

# GEORGIA CANOEING ASSOCIATION, INC.



P. O. Box 7023, Atlanta, Georgia 30357

July, 1982

NEWSLETTER

Vol. 17, No.6

Deadline for material for the next newsletter is the 15th. Submit material to Gary DeBacher, CRM, 1441 Clifton Rd. NE, Atlanta, GA 30322. PLEASE TYPE BORDER TO BORDER (ZERO MARGINS) WITH INDENTED PARAGRAPHS AND NO VERTICAL SPACING BETWEEN PARAGRAPHS. This format makes it much easier for me to lay out the newsletter. Good, high contrast photos are also welcome, as well as conservation clippings.

WANT AD POLICY: Ads are "free" for GCA members selling used equipment only. For non-members, or for GCA members selling new equipment, there is a 5 dollar charge. The editor does not take want ads over the phone; please type it up and send it to the above address.

NEWSLETTER SUBSCRIPTION PROBLEMS? CHANGE OF ADDRESS? Contact the GCA membership chairperson, who currently is Oreon Mann, 100 Waverly Way NE, Atlanta, GA 30307; phone 522-3469. The newsletter editor does such a rotten job at handling subscription problems that you are better off not working with him at all.

NEXT EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING WILL BE THE FIRST WEDNESDAY OF THE MONTH AT 7:30 PM, AT THE GEORGIA CONSERVANCY HEADQUARTERS, 3110 Maple Drive NE in Atlanta, near the intersection of Piedmont and Peachtree. Members and interested persons are welcome to attend. However, if you wish to submit any matters for discussion or vote, please call the president or vice president before the meeting so they can plan time on the agenda.

ARTICLES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS- HOW TO BE SURE YOURS GETS PRINTED. First, type it in a compact format, single-spaced, border to border (zero margins) across the width of 8 1/2 by 11 paper. (However, if typing is not feasible or if your typewriter doesn't produce clear copy, then double-space and send in a little early so I have time to retype.) Second, make the length fit the content. A good conservation or safety article, or a really unusual trip report, might merit several pages, but a race announcement should not run over 10 lines. Third, if your article or announcement is controversial, outrageous, or apparently irrelevant, call the editor at home (634-4651) and discuss it first. Fourth, adhere to the copy deadline, the 15th of the month. Fifth, send copy to the editor's work address, CRM, 1441 Clifton Rd. NE, Atlanta, GA 30322.

## TRIP SCHEDULE:

Every Wednesday evening in July: Evening trips on Metro Hooch, Powers Ferry to hwy 41. For the trip on July 7, call Laura Jordan at 233-7924 (H) or at 526-5101 (W). For the remaining Wednesdays in July, call George Neill at 627-9829 (H) or at 482-2951 (W).

- |        |  |                    |                               |
|--------|--|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| July 3 | Buford Dam -->12 miles downstream. A slow-paced fishing trip.<br>Doug Fortenberry. 325-1805 or 378-4159.                   |                    |                               |
| 4      | Wild Card-- trip leader needed. Call Jerry Holladay at 688-1842(H) or 522-0096(W)  |                    |                               |
| 7      | Amicalola-3 miles from Devil's Elbow to hwy 53. Class II. Richard Blews, 993-3468(H) or 658-9477(W)                        |                    |                               |
| 8      | Full moon trip-- 8:30 PM from Chattahoochee Nature Center to Morgan Falls.<br>Call Doug Fortenberry, 325-1805 or 378-4159. |                    |                               |
| 10     | Hiwassee class II+   | Rich and Lori Cole | 261-4875                      |
| 11     | Broad class II   | Jeff Engel         | 1-548-5015                    |
| 17     | Broad class II --family/play outing. Polly Heyward, 237-4503   |                    |                               |
| 17     | Nantahala class II-III   | Jerry Holladay     | 688-1842(H) or 522-0096(W)    |
| 18     | Ocoee class III-IV   | Peter Elkon        | 373-7535                      |
| 18     | Upper Hooch class II-III   | Laura Jordan       | 233-7924(H) or 526-5101(W)    |
| 24     | Chattooga IV class III-V   | Roger Nott         | 1-536-6923(H) ; 1-532-5410(W) |
| 24     | Cartecay class II-III  | Ben Fouts          | 1-532-3523                    |
| 25     | Upper Hooch class II-III   | Jim McKay          | 1-789-2479                    |
| 25     | Chattooga III class III-IV   | Jim Farr           | 634-2272(H); 221-2556(W)      |
| 31     | Wild Card class III  | Steve Holberg      | 633-4609                      |
| 1      | Wild Card class III  | Ernie Mancill      | 955-0622(H); 455-9301(W)      |

Our cruismaster is Jerry Holladay, and he's always glad to hear from people volunteering to lead trips. Call him at 688-1842.

Peter Elkon is impromptu trip chairperson. Call him if you're trying to get a trip together for the weekend, or hoping to join one.

EDITORIAL RAMBLINGS. As usual, I'm rushing to get this rag to the printer, so will confine myself to short comments. As noted by President Roger Nott elsewhere, Hoppy Eager et al did a fine job running the Southeastern Races. By splitting the slalom over two days, we made this event much more enjoyable for racers, race officials, and for others running the river.

Race results will have to wait for a future issue. For me, one of the most interesting races was the men's championship open boat slalom. Steve Scarborough showed up with a 15'6" wood strip boat, somewhat less rockered and less V-d than the ubiquitous ME's in that class. Steve had never even paddled the boat before, but easily won his class. The boat also captured second in championship mixed tandem. If I were Blue Hole or Perception, I would start bidding for licence to produce that design in ABS before Scarborough decides to set up to mold them himself. Because the boat sits light on the water, it turns easily and slides over cross currents; it also plows less when paddled through upstream gates than the ME's.

I didn't stay for the downriver on Sunday, but learned from my Emory co-worker Jim Hudson on Monday of his narrow victory in the solo open cruising event. In spite of running aground once and taking water several times in his Old Town Penobscot, Jim kept up a fast pace. Unbeknownst to him, experienced racer Ed Weatherby had started just 30 seconds behind, thus gaining the advantage of being able to match Hudson's pace and to reduce the gap by enough seconds to win the event. Weatherby later commented on just how hard it was to match that pace. His plan was working perfectly until he ran the falls and accidentally eddied out on the right. Hudson thus won by 4 seconds. --Ed.

MIRAGE (Perception K-1), BLACK, LITTLE USED: \$400 WITH BAGS...ILLIAD K-1 PADDLE \$25...Call Hal (o)688-7655 (h)231-5367.

For Sale-- Extra Large Farmer John Wetsuit. Used only once. Excellent condition. \$60.  
Call Brad at 803-242-3131 (day) or 288-8260 (evening).

Congratulations Hoppy Eager (and wife Mary), Race Chairman, and Jack Weems, Registrar, for carrying out and very fine Southeastern race this year and on your own medal winning runs. As Friday's scoring chairman I want to recognize the fine and invaluable contribution made by those who gave up a day's vacation time to perform well an essential but not very entertaining job: Les Davenport, Brooke Brower, Peter Gordon, Larry Mayfield, Lori & Rich Cole, Grant Luckhardt, Bill Harkins, Jim Farr, Gary DeBacher, and Beth Nott. Also traffic controllers Herb Henry, G. DeBacher & Oreon Mann did a super job. Jim Farr was in charge of equipment. John and Tee Brower were the starters. George Neill's gate judges, Mark Levine's Sat. scorers and Don & Bettina George's timers also did an excellent job. I hesitate to name the many I remember for fear of leaving someone out. Well done! - R. Nott (P.S.--Fran Strickland and Bunny Johns designed an interesting slalom course.)

SEQUATCHIE RIVER; Apr. 24-25. The gentle Sequatchie is a classic Class I pastoral river, meandering through a rift valley. The Cumberland Plateau on the west and Walden Ridge on the east rise 1,300 feet above the stream to form a 3- to 5-mile-wide valley. Sandstone bluffs are exposed through gaps in the trees along the Cumberland escarpment. Four GCA canoes ran the 24.5-mile canoe camping trip, led by Russ Koester in a Galt Mirage. Day 1 sparkled with a fast current, blue skies and highs in the 70s. Birds were abundant and three sets of ducks trailing their ducklings were a special treat. Beaver activity also was observed. Day 2 opened with a heavy mist, which turned to heavy rain before the takeout. Others on the trip were Derek Patterson in a Cedar Stripper, Bill and Anna Belle Close in their trusty aluminum, and Ron, Jean and Hugh Skelton in a TW Special. -- Russ Koester

Cartecax River, Sunday, May 23, 1982. A beautiful Sunday morning greeted a group of 14 boaters meeting at the Ellijay Dairy Queen. The group was divided into two parts for the upper section of the river in order not to have long waits at the three major rapids. The first group, lead by Jim Farr departed while the second group ran shuttle. The river was running on 2.05 but the mountain laurel was very near its peak. All paddlers had good runs at the major rapids, even a couple of first timers who were very nervous at the beginning of the trip. The two groups joined for lunch at Clear Creek rapid and paddled the lower section together. Paddlers were: Kaya K: Rich Cole, Lori Cole; Tandem; Dick Hurd and son, Tom and Shirley Pritchard, Dave Garrity and friend; Solo; Bob Stigrow; Marge Stigrow, Mark Rucker, Martie Rucker, Ben Fouts, Fort Robb, Roger Knott, Jim Farr and Ben Maxwell.

SUBMITTED: Ben Maxwell

Tesnatee/Chestatee; Sat., May 29, 1982 - We ran from the wooden bridge half way down Tesnatee Creek to Crusher Rd., .8 mi. above Hwy 52, a little less than 10 miles. The river was low and occasionally scrapey; nevertheless we voted to paddle 3.5 mi. of Tesnatee Creek to enjoy the brilliant mt.laurel and intimate scenery. We had a hot, sunny day; several folks really appreciated some planned and unplanned swims, particularly at the Copper Mines. We lunched below Grindle Shoals on the Chestatee. This has been a very popular recreation spot for locals for many years. However, Grant talked with the owner of the property on the left bank at length. Although this man had no objection to our using the area, he was very upset by the tremendous amount of littering which has occurred there, was armed and had been considering shooting holes in any coolers with beer on his property and on the rocks in the river. He was interested and pleased to hear of our planned clean-ups in Lumpkin Co. on the Chestatee and Etowah. We talked about including this area in future river clean-ups. We had a congenial group of old and new GCA paddlers: open tandem teams of Marilyn Fordham and Eileen Lange, Carol & Dick Butterworth, Mike Gibbons & LeRoy Robbins, Adam Lefkoff & Julin Maloof, and Brenda Lloyd & Chad Skaggs and the following folks in OC-1s - Bill Hays, Grant Luckhardt, Arabelle Luckhardt, Ted Maloof, Bob Tritt and the trip leader, Roger Nott.

## "Paddlers Can Win Court Battles Against Landowners" Part II

In the last newsletter I began a discussion of the case of Arkansas vs. McIlroy, 595 S.W.2d 659 (1980), because of the similarity of facts and legal issues with our landowner problems in Georgia. The following is a conclusion of that discussion.

In that case the Court held that because the Mulberry River can be used for recreational purposes during a substantial portion of the year, that it is navigable. By this ruling the Court changed the Arkansas definition (test) of navigation, and in effect opened waterways to the public that are capable of recreational use, such as floating for pleasure. In making its decision, the Court did recognize the fact that the landowners had a problem: That their privacy was being interrupted by people who trespassed on their property, littered the stream and destroyed their property. The Court also recognized that these people are a small percentage of the public and that "their conduct is a shame on us all". However, the Court stated that "we can no more close a public waterway because some of those who use it annoy nearby property owners, than we could close a public highway for similar reasons". Keep in mind that this decision does not effect the landowners right to prohibit the public from crossing their property to reach a stream.

This Arkansas case and similar recent holdings in the courts of other states does not constitute precedent that would be binding on the decisions of the Georgia Courts. Someday we will have to fight our own battle. However, since there is very little specific Georgia case law on this subject, and what does exist is very old law, the recent case law from other states will be helpful.

There are two main reasons for the favorable decision, from the public's standpoint, in this Arkansas case: The broad and strong participation in the case by many public groups and interests; and the fact that modern times have brought about changed conditions as to water uses. The river involved in the Arkansas case had received tremendous public use and appeal in recent years. Probably similar to our popular upper Chattahoochee. Therefore when a landowner tried to close it down, the public outcry was loud enough that the State Attorney General's office stepped in to support the public interest. Support had been received not just from one canoe club, but from conservation, fishing, outdoor outfitters, and other organizations throughout the state. Public recreational interests were strong enough to produce the victory.

The public opportunity and demand for water use is no longer so limited as it was during the period (prior 20th century) of the adoption of the test of navigability based on commercial use. Water recreation in America is rapidly increasing in popularity. With increased leisure time and higher standards of living, most Americans now seek waterbased recreation. The public interest in waters can no longer be described in terms of commercial navigability. The Arkansas Supreme Court recognized this fact.

The Mulberry case was the first case in Arkansas that involved the public's right to use a stream which has a recreational value, but lacks a history or adaptability of commercial use in the traditional sense. Basically what the Court did was to broaden its definition of navigability which was a judicial interpretation of a vague statutory and/or common law definition. Most early state statutes were vague, such as declaring that "streams are navigable if navigable in fact". What "navigable in fact" means is not entirely clear. Therefore, this allowed the courts to construe a definition of navigability. As times have changed these courts have been able to gradually broaden this definition from the traditional commercial use test to the modern recreational use test. The ability to affect change so as to reflect modern times is a marvelous feature of our court system.

There has not been a case in the Georgia courts, modern day anyway, that has involved the Court in this recreational use issue. In our state, the biggest obstacle to a broader definition of navigability and the adoption of a recreational use test is not the make up of the Georgia Supreme Court. The problem lies in the rather clear, explicit and narrow definition of a navigable stream as defined in our state statute. "A navigable stream is one capable of bearing upon its bosom, either for the whole or a part of the year, boats loaded with freight in regular course of trade. The mere rafting of timber, or transporting wood in small boats, does not make a stream navigable." Georgia Code §85-1303. This definition allows little opportunity for the Georgia Court to construe it to include a recreational use test. If confronted with this issue, the Court may "pass the buck" and say that a change of the magnitude needed in the definition of a navigable stream must be accomplished through the General Assembly.

The modern trend, both statutory and case law, in determining navigability for public use purposes is clearly the recreational use test: That if a stream is capable of being navigated by small craft for pleasure purposes, it is navigable. Unless our State Legislature takes legislative action in this area, Georgia may be doomed to remain behind our sister states as our test of navigability remains an anachronism. But don't blame the Legislature or Court for inaction in this area. It's up to us to initiate the action by showing broad support for a recreational use test in determining public watercourses.

---RICHARD BLEWS---

## CRAWDADDY CREEK UNMASKED.

How do you write about a river trip noone will believe? Do you say it was exciting, unexpected and challenging beyond the paddlers' wettest dreams? Or do you anticipate the snickers and say nothing at all?

In the case of the April 17th trip down the Mulberry Fork of the Warrior River in Blount County, Alabama, the latter is undoubtedly the wiser of the two choices. Everyone knows GCA members never do anything stupid, like getting on an unknown stream when it may be in flood. But since I'm not a GCA member, I'll tell the story as best I can and let club members John and Tee Brower, Don and Bettina George, Larry and Betsy Smith, Mark and Susan Levine, Ted and Helen Sparks, George Neill and Theresa Byers take the heat.

First a little background. The Mulberry is the larger of two streams which merge to form the Warrior River, a major central Alabama waterway. It is not well known or frequently paddled by in-state boaters, simply because it is overshadowed by Locust Fork, the other Warrior tributary.

But on this particular weekend, heavy morning rains on the heels of a wet spring had brought the Locust far out of its bank and far above safe boating levels. Trip leaders Ted and Helen recommended Mulberry as a stand-in. They had never traveled the river before, but a handy copy of John Foshee's Alabama Canoe Rides and Float Trips classified the Mulberry as class I-II at normal water levels.

It didn't sound exciting, but to the out-of-staters who had come from as far as Savannah, Georgia, it was better than an afternoon in front of the tube watching tag-team wrestling out of Birmingham.

As it turned out, it probably would have been less frightening in the wrestling ring. The Mulberry, too, was high and hard when we first saw it at the bridge near the takeout. Eleven miles upstream at the put-in, our canoes and Don's C-boat maneuvered between logs and rubbish scoured from the surrounding hillsides as we started downstream. The first waves appeared at about the three-mile point ---big, gentle swells which broke the flat-, swift- water monotony.

But the river was changing. The banks became steeper, rockier, the waves less predictable. Around another bend and suddenly the transformation was complete. Each of us made a mental note to ask John Foshee how a class II river could have eight- and ten- foot standing waves. But there they were, set after boat-tossing set.

John and Tee compared the crests to those they'd faced on the New. Thirty seconds into my five minute swim through one thrashing stretch and I knew I'd never seen anything bigger in or out of my boat.

Two hours after it started, the 11-mile trip thankfully ended. And speculation as to how to tell the story and keep at least a shred of credibility began.

It was left to Larry to find the proper perspective.

"I've seen water like that before," he said in a slightly pale poker face.

"Oh yeah, where?"

"....On the deck of a Coast Guard cutter."

Michael Gordon, Anniston, Alabama

HAAOOOOOOOH! That was a scaarry story, wasn't it kids? How about those waves! Our thanks to Daisy wheelprinter and Diablo Tractorcarriage for special effects.

----Count Floyd

THE MIDDLE CHESTATEE RIVER - June 5, 1982. A beautiful day and blossoms all along the river banks made our "clean up" trip pleasant as well as fruitful. We filled 18 "yellow bags" with assorted bottles, cans, broken glass, styrofoam, shoes, T-shirts, wire, boards, etc. I was disappointed when Gary refused to load a discarded electric stove on his C1, but we did pull an awful lot of stuff out of and off of the river. The Whitehills were clever in bringing a garden cultivator-sort of a 3-pronged rake which was most helpful in hooking trash out from under branches. Gary DeBacher - C1, Roxanne Hertz - kayak, Ben and Carolyn Whitehill - C20, Russ Koester and Nancy Barker - C10, made up the cleanup crew. Thank you to each one of our group. The river is a little bit cleaner for our efforts.

Nancy Barker

Addendum: Baptist Barker has neglected to mention the three full cans of Bud and one of malt liquor which I fished from the river. Can't understand why anyone would drink malt liquor. ---Ed.

## CHATTOOGA RIVER, SECTION II, Sunday, May 23, 1982

I would have expected a lot of beginning boaters to take advantage of this trip, but none did. Either the name Chattooga scares them off, or George Neill's training course is so good that they immediately progress to advanced skill levels and take on Section III.

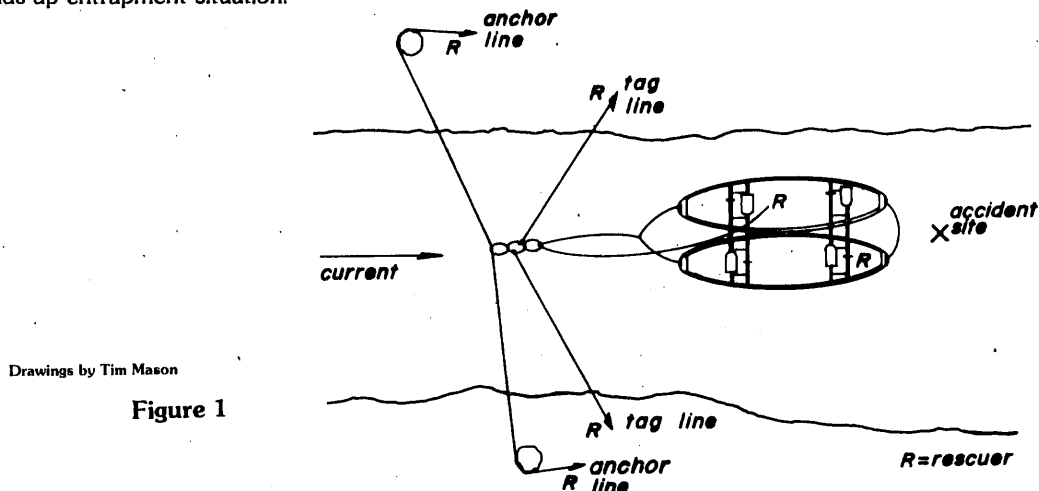
This section offers some of the prettiest class I and II paddling to be found anywhere. And there is one particularly challenging run to the right of center in a rapid called Big Shoals. Each of us had multiple runs here, and an upset or two was included for a little excitement and to keep us humble. A good rain the night before blessed us with a satisfactory water level.

Enjoying this splendid afternoon on the river in tandem open canoes were: Dr. Ben Whitehill and Carolyn; Doug Bridges and his friend Hank visiting from Conn.; my wife Rennie and me, Richard Blews.

# Telfer Lower

Les Bechdel, Safety Chairman for the Dixie Division of the American Canoe Association

The Telfer Lower is a rescue system in which a floating craft is lowered to the accident site. It is used only when more conventional methods of rescue such as rope throws, ferries, or tag lines are not feasible or have failed. It takes time to set up and depending on the nature of the whitewater and the technical skills of the rescuers, it may not be a suitable means of rescue. The primary use for the Telfer Lower is to retrieve a wrapped boat, though it might be feasible to employ it in a heads-up entrapment situation.



An anchor line has to be established across the river approximately twenty to fifty feet upstream of the victim. This can be done by throwing the line (across narrow streams), or by ferrying it across by boat. It should be placed about ten feet above the water and should be pulled as tight as possible using a Z-drag. (See NOC Fall/Winter 1981 Newsletter). Trees usually serve as the best anchor points but boulders, car bumpers, and the like can be substituted as needed. If the anchor line is angled downstream, it will facilitate the launching of the rescue boat.

The heart of the Telfer Lower is the carabiner arrangement attached to the anchor line (a true pulley is ideal for rescue work, but due to the versatility of the carabiner for whitewater sport it can be utilized as a pulley). As illustrated in Figure 2, this arrangement consists of three carabiners: 1) an anchor line carabiner 2) a connecting carabiner for the two tag lines, and 3) the lower-most carabiner which serves as a pulley for the belay line going to the rescue craft. If fewer than three carabiners are used, the system will build up on the anchor line when the tag lines are employed.

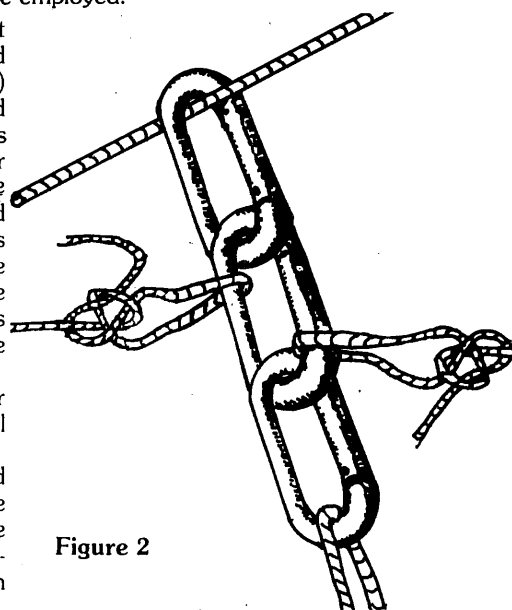
The "working platform" of the Telfer Lower has been successfully set up using a single canoe, an inflated raft, and two canoes or kayaks lashed together as a "catamaran." A line is tied securely to the upstream (bow) end of the craft and then passed through the lower-most carabiner and back to the belayer who sits on the bottom of the canoe or raft. The line is run around the back of the belayer who can hold the boat in check, or slowly pay out the line and cause the boat to descend downstream. The maximum length of descent is one half the length of this rope. A standard throw bag would thus have about thirty feet of "working length." It is possible for the belay line to go directly from the third carabiner to the belayer, so the full length of the rope is utilized to move downstream. The bow belayer (and all rescuers) should be wearing life jackets for safety as well as protection from rope burn, and have a knife handy in case the rope should foul and need to be cut.

The second rescuer kneels in the stern and uses his paddle to help steer the boat. When the rescue craft reaches the accident site this person will do whatever is feasible to initiate the rescue.

In the past we have found that this rescuer is best suited to command the rescue. He can use hand signals to the tag line teams to maneuver the boat to river left or river right, and he can communicate by voice with the low belayer to control the downstream descent. When a raft or "catamaran" is used as the rescue craft, two rescuers can ride in the stern in addition to the belayer in the bow.

The Telfer Lower can be performed in surprisingly swift water. Teamwork, good balance, skill, and practice are the prerequisites to conduct this rescue. Thus, inexperienced whitewater paddlers would have difficulty acting as the boat rescuers in anything above Class I water. Extreme care must be taken to keep the boat pointing directly into the current. This is particularly true with the single canoe rescue boat. In wavy sections of whitewater, it may be necessary to backpaddle to keep the boat from surfing into the trough of the wave on its own.

As in all rescues, contingency planning is necessary. If something goes wrong, the belayer must be prepared to let out all the lowering line and paddle through the rapids below. So, have a paddle for each person in the rescue craft. If additional rescuers are available, have one or two set up a backup safety rope below the rescue site. Another person can act as a "watch dog" upstream of the scene to flag down and warn them of the ongoing rescue.



Upper Chattahoochee, Sunday, June 6, 1982 --

Rafting business on the Oconee prevented Dennis Abernathy from going and he asked me to substitute as leader. I think this was because I was the first name on the list and he had my phone number at work. We had a very good run from Ga. 155 to Duncan Bridge. Weather was beautifully clear and warm, water level was a little under medium. Our flotilla consisted of 10 canoes, 3 kayaks, and a C-1. Tandem canoe paddlers were John Houser and Amy Delaplaine, Tal Dryman and Leah Trifinoff, Doug and Brenda Bridges, Julian Maloof and Adam Lefko, Larry Howard and Allison Quatrocchi, Dick and Jason Hurd, Dan Wilson and I. Solo canoe paddlers were Ted Maloof, Jack and Julia Crosby. In kayaks were Pat Jeanson, John and JoAnn Howard. Laura Jordan paddled a C-1. Also included was Heidi, the Crosby's poodle. A local church had a baptism in the river; hope we didn't disturb their service too much. It was a fine outing and special thanks go to Tal Dryman and Leah Trifinoff for running lead and to Ted Maloof for running sweep. I also appreciated whoever it was who brought the watermelon and the Habersham County patrolman who voided a ticket for running a stop sign after he realized that the sign was down.

Bill Moore

PERCEPTION QUEST KAYAK FOR SALE  
OR TRADE FOR CANOE

Perception Quest Kayak with 2 spray skirts (1 large, 1 small), 2 paddles (1 long, 1 short), float bags, car rack, Kayak book. Purchased new in Summer of '81 and used only a few times. Excellent condition. Will sell for \$400 or trade for canoe. Call Bill Hays, H: 355-3647, O: 875-5645.

FOR SALE: Iliad Kayak Paddle. Right or Left Hand.  
85½" - Excellent for Wildwater Paddling,  
Bracing, Rolling. Nearly new - \$70.00.  
Call Clyde Woolsey - Residence - 432-1823  
Work - 434-6500

C-ONE, PERCEPTION, SAGE alias TUPPERWARE BOAT. FOR SALE. White, w/ red stripe. Good Condition. Will sell for \$125, or highest bid within 10 days of newsletter mailing. Call Allen Lewis 469-6319.

The pictures below show Polly Heyward running Second Ledge and Jerry Holladay running The Bull on a recent trip down Chattooga III.

