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THE FORESTS OF PLYMOUTH COUNTY



MASSACHUSETTS STATE FORESTER

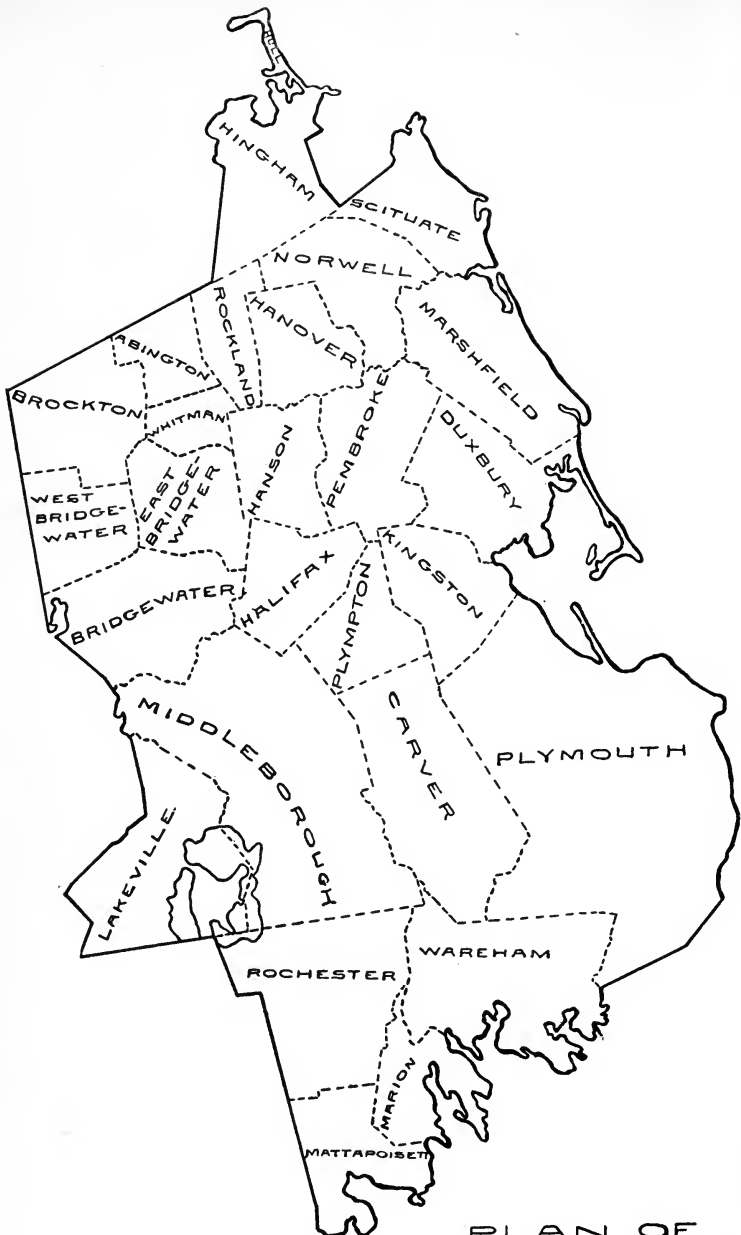
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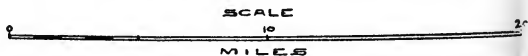
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1918



PLAN OF
PLYMOUTH COUNTY



THE FORESTS OF PLYMOUTH COUNTY

The Results of a Forest Survey OF THE Twenty-seven Towns in the County



By JAMES J. MORRIS

Under the direction of F. W. RANE, State Forester

MASSACHUSETTS STATE FORESTER, 1918

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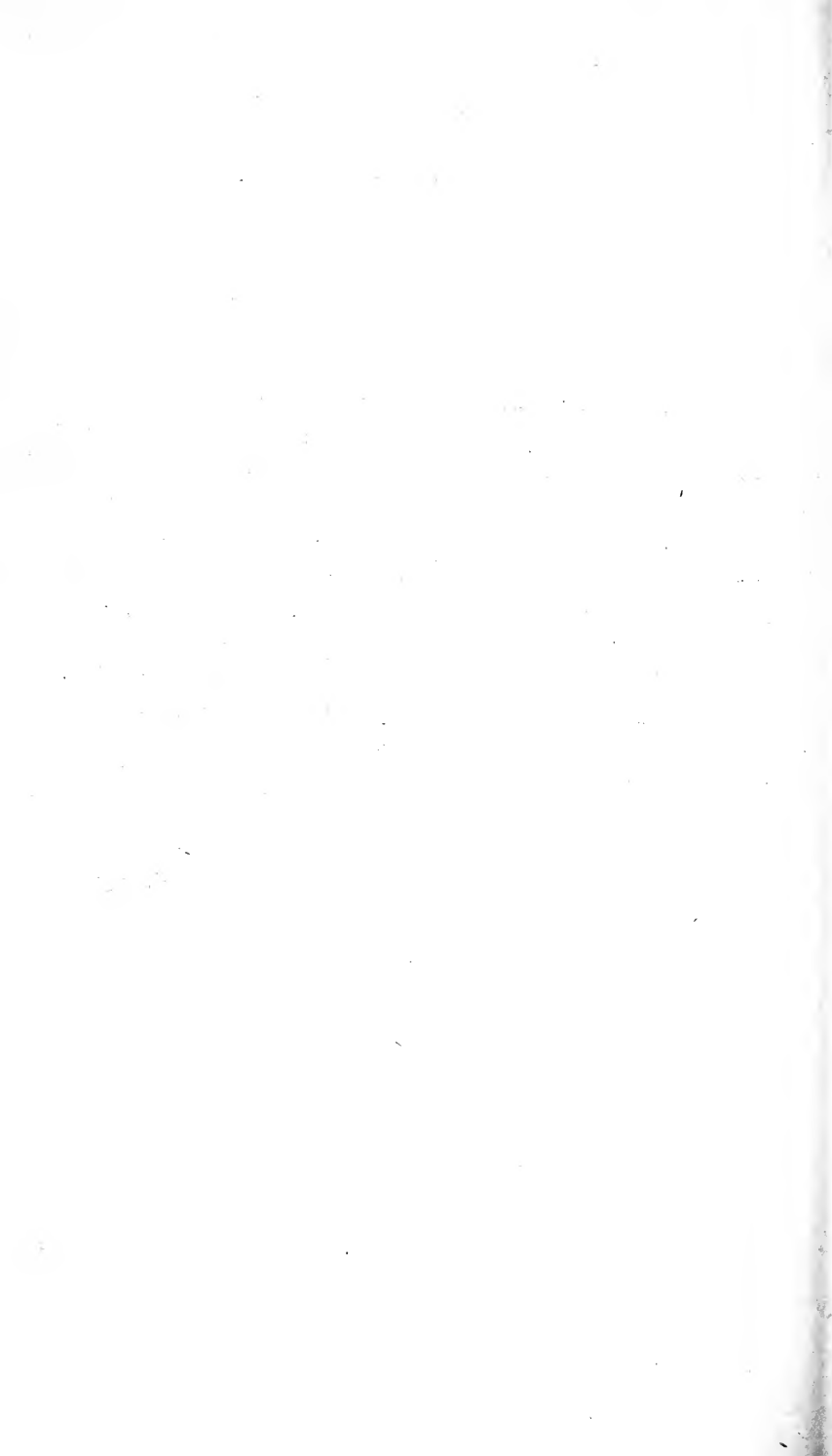
FOREWORD.

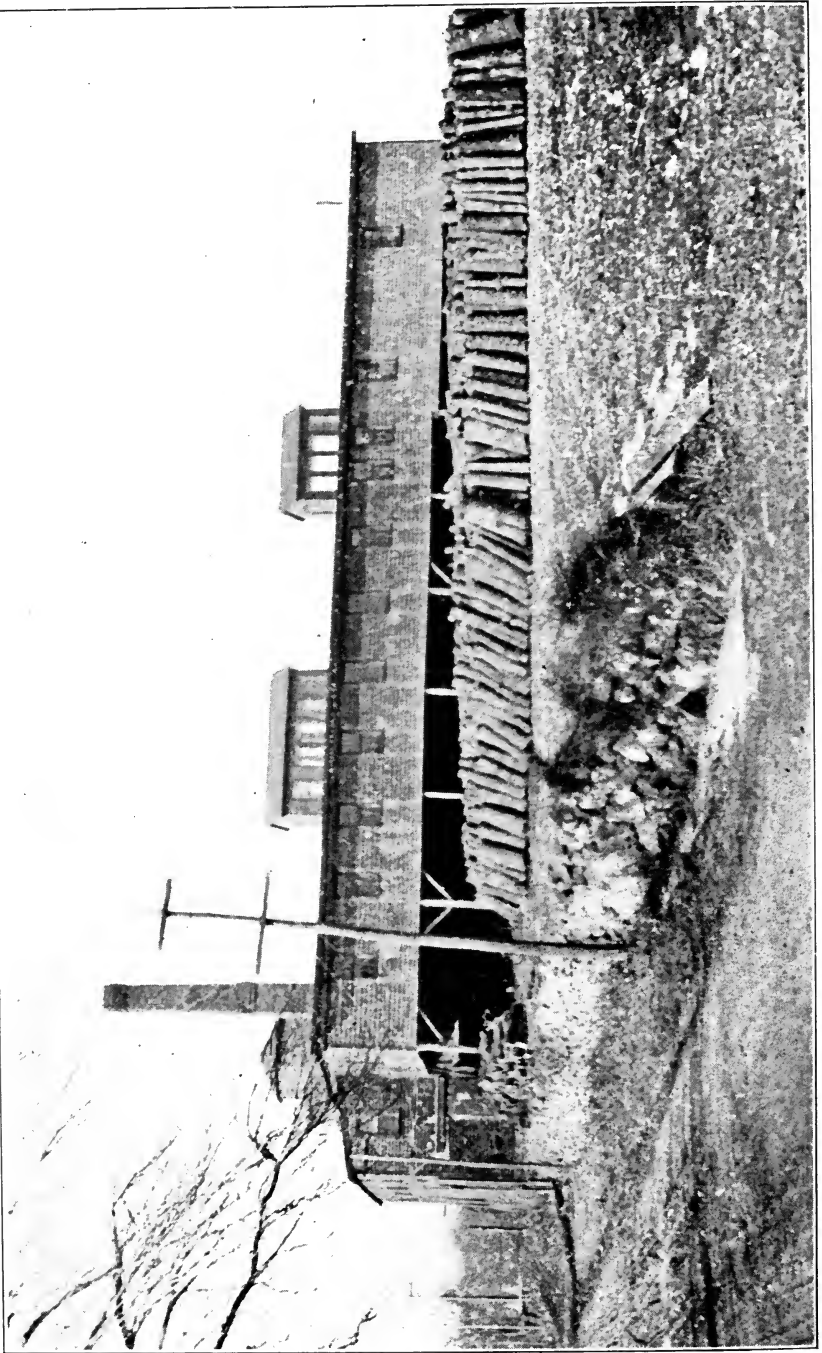
We are presenting herewith the results of the forest survey of Plymouth County, the second county to be so studied. The field work of collecting the data here included was carried out under the general direction of Mr. P. D. Kneeland, M.F., assistant forester in charge of utilization, while the crew in the field was in charge of Mr. H. E. Henshaw. The work of compilation and of arranging the data in the form of a bulletin was undertaken by Mr. James J. Morris.

The facts developed in these county surveys are now tabulated for the first time, and cannot be arrived at in any other manner. It is believed that they will prove valuable to those interested in our present and future forestry development.

F. W. RANE,

State Forester.





Plymouth County saw mill.

THE FORESTS OF PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

EXPLANATION OF SURVEY.

The survey of the several towns of Plymouth County is the second work of this kind attempted by the State forestry department. The other survey, that of Worcester County, was carried on at odd times, and extended over a period of three years. The data were collected and published last winter in the form of a bulletin, which was entitled "The Forests of Worcester County."

In the Worcester County bulletin the reasons for making forest surveys of the different counties of Massachusetts were explained in detail, but it will not be amiss here to review briefly some of the main reasons.

Every manufacturing concern or business of any kind at some time or other takes an inventory of its stock. Without such an inventory no business can be carried on to the best advantage. The stock, or raw material, of forestry work is forest land, and since the State forestry department of Massachusetts is just what its name implies, the raw material with which this department must deal is the forest lands of Massachusetts.

If the woodlands of Massachusetts were made up of but one or two species of trees, or if the various species of trees were all of the same height or diameter size, this inventory would be a comparatively simple matter. But such conditions do not exist. Scattered throughout the State are many different kinds of trees differing greatly in importance, value, life habits, etc., from each other. Moreover, since the woodlands have been repeatedly cut over at different times for many years, we find existing a variegated collection of trees of all sizes and conditions; in fact, nearly every woodlot differs to a greater or less extent from others.

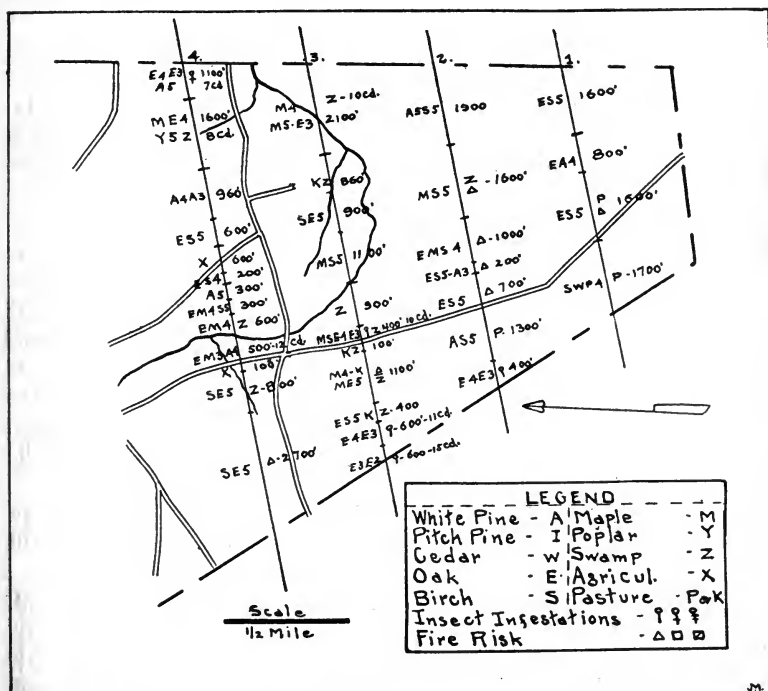
METHOD OF SURVEY.

In Worcester County each town was covered by one man, who did all the field work. In Plymouth County the men worked in a crew, each man covering a certain assigned section of the town which was being mapped. When one town was finished the men moved on to the next. There were several distinct advantages in this arrangement. Since the men camped in tents it was possible for them to choose a central location for their camp site and thus save time, inasmuch as in going to and from their work they were not obliged to cover the same ground as they would have been had they stopped at a farmhouse or hotel in one corner of the town, as was often the case in Worcester County. The cost of the survey was also lighter, the only expense incurred being for foodstuffs, since the men and camp equipment were moved from place to place by one of the department trucks.

For the main part, however, the methods followed in making this survey were similar to those followed in Worcester County. The men worked by compass and pace, using a copy of the United States topographical map as a guide map for each town. Each man would start at some convenient point on a road or edge of a pond and run a straight line through to the town line and then back to the opposite town line on a course parallel to the first, but one-half mile distant. Care was taken when laying off these parallel lines to have them cut the roads so far as possible; that is, if the majority of the roads in a certain town ran in an easterly and westerly direction the strips were run in a northerly and southerly direction, or *vice versa*. Cutting the roads in this manner enabled the men to get a truer idea of the actual forest conditions, and it was possible to obtain a more accurate average, because if the strips were run in the general direction of the roads some of them would parallel the roads, and since in most cases the type found along the roadsides, which is largely tillage, is not typical of the land lying a few hundred feet farther in, the data obtained in this way would not be trustworthy, as the lines would show an amount of farm and tillage land out of proportion to actual conditions.

For convenience and brevity in the field, symbols representing the various types, diameter classes, moth infestations, etc., were used. These symbols are somewhat similar to those used in the previous survey. The map work of each town has been completed, and photographic enlargements of the topographical maps used as a base are to be found at the office of the State Forester. These maps show the strip lines which were run in each town, and contain a symbolic explanation of the different types, size classes, etc. Tables containing summaries computed from the information obtained from the field work are contained in this bulletin.

The following diagram may serve to illustrate the method used in making this survey:—



Map of northern section of Rockland, showing method of survey.

Lines 1, 2, 3 and 4, running approximately east and west, represent strip lines one-half mile apart. On Line 1, and near the top of the plate, are the symbols "E S 5, 1600'." Consulting the legend we learn that along this line for a distance of

1,600 feet were found oak and birch of sprout size in mixture, the number 5 representing the size class. Oak predominates, since the letter "E," representing oak, precedes the letter "S," representing birch.

FOREST TYPES.

On account of the difference in topographical and climatic conditions, the types of Plymouth County vary to a considerable extent from those of Worcester County. Following is a list of types used and a brief explanation of each:—

White Pine.—This type consists of white pine in pure stands, that is, in stands made up of 80 per cent. or more of the one species. There is still a considerable amount of this type found throughout the county in spite of repeated cuttings and fires. It may be safely stated that there are several million feet of this type of good merchantable size, although it is somewhat scattered and found as a rule in stands of small areas.

Pine and Oak.—Stands of this kind are made up of 70 per cent. or more of white pine and oak in mixture. It is a common type. Sometimes the proportion of oak is greater than that of pine, while at other times there is about an equal amount of each. In all cases, however, the oak and pine in combination form at least 70 per cent. of the total stand, the remainder being made up of maple, pitch pine and unimportant hardwoods. This type is generally found on the higher gravelly lands.

Pine and Maple.—Substituting maple for the oak, this type is similar to the preceding. It is not so common as that of the pine and oak, and is generally found in low or swampy lands.

Oak.—This forms the largest type. It embraces stands made up of 80 per cent. or more of oak. A very large proportion in size class 5 is made up of the so-called scrub oak. More than one-half of the total for the county is of a diameter size too small for cordwood. There is, however, a considerable amount large enough for saw-logs.

Maple (Swamp Type).—Consists of nearly pure stands of maple. This type is found on low, wet land, and is fairly common. A good proportion is made up of species of cordwood size, with a moderate representation of the larger size classes.

Pitch Pine Type.—Next to the oak this is the largest indi-

vidual type found. It is found in all size classes, but more than 50 per cent. consists of the No. 5, or smallest, class. It is often found in pure stands, but generally contains some other tree in mixture. Scrub oak is its most common associate.

SIZE CLASSES.

In the Worcester County survey but four size classes were used. As an experiment it was decided in the Plymouth survey to split the No. 4 size in two, thus forming five size classes, and differentiating the small brush from saplings. Except for forestry purposes, such as determining more exactly the type of land on which planting might be done without preliminary brushing, the result does not warrant the distinction. Following is an explanation of the various classes:—

No. 1 forms the largest size class, and contains species whose diameters breast high average 10 inches or better, and whose height will average 60 to 80 feet.

No. 2 represents trees whose average diameters run from 8 to 10 inches, and whose height will average about 50 to 70 feet.

No. 3 constitutes the cordwood size, and species of this class average about 5 inches in diameter and 40 to 50 feet in height.

No. 4 embraces saplings and small cordwood, or thrash. Trees falling in this diameter class average about 2 inches in diameter and 30 to 40 feet in height.

No. 5 is formed of very young sprout or stunted growth, such as scrub oak, stunted pitch pine, etc. In no case do the diameters run higher than 2 inches.

NON-FOREST TYPES.

Tillage and Hay.—Land covered by this heading is all under cultivation. Included in this type is all the farming and agricultural land, with the exception of pasture and cranberry bogs.

Pasture.—In the Worcester survey much land which could not be classed exactly as No. 5 forest type, owing to the small amount of wood growth on it, and yet which was not actually used as grazing land, was classed as brush pasture.

In this survey the heading "Pasture" includes only such lands as are actually used as such. This accounts to a certain

extent for the great difference in the pasture totals of Worcester and Plymouth counties.

Water. — All inland waters fall under this classification: ponds, lakes, rivers and brooks. The figures are a little lower than those of the Waterways Commission, but considering the necessarily rough method in which they were obtained the results are very satisfactory.

Residential. — This term explains itself. It also includes business sections, cemeteries, fair grounds, etc.

Cranberry Bog. — Much of the low, mucky lands along streams is suitable for the raising of cranberries, and advantage has been taken of this fact. The area covered by these bogs, although almost negligible as compared to the total area of the county, is, nevertheless, worthy of mention because of the importance of the product.

Marsh. — This term has been used to cover two distinct types. In seacoast towns it applies to salt marsh, while in inland towns it covers the open swamps.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Plymouth County lies in the southeast corner of Massachusetts, just north of Cape Cod. It contains approximately 440,000 acres. Plymouth, a town of about 13,000 population, situated on the coast in the central and eastern part, is the county seat. Brockton is the commercial center, and is important from an industrial standpoint. Other important towns are Middleborough, Whitman, Bridgewater and Rockland. All of these towns contain manufactories of various kinds, principally shoes.

In the western part the Cape Cod branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad runs in a northerly and southerly direction the entire length of the county, while another branch follows the eastern coast line as far south as Plymouth. A line of the same road running east and west connects Plymouth and Middleborough, and in the north a connecting line runs to Plymouth. Electric roads traverse the county in various directions, connecting all the principal cities and towns. On the whole, it may be said that the railroad facilities in the county are good, except in the southern part.

The products of the county are many and varied. Among the most important may be mentioned shoes, rope, cotton cloth, rubber products, boxes, crates, shooks and shoemaking tools.

The important farming products are hay, potatoes, cranberries and miscellaneous vegetables. Dairying is not now a very important industry, and is becoming less so year after year. Stock and poultry raising is practiced to a slight extent.

Along the seashore are many fine summer resorts. Hundreds of fine residences have been built, and these resorts are constantly attracting people in larger numbers to enjoy the ocean scenery for which the shores of eastern and southern Plymouth County are justly famous.

Topography and Soils.

Running practically the entire eastern length of the county, along the coast, and extending inland roughly about 5 miles, is a strip of rolling, knobby land with basin-like intervalles. The hills are mostly rounded, irregular of distribution, and in very rare cases rise beyond 100 feet in altitude. This strip is made up of a terminal moraine, and is more rugged than the other sections of the county.

The remainder, which means practically the whole of the county, is made up of a level to gentle rolling topography. The elevation of the hills ranges from 100 to 200 feet. Numerous ponds abound, among the principal of which may be mentioned Assawompsett, Long Pond and Quittacas, all situated mainly or in part in the town of Lakeville. Several swamps of large areas also occur, the Great Cedar Swamps of Bridgewater and Middleborough being the most important.

The drainage of the county is effected mainly through several small rivers and their tributaries. The Weweantic River drains to the south into Buzzards Bay. The Taunton River, emptying into Mount Hope Bay, drains part of the western and central areas. Weir and Fresh rivers are the principal streams in the north, while North, South and Jones rivers drain to the east. Other important streams are the Mattapoisett, Wankinco, Agawam and Sippican. Many of the ponds and lakes throughout the county have no apparent outlet, and it is possible, par-

ticularly so in the eastern section, that they empty into the ocean through a subterranean flow which drains to a considerable extent the whole country.

Monk's Hill in Kingston is the highest elevation in the county.

The soils of the northern part of Plymouth County are mostly a light to heavy fine sandy loam, with outcroppings of granite, gneiss and schist. Much of this soil is forested, but that which is cultivated produces good and various crops. The sandier and stony types are found mostly in pastures.

Although the larger part of the soils of the central and southern sections are also sandy loam, they are coarser than those of the northern section, and carry a considerable amount of gravel and fine pebbles. Through Plymouth, Wareham and Middleborough deposits of muck occur. This soil is used extensively for growing cranberries, and, as shown in the tables, quite a sizable area is under cultivation.

Forest Conditions.

In the reports of the overseers of the earlier Plymouth County settlements reference is often made to the forests, but such references contain very scanty information as to their composition. It is probable, however, that at the time of the landing of the Pilgrims the greater part of the county was forested with large and thrifty virgin stands of white and pitch pine, oak and maple, — pine in uplands, oak and maple in lowlands.

We know that much of the pine was cut and shipped to England to be used for masts for the English navy, and also that England depended to a large extent upon New England pitch pine for her naval stores.

The original forest types exist to-day, but in a much depleted condition. Over large areas fires have swept repeatedly, burning off the humus — the forest floor covering — and greatly impoverishing the soil in many sections. From these fire-swept areas the original white or pitch pine stands have disappeared, and in their places are growths of scrub pitch pine and oak.

Throughout the greater portion of the county, however, white pine can be grown, and areas now given over to scrub oak should be reforested. On the sandier areas Scotch and good

grade pitch pine could be grown with success. In fact, reforestation has been carried on successfully in nearly all parts of the county. The State Forest Commission has recently acquired a tract of several thousand acres of land in the town of Carver, and this department is planting large quantities of white and Scotch pine there every year.

As mentioned above, white pine of good grade is still found in fair quantities and in pure stands distributed throughout the county.

It may be well to regard briefly the distribution of the various types. Practically all of the types are universally distributed, and in nearly every case all of the various size classes are found in each town.

The towns of Bridgewater, Hingham and Pembroke contain the highest percentages of white pine, while Abington, Plymouth, Rockland, Wareham and West Bridgewater contain the smallest. Good stands of the first quality may be found in all the towns, but Whitman, Scituate, Abington and Hanover are poorest in this respect. It may be stated here that these towns contain very little of the best quality of any of the different types.

Plymouth shows the highest proportion of forested land (82.5 per cent.), but there are several other towns containing 70 per cent. or more of forest growth. These towns are Carver, Hanover, Hanson, Kingston, Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, Middleborough, Norwell, Pembroke and Plympton.

Brockton, Hingham, Marshfield, Scituate and Whitman have the smallest percentages of wooded areas.

The best oak is found in largest proportional quantities in Marion, Mattapoisett, Middleborough, Plymouth, Rochester and Scituate.

Maple is found mostly in cordwood sizes, but stands of first-class stock may be found in Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, Middleborough, Norwell, Pembroke, Rochester and Scituate.

The best stands of pitch pine occur in Carver, Duxbury, Kingston, Mattapoisett, Marion, Plymouth, Rochester and Wareham, all seacoast towns with the exception of Carver and Rochester, which are sandy plains.

Of the non-forest types West Bridgewater contains the highest proportion of agricultural land. Others of the larger culti-

vated areas are Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Hanover, Hingham, Scituate and Whitman.

Brockton and Whitman contain the largest proportional residential areas, although Plymouth and Middleborough have actual residential areas larger than Whitman.

Abington, Whitman and Hingham contain the largest proportional amount of pasture land.

Marshfield, Marion and Carver have large amounts of marsh land, Marshfield, as the name suggests, having by far the greatest area of this salt marsh.

The largest and best cranberry bogs are found in Carver and Wareham, while Lakeville contains more actual water area than any other town in the county.

Moth Infestation.

Since Plymouth County contains such a proportionately large amount of oak as compared to other sections of the State, we would naturally draw the conclusion that the moth infestation must be exceptionally large. This, however, is not true. Conditions here, with the exception of the town of Plymouth, are not much worse than those throughout the eastern part of Massachusetts, and at the present time the moth situation is such that, with careful supervision and a reasonable expenditure of money for spraying purposes, it may be kept well under control.

There are, however, large tracts of land forested with oak of poor quality, not large enough for cordwood and with little chance of being so for some years to come, that present a serious problem. These lots, most of them located in the southern part of the county, are situated far away from the centers, and on account of the poor quality of the wood, and its distance from a market, spraying is out of the question because of the expense entailed. These lots should be clean brushed and reforested with white or Scotch pine. The State forestry department has not at the present time the money to do this work, and anything that is attempted along this line must be done by the owners of the lands in question.

Forest Fire Protection.

The destructive fires which have raged over the entire Cape country, including the southern part of Plymouth County, have caused very serious damage to forest growth. Indeed, fire has been the most serious enemy of timber propagation in this section. The geographic location of this part of the State, together with the high winds which prevail at certain periods of the year, are conditions which make each small brush fire a potential holocaust.

This fire menace has been recognized for a long time by the residents of the Cape counties and by the State Forester's department. A fire tower was constructed in Plymouth by that town in 1905. In 1911 the office of State Fire Warden was established, and since then towers have been erected on high points in the towns of Kingston, Hanson, Hingham and Middleborough. These towers, with the addition of that in Bourne in Barnstable County, now cover the entire area of Plymouth County, and statistics from the State Fire Warden's reports show that the fire damage in this section has been reduced about 75 per cent. since their erection.

Forest Industries.

The shoe manufacturing and cranberry raising industries require very large amounts of wood in the manufacture of boxes, crates and barrels for the shipment of their products. Practically all of the wood used is obtained from the county. In nearly every town may be found mills which saw 100,000 board feet or more of pine and oak each year. Many of these mills turn out the finished product, — boxes, crates, or barrels, as the case may be, — but a considerable number simply supply the boards, while others deliver their product in the form of shooks. The logs in almost all cases are cut short and bought locally by the cord, and are sawn into $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch boards, which is the standard dimension for box boards.

In addition to the manufacture of boxes, etc., several of these sawmills do custom work, but there is nowhere near so much of this done now as in former years.

In one important respect the sawmills of Plymouth County differ from those located in other parts of the State. They are

permanent. Logs are hauled to them by truck or shipped by rail. Were it not for the many destructive fires, the fact that these mills are permanent ones might have had a powerful effect in influencing the forest types.

Before a portable mill owner sets up his mill on a lot he must be sure that there are at least 200,000 feet of stock in the immediate vicinity that he can cut. Moving and setting up his mill to cut under that amount would hardly pay him unless the stock was exceptionally good.

When large tracts of land are cut over a change in forest conditions naturally results. New species, generally hardwoods, take the place of the old. These hardwoods, which grow very rapidly during their earlier years, shade and choke out the young reproduction of the conifers recently cut, and after a few years a stand of hardwoods, often of inferior quality, occupies the land formerly forested with pine or other valuable trees.

Where the mills are permanent, as in Plymouth County, the owner of a woodlot is not obliged to cut his lot clean. He can take out a few trees one year, haul them to the mill, and the following year cut out a few more.

When a stand is cut gradually in this way the type undergoes no serious change, since the reproduction is generally the same as the original trees.

To sum up the whole thing in a few words, permanent mills foster a system of selective cutting, and have a tendency to preserve the original species and types, while portable mills in many cases, through clean cutting, bring about a decided change in both.

Poplar makes an ideal wood for staves, and as an experiment the State Forest Commission has set out about 40,000 poplar cuttings on the State reservation in Carver.

White pine is the species most used in the manufacture of box boards, but of late years pitch pine is being substituted to some extent.

Stock for barrel staves is in some cases shipped from outside the State, some of it being loblolly pine from Virginia. Much of the stock, however, is obtained locally, and consists of pine and poplar with oak and maples for headings. Oak is used in the manufacture of piling and mine props. These products are used in the construction of docks, wharves, etc.

No attention has been given to cedar in the various tables,

but nevertheless quite a little of this species is found in isolated sections of the county, and generally in swamps. This wood is used in the manufacture of shingles, and on rare occasions for barrels. It is also used for posts and poles.

The manufacture of lobster pots may be classed as a special industry. Oak and white pine are used in this product, and there are several concerns engaged in their manufacture.

Some years ago charcoal was produced in large quantities in various parts of Plymouth County. This industry has practically disappeared. Last year this department undertook the manufacture of charcoal as an experiment in the town of Mashpee. The lot was made up entirely of oak of poor quality and small size class, and the wood was too far away from a market to be put profitably into cordwood. Three pits were maintained, and about 40,000 bushels of charcoal were produced. It was thought that charcoal made from oak would not sell readily, but no trouble was experienced in disposing of the entire production in near-by towns; in fact, double the quantity could easily have been gotten rid of. In this experiment about 40 bushels of charcoal were produced from each cord of wood.

Mashpee is not a town in Plymouth County, and therefore these remarks are somewhat irrelevant, but they are made because of the fact that scattered throughout Plymouth County are hundreds of acres of scraggly oak and pine too far away from a market to be cut profitably for fuel, which the results of the experiment cause us to believe could be burned for charcoal and disposed of for at least a small profit. So far as we know there is but one man in the county engaged in the manufacture of charcoal at the present time. A bulletin containing more detailed information in regard to this experiment will be issued from the office of the State Forester in the near future.

Other forest products of Plymouth County are pin wood, mallet heads, ship timbers, wagon stock and hardwood rollers.

In this bulletin is included a list of the sawmill operators of the county, which gives information regarding their production, stock used, etc. This list is as complete as it was possible for us to make it in the limited time we had at our disposal.

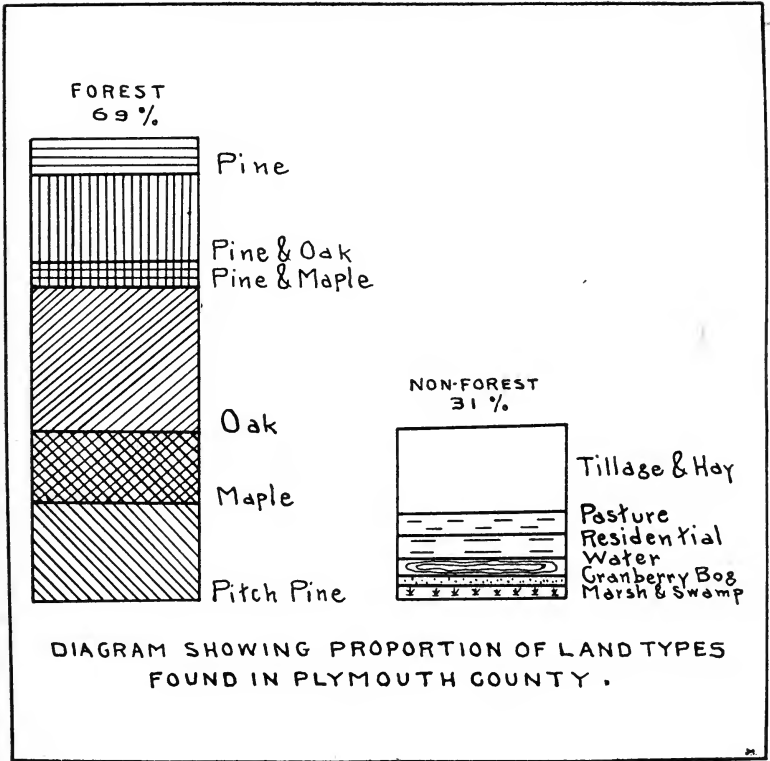
Following are the percentage sheets of 26 towns in the county. The town of Hull was not considered at all in making the survey, as there is not enough wood growth there to war-

rant it. These tables show the proportion of forest land to non-forest land, and also the relative proportions of the individual types of the forested areas. The tables alone could not be made to show the proportion of the separate type size classes, so they have been supplemented by diagrams from which may be formed an idea of the relative amounts of merchantable and non-merchantable timber of each type in each town. In these diagrams the proportion of non-merchantable sizes is represented by the inked portion of each line.

In arranging these diagrams size classes 1 and 2 of the white pine and pitch pine types were combined and classed as merchantable, while in the remainder of the types classes 1, 2 and 3 were combined and classified in the same way. The remainder of the size classes was combined in each type and classed as non-merchantable. It will be noticed from this explanation that in the case of the hardwoods and mixed hardwoods and pine, class 3, or cordwood class, has been listed as merchantable, while in the case of the pines only classes 1 and 2, containing lumber large enough for saw logs, were so listed.

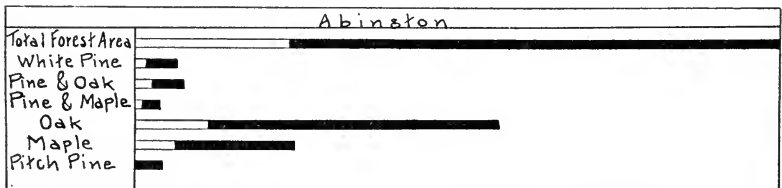
FOREST TYPES AND ACREAGE IN 26 TOWNS IN PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

	APPROXIMATE SIZE CLASSES.					Total.	PER CENT.	
	1	2	3	4	5		Forest.	Town.
FOREST TYPES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Pine,	4,184	5,862	6,439	3,747	2,126	22,358	7.4	-
Pine and oak,	6,612	8,678	18,529	15,004	8,930	57,753	19.0	-
Pine and maple,	2,362	3,654	5,613	3,593	836	16,058	5.3	-
Oak type,	5,337	9,956	24,615	30,669	24,321	94,898	31.2	-
Maple type,	1,101	6,282	15,048	19,215	5,652	47,298	15.5	-
Pitch pine type,	1,879	4,126	8,501	11,271	39,991	65,768	21.6	-
Total,	21,475	38,558	78,745	83,499	81,856	304,133	-	69.1
Per cent.,	7.1	12.7	25.8	27.5	26.9	-	100.0	-
NON-FOREST TYPES.								
Tillage and hay,						67,612	-	15.3
Pasture,						16,607	-	3.8
Residential,						18,565	-	4.2
Water,						14,101	-	3.2
Cranberry bog,						8,550	-	1.9
Marsh,						10,998	-	2.5
Total area of 26 towns,						440,566	-	100.0



ABINGTON.

	APPROXIMATE SIZE CLASSES.					Total.	PER CENT.	
	1	2	3	4	5		Forest.	Town.
FOREST TYPES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Pine,	-	50	56	63	-	169	4.6	-
Pine and oak,	-	31	38	-	182	251	6.9	-
Pine and maple,	38	-	19	75	-	132	3.6	-
Oak type,	-	63	427	251	1,330	2,071	56.6	-
Maple (swamp type),	-	44	182	414	257	897	24.5	-
Pitch pine,	-	-	-	25	113	138	3.8	-
Total,	38	188	722	828	1,882	3,658	-	56.4
Per cent.,	1.1	5.2	19.7	22.6	51.4	-	100.0	-
NON-FOREST TYPES.								
Tillage and hay,						1,263	-	19.5
Pasture,						702	-	10.8
Residential,						709	-	10.9
Water,						100	-	1.5
Marsh,						56	-	.9
Total area of town,						6,488	-	100.0

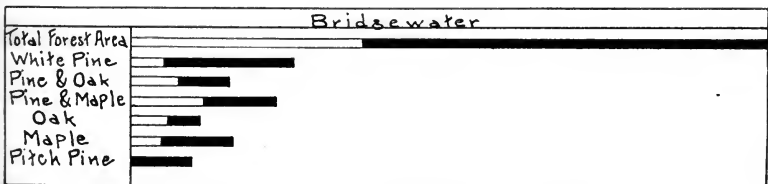


Merchantable

Non-merchantable

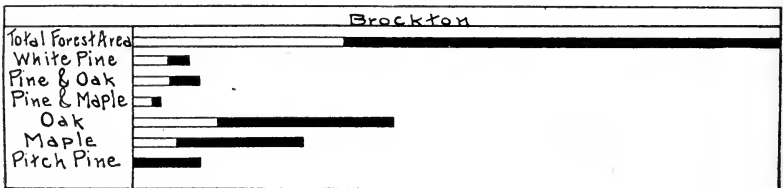
BRIDGEWATER.

FOREST TYPES.	APPROXIMATE SIZE CLASSES.					Total. Acres.	PER CENT.	
	1	2	3	4	5		Forest.	Town.
Pine,	202	185	330	174	856	1,747	15.4	-
Pine and oak,	121	318	659	572	885	2,555	22.6	-
Pine and maple,	46	64	532	376	185	1,203	10.6	-
Oak type,	115	445	492	416	382	1,850	16.3	-
Maple (swamp) type,	40	162	625	1,319	752	2,898	25.6	-
Pitch pine,	-	-	23	87	972	1,082	9.5	-
Total,	524	1,174	2,661	2,944	4,032	11,335	-	62.9
Per cent.,	4.6	10.3	23.5	26	35.6	-	100.0	-
NON-FOREST TYPES.								
Tillage and hay,						4,346	-	24.1
Pasture,						839	-	4.7
Residential,						544	-	3.0
Water,						515	-	2.9
Marsh,						434	-	2.4
Total area of town,						18,013	-	100.0



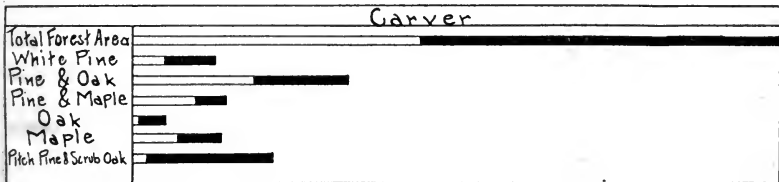
BROCKTON.

	APPROXIMATE SIZE CLASSES.					Total.	PER CENT.	
	1	2	3	4	5		Forest.	Town.
FOREST TYPES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Pine,	130	161	78	52	150	571	8.5	-
Pine and oak,	114	161	171	192	62	700	10.4	-
Pine and maple,	-	83	150	-	52	285	4.2	-
Oak type,	130	228	638	830	907	2,733	40.5	-
Maple (swamp) type,	-	119	342	767	539	1,767	26.2	-
Pitch pine,	-	-	-	83	601	684	10.2	-
Total,	374	752	1,379	1,924	2,311	6,740	-	49.1
Per cent.,	5.6	11.1	20.5	28.5	34.3	-	100.0	-
NON-FOREST TYPES.								
Tillage and hay,						2,411	-	17.5
Pasture,						716	-	5.2
Residential,						3,733	-	27.1
Water,						21	-	.2
Marsh,						124	-	.9
Total area of town,						13,745	-	100.0



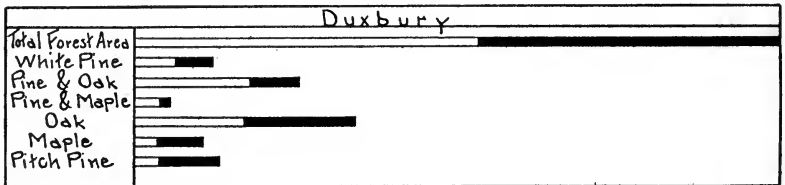
CARVER.

	APPROXIMATE SIZE CLASSES.					Total.	PER CENT.	
	1	2	3	4	5		Forest.	Town.
FOREST TYPES.								
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Pine,	302	604	685	705	-	2,296	12.4	-
Pine and oak,	-	1,281	2,260	2,621	-	6,162	33.2	-
Pine and maple,	163	1,016	846	622	-	2,647	14.3	-
Oak type,	36	24	65	812	-	937	5.1	-
Maple (swamp) type,	24	496	729	1,257	-	2,506	13.5	-
Pitch pine,	-	314	500	3,181	-	3,995	21.5	-
Total,	525	3,735	5,085	9,198	-	18,543	-	73.2
Per cent.,	2.8	20.1	27.4	49.7	-	-	100.0	-
NON-FOREST TYPES.								
Tillage and hay,						1,667	-	6.6
Pasture,						667	-	2.6
Residential,						121	-	.5
Water,						761	-	3.0
Cranberry bog,						3,574	-	14.1
Total area of town,						25,333	-	100.0



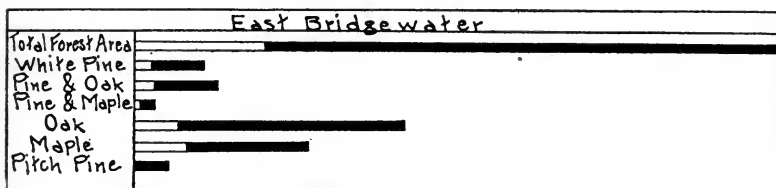
DUXBURY.

	APPROXIMATE SIZE CLASSES.					Total.	PER CENT.	
	1	2	3	4	5		Forest.	Town.
FOREST TYPES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Pine,	444	233	391	42	127	1,237	11.7	-
Pine and oak,	317	550	1,004	581	222	2,674	25.3	-
Pine and maple,	63	95	275	127	-	560	5.3	-
Oak type,	254	412	1,216	1,164	560	3,606	34.1	-
Maple (swamp) type,	-	201	180	729	-	1,110	10.5	-
Pitch pine,	53	359	349	307	317	1,385	13.1	-
Total,	1,131	1,850	3,415	2,950	1,226	10,572	-	67.4
Per cent.,	10.7	17.5	32.3	27.9	11.6	-	100.0	-
NON-FOREST TYPES.								
Tillage and hay,						2,729	-	17.4
Pasture,						784	-	5.0
Residential,						847	-	5.4
Water,						314	-	2.0
Cranberry bog,						408	-	2.6
Marsh,						31	-	.2
Total area of town,						15,685	-	100.0



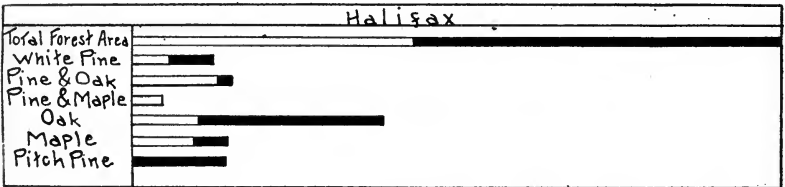
EAST BRIDGEWATER.

	APPROXIMATE SIZE CLASSES.					Total.	PER CENT.	
	1	2	3	4	5		Forest.	Town.
FOREST TYPES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Pine,	75	98	230	310	17	730	10.6	-
Pine and oak,	-	40	184	252	396	872	12.7	-
Pine and maple,	-	-	52	149	-	201	2.9	-
Oak type,	34	120	287	1,308	1,130	2,879	41.8	-
Maple (swamp) type,	23	161	361	689	625	1,859	26.9	-
Pitch pine,	-	-	11	-	339	350	5.1	-
Total,	132	419	1,125	2,708	2,507	6,891	-	60.8
Per cent.,	1.9	6.1	16.3	39.3	36.4	-	100.0	-
NON-FOREST TYPES.								
Tillage and hay,						3,284	-	28.9
Pasture,						648	-	5.7
Residential,						270	-	2.4
Water,						143	-	1.3
Marsh,						103	-	.9
Total area of town,						11,339	-	100.0



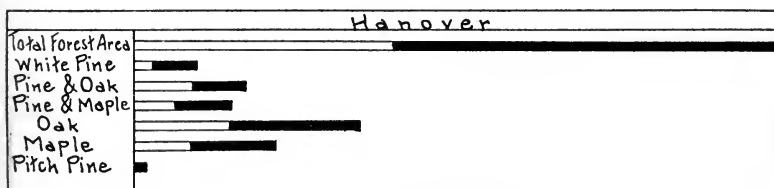
HALIFAX.

	APPROXIMATE SIZE CLASSES.					Total.	PER CENT.	
	1	2	3	4	5		Forest.	Town.
FOREST TYPES.								
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Pine,	139	278	285	110	102	914	12.5	-
Pine and oak,	22	22	922	-	146	1,112	15.2	-
Pine and maple,	-	102	241	-	-	343	4.7	-
Oak type,	-	66	666	878	1,222	2,832	38.7	-
Maple (swamp) type,	-	44	644	322	51	1,061	14.5	-
Pitch pine,	-	-	-	-	1,053	1,053	14.4	-
Total,	161	512	2,758	1,310	2,574	7,315	-	65.8
Per cent.,	2.2	7	37.7	17.9	35.2	-	100.0	-
NON-FOREST TYPES.								
Tillage,						1,857	-	16.7
Pasture,						278	-	2.5
Residential,						89	-	.8
Water,						889	-	8.0
Cranberry bog,						222	-	2.0
Marsh,						467	-	4.2
Total area of town,						11,117	-	100.0



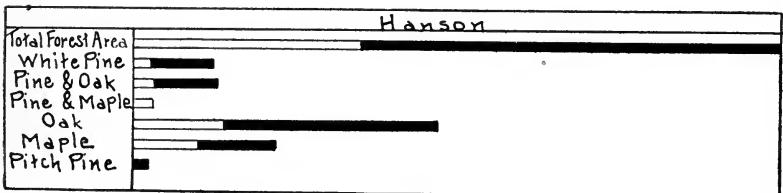
HANOVER.

FOREST TYPES.	APPROXIMATE SIZE CLASSES.					Total. Acres.	PER CENT.	
	1	2	3	4	5		Forest.	Town.
Pine,	13	205	271	221	-	710	9.6	-
Pine and oak,	-	33	545	678	-	1,256	17.0	-
Pine and maple,	-	20	443	638	-	1,101	15.0	-
Oak type,	-	53	1,044	1,481	-	2,578	35.0	-
Maple (swamp) type,	-	46	588	978	-	1,612	21.8	-
Pitch pine,	-	-	59	66	-	125	1.6	-
Total,	13	357	2,950	4,062	-	7,382	-	73.8
Per cent.,2	4.8	40	55	-	-	100.0	-
NON-FOREST TYPES.								
Tillage and hay,						2,221	-	22.2
Pasture,						26	-	.3
Residential,						377	-	3.7
Total area of town,						10,006	-	100.0



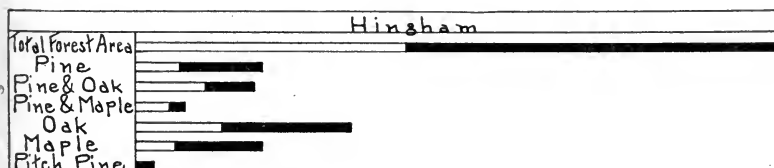
HANSON.

	APPROXIMATE SIZE CLASSES.					Total.	PER CENT.	
	1	2	3	4	5		Forest.	Town.
FOREST TYPES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Pine,	69	176	195	365	63	868	12.3	-
Pine and oak,	-	19	208	309	391	927	13.1	-
Pine and maple,	-	19	208	-	-	227	3.2	-
Oak type,	-	290	788	1,430	800	3,308	47.0	-
Maple (swamp) type,	82	38	586	668	189	1,563	22.2	-
Pitch pine,	-	-	-	-	158	158	2.2	-
Total,	151	542	1,985	2,772	1,601	7,051	-	70
Per cent.,	2.1	7.7	28.2	39.3	22.7	-	100.0	-
NON-FOREST TYPES.								
Tillage and hay,						1,655	-	16.3
Pasture,						422	-	4.2
Water,						479	-	4.6
Cranberry bog,						265	-	2.6
Marsh,						252	-	2.3
Total area of town,						10,124	-	100.0



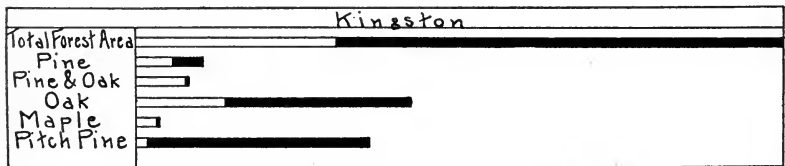
HINGHAM.

	APPROXIMATE SIZE CLASSES.					Total.	PER CENT.	
	1	2	3	4	5		Forest.	Town.
FOREST TYPES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Pine,	190	318	310	554	-	1,372	19.2	-
Pine and oak,	18	123	617	541	-	1,299	18.1	-
Pine and maple,	49	80	257	154	-	540	7.5	-
Oak type,	209	263	445	1,473	-	2,390	33.4	-
Maple (swamp) type,	-	116	331	938	-	1,385	19.3	-
Pitch pine,	-	-	-	178	-	178	2.5	-
Total,	466	900	1,960	3,838	-	7,164	-	49.6
Per cent.,	6.5	12.6	27.4	53.5	-	-	100.0	-
NON-FOREST TYPES.								
Tillage and hay,						3,243	-	22.4
Pasture,						2,421	-	16.8
Residential,						1,416	-	9.8
Water,						161	-	1.1
Marsh,						49	-	.3
Total area of town,						14,454	-	100.0



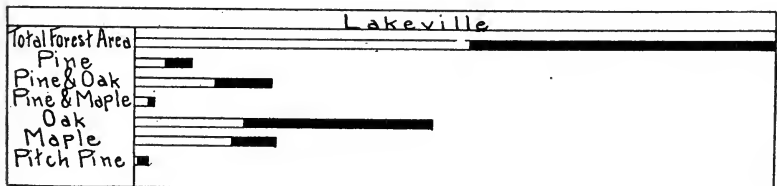
KINGSTON.

	APPROXIMATE SIZE CLASSES.					Total.	PER CENT.	
	1.	2	3	4	5		Forest.	Town.
FOREST TYPES.								
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Pine,	270	235	165	78	139	887	10.2	-
Pine and oak,	96	314	270	-	44	724	8.3	-
Oak type,	148	61	1,019	853	1,602	3,683	42.3	-
Maple (swamp) type,	-	131	78	-	70	279	3.2	-
Pitch pine,	113	-	627	183	2,213	3,136	36.0	-
Total,	627	741	2,159	1,114	4,068	8,709	-	71.5
Per cent.,	7.2	8.5	24.8	12.8	46.7	-	100.0	-
NON-FOREST TYPES.								
Tillage and hay,						2,107	-	17.3
Pasture,						97	-	.8
Residential,						780	-	6.4
Water,						341	-	2.8
Cranberry bog,						146	-	1.2
Total area of town,						12,180	-	100.0



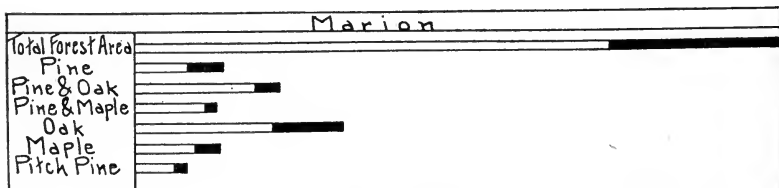
LAKEVILLE.

	APPROXIMATE SIZE CLASSES.					Total.	PER CENT.	
	1	2	3	4	5		Forest.	Town.
FOREST TYPES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Pine,	134	652	284	200	-	1,270	7.6	-
Pine and oak,	351	819	919	718	551	3,358	20.1	-
Pine and maple,	117	167	100	33	33	450	2.7	-
Oak type,	635	752	1,570	1,704	3,074	7,735	46.3	-
Maple (swamp) type,	234	635	1,672	535	551	3,627	21.7	-
Pitch pine,	-	33	84	150	-	267	1.6	-
Total,	1,471	3,058	4,629	3,340	4,209	16,707	-	72.2
Per cent.,	8.8	18.3	27.7	20	25.2	-	100.0	-
	NON-FOREST TYPES.							
Tillage and hay,						3,286	-	14.2
Pasture,						1,157	-	5.0
Residential,						370	-	1.6
Water,						1,134	-	4.9
Cranberry bog,						417	-	1.8
Marsh,						69	-	.3
Total area of town,						23,140	-	100.0



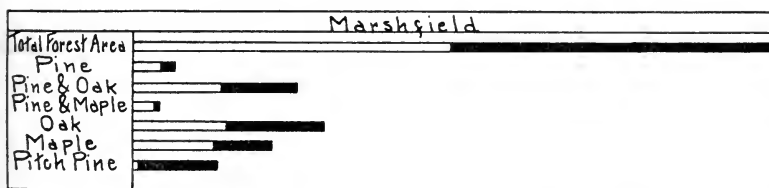
MARION.

	APPROXIMATE SIZE CLASSES.					Total.	PER CENT.	
	1	2	3	4	5		Forest.	Town.
FOREST TYPES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Pine,	371	185	282	62	21	921	13.4	-
Pine and oak,	791	282	185	247	27	1,532	22.3	-
Pine and maple,	502	117	130	27	-	776	11.3	-
Oak type,	185	825	453	453	295	2,211	32.2	-
Maple (swamp) type,	82	151	419	137	110	899	13.1	-
Pitch pine,	89	337	103	-	-	529	7.7	-
Total,	2,020	1,897	1,572	926	453	6,868	-	75
Per cent.,	29.4	27.6	22.9	13.5	6.6	-	100.0	-
NON-FOREST TYPES.								
Tillage and hay,						336	-	3.7
Pasture,						117	-	1.3
Residential,						618	-	6.8
Water,						268	-	2.9
Cranberry bog,						206	-	2.2
Marsh,						744	-	8.1
Total area of town,						9,157	-	100.0



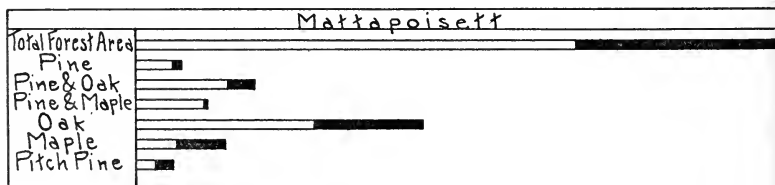
MARSHFIELD.

	APPROXIMATE SIZE CLASSES.					Total.	PER CENT.	
	1	2	3	4	5		Forest.	Town.
FOREST TYPES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Pine,	135	242	72	81	45	575	6.4	-
Pine and oak,	207	207	817	673	386	2,290	25.5	-
Pine and maple,	-	81	242	36	18	377	4.2	-
Oak type,	54	242	1,015	835	512	2,658	29.6	-
Maple (swamp) type,	-	-	1,131	422	368	1,921	21.4	-
Pitch pine,	-	45	494	269	350	1,158	12.9	-
Total,	396	817	3,771	2,316	1,679	8,979	-	49.2
Per cent.,	4.4	9.1	42	25.8	18.7	-	100.0	-
NON-FOREST TYPES.								
Tillage and hay,						3,358	-	18.4
Pasture,						839	-	4.6
Residential,						986	-	5.4
Water,						292	-	1.6
Cranberry bog,						91	-	.5
Marsh,						3,705	-	20.3
Total area of town,						18,250	-	100.0



MATTAPoisETT.

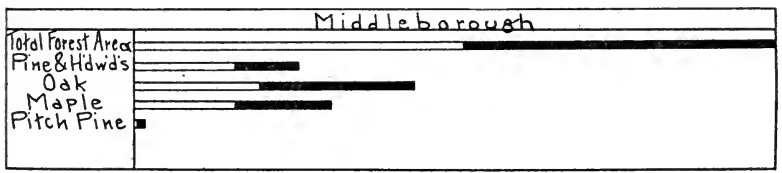
	APPROXIMATE SIZE CLASSES.					Total.	PER CENT.	
	1	2	3	4	5		Forest.	Town.
FOREST TYPES.								
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Pine,	334	147	41	-	49	571	7.0	-
Pine and oak,	580	326	237	98	245	1,486	18.3	-
Pine and maple,	530	237	106	33	-	906	11.2	-
Oak type,	440	1,011	799	587	750	3,587	44.3	-
Maple (swamp) type,	114	261	147	212	375	1,109	13.7	-
Pitch pine,	179	73	98	57	41	448	5.5	-
Total,	2,177	2,055	1,428	987	1,460	8,107	-	72.5
Per cent.,	26.9	25.3	17.6	12.2	18	-	100.0	-
NON-FOREST TYPES.								
Tillage and hay,						1,400	-	12.5
Pasture,						403	-	3.6
Residential,						373	-	3.3
Water,						136	-	1.2
Cranberry bog,						124	-	1.1
Marsh,						646	-	5.8
Total area of town,						11,189	-	100.0



MIDDLEBOROUGH.

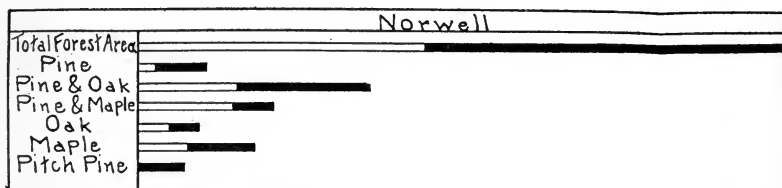
	APPROXIMATE SIZE CLASSES.					Total.	PER CENT.	
	1	2	3	4	5		Forest.	Town.
FOREST TYPES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Pine,	1,365	1,197	2,943	3,499	-1	9,004	25.4	-
Pine and oak,								
Pine and maple,								
Oak type,	679	1,332	4,969	8,347	-1	15,327	43.3	-
Maple (swamp) type,	130	1,951	3,444	5,195	-1	10,720	30.3	-
Pitch pine,	10	108	79	145	-1	342	1.0	-
Total,	2,184	4,588	11,435	17,186	-	35,393	-	75.8
Per cent.,	6.2	13	32.3	48.5	-	-	100.0	-
NON-FOREST TYPES.								
Tillage and hay,						8,187	-	17.5
Pasture,						1,770	-	3.8
Residential,						785	-	1.7
Water,						511	-	1.1
Marsh,						44	-	.1
Total area of town,						46,690	-	100.0

¹ Size classes 4 and 5 have been combined.



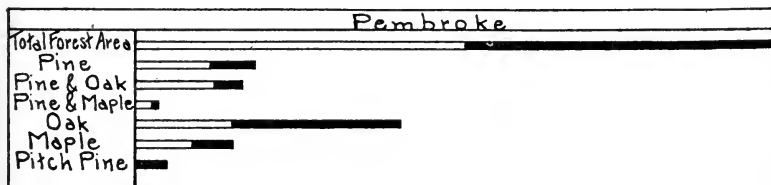
NORWELL.

	APPROXIMATE SIZE CLASSES.					Total.	PER CENT.	
	1	2	3	4	5		Forest.	Town.
FOREST TYPES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Pine,	89	160	594	217	32	1,092	10.4	-
Pine and oak,	141	467	971	1,457	697	3,733	35.7	-
Pine and maple,	77	550	901	556	102	2,186	20.9	-
Oak type,	77	134	294	262	217	984	9.4	-
Maple (swamp) type,	26	326	435	658	300	1,745	16.6	-
Pitch pine,	-	-	300	192	243	735	7.0	-
Total,	410	1,637	3,495	3,342	1,591	10,475	-	76.7
Per cent.,	3.9	15.6	33.4	31.9	15.2	-	100.0	-
NON-FOREST TYPES.								
Tillage and hay,						2,443	-	17.9
Pasture,						211	-	1.5
Residential,						89	-	.7
Water,						51	-	.4
Cranberry bog,						13	-	.1
Marsh,						371	-	2.7
Total area of town,						13,653	-	100.0



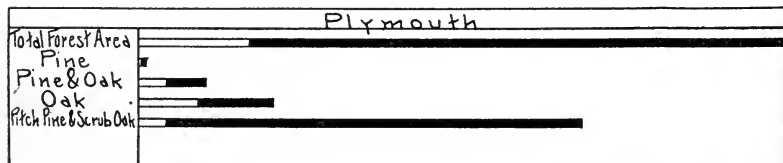
PEMBROKE.

	APPROXIMATE SIZE CLASSES.					Total.	PER CENT.	
	1	2	3	4	5		Forest.	Town.
FOREST TYPES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Pine,	408	870	507	22	242	2,049	18.6	-
Pine and oak,	231	397	705	132	353	1,818	16.5	-
Pine and maple,	-	220	66	-	88	374	3.4	-
Oak type,	55	474	1,113	1,322	1,619	4,583	41.6	-
Maple (swamp) type,	33	297	650	595	77	1,652	15.0	-
Pitch pine,	-	-	66	-	474	540	4.9	-
Total,	727	2,258	3,107	2,071	2,853	11,016	-	74.0
Per cent.,	6.6	20.5	28.2	18.8	25.9	-	100.0	-
NON-FOREST TYPES.								
Tillage and hay,						2,026	-	13.6
Pasture,						417	-	2.8
Residential,						74	-	.5
Water,						789	-	5.3
Cranberry bog,						342	-	2.3
Marsh,						223	-	1.5
Total area of town,						14,887	-	100.0



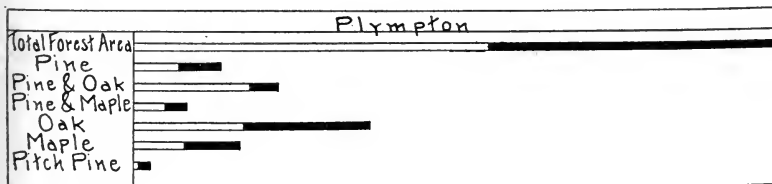
PLYMOUTH.

	APPROXIMATE SIZE CLASSES.					Total.	PER CENT.	
	1	2	3	4	5		Forest.	Town.
FOREST TYPES.								
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Pine,	163	54	218	54	-	489	.9	-
Pine and oak,	436	381	1,526	981	2,070	5,394	9.9	-
Oak type,	272	1,362	3,269	2,397	3,978	11,278	20.7	-
Pitch pine and scrub oak,	708	1,417	3,433	4,413	27,353	37,324	68.5	-
Total,	1,579	3,214	8,446	7,845	33,401	54,485	-	82.5
Per cent.,	2.9	5.9	15.5	14.4	61.3	-	100.0	-
NON-FOREST TYPES.								
Tillage and hay,						5,020	-	7.6
Pasture,						330	-	.5
Residential,						1,783	-	2.7
Water,						3,500	-	5.3
Cranberry bog,						726	-	1.1
Marsh,						198	-	.3
Total area of town,						66,042	-	100.0



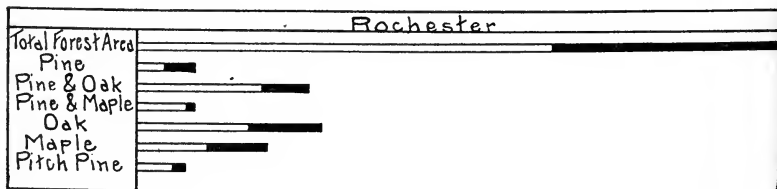
PLYMPTON.

FOREST TYPES.	APPROXIMATE SIZE CLASSES.					Total.	PER CENT.	
	1	2	3	4	5		Forest.	Town.
Pine,	240	278	308	75	113	1,014	13.5	-
Pine and oak,	353	330	667	225	120	1,695	22.6	-
Pine and maple,	75	120	173	158	105	631	8.4	-
Oak type,	83	188	1,019	743	728	2,761	36.8	-
Maple (swamp) type,	-	60	532	458	188	1,238	16.5	-
Pitch pine,	30	23	30	-	83	166	2.2	-
Total,	781	999	2,729	1,659	1,337	7,505	-	77.2
Per cent.,	10.4	13.3	36.4	22.1	17.8	-	100.0	-
NON-FOREST TYPES.								
Tillage and hay,						1,486	-	15.3
Pasture,						331	-	3.4
Water,						39	-	.4
Cranberry bog,						185	-	1.9
Marsh,						175	-	1.8
Total area of town,						9,721	-	100.0



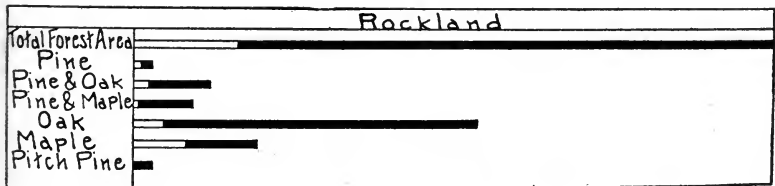
ROCHESTER.

	APPROXIMATE SIZE CLASSES.					Total.	PER CENT.	
	1	2	3	4	5		Forest.	Town.
FOREST TYPES.								
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Pine,	338	338	596	113	48	1,433	8.9	-
Pine and oak,	934	918	1,255	386	741	4,234	26.3	-
Pine and maple,	580	370	306	145	-	1,401	8.7	-
Oak type,	1,240	547	998	612	1,208	4,605	28.6	-
Maple (swamp) type,	193	757	773	885	628	3,236	20.1	-
Pitch pine,	419	467	64	177	64	1,191	7.4	-
Total,	3,704	3,397	3,992	2,318	2,689	16,100	-	69.8
Per cent.,	23	21.1	24.8	14.4	16.7	-	100.0	-
NON-FOREST TYPES.								
Tillage and hay,						3,206	-	13.9
Pasture,						1,107	-	4.8
Residential,						323	-	1.4
Water,						1,338	-	5.8
Cranberry bog,						784	-	3.4
Marsh,						208	-	.9
Total area of town,						23,066	-	100.0



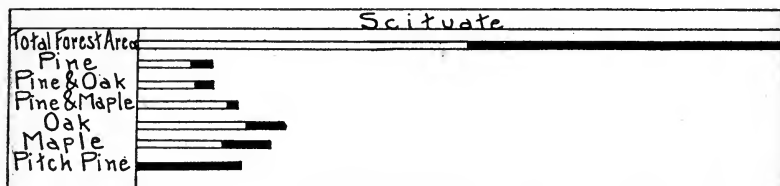
ROCKLAND.

	APPROXIMATE SIZE CLASSES.					Total.	PER CENT.	
	1	2	3	4	5		Forest.	Town.
FOREST TYPES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Pine,	20	18	10	72	-	120	2.8	-
Pine and oak,	-	-	96	126	295	517	12.0	-
Pine and maple,	-	-	30	193	181	404	9.4	-
Oak type,	30	24	138	819	1,300	2,311	53.9	-
Maple (swamp) type,	24	48	277	439	30	818	19.1	-
Pitch pine,	-	-	-	102	18	120	2.8	-
Total,	74	90	551	1,751	1,824	4,290	-	66.3
Per cent.,	1.7	2.1	12.8	40.8	42.6	-	100.0	-
NON-FOREST TYPES.								
Tillage and hay,						1,007	-	15.6
Pasture,						223	-	3.4
Residential,						861	-	13.3
Water,						24	-	.4
Marsh,						66	-	1.0
Total area of town,						6,471	-	100.0



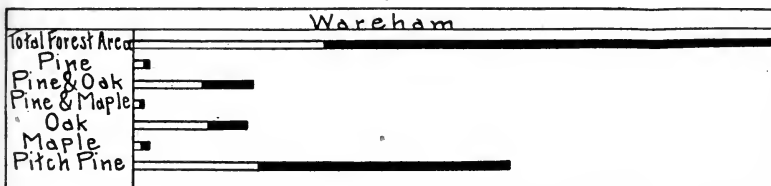
SCITUATE.

	APPROXIMATE SIZE CLASSES.					Total.	PER CENT.	
	1	2	3	4	5		Forest.	Town.
FOREST TYPES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Pine,	11	74	319	160	17	581	11.7	-
Pine and oak,	80	86	274	154	-	594	11.9	-
Pine and maple,	40	268	382	103	-	793	15.9	-
Oak type,	239	245	348	143	182	1,157	23.3	-
Maple (swamp) type,	80	137	450	239	125	1,031	20.8	-
Pitch pine,	-	-	200	194	422	816	16.4	-
Total,	450	810	1,973	993	746	4,972	-	45.5
Per cent.,	9.1	16.3	39.7	19.9	15	-	100.0	-
NON-FOREST TYPES.								
Tillage and hay,						2,291	-	21.0
Pasture,						325	-	3.0
Residential,						1,277	-	11.7
Water,						296	-	2.7
Marsh,						1,761	-	16.1
Total area of town,						10,922	-	100.0



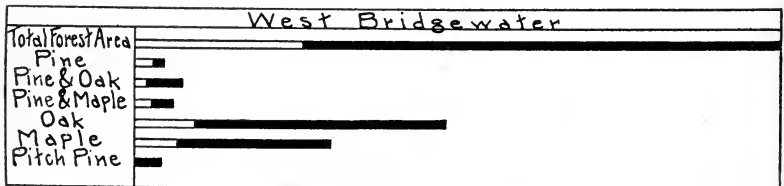
WAREHAM.

	APPROXIMATE SIZE CLASSES.					Total.	PER CENT.	
	1	2	3	4	5		Forest.	Town.
FOREST TYPES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Pine,	49	196	49	-	82	376	2.3	-
Pine and oak,	443	376	950	327	917	3,013	18.4	-
Pine and maple,	82	16	49	-	49	196	1.2	-
Oak type,	312	655	917	327	605	2,816	17.2	-
Maple (swamp) type,	16	49	65	147	82	359	2.2	-
Pitch pine,	278	950	1,981	1,425	4,961	9,595	58.7	-
Total,	1,180	2,242	4,011	2,226	6,696	16,355	-	67.2
Per cent.,	7.2	13.7	24.5	13.6	41	-	100.0	-
NON-FOREST TYPES.								
Tillage and hay,						2,750	-	11.3
Pasture,						535	-	2.2
Residential,						535	-	2.2
Water,						1,947	-	8.0
Cranberry bog,						1,047	-	4.3
Marsh,						1,169	-	4.8
Total area of town,						24,338	-	100.0



WEST BRIDGEWATER.

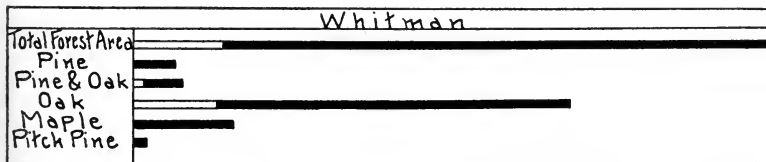
	APPROXIMATE SIZE CLASSES.					Total.	PER CENT.	
	1	2	3	4	5		Forest.	Town.
FOREST TYPES.								
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Pine,	58	105	41	17	23	244	4.4	-
Pine and oak,	12	-	76	174	145	407	7.3	-
Pine and maple,	-	29	105	168	23	325	5.8	-
Oak type,	110	116	401	657	1,418	2,702	48.2	-
Maple (swamp) type,	-	52	407	999	250	1,708	30.5	-
Pitch pine,	-	-	-	-	216	216	3.8	-
Total,	180	302	1,030	2,015	2,075	5,602	-	55.6
Per cent.,	3.2	5.4	18.4	36	37	-	100.0	-
NON-FOREST TYPES.								
Tillage and hay,						3,081	-	30.6
Pasture,						767	-	7.6
Residential,						535	-	5.3
Water,						52	-	.5
Marsh,						46	-	.4
Total area of town,						10,083	-	100.0



WHITMAN.

FOREST TYPES.	APPROXIMATE SIZE CLASSES.					Total. Acres.	PER CENT.	
	1	2	3	4	5		Forest.	Town.
Pine,	-	-	122	-	-	122	6.4	-
Pine and oak,	-	-	30	61	55	146	7.6	-
Oak type, ¹	-	24	225	565	502	1,316	68.6	-
Maple (swamp type),	-	-	-	213	85	298	15.5	-
Pitch pine,	-	-	-	37	-	37	1.9	-
Total,	-	24	377	876	642	1,919	-	42.9
Per cent.,	-	1.3	19.6	45.6	33.5	-	100.0	-
NON-FOREST TYPES.								
Tillage and hay,						952	-	21.3
Pasture,						475	-	10.6
Residential,						1,070	-	23.9
Marsh,						57	-	1.3
Total area of town,						4,473	-	100.0

¹ Considerable maple in mixture in medium and small sizes.



LIST OF SAWMILL OPERATORS AND BOX SHOPS IN PLYMOUTH COUNTY, CLASSIFIED AND INDEXED UNDER NAMES OF TOWNS.

Town.	Name.	Class. ¹	Buys.	Product.	Stock.
Abington,	E. J. Rourke,	4	-	-	Pine and oak.
Bridgewater,	F. C. Gammons,	2	Logs,	Box boards,	White pine.
Bridgewater,	B. F. Ellis,	3	Logs,	Boards and custom,	Pine and oak.
Brockton,	Mackie Brothers,	2	Boards,	Boxes,	White and pitch pine.
Brockton,	E. L. Bonney,	2	Boards and logs,	Boxes,	White pine.
Brockton,	Brockton Wood Working Com- pany.	3	-	-	-
Brockton,	George E. Keith,	2	Logs and boards,	Boxes and shooks,	White pine.
Duxbury,	Lot Phillips,	-	-	- ²	-
Carver,	T. M. Cole,	3	Logs,	Box boards and boxes,	White pine.
East Bridgewater,	Arthur Churchill,	-	-	Portable mill,	-
Halifax,	B. B. Waterman,	3	Logs,	Cordwood and charcoal,	Maple.
Halifax,	Austin Thompson,	4	Logs,	Box boards,	White pine.
Halifax,	J. B. Thompson,	3	Logs,	Box boards,	White pine.
Hanson,	G. L. Haywood,	4	Logs,	Box boards,	White pine.
Hanson (South),	John Foster Company,	1	Logs,	Boxes and shooks,	Pine, poplar, hemlock, spruce.
Hanover (North),	Wallis Hackett,	4	Logs,	Box boards and custom,	White pine.
Hanover (West),	Lot Phillips & Co.,	1	Logs and boards,	Boxes,	White pine.

Hanover,	National Fireworks Company,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hingham,	Geo. Haywood,	4	Logs,	Custom,	-	-	-	-	-
Kingston,	F. G. Brackett,	3	Logs,	Box boards, planks, long boards,	-	-	-	-	White pine and oak.
Lakeville,	Betty's Neck Company,	3	Logs,	Boxes and barrels,	-	-	-	-	White pine and poplar.
Marion,	W. H. Ryder,	4	Logs,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marion,	W. E. Sparrow,	4	Logs,	Box boards,	-	-	-	-	White pine.
Mattapoisett,	E. C. Stetson,	4	Logs,	Boards and shingles,	-	-	-	-	White pine and cedar.
Mattapoisett,	Dennis Mahoney,	2	Logs,	Box boards,	-	-	-	-	White pine and oak.
Middleborough,	Z. P. Cushman,	3	Logs,	Box boards and planks,	-	-	-	-	White pine and oak.
Middleborough,	L. O. Atwood,	1	Logs,	Boxes and shooks,	-	-	-	-	White pine.
Middleborough,	James Thomas,	3	Logs,	Box boards, mallet heads, rolls,	-	-	-	-	White pine and hornbeam.
Marshfield,	Chandler Mill,	3	Logs,	Box boards and lobster pots,	-	-	-	-	White pine and oak.
Norwell,	Arnold Beech Mill,	3	Logs,	Boards and custom,	-	-	-	-	White pine.
Norwell,	Dwellely Mill,	3	Logs,	Boards,	-	-	-	-	White pine.
Norwell,	Joseph Merritt,	4	Logs,	Box boards,	-	-	-	-	White pine.
Norwell,	C. H. Hackett,	4	Logs,	Box boards,	-	-	-	-	White pine.
Pembroke,	Lot Phillips branch,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pembroke,	Horatio Chandler,	3	Logs,	Box boards,	-	-	-	-	White pine.
Pembroke,	Gilbert West,	1	Logs and boards,	Boxes,	-	-	-	-	Pine, oak, maple, chestnut, poplar.
Plymouth,	C. E. Taylor,	3	Sawed boards,	Boxes,	-	-	-	-	White pine.

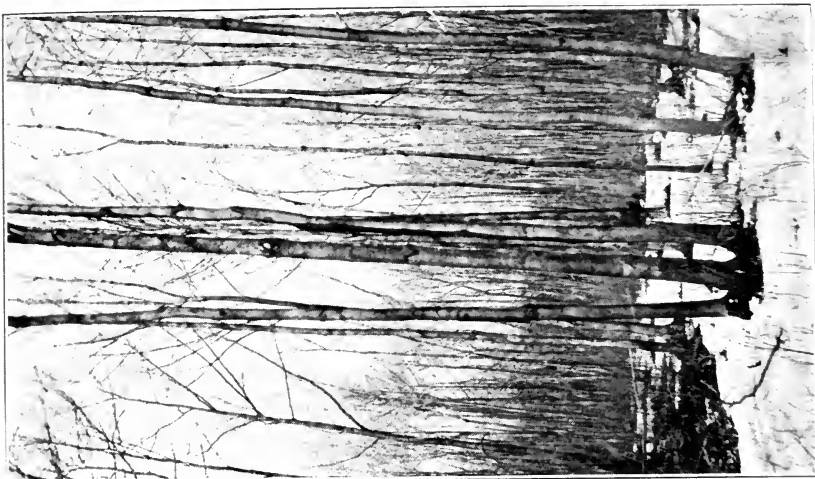
¹ Class 4 saws less than 100,000 board feet per year; class 3 saws from 100,000 to 500,000 board feet per year; class 2 saws from 500,000 to 2,000,000 board feet per year; class 1 saws more than 2,000,000 board feet per year.

² See West Hanover.

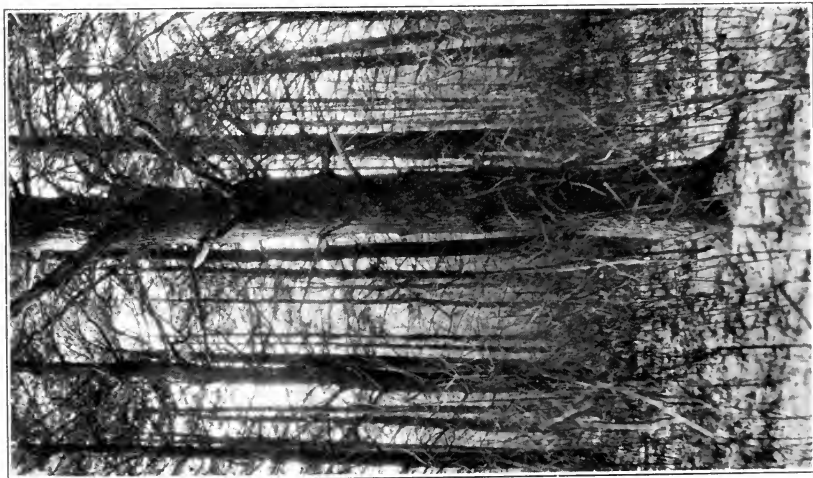
LIST OF SAWMILL OPERATORS AND BOX SHOPS IN PLYMOUTH COUNTY, CLASSIFIED AND INDEXED UNDER NAMES OF TOWNS
— Concluded.

Town.	Name.	Class. ¹	Buys.	Product.	Stock.
Plympton,	Dennett Brothers,	3	Logs,	Box boards,	White pine.
Plympton,	Wm. Perkins,	3	Logs,	Boxes and barrels,	White pine and cedar.
Plympton,	Washburn & Soule,	3	Logs,	Boxes, shooks, barrels,	White pine and cedar.
Rochester,	Rounseville Brothers,	2	Logs,	Boxes, building lumber,	White pine and oak.
Rochester,	James Hartley,	3	Logs and boards,	Box boards and planks,	White pine and oak.
Rochester,	Ira Fuller,	3	- - - - -	Portable mill,	- - - - -
Scituate,	C. H. Walker,	4	Logs,	Lobster pots and toys,	White pine and oak.
Wareham,	Taylor & Holmes,	3	- - - - -	Barrels,	White pine.
Wareham,	Geo. Morse,	2	Logs,	Box boards and cooperage,	White and pitch pine.
Whitman,	Atwood Brothers,	1	Logs,	Boxes,	White pine.

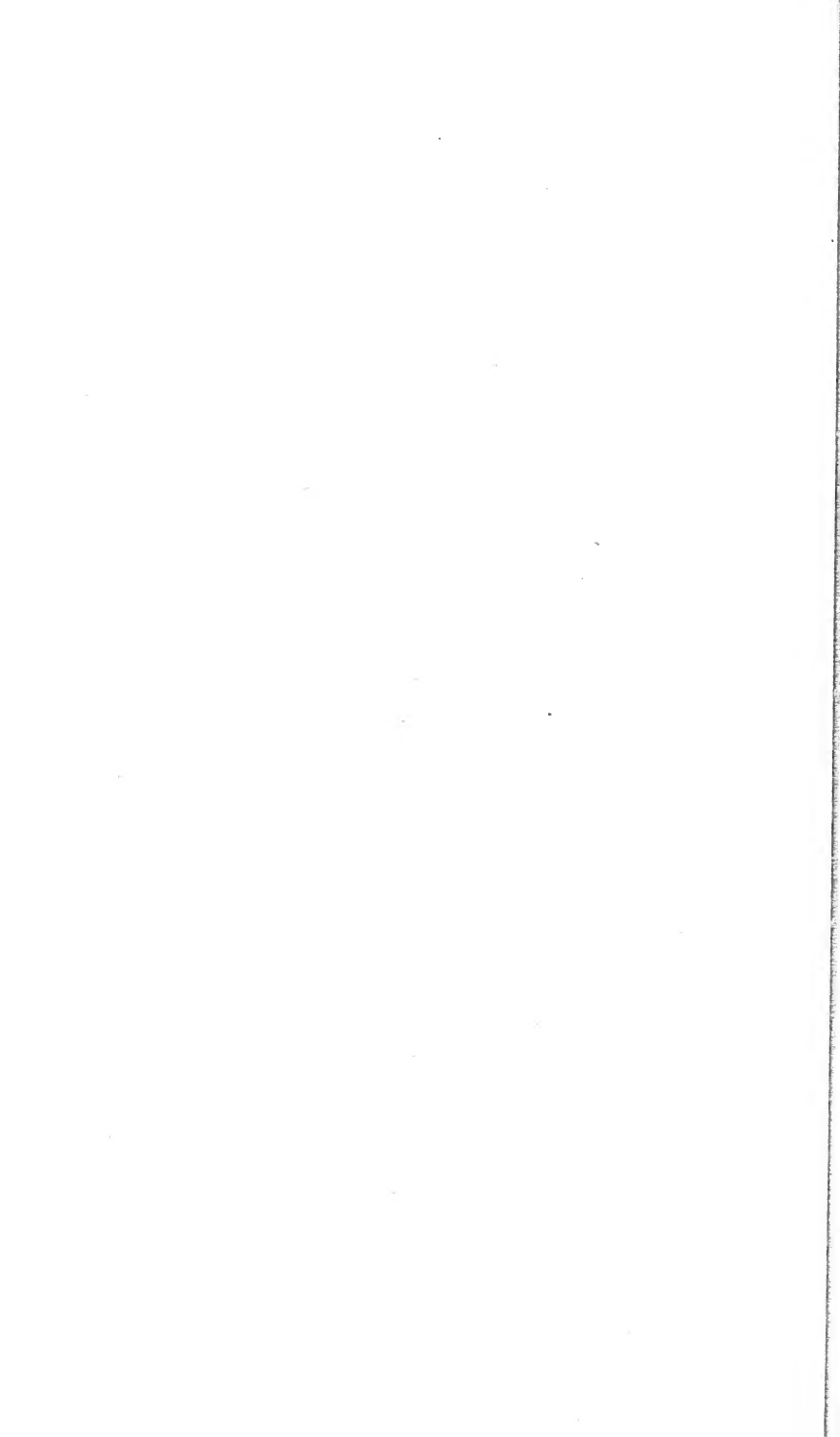
¹ Class 4 saws less than 100,000 board feet per year; class 3 saws from 100,000 to 500,000 board feet per year; class 2 saws from 500,000 to 2,000,000 board feet per year; class 1 saws more than 2,000,000 board feet per year.

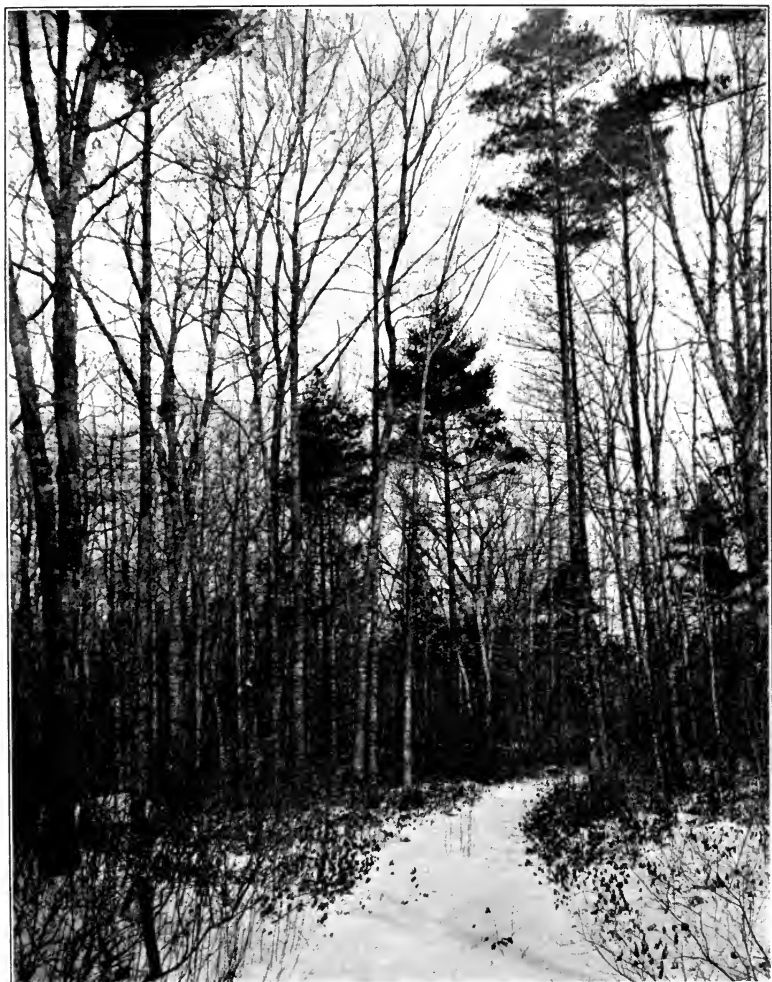


Maple (swamp) type. Diameter, about 5 inches; heights,

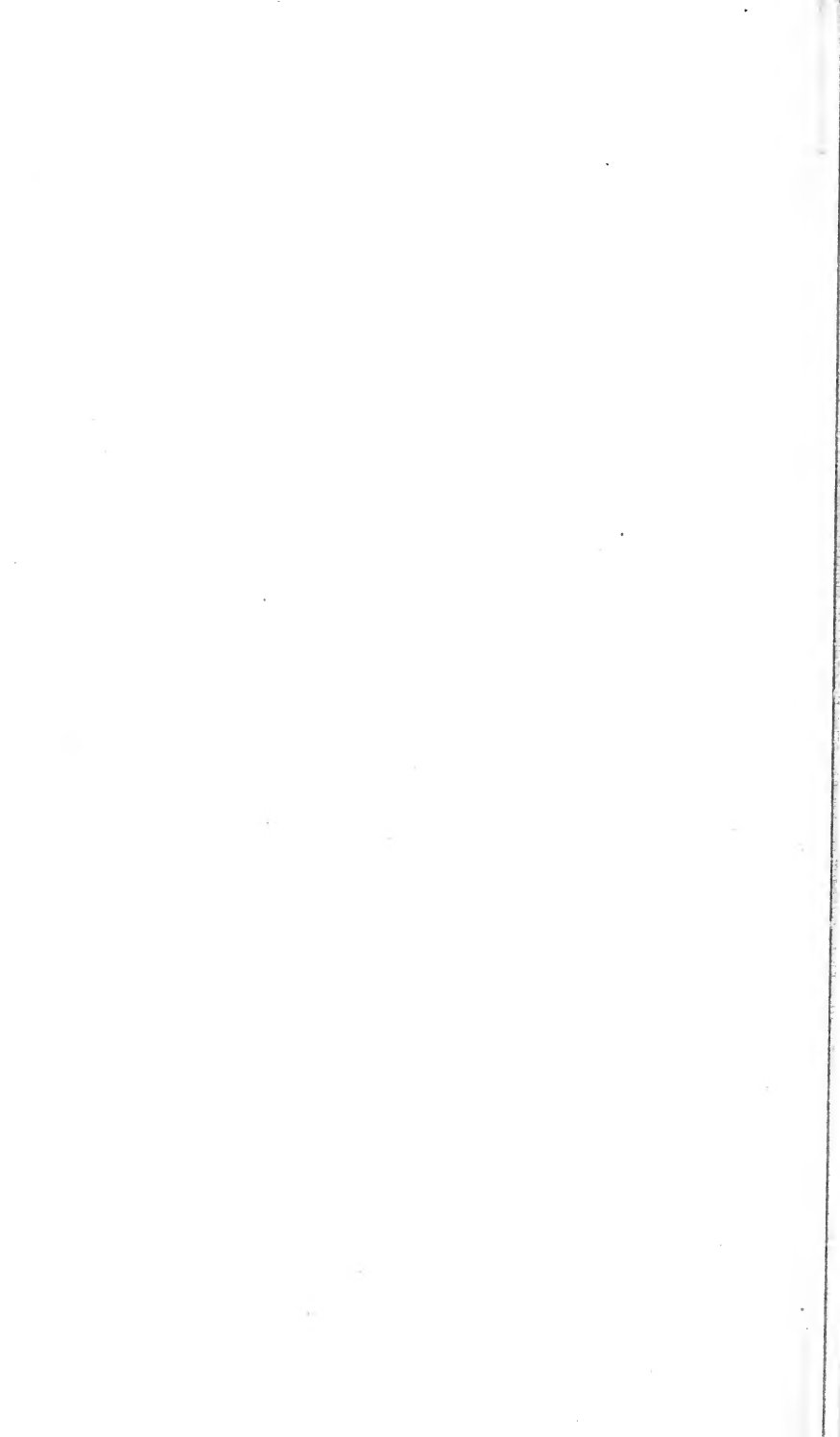


White pine type. Diameter, 10 inches or larger; heights,



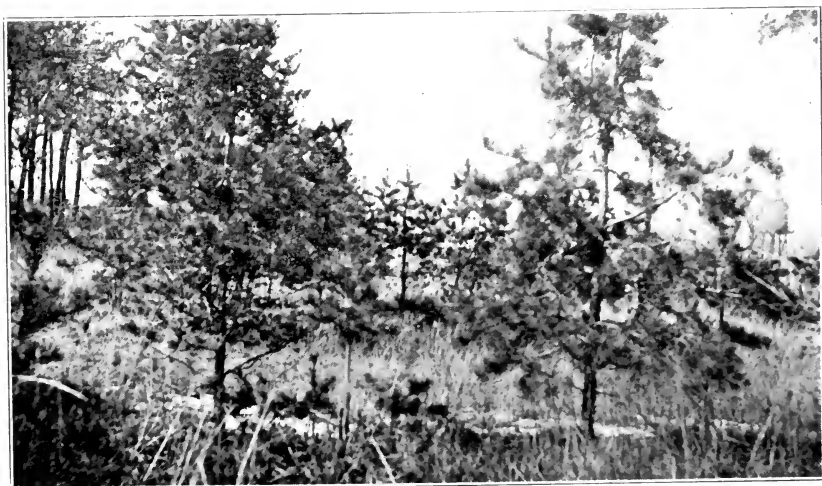


Pine, maple and oak. Diameters, 6 to 10 inches; heights, 50 to 60 feet. (Pine and hardwoods type, Class 2.)



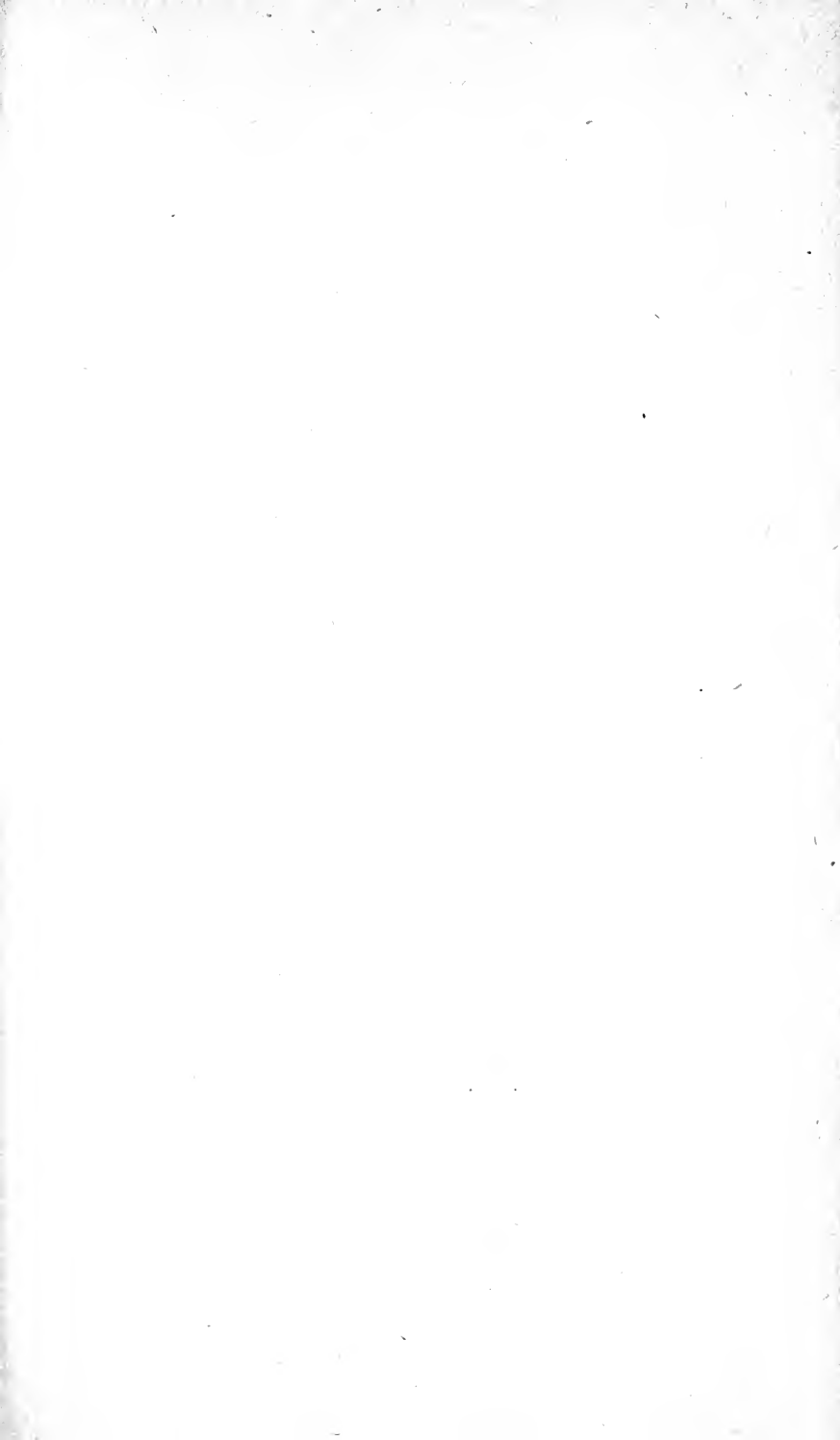


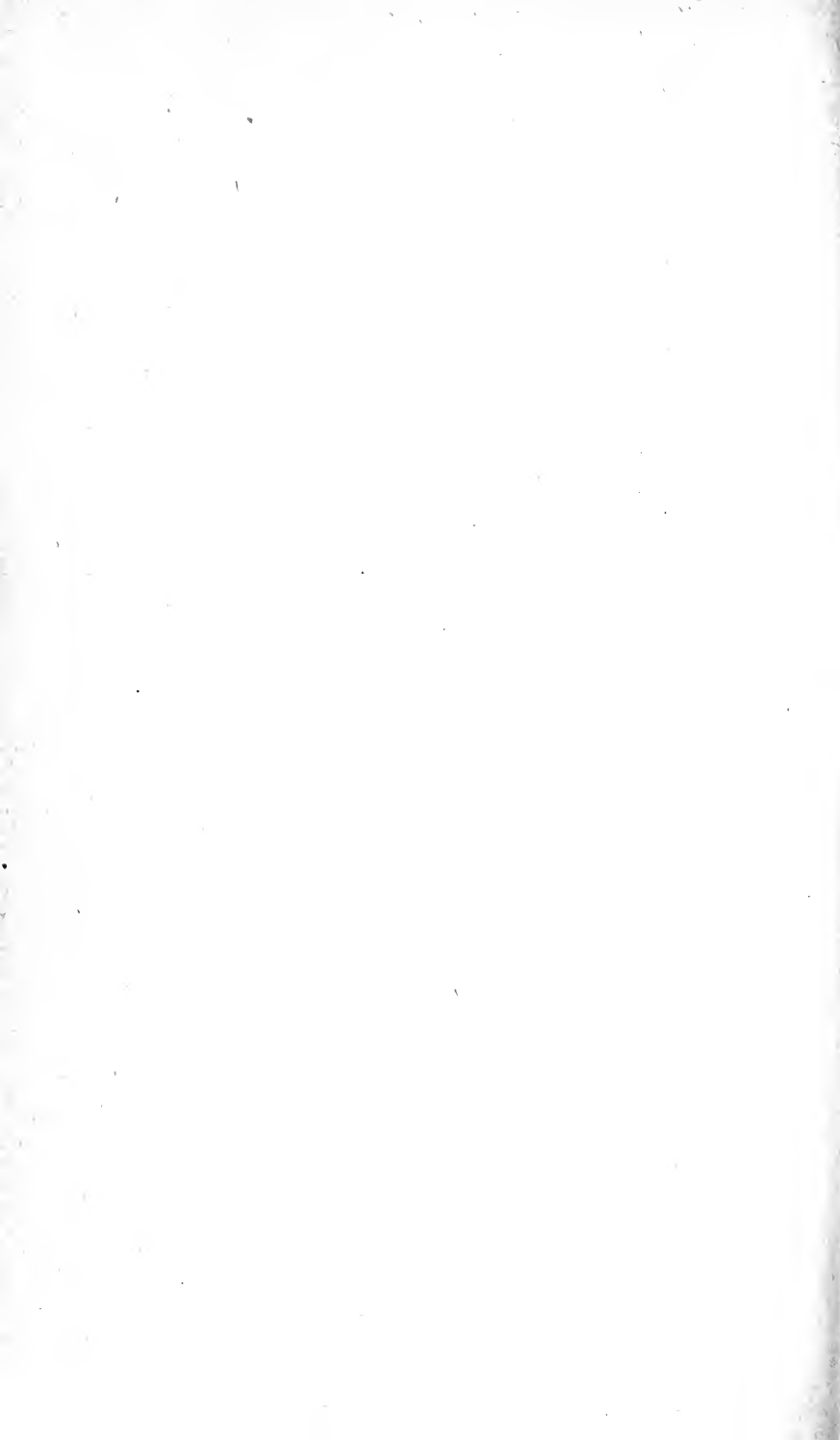
Oak type. Diameter, about 5 inches; heights, 40 to 50 feet. (Class 3.)

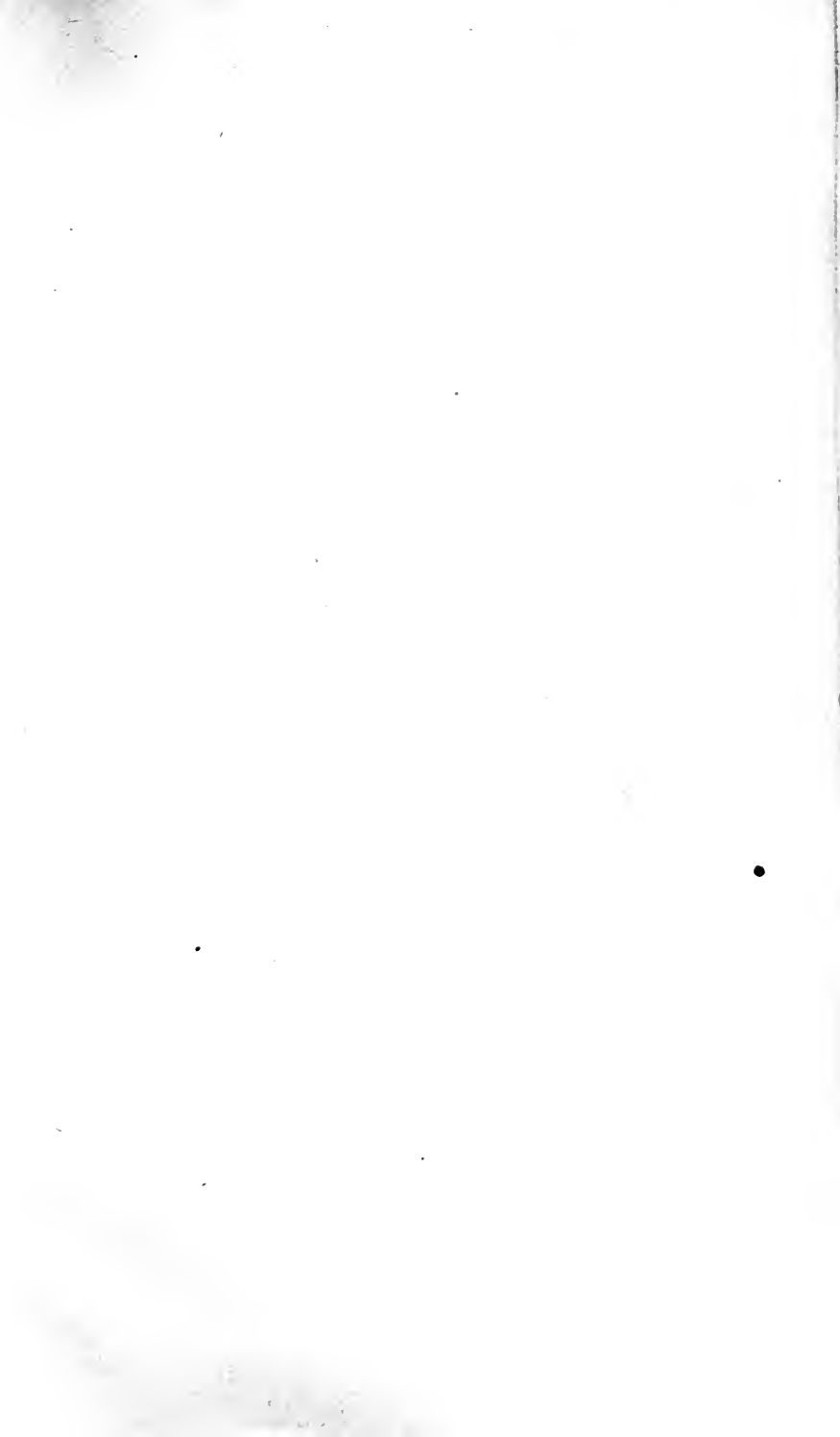


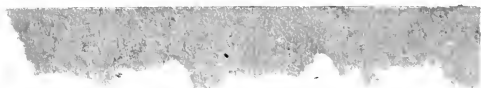
Pitch pine type. (Classes 4 and 5.)











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