

During the late 1920s, the Hebards' duck hunting and bird watching were publicized in a number of national magazines, such as *The Atlantic Monthly*, *Forum*, *World's Work*, and *Good Housekeeping*, as well as regional newspapers. Daniel Hebard's utilization of the Swamp followed the pattern of many early 20<sup>th</sup> century wealthy industrialists and landowners - they exploited the wilderness for its resources, in this instance - cypress and pine timber; they established private hunting and fishing preserves, and finally turned to support public conservation efforts. In 1931, Hebard built a lodge at Coleraine on the St. Marys River. It was his winter home until his death in 1941. His interest in and support in local conservation efforts grew during the 1930s. He permitted members of the Georgia Society of Naturalists to use the Floyds Island cabin for frequent field trips in the 1930s. The 1934 field trip studied two areas on the island: the hammock near the lodge and an area of sand scrub where palmettos and scrub oak were predominant vegetation. Francis Harper, studying wildlife around Camp Cornelia in 1929, also briefly explored Bugaboo and Floyds Islands. He found that Hebard's timber harvest had left little of the hammock intact, but the nearby sand scrub had been little affected. Chase and Floyds Prairies were the same as ever.

Margaret Ashley visited the island accompanied by Marmaduke Floyd, Mrs. Deloris Colquitt (future bride of Marmaduke), Rutherford (a photographer), and Gad Rodenberry (a local guide) in 1929. Ashley was conducting a state-wide archaeological survey as well as assisting W.K. Moorehead with excavations at the Etowah Mounds. She examined the large mound (9Cr2) bisected by the logging railroad. The construction uncovered an extended human burial which was locally attributed to a giant. The low flat-topped mound was approximately 300 feet in diameter. She collected some of the bone and ceramics seen in spoil piles. Another mound, circa 70 feet in diameter, was recorded 700 feet north of Spaulding's cabin. She walked northeast along sand ridge for a couple of miles and came to a third mound. The ridge was covered by shoulder-high broom sedge and scrub palmetto. Ashley proceeded to a fourth mound, which Spaulding called "Lord of the Wilderness." Two miles from this mound was a moon- or horseshoe-shaped elevation about 170 feet in diameter. En route to "Half Moon" she passed a previously unrecorded mound, made of white sand like all the rest. Boy Scouts from Albany visited island in 1924 and excavated one of the mounds. They recovered beads, arrowheads, pottery, shells, and two skeletons. Cornelius Osgood, an archaeologist from Yale University, tested the Red Ant, Buzzard, and Hooping Crane Mounds in 1933. The mounds' exact locations on Floyds Island are unknown, but may correspond to 9Cr2 (Southwest Mound Site) and 9Cr55 (Nuss Mound). Two silicified coral flakes were recovered from 9Cr36 (Uncle Billys Old Field Site). Osgood's archaeological collection which consisted of 175 ceramic sherds and two heat treated silicified coral flakes were donated to the Peabody Museum of National History at Yale. Goggin (1952), Willey (1949), and Trowell (1979) have studied the ceramics. Goggin believed that the presence of chalky St. Johns sherds indicated the presence of the St. Johns Culture in the Swamp. Willey felt that the Swamp was the northeastern limit of Weeden Island Culture region. Trowell's ongoing archaeological and documentary investigations of the Swamp indicates that Native American groups heavily utilized its resources from approximately 2500 B.C. to the mid-19th century.

In 1929, the Georgia Society of Naturalists, with support from Hebard, his son - Frederick V. Hebard, and agent John M. Hopkins, re-initiated the campaign to persuade the government to buy Hebard Lumber Company property. The cabin and hammock served as a focal point from which the Society refreshed their enthusiasm for their efforts. Their members also met at the cabin on Floyds Island periodically to study natural history and discuss conservation plans.

The U.S. Senate Committee on Wildlife began consideration of areas for purchase as wildlife refuges in the 1930s. The committee visited the Okefenokee in March 1931 with Paul Reddington, chief of the U.S. Biological Survey, and Gilbert Pearson, president of the National Audubon Society. They stayed at the Hebard Camp as they toured other parts of the Swamp. James Silver, Regional Director of the U.S. Biological Survey, evaluated Okefenokee's potential as a refuge in 1935. As negotiations with the Hebards were in progress, J. Clark Salyer II, chief of Migratory Waterfowl Division, wrote Lucien Harris, Jr., president of the Georgia Society of Naturalists, and urged him to oppose efforts for construction of a scenic highway across the Swamp. The U.S. Government acquired an option to buy Hebard's holdings in March 1936. On November 30, 1936, the U.S. Biological Survey assumed management of the Hebard property. The Refuge was established March 30, 1937. John Hopkins was appointed the agent-in-charge of the Biological Survey property and then the first Refuge Manager in 1937. One company of the Civilian Conservation Corps arrived in 1938 to aid in the development of the Refuge's facilities.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

### BOOKS

Bartram, William *Travels* (Naturalist edition, edited by Francis Harper) New Haven: Yale University Press, 1958. (Original printed 1791, Philadelphia).