

THE ORIOLE

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF GEORGIA ORNITHOLOGY



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE GEORGIA ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

DECEMBER, 1938

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THE ORIOLE

A Quarterly Journal of Georgia Ornithology: Official Organ of the
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VOL. III

DECEMBER, 1938

NO. 4

GEORGIA WILDLIFE AREAS

By Don Eyles

The purpose of this paper is to survey for the naturalist, particularly for bird students, the areas in Georgia where Wildlife may most likely be found.

These areas include those fostered by the U. S. Biological Survey, National Park Service, Division of State Parks and Historic Sites and Monuments, U. S. Forest Service, Division of State Forests, and Soil Conservation Service.

The map accompanying this article was secured through the courtesy of Chas. M. Graves, State Supervisor National Park Service, and the State Planning Board.

Many of these units have been developed by the National Park Service assisted by the Civilian Conservation Corps. However, the major portions are kept as wilderness areas for the preservation of native plants and animals. Because of lack of space no attempt has been made to give the historic background, limiting the description to locating the area for the bird student and mentioning the rarer species that may be found in each.

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

Perhaps the most important refuges of the state are maintained by this bureau. Headquarters of Region VII of the Survey are located in Glenn Building, Atlanta, Georgia. Regional Director, James Silver, will gladly furnish information concerning these refuges. All of the Georgia survey areas are inviolate sanctuaries. They are five in number and total close to 350,000 acres.

Okefenokee Wildlife Refuge is located at the headwaters of the St. Mary's and Suwannee Rivers in the southern part of the state. (This refuge is described more in detail in an accompanying article, "A Trip Into the Okefenokee Wildlife Refuge," by Naomi Jones Wolfe.)

The Savannah River Refuge located on the South Carolina-Georgia State line near Savannah, Georgia, covers 11,563 acres of which 4,598 are in Georgia. It is composed principally of old Chatham County rice fields. Efforts are being made to increase its wildlife productivity through the use of scientific management. Large quantities of Wood Ducks nest here, and on the area there is a heronry of undetermined size. Other species of waterfowl enter in large numbers in the winter.

Administered under the Savannah River Refuge is a small area of about 130 acres on **Oysterbed Island** and **Long Island Hydraulic Fill** in the mouth of the Savannah River north of Tybee Island. This dredge-built island is used in the nesting season by a colony of more than a thousand Least Terns and Black Skimmers. Wilson's Plovers and other shore birds nest here. In the winter and during migration its shores harbor many unusual waterfowl; in fact, six or more Georgia first records have been secured from this area. In charge of this refuge is Hayden A. Carter, RFD No. 1, Port Wentworth, Georgia.

Blackbeard Island Migratory Bird Refuge off the coast of McIntosh County is located in a region rich in pirate lore. It covers 4,658 acres of dunes, savannas and marshes. Ducks concentrate here in the winter and in the summer Wood Ibis and other waterfowl are to be found. Efforts to increase the wild life population of the island have resulted in the impounding of artesian waters which form lakes exceedingly attractive to water birds. Deer are also found in the moist grassy savannas. Oscar Goodwin, RFD Shellman's Bluff, Townsend, Georgia is in charge of this refuge.

Wolfe Island Refuge is located between Doboy and Altamaha Sounds and consists of about 575 acres. Like Blackbeard it is in McIntosh County and was once a lighthouse reservation. As yet few observations of bird life have been made here.

Piedmont Wildlife Refuge consists of about 35,000 acres and was formerly a part of the Resettlement Administration's Plantation Piedmont Project. It is located in Putnam County, between Macon and Monticello. It is probable that this refuge will be used partly as a demonstration area in the management of upland game birds.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

None of the National Park Service areas in the State was actually established for the preservation of wildlife but it is the policy of the Service to maintain their areas as inviolate sanctuaries.

Fort Pulaski National Monument on Cockspur Island, Chatham County, consists of about 10,000 acres mostly of salt marsh. This is probably the most important of the national monuments in Georgia from the standpoint of wildlife population. The area is strategically important as a Clapper Rail refuge, being located in the center of a region which is probably more extensively hunted than any other in the state. Other additions are contemplated, one of which will include the well-known Tybee Island Heronry which has a population of about 2,000 nesting pairs of birds over half of which are Egrets. Many songbirds, including the attractive Painted Bunting, may be found in this refuge. Superintendent James W. Holland is now in charge.

Fort Frederica National Monument on St. Simon's Island near Brunswick, is similar to Fort Pulaski in both habitat and wildlife population, although not nearly so large.

New Echota National Memorial in Gordon County; **Kennesaw National Monument** in Cobb County; **Ocmulgee National Monument** in Bibb County; **Chickamauga National Military Park** in Walker and

Catoosa Counties are similar in wildlife value, their population being mostly songbirds.

Hard Labor Creek Recreational Demonstration Area consists of about 5,482 acres in Morgan and Walton Counties. Wildlife population in this unit is small but in time the two lakes (Lake Rutledge covering 325 acres and Lake Brantley of 50 acres) are sure to attract water birds and increase wildlife in general. This unit when fully developed is to be operated by the Division of State Parks as a unit for organized camping.

THE U. S. NATIONAL SERVICE

The Chattahoochee National Forest. The U. S. Forest Service has an option on 1,558,000 acres of northeast Georgia mountain land, 514,523 acres of which have already been purchased. Because of its vast acreage this unit bids fair to become the best in preserving wilderness areas. Although restricted hunting is allowed in parts of it, the Forest Service has set aside 14,000 acres as an inviolate sanctuary called Noontootly Game Refuge. Glenn W. Bell, of the Atlanta Bird Club, found Ruffed Grouse nesting in this refuge June, 1938, also a nest of the Cerulean Warbler.

Raven's Cliff, an almost inaccessible crag in this refuge near Woody's Gap, old settlers tell us, was so named because of its popularity as a nesting site for this unusual bird.

Rabun Beach Recreation Area and Lake Winfield Scott Recreation Area are also in this large forest. The latter contains a lake of 15 acres which makes this region more attractive to all wildlife.

Further information may be had from William Fischer, Supervisor, Gainesville, Georgia.

SOIL EROSION COMMISSION

North East Georgia Development Project—This area, consisting of about 44,350 acres in Habersham and Stephens Counties, was formerly under the Resettlement Administration. What policy will direct its future development is unknown to the writer.

Flatwoods Development Project—This area, consisting of 32,000 acres north of and including a part of the Okefenokee Swamp in Ware and Brantley Counties, is still being developed by the Federal government but will be turned over later to the state in some capacity. The area if properly developed will be exceedingly valuable as a wildlife refuge.

GEORGIA STATE PARKS.

There are now in Georgia twelve state parks consisting of tracts of land deeded to the state by individuals and organizations including county governments.

These gifts are to be augmented by certain areas purchased by the National Park Service and turned over to the Division of State Parks for administration and operation after fully developed. All state parks are maintained as inviolate bird sanctuaries.

Below is a brief summary of the state parks up to date. Some of these were acquired since the map of existing recreational areas was made and others are anticipated. Further information may be obtained from Charles N. Elliott, Director of State Parks, State Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia.

Santo Domingo State Park, located in the Coastal region near Darien in Glynn County, consists of about 250 acres of woodland and marsh lying along the shores of the Altamaha River. Water birds use the old rice fields which are common here and songbirds are abundant.

Vogel State Park covers 248 acres of picturesque mountain land on the Lumpkin and Union County line. A 40 acre lake attracts migrating water fowl to this region. Ravens have been seen within the borders of the park and several songbirds species which nest only on high mountains may be found here, among these are the Junco and Bewick's Wren. Ruffed Grouse, Wild Turkey and Quail also nest in this area. There are cabins in this park to accommodate guests at a minimum cost.

Fort Mountain State Park contains approximately 2000 acres of land between Fort and Cohutta Mountains. Its wildlife is similar to that of Vogel Park.

Alexander H. Stephens Memorial State Park lies deep in the heart of the Piedmont region. It is 263 acres in extent including Lake Liberty. Adjoining this is an area of 1,007 acres called the Alexander H. Stephens Recreational Demonstration Area including a lake of thirty acres. This unit is now being developed by the National Park Service and will soon be operated as an organized camping unit by the Division of State Parks. The plans are to reserve a large part of this combined acreage as wilderness areas.

Jefferson Davis Memorial State Park near Irwinville is the smallest at present of the state parks. It will be of interest chiefly because of its ancient longleaf pines and museum of relics.

Chehaw State Park covers about 600 acres of lime sink country in Dougherty County near Albany. A beautiful lagoon near the recreational grounds contains many kinds of fish.

Little Ocmulgee State Park near McRae contains about 1385 acres of sand hills, oak ridges, pine barrens and swamp land, the latter containing a great variety of plant life. Deer, Quail, and Wild Turkeys are occasionally seen within its limits.

Indian Springs State Park of 157 acres in Butts County was given to the state by a treaty with the Creek Indians and has never been in private ownership.

Pine Mountain State Park consisting of 1550 acres in Harris County, like Stephens Memorial Park has an adjoining tract of 2975 acres. So large a tract of land with varying altitude together with a lake will in time contain wildlife in abundance.

Sitton's Gulch State Park in the extreme northwest corner of the state contains about 1520 acres of mountainous country. In this park is a deep gorge, just the place for Duck Hawks to nest. This fierce bird has been seen in the gulch by the writer and others but as yet no nest has been discovered.

Kolomoki Mounds State Park in the extreme southwest in Early County near Blakely, contains 1037 acres.

Miona Springs State Park in Taylor County, near Butler, contains 980 acres.

Below are recent acquisitions resulting from a recommendation of Governor Rivers that each county give to the state 1,000 acres of land to be used for forestry demonstration, the development of recreational units and the propagation of wildlife.

Wayne County Natural Resource Reservation consisting of 968 acres near Jessup.

Governor Troop Natural Resource Reservation in Treutlen County near Soperton.

St. Mary's River Natural Resource Reservation in Charlton County near Folkston.

Besides the areas summarized above there are private estates where wildlife is protected. Also city parks, county parks, and golf courses. Milledgeville was among the first of the towns to declare the entire corporate limits a bird sanctuary.

In southwest Georgia there are large plantations where game management is practiced. Although hunting is allowed they are managed not only to prevent depletion of certain species but often new species are introduced such as Mexican Quail.

A TRIP INTO THE OKEFENOKEE WILDLIFE REFUGE

By Naomi Jones Wolfe

When in 1838 General John Floyd, with approximately 250 dragoons, worked his way tediously across the great expanse of the Okefenokee, a vast swamp of more than 500,000 acres mostly under water, he would have smiled to think that one day it would become necessary for conservationists to use every possible persuasion to keep the area a swamp. Imagine his amazement could he have visioned 100 years later, in 1938, a group of sixty-five ornithologists, earnest conservationists and nature lovers, convening there with such luxuries as running water and warm shower baths, and traveling some distance into the swamp area in automobiles.

Unexplored historic mounds upon the islands indicate Indian life probably at the time of Oglethorpe's landing and earlier. In 1838 Indians who transported themselves in canoes were found by General Floyd, located in this area because of the excellent trapping, hunting and fishing. It is said that the sand dunes and other formations indicate that the refuge was once a part of an ancient ocean bed.

That the Georgia Government thought the swamp of little value is evidenced by its authorized sale in 1889 to private lumber interests, whose attempt at drainage under Captain Harry Jackson in 1891 was abandoned a year later. The canal on the eastern side, partly excavated in an attempt to communicate with the sea, is now known as

"Jackson's Folly." It was fortunate for wild life that this venture failed. In 1908 logging was again started in the swamp and continued at intervals until by 1930 much timber had been removed.

Some public spirited people, who felt that this unusual region should be saved as a game reservation, succeeded in bringing the matter before the Georgia Legislature in the form of a resolution approved by that body in 1919. However, not until 1937 did it actually become a refuge by order of the President of the United States. Now it is supervised by the U. S. Biological Survey with John M. Hopkins, Agent in charge, assisted by Earle R. Greene.

The public is invited to visit certain parts of the refuge for observation of its natural history, and for fishing. The largest single group to visit the swamp thus far is the Georgia Ornithological Society, whose interest in nature and the swamp is both scientific and recreational. A permit is required before any one may enter the refuge and then he must be accompanied by an official guide. Members of the Society were fortunate in having as guide, Lem Griffis, born and reared in the swamp. His interesting store of knowledge was a source of entertainment as well as of information.

The trip from Fargo to the camp was made by automobile over 12 miles of white sand road through flat land covered with a growth of palmettoes and pines. From the camp the party was able to ride several miles further into the swamp where they abandoned cars and took to a foot bridge for a distance of one-half mile or more.

From this foot bridge one observed many kinds of shrubs bearing berries (excellent food for the birds) among them Yaupon and Cassena Holly, Persea, Sweet Bay, Choke Berry, Wax Myrtle, Smilax, Gall Lerry, White Bay, Button Bush, and others. Young Cypress trees raised their plummy heads here and there and a plant with yellow blossoms perhaps a species of *Coreopsis* was growing in profusion.

Reaching Billy's Lake where boats awaited to transport the group to Billy's Island, one was silenced by the druid-like moss-hung cypresses, reflected in the mirror of black water.

An American Egret added to this weird beauty by rising from the water's edge and with dignity alighting on the gnarled branch of a tall cypress. Something of the primeval stirred the soul as one viewed the train of boats filled with reefer-clad fielders. Those in the front boat felt this even more as huge turtles, startled by their approach, slid from their sunning log into the glassy waters, or hearing the slap of a gator's tail, glanced up in time to see the silvery ripple of the water in his wake as he glided out of sight.

So large a group could not hope to penetrate far into the big swamp, and had to be satisfied with the guides' explanation that 'this arm of the lake leads to an island where thousands of water birds are secure in the winter and wood ducks nest in the summer, and that arm to grazing grounds of deer and haunts of the black bear.'

Hawks were fairly common. The nest of an Osprey, now deserted, was pointed out and the story of its discovery during brooding season was told.

Haunts of the Bald Eagle were described, as was the existing discovery of Swallow-tailed Kites as they circled above with the ease and grace of a Swallow made more impressive by the birds' much greater size. The White Ibies, Limpkin and more than 140 other species including many not found in other parts of the state may be seen here.

In spite of the constant vigilance of the agent in charge a large number of the alligators had been taken by night marauders only a few days before, including one that had become friendly enough to respond to call and take fish served to him from a reed. Bear, Opossum, Raccoon, Otter and other fur-bearers are still here as in pioneer days, in smaller numbers of course, but if at all, the refuge is worthy of guarding at any cost.

In places the boats navigated the narrowing channel with difficulty necessitating constant lookout for submerged stumps, cypress knees, roots and growing reeds; finally abandoning use of motors the boats were poled during the last lap of the journey.

Disembarking at Billy's Island many of the commoner birds such as Myrtle and Palm Warblers, Sparrows of several kinds, and Yellow Throats were found, the peak of interest for the day being a first record of the Arkansas Kingbird in the state.

After lunch the return trip was made with sun shining so hot that wraps were discarded and everyone lazily basked in its warmth as the chain of boats in tow of the motor drifted down the lake.

Another time it is planned to enter the Okefenokee from the eastern side which offers a different habitat in the prairies, a name given the vast expanses of "Trembling Earth" the like of which are found nowhere else.

Here may be seen the wary Florida Crane, this being its only known nesting place in Georgia. It feeds upon the Pink Root or Worm Grass growing in abundance about the borders of sloughs in the prairies. Herons of all kinds are common throughout the swamp and that most reptile-like of all birds, the Anhinga or Water Turkey, can be seen circling above like a hawk or suddenly dropping into the water and disappearing beneath its surface. Wild Turkeys and Bob-white Quail are fairly common in open woods bordering the swamp on all sides.

Altogether the refuge furnishes an accessible and most interesting place of observation both for the scientist and for the amateur nature lover.

NOTES AND NEWS

Wilson's Petrel in Georgia.—On the evening of August 8, 1937 a Wilson's Petrel (*Oceanites oceanicus*), apparently sick or in a weakened condition, was picked up on the beach on Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia, about fifteen miles east of Savannah. On the following day photographs were taken which show the diagnostic characters of the species. The bird had become stronger and was liberated.

Apparently this constitutes the second authentic record of the occurrence of this species in the State and the first from the mainland

itself. There are two specimens in the University of Michigan museum taken some years ago by Gilbert R. Rossignol from the lightship which usually lies some fifteen or twenty miles off the coast at the mouth of the Savannah River. Mention was made by Hoxie in the Savannah newspapers of Petrels, which he said occasionally frequented the water-courses around Savannah.—Don Eyles, Biology Department, Emory University, Emory University, Georgia.

The Swallow-tailed Kite in Richmond County.—On July 19, 1938, two Swallow-tailed Kites (*Elanoides forficatus forficatus*) were observed circling over the Savannah River about twelve miles below the City of Augusta. This bird was formerly quite common in the Savannah Valley but none has been observed since August, 1919. It is hoped that this was a breeding pair and that their presence may indicate that this beautiful species may re-establish itself in its previous breeding grounds.—Eugene E. Murphey, Augusta, Georgia.

"Bird Lands, Custom Made" is the title of an article in "Esquire" January, 1939 which tells how our famous ex-president, Herbert Lee Stoddard, whom the author, McNeill Vereen Bell, describes as a "quiet-natured man with an insatiable curiosity about wild life" happened to pack his microscope and binoculars and field clothes and head for Georgia. This migration was the result of a discussion between the Biological Surveys represented by F. C. Lincoln and a group of wealthy sportsmen as to what could be done to perpetuate quail as game birds.

Today Mr. Stoddard is the undisputed authority on the Bob-white Quail. The report of his investigation published in 1931 under the title "The Bob-white Quail, Its Habits, Preservation and Increase" has made Mr. Stoddard internationally known and won for him the Brewster Medal presented biennially by the A. O. U. for the most meritorious work on American birds published during the preceding six years. Hoorah for an insatiable curiosity! And thanks to Mr. Stoddard for insuring the future of the Bob-white.

Birds and the Wind, in the November-December 1938 Bird Lore will be read with greater interest by G. O. S. members when they find that the author, Neil T. McMillan, Captain of the Eastern Air Lines, is a resident of Atlanta with his name right in the telephone directory but we discovered him through Bird Lore. Captain McMillan is one of our new members.

Another N. A. A. S. Find is an artist, George Norris of Fitzgerald, Georgia, who paints pictures of birds. George is a high school student who is so good that he won recognition from Roger Tory Peterson. We have some of his pictures and agree with R. T. P. We are looking forward to publishing some of his sketches in The Oriole.

Poems by Dr. Murphey.—We are looking forward to a book of poems by Dr. Eugene Murphey, our vice-president of the Augusta region, which is due to be ready for distribution in February, 1939.

Fourth Semi-annual Meeting of the Georgia Ornithological Society. The Fourth Semi-annual Meeting of the G. O. S. was held at the Okefe-

nokee Wildlife Refuge, Fargo, Georgia, October 8 and 9, 1938, with Earle R. Greene, representative of the U. S. Biological Survey in charge of the refuge, as host.

The informal routine provided for the arrival of guests intermittently from Thursday night through Saturday afternoon. At 5 o'clock, October 8, all were assembled at the lodge for coffee and doughnuts. Following this social hour the executive committee discussed recommendations to be presented at the business meeting. A fish supper brought all together again at 6 o'clock at Lem Griffis' Fishing Camp after which the sixty-four members and guests repaired to the lodge for the main session.

Mr. Greene, Regional Vice-president, who was in charge, led a discussion of ornithological activities in Georgia, Miss Mabel T. Rogers, Mr. Ivan Tomkins, Mrs. James C. Oliver, Dr. R. J. H. DeLoach, Mrs. G. K. Berrie, Mr. Bob McClanahan, Dr. Charles Carpenter, and others participating. Mrs. Grannis and Mrs. Layson of the Kentucky Garden Clubs were welcomed as guests.

Alexander Sprunt, Jr., Southern Representative of the N. A. A. S., outlined the Association's activities and problems in the southeast. Mr. Sprunt emphasized the importance of education for conservation and commended the Audubon Nature Camp as an agency for this purpose.

Mr. William T. Vogt, Editor of Bird-Lore, spoke at length upon the necessity for conserving water in Georgia. His discussion of drainage problems in the name of malarial control led to resolutions (suggested by Mr. Werner) to be sent to Dr. Abercrombie, head of the State Department of Health, expressing the attitude of the club in regard to further drainage in Georgia.

The club voted to adopt as a project for study this year "How we can conserve water in Georgia."

Without recess the business meeting was begun and amendments to by-laws were accepted as follows:

1. To amend the by-laws to include duty of officers and provide for the addition of new committees.
2. Raise the fee for regular members to \$2.00.
3. Formulate an editorial policy and enlarge the staff of The Oriole.

A motion by Dr. T. M. Hall to accept the recommendations of the nominating committee resulted in the election of the following officers:

President: Earle R. Greene.
 First Vice-president: Dr. Wallace Rogers.
 Second Vice-president: Dr. R. J. DeLoach.
 Regional Vice-presidents:
 Mrs. Sam Anderson, Milledgeville.
 Mrs. Victor H. Bassett, Savannah.
 Mr. Herbert L. Stoddard, Thomasville.
 Mr. Don Eyles, Atlanta.
 Dr. Eugene E. Murphey, Augusta.
 Executive Secretary: Mrs. James C. Oliver.
 Treasurer: Mr. Ray C. Werner.
 Editors-in-chief of The Oriole: Ivan R. Tomkins and Herbert L. Stoddard

Business Manager: Mrs. Hugh H. Harris.

Editors of Educational Department: Miss Mabel T. Rogers, Miss Hattie Painwater

Regional Reporters: Miss Malvina Trussel, Mr. Bill Griffin, Mrs. James R. Cain

Historian-Librarian: Miss Anne Pfeiffer.

The session was concluded on Sunday morning with a field trip to Billy's Island.—Ethel P. Harris, Executive Secretary.

George A. Dorsey, famous imitator of bird songs, and charter member of the Atlanta Bird Club, now has a weekly article in the Sunday Edition of the Atlanta Constitution under the heading, Afield With A Naturalist.

DIVISION OF STATE FORESTS

At present there are only two state forests in Georgia. Gwin Nixon State Forest near Augusta contains 100 acres; Baxley State Forest near Baxley contains 1,000 acres. These areas are inviolate sanctuaries and will in time influence the wildlife population not only of the forest areas but that of the surrounding territory.

Appreciation—In behalf of the officers of the Georgia Ornithological Society, I wish to express sincere appreciation of the service of Mrs. Hugh H. Harris in editing this number of The Oriole. Signed—Mrs. James C. Oliver, Executive Secretary.

Obituary—Dr. Victor H. Bassett, member of the G. O. S., and husband of Mrs. Anna Stowell Bassett, a loyal member and contributor to The Oriole, passed away at his home in Savannah, November, 1938. Dr. Bassett was head of the Department of Public Health of Savannah for twenty years. He was much loved by his clients and will be greatly missed.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 Per Year

EDITORIAL

Georgia, located as it is in the path of the Atlantic fly-way, affords wonderful opportunity for the study of birds. This highway of migration which crosses the southern end of the Alleghanies extending from northwest to southeast brings to Georgia and our southeast Atlantic coast many birds which are practically unknown in the upper Atlantic states.

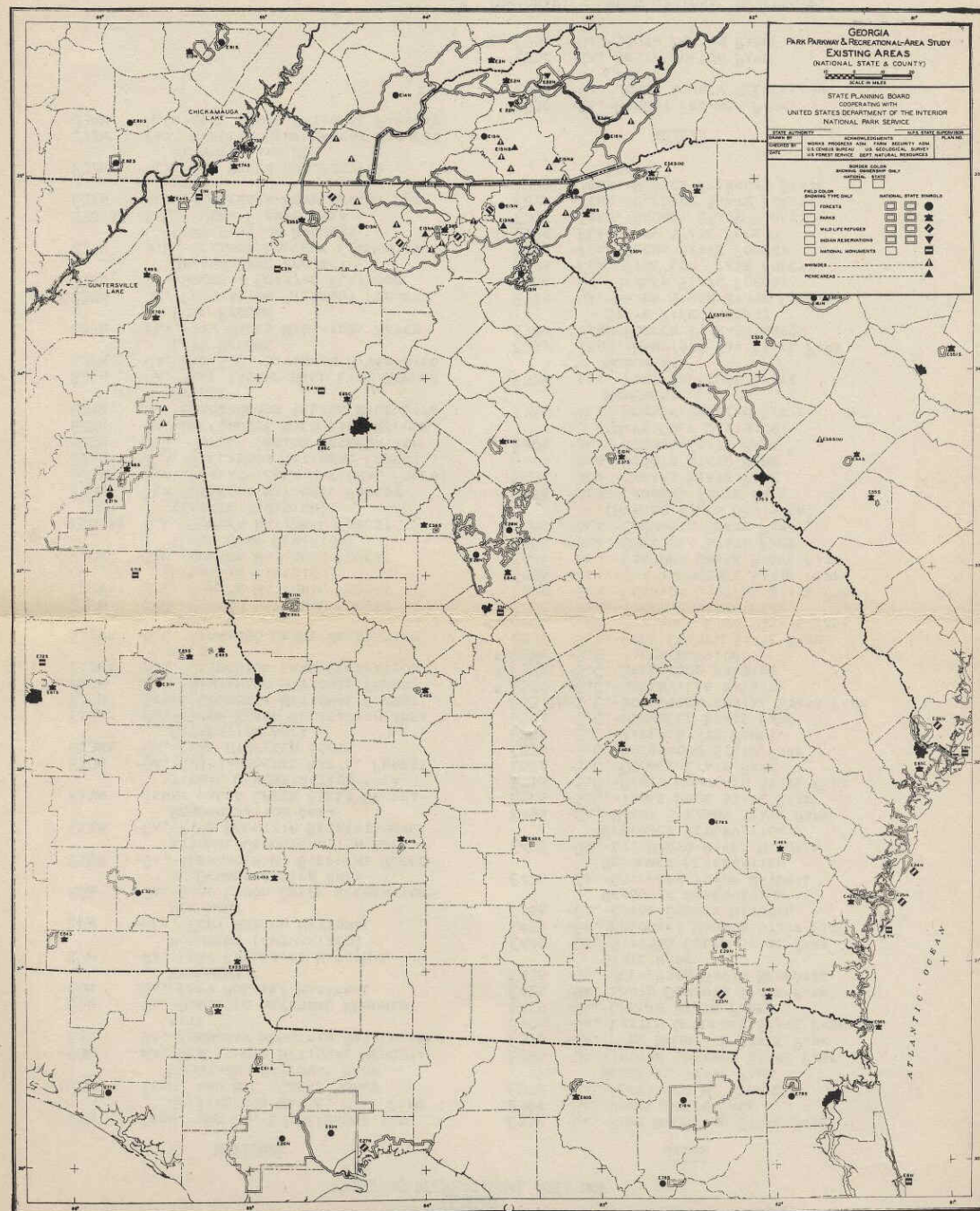
The refuges both state and Federal, widely distributed throughout the commonwealth in mountains, plain, and coastal region, make it further facile to concentrate the bird population for study as well as to preserve the future of migrants within our borders. Having a number of local chapters well established in different parts of the state, and others in the process of organization, with planned observation we should be able in a few years to make a real contribution to the knowledge of birds in Georgia.

In the mountains, the game refuge should furnish the Atlanta club and other clubs in the northern part of the state many thrills not only in the discovering of the rarer species such as the Raven, Grouse, Wild Turkey and others, but opportunity to find what Warblers choose this line of travel in migration, add to our list of nesting birds in that particular region, and then go into a study of food habits and other interesting features of life activity.

The Savannah club has a wonderful opportunity in being close to a large heronry, the marshes of the Savannah River Refuge, shore birds on Oysterbed island and other beaches.

With Earle Greene studying birds in the Okefenokee and the Milledgeville, Statesboro and Waynesboro clubs in the midst of lines of migration and spreading out into refuges in the middle part of the state, we should soon be acquainted with the bird population of Georgia in all seasons of the year.

In addition to these suggestions the example of the Florida Audubon Society might be followed in having "Camp-outs" of several days in each section in which members from all groups participate. June would be a good time for a Camp-out in the mountains.



LEGEND
EXISTING RECREATIONAL AREA MAP

NATIONAL

E1N -TENN. AND GA.-CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NAT'L. MIL. PARK
E2N -TENN. AND N.C.-GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK
E3N -GA.-NEW ECHOTA NATIONAL MEMORIAL
E4N -GA.-KENNESAW MOUNTAIN BATTLEFIELD SITE
E5N -GA.-OCMULGEE NATIONAL MONUMENT
E6N -GA.-FORT PULASKI NATIONAL MONUMENT
E7N -GA.-FORT FREDERICA NATIONAL MONUMENT (AUTHORIZED)
E8N -FLA.-FORT MARION NATIONAL MONUMENT
E9N -GA.-HARD LABOR CREEK RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREA
E10N -GA.-ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREA
E11N -GA.-PINE MOUNTAIN RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREA
E12N -TENN.-FALLS CREEK FALLS RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREA
E13N -GA.-CHATTAHOOCHEE NAT'L. FOREST
E13NA -GA.-LAKE WINFIELD SCOTT RECREATION AREA
E13NB -GA.-RABUN BEACH RECREATION AREA
E14N -TENN.-CHEROKEE NATIONAL FOREST
E15N -N.C.-NANTAHALA NATIONAL FOREST
E15NA -N.C.-CLIFFSIDE LAKE RECREATION AREA
E15NB -N.C.-ARROWOOD GLADE RECREATION AREA
E16N -N.C.-PISGAH NATIONAL FOREST
E17N -S.C.-SUMTER NATIONAL FOREST (MOUNTAIN DIVISION)
E18N -S.C.-SUMTER NATIONAL FOREST (LONG CANE DIVISION)
E18.1N -S.C.-SUMTER NATIONAL FOREST (ENOREE DIVISION)
E19N -FLA.-OSCEOLA NATIONAL FOREST
E20N -FLA.-APALACHICOLA NATIONAL FOREST
E21N -ALA.-TALLADEGA NATIONAL FOREST
E22N -N.C.-QUALLA INDIAN RESERVATION
E23N -GA.-OKEFENOKEE WILD LIFE REFUGE
E24N -GA.-BLACK BEARD ISLAND WILD LIFE REFUGE
E25N -GA.-WOLF ISLAND WILD LIFE REFUGE
E26N -GA. AND S.C.-SAVANNAH RIVER WILD LIFE REFUGE
E27N -FLA.-ST. MARKS MIGRATORY WATER-FOWL REFUGE
E28N -GA.-PLANTATION PIEDMONT PROJECT
E29N -GA.-GEORGIA COASTAL FLATWOOD UPLAND GAME PROJECT
E30N -S.C.-CLEMSON COLLEGE COMMUNITY CONSERVATION PROJECT
E30.1N -S.C.-SUBER PICNIC AREA
E31N -ALA.-TUSKEGEE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
E32N -ALA.-PEA RIVER PROJECT FOR PLANNED LAND USE
E33N -FLA.-WAKULLA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
E34N -N.C.-BLUE RIDGE NATIONAL PARKWAY

STATE

E35S -GA.-FORT MOUNTAIN STATE PARK
E36S -GA.-VOGEL STATE PARK
E37S -GA.-ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS MEMORIAL STATE PARK
E38S -GA.-INDIAN SPRINGS STATE PARK
E39S -GA.-PINE MOUNTAIN STATE PARK
E40S -GA.-LITTLE OCMULGEE STATE PARK
E41S -GA.-CHEAW STATE PARK
E42S -GA.-SANTO DOMINGO STATE PARK
E43S -GA.-JEFFERSON DAVIS MEMORIAL STATE PARK
E44S -GA.-SITTONS GULCH STATE PARK
E45S -GA.-KOLOMOKI MOUNDS STATE PARK
E46S -GA.-WAYNE COUNTY NATURAL RESOURCE RESERVATION
E47S -GA.-GOVERNOR TROUP NATURAL RESOURCE RESERVATION
E48S -GA.-ST. MARYS RIVER NATURAL RESOURCE RESERVATION
E49S -GA.-MIONA SPRINGS STATE PARK
E50S -S.C.-TABLE ROCK STATE PARK
E51S -S.C.-PARIS MOUNTAIN STATE PARK
E52S -S.C.-OCONEE STATE PARK
E53S -S.C.-GREENWOOD STATE PARK
E54S -S.C.-AIKEN STATE PARK
E55S -S.C.-BARNWELL STATE PARK
E55.1S -S.C.-SESQUICENTENNIAL STATE PARK
* E56S -S.C.-GREENVILLE WAYSIDE
* E57S -S.C.-GREENWOOD WAYSIDE
* E58S -S.C.-AIKEN WAYSIDE
E59S -FLA.-FORT CLINCH STATE PARK
E60S -FLA.-SUWANNEE RIVER STATE PARK
E61S -FLA.-TORREYA STATE PARK
E62S -FLA.-FLORIDA CAVERNS STATE PARK
E63S -ALA.-CHATTAHOOCHEE STATE PARK
E64S -ALA.-PANTHER CREEK STATE PARK
E65S -ALA.-CHEWACLA STATE PARK
E66S -ALA.-CHEWACLA STATE PARK (SPRING VILLA DIVISION)
E67S -ALA.-LAGOONS STATE PARK
E68S -ALA.-CHEAHA STATE PARK
E69S -ALA.-DESOTO STATE PARK
E70S -ALA.-DESOTO STATE PARK (MAYS GULF DIVISION)
E71S -ALA.-HORSESHOE BEND STATE MONUMENT
E72S -ALA.-FORT TOULOUSE STATE MONUMENT
E73S -TENN.-HARRISON BAY STATE PARK
E74S -TENN.-BOOKER T. WASHINGTON STATE PARK (NEGRO)
E75S -GA.-GWINN NIXON STATE FOREST
E76S -GA.-BAXLEY STATE FOREST
E77S -FLA.-PINE LOG STATE FOREST
E78S -FLA.-OLENA STATE FOREST
E79S -FLA.-CARY STATE FOREST
E80S -TENN.-GRUNDY STATE FOREST
E81S -TENN.-BLED SOE STATE FOREST
E82S -TENN.-MARION FRANKLIN STATE FOREST

COUNTY

E83C -GA.-ROBERT FECHNER PARK.
E84C -GA.-JONES COUNTY RECREATION CENTER.
E85C -GA.-NORTH FULTON PARK
E86C -GA.-SOUTH FULTON PARK

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