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April - June 2004

## ...Want to Learn More About Congaree Boundary Expansion?

Federal legislation was enacted in November 2003, authorizing addition of approximately 4,600 acres to Congaree Swamp National Monument, and changing Congaree's designation from National Monument to National Park.

Most media coverage has focused on Congaree's designation as America's newest National Park. This newsletter article focuses, instead, on the authorized 4,600-acre boundary expansion.

The Congaree's old-growth forest and geology first impressed the National Park Service over 40 years ago. The Park Service reported in 1963, "Since [1959] there have been investigations by Service personnel of other similar areas in the Southeast but none was found which appeared to contain geological and biological significance comparable to the Congaree Swamp.... The swamp-like flood plain with visible former river courses reflected clearly in its topographic and vegetative patterns emphasizes the relationship of the geology to the biology of the area and is truly a remarkable ecological story...."

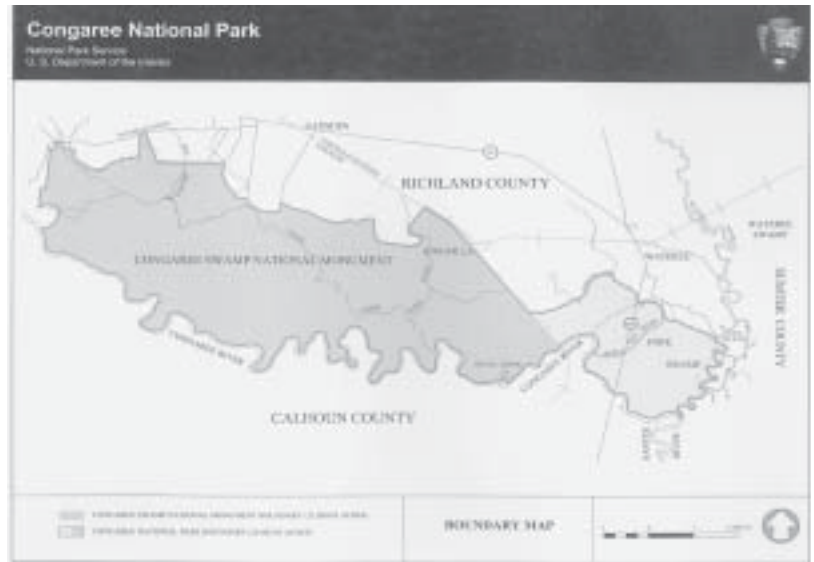
In addition to its biological and geological significance, the Congaree corridor possesses fascinating cultural history. With National Park designation for Congaree, the National Park Service envisions interpreting Congaree's cultural history along with Congaree's internationally-significant natural history.

The authorized 4,600-acre boundary expansion adds to the geological and biological resources already protected and interpreted in Congaree National Park. This boundary expansion also adds to Congaree's cultural history. The expansion consists of four tracts, whose owners allowed their land to be included in Congaree's authorized boundary.

The smallest of the four tracts is 27.8-acres. It is a Congaree riverfront tract, and it contains one-half of an oxbow lake known as Devil's Elbow. The other half of the Devil's Elbow oxbow is already in Congaree National Park. An oxbow is an abandoned meander of a river – an old channel which remains after a river cuts a new channel. Devil's Elbow is the youngest oxbow of the Congaree River. This short meander was cut off during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The other three tracts – totaling more than 4,500 acres – extend a portion of Congaree's eastern boundary from the Norfolk Southern railroad to the Wateree River. This Congaree boundary expansion implements part of the Conservation Vision of the South Carolina Landscape Mapping Project. Specifically, the Congaree expansion links two Core Conservation Areas: the 22,200-acre Congaree Swamp National Monument (now Congaree National Park) and Upper Santee Swamp (the Santee River floodplain), which extends southeast from the confluence of the Congaree and Wateree rivers.

Congaree's significance is affirmed by studies and by its designations as a National Natural Landmark (1974), a National Monument (1976), an International



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# President's Corner



**Dr. John Grego**

With the approach of summer, Friends' field trips are winding down, but we are initiating a continuing activity this May with our recent "adoption" of the Weston Lake and Oak Ridge trails (see the announcement in Upcoming Activities). Typically, Congaree National Park relies on its Maintenance staff and Volunteers in Parks (VIP) program for trail maintenance (and a host of other activities). The request for trail adoption was actually initiated through the VIP newsletter, Boardwalk Talk, and would relieve staff and volunteers of some

of their "light" trail maintenance chores.

The Friends had cleared the Oakridge Trail of light brush on Public Lands Day 2004, and if that experience is typical, you will find that you spend much of your time with a pair of loppers on your shoulder, occasionally cutting back pawpaw branches or stalks of switch cane. At times like these, it feels more like a walk in the Park than a work day. On the other hand, having to consistently work through a series of small deadfalls makes for a longer day. Any really large obstacles will be left to the professionals with chain saws.

I had earlier mentioned that a celebration in honor of Congaree's National Park designation could take place in late May; the first week in September is now more likely. Many more details about this special National Park Service celebration and a concurrent Friends of Congaree Swamp event will appear in an upcoming newsletter.

## **Expansion** continued

Biosphere Reserve (1983), and a National Park (2003). Also, most of Congaree Swamp National Monument (now Congaree National Park) is in the National Wilderness Preservation System (1988).

Upper Santee Swamp's significance is described in the South Carolina Public Service Authority's draft application (2003) for a new license for the Santee Cooper Hydroelectric Project:

"Perhaps the most important habitat in the project area, in terms of size, ecological integrity, and function are the river floodplain complexes, which contain cypress swamps and bottomland hardwoods, a habitat complex most well-represented by the Upper Santee Swamp.... These wooded wetland complexes are extremely diverse in terms of life forms present and are highly variable from one point to another because of variations in topography and hydrology. Besides their importance for a wide variety of wildlife, these systems support downstream river reaches by contributing valuable organic debris for food-chain support, as well as hydrologic support and flood-storage functions."

Part of Upper Santee Swamp is designated as a 16,700-acre Natural Area, further described in the *Santee Cooper Natural Area Management Plan* (1980).

Again, a key feature of the authorized 4,600-acre Congaree boundary expansion is the linkage of Congaree Swamp National Monument (now Congaree National Park) and Upper Santee Swamp.

This area between Congaree National Park and Upper Santee Swamp is not only an important linkage between Core Conservation Areas but possesses significant natural and historical attributes which complement resources already protected in Congaree National Park.

The tracts are forested floodplain, and they are riverfront tracts, with almost five miles of Congaree frontage.

Accordingly, the authorized boundary of Congaree National Park includes approximately 28 miles of frontage on the north bank of the Congaree River – from the park's western boundary to the point where the Congaree and Wateree rivers join to form the Santee River.

The largest of the boundary expansion tracts is approximately 2,420 acres. In addition to its Congaree River frontage, this tract has frontage on the west bank of the Wateree River. It also includes an oxbow of the Wateree River.

The expansion area includes the site of the southern road to/from McCord's Ferry, which was situated at the northern tip of the "great bend" of the Congaree River. At this "great bend," the river traversed almost the entire width of the floodplain – from the southern bluff to the northern bluff and back again to the southern bluff. This "great bend" of the river encompassed a peninsula, known as Buckhead. In the 1700s, Buckhead peninsula was connected to land south of the river, and, therefore, was in Amelia Township, one of the townships laid out in the 1730s in South Carolina's backcountry. The river which we call "Congaree" was known as Santee River until the mid-1750s or later.

McCord's Ferry was chartered in 1766 to John McCord for fourteen years, but a ferry was established at this location before 1766. A tract of 169 acres at the north end of the peninsula was "admeasured" in 1755 for John Lloyd. This 1755 plat identifies the "Road from Joyner's ferry to Buckhead." Other plats from the late 1740s refer to a ferry.

McCord's Ferry is mentioned in accounts of the American Revolution. For example, Gen. Nathanael Greene met with Francis Marion and Henry Lee near McCord's Ferry after Marion and Lee captured the British post at Fort Motte.

Fort Motte was the plantation house of Rebecca Motte, widow of Jacob Motte, at Mount Joseph plantation on the Congaree River. The British seized and fortified Mrs. Motte's house as one of their posts to protect supply routes during the Revolution. The Patriots besieged Fort Motte and, on May 12,

**Expansion** continued page 3

# Upcoming Field Trips, Lectures, & Events

## Adopt-a-Trail Workday

Saturday, May 22, 2004

The Friends of Congaree Swamp recently adopted the Weston Lake and Oak Ridge Trails. We plan to clear the trails of small debris seasonally—no chain saws, only loppers. With Memorial Day looming, it would be great to have these two popular trails prepared for the influx of visitors. And it's a nice time of year for a hike in the Park, trail-clearing notwithstanding.

We will meet at the Visitor's Center at 9 AM for a brief orientation and should finish shortly after lunchtime—I anticipate separate work groups for the two trails. Work gloves, long pants, light hiking boots, water, and a snack are recommended. Please contact John Grego at work ([grego@stat.sc.edu](mailto:grego@stat.sc.edu); 803-777-5110) or home ([jrgrego@mindspring.com](mailto:jrgrego@mindspring.com); 803-783-9270) if interested.

## June Butterfly Count

Saturday June 26<sup>th</sup> will be a day to join park staff and butterfly enthusiasts from around the state in search of butterfly species in Congaree National Park. Results will be reported to the North American Butterfly Association to help with monitoring butterfly population trends and distribution throughout the country. Binoculars, field guides, comfortable walking shoes, lunch and water are needed for full participation. All ages and experience levels are welcome.

If you are new to studying butterflies, free training on butterfly species identification will be offered at the Harry Hampton Visitor Center on Wednesday May 12<sup>th</sup> from 3:00-5:00 p.m. and Saturday May 15<sup>th</sup> from 10:00a.m.-12:00p.m.

If you are an experienced butterfly enthusiast please consider taking on the role of leader for small volunteer groups during the count. Contact Christina Hulslander for more information.

## Personal Journals Requested for Web Site

Share your experiences at Congaree National Park in our website journal. From the homepage of the Friends website ([www.friendsofcongarree.org](http://www.friendsofcongarree.org)), click on "Personal Journals" to check it out. In addition to submissions of prose, photography and sound recordings, Friends encourages creative expressions such as poetry or music. Email submissions to [ed@kujawski.org](mailto:ed@kujawski.org). All submissions will be reviewed by the Friends of Congaree Swamp. After the review, the entries will be posted on the website journal. The first journal entry posted is Joe Kegley, (2/20/04), "Wild Pigs in the Park".

## Mark Your Calendar

Friends of Congaree Swamp's Annual Meeting is scheduled for Sunday Oct. 24, 2004 and will take place at Millaree Hunt Club on the Congaree floodplain upstream from the Park.

## Sparkleberry Swamp Kayak/Canoe Tour

Saturday, 30 October 2004, 9am-1pm

We will shift gears a little for this trip and visit a true swamp, one that requires a boat to get around. Sparkleberry, just a few miles south of the junction of the Wateree and Congaree Rivers, is part of the 16,000-acre Upper Santee Swamp and managed as a natural area by the State Public Service Authority (Santee-Cooper). Like Congaree, it was formerly part of the Beidler family's extensive holdings along the Santee drainage that stretched from Congaree almost to St. Stephens in Berkeley County.

Much of Sparkleberry and the surrounding area consist of picturesque stands of blackwater cypress and tupelo trees covered with Spanish moss. It remains flooded year-round because of the backwaters from the Lake Marion Dam nearly 30 miles away. Sparkleberry is well-known for its aquatic life and we should see herons and egrets, water turkeys, wood ducks, and if we're lucky perhaps a gator or two. In some years, the bur-marigold, *Bidens laevis* puts on a spectacular floral display.

You will have to provide your own kayak/canoe for this trip. Sparkleberry Landing is about a 50-minute drive from East Columbia and we need to have the boats in the water and ready to go by 9:00. We will return to the Landing no later than 1:00. Total paddling distance will be about 5-6 miles with very little current. Snacks, beverages, binoculars and cameras highly recommended. And a trip to Sparkleberry is not complete without stopping for BBQ on the way back at Bubba Sikes (mustard with vinegar).

Contact John Cely ([jecely@sc.rr.com](mailto:jecely@sc.rr.com)); 803-782-7450 for details and directions.

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## **Expansion** continued

1781, they set the house roof on fire, thereby forcing the British to surrender. The site of Rebecca Motte's house was in present-day Calhoun County, but Motte lands extended into present-day Richland County – part of this Congaree boundary expansion.

The charter to operate McCord's Ferry lapsed during the Revolution. Thereafter, citizens petitioned the General Assembly, requesting that a ferry be established upriver from McCord's Ferry at the plantation of Gen. Isaac Huger. The General Assembly chartered Huger's Ferry in 1786 for fourteen years. Congaree Swamp National Monument (now Congaree National Park) contains several sites on the National Register of Historic Places, one of which is a remnant of the road to Huger's Ferry.

Soon after Huger's Ferry was established, citizens petitioned the General Assembly, asking that McCord's Ferry be re-established. In 1788, Mary Brewton Motte – a daughter of Jacob and Rebecca Motte – also petitioned the General

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## Spring Field Trips Big Success



*John Grego, left, our trip leader, started out by explaining the topography, historical uses of the area, and present day research.*

### Kingsnake Trail Hike

Sunday, March 21, 2004

On March 21, over 25 Friends met on a mild sunny afternoon to explore research and historical sites along the Kingsnake Trail. Professor John Grego led the hike.

At the Iron Bridge over Cedar Creek, we examined aerial photos showing development of the bridge and logging roads, and eventual clear-cutting in that portion of the Park.

We then visited a vegetation plot; these plots encompass many different research projects, but this plot supplemented the vegetation mapping project completed by the USGS in 1999. We looked at a vegetation map of the Park and discussed the different forest communities characterized by their canopy, sub-canopy and surface vegetation.

From there, we visited one of 12 research plots monitored by Scott Zengel for feral hog activity. Active monitoring of the plots has ended, while analysis is completed and resource management recommendations are being made. Friends had provided some financial assistance to help Scott with his research.

Our next stop was Cooner's Mound, a cattle mound located uncharacteristically far away from the natural levees along the banks of the Congaree River. We discussed historical livestock practices and the use of mounds and other strategies for riding out floods along the Congaree River.

After pausing by an impressive cherrybark oak, we bush-whacked along Cedar Creek to our starting point at the Iron Bridge. Generally, this "shortcut" would be ill-advised in the Spring when high water would make the passage difficult or



*Grego used a vegetation map to show us where the different forest communities are located.*

impossible. Fortunately, Cedar Creek was quite low, the route was dry, and our return was uneventful.

### Harriott Faucette Annual Big Tree Walk

Sunday, April 4 2004

A hardy and enthusiastic group of more than 30 Friends participated in the 1<sup>st</sup> Annual Harriott Hampton Faucett Big Tree Walk at Congaree National Park. Named in honor of Harriott for her swamp ordeal from last year, we started the hike with an appropriate survival kit from Jim and Ruth Elder – a bag of bread crumbs and a ball of orange twine to find our way back out in case we got lost. Harriott accepted the package, which remained unused, with her usual good sense of humor.

We made our first stop by the "Richland County" loblolly pine, *Pinus taeda*, on the edge of Westons Lake. This is a well-known pine, located next to the boardwalk, and was a state champion, and almost a national champion, for many years. Although aging trees by their size can be a lot of guess work, based on the sizes and tree ring counts of bottomland pines that have been cut in other areas, this loblolly could be 250-300 years old, and was probably just getting started when the first white settler's child was born in Richland County in 1740. This splendid tree, more than 15 feet in circumference and 155 feet tall, at least before Hurricane Hugo blew out part of the top, has seen a lot of history and hopefully will be around for many years to come.

We proceeded down the Weston Lake Loop Trail and left the trail briefly to see the national champion loblolly pine that was located only a few years ago. This pine is 167 feet tall and more than 16 feet in circumference, although the base has a swell, unlike the Weston Lake pine which comes straight up out of the ground.

National champions are determined by adding up points for circumference, measured 4-1/2 feet off the ground, crown spread, and height. More weight is given to circumference than height so many of Congaree's big trees are at a disadvantage because trees in a dense forest tend to be tall and slim compared to "field-grown trees" which are short and stocky. As Dr. Robert Jones and others have pointed out, the Congaree National Park features one of the tallest temperate hardwood forests in the world, with many trees routinely exceeding 150 feet in height and some nearly 170 feet tall.

We later stopped at one of the most impressive trees in Congaree – a national co-champion (co-champions are declared



*Harriott received a survival kit to insure her safe return.*

when two or more trees of the same species are very close in total points) persimmon growing near the south bank of Cedar Creek. Although not big compared to some of the oaks, sweetgums, and pines, this persimmon is more than 7 feet in circumference with an amazing height of 132 feet. Not bad for what is usually considered a shrubby weed tree.

We hooked up with the Oakridge Trail and stopped at some impressive cherrybark oaks, laurel oaks, swamp chestnut oaks, and American hollies. The cherrybarks, *Quercus pagoda*, were considered for many years as a lowland variety of the common southern red oak, but most authorities now consider them a true species. Their characteristic buttresses are impressive and we measured several that were 17 feet or more in circumference and one was almost as big as the current state champion, located in Congaree, and featuring a girth of 23 feet.

The Oakridge Trail is probably the best representative section of Congaree's old growth forest and is the trail I recommend to visitors if they want to get a feel for what a pristine bottomland hardwood swamp looks like.



Members measured lots of large tree on this day at the Park.

Growing on the edge of Boggy Gut, we measured a swamp chestnut oak, *Q. michauxii*, that was 18 feet in circumference and one of the biggest in the Park. This tree had much of its top blown out by Hugo but still continues to live and put out new leaves every spring. A lowland equivalent to the white oak, swamp chestnut oaks only grow on the higher ridges. They produce big acorns, often an inch or more in length, and are relished by deer and turkey.

The largest known swamp chestnut oak in Congaree was one measured by Dr. Robert Jones over ten years ago and was 20 feet in circumference. Unfortunately this magnificent tree blew over in a windstorm shortly after being measured. Congaree is a dynamic forest, however, and there will be other chestnut oaks to take its place.

The American holly, *Ilex opaca*, is one of the most abundant "understory" trees in Congaree. Some attain large size, however, and could easily qualify as overstory trees. We measured one that was over 6 feet in circumference and probably 75 feet high. Harry Hampton found one years ago in Congaree that was a national champion for a while until it fell down in a wind storm. It was over 8 feet in circumference and nearly 90 feet tall.

Our last stop was at a beautiful grove of beech trees growing near Hammond's Gut. The beech, *Fagus grandifolia*, doesn't like to get its feet wet and grows only on the highest ridges in the floodplain. With their clear, smooth gray bark, and beautiful fall foliage, the beech is a striking tree. Although they don't get that large in circumference compared to the oaks and gums, with 10 feet being about the maximum, they do get tall in the Congaree, with some reaching 125 feet.

It was a pleasure having Edmund and Mary Taylor with us on this "walk," which turned out to be more of a 5-6 mile hike. The Taylors have deep conservation roots in South Carolina

and Dr. Taylor recently celebrated his 88<sup>th</sup> birthday. Their son George was a Congaree Founding Father. George was in high school during the Congaree Campaign, and took many wonderful photographs of the Swamp, documenting its significance and threats from logging.

For inquiring minds that want to know more about our Southeastern trees, I highly recommend the publication by Wilbur and Marion Duncan, "*Trees of the Southeastern United States*" from the University of Georgia Press, 1988. Copies are on sale at the Visitor's Center.

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## Expansion continued

Assembly. She opposed re-establishing McCord's Ferry because she did not want the road to the ferry to pass through her "Plantation known by the name of Buckhead," on the Congaree River. Miss Motte was concerned that establishment of the ferry "would absolutely render her said Plantation useless to her..." The General Assembly referred Miss Motte's petition to a committee, which concurred with her concerns.

However, in 1792, the General Assembly re-chartered McCord's Ferry, which is significant for the authorized Congaree boundary expansion. As described previously, McCord's Ferry was situated at the northern tip of the great bend of the Congaree River. Accordingly, the road to/from the south side of McCord's Ferry traversed Buckhead peninsula.

Documents pertaining to the General Assembly's periodic re-chartering of McCord's Ferry – into the 1840s – provide informative insights about events preceding the Congaree River cutting off much of its great bend. Two ferries became necessary – one to cross the river channel at the northern tip of the great bend, and one to cross the "lake" which probably became the river's new channel in 1852.

The Congaree's former channel is known today as Bates Old River – the longest oxbow of the Congaree River and one of the longest oxbows in South Carolina. We know much more about the history of Bates Old River than any other oxbow in Congaree National Park. [US Highway 601 has two bridges on the Congaree floodplain north of the Congaree River. These two bridges cross Bates Old River.]

The Congaree River's channel has also moved in ways other than cutting off former channels. The river's flow has eroded and deposited sediment – gradually shifting the river channel location and resulting in a geological formation known as ridge-and-swale topography. As shown on infrared aerial photographs, this ridge-and-swale topography is more prominent in the vicinity of Bates Old River than elsewhere within Congaree National Park.

McCord's Ferry became known as Bates Ferry before the end of the Civil War. Official records of the Civil War mention Union troops skirmishing with Confederate troops at Bates Ferry in 1865, as the Union Army advanced from Orangeburg to Columbia.

Discussion of the authorized Congaree boundary expansion will continue in a future newsletter. And we will provide additional information about the cultural landscape of the lower Congaree River corridor.

# Research & Education at the Park

## Congaree's Research and Education Center: Greater Community Outreach, Research, & Collaboration with Other National Parks



*Christina and Bill Hulslander join the staff of Congaree National Park.*

Completed construction of the *Old-Growth Bottomland Forest Research & Education Center*, along with the recent hiring of experienced staff, raises the educational profile of Congaree National Park. The new facility and its staff set the stage for the park to enjoy higher visibility among local education programs; become a stronger player in the national research arena; and assume a more collaborative role with other national parks.

Only 13 parks, including Congaree, have education centers. It is the only one within the South Atlantic to have this resource, and anticipates providing access to educational and research assets unavailable in other national parks.

The research and education staff, Bill and Christina Hulslander, are trained biologists. As educators, they are intent on communicating their knowledge and sharing the natural resources they help to manage and protect.

Christina, education coordinator, develops instructional programs for school age children, as well as park visitors. Her efforts are directed at helping people understand their links to the natural

world because “...people only change their actions when they care about something.”

Upcoming programs include two training sessions to prepare volunteers to participate in a butterfly count in June (see page 3 for more details).



Bill Hulslander is Congaree's resource program manager. He actively seeks to pair information gaps in the park's eco-system and its resources with the interests of university researchers. His role is to solicit researchers to conduct studies that address critical resource questions, and in turn to develop resource management strategies that are highly targeted and measurable. Upon receipt of research findings, he also informs the public, taking care to explain the findings' implications for immediate and long-term management of the park's resources. Three university research projects conducted by university and federal collaborators are currently underway: Cornell's acoustic monitoring project, the University of Georgia's examination of forest successional patterns, and the US Geological Service's planning initiative to restore the river bluffs to a more natural state consistent with the park's wilderness designation.



The opening of the new education center is an apt addition to the recent re-designation of Congaree Swamp National Monument to a National Park. As the nation's newest park, Congaree is well positioned to make significant strides in educating us all to better appreciate this unique resource.

# International Visitors at the Swamp

In a recent newsletter, I discussed U.S. visitors to Congaree National Park. The visitor information had been collected by transcribing the manual Visitor's Log entries from August 1996 to July 2003 into a database. At the time, I had also reported visitors from 96 countries, and felt sure 100 was just around the corner.

Unfortunately, it's still around the corner, at least officially. We have updated the International visitors through February 2004, and have picked up only two additional countries—since Indonesia was accidentally counted twice through July 2003, we now stand at 97 countries.

Assignment of nationhood was exceedingly difficult. Some of the choices below may not meet everyone's definition of a country, but I decided it should ultimately be up to the visitors themselves to decide their identity. We also know little about why the visitors are at the Swamp, though international students from USC and attendees at USC conferences account for some of our more eclectic entries.

If we count only out-of-state visitors, the international visitors account for an impressive 15% of all Visitor Log entries. Visitation from Germany was comparable to visitation from such well-represented states as Pennsylvania and New York; Canada and England also account for an impressive number of entries in the Visitor's Log. I encourage you to peruse the list of all 97 countries—there are some obvious omissions that perhaps you can help fill the next time a visitor is in town. As we seek funding this year for acquisition of the lands within the newly-authorized boundary, it sure would be nice to say that visitors from over 100 countries have come to the Park.

North/Central America	El Salvador	1
	Grenada	1
	Guatemala	4
Bahamas	Mexico	15
Belize	Nicaragua	3
Bermuda	Panama	4
Canada	Puerto Rico	11
Costa Rica	Trinidad	1

United States	-	Ukraine	2
Virgin Islands	1	Wales	13

## South America

Argentina	7
Brazil	22
Chile	3
Colombia	14
Ecuador	6
Guyana	1
Peru	6
Venezuela	9

## Europe

Albania	1
Armenia	3
Austria	15
Belgium	21
Belarus	2
Bulgaria	5
Czech Republic	11
Denmark	16
England	307
Estonia	1
Finland	14
France	79
Germany	500
Greece	5
Hungary	18
Ireland	16
Italy	27
Latvia	1
Lithuania	9
Luxembourg	6
Macedonia	2
Northern Ireland	7
Norway	24
Poland	33
Portugal	3
Romania	10
Russia	27
Scotland	29
Serbia-Montenegro	1
Slovak Republic	1
Spain	54
Sweden	28
Switzerland	48
The Netherlands	65

## Africa

Botswana	1
Egypt	3
Gabon	1
Ghana	1
Guinea	2
Kenya	2
Liberia	1
Madagascar	1
Morocco	4
South Africa	21
Tunisia	4
Uganda	5
Zimbabwe	1

## Asia

Bahrain	1
Brunei	1
China	30
India	16
Indonesia	1
Israel	4
Japan	40
Kazakhstan	1
Kuwait	2
Laos	1
Malaysia	2
Nepal	1
Pakistan	2
Philippines	1
Qatar	1
Saudi Arabia	3
Singapore	1
South Korea	46
Thailand	5
Taiwan	14
Turkey	8
Uzbekistan	1
UAE	3

## Australia/NZ

Australia	34
New Zealand	13



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April - June 2004

***Be a FRIEND: Get a Friend to Join Today!***

**Yes**, I would like to support conservation of Congaree Swamp for future generations. Enclosed is my tax deductible contribution of \$ \_\_\_\_\_. Please make your check payable to Friends of Congaree Swamp.

\_\_\_\_\_ \$ 15.00 Individual      \_\_\_\_\_ \$ 50.00 Advocate      \_\_\_\_\_ \$ 500.00 Benefactor      \_\_\_\_\_ \$ 50.00 Nonprofit Org.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ \$ 35.00 Family      \_\_\_\_\_ \$ 100.00 Partner      \_\_\_\_\_ \$ 1000.00 Patron      \_\_\_\_\_ \$ 1000.00 Corporate

\_\_\_\_\_ New Member      \_\_\_\_\_ Renewal

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Hm Phone: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ Wk Phone: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_  
 E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

I would like to work on the following committee(s):

\_\_\_\_\_ Field Trips      \_\_\_\_\_ Fundraising  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Public Relations      \_\_\_\_\_ Membership  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Education      \_\_\_\_\_ Advocacy  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Events      \_\_\_\_\_ Newsletter  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Research      \_\_\_\_\_ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

In addition to my membership, I would like to give \$ \_\_\_\_\_ as a donation to Friends of Congaree Swamp:  
 In Memory of: \_\_\_\_\_  
 In Honor of: \_\_\_\_\_  
 As a Gift Membership to: \_\_\_\_\_

Please provide contact information so we can inform the person or family:  
 Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

I would like to order the following items (proceeds benefit FCS projects): \$ \_\_\_\_\_ inclosed.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ copies of "**Reflections of Congaree Swamp**" CD screensaver for Windows 95 or higher @ \$14.95 **Sale!** \$7.50 s/h included  
 \_\_\_\_\_ copies of the beautifully detailed "**Map of Congaree National Park and Vicinity**" @ \$12.95 each/plus \$3.50 s/h

***Thank You For Supporting Friends of Congaree Swamp!***  
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