

PRIME HOOK

NARRATIVE REPORT

JANUARY-DECEMBER 1964

Division of Wildlife Refuges

Narrative Report Routing Slip

Refuge PRIME HOOK Year 1964

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NARRATIVE REPORT

PRIME HOOK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1964

PERMANENT PERSONNEL

NONE

Administered from the Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge  
Smyrna, Delaware

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE  
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES & WILDLIFE  
SUSSEX COUNTY, DELAWARE

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NARRATIVE REPORT  
PRIME HOOK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE  
JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1964

I. GENERAL

A. Weather Conditions.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Precipitation</u>			<u>Temperature</u>	
	<u>Snow</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Minimum</u>
Jan.	5.5	5.11	2.94	66	8
Feb.	11.2	5.18	3.50	59	16
Mar.	.5	3.82	4.34	78	24
Apr.	3.0	5.67	3.29	85	22
May		.20	2.93	93	40
June		1.31	4.14	100	48
July		5.88	5.74	98	56
Aug.		.94	5.11	94	48
Sept.		4.77	3.69	93	42
Oct.		2.33	4.13	78	29
Nov.		1.41	3.72	74	19
Dec.	Tr.	2.74	3.64	72	16
<u>Total</u>	20.2	39.36	47.18	100	8

These weather data were taken from USDC Weather Bureau Records for Lewes, Delaware approximately 4.5 miles south of the southern end of the refuge. The normal precipitation is based on a 9-year average (1954-1962) at Lewes.

B. Habitat Conditions.

1. Water. The refuge does not control enough land area to attempt any water level control.

Above normal rainfall during three of the first four months of the year resulted in excellent late winter and early spring water levels in the potholes. Dry conditions prevailed during the rest of the spring and summer. This dry period caused the potholes, not influenced by the tides, to dry up. This drying out of the marsh was also reflected in the area between Prime Hook Beach and Broadkill Beach by less vigorous growth of cat-tail (Thypha sp) and in increases in the amount of rose mallow (Hibiscus sp). The fall tides refilled some of the potholes, but too late to allow them to produce any natural vegetative waterfowl food.

2. Food and Cover. Waterfowl depend on croplands, potholes, and the bay shore for the majority of their food. The drought caused the potholes to dry out during the summer, not to be refilled until late September. This drying out had adverse effects upon the submerged aquatics.

Gleanings from tilled lands in and around the acquisition area provided substantial sustenance for wildlife.

Food conditions were assumed to be adequate to good, based on the number of waterfowl use days recorded during September to December (365,952 total).

Cover appeared adequate to meet wildlife needs.

## II. WILDLIFE

FORWARD. A Refuge Manager position was authorized for FY 1965, but at the close of the period, no personnel are assigned at this station. The area is administered by the Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge. Due to this lack of personnel, biological data other than aerial waterfowl censuses are largely restricted to incidental observations and have little validity in terms of total use, peak numbers, etc.

### A. Migratory Birds.

#### 1. Waterfowl.

- a. Canada Geese. The wintering population of geese reached 2,500 on January 15. The population moved freely off and on the refuge during the winter and early spring. As the marsh and creeks froze up, the geese rested on the bay and fed in the surrounding corn fields. The "Farm Pond" at Otis Smith's attracted as many as 1,400 geese last winter.

The northward migration was under way by the April 8 census, and by May 8, the geese were gone. Goose use during the summer was minimal.

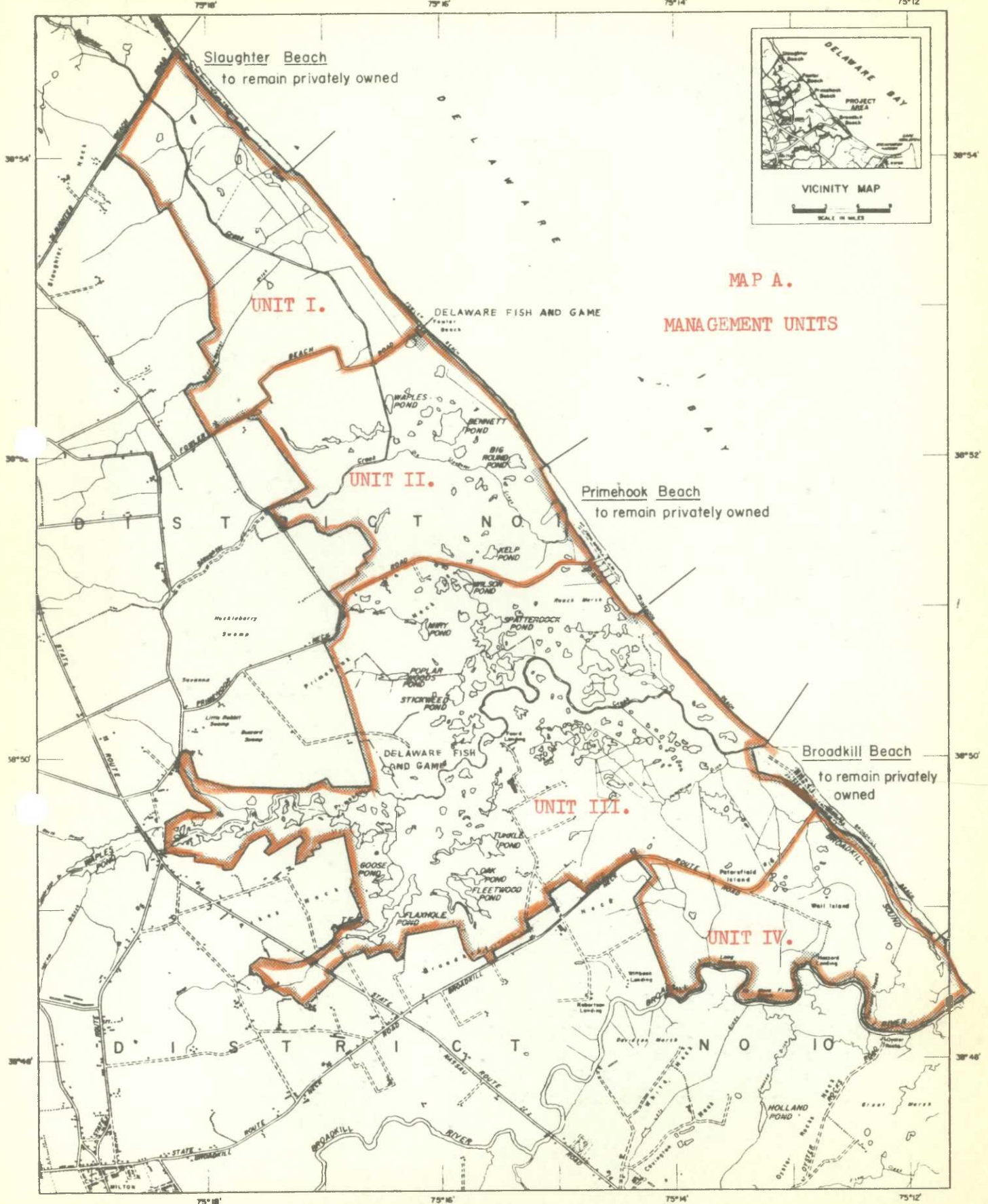
Fall migrants appeared by October 5, 1964, and a peak population of 2,700 was recorded between October 20 and November 2. At the close of the period, the population stood at 1,200 birds. The weekly aerial counts were made on Sunday, otherwise the population figures would have been lower as heavy hunting pressure drove birds off the area into the Bay.

# PRIME HOOK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

SUSSEX COUNTY, DELAWARE

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE



MAP A.

MANAGEMENT UNITS

COMPILED IN THE BRANCH OF ENGINEERING FROM  
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF 1954 AND SURVEYS  
BY G.S. AND F.W.S.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Scale 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 CHAINS  
0 1/4 1/2 1 1 1/2 2 MILES

MEAN  
DECLINATION  
1960

Principal feed areas were off refuge crop fields and crop fields in Unit 3, and to a lesser degree, Unit 4.

Snow geese. There were 1,500 snow geese on Prime Hook between October 20 and November 2. This is most unusual as past records indicate little snow goose use.

- b. Ducks. Ducks used the acquisition area sparingly during the winter between January 1 and March 17 when migrants started moving through. Both species and numbers increased during April and May (NR-1 gives number and species). The population dropped to a low of 46 ducks during May 8 - 14. The summer population was relatively static and production was estimated conservatively at 60 black ducks and 10 blue-winged teal.

The fall migrants returned in numbers (2,300) by October 5 and peaked at 4,450 ducks between October 20 and November 2.

The onset of the hunting season on November 7 caused a sharp drop in duck numbers, but the birds returned and 2,750 were present on December 14. At the end of the year, 900 ducks were observed in the acquisition area. Ducks utilized Unit 3 most heavily. Crop fields on and off the refuge, potholes, and Prime Hook Creek provided the food and cover sought by ducks.

- B. Upland Game Birds. Bobwhite are the only resident upland game bird found on the area. Verbal reports from hunters indicate the dry summer was conducive to high brood survival and excellent hunting resulted.

An estimated 100 quail occurred on the refuge.

An occasional ring-necked pheasant, escapees from the local private game farm, was seen on the acquisition area.

- C. Big Game Animals. White-tailed deer are the only species of big game animal on the refuge. An estimated 40 deer use the acquisition area.
- D. Fur Animals, Predators, Rodents and other Mammals. Muskrats did not do well this year. Fewer houses were noted on cursory observations, and local trappers report that trapping was very poor in December due to drought.

Raccoon are known to be present and this population is estimated at 200 animals on the acquisition area.

- E. Hawks, Eagles, Owls, and Crows. Marsh, Red-tailed, Rough-legged,

Duck, and Sparrow Hawks were usually found in the Prime Hook area. A Bald Eagle was occasionally seen on the acquisition area. Eagles in this area may have been associated with the only known eagle's nest located in Sussex County which is off the refuge in woodland near the north shore of Indian River Bay.

Great Horned, Barred, Barn, and Short-eared Owls occur on the refuge.

Crows, both common and fish crow, were present on the refuge. Most crows had departed by October 15.

- F. Other Birds. A refuge bird list has not been compiled, and there are few if any records available on the smaller birds of this area. No unusual species were observed or reported. Data in this area will be gradually compiled after personnel are assigned to this area.
- G. Fish. The refuge does not currently own any bodies of water with fish populations. White perch, stripped bass, carp, etc. are known to occur in the rivers and creeks within the acquisition area.
- H. Reptiles. None observed.
- I. Disease. None observed or reported this year on the area.

### III. REFUGE DEVELOPMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

- A. Physical Development. None
- B. Plantings. None by refuge. Private landowners within the refuge acquisition area continue to carry on normal farming practices. Small dairy and beef operations occur. Large acreages of corn, soybeans, lima beans, peas, and wheat occurred. Yields greatly reduced by drought.
- C. Collections and Receipts. None
- D. Control of Vegetation. None by refuge. Private farmers within the refuge acquisition area apply normal practice agricultural chemicals for the control of weeds and insects in cultivated crops.
- E. Planned Burning. None.
- F. Fires. None on refuge property.

## IV. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- A. Grazing. None on refuge property. Some dairy and beef operations occur within the refuge boundary, being mainly beef on the Island Farm Tract and dairy on the Naylor Wells Tract.
- B. Haying. None on refuge. Some haying occurs on private lands within the refuge acquisition area. Yields were reportedly greatly reduced by drought.
- C. Fur Harvest. None on refuge property. Yields reportedly much reduced during fall and winter of 1963-64 by salt tide intrusion and further reduced this fall, 1964, by drought.
- D. Timber Removal. None on refuge property. Some timber removals within acquisition area, particularly on Otis J. Clifton Tract 54, west of State Maintenance Road 236.
- E. Commerical Fishing. None on refuge property.
- F. Other Uses. Six surplus buildings were disposed of by off-site sale. Five have been removed and one remains to be removed at the close of the period.

## V. FIELD INVESTIGATION OR APPLIED RESEARCH

- A. Progress Report. None

## VI. PUBLIC RELATIONS

- A. Recreational Uses. None on refuge owned property. Present major public use within the acquisition area was largely confined to Delaware Bay beach use for swimming and fishing. Hunting on personal or leased private lands continues in high use and demand.
- B. Refuge Visitors. Regional Office personnel from the Branch of Realty and Branch of Engineering made frequent visits to the area in connection with lands acquisition. Personnel from the Bombay Hook Refuge conducted personal-contact public relations, aerial waterfowl censuses, etc. Personnel from the Dover, Delaware office of the Branch of Engineering spent considerable time in the area in connection with surveys, etc. pertinent to lands acquisition. Management and Enforcement personnel made frequent ground patrols through the area and conducted aerial waterfowl counts.



- C. Refuge Participation. Refuge Manager Nightingale attended most of the Delaware Wildlife Federation's monthly meetings and informally discussed Prime Hook with leading sportsmen.

Assistant Refuge Manager Coggeshall presented a slide talk to the Delaware Wildlife Federation's annual convention in Lewes, Delaware. This program presented the management program at the Bombay Hook Refuge with particular reference to planned parallel management at the Prime Hook Refuge. Manager Nightingale answered questions and later informally boosted Prime Hook among the delegates.

The Refuge Manager contacted various landowners and interested parties in the Prime Hook Refuge area in regard to approved refuge boundaries, public hunting, trapping, cooperative farming, drainage, flooding, irrigation water, pollution loads, fishing, beach use, sale of surplus buildings, etc. Only two news releases were prepared; formal news releases were limited because the Bureau has had little positive progress (i.e., lands acquisition) to report after April 1964. (See Other Items, Lands Acquisition)

Contacts were made with the Kent County and Sussex Levy Courts (comparable to many state<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> County Commissioners) in regard to refuge's payment to the county under past and future laws.

On May 3 at Bridgeville, Delaware, the refuge provided a display and information pamphlets as part of St. Mary's Episcopal Church's Rogation Sunday Program (Conservation of Natural Resources Theme). Delaware Game and Fish also had a display as did various other groups interested in conservation. Services were attended, then the congregation visited the display and asked many questions. Manager Nightingale et ux; Assistant Manager Coggeshall et ux; and Governor Elbert Carvel et ux were guests at Reverend Victor Kusik's rectory for dinner. Prime Hook was discussed.

The filling of the resident Refuge Manager position could greatly facilitate local public relations by virtue of increasing contacts, to say nothing of convincing most of the local landowners within the acquisition area that the refuge "is here to stay".

- D. Hunting. No controlled hunting program on refuge lands. Private hunting and public hunting on the State Tract continues within the acquisition area.
- E. Violations. None noted on refuge property. Management and Enforcement personnel patrolled within and about the refuge acquisition area. The incidence of bait and use of live decoys is reported to have greatly decreased.
- F. Safety. No personnel assigned to station. No accidents are known to have occurred on refuge properties.



## VII. OTHER ITEMS

A. Items of Interest.1. Lands Acquisition.

Reapproval of MBCC . . . . June 24, 1964  
 Area . . . . . 10,708 acres  
 Ownerships . . . . . 77 cases  
 Land Classification: . . . 19% Agricultural Land (2,071 A.)  
                                   11% Timber and Brush (1,195 A.)  
                                   68% Marsh and Water (7,272 A.)  
                                   2% Beach Land ( 170 A.)

This reapproval reduced the previous (August 21, 1962) approval of 11,233 acres by 525 acres and adjusted land values.

As of December 31, 1963, seven (7) tracts totaling approximately 343 acres had been optioned. By April 26, 1964 (when Mr. James Carr, area Realty Officer transferred to the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Public Roads), a total of 16 options representing approximately 2,522 acres had been obtained. Since April 1964 through December 31, 1964, 2 additional options for approximately 81 acres have been negotiated for a grand total of 18 tracts covering about 2,587 acres or 24% of total project under option.

## Status of Lands Acquisition as of December 31, 1964

	<u>Tracts</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>% Total Area</u>	<u>% Total Tracts</u>
Optioned, Paid, & Title	6	338.74	3	8
Optioned and Title	8	492.84	5	10
Optioned and Accepted	18	2587.68	24	23
Optioned	18	2587.68	24	23
Not optioned	59	8120.32	76	77

Lands acquisition progress since April has been very slow. Mr. Donald Bredernitz, Realty Specialist, has been on periodic details to the Prime Hook Area. He is now just beginning to know the local situation and people. His efforts have reportedly been hampered somewhat by inaccuracies in tract maps and need for engineering services.

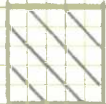
Refuge personnel have attempted to facilitate lands acquisition work through meeting local land owners and interested persons; answering their questions and trying to implant the idea that the refuge is a reality. Many local persons still are not convinced that the refuge is really going to exist. The right Refuge

STATUS OF LAND ACQUISITION  
PRIME HOOK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

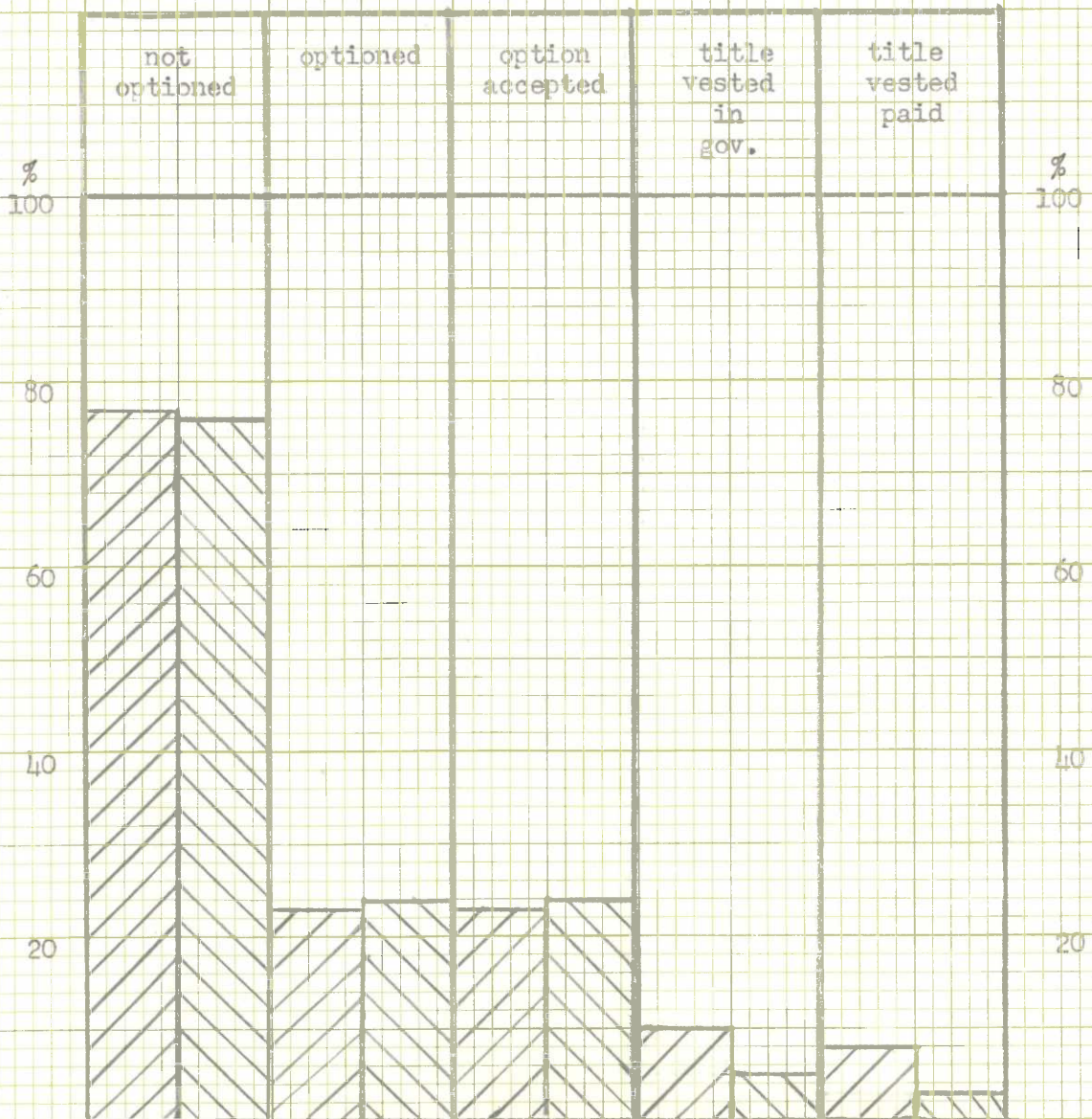
12/31/64



number of cases percentage



percentage of total acres



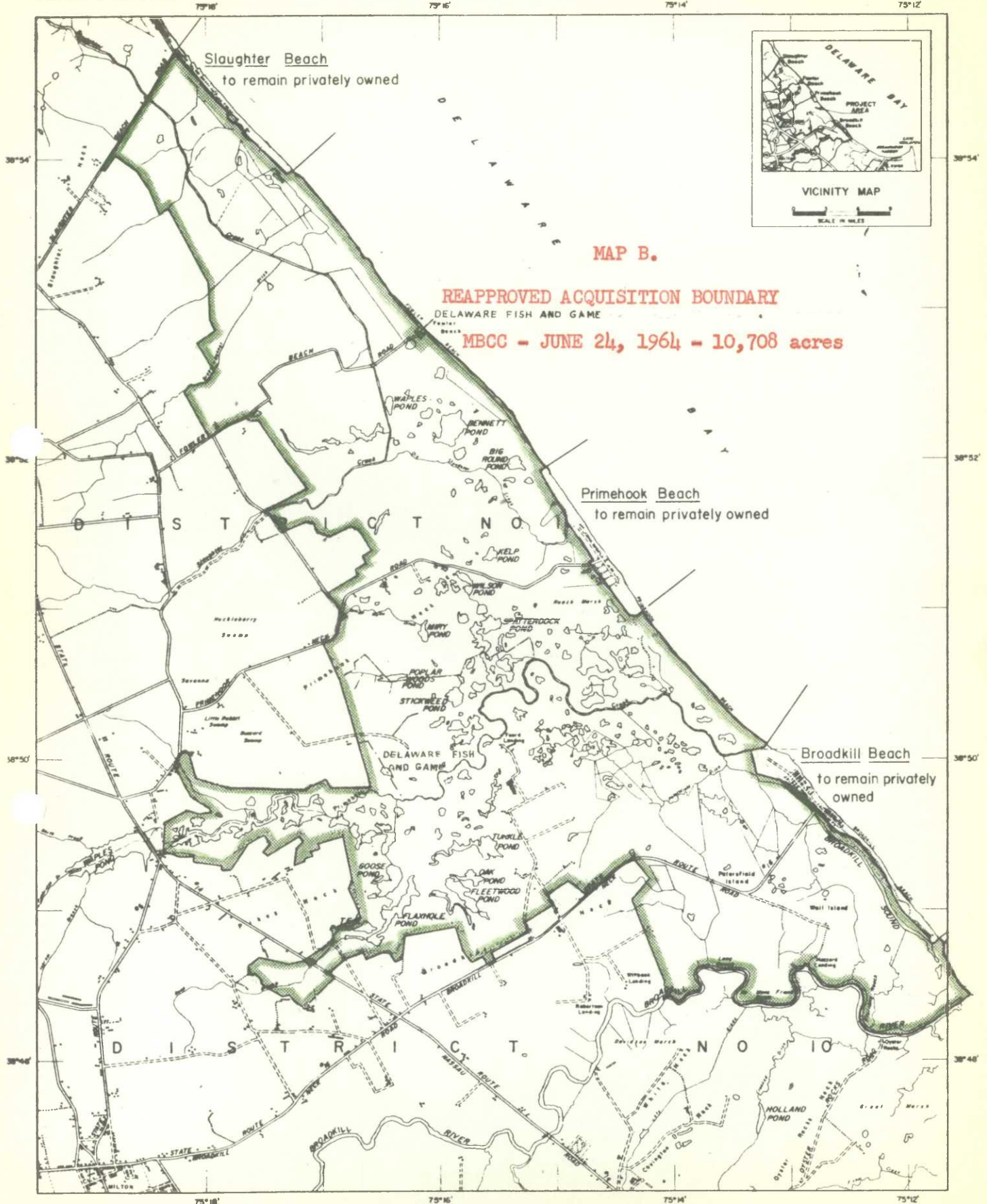


# PRIME HOOK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

SUSSEX COUNTY, DELAWARE

UNITED STATES  
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COMPILED IN THE BRANCH OF ENGINEERING FROM  
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF 1954 AND SURVEYS  
BY G.S. AND F.W.S.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Manager working on the refuge and in residence in the local community would convince many that the refuge was there to stay.

U. S. Representative Harris McDowell reportedly called upon various local land owners within the acquisition area, telling them that they did not have to sell to the refuge. This incident certainly has not facilitated acquisition.

Maximum price offers are being made to all owners but sales resistance, while weakening, remains at a high level after two years.

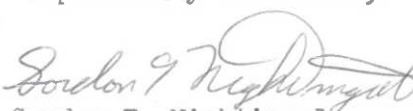
2. Relations with State Game and Fish Commission. Prime Hook and Bombay Hook Refuges objectives in lands acquisition received approval before the MBCC meetings of August 1962 and June 1964 from the Delaware Game and Fish Commission acting as the Governor of Delaware's representative. The Game and Fish Commission, particularly Mr. C. Parker Wheatley, the Commission President, and Mr. Norman Wilder, The Director, have been subjected to considerable pressure for their removal. Mr. Wilder and Mr. Wheatley had incurred the disfavor of certain political figures in the Prime Hook Refuge area even before acquisition plans were made. The incident of Prime Hook has added fuel to their opponents fires as can be noted from some of the appended news clippings. Bureau relations with and support by the Delaware Game and Fish Commission remain favorable.

3. Credits. Wildlife Management Biologist Hardy is credited with Sections I, II, and N. R. forms. Refuge Manager Nightingale with Sections III through VII. Clerk-Steno. Virginia Baughman accomplished the typing.

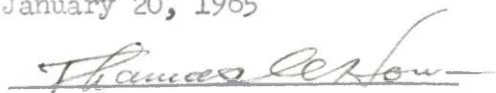
B. News Articles. Appended

C. Signature.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Gordon T. Nightingale  
Refuge Manager

January 20, 1965







3-1750

Form NR-1

(Rev. March 1953)

\*Indicates actual aerial counts

all other #'s are interpolations.

W A T E R F O W LREFUGE Prime Hook National Wildlife RefugeMONTHS OF January 1 TO April 30, 1964

(1) Species	(2) Weeks of reporting period									
	: 1/1-7*	: 8 - 14	: 15 - 21	: 22 - 28	: 29 - 2/4*	: 5 - 11	: 12 - 18	: 19 - 25	: 26 - 3/3*	: 4 - 10
	: 1	: 2	: 3	: 4	: 5	: 6	: 7	: 8	: 9	: 10
Swans:										
Whistling										
Trumpeter										
Geese:										
Canada	530	1,500	2,500	1,400	200	450	700	1,000	1,200	1,250
Cackling										
Brant										
White-fronted										
Snow										
Blue										
Other										
Ducks:										
Mallard	100	125	250	180	120	150	185	225	272	210
Black	205	300	425	375	325	300	280	250	234	275
Gadwall									4	
Baldpate										
Pintail			160		10		200		160	
Green-winged teal			50							
Blue-winged teal										
Cinnamon teal										
Shoveler										
Wood										
Redhead										
Ring-necked										
Canvasback										
Scaup										
Goldeneye										
Bufflehead					6				7	
Ruddy										
Other Hood. Merg.			5		1					
Grand Total	835	1,925	3,390	1,955	662	900	1,365	1,475	1,877	1,735

3 -1750a

Cont. NR-1

(Rev. March 1953)

\*Indicates actual aerial counts all  
other #'s are interpolations.WATERFOWL  
(Continuation Sheet)REFUGE Prime Hook National Wildlife RefugeMONTHS OF January 1 TO April 30, 1964

(1) Species	(2) Weeks of reporting period									(3) Estimated waterfowl days use	(4) Production Broods: Estimated seen : total
	3/11-17: 11	18-24: 12	25-31: 13	4/1-7: 14	8-14: 15	15-21: 16	22-28: 17	29-30: 18	30*: 18		
Swans:											
Whistling		4	3	1						56	
Trumpeter											
Geese:											
Canada	1,300	1,370	1,285	1,200	600	250	100	40		117,925	
Cackling											
Brant											
White-fronted											
Snow											
Blue											
Other											
Ducks:											
Mallard	150	36	45	62	37	15	8			15,190	
Black	316	398	330	262	190	20	17	15		31,544	
Gadwall				8	14	20	13	6		425	
Baldpate		2		5						49	
Pintail		88		207	100	8		4		6,539	
Green-winged teal		764	530	297	228	160	80			14,763	
Blue-winged teal				32	18	2				364	
Cinnamon teal											
Shoveler		4						24		76	
Wood		2								14	
Redhead											
Ring-necked											
Canvasback											
Scaup											
Goldeneye											
Bufflehead										91	
Ruddy						18				126	
Other										42	
Coot:				10	20	50	60	60		1,100	
Grand Total	1,766	2,668	2,193	2,084 (over)	1,207	543	278	149		188,304	



	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Total Days Use	Peak Number	Total Production
Swans	56	4	
Geese	117,925	2,500	
Ducks	69,223	1,294	
Coots	1,100	60	

SUMMARY

Principal feeding areas are potholes between Barrier  
Beach and uplands.

Principal nesting areas \_\_\_\_\_

Reported by C. M. Hardy

INSTRUCTIONS (See Secs. 7531 through 7534, Wildlife Refuges Field Manual)

- (1) Species: In addition to the birds listed on form, other species occurring on refuge during the reporting period should be added in appropriate spaces. Special attention should be given to those species of local and national significance.
- (2) Weeks of Reporting Period: Estimated average refuge populations.
- (3) Estimated Waterfowl Days Use: Average weekly populations x number of days present for each species.
- (4) Production: Estimated number of young produced based on observations and actual counts on representative breeding areas. Brood counts should be made on two or more areas aggregating 10% of the breeding habitat. Estimates having no basis in fact should be omitted.
- (5) Total Days Use: A summary of data recorded under (3).
- (6) Peak Number: Maximum number of waterfowl present on refuge during any census of reporting period.
- (7) Total Production: A summary of data recorded under (4).

Interior Duplicating Section, Washington, D. C.  
 1953

W A T E R F O W L

REFUGE Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge

MONTHS OF May 1 TO Aug. 31, 1964

(1) Species	(2) Weeks of reporting period									
	5/1-7 1	8-14 2	15-21 3	22-28 4	29-6/4 5	5-11 6	12-18 7	19-25 8	26-7/2 9	3-9 10
Swans:										
Whistling										
Trumpeter										
Geese:										
Canada	40		6				18			
Cackling										
Brant										
White-fronted										
Snow										
Blue										
Other										
Ducks:										
Mallard		5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Black	15	20	30	50	86	60	40	60	95	95
Gadwall	6	6	6	6	6	12	18	10		
Baldpate										
Pintail	4									
Green-winged teal			40							
Blue-winged teal		5	10	10	10	10	15	5	5	5
Cinnamon teal										
Shoveler	24	20	20	20	20	15	10	10	10	10
Wood										
Redhead										
Ring-necked										
Canvasback										
Scaup										
Goldeneye										
Bufflehead										
Ruddy										
Other										
	89	56	122	96	132	107	111	95	120	120



WATERFOWL  
 (Continuation Sheet)

REFUGE Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge MONTHS OF May 1 TO Aug. 31, 19 64

(1) Species	(2) Weeks of reporting period								(3) Estimated waterfowl days use	(4) Production Broods:Estimated seen : total	
	10-16 11	17-23 12	24-30 13	31-8/6 14	7-13 15	14-20 16	21-27 17	28-31 18			
Swans:											
Whistling											
Trumpeter											
Geese:											
Canada									448		
Cackling											
Brant											
White-fronted											
Snow											
Blue											
Other											
Ducks:											
Mallard	10	10	10	10	30	40	100	100	2465		
Black	100	140	190	236	200	200	100	100	12419	7	60
Gadwall									490		
Baldpate											
Pintail									28		
Green-winged teal									280		
Blue-winged teal	5	5	5	5	20	20	40	40	1385	0	10
Cinnamon teal											
Shoveler	10	8							1239		
Wood											
Redhead											
Ring-necked											
Canvasback											
Scaup											
Goldeneye											
Bufflehead											
Ruddy											
Other											
Coot:	125	163	205	251	250	260	240	240	18754	7	70
				(over)							

	(5)	(6)	(7)	SUMMARY
	Total Days Use	Peak Number	Total Production	
Swans	:	:	:	Principal feeding areas <u>Potholes between Prime Hook Neck</u>
Geese	<u>448</u>	<u>40</u>	:	<u>Road and Broadkill Neck Road.</u>
Ducks	<u>18306</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>70</u>	Principal nesting areas <u>Same as feeding areas.</u>
Coots	:	:	:	
				Reported by <u>C.M. Hardy</u>

INSTRUCTIONS (See Secs. 7531 through 7534, Wildlife Refuges Field Manual)

- (1) Species: In addition to the birds listed on form, other species occurring on refuge during the reporting period should be added in appropriate spaces. Special attention should be given to those species of local and national significance.
- (2) Weeks of Reporting Period: Estimated average refuge populations.
- (3) Estimated Waterfowl Days Use: Average weekly populations x number of days present for each species.
- (4) Production: Estimated number of young produced based on observations and actual counts on representative breeding areas. Brood counts should be made on two or more areas aggregating 10% of the breeding habitat. Estimates having no basis in fact should be omitted.
- (5) Total Days Use: A summary of data recorded under (3).
- (6) Peak Number: Maximum number of waterfowl present on refuge during any census of reporting period.
- (7) Total Production: A summary of data recorded under (4).

Interior Duplicating Section, Washington, D. C.  
1953

W A T E R F O W L

REFUGE Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge

MONTHS OF September 1 TO December 31, 1964

(1) Species	(2) Weeks of reporting period									
	9/1-7	9/8-14	9/15-21	9/22-28	9/29-10/5	10/6-10/12	10/13-19	10/20-26	10/27-11/2	11/3-9
Swans:										
Whistling										
Trumpeter										
Geese:				30	150	1,250	1,250	2,700	2,700	2,000
Canada										
Cackling										
Brant										
White-fronted								1,500	1,500	
Snow										
Blue										
Other										
Ducks:										
Mallard	100	200	100	10	500	350	350	950	950	600
Black	90	75	200	361	700	600	600	1,000	1,000	840
Gadwall		20	20	20				1,500	1,500	
Baldpate				20		200	200			
Pintail					400	100	100	200	200	
Green-winged teal				30	700	500	500	800	800	200
Blue-winged teal	25	25	40	60						
Cinnamon teal										
Shoveler				8						1
Wood										
Redhead										
Ring-necked										
Canvasback										
Scaup										
Goldeneye										
Bufflehead										
Ruddy										
Other										
	215	320	360	559	2,450	3,000	3,000	8,650	8,650	3,641



3 -1750a

Cont. NR-1

(Rev. March 1953)

WATERFOWL  
(Continuation Sheet)REFUGE Prime Hook National Wildlife RefugeMONTHS OF September 1 TO December 31, 19 64

(1) Species	(2) Weeks of reporting period								(3) Estimated waterfowl days use	(4) Production : Broods: Estimated : seen : total	
	11/10-16	11/17-23	11/24-30	12/1-7	12/8-14	12/15-21	12/22-28	12/29-31			
Swans:											
Whistling											
Trumpeter											
Geese:											
Canada	2,000	750	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,200	1,200	1,200	136,460		
Cackling											
Brant											
White-fronted											
Snow									21,000		
Blue											
Other											
Ducks:											
Mallard	600	250	450	450	1,450	150	100	100	53,220		
Black	840	800	1,200	1,200	1,200	700	700	700	86,982		
Gadwall									21,420		
Baldpate		200							4,340		
Pintail									7,000		
Green-winged teal	200	500	100	100	100	100	100	100	33,410		
Blue-winged teal									1,050		
Cinnamon teal											
Shoveler	1								70		
Wood											
Redhead											
Ring-necked											
Canvasback											
Scaup											
Goldeneye											
Bufflehead											
Ruddy											
Other											
Coot:											
	3,641	2,500	3,000	3,000	4,000	2,150	2,100	2,100	364,952		

	(5) Total Days Use	(6) Peak Number	(7) Total Production
Swans	0	0	
Geese	157,460	4200	
Ducks	207,492	4450	
Coots			

SUMMARY

Principal feeding areas Marsh Unit # 3  
along Prime Hook Creek and Associated potholes.

Principal nesting areas \_\_\_\_\_

Reported by C. M. Hardy

INSTRUCTIONS (See Secs. 7531 through 7534, Wildlife Refuges Field Manual)

- (1) Species: In addition to the birds listed on form, other species occurring on refuge during the reporting period should be added in appropriate spaces. Special attention should be given to those species of local and national significance.
- (2) Weeks of Reporting Period: Estimated average refuge populations.
- (3) Estimated Waterfowl Days Use: Average weekly populations x number of days present for each species.
- (4) Production: Estimated number of young produced based on observations and actual counts on representative breeding areas. Brood counts should be made on two or more areas aggregating 10% of the breeding habitat. Estimates having no basis in fact should be omitted.
- (5) Total Days Use: A summary of data recorded under (3).
- (6) Peak Number: Maximum number of waterfowl present on refuge during any census of reporting period.
- (7) Total Production: A summary of data recorded under (4).

WATERFOWL USE DAYS (Five-Year Record) Within total acquisition area.

Total Waterfowl Use Days for Calendar Year 1964  
(Total of Column 5, NR-1)

Year	19__	19__	19__	19__	19__
Species	Prior Year	Prior Year	Prior Year	Prior Year	Current Year
Swans					56
Geese					275,833
Brant					--
Ducks					295,021
Total Waterfowl					570,919
Coots					1,100
Grand Total Use					572,019

WATERFOWL DAYS OF USE PER ACRE OF WATERFOWL USE HABITAT 1/

1. Duck Use Days Current Year  
(Do not include Coots)      2. Acres of Duck Use  
Habitat. Include  
only areas actually  
used by waterfowl.      = 3. Duck Use per Acre  
of Waterfowl Habitat

1. Goose Use Days Current Year  
(Do not include brant)      2. Acres of Goose Use  
Habitat. Include  
only areas actually  
used by waterfowl.      = 3. Goose Use per Acre  
of Waterfowl Habitat.

This area is in the process of acquisition. These data represent the first full year of collections by Bureau personnel, and are intended only to provide the figures for future use.

1/ Include only feeding and resting habitat. Do not include waterfowl nest-site habitat unless it is also significant feeding and resting habitat.

WATERFOWL PRODUCTION - FIVE-YEAR RECORD

Within Total Acquisition Area

(From Column 4, May-August NR-1 Form)

Year	19	19	19	19	19
Species	Prior Year	Prior Year	Prior Year	Prior Year	Current Year
Canada goose					
Mallard					
Black					60
Gadwall					
Baldpate					
Pintail					
Green-winged teal					
Blue-winged teal					10
Shoveler					
Wood duck					
Redhead					
Ring-necked					
Canvasback					
Scaup					
Goldeneye					
Bufflehead					
Ruddy					
Common Merganser					
Hooded Merganser					
Total Duck Production <u>1/</u>					70
Duck Production per Wetland Acre <u>2/</u>					

1/ Use figure from Column 7, reverse of NR-1.

2/ Ducks produced divided by total acres of wetland equals production per wetland acre.



MIGRATORY BIRDS  
(other than waterfowl)

Refuge Prime Hook Refuge Months of January to April 1964

(1) Species	(2) First Seen		(3) Peak Numbers		(4) Last Seen		(5) Production			(6) Total
Common Name	Number	Date	Number	Date	Number	Date	Number Colonies	Total # Nests	Total Young	Estimated Number
I. <u>Water and Marsh Birds:</u>	<div>This refuge is in the process of being acquired. There are no personnel stationed there, and no data available.</div>									
II. <u>Shorebirds, Gulls and Terns:</u>										

(over)



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
III. <u>Doves and Pigeons:</u> Mourning dove White-winged dove					
IV. <u>Predaceous Birds:</u> Golden eagle Duck hawk Horned owl Magpie Raven Crow					
Reported by <u>G. T. Nightingale</u>					

#### INSTRUCTIONS

- (1) Species: Use the correct names as found in the A.O.U. Checklist, 1931 Edition, and list group in A.O.U. order. Avoid general terms as "seagull", "tern", etc. In addition to the birds listed on form, other species occurring on refuge during the reporting period should be added in appropriate spaces. Special attention should be given to those species of local and National significance. Groups: I. Water and Marsh Birds (Gaviiformes to Ciconiiformes and Gruiformes)  
 II. Shorebirds, Gulls and Terns (Charadriiformes)  
 III. Doves and Pigeons (Columbiformes)  
 IV. Predaceous Birds (Falconiformes, Strigiformes and predaceous Passeriformes)
- (2) First Seen: The first refuge record for the species for the season concerned.
- (3) Peak Numbers: The greatest number of the species present in a limited interval of time.
- (4) Last Seen: The last refuge record for the species during the season concerned.
- (5) Production: Estimated number of young produced based on observations and actual counts.
- (6) Total: Estimated total number of the species using the refuge during the period concerned.

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Refuge Prime Hook N. W. Refuge (other than waterfowl)  
Months of May 1 to Aug 31 1964

(1) Species	(2) First Seen		(3) Peak Numbers		(4) Last Seen		(5) Production			(6) Total
Common Name	Number	Date	Number	Date	Number	Date	Number Colonies	Total # Nests	Total Young	Estimated Number
I. <u>Water and Marsh Birds:</u>										
Gt. Blue Heron	Present all period in small numbers up to 15.									
Common Egret	Present all period in small numbers up to 20.									

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
III. <u>Doves and Pigeons:</u> Mourning dove White-winged dove	Present all period, peak figure 700 birds, during mid August.				
IV. <u>Predaceous Birds:</u> <del>Golden</del> eagle (Bald) Duck hawk Horned owl Magpie Raven Crow	One immature seen in late August.				
	Present all period.				
				Reported by <u>C. M. Hardy</u>	

#### INSTRUCTIONS

- (1) Species: Use the correct names as found in the A.O.U. Checklist, 1931 Edition, and list group in A.O.U. order. Avoid general terms as "seagull", "tern", etc. In addition to the birds listed on form, other species occurring on refuge during the reporting period should be added in appropriate spaces. Special attention should be given to those species of local and National significance. Groups: I. Water and Marsh Birds (Gaviiformes to Ciconiiformes and Gruiformes)  
II. Shorebirds, Gulls and Terns (Charadriiformes)  
III. Doves and Pigeons (Columbiformes)  
IV. Predaceous Birds (Falconiformes, Strigiformes and predaceous Passeriformes)
- (2) First Seen: The first refuge record for the species for the season concerned.
- (3) Peak Numbers: The greatest number of the species present in a limited interval of time.
- (4) Last Seen: The last refuge record for the species during the season concerned.
- (5) Production: Estimated number of young produced based on observations and actual counts.
- (6) Total: Estimated total number of the species using the refuge during the period concerned.

3-1751

Form NR-1A

(Nov. 1945)

## MIGRATORY BIRDS

(other than waterfowl)

Refuge Prime HookMonths of September 1 to December 31 1964

(1) Species	(2) First Seen		(3) Peak Numbers		(4) Last Seen		(5) Production			(6) Total
Common Name	Number	Date	Number	Date	Number	Date	Number Colonies	Total # Nests	Total Young	Estimated Number
I. <u>Water and Marsh Birds:</u>										
Great Blue Heron	Present all period in numbers not to exceed 15 birds									
Common Egret	Present until December 15th in number not to exceed 8 birds									
II. <u>Shorebirds, Gulls and Terns:</u>										
Willetts	Departed by 9-31.									
Gt. Yellow-legs	Present until early December.									

(over)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
III. <u>Doves and Pigeons:</u> Mourning dove White-winged dove	Present all period peak population 700 during September				
IV. <u>Predaceous Birds:</u> Bald <del>screech</del> eagle Duck hawk Horned owl Magpie Raven Crow	One immature seen during September and October.      Present all period.				
				Reported by .....	

#### INSTRUCTIONS

- (1) Species: Use the correct names as found in the A.O.U. Checklist, 1931 Edition, and list group in A.O.U. order. Avoid general terms as "seagull", "tern", etc. In addition to the birds listed on form, other species occurring on refuge during the reporting period should be added in appropriate spaces. Special attention should be given to those species of local and National significance. Groups: I. Water and Marsh Birds (Gaviiformes to Ciconiiformes and Gruiformes)  
 II. Shorebirds, Gulls and Terns (Charadriiformes)  
 III. Doves and Pigeons (Columbiformes)  
 IV. Predaceous Birds (Falconiformes, Strigiformes and predaceous Passeriformes)
- (2) First Seen: The first refuge record for the species for the season concerned.
- (3) Peak Numbers: The greatest number of the species present in a limited interval of time.
- (4) Last Seen: The last refuge record for the species during the season concerned.
- (5) Production: Estimated number of young produced based on observations and actual counts.
- (6) Total: Estimated total number of the species using the refuge during the period concerned.



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

WATERFOWL UTILIZATION OF REFUGE HABITAT

Refuge Prime Hook N. W. Refuge For 12-month period ending August 31, 1964

Reported by C. M. Hardy Title Wildlife Biologist

(1) Area or Unit Designation	(2) Habitat Type      Acreage	(3) Use-days	(4) Breeding Population	(5) Production
# 1	Crops	Ducks	7,172	15
	Upland	Geese	3,448	0
	Marsh	Swans	0	0
	Water	Coots	0	0
	Total	Total	10,620	15
# 2	Crops	Ducks	53,790	25
	Upland	Geese	25,863	0
	Marsh	Swans	0	0
	Water	Coots	0	0
	Total	Total	79,653	25
# 3	Crops	Ducks	276,121	70
	Upland	Geese	132,766	0
	Marsh	Swans	56	0
	Water	Coots	0	0
	Total	Total	408,943	70
# 4	Crops	Ducks	21,516	0
	Upland	Geese	10,346	0
	Marsh	Swans	0	0
	Water	Coots	0	0
	Total	Total	31,862	0
Grand Total	Crops	Ducks	358,599	110
	Upland	Geese	172,423	0
	Marsh	Swans	56	0
	Water	Coots	0	0
	Total	Total	531,078	110
	Crops	Ducks		
	Upland	Geese		
	Marsh	Swans		
	Water	Coots		
	Total	Total		
	Crops	Ducks		
	Upland	Geese		
	Marsh	Swans		
	Water	Coots		
	Total	Total		

NOTE: These units are taken from the September-Dec. 1963 N R Report. Waterfowl use days are based on data collected May-Aug. Habitat type acreages are gross approx.

## INSTRUCTIONS

All tabulated information should be based on the best available techniques for obtaining these data. Estimates having no foundation in fact must be omitted. Refuge grand totals for all categories should be provided in the spaces below the last unit tabulation. Additional forms should be used if the number of units reported upon exceeds the capacity of one page. This report embraces the preceding 12-month period, NOT the fiscal or calendar year, and is submitted annually with the May-August Narrative Report.

- (1) **Area or Unit:** A geographical unit which, because of size, terrain characteristics, habitat type and current or anticipated management practices, may be considered an entity apart from other areas in the refuge census pattern. The combined estimated acreages of all units should equal the total refuge area. A detailed map and accompanying verbal description of the habitat types of each unit should be forwarded with the initial report for each refuge, and thereafter need only be submitted to report changes in unit boundaries or their descriptions.
- (2) **Habitat:** Crops include all cultivated croplands such as cereals and green forage, planted food patches and agricultural row crops; upland is all uncultivated terrain lying above the plant communities requiring seasonal submergence or a completely saturated soil condition a part of each year, and includes lands whose temporary flooding facilitates use of non-aquatic type foods; marsh extends from the upland community to, but not including, the water type and consists of the relatively stable marginal or shallow-growing emergent vegetation type, including wet meadow and deep marsh; and in the water category are all other water areas inundated most or all of the growing season and extending from the deeper edge of the marsh zone to strictly open-water, embracing such habitat as shallow playa lakes, deep lakes and reservoirs, true shrub and tree swamps, open flowing water and maritime bays, sounds and estuaries. Acreage estimates for all four types should be computed and kept as accurate as possible through reference to available maps supplemented by periodic field observations. The sum of these estimates should equal the area of the entire unit.
- (3) **Use-days:** Use-days is computed by multiplying weekly waterfowl population figures by seven, and should agree with information reported on Form NR-1.
- (4) **Breeding Population:** An estimate of the total breeding population of each category of birds for each area or unit.
- (5) **Production:** Estimated total number of young raised to flight age.

3-1750c  
Form NR-1C  
(Sept. 1960)

WATERFOWL HUNTER KILL SURVEY

**Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge**

Refuge \_\_\_\_\_

Year 196<sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_

(1) Weeks of Hunting	(2) No. Hunters Checked	(3) Hunter Hours	(4) Waterfowl Species and Nos. of Each Bagged	(5) Total Bagged	(6) Crippling Loss	(7) Total Kill	(8) Est. No. of Hunters	(9) Est. Total Kill
			Not applicable this station.					

(over)



### INSTRUCTIONS

- (1) The first week of hunting begins with opening day and ends at the close of hunting 6 days later. Successive weeks follow the same pattern.
- (2) The goal is to survey a minimum of 25 percent of refuge hunters each week and to record data only from those who have completed their day's hunting. This information should be collected during each day of the week and in each area hunted in relative proportion to the hunter effort expended. When the 25 percent goal cannot be achieved, particular care should be taken to collect representative data.
- (3) Record the total number of hours the hunters spent hunting on the refuge.
- (4) List waterfowl species in decreasing order of numbers bagged. Sample entry: Mallard (61), Pintail (36), Redhead (16), Gadwall (11), Widgeon (6), Coot (4), Canada Goose (3), Green-winged Teal (1).
- (5) Record total numbers of waterfowl bagged.
- (6) Record total numbers of waterfowl reported knocked down but not recovered.
- (7) Total of Columns 5 and 6.
- (8) Estimate the total number of hunters who hunted on the refuge during the week, including hunters checked (Column 2).
- (9) Kill sample projected to 100 percent.  $\text{Column 9} = \frac{\text{Column 8}}{\text{Column 2}} \times \text{Column 7}.$

3-1752  
Form NR-2  
(April 1946)

UPLAND GAME BIRDS

1613

Refuge Prime Hook Refuge Months of January to April 30, 1964

(1) Species	(2) Density		(3) Young Produced		(4) Sex Ratio	(5) Removals			(6) Total	(7) Remarks
Common Name	Cover types, total acreage of habitat	Acres per Bird	Number broods obs'v'd.	Estimated Total	Percentage	Hunting	For Re- stocking	For Research	Estimated number using Refuge	Pertinent information not specificoally requested. List introductions here.
	This refuge is in the process of being acquired. stationed there and no data are available.									
									Reported by Gordon T. Nightingale	

## INSTRUCTIONS

Form NR-2 - UPLAND GAME BIRDS.\*

- (1) SPECIES: Use correct common name.
- (2) DENSITY: Applies particularly to those species considered in removal programs (public hunts, etc.). Detailed data may be omitted for species occurring in limited numbers. Density to be expressed in acres per animal by cover types. This information is to be prefaced by a statement from the refuge manager as to the number of acres in each cover type found on the refuge; once submitted, this information need not be repeated except as significant changes occur in the area of cover types. Cover types should be detailed enough to furnish the desired information but not so much as to obscure the general picture. Examples: spruce swamp, upland hardwoods, reverting agriculture land, bottomland hardwoods, short grass prairie, etc. Standard type symbols listed in Wildlife Management Series No. 7 should be used where possible. Figures submitted should be based on actual observations and counts on representative sample areas. Survey method used and size of sample area or areas should be indicated under Remarks.
- (3) YOUNG PRODUCED: Estimated number of young produced, based upon observations and actual counts in representative breeding habitat.
- (4) SEX RATIO: This column applies primarily to wild turkey, pheasants, etc. Include data on other species if available.
- (5) REMOVALS: Indicate total number in each category removed during the report period.
- (6) TOTAL: Estimated total number using the refuge during the report period. This may include resident birds plus those migrating into the refuge during certain seasons.
- (7) REMARKS: Indicate method used to determine population and area covered in survey. Also include other pertinent information not specifically requested.

\* Only columns applicable to the period covered should be used.

## UPLAND GAME BIRDS

Refuge Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge Months of May 1 to Aug. 31 19 64

(1) Species	(2) Density		(3) Young Produced		(4) Sex Ratio	(5) Removals			(6) Total	(7) Remarks
Common Name	Cover types, total acreage of habitat	Acres per Bird	Number broods obs'v'd.	Estimated Total	Percentage	Hunting	For Re- stocking	For Research	Estimated number using Refuge	Pertinent information not specifically requested. List introductions here.
	<p>This Refuge is in the process of acquisition.</p> <p>There are no personnel stationed there and no reliable data are available.</p>									

## INSTRUCTIONS

Form NR-2 - UPLAND GAME BIRDS.\*

- (1) SPECIES: Use correct common name.
- (2) DENSITY: Applies particularly to those species considered in removal programs (public hunts, etc.). Detailed data may be omitted for species occurring in limited numbers. Density to be expressed in acres per animal by cover types. This information is to be prefaced by a statement from the refuge manager as to the number of acres in each cover type found on the refuge; once submitted, this information need not be repeated except as significant changes occur in the area of cover types. Cover types should be detailed enough to furnish the desired information but not so much as to obscure the general picture. Examples: spruce swamp, upland hardwoods, reverting agriculture land, bottomland hardwoods, short grass prairie, etc. Standard type symbols listed in Wildlife Management Series No. 7 should be used where possible. Figures submitted should be based on actual observations and counts on representative sample areas. Survey method used and size of sample area or areas should be indicated under Remarks.
- (3) YOUNG PRODUCED: Estimated number of young produced, based upon observations and actual counts in representative breeding habitat.
- (4) SEX RATIO: This column applies primarily to wild turkey, pheasants, etc. Include data on other species if available.
- (5) REMOVALS: Indicate total number in each category removed during the report period.
- (6) TOTAL: Estimated total number using the refuge during the report period. This may include resident birds plus those migrating into the refuge during certain seasons.
- (7) REMARKS: Indicate method used to determine population and area covered in survey. Also include other pertinent information not specifically requested.

\* Only columns applicable to the period covered should be used.



3-1752  
Form NR-2  
(April 1946)

UPLAND GAME BIRDS

Refuge Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge Months of Sept. 1 to December 31, 1964

(1) Species	(2) Density		(3) Young Produced		(4) Sex Ratio	(5) Removals			(6) Total	(7) Remarks
Common Name	Cover types, total acreage of habitat	Acres per Bird	Number broods obs'd.	Estimated Total	Percentage	Hunting	For Re- stocking	For Research	Estimated number using Refuge	Pertinent information not specifically requested. List introductions here.
Bobwhite	are known to occur in the area		and the total population is estimated @						100	This area is in the process of acquisition, and no full time personnel are stationed there. Therefore, no reli- able data are available.

## INSTRUCTIONS

Form NR-2 - UPLAND GAME BIRDS.\*

- (1) SPECIES: Use correct common name.
- (2) DENSITY: Applies particularly to those species considered in removal programs (public hunts, etc.). Detailed data may be omitted for species occurring in limited numbers. Density to be expressed in acres per animal by cover types. This information is to be prefaced by a statement from the refuge manager as to the number of acres in each cover type found on the refuge; once submitted, this information need not be repeated except as significant changes occur in the area of cover types. Cover types should be detailed enough to furnish the desired information but not so much as to obscure the general picture. Examples: spruce swamp, upland hardwoods, reverting agriculture land, bottomland hardwoods, short grass prairie, etc. Standard type symbols listed in Wildlife Management Series No. 7 should be used where possible. Figures submitted should be based on actual observations and counts on representative sample areas. Survey method used and size of sample area or areas should be indicated under Remarks.
- (3) YOUNG PRODUCED: Estimated number of young produced, based upon observations and actual counts in representative breeding habitat.
- (4) SEX RATIO: This column applies primarily to wild turkey, pheasants, etc. Include data on other species if available.
- (5) REMOVALS: Indicate total number in each category removed during the report period.
- (6) TOTAL: Estimated total number using the refuge during the report period. This may include resident birds plus those migrating into the refuge during certain seasons.
- (7) REMARKS: Indicate method used to determine population and area covered in survey. Also include other pertinent information not specifically requested.

\* Only columns applicable to the period covered should be used.

3-1753  
Form NR-3  
(June 1945)

BIG GAME

Refuge Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge Calendar Year 1964

(1) Species	(2) Density	(3) Young Produced	(4) Removals				(5) Losses			(6) Introductions		(7) Estimated Total Refuge Population		(8) Sex Ratio
Common Name	Cover types, total Acreage of Habitat	Number	Hunting	For Re- stocking	Sold	For Research	Predation	Disease	Winter Loss	Number	Source	At period of Greatest use	As of Dec. 31	
White-tailed Deer													40	

Remarks:

Reported by \_\_\_\_\_



## INSTRUCTIONS

### Form NR-3 - BIG GAME

- (1) SPECIES: Use correct common name; i.e., Mule deer, black-tailed deer, white-tailed deer. It is unnecessary to indicate sub-species such as northern or Louisiana white-tailed deer.
- (2) DENSITY: Detailed data may be omitted for species occurring in limited numbers. Density to be expressed in acres per animal by cover types. This information is to be prefaced by a statement from the refuge manager as to the number of acres in each cover type found on the refuge: once submitted, this information need not be repeated except as significant changes occur in the area of cover types. Cover types should be detailed enough to furnish the desired information but not so much as to obscure the general picture. Examples: spruce swamp, upland hardwoods, reverting agriculture land, bottomland hardwoods, short grass prairie, etc. Standard type symbols listed in Wildlife Management Series No. 7 should be used where possible. Figures submitted should be based on actual observations and counts on representative sample areas. Survey method used and size of sample area or areas should be indicated under Remarks.
- (3) YOUNG PRODUCED: Estimated total number of young produced on refuge.
- (4) REMOVALS: Indicate total number in each category removed during the year.
- (5) LOSSES: On the basis of known records or reliable estimates indicate total losses in each category during the year.
- (6) INTRODUCTIONS: Indicate the number and refuge or agency from which stock was secured.
- (7) TOTAL REFUGE POPULATION: Give the estimated population of each species on the refuge at period of its greatest abundance and also as of Dec. 31.
- (8) SEX RATIO: Indicate the percentage of males and females of each species as determined from field observations or through removals.

3-1754

Form NR-4

(June 1945)

## SMALL MAMMALS

Refuge Prime Hook RefugeYear ending April 30, 1964

(1) Species	(2) Density		(3) Removals					(4) Disposition of Furs					(5) Total Popula- tion
Common Name	Cover Types & Total Acreage of Habitat	Acres Per Animal	Hunting	Fur Harvest	Predator Control *	For Re- stocking	For Re- search	Share Trapping			Total Refuge Furs Shipped	Furs Donated	Furs Destroyed
								Permit Number	Trappers Share	Refuge share			
	This refuge is in the process of being acquired. There are no personnel stationed there, and no data are available.												

\* List removals by Predator Animal Hunter

\* List removals by Predator Animal Hunter

REMARKS:

Reported by G. T. Nightingale

# INSTRUCTIONS

Form NR-4 - SMALL MAMMALS (Include data on all species of importance in the management program; i. e., muskrats, beaver, coon, mink, coyote. Data on small rodents may be omitted except for estimated total population of each species considered in control operations.)

- (1) SPECIES: Use correct common name. Example: Striped skunk, spotted skunk, short-tailed weasel, gray squirrel, fox squirrel, white-tailed jackrabbit, etc. (Accepted common names in current use are found in the "Field Book of North American Mammals" by H. E. Anthony and the "Manual of the Vertebrate Animals of the Northeastern United States" by David Starr Jordan.)
  - (2) DENSITY: Applies particularly to those species considered in removal programs. Detailed data may be omitted for species occurring in limited numbers. Density to be expressed in acres per animal by cover types. This information is to be prefaced by a statement from the refuge manager as to the number of acres in each cover type found on the refuge; once submitted, this information need not be repeated except as significant changes occur in the area of cover types. Cover types should be detailed enough to furnish the desired information but not so much as to obscure the general picture. Examples: spruce swamp, upland hardwoods, reverting agriculture land, bottom land hardwoods, short grass prairie, etc. Standard type symbols listed in Wildlife Management Series No. 7 should be used where possible. Figures submitted should be based on actual observations and counts on representative sample areas. Survey method used and size of sample area or areas should be indicated under Remarks.
  - (3) REMOVALS: Indicate the total number under each category removed since April 30 of the previous year, including any taken on the refuge by Service Predatory Animal Hunter. Also show any removals not falling under headings listed.
  - (4) DISPOSITION OF FUR: On share-trapped furs list the permit number, trapper's share, and refuge share. Indicate the number of pelts shipped to market, including furs taken by Service personnel. Total number of pelts of each species destroyed because of unprimeness or damaged condition, and furs donated to institutions or other agencies should be shown in the column provided.
  - (5) TOTAL POPULATION: Estimated total population of each species reported on as of April 30.
- REMARKS: Indicate inventory method(s) used, size of sample area(s), introductions, and any other pertinent information not specifically requested.



DISEASE

Refuge Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge Year 19 64

Botulism None noted

Lead Poisoning or other Disease None noted

Period of outbreak \_\_\_\_\_

Period of heaviest losses \_\_\_\_\_

Losses:

	Actual Count	Estimated
(a) Waterfowl	_____	_____
(b) Shorebirds	_____	_____
(c) Other	_____	_____

Number Hospitalized	No. Recovered	% Recovered
(a) Waterfowl	_____	_____
(b) Shorebirds	_____	_____
(c) Other	_____	_____

Areas affected (location and approximate acreage) \_\_\_\_\_

Water conditions (average depth of water in sickness areas, reflooding of exposed flats, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

Condition of vegetation and invertebrate life \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

Kind of disease \_\_\_\_\_

Species affected \_\_\_\_\_

Number Affected Species	Actual Count	Estimated
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Number Recovered \_\_\_\_\_

Number lost \_\_\_\_\_

Source of infection \_\_\_\_\_

Water conditions \_\_\_\_\_

Food conditions \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks \_\_\_\_\_



## PUBLIC RELATIONS

(See Instructions on Reverse Side)

Refuge Prime Hook National Wildlife RefugeCalendar Year 1964

## I. Visits

a. Hunting 0 b. Fishing 0 c. Miscellaneous 500 d. TOTAL VISITS 500

## 1a. Hunting (on refuge lands)

TYPE	HUNTERS	ACRES	MANAGED BY
Waterfowl	NA		
Upland Game	NA		
Big Game	NA		
Other			

Number of permanent blinds NAMan-days of bow hunting included above NAEstimated man-days of hunting on lands adjacent  
to refuge 2,000

## 1b. Fishing (area open to fishing on refuge lands)

TYPE OF AREA	ACRES	MILES
Ponds or Lakes	NA	
Streams and Shores		

## 1c. Miscellaneous Visits

Recreation NA Official 500 \*Economic Use NA Industrial NA

## 2. Refuge Participation (groups)

TYPE OF ORGANIZATION	ON REFUGE		OFF REFUGE	
	NO. OF GROUPS	NUMBER IN GROUPS	NO. OF GROUPS	NUMBER IN GROUPS
Sportsmen Clubs			5	180
Bird and Garden Clubs			-	-
Schools			-	-
Service Clubs			-	-
Youth Groups			-	-
Professional-Scientific			-	-
Religious Groups			1	200
State or Federal Govt.				
Other				

## 3. Other Activities

TYPE	NUMBER	TYPE	NUMBER
Press Releases	2	Radio Presentations	-
Newspapers (P.R.'s sent to)	1	Exhibits	1
TV Presentations		Est. Exhibit Viewers	

## INSTRUCTIONS

Item 1: Total of a, b, and c, equal d.

"Visit" - definition. Any person who is on refuge lands or waters during a day or part thereof for the purpose of: hunting, fishing, bird-watching, recreation, business or economic use, official visit, or similar interest. INCLUDE - those who stop within the refuge while traveling on a public highway because of an interest in the area. EXCLUDE - persons engaged in oil or other industry not directly related to the refuge, persons using refuge as most direct route or principal avenue of traffic, and those boating on navigable rivers or the Intercoastal Canal, unless they stop to observe wildlife on the refuge.

Computing visits. Where actual counts are impractical, "sampling" is used with midweek and weekend samples varied by season or weather. A conversion factor of 3.5 (of passengers per car) is used when accurate figures are not available. Each refuge will develop a conversion factor for boats based on range of usage. Count a camper once for each 24-hour period or fraction thereof.

Item 1a: Acres - of refuge open for each type of hunting.

Managed hunts require check in and out of hunters, issuance of permits, or assignment of blinds.

Other - INCLUDE crow, fox, and similar hunting.

Lands adjacent to refuge. Normally considered within 1 mile or less of boundary, unless established sampling procedures cover a wider area. For big game hunting, the distance may be greater.

Item 1b: Acres of streams open to fishing, if practical; otherwise just miles open. Information on "shores" is primarily for coastal fishing.

Item 1c: Recreation. INCLUDE photography, observing wildlife, picnicking, swimming, boating, camping, visitor center use, tours, etc. TOTAL Recreation, Official, and Economic Use visits under Item 1.

Industrial. INCLUDE persons engaged in industry, i.e., oil industry or factories. EXCLUDE these from Item 1.

Item 2: INCLUDE the "On Refuge" groups in Items 1c and 1. In "Off Refuge" column include only those group meetings in which refuge employees actually participate. EXCLUDE these from Items 1c and 1.

Item 3: Exhibits - INCLUDE displays, fairs, parades, and exhibits OFF the refuge; EXCLUDE those ON.

Refuge Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge Year 19 64

Collections and Receipts (Seeds, rootstocks, trees, shrubs)							Plantings (Marsh - Aquatic - Upland)						
Species	Amount (Lbs., bus., etc.)	(2) C or R	Date	Method or Source	Cost	(3) Total Amount on Hand	Location of Area Planted	Rate of Seeding or Planting	Amount Planted (Acres or Yards of Shoreline)	Amount and Nature of Propagules	Date	Survival	Cause of Loss
None													

- (1) Report agronomic farm crops on Form NR-8
- (2) C = Collections and R = Receipts
- (3) Use "S" to denote surplus

Total acreage planted:  
Marsh and aquatic \_\_\_\_\_  
Hedgerows, cover patches \_\_\_\_\_  
Food strips, food patches \_\_\_\_\_  
Forest plantings \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



3-1758  
Form NR-8  
(Rev. Jan. 1956)

Fish and Wildlife Service Branch of Wildlife Refuges

CULTIVATED CROPS - HAYING - GRAZING

Refuge Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge County Sussex State Delaware

Cultivated Crops Grown	Permittee's Share Harvested		Government's Share or Return				Total Acreage Planted	Green Manure, Cover and Water- fowl Browsing Crops Type and Kind	Total Acreage
			Harvested		Unharvested				
	Acres	Bu./Tons	Acres	Bu./Tons	Acres	Bu./Tons			
None on Refuge Lands									
								Fallow Ag. Land	

No. of Permittees: Agricultural Operations \_\_\_\_\_ Haying Operations \_\_\_\_\_ Grazing Operations \_\_\_\_\_

Hay - Improved (Specify Kind)	Tons Harvested	Acres	Cash Revenue	GRAZING	Number Animals	AUM'S	Cash Revenue	ACREAGE
				1. Cattle				
				2. Other				
				1. Total Refuge Acreage Under Cultivation				
				2. Acreage Cultivated as Service Operation				
Hay - Wild								



DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARING FORM NR-8  
CULTIVATED CROPS - HAYING - GRAZING

Report Form NR-8 should be prepared on a calendar-year basis for all crops which were planted during the calendar year and for haying and grazing operations carried on during the same period.

Separate reports shall be furnished for Refuge lands in each county when a refuge is located in more than one county or State.

Cultivated Crops Grown - List all crops planted, grown and harvested on the refuge during the reporting period regardless of purpose. Crops in kind which have been planted by more than one permittee or this Service shall be combined for reporting purposes.

Permittee's Share - Only the number of acres utilized by the permittee for his own benefit should be shown under the Acres column, and only the number of bushels of farm crops harvested by the permittee for himself should be shown under the Bushels Harvested column. Report all crops harvested in bushels or fractions thereof except such crops as silage, watermelons, cotton, tobacco, and hay, which should be reported in tons or fractions thereof.

Government's Share or Return - Harvested - Show the acreage and number of bushels harvested for the Government of crops produced by permittees or refuge personnel. Unharvested - Show the exact acreage and the estimated number of bushels of grain available for wildlife. If grazing is made available to waterfowl through the planting of grain, cover, green manure, grazing or hay crops, estimate the tonnage of green food produced or utilized and report under Bushels Unharvested column.

Total Acreage Planted - Report all acreage planted, including crop failures.

Green Manure, Cover and Waterfowl Grazing Crops - Specify the acreage, kind and purpose of the crop. These crops and the acreage may be duplicated under cultivated crops if planted during the year, or a duplication may occur under hay if the crop results from a perennial planting.

Hay - Improved - List separately the kinds of improved hay grown. Annual plantings should also be reported under Cultivated Crops, and perennial hay should be listed in the same manner at time of planting.

Total Refuge Acreage Under Cultivation - Report total land area devoted to agricultural purposes during the year.

Year 195~~3~~ 64

## None on Refuge Land

Ties.....

3-1979 (NR-12)  
(9/63)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

## ANNUAL REPORT OF PESTICIDE APPLICATION

Refuge

# Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge

Proposal Number
-----------------

None

Reporting Year

1964

INSTRUCTIONS: Wildlife Refuges Manual, secs. 3252d, 3394b and 3395.

Dates of Application	List of Target Pests(s)	Location of Area Treated	Total Acres Treated	Chemical(s) Used	Total Amount of Chemical Applied	Application Rate	Carrier and Rate	Method of Application
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
None								

10. Summary of results (continue on reverse side, if necessary)

## U. S. May Cut Acreage Of Prime Hook Refuge

Prime Hook, Jan. 11 — The Federal Government may reduce its program of land purchases for a wildlife refuge in the Prime Hook area by as much as 1,000 acres.

This would reduce the total area of the eastern Sussex County project from an originally planned total of 11,000 acres to about 10,000.

These figures were disclosed today by James W. Carr, of Dover, realty agent for the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife.

### Arouses Opposition

The bureau is a branch of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which will operate the refuge.

The federal project, first announced about two years ago, has aroused considerable opposition among land owners in the area.

To date, the government has been able to purchase only about 400 acres of land from eight property owners.

Altogether, 83 property owners are involved in negotiations with the U. S.

Opposition to the refuge has been based on the expectation that land values in the area, which borders on Delaware Bay, would show a rapid rise if proper recreational facilities could be developed.

In addition, farm interests objected to the taking over of cropland for what is primarily intended to be a "wetland" home for migratory waterfowl.

About 2,000 of the 11,000 acres in the original plans for the project are croplands.

Carr said that the government does not want to take any more cropland than is abso-

lutely essential and he indicated that possibly as much as 1,000 acres will not be required under final plans.

These plans will be largely determined by topographical studies now being conducted in the area by federal engineers.

An engineering crew headed by Roger Tornstrom is now running elevations, checking land levels, and otherwise working on a topographic report.

### Report to be Presented

Carr said that when this report is completed, it will be presented to a committee of land owners headed by Houston Wilson, a Georgetown attorney.

Carr said that the government was not at all discouraged by the difficulty at arriving at sales agreements with land owners.

He said that such difficulties are normal when land purchases begin.

"Actually, things are going along very well," he said.

"After all we have signed up ten percent of the property owners, and I expect to reach agreements with several others in the very near future."

Carr said that a team of experts from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service headquarters in Boston has recently completed field work for a thorough reappraisal of the market value of all the property tracts in the refuge area.



## U.S. to Cut Prime Hook Acreage

From the Dover Bureau

DOVER—Topographical surveys still under way have indicated to the federal government that it can reduce the acreage it needs for a waterfowl refuge at Prime Hook, Sussex County.

Preliminary surveys show there are three or four places where our land acquisition can be reduced," said Gordon T. Nightingale, manager of the federal refuge at Bonney Hook. He said there may be others.

However, Nightingale said he would not begin to guess on just how much the reduction — all of high land — would amount to.

"IN FACT," he said, "we won't know ourselves until the topographical surveys have been completed. We do know that land in the area is expensive and we do not want to buy any more than is absolutely essential for the success of the refuge."

So far the government has purchased only 400 of the 11,000 acres that it originally set out to buy, including 8,000 acres of wetland and 2,000 of highland for the growing of grains and other foods.

The government has options on several other tracts and final settlement is expected shortly.

NIGHTINGALE said the decision to reduce the acreage requirements was reached in Boston last Thursday and Friday at a meeting of representatives from the northeast region of the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife of the Department of the Interior.

The original acreage estimate was based on incomplete information and subsequent surveys have shown the refuge can be successful with slightly less land, Nightingale said, but added that no one yet knows exactly how much.

Del State News

1/29/64 B/M/K

## Kent-Sussex Schools May Get Money From Wildlife Refuges

Delaware's two national wildlife refuges could contribute a total of \$22,000 to the schools of Kent and Sussex Counties.

This windfall could come if the U.S. Congress approves a bill to increase the amount of revenue distributed to individual counties. The proceeds come from the sale of surplus wildlife, feed, or other products or other revenues collected in the operation of wildlife refuges.

The proposed bill, H.R. 2393, would entitle Sussex County to receive \$12,000 more each year from the Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge than it now does.

Kent County would receive \$10,000 more per year from Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge than it now does.

Under the present system, the two refuges annually turn in

their revenues to the federal Department of the Interior. The Department then earmarks 25 per cent of these revenues for return to the county in which the refuge is located. The other 75 percent is retained by the federal Department for its own operation.

At present, the revenues from the Kent County Bombay Hook refuge are between \$200 and \$300; revenues from Sussex County's Prime Hook refuge are about \$2,000.

Under the proposed new bill, all federal wildlife refuge in the U.S. would continue to turn in their revenues.

But, instead of each county receiving back 25 per cent of the funds collected by the refuge in that county, every county will receive the same amount.

Therefore, the federal Department of the Interior will still retain 75 percent of total revenues for its own operation, the other 25 per cent will be divided equally among all counties having national refuges.

Under the proposed new system, "rich" counties which contribute a lot of money to the fund would receive back the same amount as "poor" counties such as Kent and Sussex, whose refuges contribute little money to the fund.

Maull Backed

WILMINGTON  
EVENING JOURNAL  
2/4/64

# Game Unit Feels Refuge Politics

B. Hook

From the Dover and Sussex Bureaus

DOVER—Politics—much of its repercussions from the proposed federal refuge at Prime Hook—has injected itself into the Game and Fish Commission.

The term of the chairman, C. Parker Wheatley of Laurel, expired Sept. 19. He has not been reappointed and continues to serve until a successor has been named.

Last week, the Sussex County Democratic Committee, with Gov. Elbert N. Carvel—the man who has to make the appointment—on hand, voted to replace Wheatley with H. Edward Maull of Lewes, a Georgetown attorney who is counsel to the Sussex County Levy Court.

Carvel is not bound by the committee action.

IN THE secret ballot Maull received 23 votes to seven for Wheatley and five for Theodore Stuchlik of Milton, Sussex County representative on COPE, organized labor's political education committee.

Today, Raymond West, chairman of the committee, said his personal reason for favoring Maull over Wheatley is that the chairman voted to permit the federal government to build the 11,000 acre refuge at Prime Hook.

"That action was taken in the interest of about two per cent of the people of the state," West said, "and the majority of the people who live there are against it."

"It is some of the best farming land in the country, particularly for English peas, and the people who reside there have strong ties of sentiment with it. Many families have been there for generations. It sometimes seems that the Game and Fish Commission want to turn the whole county into a flyway for geese and ducks."

WEST SAID no letter would be sent to Gov. Carvel informing him of the Sussex County action "since he was present to see the whole thing for himself."



H. Edward Maull

Carvel has not said publicly what he will do about the Game and Fish appointment.

However, the Delaware Wildlife Federation has strongly endorsed Wheatley. H. Edmund (Ted) Harvey, its president, has written to Carvel asking him to rename the chairman.

There were indications today that members of the General Assembly are interested in the appointment.

STATE REP. Granville T. Lowe, D-Laurel, said he definitely intends to talk to Carvel about it today and added that he will probably be joined by Sen. Earle Tull, D-Seaford.

Lowe said it looks to him as though the eastern side of the county is trying to grab all the appointments.

Maull is an outspoken opponent of the Prime Hook refuge proposal. He has appeared at several public meetings and spoken sharply against it.

Wheatley, in supporting the project, said he was against the use of eminent domain, but felt that the refuge would be an over-all benefit to the county.



## Inside Staff

# Keep Politics Out!

By Ned Davis

**S**USSEX COUNTY Democrats have such a zealous devotion to political realities that they sometimes permit them to dominate situations where they have no business.

Many years ago, when the Game and Fish Commission was first organized, my father was a member of it along with Ned Bradford and Wilbert Rawley. They were appointed by Gov. Simeon Penniwell. Rawley, now as then, a well-known Kent County sportsman, was the only Democrat.

When it came time to pick a chief warden my father joined Rawley to support Gen. John LeFevre. My father was told he would not be reappointed if he did not support a Republican (the GOP dominated state politics in those days), but he believed that politics should play no part in the Game and Fish Commission.



**POLITICS SHOULD STILL PLAY NO part in the commission,** but the Sussex County Democratic Committee doesn't see it that way.

Last Thursday night the committee voted to ask Gov. Carvel, who was present, to name Sussex lawyer H. Edward Maull of Lewes to the commission in place of the able chairman, C. Parker Wheatley of Laurel, whose term expired last Sept. 19, but who by law continues to serve as long as the post is not filled.

Behind the move to ditch Wheatley is, first of all, the fact that he supported the proposal for a federal wildlife refuge at Prime Hook—against the wishes of a determined and influential group of Democrats on the eastern side of the county.

Count one, then, is that he did his duty as he saw it on behalf of all of the citizens of the state.

Then there is a story out of Sussex that Wheatley dared to reject the recommendations of the committeeman and committeewoman from his district who wanted a dog warden appointment to go to an individual Wheatley believed could not handle the job. Wheatley supported Dan Parker of Laurel, who got the job and is handling it very well.

**SO COUNT TWO IS THAT the chairman of the commission favored a man who would work at this job rather than a political hack.**

Also, they tell me, he has not bought a ticket in recent years to the party's annual fund-raising event, the Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner.

Thus count three is that a man working many, many hours for the \$300 annual salary of a game and fish commissioner is not "kicking back" part of it to the party coffers.

None of this is sufficient to justify the Sussex committee's attempt to have Wheatley replaced. And Wheatley, who was at first lukewarm about serving another term, now has his back up in typical Sussex fashion and definitely wants it.

**THERE IS, IN FACT, EVERY REASON why the governor should ignore the wishes of the Sussex committee.** The Game and Fish Commission which ideally should have professional standards and civil service (Delaware is one of only two states which has neither) is already too much in the hands of the politicians.

The result is that it has wardens (dog and game) who owe their jobs to their political allegiance and go merrily about their way while thumbing their noses at both the commission and the knowledgeable director, Norman G. Wilder.

Enforcement is poor in some areas because those who should be working have to work only on election day.

The Sussex Democrats would have put a feather in their cap in my opinion if, instead of spending their efforts in trying to get rid of a good man, they endorsed a policy to take the commission out of politics altogether so that a good agency (its protection, education, information and planning programs are excellent) could become even better.

John LeFevre, by the way, got that job back at the turn of the century and my father did not get reappointed. Here's hoping that ancient history doesn't repeat.



# EVENING JOURNAL

WILMINGTON

DELAWARE

An independent newspaper published every afternoon except Sunday by the News-Journal Company  
HENRY T. CLAUS, Chairman of the Board  
FREDERICK WALTER, General Manager  
MARTIN A. KLAVER, Editorial Page Editor  
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CREED C. BLACK, Executive Editor  
Associate Editors: Anthony Higgins, Thomas R. Dew  
Richard I. Rinard, City Editor

Wilmington, Delaware

Page 22 \*\*\* Wednesday, February 5, 1964

## By All Means, Keep Wheatley

**NED DAVIS** on this page today adds some more background to his news account yesterday reporting the latest attack on the State Board of Game and Fish Commissioners.

So now let's take up here this matter of why Chairman C. Parker Wheatley of Laurel, a Democrat, is slated by the Sussex County Democratic Committee for discard after two six-year terms of excellent service to the sportsmen and the citizens of Delaware generally.

Mr. Davis suggests reasons why. He does so in terms understandable to anyone who has followed the state's wildlife agency since World War II. The commission has given the state a modernized program of wildlife management in which top-notch professional men—notably Norman W. Wilder and Jay L. Harmic—have brought high praise on Delaware from the rest of the country. The agency has achieved high technical and administrative quality.

This has come about despite a never-ending struggle to maintain good overall quality in the law-enforcement wing of the program. In the absence of a merit system beyond the pull and haul of patronage, Mr. Wheatley and other commissioners over the years have too often lost out to the politicians.

Over the years the high reputation of Mr. Wilder and his team, and the kind of service they perform, have kept at bay the elements that want whole-hog patronage or want certain things done their way—no matter what happens to good wildlife management.

Then last year State Sens. Walter J. Hoey and Leon E. Donovan got out their knives. They actually pushed through the Senate a bill to add four Senate-picked members to the three-man board. Had that bill passed it was a foregone conclusion that Mr. Wilder would be forced out and the new Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge in Sussex County would be in danger.

In the House, fortunately, this bill met the decisive defeat it deserved.

That was a second Prime Hook defeat for Hoey and Donovan. The first one came

last spring when President Kennedy took pains to back up Secretary of the Interior Udall's case for the refuge. Prime Hook, along with Bombay Hook Refuge, will be a valuable link in a coastal chain to offset the decline in wild ducks and to reinforce the recent increase in Canada geese wintering in Delaware.

Now comes another move, aided and abetted by the Democratic Committee of Sussex. This is the vote to ask Gov. Carvel to ditch Mr. Wheatley, a supporter of the new refuge, and appoint instead an avowed enemy of the project, H. Edward Maul of Lewes.

Do Sens. Hoey and Donovan still think they can still scuttle Prime Hook? Can they? We don't know.

But we are sure that Gov. Carvel will do well to reappoint Mr. Wheatley. That may bring him some censure from some die-hards in eastern Sussex. But it is sure to bring him hearty compliments from one end of Delaware to the other.

# EVENING JOURNAL

WILMINGTON DELAWARE

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Wilmington, Delaware

Page 18

\*\*\* Friday, February 7, 1964

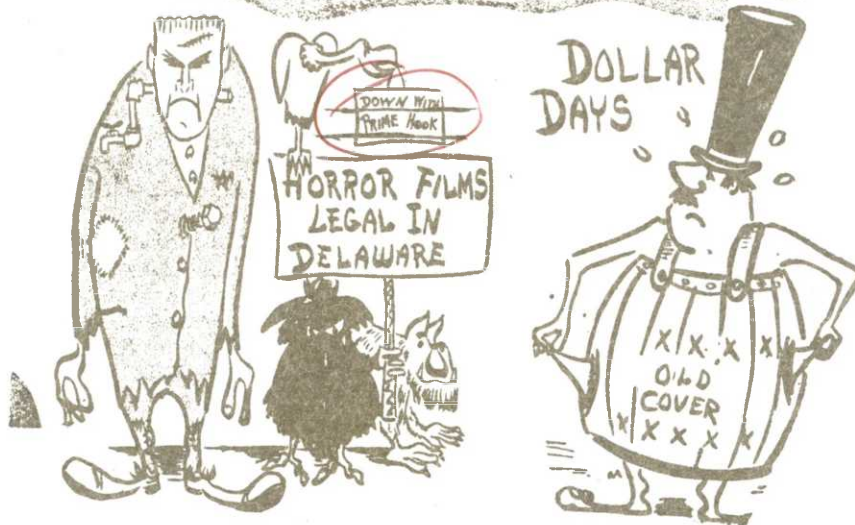
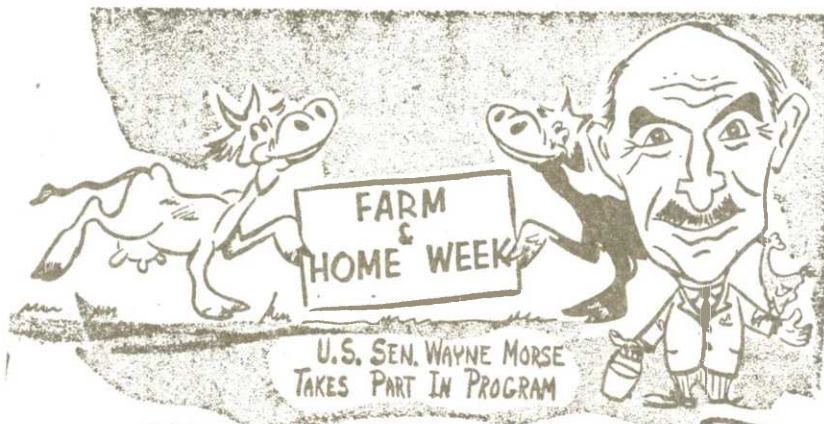
## Always Open Season for Some Hunters



### Letters to the Editor

NOT A M'N D I B





Del State News 2/10/64

# 'Replace Wheatley,' Senator Hoey Says

Sen. Walter J. Hoey, (D-Milford) said yesterday that Game and Fish Commission chairman C. Parker Wheatley should be replaced.

Hoey said, "I don't think Wheatley has exercised leadership in any way and that is the reason I believe he should be replaced."

Hoey asked that Governor Elbert N. Carvel should appoint the Lewes Democratic chairman, H. Edward Maull, to Wheatley's post.

Wheatley's term expired Sept.

19, but he is remaining on the job until a successor can be named.

## His Backing

Wheatley is being supported for reappointment by Sen. Earle M. Tull (D-Seaford) and Rep. Granville T. Lowe, (D-Laurel).

Both Lowe and Tull have been seeking an appointment with the Governor to persuade him that he should reappoint Wheatley.

Hoey said part of his opposition to Wheatley is based on the chairman's support of the pro-

posed federal refuge on Prime Hook at the eastern side of Sussex County.

Hoey said that while the power of eminent domain has not been used by the agents of the U.S. Bureau of Sports, Fisheries and Wildlife to get any part of the 11,000 acres they want for the refuge, "They have been threatening land owners with court action and in a sense that is making psychological use of condemnation."

## "Secret Ballot"

Hoey said that Maull had been endorsed by secret ballot by the Sussex County Democratic Committee by a vote of 23 to 7 for Wheatley.

Ted Stuchlik, of Milton, a Sussex labor leader, received five votes at the same meeting.

Hoey said that Gov. Carvel was among those present who could vote.

Wheatley, a member of the commission for 12 years, has been endorsed for reappointment by the Young Democrats of the 4th and 5th Representative Districts in Sussex and by the Delaware Wildlife Federation.



## Outside Stuff

# Hunters Disagree Coons Are Plentiful

By  
Ned  
Davis



ONE WOMAN very interested in the sporting world in general, although it is chiefly for conservation reasons, is Grace A. Prest of Bear. She is a close student of government and its participation in game and fish activity and wrote a letter last week on how badly Delaware appears in relationship to other states. Rather than attempt to paraphrase it, I'll duplicate it here:

"Your Jan. 24 column extolled Dawson Sapp's recognition from the Northeast Wildlife Conference for his outstanding game wardenship. This John Pearce award is not given freely and I believe Dawson was the first warden ever to be so honored. (He was).

"I was so glad you mentioned the patronage aspects under which our warden service has to operate. When a director of a state agency cannot select and hire his own employees on a merit basis, the entire agency suffers unnecessarily.

"I have looked into Delaware's status on this score as compared to other states and Delaware looks pretty archaic by comparison. Only two out of 46 states select game wardens on a patronage basis (Delaware, of course, is one of the two).

"Delaware is also one of very few states whose wardens have no tenure. It takes an exceptional man to learn a new job, take pride in doing it, and give his utmost when he knows that the next change of administration will throw him out no matter how hard he worked. I'd say we are lucky to have any wardens at all—and what we do have has to be out of respect and loyalty to Norm Wilder's capable leadership."

Mrs. Prest might have added that Delaware also is one of very few states that has no requirements, either in education or experience, for the men it hires as wardens.

It should be added that the commission is attempting to build up the standards and longevity of its personnel, but is subject to many political pressures as anyone who reads the news columns of this paper will readily understand.

FEDERAL wardens, who must meet educational requirements and who do have civil service status and protection, made more than 180 arrests in Delaware during the past waterfowl season which closed Jan. 9.

Preliminary hearings for five men accused of hunting over baited water will be held Thursday at 7:30 p.m. in the Dover office of U.S. Commissioner Nicholas Rodriguez.

The accused are George R. Warren, 42, George H. Bryan, 65; Edward J. Shockley, 35; Robert L. Weaver, 36 and Linford Palmer, 53, all of Lewes.

THEY CAN choose to be tried in U.S. District Court in Wilmington or before Rodriguez. Hearings as a result of arrests made by federal wardens are scheduled to continue before the commissioner and in the court through March.

Defense counsel for the five defendants Thursday night will be H. Edward Maull of Lewes, the attorney supported by the Sussex County Democratic Committee for the spot on the Game and Fish Commission now held by C. Parker Wheatley of Laurel. Wheatley angered Democrats and particularly Sussex Chairman Raymond V. West because he did not take orders regarding patronage. I believe (and so wrote) that West's dissatisfaction is hardly reason enough for getting rid of a good man and thus think Wheatley, whose term expired last Sept. 19 but who continues to serve until Gov. Elbert N. Carvel names a successor, should be reappointed. Nowhere have I written anything to reflect against Maull who is an avid, enthusiastic and dedicated sportsman.

However, Maull is against the Prime Hook Refuge which Wheatley favored and that was another factor for Democratic opposition to Wheatley on the eastern side of Sussex County. The Delaware Wildlife Federation has urged the governor to rename Wheatley. Carvel has yet to make up his mind and commented the other day that the furor would do some good, "help clear the air."

# Hoey Backs Maull for Game Board

From the Dover Bureau

DOVER—The faction seeking a new chairman for the Game and Fish Commission got support yesterday from Sen. Walter J. Hoey, D-Milford.

Hoey was one of the Senate leaders in unsuccessful efforts last year to expand commission membership from three to seven.

He said yesterday that Gov. Elbert N. Carvel should appoint H. Edward Maull, Lewes Democratic chairman, to the commis-

sion to replace C. Parker Wheatley of Laurel, commission president. Wheatley's term expired Sept. 19 but he continues to serve until a successor is named.

**THE SUSSEX Democratic** Committee endorsed Maull for the post. Wheatley is being backed for reappointment by Sen. Earle M. Tull, D-Seaford, and Rep. Granville T. Lowe, D-Laurel, and the Western Sussex Young Democratic Club.

Hoey said his opposition to

Wheatley is based only in part on Wheatley's support of the proposed federal wildlife refuge at Prime Hook in eastern Sussex.

"Actually, I don't think Wheatley has exercised leadership in any way," Hoey commented, "and that is the reason I believe he should be replaced."

Hoey said he was not at the meeting of the county committee at which Maull was endorsed by a vote of 23 to 7 for Wheatley and 5 for Ted Stuchlik of Milton, a Sussex labor leader.

**HOEY ALSO** reiterated his opposition to the Prime Hook Refuge.

He said that while the federal agents of the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife have not used eminent domain to get any part of the 11,000 acres they want to acquire, "they have been threatening landowners with court action and in a sense

that is making psychological use of condemnation."

Wheatley, a member of the commission 12 years, also has been endorsed for reappointment by the Delaware Wildlife Federation which will meet tonight in Dover and may take a further stand on the matter.

## Sportsmen Support Wheatley

*From the Sussex Bureau*

REHOBOTH BEACH—The Rehoboth Sportsman Club is supporting a third term for C. Parker Wheatley of Laurel on the Game and Fish Commission.

Members, headed by Allen H. Misener, are circulating a petition aimed particularly at what they consider the unfair vote of Sussex County Democratic Executive Committee which endorsed H. Edward Maull, Lewes Democrat and Georgetown attorney, for the post.

In a secret ballot, which had not been announced before the meeting, Maull received 22 votes and Wheatley 7.

**"WE ARE WONDERING** how many of our committeemen and women bothered to consult the local club members and the voting public in their respective districts to determine their opinion on this matter," states the petition.

"This does not seem to be a fair vote in view of the fine work and effort Mr. Wheatley has exerted for the citizens and sportsmen of this area and the state of Delaware."

## On the Bum



*I wish some of our wildlife wuz in Prime Hook!*



# EVENING JOURNAL

WILMINGTON DELAWARE

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HENRY T. CLAUS, Chairman of the Board  
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Richard I. Rinard, City Editor

Wilmington, Delaware

Page 16

\*\*\* Friday, February 14, 1964

## Three Lewes Men Fined In Baited-Field Hunting

From the Dover Bureau

DOVER — U.S. Commissioner Nicholas Rodriguez last night fined three Lewes men after finding them guilty of hunting wildfowl over a baited field.

George R. Warren, 42, was fined \$50, and Robert L. Weaver, 36, and Edward J. Shockley, 35, were fined \$25 each. Two men, George H. Bryan, 65, and Linford Palmer, 53, were found not guilty.

The charge carries a maximum fine of \$500 and a maximum jail sentence of one year.

In the cases of Warren, Bryan and Palmer, the commissioner overruled defense pleas of double jeopardy. The three had appeared earlier before Magistrate Harry J. Schmierer at Lewes and the case was dismissed.

The commissioner overruled on the ground that Schmierer was hearing a state charge and he was hearing a federal charge.

The five were among more than 180 persons arrested during the waterfowl hunting season which ended Jan. 9.

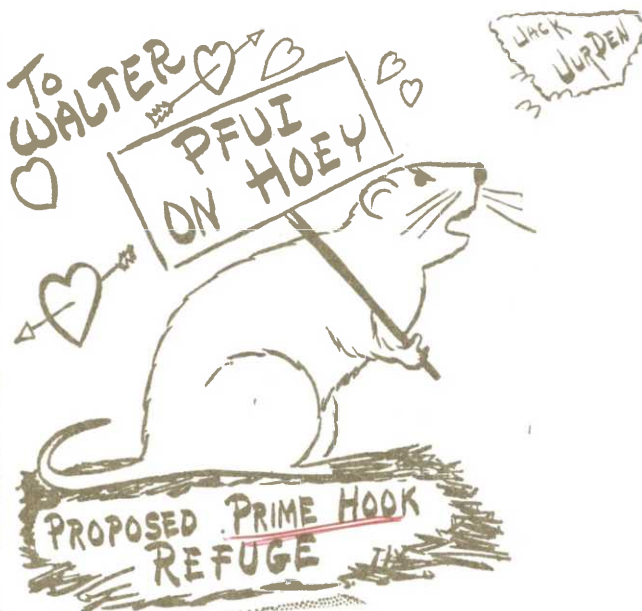
All five men were arrested at the Townsend farm near Rehoboth Beach in early January. Federal game wardens Russell Gallo, Robert Halstead and Bruce Parker said there were corn ears and kernels around the field.

But defense attorney H. Edward Maull—a candidate for a spot on the state Game and Fish Commission—said the grain was due to normal harvesting loss by machines.

Rodriguez acquitted the two men after the wardens testified

they had made an attempt to clear the area around their blind of excess grain.

Gallo said the law makes no provision for grain left by harvesting in defining a baited field.



# EVENING JOURNAL

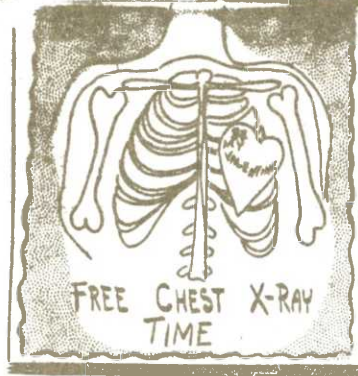
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Richard J. Siders, City Editor

Wilmington, Delaware

Page 14 \*\*\*\* Saturday, February 15, 1964

VISION



ABOUT AN  
CONTROL PILL

YEAR OF THE DRAGON

YA SUPPOSE I  
COULD GET IN  
PRIME HOOK

I DOUBT IT. YA  
KNOW HOW HOEY  
FEELS ABOUT  
OUTSIDERS

WACK  
JUPPEN

TO WALTER  
PFUI  
ON HOEY

WACK  
JUPPEN

PROPOSED PRIME HOOK  
REFUGE

## Laurel Democrats See Wheatley Keeping Post

Laurel, Feb. 15 — Laurel area Democrats were convinced today that they had won a bloodless victory in their battle to keep C. Parker Wheatley in his post as chairman of the State Game and Fish Commission.

They felt that Governor Carvel would resolve the controversy which has threatened to rip apart the Sussex County Democratic organization by the simple method of doing nothing about it.

This would mean that Wheatley, a Bethel farmer, would remain as commission chairman indefinitely, despite the fact that his original six-year appointment expired in September.

### Remain in Office

Under Delaware law, incumbent appointees to such commission posts remain in office from the time their terms expire until a new appointment is made.

Democrats from the central and eastern section of the county, irked at Wheatley's espousal of a U. S. wildlife refuge at Prime Hook, have sought to have Governor Carvel appoint T. Edward Maull to the post.

### Balloting Backed Maull

Maull, a Lewes resident who practices law in Georgetown, has opposed the refuge.

The Sussex County Democratic Committee, in a secret ballot, recently gave an overwhelming endorsement to Maull.

But Democrats from the western side of the county were angered by what they called the "sneak tactics" of County Chairman Raymond V. West in setting up the ballot without advance notice.

They, in turn, have been putting pressure on the governor, a Laurel resident himself, to reappoint Wheatley to another six-year term.



# Support Grows For Wheatley

From the Dover Bureau

DOVER—Support for C. Parker Wheatley to serve another term on the Game and Fish Commission continues to come from sportsmen organizations.

The Eastern Shore Foxhunters Association, which has about 200 members, unanimously endorsed Wheatley for another term in a recent vote. About two-thirds of the membership was present.

The association has its headquarters near Harrington.

WHEATLEY got further support from the Delaware Wildlife Federation when the President, Edmund H. Harvey, sent Gov. Elbert N. Carvel the following letter last week:

"I hope you will forgive my writing you so soon again on the subject of the Game and Fish Commission. When I last wrote you the eastern Sussex County support for Edward Maull had not been publicized and I merely wished to affirm the federation's strong support and hopes for the reappointment of Parker Wheatley.

"The federation does not question Mr. Maull's capability to serve on any commission. However, it most definitely does question the motives of those urging his appointment at this time and feels that this latest development is all the more reason for our endorsement of Mr. Wheatley. He has consistently supported those policies which have led to the fine programs put in effect."

Wheatley's second six-year term on the commission expired last Sept. 19, but he continues to serve until a successor is named.

THE SUSSEX County Democratic Committee in January, at a meeting attended by the governor, endorsed Maull to succeed Wheatley. The vote was 23 for Maull to 7 for Wheatley and 5 for Ted Stuchlik of Milton, a labor official.

Later the Young Democrats of the 4th and 5th Sussex Districts voted to support Wheatley, who is chairman of the commission.

Wheatley also has other strong support in western Sussex including that of Sen. Earle M.

Tull, D-Seaford, and Rep. Granville T. Lowe, D-Laurel. Sen. Walter J. Hoey, Milford Democrat, is supporting Maull.

One of the proposals at issue is the federal wildlife refuge at Prime Hook which Wheatley favors, so long as condemnation is not exercised, and Maull opposes. Gov. Carvel has also expressed opposition to the 11,000-acre refuge, but the Game and Fish Commission has stuck to its guns in refusing to withdraw its endorsement.

CARVEL COULD refuse to appoint either Maull, Wheatley or anyone else. In that event Wheatley would serve identifiably. No Senate confirmation is required for the appointment.

*Evening Journal, Milford, Del  
Mon Feb. 17, 1964*



## Wheatley Is Choice Of Carvel

DOVER—Gov. Elbert N. Carvel yesterday ended the Game and Fish Commission controversy by reappointing its chairman, C. Parker Wheatley.

The appointment announced yesterday afternoon by Carvel's office, ended a dispute which had split Sussex County Democrats and involved several sportsmen's groups.

By his action, Carvel ignored the recommendation of the Sussex Democratic Committee, which had endorsed attorney H. Edward Maull of Lewes to replace Wheatley.

Carvel was present at the Sussex committee meeting last month at which Maull was endorsed. The governor did not elaborate on his appointment yesterday.

RAYMOND V. West of Millsboro, the Sussex Democratic chairman, would say nothing on the appointment except, "If it's done, it's done."

The appointment was hailed by Sen. Earle M. Tall, D-Seaford, one of two Sussex Democratic legislators who immediately supported Wheatley. "I was behind him 100 per cent."

Wheatley also drew backing from Rep. Granville T. Lowe, D-Laurel, and such groups as the Delaware Wildlife Federation, Eastern Shore Foxhunters Association and the Young Democrats of Western Sussex.

ONE OF THE most vocal supporters of Maull was Sen. Walter J. Hoey, D-Milford.

Wheatley's term expired last Sept. 19 but he had continued to serve in the absence of a decision from Carvel. His new term will expire in 1969.

Dissatisfaction with Wheatley reportedly stemmed from several causes, but mentioned principally was his support of a proposed federal wildlife refuge at Prime Hook.

The Game and Fish Commission unanimously backed the plan over the opposition of many Sussex Countians, including Hoey.

Wheatley became chairman of the commission two years ago when its control switched from the Republicans to Democrats. Its other members are Rodney M. Layton of Wilmington, whose term expires next year, and Frank N. Tarburton of Wyoming, who serves until 1967.

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Wilmington, Delaware

Page 30 \* \* \* \* Thursday, February 20, 1964

## Carvel Did It the Hard Way

GOV. CARVEL rates a salute for a good appointment this week.

Early this month came word that Chairman C. Parker Wheatley of the State Board of Game and Fish Commissioners, a Democrat of Laurel, was being tagged for the discard by the Sussex County Democratic Committee.

A majority of its members went along with Raymond V. West of Millsboro in favoring H. Edward Maull of Lewes, known as opposing (with Mr. West) a Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge in Sussex. Some of the supporters of Mr. Maull were persons who would gladly scuttle not only the refuge but the kind of top-notch technical management headed by Norman G. Wilder, director.

Mr. Wheatley's 12 years of service on the

board have been marked by his support for the principle that merit, not politics, should govern the hiring of game wardens and dog wardens.

On Feb. 5 this paper, urging the governor to reappoint Mr. Wheatley, said that to do so might bring him more censure from "some die-hards in eastern Sussex." However, as we added: "It is sure to bring him hearty compliments from one end of Delaware to the other."

It will indeed—and all the more so because Mr. Carvel felt he had to act contrary to the advice of the Democratic organization in his own home county. Mr. Wheatley can take new heart and determination in standing firmly for good, non-political wildlife management—and for good refuges in the right places.

3/6/64

# Wildlife Group Presses To Restore Refuge Site

By  
Ned  
Davis

The Delaware Wildlife Federation, which has representatives from all the various sportsmen clubs in the state, is a splendid example of what can be accomplished through organization.

The federation does not stick its nose into business that does not concern it, but does use its prestige and influence to back worthwhile issues and developments that are of concern to all Delawareans. Nor does it hesitate to take a stand simply because an issue is controversial which is good. Wispy-washy organizations can never really achieve anything.

The contributions of the federation have been unwavering support of the federal refuge in Prime Hook and its broad support for policies adopted by the Game & Fish Commission.

**THE SUPPORT** given the commission by the federation has enabled it to overcome political pressures that would

otherwise have undermined its comprehensive program of conserving natural resources including game while developing recreational areas throughout the state. Without the federation, the commission would not be able to withstand the attacks of senators and representatives that crop up from time to time, usually about purely local issues. The legislators, however, recognizing the potent political power of the federation hesitate to attack the commission and thus a buffer is provided. Other agencies, not fortunate enough to have such protection, sometimes take worse beatings from those politicians who use power arrogantly. Admittedly it is only a few, but they sometimes do a lot of damage as well as make a lot of noise.

Most recently the federation has asked members of the congressional delegation in Washington to negotiate with the U.S. Corps of Engineers concerning restoration of a hunting area along the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. The Corps is widening the canal and as a result most of the 4,000 acres that have been used for hunting and fishing in the past have been lost. Present plans are for the Corps to enlarge the rather small park and parking area at Reedy Point and perhaps increase the fishing and parking site a little east of St. Georges.

**BUT THAT 4,000 acres** has been one of the main hunting preserves in the state's northern county and the federation is eager to have at least part of it restored.

Consequently U.S. Rep. Harris B. McDowell Jr. and Senators John J. Williams and J. Caleb Boggs have been asked by Edmund H. Harvey, president of the federation, to help him in finding what plans there are to restore the lands for hunting and to have the corps bring in enough topsoil to permit trees and vegetation to be re-established. It is a large scale undertaking, but one vital to the future of the state.

tle County hunters who have all too few resources now.

**WHILE DELAWARE** fishermen content themselves with herding

Catalpa Ave., and Hayden Park in Wilmington took time to write that they have been bird hunting for years and would never think of shooting

of good information the State Development which has been



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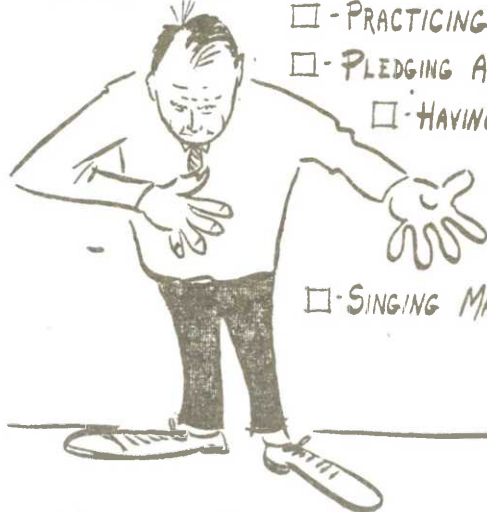
Page 26 \* \* \* \* Wednesday, March 25, 1964

## DELAWARE IQ QUIZ ?

MARK X IN ANSWER BOX —  
 MAY BE MORE THAN ONE  
 CORRECT ANSWER

Jack  
 JURDEN  
 3/24

THIS IS GOVERNOR CARVEL  
 HE IS —



- ☐ - PRACTICING A JAPANESE BOW
- ☐ - PLEDGING ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG
- ☐ - HAVING A PAIN IN HIS STOMACH

☐ - SINGING MAMMY

☐ BOWING TO "BLUE RIBBON BOARD"  
 AT STATE HOSPITAL

DOC HOEY IS —



- ☐ - KICKING OUT AN OUTSIDER
- ☐ - KICKING THE PRIME HOOK SIGN
- ☐ JUST KICKING



KATE DOWN\$  
 ON THE MOVE SHE'S —

- ☐ - GOING TO BANK
- ☐ - MOVING TO NEW LOCATION
- ☐ - GOING TO BANK
- ☐ - GOING ☐ - GONE

OUR MAYOR IS —



- ☐ - CHECKING WIFE'S CLEANING
- ☐ - LOOKING FOR A PLACE TO HIDE NEW IDEAS
- ☐ - LOOKING FOR SITE FOR CIVIC CENTER
- ☐ - HIDING A PICTURE OF EUGENE LAMMOT



THIS IS THE CAPE MAY - LEWES FERRY  
 IT IS —

- ☐ - COMING
- ☐ - GOING ☐ - SINKING

**Letters to the Editor**



# Democrats Hang Their Dirty Linen

By BOB HAGY

Democrats have a kookie faculty for staging the nastiest and goriest of intra-party slugfests — and then getting together afterwards, as if with renewed vigor, and clobbering their Republican foes at the polls.

An election slugfest which might prove to be just what the doctor ordered for tired political blood was staged last night by the

Democrats of Sussex County.

Their big bone of contention, of course, was patronage, inevitably the No. 1 cause of friction among political bedfellows.

The scene: the main dining room, or Salon Splendide, of the Hotel Rigbie, in the heart of downtown Laurel.

The cast: members of the Western Sussex Democratic Club of Laurel, who have been doing a lot of belly-aching of late about how County Chair-

man Raymond V. West is parcelling out jobs.

Enter to this assemblage none other than the redoubtable West himself, a kind of portly Mr. Clean.

Enter with him a retinue of supporters and counselors from the mid-county, including perhaps the most powerful downstate Democrat of them all, Senator Curt Steen of Dagsboro, whom some folks regard as the hand that pulls the strings

that move the nerve ends which operate the cerebellum West-iensis.

For two hours, or from 8 to 10 p.m. Roman Ravioli time, the wind blew, the fur flew and mucho linen of an embarrassingly dirty kind was hung out for public inspection (public, that is, thanks to the presence of a brace of newsmen, who survived an early move to heave them out on their heads).

Many sterling Democratic

See Ref.  
To  
PRIME Hook

## Delaware State

The Daily Newspaper for the Heart of  
the Delmarva Peninsula



Cover

THE DOWNSTATE DAILY

10c Copy

DOVER, DELAWARE, TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1964

# On A Laurel Bush

Names were bandied about, including that of Governor Carvel.

Many stage agencies were ranked over, including the Highway Department (of which West is a \$180-a-month employee), the Game and Fish Commission, the State Development Department, the Delaware Colony and the office of Tax Commissioner E. Hobson Davis.

In the end, Chairman West

won a motion of apology from the Western Sussex Club for a sharp letter of criticism it had written him, and all hands were proposing to let bygones be bygones and to work in harmony for the good old Democratic Party.

But the question was: would all the deep wounds of the night heal in a hurry?

Many ugly (as well as many petty) charges had been made.

See DEMOCRATS. Page 3

## News

ing Kent-Sussex and Adjoining Maryland Counties

Vol. 63 — No. 64

### DEMOCRATS

Continued from Page 1

and there was a good chance that some of them would leave deep wounds and long-standing scars.

The main beefs against West were that, according to Western Sussex Democrats, he had 1) given a highway job to Hays Grapperhouse, under-voting-age son of Ralph Grapperhaus, Republican publisher of a weekly newspaper at Selbyville, and

2) sabotaged the reappointment of C. Parker Wheatley of Laurel as chairman of the Game and Fish Commission. Before West took the floor to answer these accusations, Curt Steel got in a shaft to the effect that "some of these same boys that lit this flame of controversy) should get the mote out of their eyes so they can see around home."

Specifically, Steen charged that Frank Calio, Jr., president of the Young Democrats of the 4th and 15th Districts and also secretary of the Western Sussex Club, had backed, in Parker Wheatley, a man who, in the operation of his own agency, did not believe in filling jobs with deserving Democrats.

Later West read off a list of Game and Fish Commission workers who were identified as "declines", unregistered, not voting, Republican and "Democrat - but no good to us".

West renewed his blasts several weeks ago to the effect that Wheatley had hurt the Democratic Party by backing the Federal government's project to create an 11,000-acre wildlife refuge at Prime Hook. Then West shouted:

"I've recommended a man (Wheatley) who had contributed maybe \$5 to the party the last 20 years — against a man (H. Edward Maull of Lewes) who has given at least \$100."

West praised Maull for withdrawing from contention for the commission post in the interest of party harmony. Maull had the county committee in a ballot which Western Sussex Democrats claimed they had not been told about in advance.

Later West disclosed that, when the Maull-Wheatley contest began to make headlines, Governor Carvel himself had asked Maull to withdraw. An odd aspect of the debate over Wheatley was that the Western Sussex Democrats revealed that they themselves had only a luke-warm interest in having their man reappointed. Their real interest was not in the man, apparently, but in keeping the job on the western side of the county.

Frank Calio told West that, if West had not pulled the surprise ballot and had advised the western leaders what his real feelings about Wheatley were, the western Democrats would have been quite willing to go along with a compromise candidate.

As for the appointment of Hays Grapperhouse, West said he had followed the recommendation of 7th District Committeeman Walt Wimbrow and

Committeewoman Dukes, wife of the secretary of state (and prospective state Democratic chairman).

West also said that the candidate had passed an examination which is now mandatory for newly hired highway department construction workers. He indicated that no qualified Democrats were available.

He repeatedly said that Governor Carvel and the Highway Department are trying to upgrade the quality of highway personnel, and that the interests of taxpayers should be put above patronage interests.

One of the most dramatic moments of the long debate came when Ralph Spitzer of Laurel, an employee of the state tax commissioner, charged that West tried to get him fired.

West did not unequivocally deny this in open meeting, but afterwards he said that, while it was true that he had talked with Commissioner "Hobby" Davis about Spitzer, Davis had told him that "it's up to you" whether Spitzer should retain his job - and, to date, West has taken no action to oust Spitzer.

The latter is a protege of State Rep. Granville T. Lowe of Laurel. Last year Spitzer tired unsuccessfully to unseat Martin W. Johnson Jr. as a county committeeman.

Lowe was one of many who brought the meeting to a close with talk of harmony, saying: "I've had my little talk (privately) with West. I am satisfied with what he said, and I will go with him all the way."



Carr Promoted

B. Hook

## Prime Hook Agent Going

Sussex Bureau

GEORGETOWN — James G. Carr, real estate agent for the proposed Prime Hook Wildlife Refuge, is being transferred to Columbus, Ohio.

Carr, the man responsible for appraising and purchasing land at Prime Hook for the controversial refuge, has been promoted to another level with another agency said Refuge Manager Gordon Nightingale.

His new post will be with the Bureau of Public roads — he leaves the Bureau of Sports Fisheries — as a reviewing appraiser. This is work similar to what Carr is doing now, Nightingale said.

CARR'S departure will be April 26 Nightingale praised Carr as the man primarily responsible for getting the Prime Hook logjam broken.

Land acquisition has perked up considerably in recent weeks, Nightingale said.

Partial establishment of the refuge in July is the aim of federal officials on the basis of the recent surge in land acquisition.

Nightingale said yesterday that better than 25 per cent of the land the federal government needs for the refuge is now under option about 2,600 acres.

Nightingale is manager of the Bombay Hook refuge in

Kent County and is in general charge of the operation planned for Prime Hook.

HE SAID THAT if the pace of land sales continues, a nucleus for a refuge might exist in July.

The refuge would be northeast of Milton.

Setting up an embryonic refuge will depend on getting a single chunk of land on which the government can start operations, he explained.

While stubborn opposition to the proposed 11,000-acre refuge held up land purchases for a long time, he said the pattern is normal compared with similar federal projects.

Most of the purchases are being made in the northcentral area of the proposed refuge, he said.

*Many Back It—Tunnell**Wilm. Journal  
P. Hook*

# Park Bill Declared Supported in Sussex

**From the Sussex Bureau**

**GEORGETOWN** — A prominent Sussex County Democrat last night said many Sussex Countians favor the "open spaces" bill being blocked by another prominent Sussex County Democrat.

Atty. Robert W. Tunnell told the Democratic Platform Committee, meeting here, that a majority of Sussex County residents want the bill passed and suggested such a plank be included in the party's platform. Tunnell is a member of the committee.

Presumably running on the party's platform will be Sen. Walter J. Hoey, D-Milford, in whose Senate Finance Committee the bill has been gathering dust. Hoey this week filed for re-election to the Senate.

**THE BILL** would spend \$3.25 million from the Du Pont-General Motors divestiture funds for the acquisition of land for conservation and recreation.

Hoey has opposed the bill on the grounds that Sussex County doesn't want it and doesn't need it. He suggested it be amended to exclude his county.

Tunnell expressed his views two weeks after several Sussex Countians opposed the bill before the Republican Platform Committee, when it met there.

At that time, Harvey G. Lawson, GOP member of the Sussex County Board of Assessment, and County GOP Committee secretary, criticized the bill.

James A. Baxter Jr., former Delaware Farm Bureau president, termed it "just another influx of Socialism."

**ACCORDING** to Tunnell, much opposition to the bill stems from resentment over establishment of a federal wildlife refuge at Prime Hook.

Other county leaders, including members of the Levy Court, have been cool to the bill. They say they think lower Delaware

has enough public land now and that it isn't well used.

In another development last night, Tunnell predicted the party platform will definitely contain a plank calling for zoning for Kent and Sussex Counties.



# St. Mary's Messenger

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PUBLISHED BY ST. MARY'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BRIDGEVILLE, DELAWARE  
VOL. 4 NO. 5 MAY 1964

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## Visiting Dignitaries To Help Celebrate

### Rogationtide At St. Mary's Sunday

Rogationtide will be observed with a special program at the 11 a.m. Parish Eucharist Sunday when all of God's gifts of nature will be affirmed.

By special permission from Bishop Mosley, Rogationtide propers will be used during the service, rather than Rogation Sunday propers, to emphasize the wider perspective of nature than agriculture only. "Christian Understanding of the Stewardship of Nature" will be the sermon theme.

Gov. Elbert N. Carvel will read the Epistle. He is an active member of St. Philip's, Laurel.

The choir will present special music including the appropriate Benedicite.

Many special guests, who are engaged in the stewardship of nature, will attend the service and the coffee hour following. They will be glad to answer questions and discuss the exhibits which have been prepared especially for this event and will be displayed in the parish house. Among them will be original line drawings of various Delaware scenes by Tony Florio.

Representatives from the Federal and State Government agencies who will attend have prepared statements for THE MESSENGER stating their viewpoints on stewardship of nature. They follow on the inside pages.



Gov. Carvel



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE  
Smyrna, Delaware

April 10, 1964

Rev. Victor Kusik, Rector  
St. Mary's Episcopal Church  
Bridgeville, Delaware

Dear Mr. Kusik:

The personal connotation that the term "conservation" carries for me is the adequate preservation of or the fostering of those elements of nature which are beneficial to man. Among these elements are pure air; pure water; plant life, from forests to flowers; rich soils, rich in mountain grandeur or rich in crop nutrients; and animal life, from whales to honey bees. Lastly, but not least, man should have the opportunity to retreat from the pressures of modern society into nature's surroundings of the seashore, forest, marsh, desert, or wherever he best finds his personal release and recreation.

Yours truly,

*Gordon T. Nightingale*  
Gordon T. Nightingale  
Refuge Manager  
Bombay Hook N. W. Refuge

GTN/lec



Coggeshall

Nightingale

Dale T. Coggeshall, assistant Refuge manager at Bombay Hook, writes the following:

"Conservation is more than the wise use of soil, water, and air, and making fish, wildfowl, and other animals available to look at and/or take. Conservation of natural resources is a way of life, the only way of life on earth which will provide for our needs and those of our future generations. In essence and as stated in the Bible, the principles of conservation are part of God's basic way of life for man on earth."

# MAY SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, MAY 1st  
St. Philip and  
St. James Day

12 noon Holy Communion and Word

SUNDAY, MAY 3rd  
Rogation Sunday

11 a.m. Choral Eucharist and Sermon  
Junior Church School

MONDAY, MAY 4th  
Rogation Monday

7:30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Vestry Meeting

THURSDAY, MAY 7th  
Ascension Day

12 noon Ascension Day Service

SUNDAY, MAY 10th  
Sunday after  
Ascension Day

8 a.m. Holy Communion and Word  
11 a.m. Parish Eucharist and Sermon  
Junior Church School

SUNDAY, MAY 17th  
Whitsunday

8 a.m. Holy Communion and Word  
11 a.m. Parish Eucharist and Sermon  
Junior Church School

MONDAY, MAY 18th  
Whitsun Week

Whitsuntide Services at 12 noon

TUESDAY, MAY 19th  
Whitsun Week

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20th  
Ember Day

FRIDAY, MAY 22nd  
Ember Day

SATURDAY, MAY 23  
Ember Day

Embertide Services at 12 noon

SUNDAY, MAY 24th  
Trinity Sunday

8 a.m. Holy Communion and Word  
11 a.m. Parish Eucharist and Sermon  
Junior Church School

SUNDAY, MAY 31st  
First Sunday  
after Trinity

8 a.m. Holy Communion and Word  
11 a.m. Parish Eucharist and Sermon  
Junior Church School

SENIOR CHURCH SCHOOL EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 3 p.m. AT THE RECTORY

## ALTAR GUILD

Mrs. Edwin Layton, Mrs. Wilson Wheatley

Specialists from the Delaware Game and Fish Commission discuss stewardship of nature as follows:

#### TODAY'S CHALLENGE

The outdoors lies deep in American tradition. It has had immeasurable impact on the Nation's character and on those who made its history.

Today's challenge is to assure all Americans permanent access to their outdoor heritage.

--Norman G. Wilder, Director



As our population continues to spiral upward public policy inevitably will be to try to guarantee our material needs first. Recreational requirements--the needs of the spirit that may be satisfied so greatly in the outdoors--will continue to be a concern of the minority. We must, therefore maintain an aggressive program so that the power of sheer numbers may be overcome by ingenuity and intellect. The unhappy alternative is that hunting and fishing may become the recreation for a fortunate few. This must not happen.

--Jay L. Harnic, Assistant Director

"...When an American looks for the meaning of his past, he seeks it not in ancient ruins but more likely in mountains and forests, by a river, or at the edge of the sea..."

We, in the Delaware Game and Fish Commission, have been working with Delaware teachers for over 10 years in an effort to bring assistance for instruction in the natural sciences. Some of our services include a quarterly magazine, the "Delaware Conservationist," and a wildlife calendar, a full-color bird guide, wildlife films, lectures both in classrooms and in the field and a lending service where we supply schools with mounted native birds and animals.

--Elizabeth T. Caulk, Chief Information and Education



Let us all strive to conserve our natural resources today that our children can enjoy the fruits of our labors tomorrow.

--James C. White, Supervising Warden



Members of the Delaware Game and Fish Commission have this to say concerning natural resources:

The most important recreation of all is the kind people find in their everyday life.

What this means....is an environment. Thus our challenge: can we shape future growth so that recreation is an integral part of it?

--C. Parker Wheatley, President



Perhaps we abuse our resources because we treat them as a commodity belonging to us personally. When we learn that they are part of the community, part of the environment in which we live, we may learn to respect them.

--Franklin N. Tarburton, Vice President



To a large extent the future happiness of the people of the State depends upon the wisdom of its citizens today in conserving our natural resources, and the efforts represented here provide a real hope for that future.

--Rodney M. Layton, Secretary