OUT-DOOR RECREATION

GEORGIA

STATE PLANNING BOARD
cooperating with
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
February • 1939

Richard C. Job
DIRECTOR
Report on

OUTDOOR RECREATION IN GEORGIA

FEBRUARY, 1939

PREPARED AS A PART OF

THE PARK, PARKWAY, AND RECREATIONAL AREA STUDY

BY THE

STATE PLANNING BOARD

AND THE

DIVISION OF STATE PARKS, HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

COOPERATING WITH

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE
Works Progress Administration of Georgia
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STATE PLANNING BOARD

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This Report embodies the recommendations of the State Planning Board, State Study Authority; the Division of State Parks, Historic Sites and Monuments, Department of Natural Resources, Principal Cooperating Agency, and has the concurrence of the National Park Service.

Charles H. Enlow
State Supervisor
Recreation Study
National Park Service

Approved:

Richard C. Dob.
Director, State Planning Board
(State Study Authority)

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Recommended:

C. Russell
Regional Director, National Park Service

Concurred:

G. B. Demarest
Acting Director, National Park Service
Oct 26, 1933
Hon. Roy V. Harris, and
Members of the Legislature,
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The plan of establishing Natural Resource Reservations in each county of the State is proving very popular. At the present time, many of the counties have acquired, or are in the process of acquiring tracts of one thousand acres or more, which are being turned over to the Department of Natural Resources for development as Natural Resource Reservations. The areas are to be used as conservation projects, and are to be administered by the Divisions of Forestry, Wild Life, and State Parks, Historic Sites and Monuments. The purposes for which the areas will be developed are (1) for the establishment of forest demonstration plots; (2) for the establishment of wild life and game preserves, the object being to help restock the adjacent territory; and (3) for the establishment of recreation areas, where facilities for picnicking, swimming, hiking and other outdoor recreation may be provided.

This plan is recommended to the citizens of each county for their consideration. As the areas are acquired, they will be placed on the Natural Resources Program, and work will be undertaken as soon as funds become available for each project.

Sincerely,

E. D. Rivers,
Governor.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The State Planning Board gratefully acknowledges the assistance rendered by the various Federal and State Agencies, whose cooperation made this Report possible. Among those to whom we are particularly indebted for maps, tabulations, source data, and other valuable information are: State Department of Natural Resources, Department of Public Health, State Department of Education, State Highway Depot, State Library, U. S. Weather Bureau, U. S. Census Bureau, National Park Service, Civilian Conservation Corps, U. S. Forest Service, U. S. Biological Survey, U. S. Geological Survey, Soil Conservation Service, and Works Progress Administration.
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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

As leisure time for the individual increases, due to changes in the economic and social structure, it becomes necessary to provide ways and means to insure its proper use.

Recreation has been termed "The Creative Use of Leisure". The responsibility for providing the people with adequate recreational areas and facilities should be assumed, to a large degree, by National, State, County and Municipal Governments. This will accomplish a two-fold objective - the people are given the opportunity to use their leisure time to their best advantage both from a health and an educational standpoint and, at the same time, the chances for crime and juvenile delinquency are lessened considerably. Recreation is, therefore, one of the most important functions of any governing body.

Before any group can attempt to provide any of these opportunities, the recreational resources must be appraised and the needs estimated. A careful and comprehensive study should be made to determine the needs in the State, the existing resources and facilities, and the means by which an adequate program of development can best be accomplished.

An Act was passed by the United States Congress in 1936 which authorized the National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, to cooperate with the various State agencies which requested its aid in making this study.

Governor Rivers accepted the offer of the National Park Service to cooperate in this Study, and designated the State Planning Board as the State Study Authority, and the Division of State Parks, Historic Sites and Monuments as the principal cooperating agency.
The scope and purpose of this study is briefly summarized as follows:

1. To secure and present factual data on existing recreational areas and facilities and the agencies concerned with them.

2. An analysis of basic data on population, natural resources and government services.

3. An inventory of those areas which, because of their outstanding scenic, scientific, educational or recreational values, should be included in the State System of Recreational Areas.

4. To determine the present use of existing facilities and the percentage of population now being served.

5. To provide through an educational program, a public consciousness of the social values of recreation.

6. To provide data upon which to base recommendations for future C. C. C. Camp Allocations.

7. To provide data which will prove helpful in preparing comprehensive plans for local, state, regional and national recreational area systems.

This is the first report of the findings of this study, and will be followed by other reports on organized camping, municipal facilities, wildlife, recreational interest groups and park attendance studies.
CHAPTER TWO

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SUMMARY

DIGEST OF FACTS

The contents of this report include a brief description of the State and its People; the physical and social conditions and population factors as bases for determining the recreational needs of the people of Georgia and her visitors; an inventory of existing facilities, National, State and County; and recommendations, based upon the above facts and upon the following conditions, which are characteristic of the State.

1. The topography of the State is such that excellent potential scenic and recreational resources are found in all sections of Georgia.

2. The climate of the State, as indicated below, is very conducive to recreational activity participation.

   Average Temperature of the State 63.1°
   Average Maximum Temperature of the State 75.2°
   Average Minimum Temperature of the State 53.1°

   Average Monthly Temperatures on the Seaboard range from 52.7° to 81.2°.
   Average Monthly Temperatures in the Highlands range from 40.3° to 74.3°.

3. The State's population by race is 63.2 percent White and 36.8 percent Negro.

The White Population is predominant in the sections above and below a strip of 50 to 100 miles in width extending across the central part of the State, known as the Cotton Belt. The Negro Population is mainly predominant in the above mentioned Belt, there being a negligible number of Negroes in the Northern Counties.
4 The trend in population is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>% Increase</th>
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<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>2,009,121</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>2,893,832</td>
<td>286,711</td>
<td>10.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>3,065,000</td>
<td>12,674</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>3,085,000</td>
<td>176,494</td>
<td>5.06</td>
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(1937 figures based on Bureau of Census estimates.)

The small increase during the decade (1920-1930) was due largely to the heavy migration of population, particularly Negro, to industrial centers of the North.

5 The population by residence types 1930:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>% Population</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Urban (Towns of 2,500 or More)</td>
<td>895,492</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Non Farm</td>
<td>599,295</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Farm</td>
<td>1,413,719</td>
<td>48.6%</td>
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</table>

An appreciable percent of the Rural Non Farm population is found within the Metropolitan Districts of the largest Urban centers, namely: Atlanta, Savannah, Augusta, Macon and Columbus.

6 The State has approximately 10,740 miles of highways, 44% of which are paved. This increased mileage of all-weather roads has contributed materially to the attendance at non-urban recreational areas.

7 Many acres of Georgia farm lands have been and are still wearing out; thus becoming unsuitable for agricultural use. Much land now used for agricultural purposes should be devoted to recreation, conservation of wildlife and forestry.

8 Separate areas and facilities for education, welfare, recreation, and other activities are required for the White and Negro races.

9 The only out of city recreational area for Negroes is an organized camp in Peach County; therefore, it is evident that many areas are needed to adequately serve this race.

10 The State, being located in the midst of a year-round tourist section, has many out of state visitors. Therefore, facilities for tourists should be considered in planning the recreational area program for this State.

11 The great majority of the population should be served by day use recreational areas and facilities since their income prohibits travel of more than fifteen to twenty-five miles.
12. The White race controls most of the wealth of the State, thereby, placing upon itself the responsibility of providing recreational areas and facilities for the Negro race.

13. There are in Georgia nine State Parks. None of these is located so as to serve the day-use needs of the citizens of any one of the four largest urban centers. In addition, there are three recreation demonstration areas, five National Monuments, one National Forest, two Land Utilization Projects, four Wildlife Refuges, two State Forests and four County Parks.

14. There are numerous shrines and historic areas within the State, some of which are now publicly owned.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

1. The study be continued, which will aid in developing a coordinated state-wide plan providing for essential integration and coordination of areas, policies and programs of all agencies concerned with parks and recreational areas.

2. A thorough study be made of those areas having outstanding scenic, historic, and/or recreational or educational values and that recommendations as to their value as State Parks be made.

3. Immediate consideration be given the selection and development of recreational areas in the vicinity of those densely populated centers which are not now served by existing recreational areas.

4. Consideration be given the selection and development of recreational areas for Negroes, first consideration being given to areas near the large urban centers.

5. The study being made to determine the advisability of acquiring and preserving important archaeological and historic sites be continued.

6. Park Playfield type of areas be developed adjacent to Consolidated Schools and other county educational institutions, these areas to be administered by the County Governments in cooperation with the State Department of Education and the Division of State Parks.

7. A study be made to determine the advisability of creating a system of Parkways and trailways.
9. A study be made of the desirability, need and proposed location of a system of Wayside Parks, to be planned, developed, maintained and operated in cooperation with the Division of State Parks and the State Highway Department.

9. The General Assembly of Georgia pass an Enabling Act empowering the several counties to acquire, maintain and operate parks and recreational areas and facilities.

10. Sufficient appropriation be made so that the Division of State Parks, Historic Sites and Monuments can develop and maintain an adequate system of recreational areas as outlined in this report.

11. Professional qualifications be established and observed in the selection of personnel for the Division of State Parks, and that such appointments be made according to a merit system.

12. The State Educational Institutions establish and maintain courses in Community Recreation, Nature Study, Organized Camping and other leisure time activities.

13. The Division of State Parks conduct a well planned educational campaign to acquaint the public with the recreational resources on National, State and County Areas.

14. The study being made by the Water Resources Committee be continued, looking to the development and utilization of the recreational potentialities of the streams and coastal waters and the elimination of pollution and other misuse.

15. Greater consideration be given the sanitary conditions of all swimming pools, bathhouses, trailer and tourist camps, and drinking water on all recreational areas open to the public; and that these facilities be operated and maintained according to standards set up by the State Department of Health.

16. The mapping programs of all Federal and State Agencies should be coordinated. Adequate maps are essential to recreational planning.
CHAPTER THREE

THE STATE AND ITS PEOPLE

DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE

GEORGIA'S EXTENT:

Georgia embraces 58,725 square miles of average to good fertile land which
extends from the ocean, across broad well watered plains and valleys, into pla-
teaus and picturesque rugged highlands. This colorful state is the largest east
of the Mississippi River. Georgia's area is compactly shaped, and slightly larger
than the sum of the areas of New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia. The combined area
of all six New England States is only about one twentieth larger than Georgia.

Georgia's boundaries enclose a variety of topography, so arranged for beauty
and utility as to provide the basis for untold effective and progressive planning.
The raw materials are seashore and mountains; valleys and plains, plateaus and
peaks, islands and rivers.

As study of Georgia's topography advances north and west from the coastal
area, it would seem that the state was originally planned by an architect. To those
who live in Georgia, and study it, such a comparison is easily understood.

Georgia is a Pioneer's country. Here, the works of the Great Architect have not
been irreparably spoiled by such lack of planning and foresightedness as has fallen
the lot of more thickly settled areas; because the field is new and the canvas
fresh.

SEACOAST:

The Georgia Coast where the earliest white settlers made their homes is figur-
atively the threshold of the state.
The topography of this section provides an ever changing variety of seascapes and landscapes. Interesting aspects of the coastline consists of islands, savannas, joggled promontories, beaches, a maze of estuaries, providing inland waterways and fishing grounds, broad sounds and navigable rivers and creeks into which tidewater extends for several miles.

There are many miles of gently sloping sandy beaches. The surf is moderate, and the water is tempered to a comfortable degree by the proximity of the Gulf Stream.

Centuries of history have been enacted on the soils of this coast. The sites of eventful happenings have been imprinted along the riverbanks on the sands of Guale and around the savannas. Many of these sites have been designated and marked. They consist of remains of Indian life, ruins of old forts, missions and settlements, rice plantations, battlegrounds, and numerous other phases of former political, economic and social life.

Coastal Terraces:

For the last fifty to sixty miles in its retreat from the Fall-line the ocean hesitated, and caused the formation of five or more terraces. The lowest and most recent of these terraces is the Satilla Terrace, whose elevation has been estimated to be from sea level to sixty feet above sea level.

The other named terraces, which occur in more or less definite order of steps or benches, are the Penholoway, Okefenokee, Coharie and Hazlehurst Terraces. The highest point on the latter has been estimated to be 260 feet.

Among the recreational resources further inland are sites of historical interest and tradition, game, fish and picnic grounds. There are many places where nature has created horticultural displays. Plantations of wild azaleas, dogwood, holly, cassina berry, heath plants and water lilies have attracted many beauty lovers. These are sometimes at less accessible places, along riverbanks, in river bottoms, or in wooded areas away from highways. Plans should be made to include such spots in a rural parkway system.

Okefenokee Swamp:

This natural virgin area occurs in a broad section of the terrace of the same name. It is the largest undrained fresh water swamp in the United States, and occupies approximately 700 square miles near the southern boundary of the state.

*Refer to Okefenokee Wild Life Refuge
SEA ISLAND
A Coastal Resort

RADION - SPRINGS
A Resort in South Georgia

GOLFPING
SAINT SIMON ISLAND
LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
Alta Maha Upland:

This large area, which extends to the Fall-line Hills, may aptly be termed the first floor of our domicile, the State of Georgia. It is a living portion of this home like State for a large rural agricultural population. Because of its utility as a potential stock farm, orchard and vegetable garden of the State, many of its recreational resources have been underestimated, and not fully inventoried. Navigable stretches of rivers flow through this area, and broad expanses of rolling farm lands and forests provide its scenic theme. In this section it is interesting to note that the longer tributaries of principal rivers, namely the Flint, Ocmulgee and Oconee Rivers, are on the western side of river basins. The watersheds between these basins are fairly straight, and are elevated above the adjacent river beds 200 to 300 feet.

Fall-line Hills:

The Fall line was the coast of Georgia many years ago. The strip of land so designated has been determined largely by reconnaissance and geological research, and it generally extends from Columbus, east through Macon, Milledgeville and Augusta.

Piedmont Plateau:

After coming "up-stairs" from the Fall-line Hills, the second story of our structure is reached. This section has many ramifications, which are important and significant to Georgia topography. The Great Architect may be said to have built dormers, gables, spires, and many other works of His art, to adorn this part of the State.

Only a few miles northeast of Columbus are the unusual and distinctive ranges of Pine Mountain and Oak Mountain. Near Monroe and Lincolnton, there also appear small mountains in the terrain. This and other factors have led some geographers to term this area the "Central Upland."

On the northern slope of Pine Mountain is Warm Springs. Many warm springs in this vicinity are partly a result of and partly the cause of unusual geological formations. This section for several miles north is known as the Greenville Plateau.

Gradually the rolling land becomes more hilly toward Atlanta, which is located on the watershed of the Chattahoochee and South Rivers, the latter being one of the headwater tributaries of the Flint River. Across the Chattahoochee River from Atlanta is an equally high broad ridge. This ridge widens further west, and increases in elevation to form the Tallapoosa Upland. This section is dotted with small hills.

Starting a few miles west of the Tallulah Mountains, and extending south by west to the Tallapoosa Upland there are a string of monadnocks. These monadnocks are hills or small mountains, formed of rocks, which are more resistant to erosion than the surrounding plain, and therefore stand above the surrounding plain. Among these are Yonah, Pink, Suwanee, Sweat and the Twin Peaks of Historic Kennesaw Mountain.
Isolated from this row of Monadnocks and on the opposite or southeast side of the Chattahoochee River, is Stone Mountain, a large uncovered dome of granite which rises 660 feet above the surrounding terrain, and measures approximately six miles around the base.

The Valley:
The Valley Section in the northwest corner of Georgia contains several valleys, chief among which is the Rome Valley. It is drained by the Coosa River and its tributaries. This valley is broad and rolling. Its elevation near the Georgia Tennessee line is approximately 800 feet, whereas at the Georgia Alabama line where the Coosa River leaves Georgia, its elevation is about 600 feet.

Northwest of the Rome Valley are the Armuchee Ridges which run diagonally across this corner of Georgia. Between these ridges are small valleys and streams.

Continuing toward the northwest corner of the State, the next feature is Lookout Mountain. This is a long flat topped ridge, over 1,000 feet above the valley floor. Down the northwest slope of Lookout Mountain is Lookout Valley. Just northwest of this valley is Sand Mountain, of which only a small section is in Georgia.

Blue Ridge Mountains:
Rising precipitously from the eastern edge of Rome Valley are the huge cross ranges containing Fort Mountain and many other peaks. A few miles south is Ellijay Pass, through which flows the Conasauga River, a tributary of the Coosa River.

After passing Pine Log and Sharp Top Mountains, which are classified as "Monadnocks", Grassy Mountain is noted on the east side at the entrance to Ellijay Valley. It is the beginning of the Blue Ridge Mountains which extend eastward and northward through several states. Here in Georgia, significantly enough, is the beginning of this range of mountains, famed in song and story.

Continuing north up Ellijay Valley to Blue Ridge, the slope turns downward to the relatively small Ducktown Plateau and Nottely River. Towering peaks are on every side. Turning southeast and going up Nottely River, one comes to Blairsville. Huge mountains are on every side. To the south is Blood Mountain and companion peaks; over twenty miles south is Dahlonega, on the upper edge of the Piedmont and reached through Neels Gap, wherein is Vogel State Park.

Continuing east across the mountain is Young Harris and beyond that is Hiawassee. Several cross ranges increase the mountainous aspect of this section. From
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OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
Hiwassee still further east is the Tallulah River and Gorge, which feeds Burton Reservoir, nestling in the center of high peaks.

Further east is Rabun Gap and Clayton, Georgia. Mountains towering over 4,000 feet are on every side. Turning south through Rabun Gap, the next feature of topography is Tallulah Falls in the Tallulah River, which is bordered on the south and west by the Tallulah Mountains.

Other Mountains:

Lookout Mountain, the major portion of which lies in Georgia, and Pine Mountain are outstanding mountainous areas of considerable recreational value to the State.

Lookout Mountain occupies a large portion of Dade County in the northwest corner of Georgia. The National Military Park is located on the tip of the ridge, which extends across the Georgia line into Tennessee near Chattanooga. Development of that part of Lookout Mountain, now available for public recreational use, is extending across the Tennessee line into Georgia.

The fame of Pine Mountain, with its warm springs, has spread throughout the country. It is the vacation home of President Roosevelt, whose interest in the Warm Springs Foundation for treatment of paralysis sufferers has caused the area to become widely known. Pine Mountain State Park is an added complement to the recreational value of this area.

Stone Mountain, a few miles east of Atlanta, and Kennesaw Mountain, north of Marietta, are small mountains, or monadnocks, whose isolated or unique characteristics have resulted in recreational development deserving greater attention and added improvement, especially because of their proximity to Atlanta, which has a dearth of recreational areas in its environs.

Recreational Resources

Geology:

The geology of Georgia is an important factor of the potential recreational resources of the State.

Georgia's geological formations range in age from the oldest rocks to the most recent sediments, and contain a wide variety of minerals, some forty of which are of commercial value. The mining of these minerals became increasingly important during the past century.
The gold deposits of North Georgia played a vital part when that section of the State was taken from the Indians. They were of sufficient importance to justify the establishment, in 1838, of a branch of the U. S. Mint at Dahlonega. This branch mint was operated until the Civil War. The iron mines and furnaces of northwest Georgia supplied the confederate munitions plants at Atlanta, and was one of the causes for General Sherman's campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta. However, Georgia's metallic mineral industries are now of minor importance. The State has become the largest producer of kaolin and Fuller's earth, and ranks second in the production of marble and monumental granite.

Because Georgia is rich in geological resources, there exists in the State many recreational areas in the Scientific Class under the sub-heading of "Special Geological Values."

Soils:

The soils of Georgia are favorable in type and texture to recreational development. Combined with excellent climatic conditions, the soils make possible the growth of many species of trees, shrubs, flowers, and bulbs, whereby the landscape of any section of the State may be easily and naturally improved to simulate floral conditions of maximum beauty. Such design should not be confused with beautification and decorative work.

Soils of the State generally lend themselves to easy cultivation and respond quickly to fertilizer. The State does not contain the heavy muck soils, which would be a drawback to their use in the moderate temperature of the State. In those sections, where sheet erosion has removed large quantities of top soil, conditions are adverse to rejuvenation of worn-out land. In sections of the Piedmont Plateau, the top soil is very deep, and many types of it have a decided reddish cast, which should not cause it to be confused with sub-soil.

Water Resources:

Water, and its uses for recreation, is the most important element to be considered in out-door recreational development. Any area, designated for such development, should contain natural water features.

The rivers, especially below the Fall line, are subject to so much fluctuation in flow and sedimentation, that their use for recreational purposes is limited. Consideration is being given to these adverse factors in the continuing study of Water Resources of Georgia by the State Planning Board in cooperation with the
CROP YIELD
COMPARSED WITH
LAND CLASSIFICATION
1934
GEORGIA

LAND CLASSIFICATION

LEGEND

AREAS UNSUITED FOR FORESTRY,
GRASSING OR CULTIVATION, GENERALLY.

AREAS UNSUITED FOR CROPPING;
BUT ADAPTED TO FORESTRY AND GRASSING.

FAIR FARM LAND AREAS

GOOD FARM LAND AREAS

BEST FARM LAND AREAS.

URBAN AREAS

NOTE:
CROP YIELD LEGEND BASED ON PRODUCTION
OF 30 PRINCIPAL CROPS IN 1934.
INDICE IS YIELD PER ACRE EQUATED
PROPORTIONATELY BY HARVESTED ACREAGES
AND LAND AREAS.

SOURCE OF DATA:
RESELEMENT ADMINISTRATION (U.S)
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP YIELD LEGEND

INDEX=50

INDEX=100

INDEX=150

INDEX=75

STATE PLANNING BOARD
1938
W.P.A. OF GA-O.R. 465-34-3-273

SCALE IN MILES

10 0 10 20 30 40 50

NOTE:
CROP YIELD LEGEND BASED ON PRODUCTION
OF 30 PRINCIPAL CROPS IN 1934.
INDICE IS YIELD PER ACRE EQUATED
PROPORTIONATELY BY HARVESTED ACREAGES
AND LAND AREAS.

SOURCE OF DATA:
RESELEMENT ADMINISTRATION (U.S)
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
National Resources Committee and other State and Federal Agencies. All improve-ments to water resources have a direct bearing upon utilization for recreation. Reforestation and soil conservation throughout the State will result in preventing floods, regulating flow, and minimizing siltation in rivers, thereby improving the potentialities of rivers for recreational use. Likewise the construction of additional storage dams and hydro-electric power reservoirs, will add to the amount of water area available for recreation.

Georgia is generally deficient in natural lakes and ponds. Artificial lakes have augmented this deficiency in the mountains to a considerable degree. Hydro-electric developments near Jackson and West Point, present opportunities for more extensive recreational use. The Highlands have many beautiful waterfalls. Amicalola Falls, one of the most spectacular of these, has not yet been made accessible for public use to the extent, which its size and beauties deserve.

Over 50 miles of ocean beach on Georgia’s seacoast, mostly located on the ocean side of the Sea Islands, remain a tremendous undeveloped recreational resource. The chief problems in extending the use of these beach areas are:

1. Construction of highways and bridges to make them accessible.
2. Control of beach erosion, which is particularly heavy, due to strong northward currents along the Georgia coast, occasion al damaging storms, and the ebb and flow of tide in the numerous estuaries and tidal rivers.
3. Control of pollution and discoloration of water near the mouths of larger rivers, particularly the Savannah and Altamaha.
4. Acquisition problems due to the very large proportion of the beach areas now under private ownership.

A good supply of drinking water is obtainable in almost any location, the few exceptions being on high ridges of watersheds. Artesian water resources are parti-cularly available in the Coastal Plain, and surface water above the Fall-line. There are numerous springs throughout the State, many of which have varied mineral qualities, and have been developed either by private interests or are included in existing and potential State recreational areas.

Climate:

Georgia enjoys a climate the year around inducive to active recreation through-out the State.
The average July temperature of six of the most densely populated sections of Georgia (its six largest cities) is about 81° Fahrenheit. The average July temperature of five areas located in the most densely populated sections of the United States in high latitude is about 73° F. The difference is only 8°. However, the difference in average January temperatures, using the same basis of comparison, is over 20°.

Although frost is not unknown in Georgia, it is significant that in the northern section there are approximately 170 growing days, between the average dates of the last killing frost in the spring and the first killing frost in the autumn. There are approximately 295 growing days in the southeastern corner of Georgia, near the southern tip of Cumberland Island. Thus, the people of Georgia find represented within the confines of the State, a variety of climate ranging from brisk, keen mountain air to warm, fresh sea air.

Normal annual rainfall in the State is about 53 inches. This varies from 70 inches in exceedingly wet years to 40 inches in occasional drier years. Rainfall in the mountainous sections of the State, specifically in the center of the Blue Ridge Mountains in the northeastern part, is normally 70 inches per year and generally about 66 inches throughout the Highlands. In this section it has been as high as 87 inches in wet years.

The State generally has abundant rainfall throughout its entire area. The months of October and November are usually drier than other months which makes this season of the year, during which recreation activities of many kinds reach their zenith, extremely delightful in every section of the State.

Of particular advantage to the Coastal Regions is the fact that rainfall during each of the warm summer months of June, July, August and September, is generally twice that of the cooler months of the year. Cooling showers at coastal resorts during the summer months, aided by ocean breezes make this section a year-round playground. Various resorts in the State, such as Augusta, Indian Springs, Warm Springs, Thomasville, Tybee Island, Brunswick and the Sea Islands, have become renowned for their pleasant year-round climate.

Fauna:

The varied topography and moderate climate of Georgia contribute to the support of many species of animal, fish and bird life.
GEORGIA CLIMATE

AVERAGE TEMPERATURES

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AVERAGE RAINFALL

INCHES ANNUAL TOTALS DEC. JAN. FEB. MAR. APRIL MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC. JAN. ANNUAL TOTALS INCHES

8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1

65.62
50.75
48.63
50.18
49.93

52.66
4.48
4.29
4.66
5.14
3.86
3.79
4.79
5.81
5.47
4.17
3.10
2.88
4.48
4.29
52.66

STATE PLANNING BOARD 1939
W.P.A OF GA-OR-665-34-3-59

SOURCE OF DATA:
UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU
CLIMATIC SUMMARY—1930
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF GEORGIA
The Indians traded large stores of skins with colonists, and Georgia derived much of its early revenue from this source. As settlement pushed westward from the coast, and agricultural pursuits spread over the State, game was deprived of its habitat and safety. However, the coastal area of the State, which was the section first settled, supports greater numbers of animal life at this time than any other section. On the coastal islands as well as the mainland are many species of game including bear, deer, squirrel, fox, raccoon, opossum, wild turkey, quail and marsh hen. This is due to large forest areas, low agricultural production, and game preserves, which are being located here by both private interests and the United States Biological Survey. The Okefenokee and other Wild Life Refuges, which are under Federal ownership, have already proved their value in the increased numbers and species of all kinds of wild life.

Other areas of the State offer excellent opportunities for extending this valuable work. The Flint River Valley is swampy between Thomasville and Americus. Small animals such as beaver, otter, weasel, muskrat, mink, and opossum, find conditions agreeable to their habitat in this area. Black mallard and wood duck are observed and also sometimes hunted here. The small basin of Upatoi Creek, which joins the Chattahoochee River at Fort Benning, also supplies potential refuge area, much of which is now included in the Fort Benning Military Reservation. Sections of the Tallapoosa Upland and parts of the Armuchee Ridges, where agricultural use and production are low, and soil conditions less fertile, are also areas deserving investigation.

Bird life in Georgia is one of the most attractive resources of the State from an appreciative recreational standpoint. The four wild life refuges maintained in the coastal section by the United States Biological Survey have proven the efficacy of the establishment of such refuges for the conservation of bird life. Turkey, quail and dove are widely hunted in Georgia, as well as the Marsh Hen of the Georgia Coast. Many species of migratory waterfowl winter in the coastal section which lies along the Atlantic Coast flight way. There has been a noted increase in the numbers observed, due largely to sanctuary provided by Wild Life Refuges.

Georgia provides ample opportunities for both fresh and salt water fishing. The State maintains a cold water fish hatchery near Summerville (Cold Water Hatchery-Rainbow and Brown Trout, Small Mouth Bass and Bream) and five warm water hatcheries. They are at Macon (Tuft Springs Hatchery - Bass and Blue Gill Bream), Millen (Magnolia Springs Hatchery - Red Breast - Blue Gill Bream and Bass), Fitzgerald (Bowen's Mill Hatchery - Red Breast, Blue Gill Bream and Bass), Ways Station (Henry
Sedimentation is a serious drawback to the increase of fish in rivers. Ponds, lakes and rivers in some sections of the State have been "fished-out" to the extent that the more desirable species have become more noticeably scarce in the past decade.

Salt water fishing remains good, although pollution is causing unfavorable conditions at some points. In the rivers and for a radius of approximately five miles from the coastal islands, there is evidence of wasteful methods used by commercial fisheries which destroy many immature forms of fish life. The revenue from commercial fishing on the Georgia coast is an important resource whose potentialities are greater than is now realized. Enforced regulation and adequate patrol to insure adherence to proper methods will prove advantageous to this industry, and preserve fishing for sportsmen, who also provide revenue to this area through many channels of trade.

**Flora:**

Growing in Georgia are more than 160 species of trees. The Highlands support species common to the north, with the exception of spruce and Canadian Hemlock. Along the coast and in South Georgia distinctive tree types are pine, oak, and cypress. Palmetto, camphor tree and other broad leaf evergreens, give this section a semi-tropical aspect.

There are many natural horticultural displays in Georgia, the beauties of which remain to be discovered and made accessible for public appreciation and enjoyment. Azaleas on the Savannah River bank near Sister's Ferry, water lilies in the Coastal Plain, rhododendrons in the Providence Caves and other ravines of river basins in the western part of the State, and the mountains, beside the lush fragrant foliage of the Highlands, are examples of the little known and appreciated existence of these displays.

Many species of small plants are native to Georgia. Some of the shrubs and woody plants have become scarce due to frequent burning of the woods, which not only destroys the plants but also the seeds, which otherwise might be transplanted by birds or winds to more favorable locations.

Many of the shrubs and woody plants bear fruit, berries, and nuts, providing food for the birds and small mammals. The indiscriminate destruction of this class of plants materially reduces the supply of wildlife food, lessens the beauty of the woods, and results in a barren appearance for long stretches of landscape along highways and near potential resort areas.
While available plant lists are not complete, information at hand indicates that, with proper conservation methods and control, the State's horticultural resources may be utilized to a greater degree for creating and enhancing areas of natural beauty. These areas may be included in parks, forests, and wildlife refuges.

A thorough study of the natural horticultural resources of Georgia is being conducted by Emory University, which will include herbariums and complete descriptive data. The importance of this work to the study of recreation is threefold. It will assist in teaching appreciation of wild plant life, will provide lists of plants for use in designing park and other recreational areas, and will establish the fact that Georgia has a wide variety of trees, shrubs and flowering plants, which can be used for natural effects in appropriate locations according to either pine, oak or other tree motifs.

Archaeology:

Georgia was occupied by the American Indians for several thousand years before the coming of the white man, and was probably the meeting point of their migrational thrusts from the North and from the Gulf Coast. It was the happy hunting ground and bloody battlefield of the Cherokee and Creek tribes, and was the scene of their losing conflicts with the Spanish, English, and French, all of whom used the Indians in their fight for supremacy.

Nearly every stream in Georgia is dotted with interesting Indian mounds or village sites now marked by broken bits of pottery and stone artifacts. Their scientific importance can be judged by the fact that an eminent authority has stated that Georgia is the key to the prehistory of the Southeast, and that the State contains three of the four most interesting archaeological sites east of the Mississippi River, and in addition the best preserved effigy mound in the country.

These mounds and village sites have been visited and often despoiled by collectors of Indian relics, although some were excavated by earlier archaeologists. It is only in the past five years that a few mounds have been scientifically excavated with a view of unravelling the complicated, but interesting story of the cultures and migrations of Georgia's former citizens. If properly developed this feature may become one of Georgia's leading recreational attractions.

History:

The earliest events in Georgia's history occurred on the sea islands and the mainland bordering the coast, when Spanish adventurers and missionaries came to
these shores following the discovery of Florida, in 1513, by Ponce de Leon. The first known Europeans to traverse the territory of primeval Georgia were Hernando De Soto and his companions in 1539, who marched into the present State of Georgia, crossing it in a northeasterly direction to a point on the Savannah River about twenty-five miles below Augusta. In 1542, after exploring the Savannah River Valley from the coast to the mountains, De Soto camped for a month on the spot apparently now occupied by Rome. After this event the coast of Georgia was explored by French and Spanish, finally leading to the establishment, in 1566, by Pedro de Menendez, Governor of Florida, of a Fort on St. Catherine's Island, the first settlement in Georgia. This was the first of a chain of settlements on the Coast of Georgia, the district then called Quale, named for the old Indian chief who ruled the island.

In 1560, in consequence of tales told by De Soto's returning soldiers, of gold, silver and pearls to be found in the mountains of Georgia, Louis de Velasco sent for his general, Tristan de Luna, to open communication with this region by way of Pensacola Bay. Three hundred Spanish soldiers penetrated beyond the valley of Coosa River and spent the summer in North Georgia searching for treasure.

In 1665 there were five missions located on the Coast of Georgia. And in western Georgia one was maintained on the banks of the Chattahoochee River at Sabacola; where below the falls of the same stream, a garrison was established in the midst of the Apalachicolas, or Lower Creeks.

The Colony of Georgia was founded in 1733, by James Edward Oglethorpe, English statesman and philanthropist. Named for George II, the new colony was to provide revenue for England, military defense against the Spanish in Florida, and relief for those in English debtor's prisons. Although the English law at that period made no discrimination between fraud and misfortune, the first colonists were carefully selected and no criminals accepted.

The first permanent settlement was made in 1733 when Oglethorpe founded Savannah, and landed his little band of 125 settlers at Yamacraw Bluff, on the Savannah River, where forts and houses were built. Peace was made with the Indians through Chief Tomochichi, but the settlers lived under the threat of Spain until Oglethorpe's victory at the Battle of the Bloody Marsh on July 7, 1742, after which the Spanish abandoned Georgia. By this victory Oglethorpe not only firmly planted the Thirteenth Colony but helped establish English rather than Spanish ascendancy in America.
The Trustee's hope for a profitable silk industry soon proved illusory, so the early Colony turned for income to farming, livestock, lumber and furs. The Colony became a royal province in 1753 when the original charter expired. The colonists, now permitted to own slaves, could cultivate larger tracts. Immigrants from abroad and from other Colonies came to settle, until by 1766 there were almost 10,000 Whites and 7,800 Negroes in Georgia. Georgia's first newspaper, the Georgia Gazette was established in 1733.

Most remote of the colonies, Georgia was slow to respond to the growing spirit of independence that led to the Revolutionary War. No delegates from Georgia attended the First Continental Congress in 1774. Local feeling soon reached revolutionary pitch. Georgia was represented at the Second Continental Congress in 1775 by John Rutledge, Lyman Hall, and George Walton. Little fighting occurred in the State until 1778 and 1779, when British troops captured Savannah, Augusta, and Sunbury, and gained control of Georgia. Starved, ravaged by smallpox, torn by Whig and Tory conflict; Georgia emerged shattered from the Revolution to take up the new duties of statehood.

Despite the losses from war and trouble with Indians -- the last of whom were not removed until 1838 -- the new State soon entered a period of healthy development. Cotton became its most important crop soon after Eli Whitney, spending the winter of 1793 in Georgia, invented the cotton gin. Between 1790 and 1800 Georgia's population increased from 82,548 to 162,686; from 1800 to 1839, it swelled to 691,392.

The increase of towns and farm lands hastened the development of better means of transportation, formerly restricted to waterways. New wagon roads and turnpikes were built. Railroad construction began in 1833, further stimulating industry and commerce. The town of Atlanta, now the State's largest city, grew up at the junction of the State's main railways. Meanwhile, development was proceeding in other fields, notably education. The State University opened its doors at Athens in 1801, but it was not until 1858 that an adequate program for general education was established. In 1842 Crawford W. Long, almost through accident, first discovered the anesthetic effects of sulphuric ether and thereby banished pain from the operating table.

From the first the slavery question stirred deep feeling in Georgia. The State declared its secession on January 19, 1861, and Governor Joseph E. Brown prepared
On February 18, a convention of seceding states was held at Montgomery, Alabama. Among the delegates from Georgia were: Alexander H. Stephens, Robert Toombs, George W. Crawford, and Benjamin H. Hill. A constitution modeled upon that of the United States was adopted. Jefferson Davis of Mississippi was chosen President; Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President; and Robert Toombs, also of Georgia, Secretary of State. Uninvaded for three years, Georgia sent soldiers to battle elsewhere. Then Sherman's Georgia Campaign and his march to the sea, after the fall of Atlanta on September 2, 1864, left a swath of destruction from the northeast corner of the state to the coast. Sherman estimated the damage at $100,000,000.

Out of the chaos left by the war and through the confusion of reconstruction, Georgia painfully rebuilt itself. At first the State would not ratify the Fourteenth Amendment, by which the Negro received full citizenship, and for a time the people suffered under martial law. With the final ratification of the amendment on July 21, 1868, Georgia was re-admitted to the Union. Much bitter strife over the rights of the newly emancipated Negro followed. Gradually as the carpetbaggers left the state and order was restored, Georgia once more began to grow, directed by powerful leaders and inspired by Henry W. Grady's speeches on the New South.

The hope of the New South leaders was to establish Georgia as an industrial as well as an agricultural region. To some extent this hope was realized. Through the Spanish American War, the World War, the boom of the 1920's and the subsequent nation-wide depression, industrial growth has continued until today the largest part of the state's income comes from manufactured products, particularly those of textile mills. Ceramic plants and paper pulp mills are recent important and growing industries in Georgia, supported by extensive mineral and forest resources.

Although most of Georgia's three million people remain farmers, the transition toward further industrialization is evident. With plans for diversified farming and other improvements taking shape, Georgia should maintain a harmonious balance between agricultural and industrial life, to the benefit of the State at large. This growth makes obvious the need for recreational planning in Georgia.

**Population**

Recreational areas are primarily planned, acquired and constructed to serve the population. Therefore, it is of great importance, in the study of recreational needs, to have ample knowledge of past and present characteristics of population,
in order to predict probable future trends and distributions. The State Planning Board of Georgia has made an extensive study of population, which has been of great value in the comprehensive study of recreational area needs.

The population of Georgia has shown a fairly uniform rate of increase from 82,548 in 1790 to 2,908,506 in 1930. However, in the decade 1920 to 1930, the increase was only 12,674 or 0.4 percent, as compared with an increase in the United States of 16.1 percent. This small increase in Georgia was due largely to the heavy migration, particularly Negro, to the industrial centers of the North. It is probable that the depression years, lack of jobs and lack of higher wage inducements in the North have caused an appreciable return of population to Georgia. Also it is probable that the present industrial developments, and the improvement of school and health conditions, are reducing migration out of the State and possibly causing immigration into the State. The correctness of these opinions cannot be fully determined until the 1940 census is taken.

Georgia, in 1930, had an urban population of 895,492, representing 30.8 percent of the total. The United States as a whole was 56.2 percent urban. The urban white population of Georgia was 578,550 or 64.6 percent of the total urban and the urban Negro 316,637 or 35.4 percent. There was only one city of over 100,000 population, it being Atlanta, with a population of 270,366 within its city limits and 370,920 within its Metropolitan District. There were four cities between 25,000 and 100,000 population, namely, Savannah, Augusta, Macon, and Columbus. Savannah, the largest of this group, contained 85,024 within its city limits and 105,431 within its Metropolitan District. There were 10 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population, namely, Rome, LaGrange, Athens, Waycross, Albany, Brunswick, Valdosta, Decatur, Thomasville and Griffin. There were 49 incorporated places between 2,500 and 10,000 population.

In the larger cities of Atlanta, Savannah, Augusta, Macon and Columbus, the needed types of recreational facilities are similar to those of other cities of the South of similar size. Cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population, present more specialized problems. For instance, Athens is a college town, Waycross a railroad center, Brunswick a resort section, and Decatur a large residential suburb of Atlanta. Each of these factors tends to outweigh the normal needs of average towns and cities of this size, so that special study is necessary in each case, and general recommendations are not practically applicable.

The rural non-farm population in 1930 was 599,295 or 20.6 percent of the total.
Of this 400,499 or 66.8 percent was White and 198,724 or 33.2 percent was Negro. There were 91 incorporated places between 1,000 and 2,500 population and 438 of less than 1,000. There are numerous unincorporated places in Georgia, the majority having less than 1,000 population.

The rural farm population in 1930 was 1,413,719 or 48.6 percent of the total as compared with 24.6 percent for the United States as a whole.

The rural farm White population was 857,925 or 60.7 percent of the total rural farm and the rural farm Negro 555,764 or 39.3 percent. The total rural population has shown a uniform decrease from 90.6 percent of the total population in 1880 to 69.2 percent in 1930. The average density of rural farm population was 24.1 persons per square mile in 1930.

In smaller towns and villages, the tendencies toward recreation among men and boys have been largely to hunting and fishing. An almost inherent and instinctive liking for these outdoor activities provides an important outlet for their demands for recreation. Among land owners, families invariably seek the seashore or the mountains during the warm summer months, especially when crop prospects are good. To this group the development of State Parks and Natural Resource Reservations is particularly attractive.

Among the White tenant class of farming population, recreation among the men and boys also consists largely of hunting and fishing. Forms of family and group recreation consist mostly of old fashioned church sociables, barbecues, sports and special events. Among this group, whose cash income is low, it may be anticipated that the development of Natural Resource Reservations will provide added opportunity for community recreational activities and gatherings, facilities for which, among farm dwellers in Georgia, are woefully inadequate; in fact practically lacking.

The White population of Georgia in 1930 was 1,836,974 or 63.2 percent of the total. Whites are predominant in the sections above and below a strip of 50 to 100 miles in width extending across the central part of the State, known as the Cotton Belt.

The Negro population in 1930 was 1,071,125 or 36.8 percent of the total as compared with 9.7 percent for the United States as a whole. The Negro is predominant in the above mentioned Cotton Belt. There are very few Negroes in the fan-shaped section extending from Atlanta to the two northern corners of the State, one county in this section having no Negroes and five counties less than 100 each. Georgia has the largest number of Negroes of any state in the country; however, there are two
STATES EXCEEDING IN THE PERCENTAGE NEGRO. THE PERCENTAGE NEGRO IN GEORGIA HAS DECREASED FROM 46.7 IN 1900 TO 36.8 IN 1930.

There are very few recreational facilities for Negroes in the State. Their forms of recreation are peculiar to their racial characteristics, and among the working classes tend to sociability centered around the churches, with Saturday a day for massed gathering in the shopping centers of the nearest small town or city. For this group simple local developments, such as playfields with barbecue grounds and swimming pools, present the logical step for recreational development. These developments can be provided economically in separate sections of natural resource reservations.

GOVERNMENT SERVICES

AGENCIES CONCERNED WITH RECREATION:

The interest of Federal and State agencies in recreation should become more generally known to the citizens and taxpayers. Leading Governmental Services which have direct bearing on the welfare of the people and are consequently associated with their enjoyment of recreational resources are Health, Education and Transportation.

The works of many Federal and State Departments are helpful to this pursuit of happiness. A correlation of the programs of those various agencies is necessary in order to promote an adequate recreational program in Georgia.

The State Planning Board has made extensive studies of recreational areas and facilities. The Division of State Parks, Historic Sites and Monuments, Department of Natural Resources is concerned with the development and maintenance of State Parks. The National Park Service, besides cooperating with the Division of State Parks and the State Planning Board, administers five National Monuments and Battlefield Parks and three Recreational Demonstration Areas which are planned primarily for development of organized camping facilities. The U.S. Forest Service has developed and operates eleven recreational areas located in the Chattahoochee National Forest. The Land Utilization Division of the Soil Conservation Service has developed three areas in the State on which a three-fold program has been followed including forestry, wildlife and recreation. The U.S. Biological Survey administers four Wildlife Refuges. The Civilian Conservation Corps has cooperated with the Division of State Parks, National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, and the U.S. Biological Survey in the development of their areas and
HEALTH IMPROVEMENT
1936 TO 1937

GEORGIA
DECREASE IN RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION OF
FIVE LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage Decrease</th>
<th>Percentage Increase</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
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<td>50</td>
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MALARIA: 62.1%
TYPHOID FEVER: 29.7%
DIPHTHERIA: 15.0%
TUBERCULOSIS: 11.4%
INFANT MORTALITY: 10.4%

SOURCE OF DATA: ANNUAL REPORT OF DIRECTOR — 1937
STATE PLANNING BOARD
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
MARCH 1938

TYPHOID FEVER
DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION
CHANGES FROM 1935 TO 1937 IN AND ADJOINING GEORGIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage Decrease</th>
<th>Percentage Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

GEORGIA: 47.7%
ALABAMA: 34.5%
N. CAROLINA: 4.2%
S. CAROLINA: 9.7%
TENNESSEE: 26.9%

SOURCE OF DATA: ANNUAL REPORT OF DIRECTOR — 1937
STATE PLANNING BOARD
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
MARCH 1938

TUBERCULOSIS
DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION
CHANGES FROM 1935 TO 1937 IN AND ADJOINING GEORGIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage Decrease</th>
<th>Percentage Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>60</td>
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</table>

GEORGIA: 13.0%
ALABAMA: 0.7%
N. CAROLINA: 4.6%
S. CAROLINA: 0.0%
TENNESSEE: 1.4%

SOURCE OF DATA: ANNUAL REPORT OF DIRECTOR — 1937
STATE PLANNING BOARD
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
MARCH 1938
MALARIA
DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION
CHANGES FROM 1935 TO 1937 IN AND ADJOINING GEORGIA

<table>
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<th>Location</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>S. CAROLINA</td>
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<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
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Source of Data:
ANNUAL REPORT OF DIRECTOR — 1937
STATE PLANNING BOARD
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
MARCH 1938

DIPHTHERIA
DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION
CHANGES FROM 1935 TO 1937 IN AND ADJOINING GEORGIA

<table>
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<th>Percentage Decrease</th>
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<td>GEORGIA</td>
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<td>S. CAROLINA</td>
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<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>25.0</td>
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Source of Data:
ANNUAL REPORT OF DIRECTOR — 1937
STATE PLANNING BOARD
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
MARCH 1938

INFANT MORTALITY
DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION
CHANGES FROM 1935 TO 1937 IN AND ADJOINING GEORGIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Percentage Decrease</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>7.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
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<tr>
<td>N. CAROLINA</td>
<td>5.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>S. CAROLINA</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENNESSEE</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source of Data:
ANNUAL REPORT OF DIRECTOR — 1937
STATE PLANNING BOARD
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
MARCH 1938
has furnished labor and funds for the development of most of these areas. The Works Progress Administration is furnishing labor and material for the development of many county and municipal recreational areas and facilities, which resulted from its extensive research, exploration, and planning projects. This agency, through its Division of Recreation, has furnished recreational leadership and supervision for most municipalities throughout the State.

A correlation of the programs of the State Departments of Public Health, Education, Highway and Public Safety will assist materially in the development of a coordinated recreational area program for the State.

Health and Sanitation

Along with the improvement in transportation and educational facilities throughout the state, there have been very radical improvements in health and sanitation.

During the early days of settlement in Georgia, the planters along the coast feared malaria as much as Indian attacks or Spanish invasions. Tradition has it that the endurance of many a riding horse was taxed to the limit by plantation owners in their anxiety to get out of the rice fields before night-fall.

The State Board of Health has pursued a purposeful program to eliminate the cause of this disease. In addition to the latest approved medical treatments, it has, with the help of the Works Progress Administration and other National Emergency Agencies, conducted extensive drainage projects and preventive treatment programs.

In the space of only a few years the danger of malarial infection has been greatly minimized. This is shown in carefully compiled vital statistics of the State Board of Health and of the United States Public Health Service.

The decrease in death rate per 100,000 population from 1936 to 1937 in Georgia was 62.1%. The peaks of the malarial cycle, which approximate seven years, have steadily declined. The peak of 1929 was approximately 58% above 14.6 deaths per 100,000 people, which was the average for 1929 through 1936. The peak of 1936, however, was only about 31% higher than this death rate of 14.6 per 100,000 population. The 1937 record is a new low for the State of only 7.3 deaths per 100,000.

Diarrhoea is another preventable disease that has declined in Georgia. Since 1924 the decline in deaths due to this cause has been over 60%. Diphtheria in the past fifteen years has been reduced by over 60%. Tuberculosis, which takes its greatest toll from the colored population of the State, has been reduced about 40%
IN FIFTEEN YEARS. THIS STEADY IMPROVEMENT HAS TAKEN PLACE THROUGH USE OF THE LATEST
METHODS OF PREVENTION AND CURE, WITH EFFICIENTLY PLANNED USE OF FACILITIES AT HAND.

From 1921 to date; deaths due to typhoid fever have decreased as much as 75%.

As further evidence of the great improvement made in the State of Georgia in the control of preventable disease, it should be noted that pellagra deaths have decreased approximately 50%.

The efficiency of Georgia's expanded health program is further shown by the fact that Georgia made the greatest improvement during the period 1935-37 of five adjoining states in decreased death rate due to malaria, diphtheria, tuberculosis, typhoid fever and infant mortality.

During the past two years, with the advice and assistance of the State Sanitary Engineering Division, many towns in Georgia have improved and enlarged their water supplies. Also they have installed up-to-date, more adequate, and additional sewage disposal plants. The National Emergency Relief Agencies have given invaluable assistance in effecting these additions and improvements.

As people of the State feel better physically, their mental outlook requires diversion, which needs to be supplied by improved recreational facilities. These improved health conditions are attracting new industry and increased tourist trade, which has been fearful to come to Georgia under the old conditions, which were even more dangerous to those not acclimated to the State, than to many citizens of the State.

Education:

The present administration of Governor E. D. Rivers has proven a boon to the cause of education in this State. Whereas, according to the 1930 U. S. Census, the State of Georgia was listed high in illiteracy, it is generally recognized and acknowledged by authorities that this will not be the circumstance after the next U. S. Census. A well planned campaign by the State Board of Education has been started to obliterate this condition, on the basis that people who are unable to read and write generally have $150.00 per year less income or earning power, than those who are literate. The first step in this campaign was an educational survey of census, school district by district, and county by county. By means of this survey, the name of every adult person in Georgia, who cannot read or write, has been tabulated and adult education is being carried to them. To enable this program approximately 1,000 teachers have been provided by the Works Progress Administration.
Civic; Fraternal; Parent Teacher, the Press, and Ministerial associations are enlisted to help.

Material facilities for carrying out this campaign have become available through an extensive school building and improvement program in the State, which was made possible through the Works Progress Administration and other National Emergency Agencies. This has resulted in every county receiving one or more new school buildings. In cases where new school buildings have been constructed, more adequate space and location have been provided, and playground facilities installed.

Educational achievements in Georgia have progressed rapidly in the past year. Two hundred and ten new school buildings have been completed in the State. Ninety five were for White pupils, and one hundred fifteen for Negro pupils. Seven million free textbooks were distributed. The salaries of qualified teachers have been raised; the school terms have a minimum of seven months; and the State has provided additional four year high schools until now every county in the State has at least one four year accredited high school. The number of teachers has been increased from 20,731 to 21,232.

Recently there has been given a great deal of consideration to recreational areas adjoining school grounds. Professors George D. Strayer and M. L. Englehardt, of Teachers College, Columbia University, leading authorities in this field, have set up standards for school grounds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Type</th>
<th>Minimum Acres</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elementary Schools</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Junior High Schools</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior High Schools</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The National Recreation Association Standards are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Type</th>
<th>Minimum Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elementary Schools</td>
<td>8 - 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior High Schools</td>
<td>10 - 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior High Schools</td>
<td>20 - 40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The need for school playgrounds is a problem, in which education and recreation should join hands. As the people become better fitted to earn a good living, and gain appreciation of recreative values, the demand will exceed accommodations of existing facilities.

Transportation:

Highways:

During the last twenty years Georgia has made rapid strides in its highway system. There are today approximately 10,740 miles of state highways, of which 44 percent is paved, with the balance being improved chert and maintained by the State.
Motor Transportation:

There are fifty two bus routes and seventy six motor truck lines serving the various sections of the State.

Airports:

There are 53 airports in the State.

Seaports:

The two main seaports of the State are Savannah and Brunswick.

Inland Waterway:

The Inland Waterway, a safe route for small craft, is located in the larger estuaries of the coast, and is protected by the coastal islands. This waterway, maintained by the U.S. Corps of Engineers, has a controlling depth of seven feet, mean low water, from Charleston, South Carolina, to Miami, Florida. Conditions appear favorable to increasing the controlling depth between Charleston and Savannah to the standard of 12 feet, which is in effect north of Charleston. This survey has been completed by the U.S. Corps of Engineers, and a similar survey between Savannah and Jacksonville, Florida, is nearly completed.
### NATIONAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E1N</td>
<td>Tennessee and GA - Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E3N</td>
<td>GA - New Echota Nat. Memorial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E4N</td>
<td>GA - Chimney Rock-Mountain Battlefield Site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E5N</td>
<td>GA - Ocmulgee Nat. Monument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E6N</td>
<td>GA - Ft. Pulaski Nat. Monument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E7N</td>
<td>GA - Ft. Frederica National Monument (Authorized).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E8N</td>
<td>FLA - Ft. Marion Nat. Monument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E9N</td>
<td>GA - Hard Labor Creek Recreation Demonstration Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E11N</td>
<td>GA - Pine Mountain Recreation Demonstration Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E12N</td>
<td>Tenn - Talladega National Forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E13N</td>
<td>Tenn - Cherokee National Forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E15N</td>
<td>GA - Arapahoe Glade Recreation Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E17N</td>
<td>GA - S. C. - Sumter National Forest (Spring Villa Division).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E18N</td>
<td>GA - S. C. - Sumter National Forest (Spring Villa Division).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E19N</td>
<td>FLA - Osceola National Forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E20N</td>
<td>FLA - Apalachicola Nat. Forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E21N</td>
<td>ALA - Talladega Nat. Forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E22N</td>
<td>N. C. - Qualla Indian Reservation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E23N</td>
<td>GA - Okefenokee Wild Life Refuge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E24N</td>
<td>GA - Black Bear Island Wild Life Refuge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E27N</td>
<td>FLA - St. Marks Higgon Waterfowl Refuge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E28N</td>
<td>GA - Plantation Piedmont Project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E29N</td>
<td>GA - Georgia Coastal Flatwood Upland Game Project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E30N</td>
<td>S. C. - Clemson College Community Conservation Project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E30.1N</td>
<td>S. C. - Sumter National Forest (Spring Villa Division).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E31N</td>
<td>GA - Tuskegee Development Project.</td>
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<td>E32N</td>
<td>GA - Apalachicola State Park.</td>
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<tr>
<td>E33N</td>
<td>FLA - Hakulla Development Project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E34N</td>
<td>N. C. - Blue Ridge National Parkway.</td>
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### STATE

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E35S</td>
<td>GA - Fort Mountain State Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E36S</td>
<td>GA - Vogel State Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E37S</td>
<td>GA - Alexander H. Stephens Memorial State Monument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E38S</td>
<td>GA - Indian Springs St. Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E39S</td>
<td>GA - Pine Mountain St. Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E40S</td>
<td>GA - Little Ocmulgee St. Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E41S</td>
<td>GA - Cherokee State Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E42S</td>
<td>GA - Santo Domingo St. Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E43S</td>
<td>GA - Jefferson Davis Memorial State Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E44S</td>
<td>GA - Sittongs Gulch St. Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E45S</td>
<td>GA - Kolomoki Mounds St. Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E46S</td>
<td>GA - Wayne County Natural Resource Reserve.</td>
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<tr>
<td>E47S</td>
<td>GA - Governor Troup National Resource Reservation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E48S</td>
<td>GA - St. Marys River Natural Resource Reservation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E49S</td>
<td>GA - Hiona Springs St. Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E50S</td>
<td>S. C. - Table Rock St. Park.</td>
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<tr>
<td>E51S</td>
<td>S. C. - Paris Mountain State Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E52S</td>
<td>S. C. - Oconee State Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E54S</td>
<td>S. C. - Aiken State Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E55S</td>
<td>S. C. - Aiken State Park.</td>
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<tr>
<td>E55.1S</td>
<td>S. C. - Sesquicentennial State Park.</td>
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<tr>
<td>E56S</td>
<td>S. C. - Greenville Wayside.</td>
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<tr>
<td>E57S</td>
<td>S. C. - Greenville Wayside.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E58S</td>
<td>S. C. - Aiken Wayside.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E60S</td>
<td>FLA - St. Marks Higgon Waterfowl Refuge.</td>
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<td>E61S</td>
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<td>E62S</td>
<td>FLA - Green Beach State Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E63S</td>
<td>ALA - Okefenokee National Forest.</td>
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<td>E64S</td>
<td>ALA - Panther Creek St. Park.</td>
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<td>ALA - Chehaw State Park.</td>
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<td>ALA - Lagoons State Park.</td>
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<td>ALA - Desoto State Park.</td>
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<td>ALA - Horsehoe Bend State Monument.</td>
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<td>E72S</td>
<td>ALA - Ft. Toulouse State Monument.</td>
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<tr>
<td>E73S</td>
<td>TENN - Harrison Bay St. Park.</td>
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<td>E74S</td>
<td>TENN - Booker T. Washington State Park (Negro).</td>
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<td>GA - Quinn Nixon St. Forest.</td>
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<td>GA - Baxley State Forest.</td>
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<td>E77S</td>
<td>FLA - Apalachicola State Forest.</td>
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<tr>
<td>E78S</td>
<td>FLA - Carib State Forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E79S</td>
<td>TENN - Grundy State Forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E80S</td>
<td>TENN - Bledsoe State Forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E82S</td>
<td>TENN - Marion Franklin State Forest.</td>
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### COUNTY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E83C</td>
<td>GA - Robert Fischer Park.</td>
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<tr>
<td>E84C</td>
<td>GA - Jones County Recreation Center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E85C</td>
<td>GA - North Fulton Park.</td>
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*Temporarily under National ownership.*
VACATION CABIN & LAKE
Pine Mountain State Park

Sitton's Gulch
Lookout Mountain - Dade County

Lake Tranlyta
Vogel State Park
CHAPTER FOUR

EXISTING AREAS

HISTORY OF THE STATE PARK MOVEMENT IN GEORGIA

Although the development of State Parks in Georgia is a comparatively recent movement, one of the areas has been in State ownership for over 100 years. The original 10-acre tract at Indian Springs State Park was acquired by treaty with the Creek Indians in 1825. It had been a famous Assembly Ground for the Indians, who used the spring waters for healing purposes. This area was leased to private interests until it became a State Forest Park under the Forestry Act in 1925, Section 5 of which authorized the State Forestry Board to recommend to the Governor the acquisition or acceptance of gifts of land to be held and administered as State Forests for demonstrating the practical utility of timber culture.

Vogel State Park was a gift to the State in 1926 by Fred and August Vogel, whose company had practiced forestry on a 65,000 acre tract in that region since the beginning of the century. This area, designated at that time as a State Forest Park, consisted of 16 acres at Neel Gap, Union County. This area was composed of a small acreage at Neel Gap, another on the top of Blood Mountain, and an area at Notteley Falls. A few years later, the Georgia Forest Service built a rustic overlook and a concession stand. Funds were not available for development work at that time and a Forester in charge was assisted by local men, who were allowed trapping privileges in the area in return for their assistance in developing the Park.

In 1931, the Reorganization Bill created a Commission to administer the Department of Forestry and Geological Development. Under this Commission, the two areas previously referred to were named Indian Springs State Park and Vogel State Park.

In 1932, the Alexander H. Stephens Memorial State Park, an area of 18 acres, including Liberty Hall, the home of Alexander H. Stephens, was given to the State by the Alexander H. Stephens Memorial Association.
Indian Springs State Park was enlarged by a gift of 12 acres by the citizens of Jackson in 1931. The Commission erected a shelter over the historic springs, provided electric lights for the playgrounds and bathhouse, and arranged for a restaurant to be maintained as a concession.

In 1933, with the creation of the Civilian Conservation Corps, rapid progress was made in the park development program, and by the end of 1934 the State Park System included the following areas:

- Vogel State Park: 158 acres
- Alexander H. Stephens Memorial State Park: 220 acres
- Fort Mountain State Park: 725 acres
- Santo Domingo State Park: 350 acres
- Indian Springs State Park: 157 acres

The State Park System was administered by the Department of Forestry and Geological Development until March 1937, when the Division of State Parks, Historic Sites and Monuments was created as a part of the new Department of Natural Resources. Under this Division and through the cooperation of the National Park Service, additional C.C.C. camps were obtained to develop the various areas, until, by the summer of 1938, the System included nine State Parks, five of which had been sufficiently developed to be of practical use to the public. This work is progressing rapidly at present, and plans call for the opening of the remaining areas in the near future. Several new areas have been recently acquired and will be developed as soon as possible.

State Parks

Fort Mountain State Park

The view from the tip-top of Fort Mountain, down its steep slopes to the apparently miniature city of Chatsworth, and across the wide expanse of the upper Rome Valley, is the chief recreational value of this State Park. The top of the stone observation tower on the summit is more than 2,000 feet above the valley. In other directions, there are splendid views of the Blue Ridge Mountains, rising peak upon peak.

Considerable recreational interest is found in the old stone fort, from which the mountain takes its name. The origin of this feature is not known, and a visitor may find himself in speculative reverie, upon viewing it, in contemplation of the several theories as to how so much rock became piled up in obviously defensive design.
The park consists of 2,070 acres, and is located on U. S. Route #76. Chatsworth is ten miles to the west by a winding graded highway. Ellijay lies in the other direction, thirteen miles by highway, along which at many point are magnificent views of the surrounding tip-tilted country.

Plans for this park include a small lake in the shoulder of the mountain, an inn, and over-night cabins to enable visitors to spend sufficient time to scramble over the steep slopes and enjoy the keen mountain air of this high altitude. A road has been built from the highway nearly to the summit of the mountain. Picnic tables have been built for day visitors. Shelter and added accommodations are very much needed before this park will receive the popularity it deserves. Likewise it is important that the highway to Chatsworth and Ellijay be paved. Its existing location and gradients need but little if any refinement. In addition to its recreational value, this highway has an important economic service to perform in connecting northwest Georgia with the highland counties of Georgia. The products of each can be profitably interchanged, and much commerce now leaving the state would be kept within its borders. This would also attract out-of-state visitors, who might be fearful of non-paved roads.

Vogel State Park

Vogel State Park, also located in the mountain section of the state, is situated in Union County, 11 miles south of Blairsville, Ga., on U. S. Highways 19 and 129. Opinions have been expressed that this section of the Blue Ridge is not unlike the soft blending landscape of the highlands of Scotland. This park, containing 248 acres has three divisions: The Heel (Frogtown) Gap Area, at which is the Walasi-yi Inn; Notteley Falls Picnic Area; and the Lake and Cabin Area.

The Appalachian Trail, which blazes a marked foot-trail extending from Mt. Oglethorpe in Georgia to Mt. Katahdin in Maine, and which is over 2,000 miles in length, runs through Vogel State Park. It is not unusual to see a lone hiker or a group of two or three hikers come down the trail out of the mountains, pause for a drink at the fountain in the Gap and go trudging up the trail into the wilderness beyond.

Over a period of years, picnic areas have been developed, a stone inn constructed at Heel Gap, a beautiful forty-acre lake, and trails, cabins, bathing and picnicking facilities provided, making this park one of the outstanding recreational areas in the northern part of Georgia. In Vogel State Park, many summer visitors find relief in the cool mountain breezes. They may enjoy a vacation with swimming,
FISHING, HIKING AND MANY RELATED OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES IN THIS LAND OF SCENIC SPLENDOR THE LAST FRONTIER OF THE CHEROKEE NATION AND THE NEW CONSERVATION FRONTIER OF THE SOUTH

THE PRESSING NEED FOR ADDITIONAL FACILITIES IS SHOWN BY THE FACT THAT DURING THE PAST SEVERAL SEASONS MANY RESERVATIONS COULD NOT BE MET. IN ADDITION TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF OVERNIGHT CABINS, PROPOSED DEVELOPMENTS SHOULD INCLUDE ADDITIONAL PICNICKING FACILITIES BOTH AT THE NOTTELEY FALLS AREA AND AT THE LAKE AND CABIN AREAS. WHEN THESE FACILITIES ARE PROVIDED IT SHOULD BECOME ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR RECREATION SPOTS IN THE STATE FOR WEEK END AND VACATION USE.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS MEMORIAL STATE PARK

ONE MILE NORTH OF CRAWFORDVILLE ON STATE HIGHWAY #12 BETWEEN ATLANTA AND AUGUSTA LIES THE ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS MEMORIAL STATE PARK, NAMED IN HONOR OF THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERACY AND GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA (1883). THIS PARK, CONTAINING 263 ACRES, IS ADJACENT TO THE ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION PROJECT NOW UNDER DEVELOPMENT BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.


BESIDES ITS VALUE FROM A HISTORICAL VIEWPOINT, THE PARK AFFORDS FACILITIES FOR SWIMMING, BOATING AND PICNICKING WHICH PROVED QUITE POPULAR DURING THE PAST SUMMER. ALTHOUGH LACKING IN OVERNIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS, IT IS VERY POPULAR FOR DAY-USE ACTIVITIES AND IS SO SITUATED AS TO BE EASILY ACCESSIBLE FOR SUCH USE.

INDIAN SPRINGS STATE PARK

INDIAN SPRINGS STATE PARK IS LOCATED 6 MILES SOUTH OF JACKSON ON U.S. HIGHWAY #42, APPROXIMATELY 50 MILES SOUTH OF ATLANTA. ALTHOUGH STATE OWNED FOR OVER 100
YEARS, IT DID NOT BECOME A STATE PARK UNTIL CREATED AS SUCH BY THE FORESTRY ACT IN 1925.

THE AREA, CONTAINING 157 ACRES, INCLUDES THE FAMOUS INDIAN SPRINGS, RENOWNED FOR THE REMARKABLE MEDICINAL QUALITY OF ITS WATER. IT WAS ON THIS SITE IN 1825 THAT THE CREEK INDIANS SIGNED TREATIES WHICH Ceded THE LAST OF THEIR LANDS TO THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

VARIOUS FACILITIES HAVE BEEN PROVIDED FOR THOSE WHO VISIT INDIAN SPRINGS STATE PARK. FACING THE SPRING HOUSE IS A LARGE STONE PAVILION WHERE ONE MAY PURCHASE REFRESHMENTS, OR MAY PLAY, OR MERELY SIT QUIETLY AND REST. TWO LARGE PICNIC GROVES, WITH TABLES, BENCHES AND OUTDOOR FIREPLACES, CONTAIN AMPLE FACILITIES TO PROVIDE FOR APPROXIMATELY SIX HUNDRED PERSONS. COMFORT STATIONS ARE PROVIDED NEAR THE CENTER OF THE PARK. A SWIMMING POOL AND HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS ADJOIN THE PARK.

THE EXISTING FACILITIES HAVE PROVEN INADEQUATE TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE NUMEROUS PARK VISITORS. WHEN SUFFICIENT FACILITIES ARE ADDED, THIS AREA SHOULD BECOME ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR DAY USE AREAS IN THIS STATE.

PINE MOUNTAIN STATE PARK

NEAR THE SUMMER HOME OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT AND THE WARM SPRINGS FOUNDATION LIES PINE MOUNTAIN STATE PARK, 1550 ACRES OF MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN LOCATED ON THE SOUTHERN MOST MOUNTAIN IN GEORGIA. THE PARK IS 26 MILES NORTHEAST OF COLUMBUS AND APPROXIMATELY 20 MILES SOUTHEAST OF LAGRANGE, JUST OFF U.S. HIGHWAY #27. ADJACENT TO THE PARK IS THE PINE MOUNTAIN RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION PROJECT, UPON WHICH THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BEIDES OTHER RECREATIONAL FACILITIES, HAS CONSTRUCTED A RECREATIONAL CAMP FOR ORGANIZED GROUPS OF THIS SECTION.

PINE MOUNTAIN STATE PARK WAS OPENED TO THE PUBLIC IN THE SPRING OF 1938. A GREAT MANY FACILITIES AND CONVENIENCES HAVE BEEN PROVIDED FOR THE ENJOYMENT OF ALL WHO COME TO VISIT IT. THERE ARE PICTURESQUE, WINDING TRAILS DOWN THE SLOPES AND ALONG THE STREAMS. THERE ARE MAGNIFICENT RAVINES CHOKED WITH LAUREL AND WITH WILD MOUNTAIN FLOWERS. THE CREST OF THE MOUNTAIN ITSELF, WHICH OFFERS A PANORAMA OF MAGNIFICENT VIEWS, IS ACCESSIBLE BY THE NEW PINE MOUNTAIN PARKWAY, A BEAUTIFUL ROAD ALONG THE MOUNTAIN TOP FROM TIP TOP GAP TO WARM SPRINGS. ON THE CREST OF THE RIDGE IS LOCATED A LARGE STONE INN AND FOUR STONE CABINS. AROUND THE FIFTEEN ACRE LAKE ON THE NORTHERN SLOPE OF THE MOUNTAIN, SEVEN LOG CABINS, A BATHING BEACH, A PICNIC SHELTER AND ADEQUATE PICNICKING CONVENIENCES ARE AVAILABLE FOR THOSE WHO WISH TO SPEND ONE DAY, ONE WEEK, OR LONGER HERE.
The proposed plans for the development of this area include the construction of a concrete swimming pool with bathhouse and the addition of approximately 20 overnight cabins. With these additional facilities the park will be able to accommodate adequately the many visitors who come from all sections of the state.

**Chehaw State Park**

Chehaw State Park, lying on the outskirts of Albany in Dougherty County, is developed around a rich historical background. The park contains 600 acres of low gently rolling ground, formerly the hunting grounds of the Creek Indians, from whom the park derives its name. Roads and winding trails have been built under the pine and hardwood forests and along the shore of the lake. From the bluffs to the shore line is an almost jungle growth of large trees with festoons of hanging moss.

A picnic shelter, outdoor fireplaces, tables and benches have been constructed at suitable sites in the park area. A beautiful lagoon, which is full of a variety of fish, lies between the picnic shelter and the lake. Certain portions of the area, which were farmed heavily for a great many years, have been replanted in trees, and will eventually be restored to an unbroken stand of timber. The park itself will provide opportunities for hiking, boating, swimming, picnicking, and nature study, with the historical background of an almost lost tribe of Indians.

**Little Ocmulgee State Park**

Little Ocmulgee State Park, located in Wheeler and Telfair Counties, near McRae is one of the outstanding scenic areas in that section of the State with high sand hills, longleaf pine, scrub oak and deep dense swamps filled with a variety of trees and other plants.

The construction of a 250 acre lake which will lie between high sand hills, and which is now well under way, will provide swimming, boating and fishing facilities. A beautiful lodge has been completed and a bathhouse and beach area are now being planned. Behind the lodge, near the large parking area, are picnic shelters, barbecue pits, outdoor fireplaces, and ample tables and benches to accommodate large groups of picnickers. The park contains 1,385 acres, and there are trails leading into all sections of the area which offer unusual opportunities for study of our middle Georgia wildlife. The area abounds in squirrels and birds. Quail, deer and turkey come out of the Ocmulgee swamps and are seen in the park. The park itself is truly recreational and will be open to the public within the next few seasons.
Santo Domingo State Park

The location of this park is the site of old Elizafield Plantation. To appreciate this site, which is representative of the entire Georgia coast, one must study and understand the early history of Georgia. Exploration, Spanish occupation, Jesuits, Franciscans, Salzbergers, Huguenots, pirates, Indians, adventurers, traders and planters, all have left their marks indelibly along this coast. A century passed between the time General James Edward Oglethorpe settled Savannah and all the lands of Georgia were allotted for settlement. During the century, much happened to add to the historical background of the coast, all of which pre-dated the history of Georgia's hinterland.

The State is fortunate indeed to have acquired this site on the Altamaha River, practically in the center of those historic activities, which afford recreational values that only time can provide. In these values Santo Domingo State Park stands practically alone, or at least excels, all other State Parks in Georgia. It represents that section of Georgia, in which the roots of her culture are embedded.

Located near U.S. Route #17 in Glynn County, this park has possibilities of serving the entire State in perpetuating historic values important to every citizen and interesting to tourists, whose travel on Route #17 is very heavy at all times of year.

Its material resources of recreational value consist of ruins of old Elizafield Plantation houses, its rice fields and the rice chimney and the old cemetery with a high stone wall around it to keep out livestock. Another era of history appears in the tabby ruins, claimed by many to be mission ruins, after which the park was named. Pre-dating even this probability are Indian mounds and other evidence of Indian occupation. It is reasonable to assume that this has always been a desirable spot for habitation, and that the Spanish missionaries really used it, inasmuch as Santo Domingo de Talaxe was one of the three important missions on the coast, and, as is admitted by those in doubt, was located in this vicinity.

With the assistance of the Civilian Conservation Corps working under the technical direction of the National Park Service, certain improvements have been made, including roads, trails, lagoons, and an Inn of Spanish architecture. The park consists of 350 acres of well-wooded land. The natural undergrowth has been supplemented by added plantings of native species.
HOME OF THE FORMER VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERACY
Alexander H. Stephens State Park
Prospective plans propose the further development of the park as a Botanical Garden. Additional naturalistic plantings of native trees, shrubs, vines and perennials would do much to enhance the recreative value of the park. This should be done in such a manner as not to conflict with the historic periods represented within the confines of the park.

The present roads, walks and trails are of purely modernistic, informal landscape design, which has no relationship to the motif of this park. This was caused doubtlessly by lack of proper research into historical modes. Inasmuch as the park represents different periods of history, it would be well to allow expression of each period, insofar as possible, in separate sections of the park. The expense of constructing and maintaining such a plan, with appropriate arboretum effects in each case, would not exceed the cost of a less integrated plan. It would require added research, which is needed for this park in order that its true value may be appreciated and publicized.

Jefferson Davis State Park

Jefferson Davis State Park is 1 mile north of Irwinville in Irwin County, on the site where Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, was captured by the Federal Troops. A monument has been erected by the UDC and 11 acres have been set aside as the Jefferson Davis Memorial State Park. While at present there are no further developments on this area, plans call for the construction of a parking area, museum and several foot trails.

This Park is not intended for active recreational activities but its purpose is to commemorate the ideals of the Confederate States, as exemplified in the person of its Chief Executive, and to perpetuate in the hearts of the people the principles of constitutional government which the Confederate fathers sought to save.

Other State Areas

During the past year, several areas of outstanding scenic beauty and historical interest have been acquired by the Division of State Parks, and will be developed for recreational purposes as soon as funds become available.

Sitton's Gulch, located in Dade County, is noted for its unusual scenic attractions and has been often referred to as the "Grand Canyon of the Southeast". Kolomoki Mounds, located in Early County, is one of the outstanding archaeological sites east of the Mississippi River. St. Mary's River Natural Resource Reservation
in Charlton County; Governor Troup Natural Resource Reservation in Treutlen County, and Wayne County Natural Resource Reservation are all areas with outstanding possibilities for recreational development.

MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY AREAS

Due to lack of available information, a complete survey of Municipal and County areas and facilities was not undertaken in this study, but will be made in the near future. However, certain large county parks on which data was available are included in this report.

North Fulton Park

This area, acquired in 1934, covers 312 acres of low rolling land northeast of the city of Atlanta. The park is intended primarily as a day-use area to serve the citizens of Atlanta and Fulton County, and includes an 18 hole golf course, 10 tennis courts, swimming pool, baseball field and bridle path. Proposed developments include a large outdoor amphitheatre.

South Fulton Park

Located in the southwest section of Fulton, this park will also serve the day-use needs of Atlanta and Fulton County. The area contains 153 acres with 2 children's playgrounds, an 18 hole golf course, 3 tennis courts and a baseball field. From a historical viewpoint, the area is traversed by the Utoy Creek site of several battles during the War Between the States. Nearly a mile of trenches and 3 forts still stand commemorating these battles.

Jones County Recreational Area

This area is located in Jones County, 3 miles east of Gray and contains 102 acres. It was acquired in 1937 and opened to the public in June 1938. The facilities include a 9 hole golf course, 2 tennis courts, picnic grounds and a large lake where swimming, boating and fishing may be enjoyed.

Robert Fechner Park

This park is located in Chatham County, approximately 5 miles southeast of Savannah. The recreational developments, which were constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps, include 2 18 hole golf courses, picnic grounds, foot trails and bridle paths. There are a Museum and Botanical Garden proposed for this area.
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park

The Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, composed of two sections of the area on which the battles of Chickamauga, Wauhatchie, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge were fought, was created by an Act of Congress, August 19, 1890.

This park embraces 8,629 acres in the states of Georgia and Tennessee, with the Chickamauga Section containing 5,562.28 acres.

The physical features of the park are nearly the same as they were in 1863. At the present time there is a system of improved roads over which one can travel to any part of the park. These roads, with few exceptions, were built along the original roads and trails.

The historic background of this area draws many visitors. The guide service provided is taken advantage of by a large number of tourists, as well as people from adjoining states. No recreational facility development is contemplated here, as it is primarily a historic area.

Point Park, situated on the northern end of Lookout Mountain, commands a superb view of Chattanooga and the surrounding country. The park in which this lookout is situated is partially located in the State of Tennessee, with the southern section in Georgia. This hilltop area has proven to be of unusual interest to tourists, but would hardly come under the classification of a day-use area for the citizens of Georgia.

New Echota Marker National Memorial

The New Echota Marker National Memorial of one acre, located two miles east of Calhoun, Georgia, was created by an Act of Congress, May 28, 1930, at which time the Secretary of War was authorized to "erect upon position of the site of New Echota, last capital of the Cherokee Indians prior to their removal, in 1838, west of the Mississippi River, a suitable marker."

Due to the size and character of this memorial, it would only come under the classification of an educational area, as it will not be used for active recreation.
Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park

Kennesaw Mountain National Park, 1,700 acres of which were acquired in 1938, is adjacent to the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield site of 171.1 acres, acquired in 1917.

On the latter area one finds, in excellent condition, the trenches made during Sherman’s Atlanta Campaign. On this ground the Federal troops charged against the Confederates and were repulsed with heavy losses.

The developments for this new addition have not been fully planned; however, the restoration of the trenches and the development of drives will probably be the major activities.

Although active recreational facilities have not been planned, an area suitable for such development is separated from the rest of the park by one of the highest ridges.

Ocmulgee National Monument

The Ocmulgee National Monument of 688.40 acres, which consists of two tracts, the Macon area and the Lamar area, was purchased by Macon and Bibb County citizens and donated to the United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, through the Macon Historic Society, December 1936.

This archaeological project, using CWA labor, was inaugurated under the joint auspices of the Smithsonian Institution and the Georgia Archaeological Society acting for the City of Macon.

On November 25, 1937, the ceremonial chamber was opened to visitors. The outstanding features of the area are the evidences of prehistoric Indian occupation, including burial and ceremonial mounds, houses and villages.

A museum, as well as trailside museums, is proposed for this project. Facilities for active recreation are not contemplated, as all developments will probably be centered around the exhibition of the archaeological explorations, including restoration of prehistoric structures.

Fort Pulaski National Monument

Fort Pulaski National Monument on Cockspur Island, at the mouth of the Savannah River was established by Presidential Proclamation on October 15, 1924, and embraces an area of approximately 537 acres.
W. P. A. RECREATIONAL LEADERS
AT TRAINING CAMP

HARD LABOR CREEK
RECREATIONAL AREA

ARCHED BRICKWORK
Fort Pulaski National Monument

RESTORED PREHISTORIC
SOD HOUSE OVER
CEREMONIAL COUNCIL CHAMBER
Ocmulgee National Monument

- NEAR MACON
Fort Pulaski is one of the finest surviving examples of a Nineteenth Century brick fortification. The complete fort is a five-sided brick-work 1,580 feet in circumference, enclosing a parade ground two and one-half acres in extent, and designed to mount two tiers of guns, one in the casemants or bomb-proof chamber, the other en barbette or on the open platform atop the fort.

It was here, April 10 and 11, 1862, that rifled cannon were first used against a masonry fortress in time of war, and caused the fort to surrender.

This monument is located seventeen and one-half miles from Savannah on Tybee Road, which is an extension of U. S. Highway No. 80. The majority of the development work to date has been in the restoration of the fort. Plan and work for its restoration started in 1933 under the Public Works Administration, and progressed under the Civil Works Administration. At that time considerable valuable research was done through records, and at the site of the fort, which revealed considerable interesting historical information. During 1936 the National Park Service, assisted by the Civilian Conservation Corps, continued the restoration and development of this site which is reaching a stage of completion as a Recreational Resource for this area.

Museums, trailside exhibits, dioramas, picnic facilities, as well as facilities for fishing parties, will provide week-day recreation for the citizens of Savannah, as well as for those large numbers of tourists who stop at this area.

RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREAS

Hard Labor Creek Recreational Demonstration Area

The Hard Labor Creek Recreational Demonstration Area, developed and operated by the National Park Service, is located in Morgan and Walton counties, Georgia, at Rutledge, just north of State Highway No. 12. It is forty-nine miles east of Atlanta, twenty-five miles southwest of Athens and one hundred miles west of Augusta.

The area contains 5,492 acres, mostly rolling, and is easily accessible by highway and railroad. The area is partially wooded with both pine and hardwood, and has numerous wild flowers, mosses and ferns. Wildlife is abundant, including fox, rabbits, ducks, songbirds, dream, bass and catfish. Streams and waterfalls and numerous springs add to the scenic attraction of the area. The historical background is enhanced by the remains of an Indian village.

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It would be desirable to have 19,000 additional acres on this project although 6,000 acres may be sufficient. This additional land is needed because farming practices, together with road building and maintenance practices, have created an erosion problem on the watershed. A major part of the topsoil has already been carried into swamp and stream bottoms, ruining not only farms but streams as well. The present development may be doomed to a short life, unless erosion control practices are effected on the entire watershed.

The area affords facilities for swimming, boating and fishing on the two lakes, picnicking, nature and scenic study and organized camping. There are two camps capable of accommodating 150 persons. Training camps for W.P.A. recreational leaders are conducted on this area.

Alexander H. Stephens Recreational Demonstration Area

The Alexander H. Stephens Recreational Demonstration Area is located in Taliaferro County at Crawfordville on State Highway #12. The area contains 1,007 acres and adjoins the Alexander H. Stephens Memorial State Park.

The surface of the land is mostly rolling, the elevation ranging from 475 to 600 feet. The cover is mixed pine and hardwood with thin underbrush, and numerous wild flowers. The wildlife includes rabbits, squirrels, opossums, and a great variety of songbirds. The area affords facilities for swimming, boating and fishing on the lake; picnicking, nature and scenic study, and organized camping. The proposed facilities for this area include a museum, playfield, beach, recreational building, a dining hall and kitchen.

Pine Mountain Recreational Demonstration Area

The Pine Mountain Recreational Demonstration Area, located in Harris County, near Chipley, Georgia, just west of U. S. Highway #27, contains 2,975 acres and adjoins the Pine Mountain State Park. It is semi-mountainous, ranging from 800 to 1,250 feet; is heavily wooded with mixed pine and hardwoods. The present facilities of this area include 3 miles of streams, 3 miles of drives, 1 softball field, and an organized camp. The proposed developments for this area call for the addition of one to two thousand acres which would give much needed protection to this area, as well as assist in the elimination of the present county road, which divides the area in two sections and prohibits control of the area from one entrance point. This additional acquisition would allow the construction of a dam which would impound a lake approximately 200 acres. Such a lake would be large enough for more than one group camp, and would allow an additional area for day-use recreation.
CHATTANOOCHEE NATIONAL FOREST

This area is a large portion of the Georgia Highlands. It is planned to include 1,558,000 acres, of which 514,523 have been acquired by the United States Forest Service. Within its boundaries are Vogel State Park and Fort Mountain State Park.

The scenic grandeur of Georgia’s Highlands is unsurpassed by any section of the Appalachian Mountains. Because of its rugged and untrammeled wild nature, this section of Georgia deserves much more attention than it has received. Most of its original natural beauty, consisting of hardwood and pine forests, waterfalls and lakes is being retained under Forest Service management. Wildlife is also assured protection through the maintenance by the Forest Service of the Noontootly National Game Refuge, consisting of about 14,000 acres in a wild central section of the forest.

The Forest Service has developed eleven areas for intensive recreational use. Lake Winfield Scott and Rabun Beach afford swimming and boating. The other selected areas are local points for recreational activities, to which the entire Highlands are so well adapted, such as camping and hiking.

Awe-inspiring views from giddy heights, such as may be seen from Fort Mountain State Park, are unnumbered here. Deep valleys, their slopes covered by a green carpet of dense forest foliage, upon which are traced lacy shadows of fleecy white clouds overhead, are interwoven among towering peaks and ranges. The floors of the valleys are clefts two to three thousand feet below, through which flow clear mountain streams abounding with trout. So steep are the slopes and so deep are the valleys that the floors of the narrow valleys seldom can be seen from above. Abundant rainfall maintains the freshness of the verdure, and prevents a parched appearance common in some mountainous areas.

The principal highway through the mountains is U. S. Route #76. This road would receive more use if it were widened and hard-surfaced. Although there are many fine views along this highway, which force travelers to stop frequently for enjoyment of beautiful panoramas, the highway does not reach many spots of considerable recreational value.

Amicalola Falls, one of the highest and most beautiful waterfalls in the eastern United States, is only one of the outstanding features of the Highlands, but it is not easily accessible by highway.
There are several popular resorts in these mountains. There exists opportunity for considerable development without encroaching on the National Forest area. Increased use of this wonderful mountainous area for all kinds of recreation is one of the greatest potentialities of the State. Improvement of public facilities is the first step necessary for development of this asset.

**Land Utilization Projects**

**Plantation Piedmont Project**

This area is located in Putnam, Jasper and Jones counties, with headquarters at Eatonton, Georgia. The original plans called for an acquisition of 125,000 acres; to date 102,977 acres have been acquired, with options held on 10,312 additional acres. The primary purpose of this project is the purchase of worn out, submarginal land and its transformation into forests, recreational areas, wildlife preserve, and grazing areas.

The recreational developments to date include facilities for swimming, boating and fishing, picnicking, nature study and hiking. Plans call for the construction of an additional lake, overnight cabins and picnic shelters. There is also proposed a recreational area for Negroes which will include an organized camp dining hall and a small lake.

**Georgia Coastal Flatwood Upland Game Project**

This area, covering approximately 32,000 acres, is situated immediately north of the Okefenokee Wild Life Refuge, and four miles southeast of Waycross, Georgia. The area is devoted primarily to forestry, wildlife and recreation.

The recreational development on this area covers approximately 220 acres, with additional acreage proposed for an area to be developed for Negroes.

At present facilities are provided for swimming, fishing and boating as well as picnicking, nature study, etc. The area contains two small wayside parks with tables, shelters, etc.

**Wild Life Refuges**

**Okefenokee Wild Life Refuge**

Approximately 296,000 acres in the heart of the Okefenokee Swamp have been acquired by the United States Biological Survey, whose plans are to protect this area, and thereby allow nature to attract the wildlife, which is already returning to the swamp in increasing numbers and species.
BRIEF HISTORY OF THE OKEFENOKEE SWAMP

Before the dawn of history—before the shoreline of Georgia took its present form—the Okefenokee was a part of an ancient sea. Deposits of sand partially filled this pre-historic sound, and the slowly rising land eventually made the Big Swamp as we know it. Wildlife of many kinds live in this wilderness, which attracted early Indian hunters, who established village strongholds on islands deep in the swamp.

Their hunting ground was doomed when the white man arrived. At first friendly, the Indians finally turned in conflict.

General John Floyd determined to force his way into their stronghold in the swamp. On November 11, 1838, he assembled his dragoons and marched into the swamp with about 250 men, through waist-deep water. With only water courses and islands to guide him, General Floyd at last reached the island, which now bears his name, and where the chief village was located. The enemy had fled and the Okefenokee was conquered. Then he continued across the swamp and emerged on the other side November 15, 1838.

Frontiersmen continued to venture into the swamp, bringing back stories of its marvels. Game was plentiful. Fishing was unexcelled.

In 1889 the Georgia Legislature authorized the sale of this State-owned land to a corporation for agricultural development. Captain Harry Jackson began work to drain the Okefenokee in 1891. His drainage plan took advantage of the differences between levels of the swamp and the St. Mary's River, which passes the swamp a few miles to the east, practically at sea level. The venture failed, because the financial panic of 1892 ruined the corporation. This venture was called "Jackson's Folly." It was fortunate for wildlife that it failed.

In 1906 men with swinging axes, camthocks and log carts started logging operations in the swamp. Trains, powered by donkey engines, carried out the logs. The rails were supported by piles driven into the firm sand. By 1930 considerable timber had been removed, although many virgin stands remain, especially in the less accessible parts of the swamp.

Through the years many people have been interested in establishing the area as a game reservation. In 1919 a resolution to acquire the area for this purpose was approved by the Georgia Assembly. Eighteen years later on March 30, 1937, the President of the United States issued an executive order establishing the Okefenokee Wildlife Refuge under supervision of the United States Biological Survey.

WILDLIFE IN THE OKEFENOKEE SWAMP

Nowhere in the entire South can be seen such an unusual display of plants and animals as in the Okefenokee. Visitors catch glimpses of wildlife, which make a trip through the "Land of Trembling Earth" one long to be remembered.

Along boat runs and in open lakes, turtles, of which there are six different kinds, bask in the sun on old cypress logs; alligators dive with resounding thwacks of their tails, and occasionally cotton-mouth water moccasins glide off stumps, when boats steal up on them. Visiting fishermen learn that gator holes are likely places for largemouth bass and trout. The lakes and runs are favorite fishing sites for bass, perch, bream, and long-nosed pike and perch.

If one is fortunate, a raccoon may be seen. His reflection and many others are mirrored on the swamp's black waters. Not infrequently a large deer 'rouses with a splash and a flurry from feeding at the edge of a prairie. Sometimes visitors catch glimpses of black bears or maybe bob-cats.

As the unique Okefenokee type of boat is poled along by a guide, the startled whistle of the "summer duck" is frequently heard. This was a rarity a few years ago. During the winter months, ducks, mostly the large black and mallard, fly in long columns over the cypress trees, when disturbed at feeding on the prairies.

The uninitiated visitor is frequently surprised by an uncouth rattle, resembling that of a rusty pump, made by reddish-headed whooping Florida cranes. These smoky-gray birds are very large, and their flight over the Okefenokee should be seen, because words fail to describe it. Among other unusual birds in the swamp are swallow-tailed kites, whose flight is noted by downward sweeps and glides, grace and speed. Over small marshy sections of the swamp, locally known as "swamps", soar "round and round in widening circles high above the prairies. These large bald-headed birds have white bodies and black-tipped wings. Nearly extinct twenty years ago, are found here. One hundred forty-seven kinds of birds have been seen in the swamp.

The prairies, spread with "never wet", "floating hearts", "maiden cane", and "floating batteries", are not duplicated elsewhere on earth. Yellow flowers of the "never wet" in early spring, and water lilies in summer, provide colorful scenes never adequately reproduced by artist or camera. Stately clumps of cypress, draped with Spanish moss, give the impression of a "lost world."
Fishing is really good in the swamp, and is permitted in season, under the supervision of guides, qualified with and trained by the Biological Survey. Pickerel, largemouth black bass, short nosegars, bream, perch and many other kinds of fish fill the creel of even the most inexperienced fisherman.

Bird life in countless numbers and species enliven the swamp by their strange calls, sometimes erratic flight, and many-colored plumage. About eighty-five species summer in the swamp. Added to these are about ninety species, who winter here. Enumeration of these species is a part of the work now being done in the swamp by technicians of the Biological Survey. Visitors easily learn to recognize species of ducks, eagles, osprey, limpkin, crane, ibis and others.

Georgia black bears leave their tracks wherever the berries grow largest and most plentiful. Deer, opossum and many small mammals live in the swamp and on its borders.

Alligators and turtles find the waters of the swamp so much to their liking that it sometimes seem they may be tamed.

Plant life in the swamp is unusual. Species of sweet-smelling bay, which are seldom found in large plantations elsewhere, provide dense undergrowth. Pine, magnolia and gum grow rapidly and to gigantic size in their favorite locations.

Cypress, heavily festooned with Spanish moss, are nearly everywhere in evidence. Virgin stands of these trees, hundreds of years old, remain in many sections of the swamp. The prairies on the eastern side of the swamp, are huge water soaked plains of moss, for which the swamp was named in the Indian vernacular of "trembling earth".

Especially on these prairies the sight of water-lilies, never-wets and other aquatic plants are not duplicated elsewhere in the world. Here in the swamp, botanists and nature lovers can find an unlimited field for work and pleasure combined. Throughout the swamp, and permeating everything that comes from it, is a sweet, spicy and yet fresh, clean aroma, a blend of its mineral waters and perfumed flora. There is no evidence of decay.

The swamp lies almost entirely in Georgia, occupying the southern extension of Ware County, a large portion of Charlton County and parts of Clinch and Brantley Counties. The eastern boundary is defined by Trail Ridge, which is the northern end of Florida's highland "backbone". Numerous lakes and islands are dotted throughout the swamp. Sections of the swamp, which extend up numerous creeks flowing into the swamp from the west, make this boundary irregular.
The Suwanee River drains most of the swamp to the Gulf of Mexico. From the eastern section it is suspected that, in wet seasons, overflow may occur into the headwaters of Saint Mary's River. The feasibility of damming the Suwanee River should be thoroughly investigated with a view to regulating the water level in the swamp, which has been known to drop considerably in dry seasons.

The extent of the swamp may be said to be 660 square miles. It was the deep part of "Okefenokee Sound", a prehistoric part of the Atlantic Ocean, before the ocean retreated to the Penholoway Terrace. This accounts for its original white sandy bottom, which is overlaid with silt, humus and other organic matter in which wildlife basically find their livelihood.

The personnel of two Civilian Conservation Corps Camps are contributing to the improvement and maintenance of this area. The camp between Folkston and Camp Cornelia is providing necessary means of ingress to the swamp by building proper roads to landings and by cleaning the boat runs of tangled growth and moss. The forestry camp at Fargo is building roads and providing fire protection to this side as part of its regular work. These improvements are necessary for conservation and protection, and to provide ways for personnel of the service to do research work and patrol the refuge properly. It is also a means of providing for regulated increased use by the public, to fish and enjoy this primeval wilderness. The present management of the refuge is capable and is carefully carrying out the plans for the best permanent use of this area to provide its maximum common benefit. Under the present set-up appears a model for combined conservation and recreational land use in Georgia of an area whose resources, otherwise practically value less, are becoming increasingly valuable.

Blackbeard Island Migratory Bird Refuge

The Blackbeard Island Migratory Bird Refuge, containing 4,659 acres was established as an inviolate sanctuary by Executive Order, dated February 15, 1924. It is located in McIntosh County slightly to the northeast of Sapelo Island, Georgia: ten miles from the mainland and about fifty miles below Savannah. It is one of the few spots on the coast of North America where conditions today are practically the same as when the country was first settled.

Among the species of birds observed on the island are herring and Bonaparte gulls, Foster's terns, cormorants, several varieties of herons, rails, gallinules, coots, sandpipers, killdeer, plovers, Wilson's snipe, mallards and black ducks, as well as many species of insectivorous and other non-game birds. About 1,400 sea
OKEFENOKEE WILDLIFE REFUGE
U.S. BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

BOAT LANDING - GILLY'S LAKE

SUWANNEE CANAL

MINNIE LAKE
Turtles used the beach of this refuge for nesting purposes in 1936. With the exception of the white-tailed deer, mammals are scarce.

On the ocean side is a stretch of beach nine miles long, where shore birds in very great numbers can find food and shelter; on the opposite side is a flat marsh covering a considerable area where such species as herons and rails can live unmolested. The island has a fine growth of large live oaks and virgin slash pine covering two-thirds of the total acreage. Tangled thickets of scrub palmetto and myrtle bushes offer inducements to certain species of birds. The remainder of the island is open fresh water marsh where ducks and other marsh loving species can find natural food and cover.

During the last two years many improvements have been undertaken on the refuge, including the construction of a headquarters building, a garage, a pump house, and a tool shop; the building of a four foot trail from one end of the island to the other; the erection of a steel observation tower; the establishment of telephone connection with the mainland; the drilling of four wells, from which fresh water ponds have been produced.

Since the Biological Survey has undertaken its fresh water development program on the refuge, there has been a marked increase in the number of wildlife frequenting the area.

Wolf Island Wildlife Refuge

The Wolf Island Wildlife Refuge, an old lighthouse reservation of 575 acres, in McIntosh County, is situated off the coast of Georgia, between Doboy Sound and Altamaha Sound. It was set aside as a wildlife refuge by Executive Order, April 3, 1930, subject to its primary use for lighthouse purposes.

A surprising number of waterfowl concentrate on this isolated area during the spring and fall migrations, including many lesser scaups, mergansers, mallards and even a few canvas-backs. A large number of shore birds of various species are protected on the refuge, notably willets, oyster catchers, dowitchers and sandpipers; also a good number of terns, gulls, and cormorants. Mourning doves, too, are attracted to the dunes.

Because of the isolation of this small refuge, its usefulness to wildlife is outstanding.
SAVANNAH RIVER WILDLIFE REFUGE

The Savannah River Wildlife Refuge, located in Chatham County, Georgia, and Jasper and Beaufort Counties, South Carolina, was first established by Executive Order No. 4626, dated April 6, 1927, and covered 2,599 acres of land. On November 12, 1931, a subsequent Executive Order was issued re-establishing the refuge to include a larger area. The refuge will contain 12,195 acres, all of which are now under purchase agreement or in the process of condemnation.

The refuge is of great importance to waterfowl, particularly to the wood duck, which nest on the area in great numbers. Mallards, black duck, and pintails are the most common of the migrant ducks. Many woodcock and Wilson's snipe also visit the area. Gallinules and rails find the area a favorite nesting ground. In addition, it is one of the finest wild turkey areas in the South. The region is famous for its semi-annual concentration of many types of migratory birds, since it lies directly in the path of coastal migration. During the winter of 1935 a flock of ten thousand blue-winged teal and a flock of ten thousand wood ducks were seen on the refuge at one time.

The U.S. Biological Survey, in its administration of this refuge, is regulating conditions so as to encourage a large growth of waterfowl food and is building earthen dikes in order to create permanent pools of water throughout the tract. A Civilian Conservation Corps camp has been maintained on the area since October 1935 and has done much to make it more attractive to wildlife. Headquarters buildings and lookout towers have been constructed, and laboratories have been provided where students of the natural sciences may conduct their studies under favorable conditions.

The Savannah River Refuge is one of the most publicly accessible of the bird refuge administered by the Biological Survey. Passing tourists are able to see the birds feeding in the marshes or flying over the sanctuary. The refuge has been posted with signs advising the public of its character, as a federal bird refuge, where the birds are protected at all times.

APPALACHIAN TRAIL

The Appalachian Trail traverses the summit of mountain ranges from Mt. Katahdin, in Maine, for 2,043.47 miles to Mt. Oglethorpe, in Pickens County, Georgia.

This trail has been defined in the Constitution of the Appalachian Trail Conference as follows:
"This is to be a connected trail, running as far as practicable over the summits of the mountains and through the wild lands of the Atlantic Seaboard and adjoining states, from Maine to Georgia, to be supplemented by a system of primitive camps at proper intervals, so as to render accessible for tramping, camping, and other forms of primitive travel and living, the said mountains and wild lands, and as a means for conserving and developing within this region, the primeval environment as a natural resource."

The uniqueness of this Trail lies in its magnitude - the longest marked foot trail in the world. This project was first proposed in 1921, and the Appalachian Trail Conference was formed in 1925. The trail was built, marked, and is being maintained by various public agencies and by trail clubs affiliated with the Conference, the entire trail being divided into thirty-eight sections with a different group responsible for each section.

The Georgia Appalachian Trail Club has been very active in creating interest in the section of 99.5 miles located in this state. They erected their first shelter near Amicalola Falls, one of the highest in the East, and two miles east of the extensive development known as the Tate Mountain Estates.

The existence of this Trail in Georgia has created a good deal of interest in hiking, and a number of Hiking Clubs and Scout Troops have centered their summer programs around a summer camp or hike on this widely known Trail.

All private landowners and public agencies in the territory through which this Trail passes should cooperate with the Georgia Appalachian Trail Club in the maintenance and protection of the Trail and in the erection of trail shelters which will enable more groups to make use of it.
CHAPTE R FIVE

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RECREATIONAL AREA PLAN

PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS

The principle that every citizen should be provided for has been accepted as fundamental to a comprehensive plan. This necessitates two area systems, one for white people and one for Negroes.

It is also necessary that the location of areas be fairly near to where people live, if the low income groups are to be served, as it is self-evident that the economic status of such groups prevents their traveling very far in search of recreation.

In selecting areas for development by the State, the policy has been accepted that the State should be responsible for the development of lands which, because of their outstanding scenic, wilderness, historic, and/or recreational educational values, should be conserved for posterity; as well as those areas which, because of their exceptional resources for active recreation, are of state or sectional significance.

Since it is clearly impossible for the State to provide adequate areas and facilities to meet the entire needs for the types of recreation under consideration, attention must be given to the responsibilities of municipalities and counties for providing parks and recreational areas.

In recommending areas for acquisition by municipalities and counties, the policy has been accepted that local government should assume the responsibility for providing its citizens with opportunities for the more intensive types of activities, in which daily participation is desired and needed.
It is recognized that state parks will handle some of the needs of the people living within a day-use radius of each area, and that recreational areas, under the jurisdiction of municipalities and counties, will care for the holiday and week-end needs of a large portion of their citizens, particularly those who live some distance from state areas.

It is this fundamental overlapping, which makes necessary joint study and planning, if efficiency in the establishment and operation of a state and local recreational area program is to be attained.

Certain general principles have been accepted as fundamental to sound planning which may be summarized as follows:

1. That an area must be of sufficient size to meet the requirements of those activities which find their best expression in primitive settings; but its topography, cover, and natural resources will have a definite bearing on the size it must be in order to serve the purpose allocated to it.

Thus, in one section of the state, an area might need to be 2,000 acres in extent to meet the above requirements, while in another section of the state, a smaller area may be sufficient to meet a demand equally as great.

2. That if the state is to do a reasonable job of meeting its responsibility toward human needs for extensive outdoor recreation, the acquisition and development program should be so planned:

   First: Conserve for posterity outstanding areas not already in public ownership.

   Second: Meet the holiday and week-end needs, and so far as possible, day use needs of the more heavily congested centers of population, before attempting to establish areas to serve the more thinly populated sections of the state.

3. That the selection of areas to serve active recreational purposes should be based on activity requirements.

4. That the urban dwellers, due to the congested and unnatural environment in which they live, have the greatest need for natural park and recreational areas; that consequently the State, in cooperation with the local agencies chiefly concerned, should seek to make such opportunities reasonably available to them; that the larger the urban center, the greater its need; and that
Priority in the acquisition of recreational lands to meet specific needs, should be in the vicinity of the larger cities.

5. That the highlands and coastal sections of the state have great potential tourist use and that these natural recreational resources should be given more careful study, in cooperation with other interested agencies, before specific recommendations are made for the development of tourist accommodations.

6. That in the planning and development of the areas and facilities, priority should go to those facilities which meet mass needs and which cost very little to develop, operate and maintain.

Thus, the state should first seek to meet the need for swimming, picnicking, and socialized mass activities. On this basis, the priority list should be as follows:

1. Swimming - lake or pool and bathhouse, bathhouse and boats, where boating is possible.
   Picnicking - organized and unorganized playfields - open plots or level ground on each area for sports and games.

2. Cultural-Educational - nature trails, museums, amphitheater types of gathering places for music festivals, pageants, etc.

3. Camping - organized (youth and family) and unorganized family camps.

The Plan

The program recommended for the Department of Natural Resources includes the policy of establishing a natural resource reservation in each county in the state. Some areas of this type have already been acquired by gift from several counties. It is proposed that each of these reservations contain 1,000 acres or more, and to be used for the following purposes:

1. Forestry Demonstration Plots
2. Wildlife and Game Preserves. The object being to re-stock adjacent territory.
3. Recreation areas which will provide picnicking, hiking, swimming and similar facilities for day-use activities.
This plan deals principally with that section of a Natural Resource Reservation, which will be developed as a recreational area and with its relation to the State Park System.

In selecting an area, consideration should be given to the possibility of acquiring adjoining land in two or more counties, so that the area will contain the maximum acreage and will provide recreational facilities for two or more counties in one place, thereby reducing the cost of development, operation and maintenance. While the Department of Natural Resources at the present time has the requirement of a minimum of 1,000 acres more consideration should be given to the character of the area, with emphasis being placed on the terrain and type of cover. Only a well watered area should be accepted because the value of such an area for recreation and conservation purposes is, to a large extent, dependent upon the amount of suitable water available.

Upon the acquisition of a Natural Resource Reservation by the Department, the Division of State Parks, should conduct a study of the area and should ascertain for the Department of Natural Resources what portion should be developed for recreation, and should prepare adequate plans for such development. The responsibility for the development of this area should be borne by the Division of State Parks, but the area should not be developed until and unless the Director of State Parks enters into an agreement with the local committee, which will guarantee the continued operation and maintenance of the area. Areas of this type should be developed for day use activities, including facilities for swimming, picnicking, hiking, nature study, and, if possible, boating and fishing.

Under the existing law, the Division of State Parks is empowered "to contract and make cooperative agreements with *** associations or individuals, with proper bond where deemed advisable, to protect *** preserve *** maintain *** or operate any *** ground, reservations, building, object or other property for public use ***". The State Parks Director, under this clause of the law, shall appoint local committees, consisting of County officials, Municipal officials, and outstanding citizens, who will, as a group, assume responsibility for the proper operation and maintenance of these areas in keeping with the standards of the State Parks Division. The local committees should include as an ex officio member, the Director of State Parks, who will see that the standards of operation and maintenance are adhered to.
When areas are conveniently located, a cooperative agreement should be arranged with county school authorities for a section of the areas to be set aside and developed as children's playgrounds. Every effort should be made to provide facilities which can be used by county schools, both from a recreational and educational standpoint.

Where specific recreational problems exist, the State Parks Director should contact local authorities, who will assume responsibility for the acquisition of areas to meet the problems, and who are willing to assume responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the area after its development by the Division of State Parks. As a specific example, we cite the need for recreational areas in and near the City of Atlanta. This need is primarily local and could best be met through the cooperation of Fulton and DeKalb Counties and the City of Atlanta, with the Division of State Parks. When suitable land has been acquired, deeded to the State and accepted, it should be developed by the Division and then turned over to a duly appointed committee for operation and maintenance.

State Parks

An area proposed as a State Park should be developed primarily for vacation purposes, but should also include ample facilities to meet the day-use needs of the section in which it is located. It should be selected because of its outstanding scenic, scientific or educational-recreational value. State Parks should be distributed over the physiographic region of the State; as for example, one or two in the mountains, one or two in the Piedmont Section, one or two on the Coastal Plains, and at least one at the seashore.

The establishment of State Parks in these sections should meet the vacation needs of the people of Georgia and will also be available to the large influx of tourists and out of state visitors, who are being attracted here in steadily increasing numbers.

Of the existing areas now under the control of the Division of State Parks, only Vogel, Pine Mountain and Fort Mountain State Parks are of State Park calibre. The other areas should be considered as "State Recreation Areas" and an effort be made to eventually turn these over to local committees along the lines recommended for Natural Resource Reservations.

State Parks, as such, are conceived, under this plan, to be vacation-type recreation areas located throughout the State in the principal physiographic divisions.
No future area should be selected or developed as a State Park without the designation of the areas, as such, by the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources, the Director of the Division of State Parks, the Chairman of the State Planning Board, the Director of the Board of Health, and the Governor. Joint concurrence of all five is required to designate an area as a State Park.

LEGISLATION

On March 5, 1937, the Department of Natural Resources was created, and the Divisions of (1) Forestry, (2) Wild Life, (3) Mines, Mining and Geology, and (4) State Parks, Historic Sites and Monuments, were made a part thereof. The Department is governed by one Commissioner with the Director of each Division responsible to him.

The section devoted to State Park Division states:

1. That the Director shall be selected with special reference to his executive ability, experience, training and skill in park and recreational work.

2. That all park and recreational areas heretofore or hereafter acquired by the State shall constitute the State Park System and be managed by this Division.

3. That it cooperate with Federal, State and local agencies to study the State's present park, parkway and recreational resources and facilities, the need for such and the extent to which the needs are being met, and including a survey to determine the land suitable and desirable to be acquired by the State as a part of the State Park System. The results of such study to be reported to the Governor and the next succeeding session of the General Assembly, and to be accompanied by the recommendations of the Division and the Commissioner.

4. That the right of eminent domain shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of the law, now or hereafter existing, for the condemnation of property to be used as State Parks.

5. That cooperative agreements can be made with other public agencies, including the Federal Government and other states in matters relating to the park or parkway program.

6. That local and regional councils can be appointed at the discretion of the Commissioner to study and advise in the work of the Division for the extension, development, use and maintenance of any area or property for which appointed.
7. That a program of information and publicity be planned and conducted to acquaint and attract tourists with the scenic, recreational, historical, archaeological, and scientific points and places within the state.

8. That the Division should cooperate with the State Highway Department in the establishment and maintenance of Wayside Parks.

9. That the State be authorized to set up a "State Park Fund" in which all moneys received by gift are to be placed and are to be expanded in carrying out the terms of the bequests.

10. That the State Highway Department is directed to expend State Highway funds in the construction and maintenance of roads included within the State Park System.

ADMINISTRATION

The activities of the Division of State Parks are divided into three branches, namely: Plans and Developments, History, and Operations. The National Park Service maintains a central design office in the Division to plan work of the C.C.C. Camps engaged in this work throughout the State.

It is recommended that an associate director be added to the organization of the Division. This associate director should be selected for his experience and training in all phases of work pertaining to recreational area planning, development and maintenance. He will act in an advisory and consulting capacity to the Director of the Division.

The Branch of Plans and Developments has the responsibility of designing and detailing all plans and programs for the development of recreational areas and facilities in the State. The chief of this Branch should be a landscape architect or engineer and should have, as assistants, a qualified engineer and a qualified architect.

The Branch of History should be responsible for all research and the correlation of all data relating to historical aspects of recreational development. This Branch should determine, with the advice of the greatest possible number of authorities of the State's history, the authenticity and value of all historical data to be used in connection with recreational development. The historian should advise the Branch of Plans and Developments in the selection of those areas to be included in State Park System and developed as a part of it. In cooperation with the Branch of Operations, the historian should be responsible for the proper selection and location of all.
HISTORICAL MARKERS. The historian should also keep the proposed Branch of Recreation advised as to these developments in order that the Branch of Recreation may, in turn, interest the public in this phase of recreation. All archaeological data and development should also come under the head of the Branch of History, and the historian should seek the advice of qualified archaeologists in all matters pertaining to this subject.

The Branch of Operations is responsible for the operation and maintenance of all recreational areas. The chief of this branch is a Superintendent whose experience in training along the lines of maintenance of recreational areas is sufficient to enable him to operate within a budget and maintain the highest possible standards. The superintendents of each park shall be directly responsible to the Superintendent of the Branch of Operations and take their orders from him.

It is recommended that a fourth branch of this Division be organized, to be called the "Branch of Recreation". It is the duty of this branch to educate and popularize the use of recreational areas throughout the state, not only to the citizens of the state, but also to those prospective visitors from other points. Of no less importance, it will also be the duty of this branch to plan and arrange for recreational activities on all recreational areas. The chief of this branch will be a superintendent qualified to mix and work with the public and incur the good will of the citizens of communities in the vicinity of park areas. He shall promote the use of parks by organizations and groups, such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and other eleemosynary organizations. Directly responsible to the Superintendent of this branch will be recreational directors of the various parks and recreational areas. It is also recommended that a naturalist and a camp specialist or director be employed, at least on a seasonal basis, to assist the Superintendent of the Branch of Recreation to arrange for carrying out this program of activities. At a future date, it is expected that these two positions would be come permanent and be placed on a full time basis.

It is also recognized that each branch of the Division should include in its personnel such secretarial, clerical and drafting assistance as the volume of work requires. In the field, it is also anticipated that under the Park Superintendents will be employed such labor as is necessary to maintain these recreational areas at standards set by the Director of the Division.

The proper planning, development, operation and maintenance program will require well trained and efficient personnel. It is advisable that professional qualifications be established and observed in the selection of personnel, and that appointment should be made under a merit system.
EFFECTUATION OF THE PLAN

This report, which has been termed "Outdoor Recreation in Georgia" is only preliminary to the real work to be carried out in this study. To be up to date, this study must be continuous, since conditions affecting the leisure time of our people are ever changing, and plans must be continuously revised.

Although the compilation and analysis of statistical data, maps and charts, and comprehensive planning have played an important part in this study, the true value of this study will be lost unless it paves the way for actual development of recreational areas and facilities for the people of Georgia.

In selecting an area for recreational development there are many factors to be considered such as natural resources, accessibility, water supply and the number of persons to be served. Preliminary plans should be made and submitted for approval to all parties, whose interest and support may be desired. These plans should indicate existing conditions and features in addition to potentialities.

Following such plans, it will then be necessary to evaluate all attractive factors to determine their drawing power. This will require study, inasmuch as the attractions of the area may serve to bring people for hundreds of miles, if given proper publicity; whereas, in other instances, the attractions are not uncommon and may be under competition from areas containing greater popular appeal.

The extent of development should be gauged by the ultimate demand. While it is noteworthy to provide recreational areas for the low income groups living nearby, the expense of maintenance may not be met by these groups. It would be impractical to provide extensive facilities on an area which would only serve its immediate vicinity.

Many instances of successful recreational development have resulted from an increased public use of a natural area to the extent that natural resources were threatened with destruction. Examples of this occur regularly at various places in Georgia, where natural seasonal horticultural displays exist. Frequently in a few days the undergrowth is trampled and plants up rooted to the extent that nature fails to repair the damage before the onslaught of another season.

Fortunately there remain many places in Georgia, which have retained pristine loveliness and natural recreative charm, because the general public have not discovered them, and local people take them as a matter of course. A few examples
ARE GIVEN TO BRING TO THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC SUCH UNEHERALDED OUTSTANDING RESOURCES. TEN ACRES OF EASTER LILIES IN A CENTRAL GEORGIA COUNTY ARE A WONDERFUL NATURAL GROWTH, THAT WOULD COST CONSIDERABLE TO DUPLICATE. AMPLE WATER, WASTING AWAY FROM UNCAPPED ARTESIAN WELLS, PARTICULARLY ALONG THE COAST MIGHT PROVIDE A SUPPLY ADEQUATE FOR MANY SWIMMING POOLS. SUCH A SUPPLY OF WATER WOULD BE INVALUABLE IN OTHER PLACES, WHERE NONE IS AVAILABLE, AND WOULD BE EAGERLY UTILIZED. UNMARKED AND UNRECONSTRUCTED HISTORICAL SPOTS OF CONSIDERABLE IMPORTANCE AND INTEREST THROUGHOUT THE STATE ARE WELL NIGH FORGOTTEN, OR ARE GRADUALLY BECOMING OBLITERATED. THIS HAS HAPPENED TO THE LOCATION OF FORT KING GEORGE NEAR DARIEN, AND IS HAPPENING TO FORT FREDERICA ON SAINT SIMONS ISLAND. OLD STAGE COACH ROUTES AND WAYSIDE TAVERNS ARE BEING USED FOR FIELD ROADS AND COLORED TENANT HOUSES. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ARE BECOMING MORE DIFFICULT TO LOCATE WITH THE PASSING OF YEARS. A FEW YEARS HENCE LARGE SUMS OF MONEY MAY BE FRUITLESSLY SPENT IN RESEARCH, TO RELocate AND ESTABLISH ALL SUCH PLACES. THIS HAS ALREADY HAPPENED IN PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES, WHERE RAPID DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH OF POPULATION, BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY HAVE OUTSTRIPPED THE LOVE FOR RECREATION, WHICH REMAINS ALIVE IN THE HEARTS OF GEORGIANS.

WHILE CONSERVATION MEASURES WILL DO MUCH TO PRESERVE THE WILDLIFE RESOURCES, THE DEMAND FOR OTHER TYPES OF OUTDOOR RECREATION NECESSARILY WILL GROW FASTER THAN FACILITIES MAY BE PROVIDED FOR HUNTING, FISHING AND OTHER PRIMITIVE FORMS OF RECREATION, BECAUSE THE DENSITY OF POPULATION IS STEADILY INCREASING. THEREFORE, IT APPEARS ENTIRELY LOGICAL AND FEASIBLE TO ANTICIPATE FUTURE TRENDS, AND LOOK AHEAD, BY AT LEAST ACQUIRING, PRESERVING AND PARTIALLY DEVELOPING AREAS, WHICH FUTURE GENERATIONS WILL NEED FOR RECREATION, AND PROBABLY WILL APPRECIATE EVEN MORE THAN TODAY'S GENERATION.