

# Deer Stocking Program in Georgia 1928-1974



**Federal aid in wildlife restoration  
State Game and Fish Commission**

270 Washington Street, S. W. Atlanta, Georgia 30334

THE  
HISTORY OF  
THE GEORGIA  
DEER STOCKING PROGRAM

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## INTRODUCTION

The slim and graceful white-tailed deer (Odocoileus virginianus) is the most popular big game animal in the State of Georgia. It is native to the vast area of North American east of the Rocky Mountains, thus having the largest range of any single big game animal (Whittington, 1969). More than 175,000 Georgia hunters seek this elusive quarry each year, and they spend more time and money hunting deer than any other species (Whittington, 1975; Pass, 1973; Survey and Analysis Report, Georgia Game and Fish Division, 1973).

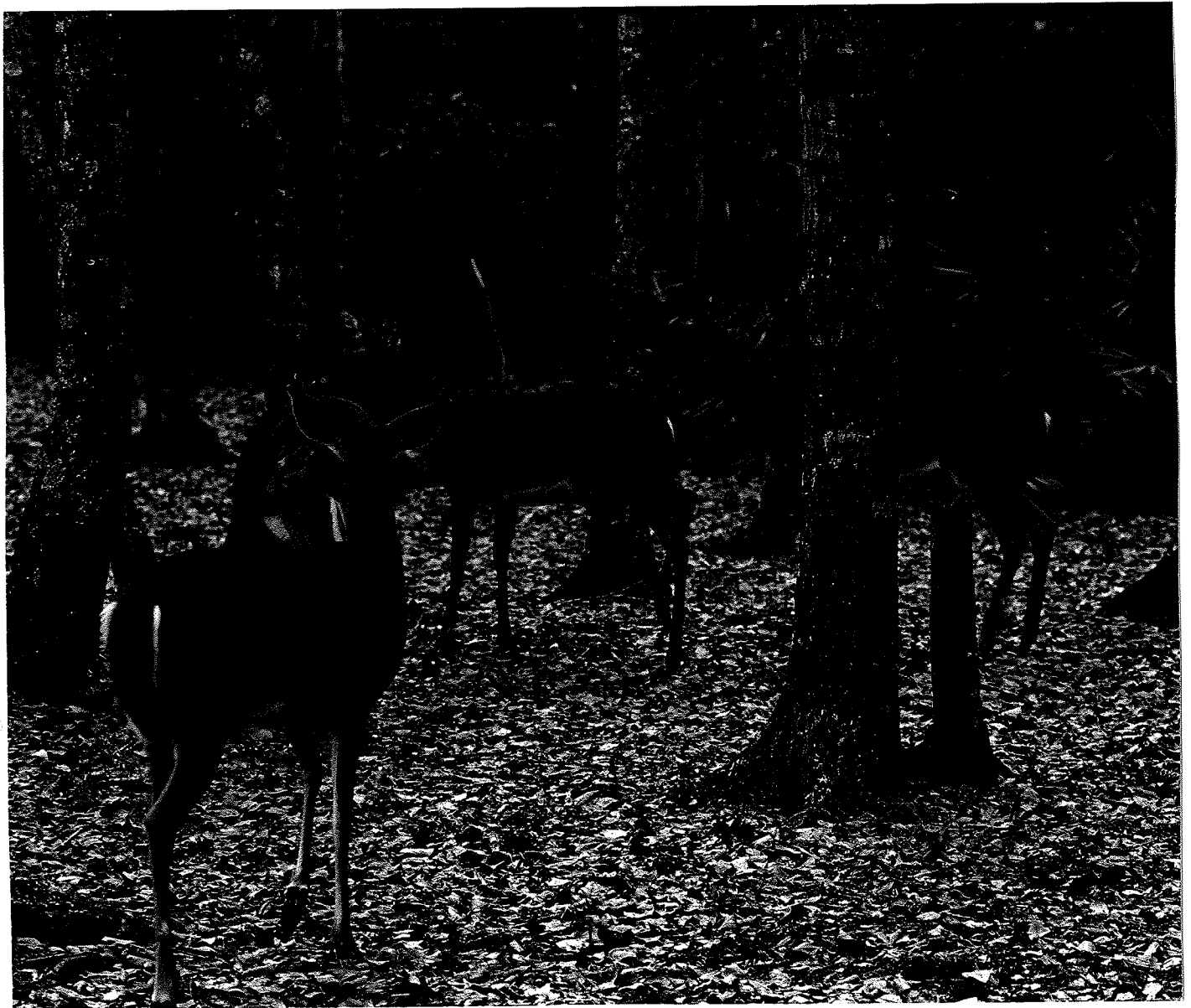
Yet this popular sport and source of recreation would not be present today had it not been for one of the brightest success stories of wildlife conservation. At the beginning of the twentieth century, white-tailed deer were practically extinct in the State, except for a few concentrated on the relatively inaccessible coastal islands and marshlands. But through the continuing and concerted stocking and management efforts initiated by Ranger Arthur Woody and the U. S. Forest Service, and carried on by the Georgia Game and Fish Commission, Georgia's deer population today has been estimated between 200,000 and 250,000 (Terry Kile, pers. comm., 1975).



1. Deer roam in Georgia's coastal region.



2. The timberlands of Georgia are home to these bucks.



3. Scenes such as this provide evidence that the deer stocking program in Georgia is a successful one.

The white-tailed deer was one of the first of our large mammals to grasp the attention of early settlers of North America. It seems to have been reported especially from Virginia by early French writers who called it "Cerf de Virginia". It was then given the scientific name "Cervus virginianus" which has now been changed to Odocoileus virginianus. As the settlers explored the continent, they found this species of deer to be present in most of the eastern and central United States. The species became popularly known as the "White-tail," because of its most conspicuous physical figure (Museum of Natural History, 1922).

#### Status and Decline of Deer in Georgia Prior to Restoration

White-tailed deer apparently were widespread and fairly abundant throughout Georgia at the time of discovery and initial settlement by the white man (Newsom, 1969). The Indians pursued it before the coming of the white man and made good use of its hide, antlers, and flesh for food and clothing (Museum of Natural History, 1922). The settlers soon began to use deer as an item of trade, and it became one of the most sought after species. Deerskins shipped from colonies and towns in the Southeast as late as the 1750's brought greater returns than all other commodities combined. The former abundance of deer in Georgia is also indicated by shipments of more than 200,000 pounds of deerskins from the State between 1765 and 1973 (Blackard, 1971).

William Bartram, an expert naturalist and a delightful writer, traveled throughout the Southeast including Georgia in the 1770's making extensive botanical collections. In his journal, he wrote in detail about the land, plants and wildlife he saw during his travels. Included in the accounts of March, 1775, Bartram comments: "The next morning as we sailed southward to East Florida, we saw Jekyll and Cumberland Islands, large, beautiful and fertile, yet thinly inhabited, and consequently excellent haunts for deer, bear, and other game." Bartram did indeed sight numerous deer on Cumberland Island, the southern end of St. Simon's Island, and in an area south of the Altamaha River.

While making his way back north from Florida along the Suwanee River, Bartram made note of some brief observations on geographical variation in deer size. Concerning an area between the Little and Broad Rivers in present day Wilkes County, Bartram states: "The wild country now almost depopulated, vast forests, expansive plains, and detached groves; then, chains of hills whose gravelly, dry, barren summits



present detached piles of rocks, which delude and flatten the hopes and expectations of the solitary hospitable habitations; heaps of white gnawed bones of ancient buffalo, elk, and deer indiscriminately mixed with those of men, half grown over the moss...since some of these objects recognize past transactions and events, perhaps not altogether reconcilable to justice and humanity " (Bartram, 1958; Bartram, 1973).

The colonial government realized that there was a need for fundamental game conservation, and in 1773 a meeting of the Colonial Governing Board ruled that anyone found hunting deer with a light was to receive thirty lashes on the back "well laid" (Allen, 1948). Georgia's first law, as a member of the new nation pertaining to wildlife conservation, was quite similar to the colonial statute. This measure, which was passed in 1790, prohibited deer hunting at night with "firelight", and provided a penalty of five English pounds and thirty lashes (Malone, 1965).

Georgia, however, was the only colony at the end of the colonial period which had not provided for closed deer seasons (Palmer, 1912). In fact, the first legal deer hunting season was not established in Georgia until 1849 (Allen, 1948).

These early laws were not effective because there were little or no personnel and money to enforce them. In addition, both the people and the courts had little sympathy for the restrictive regulations (Blackard, 1971).

The influence of human meddling with nature's stocking plan is especially noticeable in the deer herds of Georgia. With the settlement of the State, the species's range gradually decreased and the number of herds decreased accordingly (Allen, 1948). In particular, the settlement of North Georgia, marked by the discovery of gold in 1828 and the Cherokee Land Lottery of 1832, initiated the extermination of deer in North Georgia (Jenkins, 1953).

By 1850, plantation life was flourishing throughout much of Georgia and game populations started down (Jenkins, 1953). With increasing agricultural land use, the deer became an annoying crop menace to the relatively high rural population of the State. Many rural residents killed deer at every opportunity and considered it their absolute right to do so.

Eventually, the deer populations were isolated from each other and formed concentrated populations. Herds were effectively separated from other herds by wide barriers of agricultural areas and centers of population (Allen, 1948).

The large areas of undisturbed timber that are most suitable for deer became seriously lacking in several areas of the state.

The decline of the deer population had an unusual aspect in Northeast Georgia. Although it was an area of comparatively virgin timber, rugged terrain, sparse population, extremely poor transportation, and little market hunting, the deer were completely wiped out within sixty years after the first settlers appeared.

Most local exterminations of deer in eastern United States have been associated with market hunting, heavy timber cutting, or extensive agricultural developments. Here in the southern Blue Ridge, these factors did not play an important part. The rugged early settlers, who inhabited the area, took large numbers of deer for their own purposes in remote mountain coves with large packs of hounds. Just north of this area in the Great Smokies, large iron bear traps were frequently used for deer trapping. It is most likely, however, that the majority of deer in north Georgia were taken using large packs of well-trained dogs. The open character of the forest floor significantly contributed to the ease of taking deer by dogs. This is accentuated by the practice of burning to create pastures initiated in the area by the Indians and continued by the settlers (Jenkins, 1953). The last known deer in the mountains was killed with the aid of dogs in 1895 in what is now Fannin County.

The practices of year-round hunting with dogs and killing deer regardless of age or sex seem to have been common decimating factors throughout the other states of the southeastern region. River bottoms, swamps, and certain coastal marshes provided the last stronghold for deer during the era of extreme exploration in the State. These areas afforded protection to deer largely because of their inaccessibility (Blackard, 1971).

Fortunately for the deer, there were in the State certain conservation-minded individuals, who posted their land and rigidly patrolled these areas against the hunters. In the southern half of the state, including the lower portion of the Piedmont and the coastal plains, these areas of refuge were on the large plantations. Many of these plantations are in existence today and are still used as game refuges. These refuges were neither inviolate sanctuaries, nor were they areas especially set aside for the preservation of the deer. Instead, they were hunted annually by the owners and, except for protection, the deer were left to fend for themselves. No efforts toward furnishing food or cover were made, nor were these refuges posted or fenced (Allen, 1948).

## The Restoration Period

Following the complete extermination of deer in about 1895, very little was done during the period of heavy timber cutting until 1928, at which time the Chattahoochee National Forest had been set up and was operating (Jenkins, 1953). Saddened hunters and conservationists, who by now were valuing deer hunting more as a source of recreation than as a cheap source of meat, began to long for the deer's restoration. The result was a resurgence of interest in deer that led to the initial restockings, which were largely undertaken by the tireless efforts of one man, Ranger Arthur Woody (Morrison and Wohlgenuth, 1969).

Many years before, when Woody was a child, he saw his father kill a deer which was said to have been the largest and last of the native whitetails in the north Georgia region. Woody, who loved hunting, was determined to bring deer back to Georgia (Huber and Conarro, 1947).

In 1927, Ranger Woody loaded his family in his new 1926 Dodge and set out for the Pisgah National Game Preserve in North Carolina. There, he managed to get five fawns, named Nimble, Billy, Nancy, Bessie and Bunny Girl, with the understanding that he would care for them. Woody remained persistent in his effort to restock deer in the mountainous region, for he searched in every possible source for game. He heard of three deer left by a carnival in Cleveland, Georgia, which were kept in a fenced-enclosure at Hightower Gap in what is now the Blue Ridge Management Area. At the end of three years, they were released into the area (Handy, pers. comm., 1975).

Ranger Woody was very proud of these deer and disapproved of the deer hunts held during the last few years of his life in the early 1940's. He felt that the deer herd had not reached its ultimate development and that to hunt them before that time would be detrimental to the whole undertaking, and the work would have been done in vain. Charles Elliot, the wildlife director of Georgia in the 1940's and game management experts of the U. S. Forest Service always found the ranger ready to help protect the deer, but never ready to hunt them (Huber and Conarro, 1947).

In the decade following the initial stocking by Woody, several more refuge areas were set up and stocked with deer primarily from the Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina. The original deer restocking on these areas was by the U. S. Forest Service, however, the Georgia Wildlife Division assisted in this work beginning in 1938 (Morrison and Wohlgenuth, 1969). George W. Allen in his article "The

Management of Georgia Deer" (1948) states that there are reports of a few deer having been brought into north Georgia during these years from such diverse places as Montana, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Michigan, and even Europe. There are no known existing documents to verify this.

To combat the dogs and poachers, the Georgia Game and Fish Commission began establishing wildlife management areas in 1938. The original ideas behind these areas was to provide a center point where deer could be watched over and dogs kept out. The idea didn't pan out, for outside the protected areas the dogs slaughtered them (Tyler, 1966).

The deer restoration program was given a tremendous boost on September 2, 1937, when the Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Act (Pittman - Robertson Act) was passed to take effect on July 1, 1938. The federal aid funds provided by this Act laid the base for an organized restocking program. Georgia Game and Fish Director, Jack Crockford (Crockford, pers. comm., 1975) has said that the Pittman - Robertson Act was the beginning of scientific game management.

Under the Act the initial expenditures on management activities are paid with state funds. Periodic and final reimbursement claims are paid by the Federal Government on the basis of 75% of the actual costs (Rutherford, 1949). There are two major restraints on the money. Money can neither be spent on law enforcement nor on education. All federal funds under the Pittman - Robertson Act must be spent on bona fide game management activities; such as restocking and management. An additional requirement is that the public cannot hunt on land that has been restocked for a five year period. This was the biggest problem, for the public did not wish to wait that long (Jack Crockford, pers. comm., 1975).

In order for a state to be covered by the original legislation, the Pittman - Robertson Act calls for the passage of laws by the states for the conservation of wildlife, which shall include a prohibition against diversion of receipts from sales of hunting licenses for any other purposes than the operation of the State Fish and Game Departments. The State of Georgia had satisfied this requirement by 1943 (Rutherford, 1949).

A 10% excise tax on all firearms and ammunition (later increased to 11%) was ear-marked to cover the provisions of the Act. The amount allocated to each state is determined by its area and the number of paid license holders (Crockford, pers. comm., 1975).

The federal government has the option to approve or disapprove a stocking. Although the overwhelming number of stockings are approved, a few meet disapproval usually because the stocking is judged unnecessary (Crockford, pers. comm., 1975).

Under the watchful eye of the wildlife managers the restocked deer flourished. Dogs and poachers were kept away; mountain lions and wolves had been eradicated. Only twelve years after the first restocking, deer had increased enough to allow the first hunt on one of the game management areas (Morrison and Wohlgemuth, 1969).

In 1943, the mountain counties as a whole opened to deer hunting. Whereas the previous managed hunts, which began three years prior, were still hunts, the general hunt permitted the use of dogs. The method proved all too efficient and about 200 bucks were known to have been taken. Dog hunting in the mountains of north Georgia was outlawed with the sportsmen's consent the following summer (Jenkins, 1953).

In 1944-5, the Georgia Game and Fish Commission was given permission to trap deer on the Kentucky Woodland Refuge. During that period, 35 deer were trapped under a Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration project (Blackard, 1971).

A major effort did not begin in Georgia until 1947, for during World War II most money and personnel were tied up in the war effort. In the first ten years of the Pittman - Robertson project (FY - 1939-1948) 344 deer were stocked in 1947 and 1948 (Blackard, 1941).

The major restocking program was initiated by the Georgia Game and Fish Commission about 1948. Deer began to be purchased in Texas (Arkansas Pass Area) and many were being trapped and removed from the Georgia Coastal Islands.

The primary procedure for capturing these deer was by the box-trap method, whereby a box-trap is baited with feed or salt. This did not prove effective on the coastal islands, however, for their salt marshes and year round vegetation did not make the method practical (Norden News, 1956). In 1954 Jesse Smith, a trapper for the Georgia Game and Fish Commission, attempted to catch deer on the islands where they had excess population. There were many problems connected with this. Often cows, raccoons, and hogs would get in the traps. As an alternative to box-traps, an attempt was made to use a 300 foot long net and dogs to run them into it. On the first attempt the dogs caught the deer and killed it before it reached the net.



3. The box-trap, an early but slow method of capturing deer.

In the second attempt the deer managed to reach the net but ran through it. This was the extent of attempting to capture deer via the net (Hubert Handy, pers. comm., 1975).

An easier method to trap deer was needed in order to make the effort more efficient. Several ideas were approached, but Jack Crockford's idea of a propelled dart loaded with drugs was believed to be the most feasible and was experimented with. Therefore, a joint effort of the Georgia Game and Fish Commission and the University of Georgia was established to develop a dart gun. There were several major individuals involved. Mr. Jack Crockford, presently the Director of the Georgia Game and Fish Division, developed the air rifle, darts and later the syringe. Dr. Frank Hayes, of the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Georgia, and Dr. Seldon Feurt, then of the School of Pharmacy at the University of Georgia and now Dean of the University of Tennessee School of Pharmacy, were instrumental in developing the drug solution that went into the dart. Several graduate students at the University also had major roles in the dart gun's development (Frank Hayes, pers. comm., 1975 - Jack Crockford, pers. comm., 1975).

The first gun Crockford developed was a pump air gun. Then the search began for a suitable drug solution. The first drug extensively used was strychnine in a mixture with honey. Strychnine, a powder, was mixed with honey, which made a doughy solution that would easily stick. Honey is also absorbed quickly into the blood stream (Hubert Handy, pers. comm., 1975). The darts were fired into the most meaty part of the deer's body, the hips, and the deer was quickly paralyzed by the strychnine alkaloid derivative. An antidote, pentobarbital solution, was then administered to counteract the strychnine. A screw-worm repellent and a shot of penicillin to guard against infection were also administered. The search for an alternative drug continued, however, for the mortality rate of the strychnine on the deer proved to be too high (Norden News, 1956).

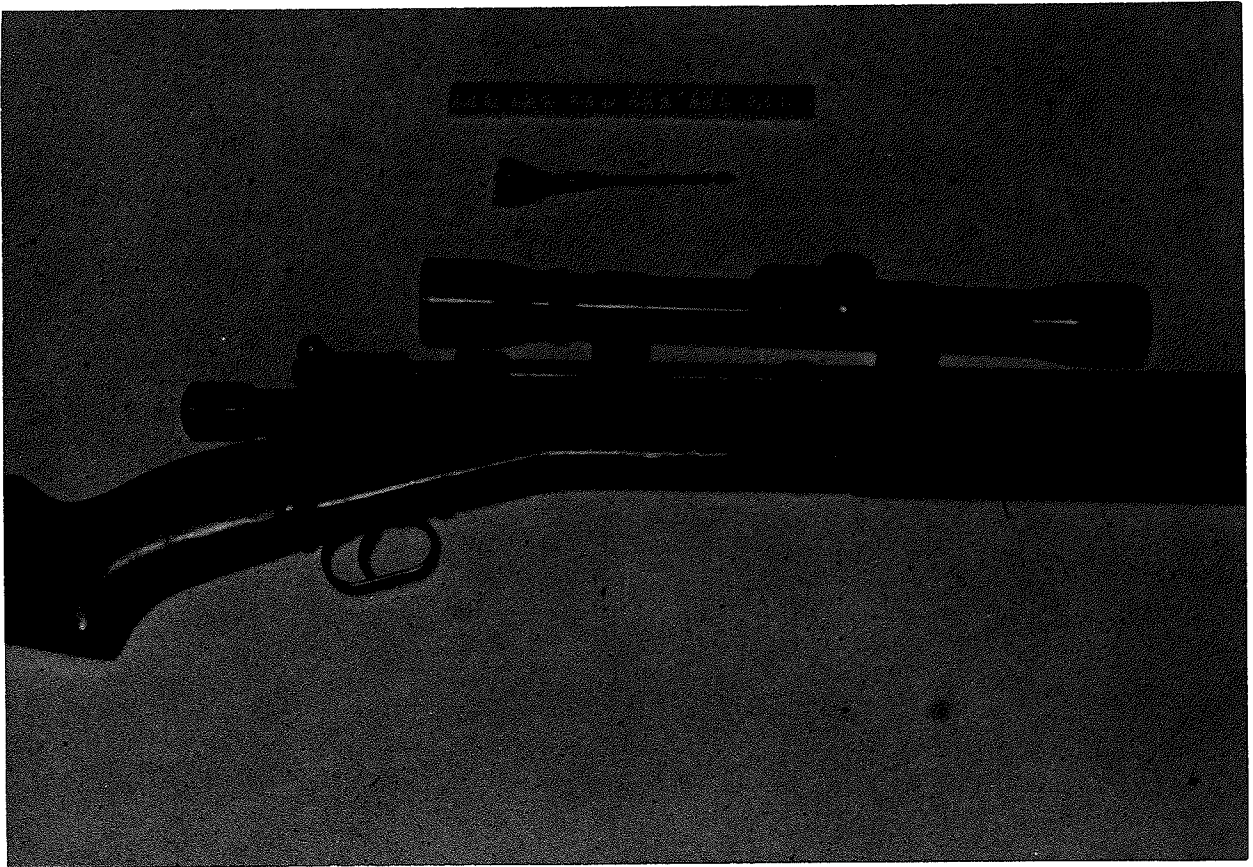
In the search a half dozen entirely new drugs were found before it was discovered that nicotine was best for the job. The research team tried 165 drugs in all, hitting on the "least likely" nicotine as the 165th (Frank Hayes, pers. comm., 1975). By this time (1956) the air rifle used was powered by carbon dioxide and was known as the "Cap-chur Gun" (Blackard, 1971).

In explaining the procedure at a symposium in 1957, Dr. Seldon Feurt stated: "Within a matter of minutes the

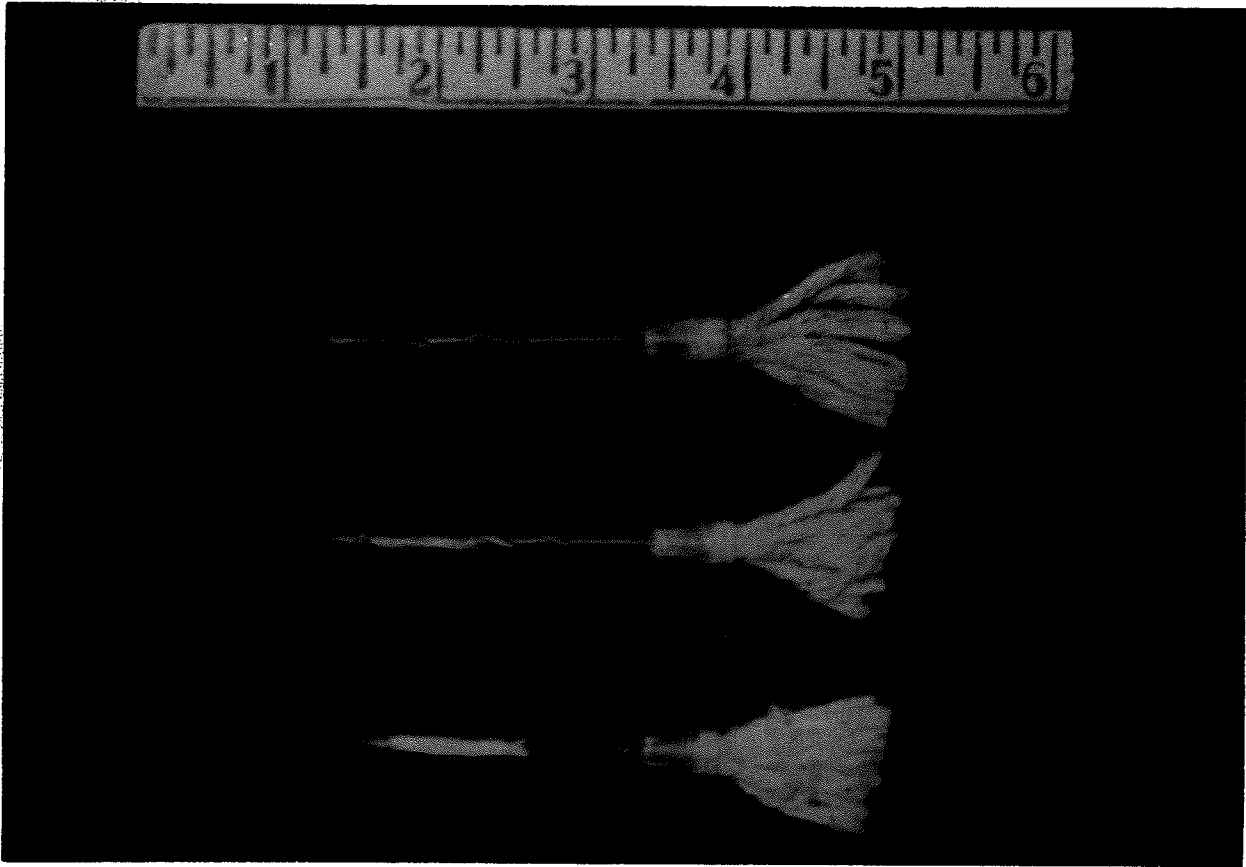


4. A scientist inserts chemicals into a dart which will be used to stun a deer.





5. The pump air gun, used with a strychnine dart in early attempts to trap deer with drugs.



6. Early strychnine darts.



7. The "Cap-chur" gun, powered by carbon dioxide and currently in use with a nicotine syringe.

animal's muscles fail to respond and it is completely subdued. The animal becomes paralyzed and stays in a fixed position. The duration of the nicotine effect is from thirty minutes to an hour" (Unidentified Newspaper, 1957).

In a 1958 speech, Dr. Feurt said that the nicotine dart gun saved the State of Georgia \$50,000 in three months alone. This solution, soon after, became used for the rounding up of cattle and for capturing dogs suspected of being rabid. The director of the Smithsonian Institute was reported to have said, "It is the greatest device for handling wild animals since the pit was first used" (Unidentified Newspaper, 1959).

It wasn't until 1959 that the statewide deer restocking program was given a solid shot in the arm. Approximately 1500 deer were stocked in the six year period ending in 1965. About two-thirds of these deer were brought in from Texas and Wisconsin. With 20 years of deer trapping experience behind them, game biologists of the Game and Fish Commission found that it was more economical and efficient to purchase deer in states with better trapping conditions which also had an overabundance than to trap them inside Georgia, since the state had few large concentrations of deer at that time that could be caught as economically as deer could be purchased. The price in the early 1960's was about \$35.00 per head. Trapping even a small number of deer often tied up a large number of men for a month or more (Georgia Outdoors, 1964).

Most of the Texas deer were released in the northern third of Georgia, as a precaution to prevent screw-worm fly infestation. It was feared that the menace might be present in the Texas deer, therefore, if the suspicion proved to be true, the screw-worm fly would not be able to survive the winter temperatures in the northern part of the State. As a result, most of the deer obtained from Wisconsin were released in the Piedmont and Coastal Plains counties (Blackard, 1971).

Acquiring deer from Wisconsin was viewed by some sportsmen as an effort to establish a herd of "large deer" in the South. Jack Crockford, Director of the Georgia Game and Fish Commission stated, however, (1974) that the obtaining of Wisconsin deer was due to the fact that it was a dependable source of supply during the initial restocking period. The acquisition of northern deer, no doubt, did excite and get the support of many Georgia deer hunters for the restocking program, although the subsequent generations of transplanted northern deer eventually lost the larger body characteristics (Blackard, 1971).



8. A deer lies subdued after having been hit with a dart.

The bulk of Georgia's deer restocking terminated in about 1965. Today there are still some releases, but all are intrastate transfer of deer. All deer restocked in Georgia, save the early releases by the U. S. Forest Service, were released by the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Program.

Georgia's white-tailed deer is one of the brightest success stories in modern scientific game management. Deer were virtually extinct in the state around the turn of the century. They were brought to this low ebb by illegal and excessive hunting and loss of forest habitat to agriculture. The initial deer restockings in the mountains in the late 1920's were closely protected, thus they slowly increased (Pass, 1972). Due to the rural to urban migration, much of the former cropland since World War II has been "let out" to grow back into forest. This return to woodland was augmented by the white-tail deer restoration program and strict game law enforcement by the Game and Fish Division, especially the "bucks only law" (Whittington, 1974).

It appears that in areas where there was little or no local cooperation and public support, deer herds did not expand. A pertinent example of this factor was the establishment of the Cohutta Wildlife Management Area in northwest Georgia in 1937. Having determined the area to be adequate deer habitat, the Commission stocked deer and an area manager was assigned to provide protection and management. It became apparent that these normal procedural precautions were not adequate, however, for the local people hunted year round and allowed their dogs to roam and hunt in the management area until 1960. As a result, during this period of management the deer herd never reached its potential (Blackard, 1971; Jenkins, pers. comm., 1975). In June, 1960, the Georgia Game and Fish Commission abandoned the Cohutta Area "due to the lack of cooperation from the local people, courts, judges, juries and the indiscriminate use of dogs for taking deer by hunters" (Handy, 1963). Several years later the citizens of the area asked the Commission to re-establish a management area, because they had no areas on which to hunt. They promised that all regulations would be abided by. The Cohutta Management Area was reinstated in 1968 and since its reinception, no similar problems have arisen (Hubert Handy, pers. comm., 1975).

The last real parasite capable of inflicting severe damage upon deer was the screw-worm fly which was eradicated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1958 (Hayes pers. comm., 1975). The screw-worm fly (Cochliomyia americana) was often considered a serious limiting factor for deer in the warm southeastern states. The habit of bucks of rubbing the "velvet" from their horns in early fall produce small wounds which make the deer particularly vulnerable. In the years in which a mild winter occurred, the threat was greater because in a cold winter most of the screw-worms would not be able to survive. As a result,



9. Deer await release in the rear of a truck.



10. A deer release takes place adjacent to a wooded area.



most of the disease was confined to the coastal plain provinces (Jenkins, 1953). The U.S.D.A's Sterile Male Fly Program successfully wiped out the screw-worm and, thereafter, the deer population boomed throughout the southern portion of the state (Hayes, pers. comm., 1975).

Since the screw-worm, the most damaging disease to deer has been "hemorrhagic disease". It was fairly widespread in Georgia in 1972, but none was reported in 1974. Still its outbreak was never very bad (Hayes, pers. comm., 1975). Dr. Frank Hayes, Director of the Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study at the University of Georgia, believes that the greatest disease threats today are from foreign shores. This is due to inadequate legislation and underfunded U.S. Department of Agriculture enforcement of the inspection of animals imported into the United States.

## Conclusion

Georgia's restocking program is virtually completed, and "the buck law" has done its job in protecting the breeding stock. Yet, there remains a delicate balance between numbers of deer and their food supply that must be maintained or else damage will be done to the range that takes years to repair (Whittington, 1974).

The present deer population in Georgia is given a broad range estimate of between 200,000 and 250,000 deer (Kile, pers. comm., 1975). This most likely represents more deer in this area today than were present when Columbus arrived in the world in 1492 (Pass, 1972). There are several important factors responsible for restoring deer in Georgia. These include restocking, a system of management areas to protect the deer from predators, eradication of the screw-worm fly, adequate laws and enforcement, and the increase in the acreage of forest land. Many of these programs were paid for by the license buying sportsmen in Georgia through federal aid funds accrued by an 11% excise tax on sporting arms and ammunition and made available by the Pittman-Robertson Act of 1937.

Yet another factor that significantly contributed to the success of the program was public cooperation. The people of Georgia apparently wanted white-tailed deer restored, and on the whole, cooperated by supporting the enforcement of wildlife regulations. The speed with which deer have become established in each locality is a good index of the amount of local cooperation that was forthcoming from that area (Pass, 1973).

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## Appendix

Table I comprises a list of deer stockings by county since 1928. There have, no doubt, been a few other stockings, but neither is there a record nor personal reminiscence about such activities occurring. I encourage the Georgia Game and Fish Division in its additional restockings to keep accurate and organized records to supplement this project report.

Very few written records included names of those persons involved in the deer stockings, whether as trapper, transporter, or releaser. As a result this information is almost entirely from personal reminiscences and highly subject to error. Those persons named for each particular stocking does not necessarily mean that they were the only ones involved.

For those stockings in which an asterisk (\*) appears for "persons involved", some of the following people were involved in that particular stocking:

Jack Crockford	F. K. Jones
Robert Cannon	Dick Whittington
Bob Howarth	Jim Scharnagel
Jesse Smith	Charles Cox
Lawrence Pearce	William Davis
Hubert Handy	Oscar Dewberry
Johnny Jernigan	Robert L. Downing

These persons were involved in deer trapping on the coastal islands during the late 1950's and early 1960's.

For those stockings in which two asterisks (\*\*) appear for "persons involved", some of the following people were involved in that particular stocking:

William Davis	Arthur Abernathy
Lawrence Pearce	Tom Smith

For those stockings in which one (\*) or two (\*\*) asterisks appear along with a (some) name(s), the one(s) named were definitely involved and "probably" some of the others listed corresponding to the asterisk(s).

In the stockings with deer from Texas, the deer were obtained by contract, with the dealer transporting the deer. Therefore, in most cases Georgia Game and Fish personnel were not involved in the transporting aspect of Texas deer.

List of Persons Involved in Georgia Deer Stocking Whether as  
Trapper, Transporter or Releasor.

Arthur Abernathy  
Gene Burnett  
Roe Canup  
Robert Cannon  
Glenn Caves  
Bill Collins  
Bill Cooper  
Charles Cox  
Jack Crockford  
David Davis  
William Davis  
Oscar Dewberry  
C. R. Dixon, Jr.  
Danny Dobson  
Robert Downing  
Frank Early  
James Ezell  
Lewis Finney  
Hugh Forrester  
W. F. Foster  
Scott Fussell  
Kelly Grimes  
Hubert Handy  
Ely Hansen  
Frank Hayes  
W. T. Hewitt  
J. D. Hogan  
Tip Hon  
Bob Howarth  
James H. Jenkins  
Johnny Jernigan  
R. D. Johnson  
F. K. Jones  
Joe Kight

Elonzo King  
Wallace King  
Ross Knowlton  
Ron Little  
Leroy Love  
Dudley McEachin  
Charles Marshall  
Dan Marshall  
Orval Mullinax  
Marion Nesmith  
E. S. Painter  
Frank Parrish  
Preach Parsons  
Lawrence Pearce  
Charlie Pierlie  
Raoul Puig  
Skippy Reeves  
James Scharnagel  
Ted Seeley  
DeWitt Shaver  
Bob Sires  
A. Mac Smith  
Jesse H. Smith  
Tom Smith  
Vernon Smith  
George Speed  
C. V. Waters  
Dick Whittington  
Buford Withrow  
Arthur Woody  
Chester York

## Key to Table I

(1) Year of release indicates fiscal year, which covers the period from the previous July 1, to June 30 of the year listed. Calendar years are indicated with "c" after the year indicated.

(2) Key to Abbreviations:

BBI = Blackbeard Island; JKI = Jekyll Island; PWR = Piedmont National Wildlife Refuge; OBI = Ossabaw Island; BES = Berry Schools WMA; LAR = Lake Russell WMA; CLH = Clark Hill WMA; UNG = University of Georgia, pen deer; SCI = St. Cathernine's Island; OFS = Okefenokee Swamp National Wildlife Refuge.

TABLE I

<u>County</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Bu</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>Unk.s</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Released</u>	<u>Persons Involved</u>
Appling	1962	0	0	18	18	Wisc.	Surrency	* *
	1971	1	2	0	3	BES	6 miles N. Baxley	Collins, E. King, Withrow, Parrish
	1972	0	0	1	1	Sapelo Island	SW Baxley	Waters, Parrish
Banks	1963	0	0	24	24	Texas	Near Homer	Howarth
Banks, Haber- sham, and Stephens	1950	0	0	24	24	Blue Ridge WMA	LAR	J. H. Smith
	1951	0	0	79	79	Blue Ridge WMA	LAR	J. H. Smith
Bartow	1945	0	0	est. 25	est. 25	Wisc.	W. of Cartersville	Charlie, Pierlie, Roe, Canup
	1965	0	0	12	12	Texas	Folsom	C.V. Waters R. D. Johnson
Brooks	1962	0	0	10	10	Wisc.	Brooks- Lowndes Co. Line	Howarth * *
Bulloch	1972	2	2	0	4	BES	Statesboro	Painter, Collins
Chandler	1950	0	0	40	40	Texas	Chandler Co. Refuge	L. Pearce, Bruher
Carroll	1963	0	0	12	12	Texas	6 mi. N. N. Whitesburg	Howarth, Waters
	1965	0	0	10	10	Texas	15 mi. S. Carrollton	Howarth, Puig
Catoosa	1971	0	4	8	12	BES	3 mi. S. Ringgold	Collins, E. King, Withrow
	1972	0	1	0	1	Gordon County	Unk.	Painter, Collins

(Cont'd)



<u>County</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Bu</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>Unk.s</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Released</u>	<u>Persons Involved</u>
Catoosa (Cont'd)	1975	20	52	0	72	BES	County-Wide	Little/Collins Davis/Ezell/King
Chattahoochee	1951	0	0	77	77	Texas	Old Thomas Sewell Refuge	Pearce/Hanson A. Mac Smith
Chattoga	1965	0	0	10	10	Texas	6 miles W. Summerville	Waters, Johnson
Cherokee	1957	0	0	24	24	Texas	Allatoona WMA	Unk.
	1957	0	0	27	27	OBI	Pinehog Mtn.	J.H. Smith/Dewberry Downing/Pearce Howarth/Jernigan
	1958	0	0	15	15	OBI	Allatoona WMA	*
	1958	5	14	0	19	SCI	Allatoona WMA	J.H. Smith *
	1959	15	18	0	33	SCI	Allatoona WMA	Howarth
	1962	0	0	17	17	Texas	5 miles E. Ball Ground	Howarth Waters
	1974	6	16	0	22	BES	Little River	Unk.
Cherokee	1974	6	16	0	22	BES	Little River	Collins, E. King, Withrow, Early Dobson, Little
Clarke	1960	0	0	9	9	Maryland	Tallassee Rd.	Crockford, Hayes, Cox
	1960	0	0	est. 12	est. 12	OBI	Tallassee Rd.	Cox*
	1960	0	0	0	1	OBI	Tallassee Rd.	Whittington J.H. Smith
	1960 or 1961	0	0	est. 6	est. 6	PWR	Near Watkinsville	Whittington

(Cont'd)

<u>County</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Bu</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>Unk.s</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Released</u>	<u>Persons Involved</u>
Clarke (Cont'd)	1962	0	0	25	25	Texas	5 miles N.E. Athens	Handy Howarth
	1963 or 1964	2	4	0	6	UNG	Whitehall	Hayes
Clinch	1958	32	30	0	62	OBI	Homerville	J.H. Smith *
	1958	5	8	4	17	SCI	Homerville	L. Pearce *
	1959	0	0	50	50	SCI	Arabia Bay WMA	Whittington, Cox, T. Smith, Scharnagel, J.H. Smith *
Clinch, Echoles and Lanier	1958	4	8	16	28	SCI	Suwanoo- chee WMA	Pearce/J.H. Smith, Howarth*
	1958	4	8	0	12	OBI	Suwanoo- chee WMA	J. H. Smith *
	1959	0	0	est.34	est.34	SCI	Suwanoo- chee WMA	Whittington, Cox, * Scharnagel, T. Smith
Coffee	1965	9	3	0	12	OBI	Unk.	Whittington/ Marshall, Dewberry
	1965	4	0	0	4	OFS	Unk.	Whittington, Marshall, Kight
	1972	5	7	0	12	Sapelo Is (6) Hurricane Creeks WMA Candler Co. (6)	Cooper, Caves, Waters, Collins, Withrow, King	
Coweta	1972	0	1	0	1	BES	Unk.	Painter, Collins
Crawford	1962	0	0	23	23	Wisc.	5 miles S.E. Roberts	Whittington, Pearce
Dade	1948	0	0	44	44	Texas	Lookout Mountain	A. Mac Smith
	1975	15	20	0	35	BES	S.E. Section of County	Collins, Little, D. Davis, Ezell

(Cont'd)

<u>County</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Bu</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>Unk.s</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Released</u>	<u>Persons Involved</u>
Dodge	1962	0	0	9	9	Wisc.	Little Oc- mulgee River	Unk.
	1971	6	5	0	11	BES	Little Oc- mulgee River	Collins, E. King, Withrow
	1974	11	4	0	15	Sapelo Island	Central Part of County	Waters, Finney, Grimes, Collins, King, Withrow
Dooly	1962	0	0	10	10	Wisc.	Flint River	* *
	1964	0	8	0	8	PWR	5 miles S. Pinehurst	Whittington
	1965	5	2	0	7	JKI	5 miles S. Vienna	*
Douglas	1962	0	0	19	19	Wisc.	Dog River	Howarth * *
	1963	0	0	12	12	Texas	Dog River	Howarth, Waters
Dougherty	1964	18	24	0	42	JKI	Marine Corps Supply Center	Whittington, Downing
	1964	1	1	0	2	PWR	Marine Corps Supply Center	Whittington, Downing
	1965	0	1	0	1	Quantico Marine Base, Va.	Marine Corps Supply Center	Whittington, Downing
Echols	1958	1	5	0	6	OBI	Unk.	J.H. Smith *
	1958	0	3	0	3	SCI	Unk.	A.P. Cannon*
Elbert	1962	0	0	22	22	Texas	2 miles N. Ruckersville	Howarth
	1963	0	0	25	25	Texas	8 miles N. Elberton	Howarth
Emanuel	1965	3	5	0	8	JKI	10 miles SW Swainsboro	Whittington, Downing, Dewberry
Fannin	1968	1	4	0	5	Near Brunswick, Ga.	Cohutta WMA	Waters, Collins, Dewberry
	1979	2	2	0	4	Clark Hill (2) BES (2)	Tibbs Trail (2) Tumbling Creek (2)	Waters, Collins, Withrow, Burnette

(Cont'd)

<u>County</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Bu</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>Unk.s</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Released</u>	<u>Persons Involved</u>
Fannin, Lumpkin, and Union	1928 <sup>C</sup>	0	0	4	4	Pisgah, N.C.	Present Blue Ridge WMA	Arthur Woody
	1929 <sup>C</sup>	0	0	24	24	Pisgah, N.C.	Present Blue Ridge WMA	Arthur Woody
Fannin and Gilmer	1968	3	5	0	8	Gumlog (1) BES (1) Lookout Mtn. (1) N. Brunswick (5)	Cohutta WMA Betty Gap	Collins, Withrow, Waters, Burnette
	1978	3	1	0	4	BES	Cohutta WMA	Collins, Waters, Withrow, Burnett
Floyd and Polk	1963	0	0	23	23	Texas	Near Cave Springs	Howarth, Waters, Johnson
Floyd, Gordon, Walker, and Whitfield	1958	0	0	est.35	est. 35	OBI	John's Mtn. WMA	J.H. Smith, Pearce, Downing, Howarth, Dewberry, Jernigan
Forsyth	1962	0	0	32	32	Texas	Chattahoo- chee River	Garland, Howarth
Gilmer	1963	0	0	26	26	Texas	Rich Mtn. WMA	Mullinax, Howarth, Waters, Johnson, Taylor
	1971	3	4	0	7	BES	Dougan Mtn.	Collins, E. King, Withrow, Early
	1972	3	28	0	31	BES	Rich Mtn. WMA	Painter, Collins, E. King, Early
Gilmer and Murray	1938	0	0	11	11	Pisgah, N.C.	Cohutta WMA	Seeley, Parsons, Woody, Caldwell
	1968	4	8	0	12	CLH	Cohutta WMA	Collins, Marshall
	1969	10	12	17	39	BES	Cohutta WMA	Collins, Waters, Withrow, Burnette
	1969	3	3	0	6	CLH	Cohutta WMA Bald Mtn.	Collins, Waters, E. King
	1972	9	17	0	26	BES(25)	Coosawattee WMA	Painter, Early, Collins
							Walker Co.(1)	E. King, Withrow

(Cont'd)

<u>County</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Bu</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>Unk.s</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Released</u>	<u>Persons Involved</u>
Gordon	1957	21	28	0	49	OBI (47) BBI (2)	Unk.	J.H. Smith, Downing, Dewberry, Pearce, Howarth
	1958	18	11	0	29	OBI	Sugar Mtn.	J.H. Smith, Downing, Dewberry, Pearce, Howarth
	1962	0	0	25	25	Texas	5 miles W. Fairmount	Howarth, Waters, Johnson
	1963	0	0	22	22	Texas	5 miles W. Fairmount	Howarth
Gordon, Pickens, and Gilmer	1973	12	19	0	31	BES	Talking Rock WMA	Collins, Withrow, E.King, Little, Dobson
	1974	18	24	0	42	BES	Talking Rock WMA	Collins, Withrow, E.King, Little, Dobson
Greene	1957	26	31	10	57	BBI (7) OBI (60)	Oconee National Forest	J.H. Smith, Early *
Gwinett	1962	0	0	22	22	Texas	N.W. Law- renceville	Howarth, Handy
	1963	0	0	24	24	Texas	N.E. Law- renceville	Howarth, Handy
Habersham and Rabun	1936	0	0	est.12	est.12	NC	Lake Burton WMA	Parsons, Seely, Woody, Caldwell
Hall	1962	0	0	25	25	Texas	8 miles N. Lula	Handy, Howarth
	1963	0	0	49	49	Texas	E. Gaines- ville	Howarth, Puig
Harris	1962	0	0	20	20	Wisc.	3 miles S. Hamilton	Howarth * *
Harris and Talbot	1959	0	0	est.33	est.33	OBI	10 miles W. Talbotton	*
Heard	1962	0	0	22	22	Wisc.	3 miles E. Centralhatchee	* * Howarth

(Cont'd)

<u>County</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Bu</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>Unk.s</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Released</u>	<u>Persons Involved</u>
Houston	1962	0	0	22	22	Wisc.	4. miles E. Kathleen	Whittington * *
	1964	2	4	0	6	JKI	4 miles S. Haynesville	Whittington * *
Jackson	1960 or 1961	0	0	24	24	Texas	Sandy Creek Area	Howarth, Handy
Jasper and Jones	1947	0	3	0	3	Ky. Wild Lands, NWR	PWR	Unk.
Jasper, Jones and Putnam	1944	0	0	143	143	BBI (21) KY (32) Wisc. (90)	Cedar Creek WMA	Canup, Pierlie
	1950	0	0	45	45	BBI	Cedar Creek WMA	J.H. Smith *
Jeff Davis	1962	0	0	17	17	Wisc.	Bullard Creek WMA	* *
	1963	4	13	0	17	PWR	Bullard Creek WMA	Howarth, Whittington
Jenkins	1965	1	3	0	4	OFS	Unk.	* Whittington, Dewberry
	1971	0	1	0	1	BES	NE part of County	Collins, E. King, Whittington
Johnson	1962	0	0	10	10	Wisc.	8 miles SE Wrightsville	* * T. Smith
Laurens	1962	0	0	19	19	Wisc.	N. part of Oconee River	Whittington, Hogan, * *
	1964	4	4	0	8	JKI	5 miles N. Dexter	Whittington, Downing, *
	1965	3	5	0	8	JKI	5 miles N. Dexter	Whittington, * Dewberry
Laurens, Tift, and Wilcox	1964	27	36	0	63	JKI	Unk.	Whittington, Downing
Lee	1964	0	0	11	11	NC (via FL)	Near Warwick	Unk.
Lowndes	1962	0	0	8	8	Wisc.	Unk.	* *

(Cont'd)

<u>County</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Bu</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>Unk.s</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Released</u>	<u>Persons Involved</u>
(Cont'd)								
Lowndes	1964	2	14	0	16	PWR	Moody AFB	Whittington, Downing
Lumpkin	1936 <sup>C</sup>	0	0	8	8	Pisgah, NC	Chestatee WMA	Parsons, Seeley, Woody, Caldwell
Macon	1962	0	0	19	19	Wisc.	6 miles W. Marshallville	T. Smith, Whittington
McDuffie and Wilkes	1951	0	0	28	28	Texas	Clark Hill WMA	A. Mac Smith, Hansen
	1952	8	14	0	22	BBI (22) Blue Ridge WMA (1)	Clark Hill WMA	J.H. Smith, Crockford
	1952	1	0	0	1	Blue Ridge WMA	Clark Hill WMA	L. Pearce
	1953	0	0	7	7	BBI	Clark Hill WMA	J. H. Smith, Crockford
McIntosh	1957	1	1	0	2	BBI	Unk.	Pearce
	1974	1	2	0	3	Sapelo Island	Unk.	Waters, Love
Murray	1968	1	0	0	1	Blairsville, Ga.	Cohutta WMA Bear Creek	Whittington
	1970	7	28	0	35	BES (33) Polk Co.	Cohutta WMA (2)	Collins, Burnett, Withrow, E. King, Waters
	1971	0	0	19	19	BES	Cohutta WMA	Collins, Burnett, Withrow, E. King, Waters
	1972	0	2	0	2	BES	Cohutta WMA	Collins, Painter
Murray and Fannin	1970	0	3	0	3	BES	W.Fork-Jack's River	Collins, Barnett, E. King, Withrow, Waters
Oglethorpe	1962	0	0	23	23	Texas	3 miles NE Sandy Cross	Howarth
	1963	0	0	24	24	Texas	2 miles S. Vesta	Howarth
Paulding	1948	0	0	45	45	Texas	NW corner of County	A. Mac Smith
Pickens	1948	0	0	45	45	Texas	S. of Sconti	A. Mac Smith

(Cont'd)

<u>County</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Bu</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>Unk.s</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Released</u>	<u>Persons Involved</u>
(cont'd)								
Pickens	1963	0	0	23	23	Texas	S. of Jasper	Howarth, Waters
Pierce	1964	4	4	0	8	JKI	4 miles E. Patterson	Whittington * Downing
Pike	1965	0	0	16	16	Texas	5 miles S. Zebulon	Unk.
Putnam	1957	0	3	0	3	Unk.	Rock Eagle	Unk.
Rabun	1955	0	0	55	55	OBI	Warwoman WMA	Handy *
	1956	12	11	5	28	OBI (24) PWR (4)	Warwoman WMA	J.H. Smith, Pearce, Handy
	1962	0	0	42	42	Texas	Coleman River WMA	Howarth, Waters, Speed, York
Stephens	1964	2	7	0	9	JKI	10 miles N. Toccoa	Handy, Whittington
Sumter	1962	0	0	10	10	Wisc.	4 miles E. Methvins	Whittington Pearce
Talbot	1958	29	31	0	60	OBI	Hendricks Farm Holloway farm Bickley Farm	J.H. Smith, Dewberry, Pearce, Howarth, * Downing
	1960	0	3	0	3	PWR	Oak Mtn.	Cox, Whittington, T. Smith
Taylor	1962	0	0	22	22	Wisc.	4 miles N. Reynolds	Whittington, Pearce, * *
Telfair	1962	0	0	8	8	Wisc.	8 miles SE Rhine	* * Whittington
Tift	1964	2	8	0	10	JKI	Central part of County	Whittington, Downing
Towns	1962	0	0	30	30	Texas	Swallows Creek WMA	Howarth, Handy, Waters
Treutlen	1969	2	5	0	7	CLH	Pendleton Creek NE Soperton	Whittington, D. Marshall

(Cont'd)



<u>County</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Bu</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>Unk.s</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Released</u>	<u>Persons Involved</u>
(cont'd) Treutlen	1970	0	6	0	6	CLH	Pendleton Creek NE Soperton	D. Marshall
Troup	1962	0	0	22	22	Wisc.	8 miles NW LaGrange	* * Howarth
Twiggs	1965	3	7	10	20	JKI	5 miles E. Bullard	* Whittington Dewberry
Union	1961	0	0	52	52	Texas	Gumlog Refuge	Handy
	1972	0	1	0	1	BES	Coopers Creek	Painter, Collins
Union and Fannin	1973	11	18	0	29	BES	Coopers Creek	Collins, Little, E. King, Withrow, Early, Dobson
Upson	1962	0	0	20	20	Wisc.	10 miles SW Thomaston, Ga.	* * Whittington
Walker	1965	0	0	15	15	Texas	Pigeon Mtn.	Waters, Johnson
Ware	1944	0	0	est.30	est.30	BBI	Waycross State Forest	Pierlie, Canup
	1961	9	5	0	14	BBI	Waycross State Forest	Hewitt, Hatchett, Whittington
	1962	11	18	0	29	PWR	Waycross State Forest	Whittington
Wayne and Pierce	1973	8	8	0	16	Sapelo Island	Little Satilla WMA	Cooper, Hon, Knowlton
	1974	4	17	0	21	Paradise Parke	Rayonier WMA	Reeves, Cooper, Sires
Wheeler	1962	4	15	0	19	Wisc.	Oconee River	T. Smith, Hewitt, Dixon, McEachin, Howarth
	1965	4	3	0	7	JKI	Oconee River	Whittington, Dewberry
White	1936 - 1940	0	0	est.10	est. 10	Pisgah, NC	Chattahoochee WMA	Seeley, Parsons, Caldwell
Whitfield	1965	0	0	12	12	Texas	N. Dalton	Waters, Fussell
	1974	2	14	0	16	BES	County-wide	Collins, Little, E.King, Early, Withrow * *

(Cont'd)

<u>County</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Bu</u>	<u>Do</u>	<u>Unk.s</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Released</u>	<u>Persons Involved</u>
Wilcox	1962	0	0	20	20	Wisc.	5 miles S. Abbeville	Whittington
	1964	3	3	0	6	JKI	5 miles S. Pineview	Whittington, Downing
Wilkes	1963	0	0	24	24	Texas	5 miles E. Tignall	Howarth

TABLE II

Total of the Origin of  
Stocked Deer

<u>STATE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Georgia	1819
Kentucky	35
Maryland	9
North Carolina	80
Texas	1058
Virginia	1
Wisconsin	439
Unknown	<u>30</u>
TOTAL:	<del>3741</del> 3471