in providing foresters to help landowners manage their timber lands.

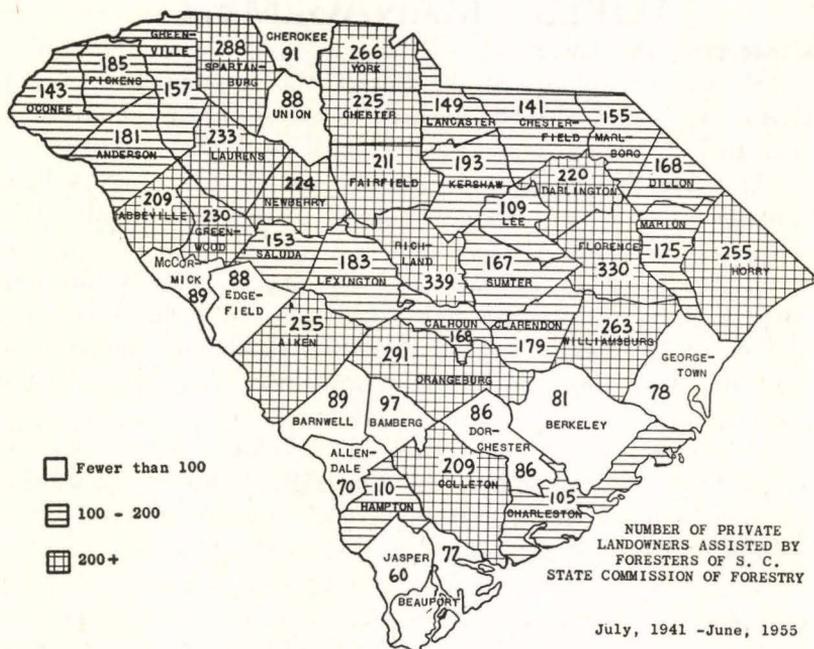
Any landowner in the state can receive this service. A forester, with the landowner or his agent, will look over the woodland, give on-the-ground advice and prepare a report covering recommendations on any cutting, fire protection, and reforestation measures needed.

In cases where cutting of timber is recommended, a forester of the State Commission of Forestry will, at the request of the landowner, mark the timber to be cut, provide the landowner with an estimate of the volume marked for cutting, and furnish the landowner a list of prospective buyers, a suggested form of advertisement and a sample timber sale agreement. The charge for this service is fifty cents per thousand board-feet or thirteen cents per cord for timber actually marked and tallied. All other services are provided free of charge.

In addition to the above, recommendations are also given on prescribed burning in pine types in the Coastal Plains section. Prescribed burning is a distinctly technical measure and involves the application of fire to woodlands under conditions of proper weather, soil moisture, season, time of day, and forest type. Fire as a tool can be beneficial in the control of undesirable hardwoods, seed bed preparation, and control of the "Brown Spot" disease in longleaf pine. Recommendations for the use of prescribed fire are made only after a very careful analysis, with the landowners, of the forest conditions so that probable damages of prescribed fire can be compared with expected benefits.

During the year Commission Foresters made 1,166 woodland examinations on 184,754 acres of forest land, and selectively marked a total of 13,875,377 board feet and 5,162.0 cords for 399 landowners on 9,477 acres of forest land. The following table shows the continuous increase in woodland examination and selective marking assistance that has been rendered since the Forest Management Act was passed by the 1941 Legislature.

Commission Foresters and Extension Foresters again followed the policy of referring all of the larger jobs and some of the



TOTAL NUMBER OF LANDOWNERS ASSISTED: 7813

smaller jobs to consulting and industry foresters wherever practical. Our records indicate 83 jobs referred to consulting foresters where properties were examined by Commission or Extension Foresters and it is estimated that at least as many more jobs were referred direct to consulting foresters where original contact was made by Commission or Extension personnel.

SUMMARY BY YEARS

YEAR	EXAMINATIONS		MARKING SERVICE			
	Number of Landowners	Woodland Acreage	Number of Landowners	Woodland Acreage	Board Feet Timber	Cords Pulp
1941-42	213	37,500	84	14,792	8,271,202	....
1942-43	145	62,204	59	8,769	13,851,707	862
1943-44	170	85,300	121	15,407	25,515,145	1,231
1944-45	309	161,412	108	15,359	16,033,407	639
1945-46	256	80,800	78	12,591	15,292,532	546
1946-47	445	105,896	203	18,408	24,735,103	4,237
1947-48	545	148,577	208	13,477	19,788,388	3,500.3
1948-49	706	126,600	235	13,768	22,009,336	4,429
1949-50	850	163,334	242	8,427	13,283,940	3,385.3
1950-51	998	173,057	339	14,275	19,634,153	3,896
1951-52	919	170,948	288	11,931	18,031,822	3,088.6
1952-53	931	142,054	315	12,109	16,332,715	3,935
1953-54	945	143,347	331	8,864	12,264,641	8,467
1954-55	1,166	184,754	399	9,477	13,875,377	5,162
TOTALS.....	8,628	1,785,783	3,010	177,654	238,919,468	43,342.2

Prices received from marked sawtimber for the past five years are shown in the following table:

**TIMBER SALES SUMMARY FOR SOUTH CAROLINA
5 YEAR PERIOD**

Fiscal Year	No. Sales on Record	Weighted Average Price Received Per M Bd. Ft.
1950-51.....	138	30.76
1951-52.....	114	33.02
1952-53.....	100	35.53
1953-54.....	54	31.53
1954-55.....	86	32.50

Timber prices strengthened a little during the first six months of this fiscal year, and remained good throughout the year. Demand for low-grade timber was not equal to the 1949-51 demand for this same quality. High quality timber continued to sell very well, and brought premium prices. The average price for marked timber continued to bring a better price per thousand than did "lump sum" or "boundary sales."

Pulpwood prices remained steady with some increase in production occurring in the upper Piedmont and Mountain counties. Pole prices remained about the same.

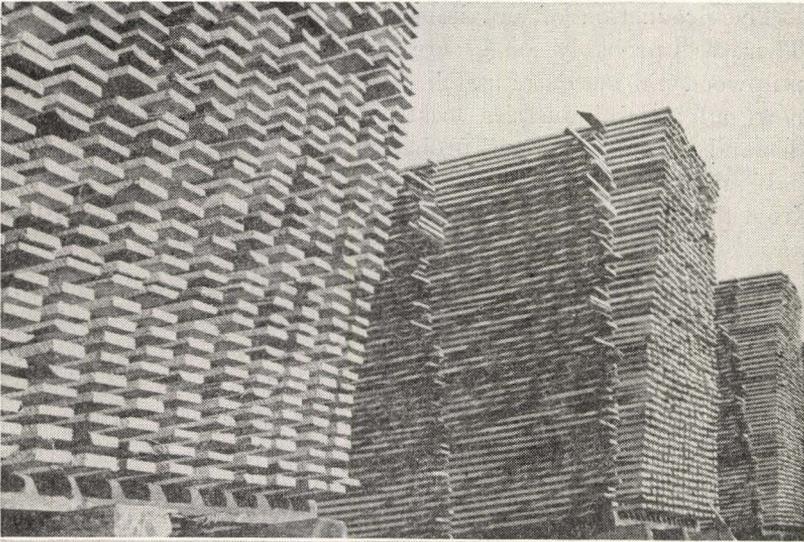
The annual Forest Management Training School was held April 25-28, at Burnt Gin Group Camp in Sumter County. The major emphasis this year was placed on training in the management of hardwood species. Mr. J. A. Putnam and H. R. Tomlinson of the U. S. Forest Service were visiting instructors. Mr. Putnam is probably the nation's leading expert on management and production of hardwood timber. In addition to the hardwood management instruction, some general problems were discussed and all Commission foresters given a chance to talk about their problems.



J. A. Putnam, "Mr. Hardwood" was main instructor at annual Forest Management Training School to bring Commission foresters up-to-date in techniques of managing hardwood timber.

LUMBER AND PULPWOOD PRODUCTION BY YEARS

1942	1,079,351 M bd. ft.	946,000 Cords
1943	984,773 M bd. ft.	985,000 Cords
1944	850,748 M bd. ft.	1,053,500 Cords
1945	723,667 M bd. ft.	877,500 Cords
1946	1,005,700 M bd. ft.	955,700 Cords
1947	871,014 M bd. ft.	948,388 Cords
1948	798,700 M bd. ft.	1,108,523 Cords
1949	1,002,000 M bd. ft.	1,012,180 Cords
1950	997,000 M bd. ft.	1,182,413 Cords
1951	1,100,000 M bd. ft.	1,251,045 Cords
1952	958,000 M bd. ft.	1,275,698 Cords
1953	921,000 M bd. ft.	1,446,157 Cords
1954	950,000 M bd. ft. est.	1,330,888 Cords



Lumber and pulpwood are the main components of South Carolina's forest products industry—the state's second largest industry.

The production of sawtimber was not up to 1949-51 levels. There was probably some increase over 1953. The production of pulpwood did not quite match the record 1953 production. Until new pulpwood industries locate within the State, the annual demand for pulpwood will probably remain at about one and one-half million cords per year. The volume production of pulpwood from the Mountain and Upper Piedmont counties increased two and three times during the past year.

It is becoming increasingly difficult for the sawmill operators to find large, high quality, logs. The average size log being milled is continuing to decrease. The Forestry Commission's private landowner assistance program is designed to help grow larger and better quality poles and sawtimber through selective cutting practices. In the long run, the production of the larger, high quality, products is more profitable both to the landowner and the operator.

There was very little change during the year in the number of forest products industries operating in the State. Some small sawmill operators dropped out and others began, apparently about holding even.

The forest industries that possess their own land in the State continued to show considerable interest in handling their company-owned woodlands properly. Many of the companies who do not hire full-time foresters avail themselves of professional assistance by using part-time consultants, Commission or Extension foresters.

The pulp companies who obtain wood from South Carolina through their Conservation Departments continued to mark pulpwood for thinning on private property. According to reports received from these companies approximately one-third of the total cut of pulpwood in South Carolina is taken from thinnings and tops left from sawtimber operations. Approximately one-third of the remaining cut is from operations where minimum seed trees are left, leaving less than 40% of the pulpwood cut being taken from clear cutting operations.

Again Commission Foresters answered approximately 500 requests to check trees for insect damage. This is in addition to answering a large number of requests by telephone, where no field check was necessary.

Three large areas were hit hard by hail early in the year. Commission Foresters kept a close watch on these areas and assisted landowners with salvage and control operations. Sufficient rain and some salvage cutting has held damage to a minimum.

Continued checking was done for oak wilt, with no cases found in South Carolina. Some increase in Ips beetle activity was noted early during the year; however, no epidemic occurred and average rains during the summer helped hold the increase in activity to about normal.

REFORESTATION

A total of 34,723,025 seedlings were produced and distributed from the Horace L. Tilghman Nursery at Wedgefield. Distribution by species was as follows:

Loblolly Pine.....	17,258,975
Slash Pine.....	16,716,550
Longleaf Pine.....	573,050
Arizona Cypress.....	127,950
Red Cedar.....	23,000
Shortleaf Pine.....	23,500

In addition to the above, 500,000 Slash and 150,000 Loblolly were secured from Georgia, 80,800 Red Cedar from North Carolina, 15,100 Shortleaf Pine from North Carolina, 71,100 Yellow Poplar from North Carolina, and 1,000 White Pine from North Carolina. The Grand Total planted in South Carolina was 35,373,025 seedlings. An exchange was made with North Carolina for these trees. Two hundred fifty thousand Slash pine were exchanged with North Carolina. The Slash pine from Georgia was a direct purchase.

The production of trees at the Nursery was again about 4,000,000 in excess of the average that should annually be produced with present facilities. Good weather early in the year (March, April, May) and less mortality from grubs, weeds, etc., added up to the over-production. Soil building practices again demonstrated their value. Some soil building practices had to be left off late in the year, since extra funds had to be spent to lift and pack 4 million trees over that budgeted.

Orders for the entire production of trees were received prior to the beginning of shipping (December). Orders for more than 5,000,000 trees were turned down.

Tables 10 and 11 in the Appendix show a record of seedlings distributed by counties and class of ownership. The following table shows the number of seedlings planted in South Carolina by years.

1928-29	142,000
1929-30	148,000
1930-31	986,000
1931-32	976,000
1932-33	996,000
1933-34	1,031,000
1934-35	7,529,000
1935-36	23,000,000
1936-37	22,000,000
1937-38	11,192,000
1938-39	10,854,000
1939-40	12,244,000
1940-41	21,165,423
1941-42	10,275,037
1942-43	4,742,010
1943-44	5,662,608
1944-45	1,926,840
1945-46	6,402,255
1946-47	1,962,600
1947-48	11,356,990
1948-49	30,338,775
1949-50	29,501,955
1950-51	20,615,315
1951-52	16,619,000
1952-53	22,035,850
1953-54	36,210,100
1954-55	35,373,025
TOTAL	345,285,783

This was the eighth year of nursery operations at Wedgefield. During this time the nursery has produced and distributed 207,895,010 seedlings, not counting a small amount of miscel-

laneous stock grown for experimental purposes. The average annual production was 25,986,876 seedlings. The production costs for the entire eight years, including a complete write-off of all equipment and permanent improvements is \$2.61 per thousand trees produced. Present facilities and land are being expanded beginning July 1, 1955, in an effort to increase average annual production to 34-38 million trees. No work could be started on this expansion this fiscal year.



Nurseryman Larry Staley shows group of teachers operations at the Commission's Horace L. Tilghman Forest Tree Nursery.

There are a number of "bottlenecks" to overcome before production can be materially increased. The most important ones to overcome are adequate seed collection and soil maintenance programs. The distribution problem is rapidly becoming more important as the separation of seed by source and custom growing trees for some planters increase.

The seed problem may be alleviated by some of the larger tree planters furnishing their own seed. The soil building problem is being attended to; however, it requires at least one year and sometimes two to build up land sufficiently to grow trees. It will be December 1958, before trees are ready for distribution from land that is made ready in 1956-57.

About 40 acres of land at the nursery was planted to cover crops and had sawdust and fertilizer applied.

The following amount of cones were collected by Commission personnel: 4,870 bushels of Slash pine; 1,382.5 bushels, Longleaf pine; 4,718 bushels, Loblolly pine; 10 bushels, Shortleaf pine; 1 bushel, Virginia pine; and 503 pounds, Red Cedar fruit. In addition, West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company delivered 868 bushels of Loblolly pine cones, from which 955 pounds of seed were extracted. West Va. Co. also furnished 291 pounds of Superior Grade Loblolly seed and 44 pounds of Special Slash pine seed. Forty-five hundred pounds of Slash pine seed were purchased from the Southern Seed Company, Baldwin, Georgia. One year's supply of Slash and Longleaf seed is on hand; however, only one-fourth of the annual requirements for Loblolly pine is on hand. At least 12,000 bushels of cones must be collected annually, augmented by direct purchasing of two to three thousand pounds of Slash pine seed in order to maintain sufficient seed on hand.

COOPERATIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT

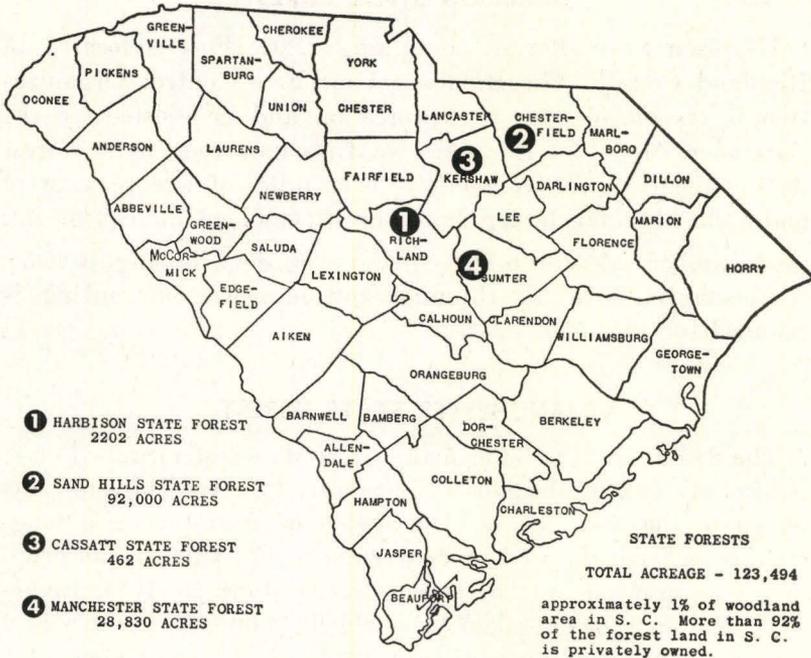
During the fiscal year nine cooperative forest management projects were operated in the state. A summary of work accomplished by C. F. M. Foresters is included with the data for each district.

STATE FORESTS

The amount of state forest land remained the same as last year. The state forest locations and acreages are shown below :

1. Cassatt State Forest—462 acres
2. Harbison State Forest—2,202 acres
3. Manchester State Forest—28,830 acres
4. Sand Hills State Forest—92,000 acres

Prior to acquisition by the state most of the land included in the state forests had been heavily cut over and generally misused. The primary effort since acquisition by the state has been directed towards building up the growing stock in existing forest stands and planting the submarginal old fields to desirable species of forest trees.



The primary silvicultural objective is the reclamation of the scrub oak stands to pine. This necessitates the complete removal of the scrub oak roots as well as tops in order to reduce the competition so that pine will survive and grow. Approximately 2,300 acres of scrub oak lands have been cleared and replanted to pine through fiscal year 1954-55.

Detailed reports of activities on each of the State Forests follow:

CASSATT STATE FOREST

Cassatt State Forest in Kershaw County comprises 462 acres composed primarily of scrub oak land and abandoned fields. Thirty-four thousand Slash pine seedlings were planted in abandoned fields on this property in 1953-54, which completes the planting of old abandoned fields; however some replanting will be necessary. Future plans include the clearing of the remaining scrub oak lands on the forest and planting to pine.

Personnel from the Sand Hills State Forest did the tree planting and also maintained boundary firebreaks on the Cassatt State Forest.

HARBISON STATE FOREST

Harbison State Forest, containing 2,202 acres is located in Richland County. The Richland Unit Fire Control Organization is responsible for fire protection and is assisted by the Caretaker, Mr. Roof Lowman. No fires occurred on the forest during the year. Approximately seven miles of firebreaks were maintained by Manchester State Forest personnel and equipment.

No timber sales or other cutting was done during 1954-55. A substantial sale for thinning and improvement cutting is planned for 1955-56.

MANCHESTER STATE FOREST

The 28,830 acres of land making up Manchester State Forest is located south of Wedgefield in Sumter County. This land was leased to the S. C. State Commission of Forestry on a long-term lease from the Federal Government. Fee title to this property was received by the state, effective June 28, 1955. Immediate action is being taken to establish boundary lines, record title and plat, and to get all records of transfer completed.

More than one-third of this forest is still in an unproductive state. There is need for a tremendous amount of tree planting and other silvicultural activities aimed at building up the productivity of the land. Most of the old fields have been planted; however, only a good start has been made on clearing the scrub oak and reclaiming it for pine production.

Fire Protection:

Only six fires occurred which burned 65.2 acres during the year. The fire plan for Manchester State Forest and Poinsett State Park was followed during the year. This plan coordinates activities of the Sumter Unit Fire Control Organization, personnel of the Manchester State Forest, Poinsett State Park and private landowners adjoining the area in the prevention, presuppression and suppression of forest fires. This fire record is one of the best ever posted for Manchester State Forest.

Approximately 360 miles of firebreaks were maintained during the year.

Recreation:

Burnt Gin and Mill Creek Group Camps were operated and maintained by the Parks Division. A detailed report on these two camps will be found in the Parks Division section of this report.

Fish and Wildlife:

Hunting and fishing are handled by a cooperative agreement with the Sumter County Board of Commissioners, which works closely with the Sumter County Game and Fish Association and issues permits for hunting and fishing, provides the services of a game warden to patrol the area, and handles the stocking of lakes with young fish where needed.

Agriculture:

Forty-four tenants rented 1,415 acres of land for agricultural purposes during the year. Some of these tenants work part-time on the forest. Others assist when needed in the prevention and suppression of forest fires.

In addition, 428 acres of newly cleared scrub oak land was rented for one season to watermelon growers.

Road and Truck Trails:

During the year 40 miles of truck trails were machined and washes filled, a number of bridges repaired and diversion ditches cleaned.

Management Plan:

The Management Plan and Stand Description Maps made for this forest in 1947 have been revised and brought up-to-date. Plans are almost complete for the periodic thinning of planted pine stands that are now approaching pulpwood size. Thinning these planted stands for pulpwood was started in 1953-54. Saw-timber sales will be made from areas where the timber is reaching maturity.

Tree Planting:

A total of 477,000 trees were planted on the forest during the year. These included 442,000 Slash pine, 5,000 Loblolly pine and

20,000 Longleaf pine, 5,000 Red Cedar, and 5,000 Shortleaf pine. Of the above, 400 acres were machine planted in the brush-cut and cleared areas, and the remaining trees were planted in old fields.

Forest Products Sold:

Forest products sold during the year included the following:

Sawtimber (board feet)	365,818
Pulpwood (cords)	970

Telephone Lines:

Twenty-seven miles of telephone lines in the forest system were brushed and maintained during the year. A number of breaks were repaired and general maintenance carried out to keep the telephone system in good working order. One-half mile of new line was constructed to the mechanic's residence in Melrose House.

Silvicultural Practices:

The primary silvicultural activity was the reclaiming of scrub oak areas. Five hundred twenty-five acres were brush-cut, using the Marden Duplex Brush-cutter; following which the area was cleared of debris and plowed with the Athens Disc Plow.

One hundred twenty acres of young pine plantations were released by removing the scrub oak overstory with the "Bush Hog."

Data on other experiments already underway are being kept which include thinning experiments in young pine stands, prescribe burning treatments, and elimination of undesirable hardwood.

Maintenance and Repair:

A large number of small maintenance jobs were completed on tenant houses and headquarters buildings. A number of tenant houses are in a bad state of repair and will have to be abandoned within a few years. The forest headquarters buildings and foreman's residence are in good repair.

Considerable repair work was completed on the automotive and tractor equipment. At least one large truck and one pickup should be traded within the next year. Also, one light tractor should be traded.

Shaw Air Force Base Lease:

The U. S. Army Air Force has leased approximately 8,000 acres of the Manchester Forest as a target range for training jet pilots in air-to-ground gunnery. According to the Air Force, possible damage will be confined to a few hundred acres. The lease is to run until June 30, 1962. The State Forestry Commission will be paid \$3,074 per year for this lease.

SAND HILLS STATE FOREST

Sand Hills State Forest, located in the scrub oak-longleaf pine type in Chesterfield and Darlington Counties, consists of 92,000 acres. Half of this area is administered by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a game preserve, but the State Commission of Forestry handles fire protection and forest management activities on the entire 92,000 acres. This area is leased from the Federal Government on a 95-year lease agreement.

Before the area was acquired by the government, it was heavily cut over, badly burned and generally abused. As a result, major activities for several years to come should consist of tree planting, adequate fire protection, and other good forestry practices aimed at building up the productivity of the land and increasing the forest stand. More than half of the forest is scrub oak land. The reclamation of this scrub oak land is the major silvicultural objective at present.

Tree Planting:

All planting was done by machine except some experimental planting. Four hundred twenty-two thousand seedlings were planted in clearings, and 27,000 in old fields. Almost all of the old fields on this forest are planted except those that are being farmed. Sand Hills State Forest personnel also planted 20,000 longleaf pine on Cassatt State Forest as replants and for experimental purposes.

Forest Products Harvested:

The following products were harvested from the Sand Hill State Forest during the year:

Pulpwood..... 969 cords

Cutting will be stepped up as the young pine stands reach thinning size and age.

Fire Protection:

During the year 28 fires burned 1,983.8 acres. This is only one-third of the average annual loss since the forest was established in 1939. The fire plan which was developed for the properties of the S. C. State Commission of Forestry, including Sand Hills State Forest and Cheraw State Park, was continued in use during the year. This plan coordinated the activities of the Chesterfield Unit Fire Control Organization, personnel of the Sand Hills State Forest, Cheraw State Park, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and private landowners adjoining this area in the prevention, presuppression and suppression of forest fires.

A total of 110 miles of firebreaks were plowed on the forest.

Recreation:

The Sugar Loaf Mountain Recreation Area for white people received heavy use during the year. Besides the naturally formed Sugar Loaf Mountain, which is about 150 feet high, there are picnic shelters, a lake, fireplaces, a flowing well, parking area and latrines provided. The 15 Boy Scout Troops located in Chesterfield County use this area and facilities for overnight camping. The District Scout Camporees are also held there. The lake is open to fishing, but no swimming is allowed.

The Parks Division continued improvement work on Campbell's Pond, Negro State Park. This area received heavy use during the year. A more detailed report will be found in the Park Section of this report.

Fish and Wildlife:

No hunting was allowed on the area during the year. Fishing is allowed without permits in Sexton's Pond, Sugar Loaf Moun-

tain Lake, and Campbell's Pond. Campbell's Pond is reserved exclusively for colored people. The only regulations are compliance with the state game and fish laws.

Agricultural Lands:

Seventeen tenants rent and farm 1,100 acres of agricultural land on the forest. All of the lands which were formerly cultivated and which were too poor to afford a living for the farmers, have been abandoned and have been planted to pine trees.

During the past four years more than 650 acres of land have been rented to watermelon growers following the clearing of scrub oak from the area. Present plans are to continue to clear scrub oak lands and rent them one year to watermelon growers and then plant them to pine.

Roads and Truck Trails:

During the year 65 miles of truck trails were graded, brushed out, and washes filled in. Five culverts were repaired and five timber bridges redecked. Thirty-five diversion ditches were cleaned out.

Silvicultural Practices:

A total of 170 acres of scrub oak was cleared with the brush cutter and plowed with the Athens Plow.

A number of experimental plots have been established using various poisons and concentrations in an effort to determine the most practical method of eliminating scrub oak competition so that pine can become established.

Records were maintained on thinning plots established in 1950.

Maintenance and Repair:

The Sugar Loaf Mountain Recreation Area was maintained and all facilities in the area are in very good condition. The general condition of headquarters and director's residence is good; however, a number of the tenant houses are in need of considerable maintenance work.

Boundary Surveying:

A Cadastral Engineer was sent by the Atlanta office of the U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service to continue work on boundary surveys for the forest; however, there are many more miles yet to be run to completely establish our boundaries. This surveying was done on an area where there was some dispute about the location of the Sand Hills State Forest lines.

Experimental Studies:

In cooperation with the Santee Branch, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, several experimental studies have been set up aiming toward the development of nursery and planting practices needed to insure survival and early growth of planted longleaf pine in the scrub oak areas of the Sand Hills Regions of the state. This work is being done on both the Sand Hills State Forest and the Manchester State Forest. Many of these experiments were set up during 1953-54 and were continued over to this year.

The studies include:

1. Tests of nursery treatments involving fertilizer, seedling stand density, and root pruning for development of drought-hardy longleaf pine seedlings.
2. Effect of seedling grade, seedling treatment and season of planting upon early survival of longleaf pine.
3. In typical planting localities tests of longleaf pine stock from local seed sources as to survival, growth rate and other characteristics which may effect suitability for planting.
4. Determination of the effect of various degrees or treatment of scrub oak cover on soil moistures and longleaf pine survival.
5. Tests by seedling grades the effect of root length upon survival of longleaf pine.
6. Comparison of older longleaf pine seedling stock (2-0), transplant stock (1-1), and regular planting stock (1-0) as to survival and early growth.

7. Tests of the effect of season of application in chemical treatments to control scrub oak in longleaf pine planting sites.
8. Tests of species suitable for Sandhill planting on cleared land.
9. Effect of furrowing depth, clearing, and poisoning scrub oak on longleaf pine survival.



Each year the State Commission of Forestry fights more than 6,000 woods fires. 99% are caused by people.

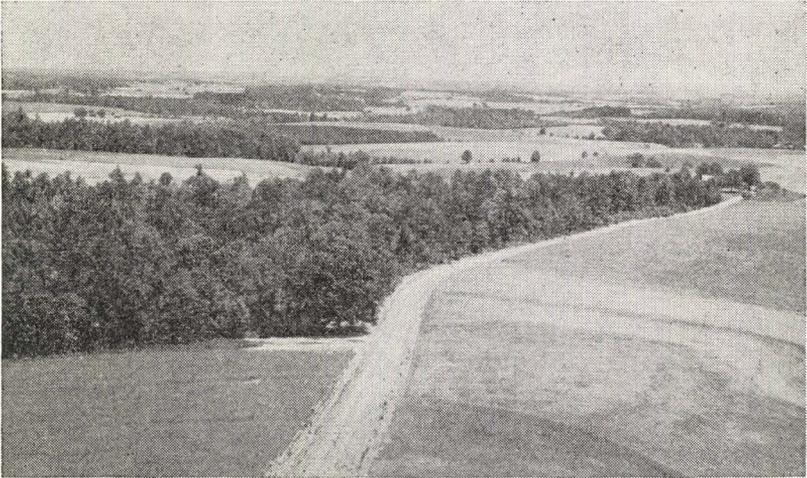
FOREST FIRE PROTECTION

The fiscal year 1954-55 was characterized by longer periods of critical forest fire weather than any of record with the S. C. State Commission of Forestry. Bringing over seven inches deficiency in rainfall from the preceding fiscal year, the forest fire control organization began the fiscal year 1954-55 controlling and mopping up the big 10,200-acre Myrtle Beach fire which, for two weeks, burned above and below ground, requiring more men, equipment and materials for suppression and doing more damage than any other single fire recorded by the Commission of Forestry. With the exception of January, the fiscal year through the middle of May was critically dry, with high winds increasing the hazard for long periods. The fiscal year 1954-55 ended with 9.6 inches deficiency in rainfall for the year. These conditions greatly increased the possibility of fires occurring with the result that 1,000 more fires were fought by the organization during the year than the average number annually handled for the past five-year period. During a two weeks' period in March alone, the fire organization, supported by landowners and other volunteers, fought more than 1,000 fires. Despite the fact that the total area burned during the fiscal year, 159,000 acres, was not excessive based on number of fires which occurred, the total loss resulting from the fires is considered excessive, representing losses in wealth and resources that our landowners, the industry and State can ill afford.

It is apparent that, at this point, we are no closer to reaching our announced goal of 2,500 fires and 55,000 acres burned annually. It is further apparent that we must now reconsider our estimates of 1950 as to what it will take in the way of personnel, tools, equipment, improvements and forest fire prevention education to reach such a goal. At the close of the fiscal year, a Forest Fire Problem Study Committee, the result of a Joint Resolution passed by the 1955 General Assembly, had been appointed to study the entire complex forest fire problem in South Carolina and to report its findings and recommendations to the 1956 General Assembly. In addition, in 1955-56, there has been scheduled by the U. S. Forest Service and the several state forestry agencies a nation-wide re-study of esti-

mates, by states, of forest area needing protection and cost to do the job. Both of these studies should be thorough and, based on past experience, should include recommendations for intensification where necessary to reach our goal of reduced fire occurrence and area burned within a reasonable length of time.

While there is much to be done to improve our fire protection program, the following pages describe in some detail the Commission's fire control organization and its activities and accomplishments during the fiscal year 1954-55.



More than 11 million acres of state and privately-owned forest lands in South Carolina are protected by the S. C. State Commission of Forestry.

FOREST AREA PROTECTED

The total forest area of state and privately-owned lands in South Carolina comprises 11,300,008 acres. Of this total, approximately 169,574 acres are state-owned parks and forests. Intensive forest fire protection is furnished to all forest landowners on a cooperative basis whereby the private landowners cooperate with the State Commission of Forestry in the prevention and control of fires on their timberlands. In addition to the above total, the U. S. Forest Service protects a total of 587,361 acres within national forest boundaries. Some 58,100 acres are owned and protected by other federal agencies. These federal holdings are administered and protected by the various U. S. Government branches and are not incorporated with the overall state forest fire protection program or statistics.

FOREST FIRE PROTECTION ORGANIZATION

All forest fire protection activities within the state are supervised by the Fire Control Branch of the State Commission of Forestry with headquarters at Columbia. The State is subdivided into seven forest service districts with a district forester at each district headquarters who is responsible for all forest fire protection activities within his district.

Forest fire protection work in each county unit is provided by the individual rangers who are responsible to the district forester. The regular county unit organization consists, in addition to the unit ranger, of unit wardens, towermen, tractor operators, and flexible crews, all of which function as a group in furnishing forest fire protection on a cooperative basis to landowners within the county.

Unit personnel employed throughout the state consist of 46 rangers, 133 wardens, 50 tractor operators, and 137 towermen. In addition to these regular full-time employees, 28,598 individuals volunteered their services to the regular unit organization and actually assisted with the suppression of illegal forest fires throughout the state. Considering the fact that 7,022 illegal fires occurred during the fiscal year, this volunteer assistance averaged 4.1 persons per fire, constituting far better response by the public than ever before attained. The response of private landowners, tenants, and other volunteers as outlined above indicates that generally the people throughout the state are aware of the tremendous losses inflicted by forest fires and are interested in an effective forest fire control program which will reduce these annual losses to a minimum. Even though Commission personnel render assistance on going fires wherever and whenever possible, the individual landowners are not relieved of the responsibility of wild fires on their property and, in fact, must accept the basic responsibility for both preventing and suppressing fires on their properties.

State Forests and Parks:

The individual State Forest Directors and State Park Superintendents are directly responsible for the prevention and control of woods fires on these state-owned lands. However, the Branch of Fire Control cooperates very closely in rendering



Commission personnel assist landowners in suppressing forest fires.

forest fire protection assistance. All of the State Parks and Forests are furnished with a detailed fire protection plan similar to the individual county unit fire plans. These fire plans outline the procedure for both prevention and suppression activities on the state-owned areas.

Cooperative Agreements with U. S. Forest Service:

The U. S. Forest Service and the Commission of Forestry have mutually agreed to assist one another with the detection and suppression of fires which occur along either side of the national forest boundaries. Further, the Commission of Forestry has agreed to furnish protection to certain areas within the national forest boundaries in those localities, where most of the land is privately owned. In other areas within national forest boundaries, where the majority of the property is federally owned, the U. S. Forestry Service assumes responsibility for protection of certain areas which normally would fall under the responsibility of the Commission of Forestry. These agreements greatly increase the overall efficiency of the suppression efforts of both organizations. In both cases, however, the private landowners must assist in the prevention and control of forest fires.

FIRE PROTECTION ACTIVITIES

Training:

During the year, the Forestry Commission continued to improve its fire control training program. Emphasis was placed on intensive unit and individual training. As contrasted to the past, training is now a continuous activity carried on all year long. Unit rangers, district and Columbia personnel strive at all times to find weak phases and methodically correct them through individual or unit training, whichever is appropriate. Fire weather permitting, at least one day each week is devoted to improvement by training. It is felt that considerable progress has been made.

A number of equipment training sessions were scheduled throughout the state to familiarize operators with correct methods of operating and maintaining mechanized fire control equipment.

Plans are already underway to improve and strengthen training during fiscal year 1955-56.

Inspection:

The purpose of the unit inspection program is to determine the overall efficiency of the unit organizations. Each county in the state is inspected annually on all phases of fire control activity. The inspections were conducted by district office personnel and central office personnel. After the inspection, a detailed report is prepared outlining the condition of the unit and pointing out methods of improvement.

In addition to regular unit inspections, periodic motor vehicle inspections are made by all supervisory personnel. These inspections assure that all fire control equipment is kept in as good a state of repair as funds permit.

Fire Plans:

Numerous private landowners throughout the state have been furnished with a detailed forest fire protection plan which outlines the procedure to be followed in maintaining adequate fire protection on their holdings. The private plans follow the same general outline as the regular county unit fire plans which have been in use for a number of years. In the preparation of the private landowner plans, an attempt is made to stress the responsibility of the individual as a timberland owner and to coordinate his protection efforts with those of the Commission of Forestry. Commission personnel work very closely with the private landowners in organizing and equipping his fire crews, outlining suggestions of construction and maintenance of fire breaks, and many other details which should be initiated to accomplish the overall objective.

In addition to the county fire plans, a state-wide master fire plan has been prepared through which personnel and equipment of all counties in the state may be used to strengthen the fire control effort in any particular section of the state where, due to critical fire weather and excessive fire occurrence, the local fire control organization is unable to handle the situation.



Burning permit and burning notification laws were in effect in 8 counties during the year.

Law Enforcement:

All illegal fires are investigated as thoroughly as possible by unit and district personnel in an effort to determine the responsibility of the fire. Enforcement of the state fire laws is carried out in all cases where sufficient evidence is secured. A total of 260 persons were prosecuted for allowing fire to escape to lands of another. Of this total, 241 persons were convicted.

The burning permit law or the burning notification law, now in force in eight counties, requires all persons to secure a permit from, or notify, the county fire control organization or an authorized agent prior to burning brush, hedgerows, woodlands or fields during the period October 15-May 15 of each year. The counties which operated under the law during the year were Aiken, Orangeburg, Greenville, Georgetown, Charleston, Marlboro, Horry and Colleton.

Forestry Legislation:

During the 1955 session of the General Assembly, the Legislature passed a Joint Resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to study the forest fire problems of the state and report to the General Assembly at the 1956 session. The nine-man committee consists of two members of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate; two members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House; and five members appointed by the Governor, one each from citizens representing the following interests: forest land ownership, forest industries, county forestry boards, Forestry Committee of the S. C. Bankers Association, and the Conservation Committee of the State Chamber of Commerce. The Committee will make a complete study of forest fire problems in the State, consisting of, but not limited to, the following: forest fire occurrence, causes, area burned, damages, etc., both illegal and legal fires. The Committee will further study the adequacy of fire prevention, detection, reporting, suppression and law enforcement, and will make such finding of facts as the circumstances warrant with suitable recommendations for prevention and control of fire in the forests of the State.

Also, during the 1955 session, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the Governor, upon recommendation of the State Forester, to issue a proclamation forbidding the use of fire on or adjacent to forests, woodlands, brushlands, or grasslands under protection from forest fires.

Notification or burning permit laws were passed for Hampton, Clarendon, and Williamsburg Counties during the year and these laws will go into effect on October 15, 1955.

Southern States Fire Control Conference:

The Southern States Fire Control Chiefs met jointly with the Information and Education Chiefs, Radio Engineers and State Foresters at Gatlinburg, Tennessee, in June of this year. The coordinated efforts of all of the administrative personnel from the various southern states were directed toward the improvement of the overall fire protection program throughout the South.

Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact:

During the 1954 session of the South Carolina General Assembly, an act was passed which provided that South Carolina may enter into a compact with any one or more of the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia, to provide effective prevention and control of forest fires in the Southeastern Region of the United States.

Implementation of the Compact calls for the development of integrated forest fire plans, the maintenance of adequate forest fire fighting services by the member states, provision for mutual aid in fighting forest fires among the compacting states of the region and with states which are parties to other regional forest fire protection compacts, and for more adequate forest protection.

The Act was approved by the Governor on March 26, 1954. The Congressional Consent Act, required to validate the State Acts, was still pending at the end of the fiscal year.

An organizational meeting was held in Atlanta, Georgia, in October, 1954. The compact organization was formally named the "Southeastern States Forest Fire Compact Commission." The membership of the Commission is comprised of the State Forester and a four-man Advisory Committee of each state. The governing body is an executive committee elected annually by the membership. The Executive Committee named to serve for the 1954-55 period consisted of Charles H. Flory, State Forester of South Carolina, Chairman; Harrod B. Newland, Director, Kentucky Division of Forestry, Vice-Chairman; James W. Craig, State Forester of Mississippi, Secretary; John Sheffield, State House of Representatives, Georgia, Member; and Walter J. Phillips, State House of Representatives, Mississippi, Member.

The compact became operative when the States of South Carolina and Georgia, being contiguous, ratified the Compact. Other states which have ratified the Compact are Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and West Virginia. Alabama and Virginia are expected to ratify in the next year.

In addition to the Compact, under which any one of the states may call upon any other state or states for aid in combating forest fires, several contiguous states have entered into "Memo-

randa of Understanding Requesting Continuous Mutual Aid in Suppression of Forest Fires Adjacent to State Boundaries." Such agreements have been made by and between South Carolina and North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and North Carolina and Georgia.

Continued implementation of the Compact is scheduled during the 1955-56 fiscal year.

IMPROVEMENTS, TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

Lookout Towers:

Of the 157 lookout towers in South Carolina, 136 are owned and operated by the Commission. Twelve of these towers are constructed of treated wood. The wooden towers must be replaced by modern steel structures as they have just about reached their safety limit. It was necessary during this year to completely shut down operations on one of the wooden towers until very intensive and costly repairs could be made.

Tower Unit Buildings:

The towersite improvements program ceased in 1948. There are 23 sites that are not provided with dwellings and outbuildings that are necessary to properly maintain lookout personnel.

Progress in maintaining existing dwellings and outbuildings is not satisfactory. Labor is available, but there are not sufficient funds available for materials and supplies.

Telephone Lines:

During the fiscal year 1954-55 the telephone system was maintained in good operating condition by personnel of the Commission. This was accomplished by clearing right-of-way of trees and underbrush which endangers the proper operation of the lines, by making pole, bracket and insulator replacements as necessary and by prompt clearance of transmission troubles which developed on the lines.

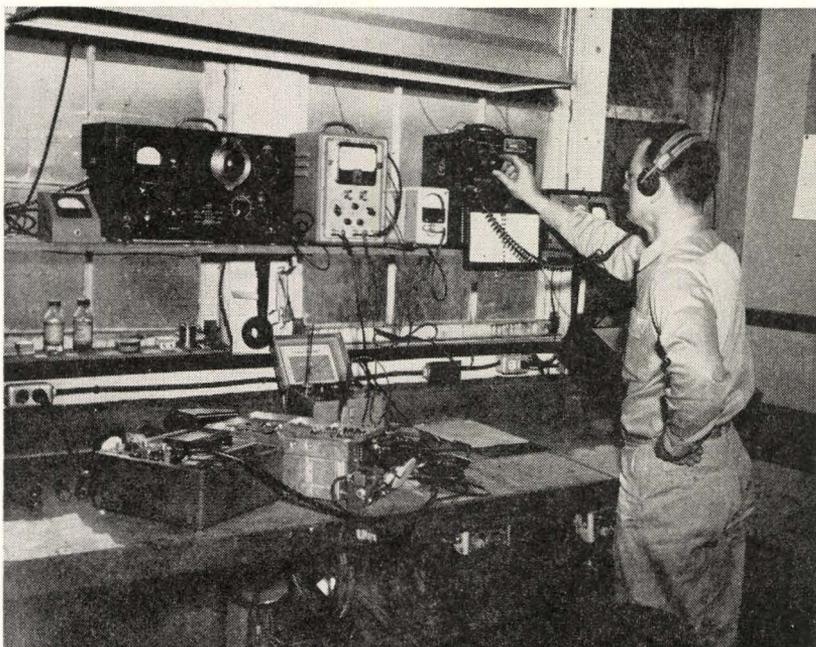
Approximately 215.0 miles of telephone lines which had become surplus to the needs of the Commission, because of replacement by two-way radio, were salvaged during the year.

In order to further expand the Commission's radio system, approximately 261.0 miles of standing line structure, approximately

2,700 salvaged poles and approximately 8.0 circuit miles of salvaged wire were sold during the year. Radios were purchased with receipts from the sale of line and materials and were installed in stations and vehicles affected by the sales. The use of receipts from telephone line and materials sales for the purchase of two-way radio was authorized by the General Assembly several years ago as a means of expanding the Commission radio system.

At the end of the fiscal year, the Commission is still operating a telephone system consisting of 978.0 miles of line.

The practice of selling telephone lines will be continued in the future in order to further expand the radio system.



Commission radio technicians install, repair, and maintain the mobile and stationary radio units used in forest fire control work.

Radio:

The radio program during the 1954-55 fiscal year consisted primarily of installing the equipment purchased last year with Civil Defense matching funds.

This installation schedule was aided by the employment of two additional radio technicians, making a total of five technicians now employed in radio. They have also carried on a continuous maintenance program on existing equipment during the year.

On June 30, 1955 the following radio equipment was in operation:

180 Base Station Units
 260 Mobile Units
 108 Auxiliary Receivers

A principal objective is to complete the installation of radios on the tractors, this arrangement permitting one radio to be operated either from the tractor or its transport truck.

Use of Aircraft in Fire Control:

Limited use was made for the fifth consecutive year of aircraft in forest fire control work. The airplane has proved to be an important means to supplement the lookout towers, especially during periods when the visibility from the towers is poor.

Sixty flights, totaling 254 hours, were flown during fiscal year 1954-55. This represented about one-fourth of the use that should have been made. There were many times that this type service was requested, but could not be made available because of the cost involved.

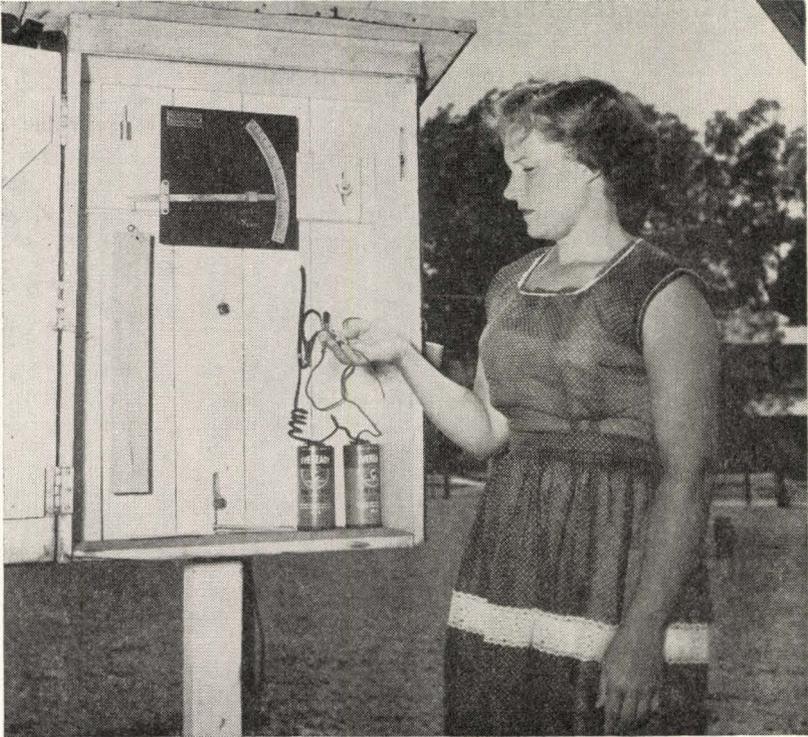
On one day alone, more than thirty fires that could not be seen from towers were spotted and reported in a five-hour flight.

During one particularly bad fire condition, two planes equipped with radio were kept aloft almost continuously for nine days.

Based on experience gained in this state, as well as in the other states, when aircraft is widely used, it is recommended that air patrol work be used to a larger extent.

Fire Danger Measurement:

The activities of all fire control personnel are governed entirely by the daily information received from the forest fire



Forest fire danger measurement stations in each county govern the activities of Commission personnel and aid in fire control work.

danger measurement stations which are located within each county. On days of low fire danger, district and unit personnel carry out fire prevention and other activities which may require that they be out of contact for some time. On days of moderate and high fire danger, all personnel maintain close contact with their dispatcher and are available for immediate fire calls. Average records for the state indicate the following number of class fire days for each of the five major ratings: 83 Class No. 1 days, 126 Class No. 2 days, 123 Class No. 3 days, 32 Class No. 4 days, and 1 Class No. 5 day.

ESTIMATED CAPITAL VALUE OF FIRE PROTECTION IMPROVEMENTS

(Based on Replacement Value)

Items	Value
134 Lookout Tower Units.....	\$2,942,503
1177 Miles Truck Trails.....	1,415,230
46 Fire Danger Measurement Stations.....	3,450
978 Miles Telephone Line.....	293,400
Radio: 8 Remote Control Base Stations,	
60 watt.....@ \$1200	\$ 9,600
1 Remote Control Base Station,	
60 watt.....@ \$1800	1,800
1 Remote Control Base Station,	
250 watt.....@ \$2500	2,500
25 50 watt Base Station Units.....@ \$ 900	22,500
155 10, 25 and 30 watt Base Sta-	
tion Units.....@ \$ 535	82,925
260 10, 25 and 30 watt Mobile	
Units@ \$ 425	110,500
108 Auxiliary Receivers.....@ \$ 240	25,920
	255,745
TOTAL	\$4,910,328

EQUIPMENT

Five (5) additional light crawler tractors equipped with fire plows and truck transports were purchased during the year and assigned to areas not previously equipped.

Seven (7) ranger pickup trucks were replaced and seven (7) ten-year-old wheel-type tractors were replaced with light crawler-type tractors equipped with up-to-date fire plows.

Five (5) old wheel-type tractors were replaced with new wheel-type tractors. These tractors are assigned to counties where the soil is very sandy.

Two (2) new panel trucks were purchased for two (2) new radio technicians and one (1) new panel truck replaced an old panel truck assigned to a radio technician.

Replacement of fire control vehicles is not keeping pace with obsolescence, due to allotment of funds for that purpose.

**INVENTORY FIRE TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT AND ESTIMATED
REPLACEMENT VALUE**

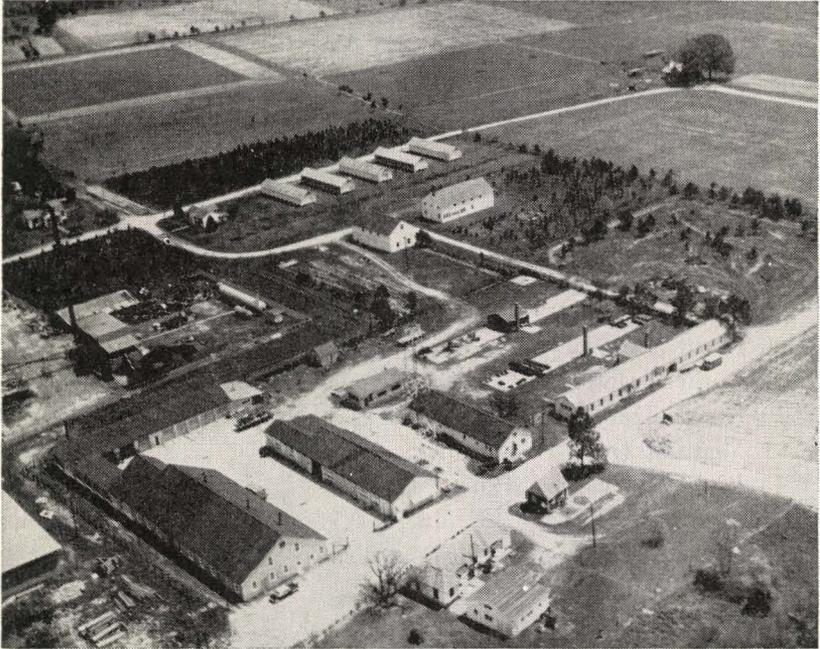
June 30, 1955

<i>Items</i>	<i>Values</i>
2613 Back Pack Pumps.....	\$ 36,582
4714 Fire Rakes.....	12,963
2740 Fire Swatters.....	7,809
4 Heavy Crawler Tractors.....	32,000
1 Medium Crawler Tractor.....	7,200
26 Light Crawler Tractors.....	59,800
21 Light Tractors w/Track System.....	44,100
10 Heavy Duty Fire Plows.....	8,000
1 Medium Duty Fire Plow.....	450
45 Light Duty Fire Plows.....	13,500
1 ¼ Ton Jeep w/Fire Plow.....	1,850
45 Light Equipment Transport Trucks.....	99,000
5 Truck Tractors, HD.....	16,000
6 Transport Trailers.....	15,000
47 Ranger Pickup Trucks.....	98,230
7 Sedan Delivery Trucks.....	13,300
1 1½ Ton Stakebody Truck.....	1,900
3 ½ Ton Pickup Trucks.....	4,500
1 300 Gallon Tanker Trailer w/Pump.....	1,200
1 Mobile Radio Trailer w/Power Plant.....	2,500
TOTAL.....	\$ 475,884

Equipment Maintenance Shop:

The Fire Control Branch operates a central repair shop at Sumter where heavy and specialized repairs are made to all fire control equipment.

A very intensive preventive maintenance program is in effect for all trucks and tractors. Three (3) traveling mechanics, head-quartering at the Sumter Shop, make periodic inspections, in the field, of all trucks and tractors. At the time of the inspection, the mechanics, assisted by the vehicle operator, make such repairs as they are equipped to do on the spot.



View of Commission's Sumter shops. Here the Fire Control branch operates a central repair shop where heavy and specialized repairs are made to fire control equipment. Cone drying barns, woodworking and sign shop, and Commission warehouses are other facilities here.

Repairs that cannot be handled in the field by traveling mechanics are either referred to a local shop or sent to the Commission shop at Sumter, whichever is considered most economical.

All equipment maintenance men assist in frequent training sessions held during the year in the field.

A lot of the repair work is of a highly specialized nature and, for that reason, cannot be handled practically in commercial shops.

Below is listed some of the work handled during the fiscal year at the Sumter Shop:

<i>Repairs to</i>	<i>No. Jobs</i>
Light tractors	134
Heavy tractors	15
Light trucks	50
Heavy trucks	41
Light plows	25
Heavy plows	5
Light trailers	1
Heavy trailers	3
Total number of complete field inspections to equipment.....	365
Total number of field repairs to equipment by trav. mech.....	366
Total number of installations of fire fighting equip. in new trucks.....	11

Special Jobs:

1. Manufactured:

- (a) 5 special bodies for heavy trucks
- (b) 100 holders for back fire torches
- (c) 13 screen racks weather stations
- (d) 19 housings for emergency generators (radio)
- (e) 1 tanker trailer w/pump
- (f) 1 mobile radio trailer
- (g) 15 radio boxes for tractors

2. Constructed:

- (a) 1 140 radio mast Walterboro
- (b) 1 140 radio mast Kingstree
- (c) 1 pumper unit for State Park
- (d) 1 platform on Johns Island Tower for television-detector

3. Handled:

- (a) 16 tractor training meetings

FOREST FIRE SUMMARY

Illegal Fires:

The 1954-55 fire season proved to be one of the most disastrous years in the history of the Commission. 1842 fires burning

89,816.0 acres occurred during the month of March alone. This represents 26.3% of all fires which occurred during the year. High fire occurrence and acreage burned was experienced throughout the summer and fall months of the first half of the fiscal year and the high rate of occurrence continued on through the month of May. During the year, a total of 7,022 fires burned 158,785.5 acres. This represents 1.41% of the total forest area under protection in South Carolina. The average area per fire was 22.6 acres.

With three exceptions all months during the year experienced a sub-normal amount of precipitation. The total rainfall for the state averaged 37.69 inches which represents a deviation of 9.57 inches below normal for this period of time. The high fire occurrence and disastrous fire losses were consistent with the dry weather conditions and brisk winds.

The average amount of rainfall experience over the state and deviation from normal by months is shown below:



The 1954-55 fire season was one of the most disastrous years in the history of the Commission. More than 7,000 forest fires burned on state and privately-owned lands in the state.

Month	Amount Rainfall (Inches)	Deviation from Normal (Inches)
July	3.64	-2.25
August	2.50	-3.17
September	1.63	-2.51
October	3.33	+0.50
November	2.12	-0.21
December	3.02	-0.57
January	4.20	+0.76
February	2.81	-1.21
March	1.95	-2.06
April	4.61	+1.36
May	4.26	+0.77
June	3.62	-0.98
TOTAL	37.69	-9.57

Causes of Fires:

Similar to previous years, incendiarism was the cause of the largest number of fires. Some 2,600 fires burning 77,548.8 acres were attributed to this cause alone. Smokers caused 1,836 fires burning 20,401.0 acres. Debris burning caused 1,355 fires burning 36,372.5 acres. These three causes accounted for 82.5% of all the fires which occurred.

Legal Fires:

Legal fires are all those fires, without regard to reason for burning, which are previously authorized by the landowner and started by him or his authorized agent, and which burn entirely upon his land. A total of 2,731 legal fires burning 230,658 acres were handled by landowners during the year and recorded by the individual county unit offices. Some 420 fires burning 52,022 acres were started for hazard reduction purposes. Burning to improve woods for hunting conditions accounted for 512 fires which burned 124,433 acres. Burnings conducted to rid timber areas of accumulated debris and rubbish accounted for 1101 fires which burned 7,605 acres. 572 fires which burned 39,743 acres were conducted for woodland grazing. Burnings for miscellaneous purposes such as destruction of insects, var-mints, etc., accounted for 126 fires which burned 6,855 acres.



Swimming and picnicking were two of the most popular activities that attracted more than 3 million visitors to South Carolina's state parks during the year.

STATE PARKS

The Commission of Forestry is, in the words of the Enabling Act, responsible for the "control, supervision, maintenance and improvements" of the State Parks "for the most beneficial service to the general public." The Commission is charged with the conservation and regulated use of these scenic, historic, and recreational areas, and for the past 20 years has preserved them by careful management, improved operations, well-trained personnel, and by fostering public understanding and appreciation of these natural areas.

In reporting on the operation of state parks for the past fiscal year (1954-55) it can be stated that these state recreation areas and this department enjoyed the most successful year in the 20-year history of the Commission of Forestry's Division of State Parks. In no 12-month period since full operations were begun, have so many capital improvements been added, and for the third consecutive year annual attendance figures exceeded the three-million total.

With an annual visitation of more than three million park users it was urgent that the original facilities designed for a use-load of approximately one million be expanded and improved. To provide this relief for the over-taxed facilities, the 1954 Legislature authorized a bond issue of \$300,000 for capital improvements for all the 22 parks, with the loan being repaid from park receipts. For the first time since CCC days of the late 1930's park visitors during the 1955 summer season were greeted with many new facilities; including, bathhouses and community recreation buildings, new picnic areas complete with shelters, latrines and outdoor fire places, new swimming areas and additional family vacation cabins. To supplement the \$300,000 bond issue an additional \$100,000 of other funds was available, including a \$30,000 insurance payment for storm damage to the Myrtle Beach fishing pier. A detailed report of this program is incorporated herein.

It has ever been the purpose of the state park program to so design its facilities and control its operation that the entire family would be attracted to the state parks. Further, it was the original concept that these recreational areas, distributed from

the mountains to the seacoast, provide all facilities at a minimum cost. Admission to the parks should be free. Picnicking, hiking, fishing and game areas could be enjoyed without cost. In fact, charges were to be made only for special services. Use of bathhouse, boats and family vacation cottages, are some of the facilities and uses for which a nominal fee is charged.

APPROPRIATIONS

The total appropriation for the Division of State Parks for operations was \$338,329. This was approximately \$21,000 less than the previous year. Requests will be made to restore this cut-back as it has already been determined that an annual operating budget of from \$350,000 to \$400,000 is needed to adequately do the job of administering the 22 areas, and maintaining facilities to serve more than three million visitors. The Capital Improvement budget totaled \$400,900 and was made as follows: \$300,000 from bond issue; \$14,400 Andrew Jackson and \$27,000 Pleasant Ridge funds brought forward from fiscal year 1953-54; \$29,000 timber sale funds from Greenwood County for the white and Negro areas of Greenwood State Park; and \$30,000 storm insurance payment on Myrtle Beach fishing pier. A detailed statement of the distribution of these funds is incorporated in this report.

STATE PARK AREAS

During the fiscal year, 248 acres were added to two state parks—200 acres at Aiken and 48 at Barnwell. These two tracts were necessary protective strips and their acquisition greatly improves the park's holdings. At Greenwood 200 acres of surplus acreage on a "dog-leg" area was deeded back to Greenwood County and the total acreage of the park reduced by this figure. The net gain of 48 acres to the overall state system changes the total to 46,131 acres.

The twenty-two State Parks, with their acreage, location, date established or acquired, and date opened to visitors, are shown below:

Park Name	Acreage	Location—County	Date Estab. or Acquired	Date Opened to Visitors
Aiken	1,067	Aiken	July 1934	Aug. 1936
Andrew Jackson Historical..	360	Lancaster	April 1953	Under Construction
Barnwell	300	Barnwell	July 1937	Aug. 1939
Cheraw	7,361	Chesterfield	March 1934	July 1939
Chester	523	Chester	May 1935	July 1939
Croft	7,135	Spartanburg	May 1949	June 1949
Edisto	1,255	Charleston	Feb. 1935	June 1937
Givhans Ferry	1,235	Dorchester-Colleton	Oct. 1934	June 1937
Greenwood	914	Greenwood	April 1938	July 1940
Hunting Island.....	5,000	Beaufort	July 1938	June 1941
Kings Mountain.....	6,141	York-Cherokee	Nov. 1934	June 1940
Lee	2,839	Lee	June 1935	June 1941
Little Pee Dee.....	835	Dillon	June 1951	June 1955
Myrtle Beach	312	Horry	Aug. 1934	July 1936
Oconee	1,165	Oconee	July 1935	June 1937
Paris Mountain.....	1,275	Greenville	April 1935	June 1937
Pleasant Ridge	300	Greenville	Sept. 1950	June 1955
Pointsett	1,000	Sumter	Aug. 1934	Aug. 1936
Rivers Bridge.....	390	Bamberg	May 1945	July 1945
Santee	2,364	Orangeburg	Jan. 1942	June 1949
Sesqui-Centennial	1,500	Richland	Aug. 1937	June 1940
Table Rock.....	2,860	Pickens	May 1935	June 1940

46,131

The Commission of Forestry also administers one wayside park and seven historical areas:

Colleton Wayside, Colleton County
 Eutaw Springs, Orangeburg County
 Ft. Watson, Clarendon County
 Thomas Sumter Burial Site, Sumter County

Burial places of:

Gen. Francis Marion, Berkeley County
 Col. Isaac Hayne, Colleton County
 Thomas Heyward, Jasper County
 Gen. Andrew Pickens, Pickens County

VACATION CABINS

The State Park Family Cabins have for years provided means for families to enjoy vacations in the mountains or seashore or on inland lakes and forests at small expense. The 58 cottages available heretofore have been in such demand each summer that many families failed to get a reservation in the annual drawing. The number has now been increased, with new cottages as follows: Two additional cottages at Edisto and one at Table Rock; and for the first time, three new cottages at Hunting Island and two at Santee. Two new cottages were constructed at Pleasant Ridge State Park for Negroes and two at the Negro area of Hunting Island. This provides modern vacation cottages in the mountains and at the seashore for the use of Negro families.

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One of the two family vacation cabins constructed at Santee State Park. Additional cottages for whites were constructed at Edisto Beach, Table Rock, and Hunting Island State Park.

Location of Family Vacation Cabins

Schedule of Rates

Park	County	No. of Cabins	Weekly	Out of Season Week-End
Cheraw	Chesterfield	9	\$24-36	\$ 9-15
Edisto Beach	Charleston	5	33	15
Givhans Ferry	Dorchester	5	24	9
Hunting Island	Beaufort	4	36-45	15-20
Myrtle Beach	Horry	5	36	15
Oconee	Oconee	20	20-36	8-15
Poinsett	Sumter	6	24-42	9-15
Santee	Orangeburg	2	28	12
Table Rock	Pickens	12	24-44	10-15

Facilities for Negro Families

Hunting Island	Beaufort	2	35	12.50
Pleasant Ridge	Greenville	2	35	12.50

All cabins have electric lights, electric stoves, and electric refrigerators, bathrooms with running water, and are equipped with beds, mattresses, pillows, furniture, cooking utensils and china. The cabin-user must bring blankets, bed linen and towels, and silverware, such as knives, forks and spoons, as these are not included.



One of the two new vacation cabins for Negro families constructed at Pleasant Ridge State Park. Two cottages for Negro families were also constructed at Hunting Island.

During the period June 1st through Labor Day *summer rates* are effective and cabins are rented for a period of one week only. This is necessary because the demand for cabins for weekly vacations exceeds the number of cabins available.

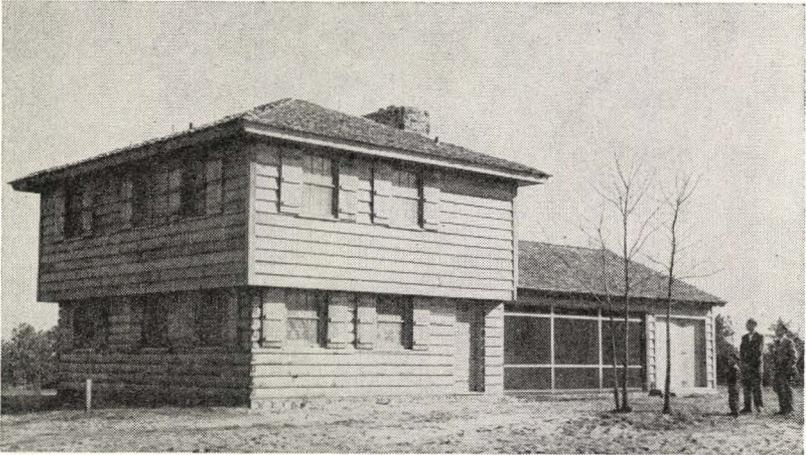
To give every family an equal opportunity to obtain a cabin, assignments are made as a result of a public drawing. All South Carolina applications are considered first; then out-of-state applications are reviewed.

Applications to be included in the drawing must be addressed to the S. C. State Commission of Forestry, Box 357, Columbia, S. C., and must be received in Columbia prior to March 1st.

Group Camps

Seven group camps—six for white and one for Negro campers—located at four state parks, Paris Mountain, Cheraw, Kings Mountain and Poinsett, continue to supply the facilities for

several hundred children seeking out-of-doors adventure. With a daily capacity of 550 campers and about 13 weeks in the summer season, some 38,000 camper days are counted at the seven areas. Church and school groups, Boy and Girl Scouts, YMCA and YWCA's make up the greater portion of the use agencies.



Museum-Residence building was constructed at Andrew Jackson Historical State Park.

Historical Areas

The Division of State Parks is charged by the Legislature to maintain seven historical areas within the State and receives a special appropriation for this purpose.

The Fort Watson Memorial, an Indian Mound in Clarendon County; the General Thomas Sumter burial area in Sumter County; and the Eutaw Springs Historical Site in Orangeburg County, were deeded to the Commission of Forestry and a definite program of maintenance is in operation.

The burial places of General Francis Marion at old Bell Isle Plantation in Berkeley County, of Col. Isaac Hayne in Colleton County, and of Thomas Heyward in Jasper County are in private ownership and receive clean-up attention from the Commission.

General Andrew Pickens is buried in the Old Stone Churchyard at Clemson and his grave is also administered by the Commission.



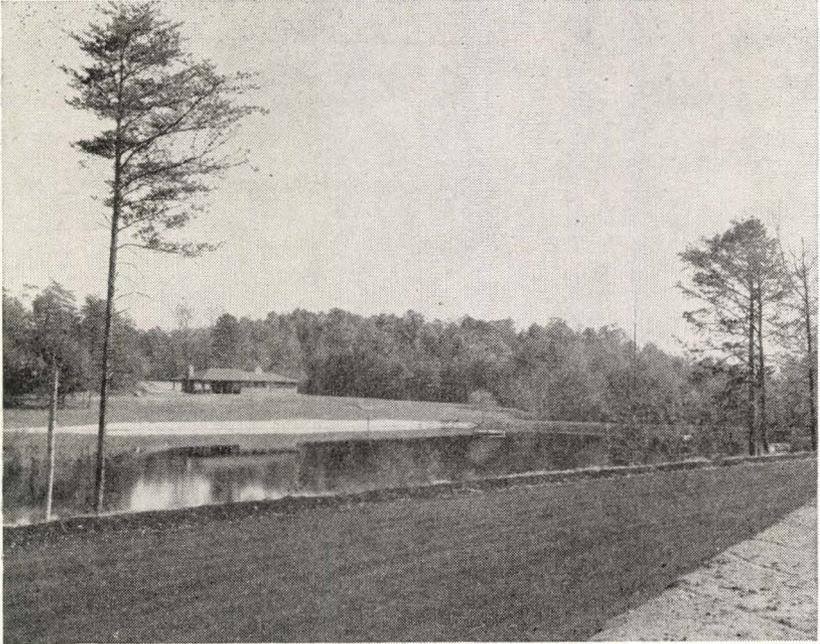
Major repairs to inside and outside recreation building at Oconee State Park were made during the year.

REPORT ON THE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM (As of June 30, 1955)

The 1954 Legislature authorized the Division of State Parks to borrow \$300,000 to expand the facilities of the state parks through a capital improvements program, and to repay the indebtedness from park receipts. The program became operative July 1, 1954.

During the year many necessary and highly desired improvements were made in all the parks. Some 44 new structures were

added, including new bathhouses and picnic shelters, residences and work centers, community recreation buildings and family vacation cabins, all of which brought added conveniences and facilities to the three million state park visitors.



View of lake and new bathhouse at Pleasant Ridge State Park for Negroes, where picnic area, latrines, water system, and vacation cabins were constructed during the year.

A substantial catching-up of delayed developments was done at such parks as Hunting Island, Santee, Little Pee Dee, Pleasant Ridge, Greenwood, Andrew Jackson and Croft. Croft's program of expansion is still in progress. The Myrtle Beach Fishing Pier was rebuilt and opened again in late June, 1955, financed principally from insurance payment. Those areas having the greater need received the larger apportionment, however, all areas profited to some degree by the bond issue.



View of part of fishing concession building at Santee State Park where boats, bait, meals, and supplies can be obtained.

Below is listed the facilities developed at each state park together with the expenditures:

Park	Program	Cost
Aiken	Land purchase, 200 acres	\$ 2,150
Andrew Jackson	Museum-residence; water system; shelter; latrine	35,706 ¹
Barnwell	New picnic area; land purchase, 48 acres	7,364
Cheraw (Negro area)	Bathhouse & Concession; water system	7,400
Chester	Residence; Pump house & office.....	10,886
Croft	Picnic area complete; superintendent's residence; garage-workshop.....	7,831 ²
Edisto Beach	Two vacation cabins; ranger's residence	19,626
Givhans Ferry	Demonstration forest project.....	624
Greenwood (white area)	Picnic shelter; barbecue shelter; latrine; bathhouse and beach; water system extensions	
(Negro area)	Ranger's residence; picnic area complete; water system.....	41,988 ³

Hunting Island (white area)	Superintendent's residence; three vacation cottages; restaurant building	
(Negro area)	Picnic shelter; two vacation cabins.....	51,277
Kings Mountain	Picnic shelter; new well for existing water system	5,058
Lee	Bathhouse	11,407
Little Pee Dee	Clearing lake basin; bathhouse & beach	22,089
Myrtle Beach	Fishing pier	44,051 ⁴
Oconee	Major repairs to recreation building; garage and workshop	8,001
Paris Mountain	Garage-repair shop	3,905
Pleasant Ridge	Picnic area; latrines; bathhouse; water system; two vacation cabins	35,733 ⁵
Poinsett (white area)	Beach enlargements	
(Negro area)	Caretaker's residence	3,761
Rivers Bridge	Community recreation building	22,007
Santee	Fishing concession; two family vacation cabins	23,271
Sesqui-Cent.	Garage-repair shop	4,431
Table Rock	One vacation cabin, boat house	7,354
		<hr/>
	Total Expenditures	\$ 375,920
	Earmarked for Croft	22,600 ²
	Balance on Hand	2,380
		<hr/>
		\$ 400,900
	Bond Issue Loan	\$ 300,000
	Other Funds	100,900 ^{1,3,4,5}
		<hr/>
		\$ 400,900

¹ \$14,400 of 1953-54 funds, balance from bond issue fund.

² Program still in progress—\$22,600 in funds earmarked for Croft State Park.

³ Special funds from Greenwood County's timber sale, \$29,500.

⁴ \$30,000 from storm insurance; balance from bond issue fund.

⁵ Financed by \$27,000 of special 1953-54 funds, balance by bond issue fund.



A new picnic area was constructed at Croft State Park during the year.

Recommendations

To the 1956 Legislature we respectfully make the following recommendations:

1. Make available an adequate budget for the increased operations of 22 state parks; and to include especially items—
 - a. To offset depreciation of buildings, installations and equipment.
 - b. To provide approximately 10% pay increases to permanent personnel and to extra summer personnel who have had no increase in five years.
2. While it has been repeatedly stated that the areas comprising the State Park system are generally adequate to serve the people of South Carolina, the following are exceptions to this generalization:
 - a. Two additional state parks for use by Negroes are needed—one in the Charleston area and another in the vicinity of Columbia.

- b. Next in order for a state park for whites should be the area centering around Williamsburg County.
 - c. A state park near Anderson when the Hartwell Dam project reaches the planning stage.
 - d. The development of the two acquired areas on the Clarks Hill Reservoir, Baker Creek for whites and Hickory Knob State Park for Negroes, should follow in a fourth priority position.
3. That the Legislature be alert to defend the integrity of the state park system against all encroachments, including threats from organizations or individuals tending to break down the segregated use of parks. To enact legislation, if necessary, to preserve for this and future generations this extraordinary natural resource valued at more than \$6,000,000. To keep intact the 22 state recreation areas, embracing 46,000 acres of natural woodlands and waters, for if once abandoned, this resource could never be recovered.

SUMMARY OF STATE PARK FACILITIES

NAME OF STATE PARK and Post Office Address of Park Superintendent	Picnicking	Outdoor Fire Place	Barbecue Pits*	Swimming	Bath House	Boating	Fishing	Family Cabins	Fishing Cabins	Fishing Pier	Recreation Bldg.	Tea Room-Grill	Refreshment Stand	Amphitheatre	Nature Trails	Group Camps	Negro Areas	Trailer & Tent Camping †
Aiken Windsor, S. C., RFD.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x			x		x				
†ANDREW JACKSON HISTORICAL Lancaster, S. C., RFD.....	x																	
BARNWELL Blackville, S. C.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x		x		x			x
CHERAW Cheraw, S. C.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
CHESTER Chester, S. C.	x	x				x	x				x			x				
CROFT Spartanburg, S. C., RFD.....	x	x	x	x	x							x		x				
EDISTO BEACH Edisto Island, S. C.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x		x				
GIVHANS FERRY Ridgeville, S. C., RFD.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x		x			
GREENWOOD Ninety Six, S. C., RFD.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x		x			x	
HUNTING ISLAND Frogmore, S. C.	x	x		x	x	x	x	x				x	x		x		x	x
KINGS MOUNTAIN Kings Creek, S. C., RFD.....	x	x		x	x	x	x					x		x	x			
LEE Bishopville, S. C., RFD.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x		x		x			
LITTLE PEE DEE Dillon, S. C.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x											
MYRTLE BEACH Myrtle Beach, S. C.	x	x		x	x		x	x		x	x		x					x
OCONEE Walhalla, S. C., RFD.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x			x
PARIS MOUNTAIN Greenville, S. C., RFD.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x			
PLEASANT RIDGE (For Negroes) Cleveland, S. C.	x	x		x	x	x	x	x									x	
POINSETT Wedgfield, S. C.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x		x	x	x	x
RIVERS BRIDGE CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL Ehrhardt, S. C., RFD.....	x	x		x	x	x	x				x		x		x			
SANTEE Elloree, S. C., RFD.....	x	x		x	x	x	x	x					x		x			
SESQUI-CENTENNIAL Columbia, S. C., RFD.....	x	x		x	x	x	x						x		x			
TABLE ROCK Pickens, S. C., RFD.....	x	x		x	x	x	x				x	x	x		x			x

* Where no regular Barbecue Pit and shelter are established, temporary arrangements can be made at all Parks.

† Construction underway.

‡ Where no developed camping areas are established, temporary arrangements can be made at all parks.



UNSEEN TRAGEDY!

HIDDEN IN THE GRASS out of sight from the casual eye are the *future woods of America*. Tiny trees—just seedlings hardly hand-high, but the timber of tomorrow.

That's why apparently harmless, slow-burning grass or brush fires are in reality as deadly as though they were burning the big trees. These "harmless" fires are

forest fires, too. They destroy those tiny seedlings.

So for America, for your children, pledge yourself to be extra careful with matches, smokes, campfires—*any* fire. Make sure every spark is out—*dead out!* Remember those tiny trees hidden away in the grass, growing for tomorrow.

Remember—Only you can
PREVENT WOODS FIRES!



Like other American business firms, we believe that business has a responsibility to contribute to the public welfare. This advertisement is therefore sponsored in cooperation with The Advertising Council and U. S. and State Forest Services by:

SPONSOR'S NAME

One of the newspaper ads used in the 1955 nationwide Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention Campaign. This is the third year that the Campaign has emphasized the S. C. State Commission of Forestry's philosophy of fire prevention education.

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION

The principle of informing and educating the people of South Carolina as to forest conservation problems and opportunities has been followed since the Legislative Act of 1927 created the Commission.

Because 93% of the forest land in South Carolina is in private ownership, it is obvious that people must know forestry facts and techniques in order to turn forestry problems into opportunities. The need for solving these problems is pointed up by the fact that even though the forests of South Carolina support the state's second largest industry (next to textiles), the forests are producing at less than half of their potential capacity. When people realize the potential value of woodland production and apply practical methods of conservation and wise use, the amount of wood available for commercial use can be more than doubled. Practically all of the problems of forest conservation in South Carolina can be solved only through the efforts of the people who own the land and the general public who have an individual responsibility in the protection of these vital raw materials.

With the adoption of known techniques in forest conservation not only would the future supply of existing wood-using industries be assured, but also the increased supply would permit an expansion of this important part of the economy of South Carolina.

Creating an understanding and an appreciation of the value and proper use of state park areas involves an informational and educational approach.

In carrying out the Commission's state park and forestry activities, its information and education program is keyed to the following problems:

1. Forest Fire Protection

More than 6,000 illegal woods fires occur every year in South Carolina.

Landowners burn their own woods or permit their woods to be burned in all too many cases.

2. Unwise cutting practices mean low production and inferior forest products.
3. Some one and one-half million acres of idle land or unproductive forest land should be planted to trees.
4. Species of inferior quality occupy much of the existing forest land in the State. These inferior trees must be replaced with trees of good quality to achieve full woodland production.
5. Full use and appreciation of South Carolina's state parks.

Forest Fire Prevention

The guiding philosophy of forest fire prevention as carried out by the Commission directs major emphasis to the damage caused by the average slow-burning quiet fire that South Carolinians are accustomed to seeing. This damage has been emphasized in terms of little trees hidden from the eye of the casual observer and destroyed in any fire that burns the grass or woods litter close to the ground.

This approach, after five years, has proved to be a most realistic and most effective method of teaching forest fire prevention in South Carolina.

Commission personnel conduct an intensive forest fire prevention program in each county. On the premise that face to face contact with people is the best way to teach forest fire prevention, Commission rangers and wardens in all counties are equipped with personal teaching aids. One of these is a little pine tree embedded in a block of clear plastic approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. In this way fire fighting personnel can carry a little tree in their pocket and thus be ready to talk fire prevention at every opportunity. This device supports the point that "even little fires kill little trees." After such a discussion the ranger or warden may give the person a pocket calendar carrying a full color illustration of the hand behind the little tree and the message "For our children's future and our nation's strength—lend nature a hand—protect little trees." The fishing guide on the back of the calendar provides added interest. This has proven to be a popular and effective forest fire prevention tool.



"Even Little Fires Kill Little Trees"—a picture story. Land on the right burns every year, killing little trees. On the left, protected by firebreak, a new crop of trees is developing.

Another fire prevention "personal contact tool" distributed by rangers and other Commission personnel is match books with a forest fire prevention reminder.

Recognizing the need for public display of the idea expressed in the pocket calendar, the Commission produced wall calendars measuring 21 x 28 inches. It carried a color photograph of the hand behind the little tree with the message "Lend Nature a hand—Protect little trees." These calendars are distributed by State Commission of Forestry personnel for display in stores, barber shops, and other public places.

During the year Commission personnel continued to make effective use of their 35 mm slide projector and colored slides. In addition to showing to family and other adult groups, educational programs were again conducted in school classrooms. At the conclusion of such a school program the ranger or warden would usually give the children a color photograph of the hand behind the little tree, and many of these photographs were



Posters—one tool used by Commission personnel to keep fire prevention reminders before the public.

eventually framed by the children for a permanent addition to their classroom.

In order to reach a broad segment of the public, a most important distribution was made through the cooperation of the State School Book Commission, which once again made it possible for the State Commission of Forestry to place a forest fire prevention message on the front panel of school book covers. The design, a photo of the hand behind the little tree, with the message **FOR YOUR FUTURE AND OUR NATION'S STRENGTH . . . LEND NATURE A HAND, PROTECT LITTLE TREES** appeared on the run of 836,325 schoolbook covers distributed to schools during 1954-55 to protect state-owned textbooks.

One of the most effective fire prevention approaches was the personal visit and individual demonstration to the landowner in his own woods. This demonstration was accompanied by the simple technique of the ranger or warden laying out a 1/1,000 acre plot on the ground. Such a plot measures approximately 6 feet seven inches by six feet seven inches and is simple to stake out on the ground. After this known area is laid out the teacher parts the grass with his hands and allows the landowner to discover his own little trees provided by Nature. Usually several little trees are found on this sample plot, and that number multiplied by a thousand equals the number per acre if the plot is a fairly representative sample of the area. When the landowner realizes that he has from one to several thousand little trees per acre hidden in the grass, adding at least \$10.00 per acre to the value of his land he has a dollars-and-cents reason for fire prevention. It has been the experience of Commission personnel that most landowners are surprised to learn of the existence of these little trees. Even experienced woodsmen have registered surprise and keen interest in such a demonstration.

Knowledge and understanding of these efforts of Commission personnel in their day to day contacts with landowners in each county give point to other efforts embodying the Commission's little tree idea of forest fire prevention. For example, whenever other organizations use a sketch of the hand behind the little tree or use the term "protect little trees," and other related simplifications it serves as a reminder of the more complete story.

COOPERATIVE FOREST FIRE PREVENTION CAMPAIGN

For the fourth successive year the Commission's philosophy was used in the Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention Campaign. This national program, featuring Smokey Bear, is guided by The Advertising Council, Incorporated, a non-profit organization, in cooperation with the State Foresters and the U. S. Forest Service, and is backed by American business as a public service campaign. The advertising agency, Foote, Cone and Belding, of Los Angeles, California, volunteers time and services free of charge in taking their assignment from The Advertising Council to make the Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention Campaign possible.

In support of this national campaign a wide variety of materials featuring Smokey Bear are used in South Carolina.

Forest Fire Record

The branch of Information and Education continued to keep the press and public informed accurately as to the forest fire situation throughout the State. Due to the drought of the summer of 1954 with below normal rainfall extending into the fall, winter and spring of 1955, a critical fire situation existed during the months of February, March and April. The Commission was active in trying to keep abreast of the demands made for information, articles and photographs for newspapers, and motion picture footage for television use.

The high occurrence and resulting damage from intentionally set fires during the year pointed up the urgent need for an intensified program of child and adult education as well as a need for a strengthened law enforcement program.

School Programs

Foresters, Rangers and Wardens of the Commission of Forestry conducted 1,108 programs in schools throughout the State. The main effort was directed to holding a program in every fifth and sixth grade, and in every vocational agriculture class in each county. As a result of requests from teachers, programs were held in many other classes, too. In most of these programs, color slides were used to illustrate important points of instruction. Many of the slides used were of local scenes and local problems, and proved of great local interest and educational value.



Forestry demonstrations were part of Conservation Camporee at Camp Coker Boy Scout camp.

The broad aim of the Commission's school programs is to build a stronger and more appreciative community of the future by giving good instruction and information to our children as to the value of our woodlands and the care needed to make them produce and contribute to an economically prosperous future.

Forestry Demonstrations

During the year 3,075 persons attended 136 demonstrations conducted by foresters of the Commission of Forestry. These demonstrations in general covered the field of forest fire protection, correct cutting methods, utilization of forest products, and reforestation.

Demonstrations are very effective in getting forestry information to people and can do much to help make it possible to grow an appreciably greater amount of valuable wood on the 12,000,000 acres of forest land in the state.

In most cases demonstrations were held in cooperation with foresters of various companies, the Clemson Extension Service, and others.

Georgetown Timber Festival

The second annual Georgetown Timber Festival was held during the week of August 30-September 4, 1954. Sponsored by the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce, the festival constitutes an expression of appreciation by the people of Georgetown to the woodusing industry of the county and the good living realized from the sale of raw products from the woodlands of the county and the manufactured products from the mills. The activities of the week included boat races, barbecues, a wood cutting contest, street and ballroom dances, crowning of a queen, and an impressive street parade. The Commission of Forestry participated in the Timber Festival by providing exhibits for stores, a float for the parade, and motion picture footage for television news coverage.

Conservation Week and Arbor Day

Many people, agencies and organizations cooperated to make the 1954 Conservation Week a real success. South Carolina law establishes the first Friday in December as Arbor Day, and the

week in which Arbor Day falls is observed as Conservation Week. The State Commission of Forestry, Garden Clubs, Federated Women's Clubs, Clemson College Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service, the State Department of Education, newspapers, radio and television stations and other groups cooperate in placing the challenge of conservation before the people of South Carolina.

As in the past, a special issue of "Forestry and Park Notes" was distributed to schools, churches, civic and patriotic organizations and other interested groups to assist them in planning programs and observances during Conservation Week.

Personnel of the Commission of Forestry and other groups gave numerous talks at meetings held during Conservation Week. Many of the Conservation Week and Arbor Day programs included tree planting exercises.

A total of 709 Conservation Week and Arbor Day programs were held, with 80,663 persons attending.

Fire Prevention Roadside Signs

During the year Commission rangers and wardens completed the erection of forest fire prevention signs along major highways of the State. The roadside sign project, which was initiated the previous year, is financed and carried out by the Commission. Representatives of the Garden Club of South Carolina and the Keep South Carolina Green Committee of the South Carolina Forest Industries Committee cooperated with the State Commission of Forestry in obtaining permission from the State Highway Department to erect the signs along highways.

In placing the signs, hazardous woodland areas and heavily traveled highways were given priority. The signs are erected in a series of three, each carrying the Keep South Carolina Green seal, and messages in the following sequence: USE YOUR ASH TRAY—PREVENT WOODS FIRES—PROTECT LITTLE TREES.

The Commission has obtained basic coverage on the main highways over the state, with the erection of 450 signs. It is hoped to be able to intensify this project from year to year by providing additional signs along highways where thousands of motorists will see these forest fire prevention reminders.



One of the 450 fire prevention roadside signs erected by Commission personnel along South Carolina highways.

MOTION PICTURES

Motion pictures continued to be a valuable aid in teaching conservation, and films are often used to supplement lectures or talks. Each district office is equipped with a motion picture outfit complete with screen and sound apparatus. This equipment is routed on schedule for forestry motion picture showings in every county of the state.

Films on forest fire control, forest management, reforestation and other forestry subjects are shown to school groups, church gatherings, civic clubs, community organizations, woodland owners, fire control training groups, and others.

In many cases films are loaned for showing by schools, clubs, and other groups that have motion picture projectors.

During the year 16,145 people saw motion pictures on forestry at 262 showings.

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL FORESTRY PROGRAM

An excellent means of getting forestry information to many people is through the school forestry program carried on jointly by the Division of Vocational Agriculture of the State Department of Education and the State Commission of Forestry.

School forests are excellent aids in teaching forestry. They are "outdoor classrooms" where boys learn by doing. The students actually plow firebreaks—they protect their forest from fire. They set up thinned and unthinned plots and compare growth. They learn tree selection—which trees to cut, which to leave. They learn to plant forest tree seedlings—they put idle acres to work. This practical experience does not stop with work on the school forest or with the student. Often he takes the information home to his family and neighbors and they in turn learn forestry from him. Many vocational agriculture students have home forestry projects. They plow firebreaks, plant seedlings, thin a small area, or do other forestry work on their own land. This tends to make them as well as all members of their families conservation-minded.

Many schools do not have school forests, but some forestry work is carried on by all vocational agriculture classes.

The Forestry Commission sponsors an annual FFA Chapter Forestry Contest, in cooperation with the Vocational Agriculture supervisory staff of the State Department of Education. For the 1954-55 school year awards were presented to the winning FFA Chapters in each Vocational Agriculture District as follows:

- District I (1) Pendleton FFA Chapter (Anderson County)
- (2) Mauldin FFA Chapter (Greenville County)
- District II (1) Jonesville FFA Chapter (Union County)
- (2) Mt. Zion FFA Chapter (Fairfield County)
- District III (1) Dentsville FFA Chapter (Richland County)
- (2) Edgefield FFA Chapter (Edgefield County)
- District IV (1) Smoaks FFA Chapter (Colleton County)
- (2) Walterboro FFA Chapter (Colleton County)
- District V (1) Wampee FFA Chapter (Horry County)
- (2) Kingstree FFA Chapter (Williamsburg County)

Plaques and prize money were presented to the winning chapters at the State FFA Convention.

For the 1954-55 School Year prizes were offered to the winning Negro Vocational Agriculture Chapters, and the following NFA Chapters won awards for their chapter forestry work:

District III (1) NFA Chapter, Edgefield Academy (Edgefield County)

District IV (1) NFA Chapter, Butler School (Bamberg County)

(2) NFA Chapter, St. George Negro High School (Dorchester County)

RESOURCE-USE EDUCATION

Commission personnel participated in a number of workshops for teachers during the year to stimulate the teaching of conservation at various grade levels in the schools of the state. Two resource-use education workshops were held at the University of South Carolina, and two were held at Clemson College during the year in which Commission personnel assisted with instruction in forestry, and the use of state park facilities. Commission personnel also took part in a pre-school training session for seventh grade teachers at Greenville in connection with the conservation education and school camping program carried on during the school year by these teachers at Table Rock and Paris Mountain State Parks.

The Forestry Commission in June participated in a forestry workshop for vocational agriculture teachers at Georgetown, sponsored by International Paper Company.

In addition to the workshops mentioned above, forestry and state parks personnel worked with many schools and classes during the year in carrying out projects and instruction in the field of conservation.

The Resource-Use Education movement has stimulated interest in the out-of-doors as an aid to effective teaching. There has been a growing interest in using the group camp facilities in the state parks for this purpose. It has been demonstrated that using these facilities and camping on school time creates a very effective teaching situation.

The State Commission of Forestry welcomes this instructional use of state parks, and Commission personnel cooperated with

several groups during the year to develop worthwhile projects in day camping and school camping at the state parks.

TALKS

Personnel of the State Commission of Forestry continued to give talks on all phases of forestry and state parks before many groups. The quality of talks improved considerably during the year due to training, and the use of color slides with the talks undoubtedly made the talks much more interesting and more effective.

During the year a total of 1,947 talks were made by Commission personnel to 33,914 people. Garden clubs, church groups, school groups, civic and other organizations were among those requesting talks.

EXHIBITS

The Forestry Commission welcomed the many requests by county fair organizations, garden clubs, church, school, and other groups for educational forestry and state park exhibits because they provide an excellent opportunity for placing forestry and state park information before the people.



Forestry exhibit displayed by South Carolina delegates to national FFA Convention at Kansas City, Mo.

The exhibits used are constantly being improved. They must be attractive and they must get the message across. Color and movement are being added to the exhibits where practicable in an effort to attract the attention of people attending fairs and special gatherings.

Until the past several years an exhibit was rarely requested except for state and county fairs. During this year, garden clubs and other groups requested exhibits regularly throughout the year. This is an indication of interest in forestry and state park activities by various groups of people.

State and county fairs, and gatherings other than fairs, present fine opportunities for displaying exhibits and for the dissemination of forestry and state park information through personal contacts by Commission personnel on duty and through the distribution of literature.

Exhibits were installed by Commission personnel at 60 locations and were seen by an estimated 958,875 persons.

The following is a record of where forestry and state park exhibits were displayed:

Location of Exhibit—County Fairs	Type of Exhibit	Estimated Attendance
Chesterfield	Automatic Slide Projector	5,000
Kershaw	Planting Section, State Fair Exhibit 1953	12,000
Kershaw (N)	Planting Section, State Fair Exhibit 1953	5,000
Lancaster	Gum Cross Section	10,000
Lancaster (N)	Gum Cross Section	4,000
Bishopville (Lee)	F. C. Section, State Fair Exhibit 1953	10,000
Bishopville (Lee) (N)	F. C. Section, State Fair Exhibit 1953	7,000
Sumter	Talking Smokey	30,000
Sumter (N)	Talking Smokey	15,000
Florence	Talking Smokey	60,000
Loris (Horry)	Selected Murals	6,000
Conway (Horry)	Automatic Slide Projection	2,000
Marion	Automatic Slide Projector	25,000
Bennettsville (Marlboro)	Automatic Slide Projector	2,500
Moncks Corner (Berkeley)	Automatic Slide Projector	5,500
Manning (Clarendon)	F. C. Section, State Fair Exhibit 1953	2,200
Manning (Clarendon) (N)	F. C. Section, State Fair Exhibit 1953	13,800
Kingstree (Williamsburg)	F. C. Section, State Fair Exhibit 1953	2,700
Chester	Mgt. Section, State Fair Exhibit 1953	28,000
Chester (N)	Mgt. Section, State Fair Exhibit 1953	8,000
Greenwood	Gum Cross Section	41,000
Laurens	Planting Section, State Fair Exhibit 1953	25,600
McCormick	Miniature State Fair Exhibit	3,750
Newberry	Mgt. Section, State Fair Exhibit 1953	26,000
Anderson	F. C. Section, State Fair Exhibit 1953	12,000
Greenville	Gum Cross Section	30,000
Pickens	Planting Sec., State Fair Exhibit 1953	25,000
Union	Planting Sec., State Fair Exhibit 1953	30,000
Rock Hill (York)	Planting Sec., State Fair Exhibit 1953	50,000
Charleston	Mgt. Section, State Fair Exhibit 1953	30,000
Charleston (N)	Mgt. Section, State Fair Exhibit 1953	10,000
Walterboro (Colleton)	F. C. Section, State Fair Exhibit 1953	5,000
TOTAL		592,050
State Fairs		
Columbia	Talking Smokey	180,000
Columbia (N)	F. C. Section, State Fair Exhibit 1953	80,000
TOTAL		260,000

EXHIBITS, FLOATS, AND DISPLAYS FOR SPECIAL EVENTS
(Other Than County or State Fairs)

Camden (DuPont May Plant)—Talking Smokey	2,000
Camden (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Float	7,000
Florence (Christmas Parade)—Smokey Float	25,000
Florence (Pee Dee Fair) Murals	5,000
Conway (Electric Coop. Fair)—Automatic Slide Projector	3,000
Georgetown (Timber Festival)—Roadside Sign Float; F. C. Sec. 1953 State Fair Exhibit; Miniature State Fair Exhibit; Automatic Slide Projector; Roadside Sign Display	15,000
Kingstree (REA Electric Fair)—Murals	6,200
Newberry (Forestry Week)—Murals	7,000
Denmark (SCE&G office display)—Murals	750
Orangeburg (Library)—Little Tree Exhibit	800
Rock Hill (Childrens Nature Museum)—Special Talking Smokey	12,000
St. George (Gala Day)—Murals	2,000
North Charleston (Garden Clubs)—Automatic Slide Projector	150
Walterboro (SCE&G window display)—Murals	3,000
St. George (SCE&G window display)—Murals	2,000
Estill (window display)—Murals	1,500
Columbia (State Advisory Committee of Forestry Boards)—F. C. Section 1953 State Fair Exhibit; Roadside Sign Display	50
Columbia (Conference of Social Work)—More than 3 million visitors enjoy South Carolina's state parks each year	800
Camp Coker (BSA Conservation Camporee)—Murals	125
Columbia (Appalachian Section, SAF)—The Thinking Behind Fire Prevention	200
Kansas City, Mo. (National FFA Convention)—Selected Forestry Photos	9,000
Charlotte, N. C. (Carolina Lumber and Builders Supply Ass'n)—Talking Smokey	1,000
Dillon (Textile Ind. Parade)—Roadside Sign Float	1,000
Florence (Fire Prevention Parade)—Roadside Sign Float	1,000
Charleston (Industrial Management Club)—Gum Cross Section	1,000
District Board Meetings—Talking Smokey	250
TOTAL	106,825
GRAND TOTAL	958,875

Note (N): Negro

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio and television are valuable for getting forestry and state park information to large numbers of people.

Radio stations in South Carolina generously cooperated with the Commission by providing air time for many programs on forest fire prevention and other phases of forestry, as well as information on state park facilities.

Several districts have regularly scheduled programs on various radio stations. All districts have used radio to some extent. Many rangers use local radio stations to give warnings of periods of high fire danger, to give tips on how to prevent fires, and to present other information on forestry. Records show a total of 248 radio programs on state parks and forestry were presented during the year, in addition to recorded spot announcements and recorded 15-minute radio programs made available through the Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention Campaign.

During the year many radio stations broadcast the two 13-week series of 15-minute programs produced as part of the nationwide Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention Campaign. These

programs, featuring Jelly Elliott and the Three Knotheads; and Billy Johnson, The Singing Woodsman, and the Sons of the Pioneers have been very popular in South Carolina, and several stations have repeated the series. These programs combine hill-billy, western and folk music with stories and messages on forest fire prevention and on other phases of forestry. In addition, many radio stations used platters containing short forest fire prevention messages which were produced as part of the CFFPC program.

Commission personnel appeared on several television programs, and provided films, slides, and other materials on state parks and forestry for TV use. Motion picture film trailers featuring Smokey Bear were distributed to all TV stations in the State, and were widely used.

The Commission of Forestry plans to continue using radio and television facilities to help do the job of informing and educating in the fields of forestry and state parks in South Carolina.

TRAINING

The past year has seen a marked increase in appreciation of the place that every employee of the Forestry Commission has in doing the information and education job. Because the Forestry Commission strives continually to improve its educational techniques and methods, a continuous training program is carried on. This has resulted in a better and more complete educational program. News releases are more readable and more interesting, radio programs are more effective, talks and slide lectures in all phases of our work are more interesting and more effective. Fire control training stressed the fact that the forest fire prevention program and an expanded forest management program depend on the effectiveness of the selling job done by each member of the organization in his respective community.

State Park personnel are continually aware that in order to serve the public and to promote an understanding and appreciation of the state parks program and its objectives, a continuing job of informing and educating park users is necessary.

NEWS RELEASES AND ARTICLES

Newspapers and magazines accepted and used much material prepared by personnel of the Commission on forestry and state parks. There is constant effort to furnish better quality photographs and written material for the editors. The material is also more acceptable to the readers because it is more readable and more interesting.

During the year Commission personnel prepared 800 news articles. This in no way gives the true picture of news coverage that the Commission received during the year. Many times, especially during fire situations, news items would be given orally to individual papers and to the wire services.

In addition to news releases, several feature articles on various phases of state parks and forestry were prepared. Pictures or prepared mats illustrating the story were usually sent with the feature.

During the year a number of special articles were prepared for magazines and other special publications to provide state park and forestry information to general and special audiences.

Forestry Commission personnel in every county of the state prepared news articles. In this way, news is localized, it makes better reading for the public, and is more acceptable to editors. The excellent press coverage has helped place forestry and state park news before the people more prominently than ever before.

BOYS' FORESTRY CAMP

The eighth Boys' Forestry Camp was held at Camp Forest, Cheraw State Park, during the period August 2-7. Eighty-one young men representing every county in the State attended the week-long camp. One boy from each county was selected on the basis of writing the best letter to his county ranger on the subject "Why I Would Like To Attend Boys' Forestry Camp." On invitation of the Commission, 20 FFA boys were selected by the Vocational Agriculture staff of the State Department of Education, on the basis of forestry activities in FFA chapters in the State. In the same manner 20 boys were selected by the Clemson College Extension Service for forestry activities in the 4-H Clubs.

An interesting program of study and fun characterized this method of teaching conservation to the youth of South Carolina. Studies included forest management and planning techniques, forest fire prevention and control, better utilization of wood on the farm as well as recreational opportunities offered by state parks.

PUBLICATIONS

The State Commission of Forestry utilizes a wide variety of publications in carrying out the forestry and state park information program. One important function of printed materials is to provide detailed information to those who request forestry and state park information.

Over the years the Commission has published a number of booklets, folders, leaflets, and other materials. The Commission also distributes materials published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Clemson College Extension Service, American Forest Products Industries, Inc., the Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention Campaign, various forest industry companies, and other organizations, groups, and agencies who published material that is useful and applicable in South Carolina. The use of such material minimizes the need for printing special publications in many cases.

Also, Commission personnel often prepare articles for forestry magazines and other types of periodicals. In this way forestry and state park information is given widespread distribution at little or no cost to the Commission. In some cases reprints of published articles are purchased to provide for additional distribution.

During the year the following publications and printed materials were used by the State Commission of Forestry:

South Carolina State Parks Welcome You—folder

State Park Vacation Cabins—folder

Progress Report, \$300,000 Bond Issue for Capital Improvements of State Park Facilities as of Jan. 15, 1955—folder

Forest Insects and Diseases of South Carolina Trees—booklet published jointly by S. C. State Commission of Forestry and Clemson College Extension Service

Forestry and Park Notes—1954 Conservation Week and Arbor Day issue

Report of the State Commission of Forestry for the year July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954

Little Fires Do Big Damage—reprint of published article

Lend Nature a Hand—Protect Little Trees—1955 Wall Calendar

Lend Nature a Hand—Protect Little Trees—photo reprint

For Our Children's Future and Our Nation's Strength, Lend Nature a Hand, Protect Little Trees—pocket calendar

Smokey Bear Vacation Reading Club—certificate

Smokey Bear Vacation Reading Club—membership card

Our Children's Future—Protect Little Trees—printed book match covers

For Your Future and Our Nation's Strength, Protect Little Trees, Prevent Woods Fires—art work and message on state schoolbook covers in cooperation with State School Book Commission.

SIGN AND WOODWORKING SHOP

The Commission's sign and woodworking shop continued to produce routed letter signs, picnic chairs and tables, fair exhibits, and other necessary cabinet and carpentry work. The distinctive routed letter signs identified the various forestry and state park installations with the Commission of Forestry. The Commission's fair exhibits constructed in the shop helped to bring forestry and state park information to many people during the year.

SOUTH CAROLINA TREE FARMS SYSTEM

The South Carolina Tree Farms System is part of a program designed to recognize the many deserving landowners who practice good forestry. To become a Tree Farmer a landowner must prevent woods fires and take all reasonable precautions against them. In addition, he must apply sound cutting practices to existing timber and must plant areas that will not reseed naturally. After a Tree Farmer is certified, his property is marked with a Tree Farm sign. His neighbors and people passing by may see good forestry practices and come to understand forest values. Tree Farms are also effective places to hold demonstrations on all phases of forestry.

From 1946 to 1954 the Tree Farm movement was sponsored in South Carolina by the State Commission of Forestry and the Clemson College Extension Service, with financial assistance from the Southern Pine Association, and encouraged nationally by American Forest Products Industries, Inc.

In 1954 The Southern Pine Association withdrew as a co-sponsor of the program. The South Carolina Tree Farms System was reorganized and is now sponsored by the S. C. Forest Industries Committee, which is the State representative of American Forest Products Industries, Inc., the national sponsor. A Tree Farm Committee, appointed by the chairman of the S. C. Forest Industries Committee, administers the program. As of June 30, 1955 the membership of the S. C. Tree Farm Committee was as follows:

Chairman Vern Cutler, Argent Lumber Company, Hardeeville.
Members Joe Youorski, The Campion Paper and Fibre Company, Newberry.

Harvey Rhettberg, Poinsett Lumber and Mfg. Co.,
 Pickens.

H. F. Lathrop, Lightsey Brothers, Miley.

H. F. Bishop, Consulting Forester, Marion.

C. P. Key, Lodge.

T. M. Folger, Taylor-Colquitt Company, Spartanburg.

Charles H. Flory, State Forester, Columbia.

D. W. Watkins, Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson.

NOTE: Assistant State Forester John Witherspoon was asked to continue to serve as Secretary to the State Tree Farm Committee.

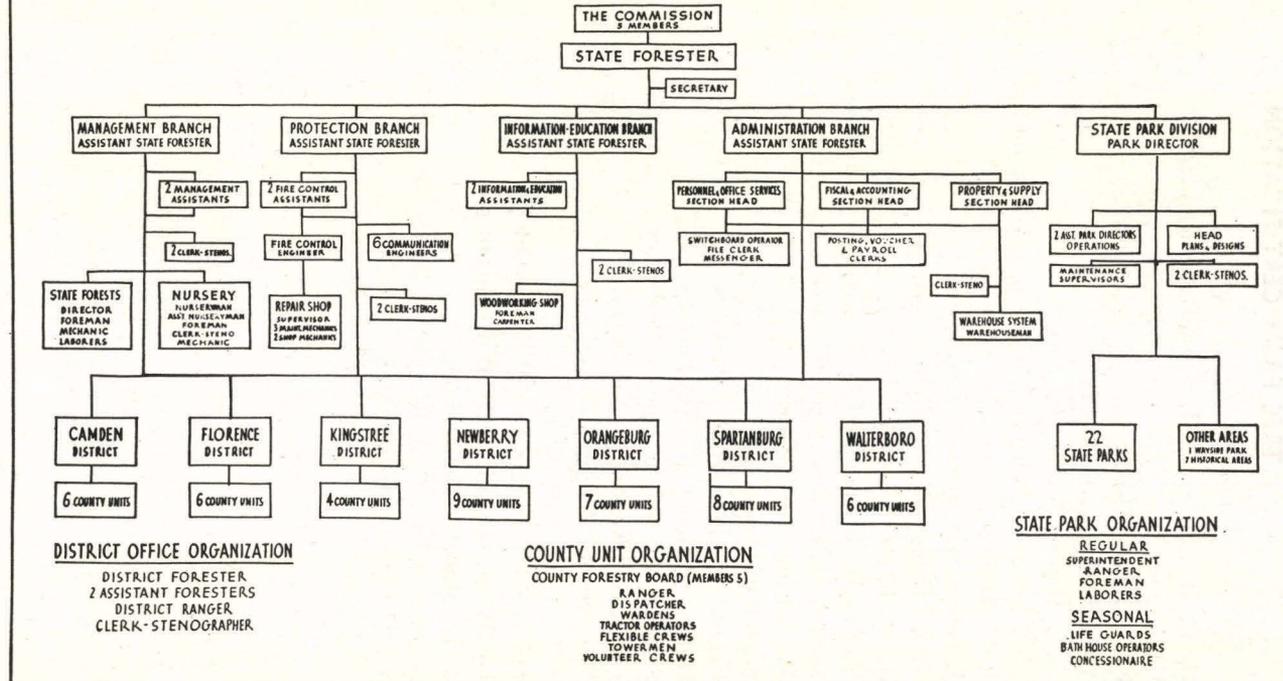
As of June 30, 1955, there were 152 Tree Farms in the State comprising 1,206,225 acres. The following landowners qualified for certification as Tree Farmers under the South Carolina Tree Farms System this year:

TREE FARM CERTIFICATION

<i>Name—County</i>	<i>Acreage</i>
H. F. Bishop & C. H. Schaeffer—Richland.....	43
Vance Perritt—Marion.....	60
F. C. Edge—Horry.....	95
A. D. Strickland—Horry.....	100
H. L. Bellamy—Horry.....	25
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.—Additional acreage.....	1,963
J. M. Huber Corporation—Aiken.....	1,854
J. Ansel Caughman—Lexington.....	1,200
G. E. King—Chesterfield.....	950
R. D. King—Chesterfield.....	270
Marlin H. Bruner and W. C. Nettles—Newberry.....	415
Marlin H. Bruner—Greenwood.....	104
A. C. Flora—Richland.....	204
St. Clair Davis—Marion.....	250
Frank H. Covington—Marlboro.....	100
Helen S. Tiencken—Newberry.....	297
Stewart C. Hope, Agent—Newberry.....	505
Dr. R. N. Kennedy—Newberry.....	264
Mrs. Sarah Goggans—Newberry.....	562
T. C. Jeter—Newberry.....	108
Dr. W. G. Gamble, Jr.—Williamsburg.....	242
Dr. W. G. Gamble, Jr.—Williamsburg.....	600
J. L. Mason—McCormick.....	1,211
Atlantic Coast Line RR Co.—Charleston.....	376
W. H. Bradford—Sumter.....	200

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY

ORGANIZATION CHART



ADMINISTRATION

The Commission's administrative Branch is responsible for coordinating the activities of both central and field offices on fiscal and accounting, property and supply, and personnel and office services for both Divisions of the Commission—Forestry and State Parks.

Personnel Accident and Injury

During the year 66 personnel accidents were reported to the S. C. Industrial Commission. Most of these accidents resulted in minor injuries and did not require hospitalization.

Personnel safety was emphasized throughout the year. All accident cases reported were reviewed to determine frequency of similar accidents. Preventive measures were initiated when such instances were noted.

Automotive Accidents

Continued emphasis was placed on the careful operation of the 166, Commission-owned motor vehicles and privately owned vehicles operated on Commission business through specific training and affiliation with the National Safety Council.

On the eight automotive accidents which occurred during the fiscal year, five were minor in nature. A review of the employees driving records indicates that 125 of the 319 drivers have operated Commission vehicles or privately owned vehicles on official business for a period of one to five years without an accident; 125 for six to ten years; 48 for eleven to fifteen years; and 21 for more than sixteen years.

Commission Purchasing

As in the past, the purchase of supplies, tools and equipment for the Commission, where possible and feasible, was made on a bid basis. This applies to both local and central office purchases. Field supervisory personnel were encouraged to make bulk purchases, thus reducing the number of purchases, and fiscal procedure. A total of 1,781 requisitions were received and 1,761 purchase orders issued during the year.

Visual inventories were made during the year of all equipment in use by both the Divisions of Forestry and State Parks. Necessary adjustments in property records in the central and field offices were made to include property acquired or condemned. The estimated value of tools and equipment owned by the Commission is \$1,279,472. In addition, the Commission has real property and improvements now estimated to be worth \$12,812,245.

Personnel

Personnel employed by the Commission continued to resign to accept better salaries. Such resignations handicapped the efficient operation of all Commission activities. Thirteen percent of the total personnel resigned during the year; county unit personnel were the highest percent to resign. The number of technical employees who resigned, foresters who assist landowners with timber management problems, continued high.

As in the past, administrative policies, forms and procedures were revised as necessary to afford more efficiency and better working conditions in both central and field offices.

Training

The Commission of Forestry strives at all times to improve each and every activity through constant personnel training and supervision. A series of individual on-the-job training sessions were conducted in each district office which proved highly successful and resulted in improved performance in all phases of administrative work. Subjects covered included budget preparation and fiscal control, property accountability, personnel records, leave, retirement and insurance, office administration and procedures.

APPENDIX .
FINANCIAL STATEMENT
SOUTH CAROLINA STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY
July 1, 1954-June 30, 1955

RECEIPTS

Division of Forestry—

Balance from 1953-54—Federal Fund	\$ 5.72
Balance from 1953-54—Radio Comm. Fund.....	2,804.41
Balance from 1953-54—For Purchase of Short Wave Radio Equipment	4,362.66
State Appropriation—Operating	1,086,542.00
Federal Funds—Protection C-M Law, Sec. 2...	267,241.00
Federal Funds—Reforestation C-M Law, Sec. 4 and N-D	9,500.00
Federal Funds—Cooperative Farm Management	18,000.00
Federal Funds — 12 Mile Creek (Pickens) Watershed	10,689.18
Federal Funds—Civil Defense for Radio Equip- ment	58,132.70
Nursery	71,956.88
State Forests	29,804.05
Marking and Tallying Timber	6,793.48
Counties and Timber Firms	7,521.54
Miscellaneous Receipts	132.30
Radio Communication Project	22,949.72
	<hr/>
Total Receipts—Forestry	\$ 1,596,435.64
Less Receipts Deposited to Cr. State Rev- enue Account	108,686.71
	<hr/>
Total Receipts Available for Expenditure...	\$ 1,487,748.93
Total Expenditures	1,468,968.03
	<hr/>
Balance—Division of Forestry	\$ 18,780.90*

Division of State Parks—

Balance from 1953-54—Hunting Island Deposits \$	4,937.41
Balance from 1953-54—Myrtle Beach Fishing Pier	428.24
Balance from 1953-54—Pleasant Ridge Park	197.36
Balance from 1953-54—Greenwood Park	11,869.64
Appro. 1951-52—Earmarked for Colored Park...	49,950.00
Appro. 1952-53—Earmarked for Andrew Jack- son Park	602.43

State Appropriation—Operating	338,329.00	
State Appropriation—Historical Areas	4,044.00	
Forests and Parks Fund—Hunting Island Deposits	1,220.00	
Myrtle Beach Fishing Pier	51,193.13	
Greenwood Park	17,638.23	
Cabin Rentals	21,186.43	
Concession Stands	3,545.58	
Bathhouse Receipts	32,688.03	
Boat Rentals	3,357.50	
Group Camps	11,538.04	
Picnic Shelters and Recreation Bldgs.	1,737.67	
Timber Sales	10,715.00	
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,068.28	
Sinking Fund Loan for Park Improvements	300,000.00	
<hr/>		
Total Receipts—Parks—Available for Expenditure		\$ 866,245.97
Total Expenditures		774,366.29
<hr/>		
Balance—Division of State Parks		\$ 91,879.68†

EXPENDITURES

Administrative and Technical	\$ 377,207.69	
State Forest Nursery	70,915.13	
State Forest Projects	45,933.51	
Fire protection	974,911.70	
<hr/>		
Total—Division of Forestry		\$ 1,468,968.03
Total—Division of State Parks		774,366.29
<hr/>		
Grand Total—Expenditures		\$ 2,243,334.32

RECAPITULATION

<i>Funds Available—</i>		
Division of Forestry	\$ 1,487,748.93	
Division of State Parks	866,245.97	
<hr/>		
		2,353,994.90
<i>Expenditures—</i>		
Division of Forestry	\$ 1,468,968.03	
Division of State Parks	774,366.29	
<hr/>		
		—2,243,334.32
<hr/>		
Balance		\$110,660.58*†

* Forestry: Radio Communication	\$ 18,780.90
† Parks: Appro.—Operating .....	.86
Appro.—Historical Areas .....	.61
Appro.—Earmarked for Colored Park	49,950.00
Hunting Island Deposits	2,401.52
Greenwood Park	4,997.65
M. B. Fishing Pier	1,612.94
Parks Improvements	28,897.91
Parks Notes & Interest	4,018.19
	<hr/>
	\$ 110,660.58

TABLE 1—PROTECTION PERSONNEL—FISCAL YEAR 1954-55

UNIT	Organized Personnel					Volunteer Personnel		Grand Total
	Rangers	Wardens	Tractor Operators	Towermen	Total	Organized Volunteers	Other Volunteers	
Abbeville	1	2	..	1	4	..	167	171
Aiken	1	4	2	5	12	..	732	744
Allendale	1	2	1	3	7	..	233	240
Anderson	1	2	1	3	7	30	246	283
Bamberg	1	2	1	2	6	30	448	484
Barnwell	1	2	2	2	7	371	610	988
Beaufort	1	2	2	3	9	224	211	444
Berkeley	1	4	2	4	11	..	1,070	1,081
Calhoun	1	2	1	2	6	..	171	177
Charleston	1	4	1	3	9	..	708	717
Cherokee	1	1	..	1	3	5	277	285
Chester	1	3	..	1	5	..	586	591
Chesterfield	1	3	2	4	9	..	397	406
Clarendon	1	3	2	3	9	5	429	443
Colleton	1	4	2	5	12	..	1,592	1,604
Darlington	1	2	..	3	6	4	928	938
Dillon	1	2	1	2	6	..	471	477
Dorchester	1	3	2	3	9	..	567	576
Edgefield	1	2	..	1	4	..	194	198
Fairfield	1	4	1	3	9	..	717	726
Florence	1	4	2	4	11	..	790	801
Georgetown	1	4	2	4	11	3	948	962
Greenville	1	3	..	4	8	..	1,032	1,040
Greenwood	1	2	..	2	5	9	210	224
Hampton	1	3	1	3	8	..	811	819
Horry	1	5	2	4	12	..	1,424	1,436
Jasper	1	3	1	2	7	..	883	890
Kershaw	1	3	2	6	12	..	640	652
Lancaster	1	3	1	2	7	1	474	482
Laurens	1	3	..	2	6	..	541	547
Lee	1	2	1	3	7	..	398	405
Lexington	1	3	2	5	11	..	1,213	1,224
McCormick	1	1	1	1	4	3	127	134
Marion	1	3	2	3	9	..	694	708
Marlboro	1	3	1	3	8	1	285	294
Newberry	1	2	1	2	6	..	436	442
Oconee	1	2	..	3	6	12	365	383
Orangeburg	1	5	2	5	13	..	1,076	1,089
Pickens	1	3	..	4	8	..	262	270
Richland	1	5	1	4	11	1	571	583
Saluda	1	2	..	1	4	2	250	256
Spartanburg	1	3	1	4	9	13	472	494
Sumter	1	3	1	3	8	3	931	942
Union	1	2	1	1	5	15	246	266
Williamsburg	1	5	2	4	12	658	777	1,447
York	1	2	1	4	8	36	562	606
TOTALS	46	133	50	137	366	1,426	27,172	28,964

TABLE 2—SUMMARY OF FIRES BY MONTHS—JULY 1, 1954—JUNE 30, 1955

MONTH	Number of Fires	Percent of Total Number	Area Burned (Acres)	Average Area Per Fire (Acres)
July	470	6.7	7,399.0	15.7
August	443	6.3	7,425.6	16.8
September	450	6.4	5,314.8	11.8
October	532	7.6	3,644.1	6.8
November	335	4.8	3,196.8	9.5
December	598	8.5	8,004.9	13.4
January	477	6.8	8,434.0	17.7
February	897	12.8	13,279.9	14.8
March	1,842	26.3	89,816.8	48.8
April	502	7.1	8,028.8	16.0
May	347	4.9	3,273.0	9.4
June	129	1.8	964.8	7.5
TOTALS	7,022	100.0	158,785.5	22.6

TABLE 3—SUMMARY OF FIRES BY CAUSES—FISCAL YEAR 1954-55

UNIT	Lightning		Railroads		Campers		Smokers		Debris Burning		Incendiary		Lumbering		Miscellaneous		Total	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
Abbeville	..	....	1	4.2	2	12.6	8	42.4	9	94.8	1	2.7	..	....	1	14.0	22	170.7
Aiken	8	48.5	1	26.0	3	9.8	78	697.2	67	1953.5	53	1097.6	..	....	64	239.5	274	4072.1
Allendale	4	37.0	1	2.0	4	1109.0	28	157.5	33	5392.0	43	200.5	7	69.0	5	22.0	125	6989.0
Anderson	1	4.0	..	....	1	0.8	29	269.6	35	94.3	1	2.0	2	3.1	9	24.7	78	398.5
Bamberg	..	....	1	1.5	..	....	29	448.5	54	647.5	25	505.7	11	352.0	4	4.2	124	1959.4
Barnberg	..	....	3	22.6	3	19.2	57	478.3	49	190.2	25	174.5	5	36.2	4	137.4	146	1058.4
Barnwell	..	....	1	9.0	3	15.1	9	71.7	9	31.1	90	4557.9	..	....	5	438.5	117	5123.3
Beaufort	5	20.5	1	76.0	3	21.6	37	247.0	20	169.6	281	4887.4	6	58.0	14	63.4	367	5543.5
Berkeley	2	3.4	1	0.4	2	80.2	22	53.3	3	126.2	19	455.3	2	5.4	..	....	51	724.2
Calhoun	2	300.6	9	136.5	7	444.8	56	1313.0	29	1185.0	60	2856.7	6	206.7	4	208.4	177	6651.7
Charleston	6	..	3	6.0	..	....	13	43.8	4	46.0	9	86.3	..	....	3	19.0	32	201.1
Cherokee	..	....	3	56.0	2	3.5	18	131.7	11	58.5	8	95.4	2	59.0	13	148.0	64	570.1
Chester	2	18.0	3	43.0	2	10.1	15	63.6	28	2067.5	37	555.7	6	28.5	9	119.1	112	2969.9
Chesterfield	11	82.4	4	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clarendon	..	....	3	..	11	287.1	36	423.9	29	628.7	137	4368.4	7	127.2	7	54.0	227	5889.3
Colleton	10	81.2	3	9.0	4	37.0	42	297.8	97	1877.1	173	3784.7	15	151.2	8	181.5	352	6419.5
Darlington	5	87.0	2	18.0	5	19.7	56	1363.6	25	322.6	21	98.9	9	177.3	9	6.9	132	2094.0
Dillon	1	1.0	8	91.1	4	16.1	27	95.5	29	249.5	37	186.3	10	373.6	9	3.8	125	1016.9
Dorchester	1	3.0	3	22.0	5	171.0	57	1319.6	47	647.3	65	3857.7	14	251.0	4	39.0	196	6310.6
Edgefield	1	0.9	..	..	..	....	14	74.3	9	59.2	2	11.1	3	24.0	4	17.2	33	186.7
Fairfield	5	30.0	18	257.5	6	43.1	52	413.5	9	57.2	7	34.1	4	18.0	8	49.7	109	908.1
Florence	5	29.5	4	651.6	4	19.1	106	963.3	74	865.3	113	1423.5	12	66.8	5	156.6	323	4175.7
Georgetown	8	294.6	1	14.0	4	1.8	44	293.5	20	6631.7	75	674.7	7	244.8	10	155.3	169	8310.4
Greenville	2	0.9	1	0.3	10	26.2	111	290.4	47	255.7	10	304.0	3	5.0	57	221.9	241	1104.4
Greenwood	1	0.5	1	4.0	2	2.3	17	84.9	10	52.9	2	2.1	3	4.8	7	23.6	43	180.1
Hampton	6	52.3	6	27.6	3	7034.0	57	650.8	21	998.3	86	3422.8	6	56.7	15	186.6	200	12429.1
Horry	5	15.7	1	8.4	12	157.2	87	1272.4	93	3570.2	210	11882.3	13	762.7	35	841.3	456	18510.2
Jasper	3	25.1	5	148.0	5	85.0	44	570.2	23	3104.7	149	12121.6	6	193.5	6	90.2	241	16338.3
Kershaw	10	125.2	3	24.6	5	165.0	42	407.6	22	305.2	24	1185.8	8	86.1	3	7.9	116	2307.4
Lancaster	3	17.0	2	6.0	1	1.8	18	230.7	14	39.2	10	272.1	2	13.6	8	28.0	58	608.4
Laurens	4	52.8	14	174.3	..	....	15	123.4	17	123.8	6	30.8	2	102.6	4	18.6	62	626.3
Lee	..	....	3	..	3	26.4	42	926.0	20	534.0	13	334.4	9	134.6	4	8.9	91	2014.3
Lexington	13	36.3	5	5.2	9	300.5	53	202.6	48	237.5	21	265.5	3	400.2	6	33.6	158	1486.4
Marion	2	35.0	6	73.8	3	45.2	13	237.0	12	114.8	56	2181.9	1	198.0	2	2.2	100	2837.9
Marlboro	..	....	3	..	3	20.6	24	93.6	19	111.6	94	1502.0	9	25.5	3	12.3	152	1765.6
McCormick	1	1.8	2	2.3	..	....	15	45.7	4	3.9	3	21.5	1	14.0	1	1.0	27	90.2

Newberry	2	3.0	2	69.5	1	76.0	20	59.4	11	145.0	1	0.2	1	9.0	5	49.4	43	411.6
Oconee	3	9.7	8	29.1	..	....	18	35.6	27	111.9	20	99.3	2	2.1	14	9.6	92	297.3
Orangeburg	4	44.3	1	2.5	6	111.9	107	2074.9	36	689.7	300	8413.2	11	225.9	11	239.3	476	11861.7
Pickens	5	3.0	7	15.3	1	0.1	22	29.8	21	174.2	16	198.2	2	12.0	16	31.1	90	463.7
Richland	1	0.5	31	253.6	14	157.4	79	968.2	50	359.1	64	1077.1	3	217.7	9	49.6	252	3083.2
Saluda	3	6.5	..	....	3	3.9	18	24.6	8	41.4	1	12.0	3	14.1	2	1.7	38	104.2
Spartanburg	2	2.3	4	12.5	4	17.5	38	254.2	23	358.9	16	11.4	2	6.4	10	103.8	99	767.0
Sumter	2	21.0	9	128.4	3	25.3	68	1484.8	40	533.4	51	664.1	7	25.9	9	38.6	189	2921.5
Union	4	12.0	3	216.5	2	12.0	19	246.0	4	51.0	6	22.5	5	53.5	5	26.0	48	639.5
Williamsburg	8	278.2	2	12.0	14	93.3	39	614.8	62	851.3	154	3643.1	6	29.7	6	13.5	291	5535.9
York	7	139.8	3	8.1	2	6.5	37	210.8	33	210.0	5	13.8	1	0.2	16	74.0	104	663.2
TOTALS	166	1924.5	189	2668.4	186	10689.7	1836	20401.0	1355	36372.5	2600	77548.8	237	4895.7	453	4284.9	7022	158785.5

TABLE 4—SUMMARY OF FIRES BY FIRE CLASS—FISCAL YEAR 1954-55

UNIT	Class A No.	Class B No.	Class C No.	Class D No.	Class E No.	TOTAL NO.
Abbeville .....	..	18	4	..	..	22
Aiken	17	210	42	4	1	274
Allendale	2	105	14	1	3	125
Anderson	3	69	5	1	..	78
Bamberg	5	89	25	5	..	124
Barnwell	4	126	15	1	..	146
Beaufort	8	65	37	4	3	117
Berkeley	23	227	110	7	..	367
Calhoun	3	35	11	2	..	51
Charleston	3	100	63	9	2	177
Cherokee .....	..	29	3	..	..	32
Chester	8	45	11	..	..	64
Chesterfield	7	74	30	..	1	112
Clarendon	19	120	76	12	..	227
Colleton	19	224	100	8	1	352
Darlington	25	82	20	4	1	132
Dillon	41	70	12	2	..	125
Dorchester	21	111	56	7	1	196
Edgefield	6	22	5	..	..	33
Fairfield	1	91	15	5	..	109
Florence	24	226	67	5	1	323
Georgetown	22	117	25	4	1	169
Greenville	58	163	18	2	..	241
Greenwood	1	35	7	..	..	43
Hampton	19	124	48	6	3	200
Horry	47	228	144	33	4	456
Jasper	17	126	84	9	5	241
Kershaw	10	70	32	4	..	116
Lancaster	7	40	10	1	..	58
Laurens	1	48	13	..	..	62
Lee	1	47	39	4	..	91
Lexington	14	128	13	3	..	158
Marion	6	72	17	2	3	100
Marlboro	10	105	34	3	..	152
McCormick	1	23	3	..	..	27
Newberry	4	32	7	..	..	43
Oconee	13	72	7	..	..	92
Orangeburg .....	..	246	209	21	..	476
Pickens	19	64	7	..	..	90
Richland	20	171	58	3	..	252
Saluda	7	27	4	..	..	38
Spartanburg	14	69	15	1	..	99
Sumter	7	132	44	6	..	189
Union .....	..	38	8	2	..	48
Williamsburg	52	160	65	13	1	291
York	11	82	11	..	..	104
TOTALS	600	4557	1643	191	31	7022

TABLE 5—SUMMARY OF FIRES BY COUNTIES AND MONTHS—FISCAL YEAR 1954-55

UNIT	July 1954		Aug. 1954		Sept. 1954		Oct. 1954		Nov. 1954		Dec. 1954		Jan. 1955		Feb. 1955		Mar. 1955		Apr. 1955		May 1955		June 1955	
	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area
Abbeville	2	2.6	2	11.0	3	5.0	3	14.3	1	25.3	1	3.0	..	..	2	16.7	3	16.1	5	76.7	..	..	..	..
Aiken	25	359.6	24	164.8	19	77.4	36	300.7	11	30.1	24	238.9	11	62.0	22	82.5	51	2258.8	22	306.8	19	150.2	10	40.3
Allendale	3	23.0	3	34.0	4	8.0	8	16.0	9	84.0	14	79.5	9	33.0	20	131.0	46	6540.5	1	5.0	5	26.0	3	9.0
Anderson	4	9.9	12	13.7	6	17.5	13	214.1	2	6.8	1	3.0	2	12.8	3	8.2	10	31.6	9	44.3	15	36.3	1	0.3
Bamberg	9	182.5	9	308.5	9	379.0	1	0.5	6	57.5	15	115.9	6	39.5	21	111.5	40	554.7	5	194.3	1	1.0	2	14.5
Barnwell	11	19.4	7	131.4	10	55.8	8	23.6	6	43.4	30	146.3	16	48.4	18	64.3	35	505.0	1	11.8	2	6.8	1	2.2
Beaufort	16	88.0	2	128.0	5	50.1	2	12.5	14	112.0	10	91.8	7	69.0	10	115.9	51	4211.5	2	203.0	3	36.5	2	5.0
Berkeley	13	282.4	23	428.1	14	20.0	16	86.4	21	212.5	23	201.0	26	287.2	76	1381.7	114	1837.5	22	554.4	14	250.3	2	2.0
Calhoun	2	4.5	5	8.3	1	105.0	4	9.6	6	15.0	4	43.4	5	98.2	6	45.4	11	302.0	4	89.2	1	1.2	2	2.4
Charleston	5	86.2	11	254.7	10	366.2	8	121.5	11	66.6	7	123.5	18	430.0	17	369.8	59	4147.1	13	400.7	12	85.4	6	200.0
Cherokee	5	14.0	2	3.0	9	34.3	6	67.5	1	12.0	..	..	..	..	..	5	20.5	1	40.0	1	4.8	..	..
Chester	14	111.1	5	36.0	10	128.8	9	19.6	2	5.0	..	..	2	5.1	3	14.5	6	36.9	6	99.5	5	12.6	2	102.0
Chesterfield	13	28.0	7	75.7	8	38.2	1	0.4	..	..	4	43.0	5	32.5	15	193.0	36	2223.1	10	179.0	10	149.0	3	8.0
Clarendon	21	330.4	8	354.5	5	40.0	6	144.0	5	35.5	35	1511.2	20	353.0	51	453.7	62	2400.7	7	55.6	6	210.0	1	1.0
Colleton	10	263.9	22	435.0	12	126.5	3	24.8	17	92.0	19	99.8	28	146.4	64	1076.3	131	3308.2	23	246.6	12	50.0	11	50.0
Darlington	12	531.7	8	33.9	16	794.4	6	28.3	2	16.0	14	87.2	5	40.7	7	33.4	32	411.6	18	75.7	11	27.1	1	14.0
Dillon	5	23.2	4	7.0	12	440.2	7	16.2	5	20.1	19	23.7	26	132.2	7	25.0	25	292.2	4	6.1	6	10.0	5	21.0
Dorchester	11	179.0	13	101.7	4	31.0	1	4.0	13	294.4	15	350.1	9	101.0	27	466.0	82	4601.3	14	145.0	5	14.1	2	23.0
Edgefield	5	18.1	1	23.0	2	19.5	7	15.6	2	7.5	1	1.0	..	..	1	0.6	5	43.1	2	15.7	6	29.6	1	3.0
Fairfield	18	154.7	8	26.0	14	240.8	16	165.3	4	27.0	5	12.2	3	5.0	8	34.0	18	116.3	9	48.3	6	73.5	..	..
Florence	25	205.1	25	169.4	14	61.5	17	145.3	13	188.0	49	274.2	19	144.3	48	341.7	84	2411.5	12	116.5	14	92.3	3	25.9
Georgetown	8	305.0	14	143.5	8	30.3	8	9.5	7	46.7	17	79.1	17	81.1	16	100.3	43	7351.4	22	112.2	7	48.1	2	3.2
Greenville	12	55.8	25	52.1	31	146.9	47	65.4	13	173.9	16	35.0	14	26.0	9	21.9	29	376.6	26	90.7	19	60.1	..	..
Greenwood	5	5.8	1	2.0	4	24.2	12	53.2	..	..	2	5.7	..	..	1	0.6	8	20.8	7	49.3	3	18.8	..	..
Hampton	3	43.0	14	99.2	7	18.4	15	72.7	26	327.2	11	329.7	20	567.3	25	137.7	59	10560.2	7	41.1	6	41.5	7	191.1
Horry	31	664.6	54	2541.1	12	93.4	15	104.0	13	121.6	44	1034.9	22	642.7	70	1753.2	125	9696.1	33	1474.9	22	332.4	15	51.3
Jasper	3	4.2	12	291.2	10	211.9	10	41.8	21	407.7	14	165.0	36	3444.5	20	268.4	95	10966.6	16	509.0	3	28.0	..	..
Kershaw	14	294.1	2	3.0	9	115.5	10	77.0	2	19.0	6	10.4	7	43.9	11	109.9	32	997.2	12	580.7	7	28.7	4	28.0
Lancaster	3	10.0	4	5.2	15	318.3	7	5.2	2	20.0	2	4.0	..	..	2	3.0	9	164.0	4	62.7	10	16.0	..	..
Laurens	4	29.2	5	60.9	8	43.1	16	193.3	1	23.0	..	..	..	..	8	77.6	8	57.8	6	17.1	6	124.3	..	..
Lee	7	269.2	5	30.9	12	123.5	6	60.4	4	8.8	7	143.9	2	45.0	8	451.0	26	501.5	5	64.0	6	304.0	3	7.1
Lexington	20	63.0	10	14.2	14	41.5	11	70.1	8	13.7	17	124.6	..	..	18	71.6	27	261.6	21	697.9	10	124.2	2	4.0
Marion	14	1070.6	15	956.0	5	12.0	7	38.5	4	3.4	11	67.9	4	19.2	9	62.6	23	547.1	3	22.5	3	14.0	2	24.1
Marlboro	4	26.8	8	17.9	7	49.8	12	81.2	5	42.2	20	372.6	28	155.8	27	280.1	33	689.4	3	26.6	2	3.2	3	20.0
McCormick	2	5.0	1	0.4	5	32.4	4	20.4	3	2.1	2	14.0	..	..	..	..	5	4.4	2	3.6	1	2.0	2	5.9
Newberry	2	4.4	2	1.3	5	36.5	11	42.6	4	21.8	2	13.5	..	..	2	8.2	5	154.6	6	122.9	4	5.8	..	..
Oconee	5	11.0	8	16.4	10	14.4	16	21.8	4	40.0	4	8.3	2	5.0	3	27.8	9	60.6	18	64.4	13	27.6	..	..
Orangeburg	24	527.0	14	276.5	16	172.6	14	365.4	15	135.9	55	1102.7	46	774.9	93	3144.9	161	4701.1	23	348.1	11	298.4	4	14.2
Pickens	2	0.9	5	2.8	13	28.9	20	25.5	7	12.0	..	..	1	0.8	1	2.5	14	157.5	19	225.4	6	7.2	2	0.2
Richland	24	326.6	9	48.8	17	125.7	27	269.0	10	71.6	27	150.8	20	135.9	31	243.9	35	1207.2	18	107.2	22	355.5	12	41.0
Saluda	7	10.2	3	6.9	4	3.7	5	3.9	1	0.8	2	1.0	1	12.0	3	2.7	5	27.9	2	31.4	3	1.5	2	2.2
Spartanburg	7	12.6	8	17.8	15	70.6	31	147.5	2	31.0	1	1.5	..	..	3	17.0	10	252.8	10	140.7	10	54.5	2	21.0
Sumter	8	151.3	3	12.8	13	81.6	20	118.1	10	95.8	24	509.6	14	162.4	27	256.4	50	1387.1	11	120.2	7	22.8	2	9.4
Union	7	65.0	6	32.0	4	47.0	8	209.0	5	140.0	1	3.0	..	..	3	13.5	4	28.0	9	99.0	..	..	1	3.0
Williamsburg	19	390.0	10	37.8	3	207.0	6	22.5	15	87.7	21	373.6	21	272.6	73	1240.0	106	2767.7	9	58.2	5	65.3	3	12.6
York	16	135.5	4	7.2	16	221.4	16	95.9	2	0.2	2	5.1	5	4.6	6	20.9	14	108.4	13	43.7	7	17.4	3	2.9
TOTALS	470	7399.0	443	7425.6	450	5314.8	532	3644.1	335	3196.8	598	8004.9	477	8434.0	897	13279.9	1842	89816.8	502	8026.8	347	3278.0	129	964.8

TABLE 6—CLASSIFICATION BY CAUSES—FISCAL YEAR 1954-55

CAUSES	Number of Fires	Percent of Total Number	Area Burned (Acres)	Average Area Per Fire (Acres)
Lightning	167	2.4	1,924.5	11.5
Railroads	189	2.7	2,668.4	14.1
Campers	185	2.6	10,689.7	57.8
Smokers	1,836	26.1	20,401.0	11.1
Debris Burning	1,355	19.3	36,372.5	26.8
Incendiary	2,600	37.0	77,548.8	29.8
Lumbering	237	3.4	4,895.7	20.7
Miscellaneous	453	6.5	4,234.9	9.5
TOTALS	7,022	100.00	158,785.5	22.6

TABLE 7—CAUSES OF FIRES—FIVE-YEAR PERIOD
(Percent of Total)

CAUSES	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	Average For 5-Year Period
Lightning	0.6	1.5	1.6	0.6	2.4	1.3
Railroads	2.3	3.1	1.3	1.7	2.7	2.2
Campers	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.6
Smokers	25.4	22.9	24.6	25.6	26.1	25.1
Debris Burning	19.1	19.5	19.6	20.9	19.3	19.7
Incendiary	38.6	41.5	38.6	41.0	37.0	39.2
Lumbering	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.5	3.4	2.3
Miscellaneous	7.4	7.2	9.6	5.3	6.5	7.1

TABLE 8—SUMMARY OF FIRES REPORTED IN SOUTH CAROLINA—1954-55

UNIT	Area Protected (Acres)	Number of Fires	Area Burned (Acres)	Percent Area Burned	Average Area Per Fire (Acres)
Abbeville	167,826	22	170.7	.10	7.8
Aiken	450,200	274	4,072.1	.90	14.9
Allendale	131,400	125	6,989.0	5.32	55.9
Anderson	173,700	78	398.5	.23	5.1
Bamberg	126,000	124	1,959.4	1.56	15.8
Barnwell	147,800	146	1,058.4	.72	7.2
Beaufort	188,400	117	5,123.3	2.72	43.8
Berkeley	398,974	367	5,543.5	1.39	15.1
Calhoun	123,500	51	724.2	.59	14.2
Charleston	271,994	177	6,651.7	2.45	37.6
Cherokee	127,800	32	201.1	.16	6.3
Chester	260,023	64	570.1	.22	8.9
Chesterfield	310,000	112	2,969.9	.96	26.5
Clarendon	228,500	227	5,889.3	2.58	25.9
Colleton	465,000	352	6,419.5	1.38	18.2
Darlington	208,500	132	2,094.0	1.00	15.9
Dillon	144,100	125	1,016.9	.71	8.1
Dorchester	268,200	196	6,310.6	2.35	32.2
Edgefield	172,641	33	186.7	.11	5.7
Fairfield	338,957	109	903.1	.27	8.3
Florence	298,900	323	4,175.7	1.42	12.9
Georgetown	415,600	169	8,310.4	2.00	49.2
Greenville	267,800	241	1,104.4	.41	4.6
Greenwood	198,913	43	180.1	.09	4.2
Hampton	239,500	200	12,429.1	5.19	62.1
Horry	557,600	456	18,510.2	3.32	40.6
Jasper	280,000	241	16,338.3	5.84	67.8
Kershaw	336,500	116	2,307.4	.69	19.9
Lancaster	199,400	58	608.4	.31	10.5
Laurens	244,735	62	626.3	.26	10.1
Lee	110,600	91	2,014.3	1.82	22.1
Lexington	291,500	158	1,486.4	.51	9.4
Marion	224,700	100	2,837.9	1.26	28.4
Marlboro	150,600	152	1,765.6	1.17	11.6
McCormick	144,840	27	90.2	.06	3.3
Newberry	205,003	43	411.6	.20	9.6
Oconee	259,252	92	297.3	.11	3.2
Orangeburg	318,800	476	11,861.7	3.72	24.9
Pickens	190,100	90	463.7	.24	5.2
Richland	289,500	252	3,083.2	1.07	12.2
Saluda	149,956	38	104.2	.07	2.7
Spartanburg	208,300	99	767.0	.37	7.7
Sumter	205,400	189	2,921.5	1.42	15.5
Union	157,894	48	639.5	.41	13.3
Williamsburg	429,800	291	5,535.9	1.29	19.0
York	226,300	104	663.2	.29	6.4
TOTALS	11,300,008	7,022	158,785.5	1.41	22.6

TABLE 9—FIVE-YEAR SUMMARY—FOREST FIRE STATISTICS

FISCAL YEAR	Total Area Protected (Acres)	Number of Fires	Area Burned (Acres)	Percent of Area Burned	Average Area Per Fire (Acres)
1950-51	11,300,008	6,643	147,840.3	1.31	22.3
1951-52	11,300,008	4,982	108,450.1	0.96	21.8
1952-53	11,300,008	4,928	78,193.8	0.69	15.9
1953-54	11,300,008	6,532	119,149.2	1.05	18.2
1954-55	11,300,008	7,022	158,785.5	1.41	22.6
5-Year Average	11,300,008	6,021	122,483.8	1.08	20.3

TABLE 10—SEEDLING DISTRIBUTION BY LAND CLASSIFICATION

Land Ownership	Loblolly	Slash	Longleaf	Arizona Cypress	Red Cedar	Other Species	Totals
Farms	6,693,250	5,554,450	288,150	85,800	73,800	16,100 YP 15,100 S L	12,726,650
Assoc. & Clubs	56,500	94,500	1,000	....	....	1,000 WP	153,000
Schools	46,500	15,800	2,300	....	....	....	64,600
State Forests	5,000	892,000	77,000	1,000	5,000	5,000 S L 500 V P	985,500
Other State Lands	269,000	392,400	3,500	100	500	9,000 YP	674,500
Other Public Lands	53,500	11,000	4,000	500	....	....	69,000
Other Small Owners	1,925,225	1,906,900	163,900	35,300	21,500	3,500 YP 15,000 S L	4,071,325
Forest Industries	6,435,000	6,626,500	31,000	5,250	1,000	22,500 YP	13,121,250
Other Industries	1,669,000	1,171,000	2,000	....	....	20,000 YP	2,862,000
Federal Lands	256,000	302,000	....	....	2,000	3,000 S L	563,000
Totals	*17,408,975	16,966,550	572,850	127,950	103,800	38,100 S L 71,100 Y P 1,000 WP 500 V P	35,290,825
Out-of-State			200		250		450
Unused NC Red Cedar					2,200		2,200
NC Slash Gain		79,550					79,550
GRAND TOTAL	17,408,975	17,046,100	573,050	127,950	106,250	110,700	35,373,025

* Of the total loblolly planted, 650,000 seedlings were obtained from the State of Georgia.

We exchanged 250,000 slash seedlings with the State of North Carolina, for which we obtained 71,100 yellow poplar, 1,000 white pine, 15,100 shortleaf and 83,250 red cedar seedlings. This gave North Carolina a gain of 79,550 slash seedlings over the 170,450 seedlings we obtained.

Following are abbreviations used in the "Other Species" column:

- Y P—Yellow Poplar
- S L—Shortleaf
- W P—White Pine
- V P—Virginia Pine

TABLE 12—S. C. STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY
DIVISION OF STATE PARKS
SUMMARY OF STATE PARK USE, JULY 1, 1954-JUNE 30, 1955

PARKS	No. Cabin Days Occupied	No. Cabin Occupants*	No. Fishermen	No. Picnic Parties	No. of Picnickers	No. of Swimmers	No. Bathhouse Users	No. Out-of-State Cars	Total No. of Cars	Total No. of Visitors
Aiken	9	41	455	2,538	25,897	17,438	3,549	553	15,528	47,593
Andrew Jackson .....	.....	.....	.....	46	1,009	.....	.....	558	2,550	7,996
Barnwell .....	.....	.....	1,641	1,588	45,000	18,979	5,570	871	21,706	80,694
Cheraw	646	3,189	10,595	6,788	77,369	89,346	25,126	16,510	48,668	216,712
Campbells Pond (N).....	.....	.....	620	94	2,725	3,911	1,509	523	2,473	10,293
Chester .....	.....	.....	2,795	2,211	27,301	.....	.....	2,141	13,647	59,794
Croft	5	16	84	1,520	38,702	29,451	30,308	399	37,763	146,698
Edisto Beach	519	2,733	6,055	3,548	19,073	36,564	8,296	3,837	24,164	98,928
Givhans Ferry	28	168	.....	627	27,129	8,324	851	587	11,386	42,186
Greenwood .....	.....	.....	5,725	3,151	66,195	23,889	3,599	.....	39,520	152,595
Greenwood (N) .....	.....	.....	80	33	1,390	.....	.....	.....	560	2,425
Hunting Island	109	630	14,368	7,895	37,202	50,956	12,641	13,867	67,209	165,627
Hunting Island (N)	9	50	2,829	2,755	15,435	11,917	5,040	2,751	9,104	37,847
Kings Mountain .....	.....	.....	561	1,629	53,735	17,425	8,087	21,668	33,394	142,229
Lee	11	35	805	812	19,720	14,553	6,915	435	15,242	60,850
Little Pee Dee .....	.....	.....	13	709	23,251	4,572	1,715	679	12,677	42,504
Myrtle Beach	713	3,870	15,736	9,186	42,364	30,042	11,031	6,767	22,083	78,265
Oconee	294	1,732	.....	6,533	65,275	47,909	12,660	1,547	32,425	144,034
Paris Mountain .....	.....	.....	.....	14,586	116,546	21,761	21,781	2,088	64,590	253,471
Pleasant Ridge (N)	7	37	.....	751	7,978	269	360	429	4,467	19,758
Poinsett	254	1,440	537	5,602	86,515	36,188	21,554	4,647	40,570	187,133
Mill Creek (N) .....	.....	.....	308	519	8,721	11,651	11,651	107	4,297	21,850
Rivers Bridge .....	.....	.....	578	1,067	22,303	13,404	.....	428	14,083	49,809
Santee	70	276	1,690	6,249	45,376	34,369	8,033	1,249	21,900	98,941
Sesqui-Cent. ....	.....	.....	1,130	27,070	297,311	318,295	19,365	37,208	154,331	643,985
Table Rock	1,028	5,725	1,090	5,076	37,367	61,947	13,619	4,146	38,310	219,781
Colleton Wayside .....	.....	.....	.....	1,323	12,302	.....	.....	2,470	7,109	29,968
TOTALS	3,702	19,946	67,695	113,906	1,223,191	903,160	233,190	126,463	759,756	3,066,971

(N) Negro area

WILSON