

## SOME GEORGIA RECORDS OF JOHN ABBOT, NATURALIST

BY ANNA STOWELL BASSETT

ONE hundred and sixty-one years ago there came to Georgia a man who for nearly sixty-five years trod her yellow hills and traversed her valleys and forests in the interests of natural science. His name was John Abbot, well known in England and America as the painter of the 'Rarer Lepidopterous Insects of Georgia.' He was also a keen observer and a painter of the birds of Georgia. Owing to the earliness and the great merit of his bird paintings, he has long been of great interest to ornithologists.

In volume 13 of 'The Auk,' July, 1896, page 20, is an article by Walter Faxon concerning him entitled 'John Abbott's Drawings of the Birds of Georgia.' He tells us that in the Boston Society of Natural History are two volumes of his drawings "one comprising 174 plates, given to the Society by Asa Gray who received it from J. E. Gray of the British Museum, the other comprising 193 plates purchased from Dr. Oemler of Georgia." "There has later come to light in the library of the society a set of 181 water color drawings of birds. One of these plates alone bears the inscription in ink, 'J. Abbot *delin ad vivum*—1810.'" According to Faxon's enumeration there are 548 drawings and paintings of birds in the Boston Society of Natural History. He tells us Swainson's Warbler was drawn by Abbot at least twenty-five years before it was described and named by Audubon and that LeConte's Sparrow was known to Abbot and drawn by him about forty years before it was described by Audubon. Rare Georgia birds in the collection mentioned by Faxon are the Snowy Owl, Scarlet Ibis and White-winged Crossbill. In volume 35 of 'The Auk,' July, 1918, page 27, under the title 'Georgia's Rarities further discovered in a Second American Portfolio of John Abbot's Bird Plates,' is an article by Samuel N. Rhoads, describing a volume in the DeRenne Library, near Savannah, containing 122 bird plates by John Abbot, making a total number of plates in Boston and Savannah of 670. In 'The Auk' of October, 1906, volume 23, Dr. Witmer Stone published a letter which John Abbot wrote to George Ord, naturalist of Philadelphia. This letter was written from Screven County, Georgia, in March, 1814. In reading these very interesting articles, one is impressed with the absence of knowledge of John Abbot himself.

Several histories of Georgia refer to John Abbot and his work as a lepidopterist. The most detailed reference to him in any history consulted is in White's 'Historical Collections' under Screven County and is as follows: Mr. John Abbot resided for many years in this county and was very much devoted to the study of natural science. The results of his observations he delineated in a style of beauty and accuracy, which gained him a high reputa-

tion in Europe. In the Charleston Library are two large folio volumes, with elegant colored engravings entitled "The Rarer Lepidopterous Insects of Georgia, including their systematic characters, the Particulars of their several metamorphoses and the plants on which they feed" collected from the observations of Mr. John Abbot, many years resident in that country, by James Edward Smith, M.D., F.R.S. A comprehensive statement but with no definite information of time or place. The letter written from Screven County in 1814, quoted by Dr. Stone, and references to his residence in the old dead town of Jacksonborough found in the histories of Georgia gave us the fullest information of him as to time and place of residence found in the authorities consulted. By chance two more dates came to my notice and a faithful search has added others which may be of interest to those seeking knowledge of John Abbot.

John Abbot came to Georgia in 1776. We have two proofs of this. The first is found in a letter written by Alexander Wilson to his friend William Bartram of Philadelphia from Savannah, Georgia, March 5, 1809. It is quoted in George Ord's biography of Alexander Wilson, introductory to Wilson and Bonaparte's 'Ornithology' published by Porter and Coats of Philadelphia, volume 1, page lxvi. In this letter Alexander Wilson devotes one paragraph to John Abbot, stating: "There is a Mr. Abbot here, who has resided in Georgia thirty-three years drawing insects and birds. He has published in London one large folio volume of the Lepidopterous Insects of Georgia. It is a very splendid work." This paragraph gave us three important facts upon which this research is based: first, his coming to Georgia in 1776; second, his residence in Savannah in 1809; third, the establishment of his identity with John Abbot of early Georgia records. The last is very important since in not one of the Georgia records found, is he identified as John Abbot, naturalist or lepidopterist. There is another record establishing the fact of his coming to Georgia in 1776: in the DeRenne Library is an announcement of John Abbot's work on the 'Rarer Lepidopterous Insects of Georgia,' by Ernest Dressel North, 4 East 39th Street, New York, dealer in choice, rare and second-hand books. In his description of John Abbot's work by J. E. Smith, M.D., F.R.S., there is the statement that the original drawings by John Abbot were made in America from Nature during a residence of near twenty-one years. This work was published in 1797, again giving us the date of 1776 for his coming to America. It also states that the insects were observed in Georgia and adjoining States. A careful reading of John Abbot's notes on the insects portrayed, impresses one by its thorough, first-hand knowledge of the insects in Virginia. There are twenty-four comparisons of insects of Virginia with those of Georgia, while there are no comparisons of the insects of the much nearer Carolinas with those of Georgia. Might it not be possible that John Abbot had a

residence in Virginia before coming to Georgia instead of coming to Georgia directly from England?

When John Abbot came to Georgia in 1776, Georgia had a total white population of about seventeen thousand and consisted of villages and forts along the Atlantic seaboard and the Savannah River. The interior was wild Indian country. In 1777, Georgia was divided into eight large counties. Those along the Atlantic were Camden, Glynn, Liberty and Chatham; those above Chatham on the Savannah River were Effingham, Burke, Richmond and Wilkes. In John Abbot's letter to George Ord of Philadelphia quoted by Dr. Stone, he states, "The Islands and lower Country of the Southern parts of Georgia is the great rendezvous of the Water birds but owing to the unhappy times chiefly and other circumstances I have never yet had the pleasure of visiting it." This statement of Abbot's limited our search for records of him to the counties along the Savannah River. Records of him were found in the archives of Effingham, Chatham and Bulloch Counties. The records of Burke County, most important of all, were burned.

The earliest Georgia records of him point to Burke County as his place of residence. He married Penelope Warren and his son, John Abbot, Jr., was born in 1779, the year that the terrors of the Revolutionary War first struck upper Georgia. According to an account of 'The Revolutionary War in Georgia' by Otis Ashmore and Charles H. Olmstead, the first battle of the Revolution was fought at Burke County jail where two hundred and fifty patriots under Benjamin and William Few and John Twigert met and twice defeated four hundred British soldiers who swept across the Savannah River from a pitiless raid in South Carolina. John Abbot was a soldier under Benjamin Few and Elijah Clarke. An inquiry made to the War Department concerning the Revolutionary record of John Abbot brought the following: "The records of this office show that one John Abbott served in the Revolutionary War as a private in the 3rd Georgia Continental Battalion commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John McIntosh. Neither the date of his entry into service nor the date of his separation therefrom is shown. His name first appears on an undated list of officers and men of that organization whose pay has been drawn to January 1, 1779. His name last appears on a pay roll of that organization covering the period from May 1 to July 1, 1779."

As John Abbot was a soldier under Benjamin Few and Elijah Clarke he was probably in the three principal battles in upper Georgia—Burke County Jail, Kettle Creek in Wilkes County and Briar Creek in Burke County, as well as with John McIntosh in southeastern Georgia. That he was a faithful soldier is testified by both Colonel Elijah Clarke and Colonel Comt. Benjamin Few in their certificates of service and their warrants

issued to him for bounty land given him in Washington County as pay for his services. A bounty consisted of two hundred and fifty acres of land with tax exemption for a number of years, or 287½ acres taxable at once.

John Abbot was given 575 acres of land in Washington County on the Oconee River. His bounty warrant signed by Benjamin Few indicates that some mischance befell John Abbot and that his family gave him up as dead, for this bounty warrant is endorsed by Penelope Abbot who as petitioner prays "that land be granted in Washington County to the heirs of John Abbot dec<sup>est</sup>." He must have been away for some time for John Habersham directed the surveyor to lay out the land for the heirs of John Abbot and it was done. These certificates of service and bounty warrants were given in 1784. Before 1785, John Abbot had returned and John Habersham and his five esquires granted him 575 acres of Washington County land, January 4, 1785. This is recorded in Jardine's second volume of Revolutionary records. The plat surveyed for John Abbot's heirs is not so recorded. The certificates of John Abbot's service and his bounty warrants are in the Georgia Department of Archives and History in Atlanta. In the State House, Atlanta, the plat of John Abbot's 575 acres on the Oconee River, the plat surveyed for the heirs of John Abbot and the two-hundred-acre plat of land given him as a headright in Burke County were found, tracings of which were made.

In the archives of Effingham County, Georgia, Book A and B, page 275, is the following legal paper:

"State of Georgia, Burke County  
"Benjamin Warren to John Abbot

"Know all men by these presents that I Benjamin Warren of Effingham Co., planter, for and in consideration of the Sum of One Hundred pounds Specie to me in hand paid by John Abbot of Burke Co. Schoolmaster, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged have . . . sold and . . . do deliver unto the said John Abbot Thirty head of cattle in the mark of the said Benjamin Warren, value thirty pounds, Forty head of Hogs, of the same mark, value ten pounds, A bay mare and sorrel colt value eight pounds. Three beds with other household goods and chattels. . . . In witness whereof I have herewith set my hand and Seal the 10th day of March 1787 & in the twelfth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

"Signed, sealed & delivered  
"in the presence of  
"Richard Rogers, Lina Warren

The  
Mark X of  
Benjamin Warren"

Many owners of bounty lands sold them. John Abbot may have sold his land in Washington County to outfit his home in Burke County. At a time when thousands of acres of land were being given away one hundred pounds was a fair price for 575 acres of wild land. An effort to trace the history of the 575 acres has been unsuccessful thus far, since it has not yet

been located, due to the division of the original County of Washington into several counties and parts of counties and the destruction of many records by fire. John Abbot and his wife probably started out simply—busy young people, she with her housework and young son, John with his work as planter, schoolmaster and naturalist. After the invention of the cotton gin, 1794–95, slave labor became more common in upper Georgia. John Abbot became prosperous, owned several slaves and had a comfortable and commodious home. We know this from a deed of gift found in the Chatham County archives:

“Chatham Co. Ga. Records Book 2 I. p. 454–455

“State of Georgia, Bulloch Co.

“This Indenture made this fifteenth day of January in the year Eighteen hundred and twenty and forty year of the Independence of the United States of America Between John Abbott Sen<sup>r</sup> of the County of Bulloch in the state aforesaid of the first part and Thomas Greene of Scriven County, Trustee of Mrs. Eliza G. Abbott of the other part Witnesseth, that the said John Abbott Sen<sup>r</sup> for and in consideration of the love and affection which he bears unto his daughter in law the said Mrs. Eliza G. Abbott as also the sum of Five dollars to him in hand paid by the said Thomas Greene Trustee as aforesaid Hath given . . . unto the said Thomas Greene the following named negroes Ned, Hezekiah, George and a mulatto woman named Frankey and her future issue and increase, and the goods, household Stuff and furniture, chattels and effects mentioned and expressed in the Schedule herein to annexed. To have and to hold . . . In trust and to the intent and purpose that he the said Thos. Greene . . . do and shall permit the said Mrs. Eliza G. Abbott to have, hold, possess and use the said negroes . . . and to receive and take all Sum or Sums of money earned by them and all profits of what nature soever accruing or to accrue from their labor from henceforth and for her own use and benefit forever . . . Not subject to the debts or control of her present husband John Abbott, Jun<sup>r</sup> or any husband with whom she may hereafter intermarry.

“In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first written.

John Abbot Sen<sup>r</sup> L. S.

“Sealed and delivered in the presence of

John Greene }  
John Womack } . . .

“Received January twenty fifth eighteen hundred and twenty from Thos. Greene Trustee of Mrs. G. Abbott five dollars the sum within specified.

John Abbot sen<sup>r</sup>”

“Schedule or Inventory of the goods and chattels referred to by the deed:—4 Feather Beds & their furniture 8 single mattresses & their furniture, 7 large mattresses & their furniture, 1 Mahogany dining Table, 1 set dining Tables with ends, 1 mahogany wash stand, 1 mahogany candle stand 1 mahogany T. Table 2 Mahogany Bureaus, 1 Mahogany Toilet Glass with one draw 1 Toilet Glass 1 large mahogany side Board, 1 Pine table Say Slab, 1 large pine Table, 3 small pine Tables, 1 Mahogany Bedstead, 10 pine and other bedsteads 1 Mahogany writing desk, 18 chairs, 2 Trunks, 1 Set of china, 2 pr. decanters, 2 doz. Tumblers 1 doz Carved Wine Glasses,

3 doz. plates, ½ doz. dishes, 3 Tea Trays, 1 Set flower pots, 1 Mahogany Knife Box, 1 doz Silver Table Spoons, 1 doz do Tea do 1 Silver ladle, 1 Riding chair and harness 2 Horns Saddle and Bridle, 1 Two horse Waggon and harness, 4 cows and calves, with all my household & Kitchen furniture of every Kind now in her possession.

Recorded 25 January 1820”

The house furnishings indicate a home of hospitality and good cheer where friends met together. The two-horns saddle suggests that his wife rode with him on his excursions when he did not go in his riding chair. It seems safe to refer to the twenty odd years of John Abbot's life spent in Burke County as the happy years of his life.

Just what happened or when it happened is not recorded but something did happen to change all this. Most likely it was the death of his wife. At any rate we find John Abbot, Sr., and John Abbot, Jr., in Savannah where they are listed as taxpayers in 1806. John Abbot, Jr., made the tax returns amounting to one dollar, eighty-five cents and five mills.

Letters for John Abbot, Sr., are advertised in Savannah papers for the next seven years through 1812, but the papers reveal very little of him. We know, however, that he had some congenial friends in Savannah. One of them, Dr. Augustus G. Oemler, was like Abbot, a student of insects and drew them well. During Alexander Wilson's stay in Savannah he wrote in the letter to William Bartram, quoted above, "I have been on several excursions with him [John Abbot]. He is a very good observer and paints well." Wilson frequently quotes Abbot in his writings.

In John Abbot's letter to George Ord written from Screven County, March, 1814, he shows discouragement, saying, "At the commencement of the War I had undertaken to make a collection of stuffed Birds and as complete a collection of drawings of them in colors as I was able for a Gentleman in England but last fall in despair of seeing peace restored, I retired into the country after having made about 220 drawings thrown away a large collection of stuffed skins, have entirely laid it aside and entered into another line of employment where I am in hopes the Mad and destructive ambition of the rulers of the world can but little interfere."

A word of explanation about Screven County may be in order here. When John Abbot came to Georgia in 1776, Screven County had not yet been formed. It was formed from Burke and Effingham Counties in 1793. The old town of Jacksonborough, with which his name is most frequently associated in the Georgia histories, was situated on Beaver Dam Creek, a branch of Briar Creek which, according to White, ran its length in Burke County. This territory is now part of Screven County. After 1820, John Abbot is described in legal papers as of Bulloch County.

John Abbot, Jr., spent the remainder of his life after 1806 in and about Savannah. References to him in the newspapers and deeds are numerous.

These references may explain the change in his father's fortune. In 1808 The John Abbot, Jr., Company is advertised as defaulters in paying taxes. In the 'Republican and Savannah Evening Ledger,' March 10, 1808, one Alex McCarthy voices his protest against Mr. John Abbott for prejudicing Mr. Warren, an uncle of John Abbott, against McCarthy's honesty in weight of sugar sold. This gives us our one clue to the maiden name of the wife of John Abbot, Sr.

In 1810 a business partnership of John Abbot, Jr., and Burrel Lathrop is dissolved by mutual consent, the business being continued by Burrel Lathrop.

In the 'Republican and Savannah Evening Ledger,' April 9, 1812, is the following item:—"Married on Tuesday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Kollock, Mr. John Abbot, Jr. and the amiable Miss Elizabeth Rawls both of this city."

In 1813, John Abbot, Jr., bought forty-five acres of land three miles out on the old Augusta Road. He called the place Three Mile and made his home there for a few years. In 1816, a mortgage was put on Three Mile and a negro woman to secure a debt of \$1,000 to Mr. James Jones of Screven County. This debt was to be paid in one year in the penal sum of \$2,000. This mortgage was sealed and delivered in the presence of John Abbot, Sr., and Francis Jones. Across the face of this legal paper is written "Account Satisfied." One wonders who satisfied it. In 1817, the holdings at Three Mile were sold.

In Savannah's archives are many records of John Abbot, Jr. In them he is described as a merchant, a trader (of slaves) and an attorney. According to Savannah Death Records which go back to 1803, John Abbot died August 18, 1826, at the age of forty-seven years, of liver complaint, Dr. Screven. His address was on Bryan Street, Old Franklin Ward. Occupation, watchman.

There are many records of Eliza G. Abbot, wife of John Abbot, Jr., both in Chatham and in Effingham Counties. For the most part they are omitted as having little bearing on our subject. The following records may prove of interest:

Effingham County Book K. p. 359

Through Thos Greene of Screven County, Trustee for Eliza G. Abbot, John Abbot Sr. gives Eliza two slaves named Sarah & Betsey.

*Idem* Book L. p. 29

John Womack, Administrator of Wm Womack, gives Eliza G. Abbot two slaves named Lewis & Cesar through her Trustee. Both gifts are protected from the debts or control of John Abbot Jr.

The last records found of Eliza G. Abbot are in Chatham County, Book 30, p. 390:

“State of Georgia  
Chatham County      Appeared David Bell aged 75 years, a credible witness, to me well known, who maketh oath and saith that he was present and saw John Abbot & Eliza G. Rawls lawfully married in Savannah in the month of April in the year 1812, by the Rev. Henry Kollock of the Independent Presbyterian Church, that the said John Abbot died in 1826 and that the said Eliza G. Abbot is still a widow.

DAVID BELL”

“Sworn to before me  
Oct. 16th, 1855.    R. RAIFORD J. P.

On the same page of the same book is a similar sworn statement made by John G. Blance aged fifty-nine years. This gives the date of the wedding as April 7, 1812. This statement was made October 25, 1855. If John Abbot, Sr., had other children besides John Abbot, Jr., or if John and Eliza Abbot had children, no record has been found of them. Could Eliza G. Abbot as legal heir of John Abbot, Sr., through her marriage with John Abbot, Jr., have been establishing a claim to an inheritance coming to John Abbot, Sr., from England?

In the court house at Statesboro, Bulloch County, are two papers signed by John Abbot. On September 20, 1826, one month after his son's death, he files a statement concerning his ownership of a slave named Betty or Betsey, to protect himself against the claim of his daughter-in-law to whom he had given a slave of that name in 1821.

The last record of John Abbot we have found is in Record Book N. 5, p. 292 as follows:

“Bulloch Co. Ga.

“Know all men by these presents that I John Abbot of the county & state aforesaid for divers good causes and considerations and the good will and affection which I have and bear to and for my beloved friend Wm E. McElveen of the same place to all persons to whom these presents shall come Know ye, that I John Abbot do fully give and grant unto the said Wm McElveen his heirs and assigns my negro woman named Betsey which said negro is in his possession at this time also all my personal property or effects that I have at my decease to take in his possession as soon as I die without any manner of condition whatever from that time henceforth to be the sole property of the said Wm E. McElveen his heirs and assigns for ever against the claim of all or any other person whatever In witness whereof the said John Abbot hath hereunto set his seal this 4th day of June, 1839

John Abbot



“Witness

“Preston Wise

“M. Denmark, S. S. C. B. C.

“Recorded Oct. 24, 1839.”

Although these records add somewhat to our knowledge of John Abbot, the dates of his birth and death are still unknown. White in his ‘Statistics of Georgia,’ published in 1845, states that Mr. Abbot lived to an advanced age. This places the time of his death between 1839 and 1845.



Through the kindness of Dr. R. J. H. DeLoach of Statesboro, Bulloch County, Georgia, we have met and talked with descendants of men who knew John Abbot. One of these, Mr. Howell C. Cone of Savannah, remembers that his grandfather Aaron Cone, born in 1810, collected for John Abbot, as a boy. He and a sister especially remember hearing of a hummingbird and its nest which he collected.

Through Mr. John Oemler of Wilmington Island, a grandson of Dr. Augustus G. Oemler, friend of Abbot, we have a valuable clipping from the 'Morning News' of May 1, 1925, page 16. It is here given in full:

"The recent purchases of real estate by Henry Ford in Bryan county and the publication in the Morning News of Sunday, April 19, of John Burroughs' suggestion to him some years ago to buy Georgia coast land, has recalled to W. H. Cone, proprietor of the Ivanhoe farms, Ivanhoe, an interesting bit of history about John Abbott, another naturalist, who visited here many years ago.

"While John Burroughs was during life probably the most famous American naturalist, John Abbott, an Englishman, who lived on the Ogeechee river, appreciated and wrote authoritative treatises on his experiences in this section of the state. Mr. Cone's story is as follows:

"In the early part of the nineteenth century there lived in Bulloch county an Englishman by the name of John Abbott, who seemed to represent some society in London. He was an expert painter and taxidermist and collected specimens of all the insect and bird life of this part of Georgia usually a pair of each kind. With each specimen he wrote a description. All of this work was forwarded to England and is now preserved in the British museum in London, and is regarded as one of the finest works on American ornithology.

"Abbott seemed to live the life of a hermit in a little log hut and was well supplied with funds to pay his expenses in collecting and from time to time shipping his collection to London. This information was received from my father who was born in 1810 and as a boy was employed by Abbott to collect specimens for him. My father made quite a bit of pocket money at the work and saw much of Abbott's work which interested him greatly.

"He had specimens of several kinds of birds not now in existence here, such as the ivory-bill woodcock, the sandhill crane, six varieties of wild ducks, wild pigeons, and perhaps others I do not call to mind now. I saw an extract of a letter written by John Abbott to his connections in London, the last information which was ever received by them from him, when he was eighty-five years old, and it was as follows: "I am living on the west side of the great Ogeechee river about a day's ride from Savannah, Ga." Evidently he died soon after. I have tried to locate his grave but have been unable to find where he was buried.

"I don't know whether this information is contained in any of the

historical works about Georgia or whether there is anyone in Savannah who has any record of the work of John Abbott, but it seems to me that his work is worth recording.”

William H. Cone was born in December 1850, and died in January 1931, at the age of eighty. He was the son of Aaron Cone, born in 1810, who collected for John Abbot. Mr. Howell C. Cone told me that his father stated that John Abbot died without returning to England. The tradition in the Cone family is that John Abbot died on the Slater Place, three miles from the home of Aaron Cone and his son, W. H. Cone. That may have been where he lived when Aaron Cone collected for him as a boy. The deed of gift to William E. McElveen in 1839, however, authentically links John Abbot's last days with the McElveens. John Abbot's friend William E. McElveen owned a fourteen-hundred-acre tract of land bordered by Black Creek and its tributary, Pole Branch. Black Creek flows into the Great Ogeechee River from the west near Meldrim, Georgia. Mr. Barber McElveen lives on the old place. The house occupied by William E. McElveen is gone and the son lives in a new house nearer the road. Near the site of the old home is the old McElveen cemetery where he and others of his family are buried. On the stone erected to William E. McElveen is:

“William E. McElveen  
Born Dec. 29, 1812  
Died Mar. 22, 1880  
Our father was takened  
To the palace above  
Where he is now resting  
Like an innocent dove.”

It was erected by his seven youngest children. William E. McElveen had twenty children by two wives. We met two of his younger sons by his first wife, venerable gentlemen with snowy hair and keen blue eyes, in their eighties. One of them, Rev. Dan McElveen, told us that John Abbot lived in a small house on the part of his father's plantation called Hudler's Field.

Through Miss Vera McElveen, whose home is on the old place, we have a letter from her uncle, Paul R. McElveen, of Lyons, Georgia. He says, “In reply to your letter of July 18th, I understand that father did let a man Abbott and his slave live in a house in the Hudler field in the fork of Stone and Iric branches, and that at Abbott's death he had deeded his slave and his other personal property to father. I do not know about the date of his death.

“As to where he was buried, I remember distinctly hearing father say that Abbott was buried in the old family cemetery on your father's place. I also remember that on one occasion father passed by the cemetery and saw some of his (father's) children standing around Abbott's grave and

heard them calling to Abbott, 'Grandfather, get up.'" These were, of course, William E. McElveen's oldest children who knew John Abbot. John Abbot was not related to these children, but we all know of instances where children have claimed kinship with those they love and "Grandfather" was their name for John Abbot. These records are from reputable people.

Whatever marker was placed for him has long since disappeared. Perhaps John Abbot preferred to have his worn-out old body lie in an unmarked grave in Georgia soil and that his only monument be his beautiful paintings of her butterflies and birds.

Acknowledgment is hereby made of my indebtedness to Mr. Ivan R. Tomkins of Savannah, who, some years ago, loaned me his transcription of the articles in 'The Auk' by Dr. Faxon, Mr. Rhoads, and Dr. Stone, quoted in this paper.

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