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A Quarterly Journal Devoted to Tennessee Birds



SEPTEMBER, 1940

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SUMMER BIRDS OF FALL CREEK STATE PARK

BY ALBERT F. GANIER AND ALFRED CLEBSCH

Fall Creek Park is an almost completely forested tract of 15,700 acres, lying upon the Cumberland Plateau about eighty miles southeast of Nashville, Tennessee. It is mainly in the southeastern portion of Van Buren County, the balance being in Bledsoe County, and highway No. 30 passes close to its northern boundary. Physically, the area is rolling and maintains an elevation of between 1700 and 2000 feet above sea level, the latter elevation being attained on Braden's Knob. Into this plateau Caney Creek and its tributaries cut deep, narrow canyons through which the boulder bedded streams run some 600 feet below the rim of sandstone escarpments above.

Three spectacular falls are created where Caney Creek and its two tributaries, Piney Creek and Fall Creek, pitch over the cliffs into the gorge below. The last mentioned has a sheer drop of 256 feet and its setting is unsurpassed in beauty. Above the falls the streams wind about through the uplands where the open hardwood forest is well set with coarse grass and native shrubs. Along these streams, at both low and high levels, one finds hemlock, laurel, and rhododendron. Following these waterways, too, are patches and groves of scrub pine, chiefly on the bluffs, while a few short-leaved pines also occur and on Meadow Creek, even the stately white pine was found. The flora of the region is highly diversified but cannot be covered here due to lack of space.

Following a custom of several years past—that of making a survey of the summer birds of one of Tennessee's mountain areas—a group of members of the Tennessee Ornithological Society* spent eight days in this park, covering the period of June 15 to 23, 1940. Through the courtesy of Mr. Horace Roberts, Project Manager of improvements now under way, we had comfortable quarters in one of the rustic cabin units in the heart of the area. From this center we were able to go in our autos to nearly all parts of the park. Where the roads ended, we struck out afoot and reached our objectives using map and compass. Mid-day lunches were carried in our packs so that we could spend each entire day afield. In this way we covered all types of habitat represented—many of the old clearings where cabins had stood, and such interesting spots as the valleys of Piney, Fall, Meadow, Caney, and Indian Camp Creeks, Knewton Ford, Rock Quarry Ridge, Steakly Bend, and

*The members of our party were as follows: Alfred and Mrs. Clebsch, Clarence Collier, Cynthia C. Counce, George Davis, Albert F. Ganier, Frelan Goddard, Amelia Laskey (for 2 days), Mabel Slack, Evelyn J. Schneider, William M. Walker, and William Yambert.

Yellow Bluff. The last mentioned point is of great interest in that it is a massive sandstone cliff, more than 200 feet sheer and jutting out of the south-east escarpment of Caney Creek canyon. Here was the Golden Eagle's eyrie some years back, and here is the present eyrie of a pair of Peregrine Falcons and of Great Horned Owls, while Red-tailed Hawks and Turkey Vultures also make the place their headquarters.

With the moving out of the mountaineers and their ever ready squirrel rifles, and with the prohibition of hunting, we may expect the larger birds to hold their own. A number of wild turkeys have been added to the thinned-out local stock and these may become abundant as of yore. The Raven formerly inhabited the park and Lawson Fisher, an old settler at the falls, pointed out to the senior author some fifteen years ago, an old nest in a pothole of a cliff that this species had used in earlier years. But Ravens have long since disappeared from the Cumberland Plateau and it is not probable that they will ever return. Birdlife seemed a bit more numerous about the cabin than elsewhere and song and call notes, heard sporadically thru the night, became more vociferous as dawn approached.

During our tramps we set down on listing cards the birds as we found them all thru the day and each evening after supper we tabulated and discussed the day's finds. On the last day we sat together and compiled our composite list of 74 species. As usual in this type of country we found no species which we considered abundant. In order of their relative abundance we have recorded them in this list as "common, fairly common, uncommon, or rare." The fourteen species which we rated as common and the number of each recorded during our stay, are as follows: Red-eyed Vireo, 58; Indigo Bunting, 56; Hooded Warbler, 55; Field Sparrow, 48; Wood Thrush, 44; Prairie Warbler, 44; Oven-bird, 41; Tufted Titmouse, 39; Blue Jay, 37; Yellow-breasted Chat, 33; Scarlet Tanager, 31; Red-eyed Towhee, 31; Crested Flycatcher, 30; and Black and White Warbler, 30.

The following five species were not recorded but may fly in and out from nearby farming districts: Bronzed Grackle, Red-wing, Barn Swallow, Rough-winged Swallow, Prairie Horned Lark, and Mockingbird. Sixteen additional species, not seen by us, are possible summer residents in the Park. They are: E. Green Heron, Wood Duck, Sparrow Hawk, Osprey, Spotted Sandpiper, Red-cockaded Woodpecker, Acadian Flycatcher, Cedar Waxwing, Starling, E. Warbling Vireo, Worm-eating Warbler, E. Yellow Warbler, American Redstart, Baltimore Oriole, Cowbird, and Grasshopper Sparrow. A few species—those that prefer the habitats of man—may be expected to become scarcer. Among them are the Wrens, Brown Thrasher, Catbird, Meadowlark, and Mourning Dove. We gave considerable time to gathering nesting data and during our stay we found one or more nests for each of twenty-five species.

To assist in determining subspecies, skins were prepared of fifteen birds. As further assistance in determining the proper subspecies to assign to this area, Dr. Alexander Wetmore's paper, 'Notes on the Birds of Tennessee' (1939), was found useful and has been followed as far as practicable.* In the case of several species we are not entirely certain of the form as listed.

*NOTE—Dr. Wetmore's paper (reviewed in *The Migrant*, March, 1940, pp. 29-31) is evidently authority for several of the scientific and subspecific names used herein which differ from those of the A. O. U. 1931 Check-List.—EDITOR.

We acknowledge our indebtedness to each of the other members of our party for their careful work and co-operation without which this list would have been not nearly so complete.

EASTERN TURKEY VULTURE, *Cathartes aura septentrionalis*: (10 listed).—A picturesque addition to the canyon landscape where one or more were continuously in sight. A protected ledge on Yellow Bluff was headquarters for the flock and some probably nested in its recesses.

BLACK VULTURE, *Coragyps a. atratus*: (2).—A pair were to be seen in the canyon below the falls, among the other vultures.

SHARP-SHINNED HAWK, *Accipiter striatus velox*: (1).—An elusive species and best sought by searching patches of pine woods for its nest. One of these was found on June 21 in a pine grove on Fall Creek. The nest was built 40 feet up and contained five eggs well advanced in incubation. Under a tree 100 feet away were the tail, wings, and feet of a freshly killed female Scarlet Tanager. Another nest was found in a pine grove on Meadow Creek; it was an empty last year's nest.

COOPER'S HAWK, *Accipiter cooperi*: (3).—Another elusive species but seen in flight at three locations.

EASTERN RED-TAILED HAWK, *Buteo jamaicensis borealis*: (3).—A pair made headquarters in Caney Creek canyon in the vicinity of Yellow Bluff and on this visit as well as in previous years, were to be seen soaring about. They were believed to have been occupying one of the stick nests on a ledge of the cliff. Another Red-tail was seen near Piney falls.

NORTHERN RED-SHOULDERED HAWK, *Buteo l. lineatus*: (4).—To those of us who had elsewhere found this species only in river bottoms, its occurrence here in this highland area was somewhat surprising. Seen at three locations.

BROAD-WINGED HAWK, *Buteo p. platypterus*: (5).—Uncommon but apparently the most numerous of the hawks. Recorded at four different locations.

GOLDEN EAGLE, *Aquila chrysaetos canadensis*.—This rare species was not recorded on this trip and is probably no longer a summer resident in or near the Park but it has been observed there in earlier years by Ganier and a pair built their nest, which may still be seen, on a protected ledge of Yellow Bluff. Another old nest was found by Ganier in 1935, similarly located in a remote canyon a few miles northward. Natives who lived near the nests, told him in earlier years, of frequent losses of small pigs, lambs, and poultry to these eagles and Lawson Fisher showed the senior author the foot of one he had shot over his place at Caney falls.

DUCK HAWK, *Falco peregrinus anatum*: (2).—A pair of these splendid falcons make their home in the high Yellow Bluff escarpment and were observed by our party on the two days we visited this location. The birds were carrying prey in their talons and were flying swiftly and directly toward their eyrie although at this date young Peregrines should be a-wing. In *The Migrant* for 1939, page 29, record is made of young having been seen in this eyrie on June 13, 1938, by G. R. Mayfield and H. C. Monk.

EASTERN BOB-WHITE, *Colinus v. virginianus*: (15).—Fairly common, chiefly in the open woods. Here the long grass and shrubs afforded good protection.

EASTERN TURKEY, *Meiagris gallopavo silvestris*: (2).—One was heard near Yellow Bluff and a nest with 11 eggs was found by Collier a half mile north-

west of Piney falls. This nest was situated in rather open woods and was tucked under the edge of some low second-growth. The female was sitting, nearly hidden from view behind the leaves, and flushed, flying some distance and rising about 12 feet in her flight. Wild turkeys are reputed to desert their nests quite readily but here, perhaps because the eggs were slick from advanced incubation, the hen was found to have returned a little later. Turkeys, according to the natives, were formerly fairly common in this section and have never been entirely wiped out. The State 'planted' a number of additional birds in the Park a year or two ago.

AMERICAN WOODCOCK, *Philohela minor*: (1).—One was flushed in a marshy area along a little brook that ran into Piney Falls gulf. Park Ranger Myers stated that he had recently seen a young one just learning to fly. There are many suitable habitats for these birds in the Park.

EASTERN MOURNING DOVE, *Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*: (8).—Rare, perhaps due to the lack of cultivated fields and the presence of certain birds of prey.

YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO, *Coccyzus a. americanus*: (26).—Fairly common and well distributed thruout the Park. Some of those listed were seen at a distance and may have been the Black-billed species. On June 21 a parent was found brooding three young about four days old, near Piney Falls. The nest was on the horizontal limb of a pine by a stream and 7 feet above the ground. The next day, another nest was found, containing two eggs. It was on the vine-covered limb of a persimmon tree, 9 feet up.

BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO, *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*: (3).—Apparently rare, only three being certainly identified. On June 19 a nest was found in the woods on Yellow Bluff and the sitting bird was carefully examined. The nest, built 6 feet up in a small pine, held two eggs incubated about one week. The nest was loosely built of sticks and lined with soft materials.

SOUTHERN SCREECH OWL, *Otus asio asio*.—Apparently rare. None were seen or heard by our party but one was recorded here in June, 1938, by G. R. Mayfield and H. C. Monk.

GREAT HORNED OWL, *Bubo v. virginianus*.—None were seen on the present trip but Ganier has flushed them from the cliffs on several previous visits. This species is practically silent during June and for some time later.

NORTHERN BARRED OWL, *Strix v. varia*: (2).—Two males were heard calling along Caney Creek, near the dam above our cabins.

EASTERN WHIP-POOR-WILL, *Antrostomus v. vociferus*: (7).—Its calls heard nightly about the cabin area, indicated it to be fairly common.

EASTERN NIGHTHAWK, *Chordeiles m. minor*: (3).—Rare in this wooded area.

CHIMNEY SWIFT, *Chaetura pelagica*: (13).—Uncommon and presumably a visitor from settled areas outside the Park.

RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD, *Archilochus colubris*: (8).—Seemingly rare, for with our groups constantly afield we averaged but one a day.

EASTERN BELTED KINGFISHER, *Megaceryle a. alcyon*: (1).—The only one noted was on Caney Creek above the falls and near the dam. No suitable clay banks for nesting were to be seen along the stream.

NORTHERN FLICKER, *Colaptes auratus luteus*: (14).—Fairly common. Considering the immense area of apparently suitable habitat, one would expect the woodpecker family to be numerous but this was not found to be true here nor elsewhere on this plateau area.

SOUTHERN PILEATED WOODPECKER, *Ceophloeus p. pileatus*: (7).—Uncommon. This largest of the woodpeckers was however, observed at five points.

RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER, *Centurus carolinus*: (9).—Fairly common. A pair were feeding young in a nest in a dead tree near our cabins.

RED-HEADED WOODPECKER, *Melanerpes e. erythrocephalus*: (3).—Rare. This species prefers 'newground' and farming districts during the summer.

HAIRY WOODPECKER, *Dryobates villosus*, subspecies: (8).—Uncommon but well distributed. As with the next species, there is question as to whether the northern or the southern form is the resident bird.

DOWNY WOODPECKER, *Dryobates pubescens*, subspecies: (11).—Fairly common thruout the area but rather quiet at the time of our first visit. See above.

EASTERN KINGBIRD, *Tyrannus tyrannus*: (4).—A pair was established at the cabin area and two more were seen not far distant. We were surprised to find them in these heavily wooded areas as well as to find them absent in old clearings with apple orchards.

NORTHERN CRESTED FLYCATCHER, *Myiarchus crinitus boreus*: (30).—Common; seen and more often heard in the open woodlands.

EASTERN PHOEBE, *Sayornis phoebe*: (9).—Noted along the streams where cliffs afforded nesting sites. Wherever a small waterfall pours over a cliff, one may confidently look for a pair.

EASTERN WOOD PEWEE, *Myiochanes virens*: (8).—Uncommon; our group averaged but one a day. Spends the time on a dead limb waiting for passing insects.

PURPLE MARTIN, *Progne s. subis*: (2).—A visitor in the Park area from some of the nearby farms where nest boxes are provided.

FLORIDA BLUE JAY, *Cyanocitta cristata florincola*: (37).—A common and well distributed species. A nest on June 17, 12 feet up in a cedar in an old field, held four eggs incubated one week. On June 21, another nest with young.

EASTERN CROW, *Corvus b. brachyrhynchos*: (9).—Uncommon, probably scarcer than formerly. A nest with added eggs, in a pine on Meadow Creek.

CAROLINA CHICKADEE, *Parus c. carolinensis*: (23).—Fairly common. At this season found usually in family groups wandering thru the woods.

TUFTED TITMOUSE, *Baeolophus bicolor*: (39).—Common everywhere.

WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH, *Sitta carolinensis*, subspecies: (12).—Uncommon here as elsewhere in Tennessee. Seen chiefly in open woods.

BEWICK'S WREN, *Thryomanes b. bewicki*: (3).—Rare, due in part to the fact that farm houses have been removed from the Park area. A nest with seven eggs was found in the entrance shelter on June 15.

CAROLINA WREN, *Thryothorus l. ludovicianus*: (11).—Uncommon. A nest found near the cabins on June 20 held seven young.

CATBIRD, *Dumetella carolinensis*: (11).—Uncommon. Found chiefly about old clearings. A nest with one fresh egg was found June 20.

EASTERN BROWN THRASHER, *Toxostoma, r. rufum*: (15).—Uncommon, and like the former, about old clearings. Several nests were found in young pines.

SOUTHERN ROBIN, *Turdus migratorius achrusterus*: (11).—Uncommon but conspicuous in flight and by song. A nest was found on June 15.

WOOD THRUSH, *Hylocichla mustelina*: (44).—A common species and well distributed, singing early and late. Half a dozen nests were found.

EASTERN BLUEBIRD, *Sialia s. sialis*: (15).—Uncommon, found in open woods and clearings. A nest with young, in a hollow apple tree, June 17.

BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER, *Poliophtila c. caerulea*: (9).—Uncommon; this diminutive sprite was found feeding chiefly among the high oak branches.

WHITE-EYED VIREO, *Vireo g. griseus*: (8).—Uncommon. Those observed were frequenting the second growth, generally near the streams.

YELLOW-THROATED VIREO, *Vireo flavifrons*: (7).—Uncommon. Located chiefly by their 'screechy' song. Two of their ornate nests were found, both empty.

RED-EYED VIREO, *Vireo olivaceus*: (58).—Common. Thanks to its persistent song this was the most often recorded bird.

BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER, *Mniotilta varia*: (30).—Common throughout.

GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER, *Vermivora chrysoptera*: (4).—Among our best finds were two pairs of these rare warblers. One pair was located at a damp swale within the cabin area and the other at the spring just west of it.

BLUE-WINGED WARBLER, *Vermivora pinus*: (8).—Uncommon but there are perhaps more of them than our list would indicate. A nest containing four fresh eggs in a grown-up road was found on June 19. It was built on the ground at the foot of a briar among weeds and grass.

NORTHERN PARULA WARBLER, *Compsothlypis americana pusilla*: (16).—Fairly common in its preferred habitat, which was along the streams where hemlock and cedars were draped with usnea moss wherein it nests.

BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER, *Dendroica v. virens*: (18).—Fairly common, keeping chiefly to the hemlocks which grow along the streams.

CERULEAN WARBLER, *Dendroica cerulea*: (6).—Rare. Keeps to the upper branches of the hardwoods, and is rather difficult to locate.

SYCAMORE WARBLER, *Dendroica dominica albiflora*: (7).—Uncommon but generally distributed. A few were found in pine groves but for the most part they occurred in the oak-forest areas since their favorite tree—the sycamore—was not growing here. Some difference was noted in the song of certain individuals from those about Nashville and two, of three specimens collected, had yellow in the lores which is a characteristic of the eastern form, the Yellow-throated Warbler. These and a number of middle Tennessee specimens were sent to Dr. Alexander Wetmore for determination and were referred by him to the westerly form, *D. d. albiflora*.

NORTHERN PINE WARBLER, *Dendroica p. pinus*: (10).—True to their name one or two pairs were to be found in every clump of tall pines.

NORTHERN PRAIRIE WARBLER, *Dendroica d. discolor*: (44).—Common throughout the Park. A nest found June 20, 2 feet up in a blueberry bush, held four fresh eggs. A half dozen empty nests were found, placed in laurel, blueberry and huckleberry bushes.

OVEN-BIRD, *Seiurus aurocapillus*: (41).—Common, especially in the thicker woods. A parent feeding young was noted on June 19.

LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH, *Seiurus motacilla*: (7).—Found at intervals along all the streams.

- KENTUCKY WARBLEE, *Oporornis formosus*: (22).—Fairly common in woods.
- NORTHERN YELLOW-THROAT, *Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla*: (10).—Rare; found about the edges of old clearings, among the brambles.
- YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT, *Icteria v. virens*: (33).—Common, found chiefly about old clearings and abandoned farmsteads. Three nests contained eggs.
- HOODED WARBLER, *Wilsonia citrina*: (55).—Common; found mostly in thick woods and in laurel. A nest found June 19 held four fresh eggs; another on June 21, contained one egg. Both built about 2 feet up and in woods.
- ENGLISH SPARROW, *Passer d. domesticus*: (6).—Three pair at Service Camp.
- SOUTHERN MEADOWLARK, *Sturnella magna argutula*: (6).—Found at but one location—in the large clearing west of Caney Falls.
- ORCHARD ORIOLE, *Icterus spurius*: (1).—Rare; one near our cabins.
- SCARLET Tanager, *Piranga erythromelas*: (31).—Common. Its song was in evidence all thru the day and its brilliant plumage made it conspicuous among the trees. It often mounts a tall tree at dusk to sing.
- SUMMER Tanager, *Piranga r. rubra*: (20).—Fairly common thruout the Park.
- EASTERN CARDINAL, *Richmondia c. cardinalis*: (11).—Uncommon. They were found as a rule in the woods among the second-growth.
- INDIGO BUNTING, *Passerina cyanea*: (56).—Common and uniformly distributed. Four nests were found, with eggs or young, June 19 to 22.
- EASTERN GOLDFINCH, *Spinus t. tristis*: (8).—Rare. A group of six and two singles were seen bathing at the water's edge.
- RED-EYED TOWHEE, *Pipilo e. erythrophthalmus*: (31).—Common in open woods and about old clearings. A nest on June 19 held three fresh eggs.
- BACHMAN'S SPARROW, *Aimophila aestivalis bachmani*: (11).—Uncommon but well distributed. Pairs found about the cabin area, in open woods and in an abandoned apple orchard.
- EASTERN CHIPPING SPARROW, *Spizella p. passerina*: (11).—Uncommon and will probably become more so as the clearings grow up. One nest held eggs.
- EASTERN FIELD SPARROW, *Spizella p. pusilla*: (48).—Common, in all clearings as well as in open woods. Six nests were found, containing eggs or young and built usually among briars or in small bushes.
- NASHVILLE AND CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE, September 15, 1940.

AUDUBON IN TENNESSEE

BY WILLIAM H. DEADERICK

It cannot be stated definitely how many times John James Audubon was in the state of Tennessee. There are, however, in his writings, recordings of several visits.

The first was at about Christmas time in 1810 when he and Rozier were on their way with a stock of merchandise to St. Genevieve, Missouri. On account of ice in the Mississippi River they remained at the mouth of Cash Creek, near the mouth of the Ohio. From here, according to his statement, he made a trip to Swan Lake in Tennessee in company with a band of Indians to obtain swan skins, fifty of which were secured. As Audubon's geography was not always accurate it is possible that this lake was not located in the state of Tennessee.

In 1811 he visited Philadelphia making a roundabout trip in order to see new country and new birds. From Henderson, Kentucky he traveled through

Russelville, Nashville and Knoxville. Abington, Virginia, the Natural Bridge, Harrisonburg, Winchester, Harper's Ferry, Frederick and Lancaster. He says that he made the return journey by a more direct route in company with Vincent Nolte.

Audubon made seven trips on the Mississippi River passing Tennessee—three round trips and a one-way journey, as follows:

1. Left Henderson, Kentucky in a skiff late in April or early in May, 1819, for New Orleans. Returned on the steamer Paragon during June, 1819.

2. Left Cincinnati on a flatboat October 12, 1820, arrived New Orleans January 7, 1821. Left Bayou Sara on steamer Magnet, arrived at Louisville October 25, 1823.

3. Left Louisville late in November, 1824, on a steamboat for Bayou Sara. Sailed from New Orleans to England May 19, 1826.

4. Left Louisville early in October, 1829, by steamer for Bayou Sara. Left New Orleans Jan. 7, 1830, by steamer 'Philadelphia' for Louisville.

There remain ornithological records of only one of these voyages, the flatboat trip of 1820, when he left Cincinnati at 4:30 p.m., October 12, on one of the two flatboats making the journey. The party left New Madrid, Missouri, at daybreak, November 22, 1820, passed the Kentucky-Tennessee line that afternoon or the next morning, and crossed the Tennessee-Mississippi line sometime during December 2, 1820.

The following brief extracts from his Journal (1) give some ideas of his bird and other observations while in Tennessee waters.

Nov. 23. Saw many Robins and Rusty Blackbirds. Killed a beautiful male Bald Eagle. Saw two eagle's nests. Landed opposite Island No. 20.

Nov. 24. Killed a deer. Saw two Ivory-billed Woodpeckers. Met a family of three people, a woman and two men, in two skiffs, who were from the mouth of the Cumberland. They were too lazy to make themselves comfortable and lay on the damp earth and ate raccoon washed down with muddy water.

Nov. 25. Remained still on account of a strong head wind. The woman in the skiff washed for them.

Nov. 26. The woman in the skiff mended his good brown breeches.

Nov. 27. Finished the drawing of the Bald Eagle after four days work. Landed at Flour Island, No. 33, opposite the First Chickasaw Bluff, just north of the present town of Fulton, near Fort Pillow.

Nov. 28. Took the opportunity of a rainy day to write his family history for the benefit of his sons. (For comments on the two lines blotted out see *The Auk*, vol. 54, p. 480.)

Nov. 29. Passed the Second Chickasaw Bluff which he considered much more interesting than the Chalk Banks. This bluff is in the vicinity of Randolph Towhead, just above the present town of Richardson. "They are from 150 to 200 feet high, irregularly caving down and variegated in stratas of red, yellow, black and deep lead colors, the whole of such soaps and washing nature as to give an interesting contrast by the dashing of the wash down to the edge of the water which here is very deep. The upper strata (the whole run horizontal) is perforated with thousands of holes, the nests of the bank swallows. These bluffs are about two and a half miles long, the country back, barren and poor." Landed at the foot of Island No. 35, a few miles above what the navigators called "the Devil's Raceground," opposite the present site of Wilson, Arkansas.

Nov. 30. "Went some 25 miles and landed a little below the Twelve Outlets, past the Third Chickasaw Bluff. The view of this was intercepted by our running on the right of an island." The Third Chickasaw Bluff is in the vicinity of the Shelby-Tipton County line. Saw a Swan and large flocks of Sandhill Cranes.

Dec. 1. "I went ashore about five miles above Wolf River in a sharp running bend. Saw two beautiful trees, the Pride of China, there the high land is within two miles of the river and the spot on which the plantation stands never overflows any. These are remarkable spots. We landed immediately at the foot of old Fort Pickering. We walked up to it through a very narrow crooked path and found it in a very decayed situation. The position is beautiful and the land rich about it and we are told the Spaniards own it. It was an agreeable spot to live in. About two miles above this the mouth of Wolf River comes in from the east and is the landing place of a town called Memphis. Have runned 24 miles. Saw Towhee Buntings and many sparrows. At the water edge there is a bed of coal running horizontally about two feet above the surface. This and the eligibility of the situation may become valuable."

Nuttall (2) who visited this locality January 4, 1819, describes this deposit as follows: "The strata here again similar to those of the second bluffs, even the seam of pink clay occurs and near the level of the river we likewise perceive the lignite in a bed of about six feet thickness, but not probably continuous. Along the shore we saw masses which looked precisely like burnt logs, but all this coal at length blazes in the fire and gives out as usual a smoke partaking of the odor of coal and turf."

Audubon continues; "Saw this afternoon two eagles cohabiting. The female was on a very high limb of a tree, squatted at the approach of the male who came like a torrent, alighting on her and quackled shrill until he sailed off, the female following him and zigzagging herself through the air."

Dec. 2. "Woods literally filled with many paroquets." Landed on a tow-head a little above Island No. 51, below the Tennessee-Mississippi line.

A complete bird list compiled from his journal during the period Nov. 23—Dec. 1, inclusive, follows:

Robin, Nov. 23.	Goldfinch, Nov. 29.
Rusty Blackbird, Nov. 23.	Blue Jay, Nov. 29.
Slate-colored Junco, Nov. 23.	Green-winged Teal, Nov. 30.
Bald Eagle, Nov. 23, 27, 29, Dec. 1.	Sandhill Crane, Nov. 30.
Canada (?) Goose, Nov. 23, 24, 25, 26,	Paroquet, Nov. 30.
28, Dec. 1.	Swamp Sparrow, Nov. 30.
Carrion Crow, Nov. 24, 25.	Pintail, Nov. 30.
Turkey Vulture, Nov. 24.	Cedar Waxwing, Nov. 30.
Ivory-billed Woodpecker, Nov. 24, 29.	Crow, Nov. 30.
Trumpeter Swan, Nov. 26, 30.	Merganser, Dec. 1.
Great Blue Heron, Nov. 28.	Grackle, Dec. 1.
Cardinal, Nov. 28, 29.	Broad-winged Hawk, Dec. 1.
Carolina Wren, Nov. 28.	Red-shouldered Hawk, Dec. 1.
Purple Finch, Nov. 28, Dec. 1.	Towhee, Dec. 1.

In addition he saw an eagle with a white head and brown tail, Nov. 26, and large flocks of white gulls, Nov. 27.

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HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS, August 15, 1940.

AUGUST—THE SILENT MONTH FOR BIRD SONGS

BY GEORGE R. MAYFIELD

For nine summers during the period 1929-1940, the writer kept notes on the volume of bird song from sixty species which nest near his summer home, 'Birds-I-View.' The tabulation of all these notes which cover the annual season of song from May 15 to September 15 will be reserved for a later and longer article. It is the "doldrums" period of singing covering most of August, which will be treated here and which will doubtless prove of interest to bird lovers generally. The article is written with the hope that others will make additional notes in their own localities to compare with these records.

In late July and in early August comes the moulting period and consequently the volume of bird song is reduced almost to zero. A great silence falls upon field and forest and birds seem to vanish almost completely from their summer homes. Only in the early morning and after showers do the songsters come back to life and reveal their presence in songs and calls. The question naturally arises as to where the numerous birds keep themselves during the three or four weeks of the moulting season. The answer may often be found when an observer approaches a shady retreat in some quiet cove, or perhaps a thicket in which water and food are found in abundance. The spot seems alive with birds.

Two other factors may be mentioned here as playing a role in this silent period. In the first place, the birds need rest after the strenuous activities of the nesting period. The strain on father and mother bird during the summer months is heavy, and the silence and seclusion give the birds a chance to recover from the toil of spring and summer. In addition to this fact, many species are getting ready for migration to their winter homes, and before undertaking this long journey, they rest and feed until they have sufficient strength to begin their trek to the South.

Perhaps the most satisfactory way of treating this topic is to take up the birds by families and species. And the *MIMIDAE* family deserves first place since they lead all other species for variety and abundance of notes. Included in this family are the Mockingbird, the Brown Thrasher, the Catbird, and the Wrens.

The Mockingbirds begin their spring song about March 1st and sing constantly, sometimes night as well as day, until near the first week of August when they lapse into a deep silence. One sees them sitting dejectedly on a bush or flying aimlessly along the highways and hedges. They resume song the first week in September, as a rule. The Brown Thrasher ceases to sing soon after the first of June, but can be heard oftentimes irregularly until early July. Then he hides in dense shrubbery or else runs along the ground half hopping, half flying, but always silent, except for intermittent cat-like scolds. The Catbird sings on until August 1st, but turns his melody into scolds and cat-calls early in this month. From all three species tactful observers are sometimes treated during August to a concert of low melodies, reminiscent or prophetic, which thrill the heart with surprise and delight. Only the elect few enjoy this rare privilege. It is this contrast between the rapture of mid-May and the silence of mid-August which impresses all lovers of bird song.

The Bewick's Wrens join the silent throng about August 10 but the Carolina Wrens never cease to sing their jubilant lays. Of all species of birds the Carolina Wrens observe "retreat" least, and for that reason their presence is always welcome around the house and in the open spaces.

Next to the *MIMIDAE* comes the *TURDIDAE* or Thrush family, comprising in most of Tennessee the Bluebird, the Robin, and the Wood Thrush. This family includes in its world-wide habitats, the sweetest singers of the Avian World, whether in the Western Hemisphere or Eastern Hemisphere and the South is fortunate in having the three species mentioned above. It is true that they lack the brilliancy and the variety of the *MIMIDAE*, but connoisseurs of bird music everywhere bestow the palm of melody upon them for sweetness and charm.

The Bluebird calls and sings until June, but July and August increases the sadness of his note if heard at all. The Robin weans his second or third brood in late July and then his monotonous, though lively notes, give way to chirps and calls. Sweetest singer of our southern birds is the Wood Thrush, but his chattering and scolding after August 10th would never suggest the silvery, soulful songs of May and June. When once the Wood Thrush stops he never resumes singing until mid-April of the next year. Returning from France in late August, 1919, the writer sought out many Wood Thrushes and challenged them with his own imitations, but his eager yearning to hear one sweet note, was rewarded by silence or a fretful scold.

Next to the *TURDIDAE* comes the *FRINGILLIDAE* or Sparrow family. The Bachman Sparrow, sweetest and shyest of our summer Sparrows, sings on until mid-August, or even until the last of the month. Early in the morning, midst the noon-day heat and in late afternoons, he furnishes a blessed exception to those singers which insist on favorable weather conditions. The Field Sparrow, too, sings until near the first of September, not so loud nor so sweet in his trills as the Bachman Sparrow, but a welcome relief to the quiet of grassy fields and bushy hedges. As for the Chipping Sparrow, no enthusiast can claim sweetness for his constant twittering, but his cheery and continuous singing is oftentimes the only bird note heard around the house during mid-August.

The Towhee sings far into August. True, his song is then a sort of hurried, jerky introduction with a hasty trill as compared with the sweet vibrant notes of early spring, but the hearer delights in this song just the same. The Indigo Buntings change from a constant exultant warble throughout the day to a song which becomes less and less continuous and about August 20, brilliancy of color and song give way to drab effects and a chirp is all that is left to betray the presence of the hidden Bunting until October chill drives him to a warmer climate of South America. The Goldfinches nest in late July and their sweet twitterings continue until late August, but with less frequency than in July. About the first of September both color and song will disappear, and only the flight song, "per-chic-o-ree" will be heard from them throughout the winter months.

The Tufted Titmouse and the Carolina Chickadee are among our most vivacious singers. Even during the dull gray days of winter they often light up the landscape with bright music. But August is hard on them, too. Only chicks and scolds are heard from them until the migration season begins.

Then they lead these wanderers with renewed songs and calls. The Summer Tanager will be cited here as singing until mid-August and I have heard a succession of merry notes from these birds as late as the first week in September.

Three of the Vireos, the Red-eyed, the White-eyed and the Yellow-throated, deserve special mention for their eternal singing up till mid-August. Thereafter they are rather silent most of the day until the moulting season is over. The Warbling Vireo does not sing around Camp 'Birds-I-View,' but my observation in other localities shows that this species stops singing in mid-July. It might be added here that some White-eyed Vireos, like the Carolina Wrens, continue their jitter bug calls throughout the moulting period.

The Warbler family has many and varied singers, despite the fact that bird students generally find them more or less monotonous in their music. That clown of the bird world, the Chat, keeps hidden and silent during most of August in those places where once he ruled the air with countless whistles, croaks, squawks, cat-calls and other notes. About August 10, the Maryland Yellow-throat ceases his 'witchery' notes and relapses into silence, except for the chips which betray his presence in the shrubbery until mid-October. The Black and White Warbler, the Yellow Warbler, the Prairie Warbler, and the Cerulean Warbler stop singing before the first of August and only rarely does a lone bar of music reveal the fact that some of these birds are still with us. The Kentucky Warbler, the Hooded Warbler, and perhaps one or two other species will be heard in August, but their songs are quite limited in comparison with earlier times.

Of the Flycatcher family the mournful Wood Pewee and the tiresome Phoebe, the spastic, sneezy "itch-oo" of the Acadian Flycatcher, and the jerky song of the Kingbird are rarely heard from the haunts which they made vocal with their calls and songs before mid-August. Only the Crested Flycatcher wakes the echoes with a simulated song as he accompanies a late brood, hungry and scolding, in the search for juicy morsels.

Woodpeckers are almost all silent, except for tattoos on the trees where they are feeding. The Redhead is an apparent exception and his whirring notes may be heard generally until the first of September. Even the Flicker keeps quiet during most of August.

Jays are notoriously strident, but in early August they grow quiet in preparation for a noisy month in September, as most of them move southward through the oaks and hickories. Grackles have stopped wheezing their love notes by late July and their discordant feeding calls start again in late August. Red-wings, Cowbirds and Crows call to each other, but not so often, except in the early morning or at roosting time. The Baltimore Oriole stops singing about the first of July and he is rarely seen after this date. The Orchard Oriole may be heard until mid-July and grows strangely silent along the roadsides where his lively notes were heard earlier throughout the day. Even the cheery Meadowlark seems to disappear from the field until one rises with a ragged silent flight to seek shelter again in the dense grass.

The Cuckoo is a late singer, or shall we say "caller." They are often heard until the first of September. Doves, too, nest late, even till the last week of August, and their plaintive cooing is a prophetic dirge for the brood which will probably be shot before they are able to fly with ease. The Bobwhites also call until the first week in August and from time to time after

that they may be heard as they assemble their scattered flock for evening vespers. Nighthawks wheel in silent flight as they feed over green pastures. The Swallows, too, by this time have mostly assembled at their rendezvous and flown to their winter homes.

These notes from a daily record at 'Birds-I-View' convey the idea in this article perhaps better than mere words and statistics. "August 28, 1940. Awoke this morning at 5:10. Silence, impressive and depressive. Not a bird song heard for the first 20 minutes, only the cawing of Crows, the scolding of the White-eye, the teasing of young Cardinals, the chatter of the Summer Tanager and the plaint of the Field Sparrow with a Crested Flycatcher drawling in the early morn as the hungry young call for their food." For the bird lover, this is the season which Longfellow describes in these words:

"The melancholy days have come,
The saddest of the year."

The first week in September brings a break to this dreaded monotony. Many species form in flocks for companionship, for protection, and for migration. Such groups can be detected from afar by the many calls and song snatches that come from the various numbers of these flocks. The migrants return from the North at this time to add zest and joy to bird study. Broken notes from these visitors, either single or in flocks, are welcome sounds after the dullness of August days. Permanent residents and summer residents begin singing again to some extent. The Mockingbird especially is heard with its fall song and the world takes on more good cheer because the birds are happy again.

NASHVILLE, September, 1940.

Robert Adam Wilson, a member of the Tennessee Ornithological Society since October 22, 1917, died at his home in Nashville on July 31, 1940. According to the *Nashville Banner*, Mr. Wilson had reached his 89th year on July 8, 1940. For more than 25 years, and until recently, Mr. Wilson had conducted the *Fin, Fur and Feathers* column in *The Banner* and was a crusader for conservation and for the removal of the State Department of Fish and Game from the political pressure under which it labored so long. He was highly appreciative of birds and all nature, a charming writer and a staunch supporter of the T.O.S.—A. F. Ganter.

INTERESTING MISSISSIPPI BIRDS

BY M. G. VAIDEN

This article is the third one in the series published heretofore in *The Migrant*. Whenever an asterisk (*) appears the skins are in the collection of Dr. Louis B. Bishop of Pasadena, California, and identifications have been made by him. Initials appear at the end of each paragraph wherever identifications have been made by Dr. Pierce Brodtkorb, of the University of Michigan, Museum of Zoology staff, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Some specimens have been identified by the writer and his initials are used in such cases. Dr. Alexander Wetmore, U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., has kindly identified for me one specimen of this list. To Dr. Wetmore, Dr. Brodtkorb, and to Dr. L. B. Bishop, I am grateful for their continued assistance.

Additional species and forms are on hand for identification at this time and publication will follow at an early date.

NORTHERN RED-SHOULDERED HAWK, *Buteo lineatus lineatus*.—Two females taken December 12, 1938, nine miles south of Rosedale, and November 15, 1939, near Moorhead, respectively, were identified by Dr. Pierce Brodtkorb as *lineatus* with this notation: "The Red-shouldered Hawks are clearly intergrades between the northern and southern forms."

BROAD-WINGED HAWK, *Buteo platypterus platypterus*.—Usually seen occasionally during spring and fall migration this species was an abundant migrant here between August 15 and September 7, 1940, when four specimens were taken. A female taken August 27, 1940, one mile west of Rosedale, is a bird in beautiful plumage. (M.G.V.)

STILT SANDPIPER, *Micropalama himantopus*.—Two specimens were taken on August 29, 1940, six miles south of Rosedale. These birds were feeding with a flock of similar species. All were feeding in a very narrow and shallow barrow-pit (*The Oologist*, Vol. 56, March, 1939, pages 34-35) (M.G.V.)

WESTERN SANDPIPER, *Ereunetes mauri*.—This bird was again fairly common here during migration in late summer and early fall of 1940. Four specimens were taken six miles south of Rosedale on these dates: a female, August 13; a male, August 23; a female, August 29; and a male, August 31. (*The Migrant*, vol. 10, September, 1939, pages 44-46.) (M.C.V.)

BROWN TERN, *Sternula albifrons browni*.—A bird taken six miles south of Rosedale on September 3, 1939, proved to be this form. It was a male in good plumage. No record is available showing this form reported heretofore from this state. (P.B.)

SOUTHERN SCREECH OWL, *Otus asio asio*.—Following one of the coldest periods this section of Mississippi has experienced in years a specimen of this form was taken on February 24, 1940, two miles north of Rosedale. It was a female in gray phase. (P.B.)

EASTERN NIGHTHAWK, *Chordeiles minor minor*.—On May 5, 1937, a male of this form was collected three miles south of Rosedale. Identification was made by Dr. Alexander Wetmore, U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C.

(*) **FLORIDA NIGHTHAWK, *Chordeiles minor chapmani*.**—A small series of three was taken on May 19, 1940, twelve miles south of Rosedale. There were two males and one female.

NORTHERN FLICKER, *Colaptes auratus luteus*.—A female taken March 4, 1940, near Rosedale, was identified as this form. (P.B.)

ACADIAN FLYCATCHER, *Empidonax virescens*.—A fairly common, locally common, species during spring and summer. A male specimen was taken on May 11, 1940, two miles south of Rosedale. (P.B.)

LEAST FLYCATCHER, *Empidonax minimus*.—A male was collected May 12, 1940, two miles south of Rosedale. This is an uncommon transient in spring and fall in this locality. (P.B.)

NORTHERN HORNED LARK, *Otocoris alpestris alpestris*.—A male of this subspecies was collected January 29, 1940, from a mixed flock of Horned Larks and Lapland Longspurs. This flock contained about two hundred Longspurs and fifteen larks. Locality, about six miles south of Rosedale. Mixed flocks were located daily for several days. (P.B.)

AMERICAN BANK SWALLOW, *Riparia riparia maximiliani*.—A serie of three was taken on August 31, 1940, consisting of one male and two females, five miles south of Rosedale. (M.G.V.)

NORTHERN CLIFF SWALLOW, *Petrochelidon albifrons albifrons*.—Five of these birds were taken from an enormous flock of this and similar species on August 31, 1940, six miles south of Rosedale. Three females and two males were collected. At least five thousand Cliff Swallows were mingling with thousands of similar species. (M.G.V.)

RED-BREADED NUTHATCH, *Sitta canadensis*.—A specimen was collected on May 2, 1940, two miles south of Rosedale. It proved to be a male in nice plumage. (P.B.)

(*) EASTERN ROBIN, *Turdus migratorius migratorius*.—This form is usually found in large flocks during winter. A specimen was taken on February 20, 1940, near Rosedale, and was identified by Dr. Bishop as the eastern form.

(*) SOUTHERN ROBIN, *Turdus migratorius achrusterus*.—This form was taken on February 20, 1940, at Moorhead, Mississippi. It is our nesting form for this section as proved by collection of spring and summer birds.

(*) MONO HERMIT THRUSH, *Hylocichla guttata polionota*.—A male of this form was taken five miles south of Rosedale on April 12, 1940. It is number 51,587 of the Bishop collection. I find no record of this form having been taken in the state heretofore.

GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH, *Hylocichla minima minima*.—On April 29, 1939, a male specimen of this form was secured three miles south of Lobdell. (P.B.)

WILLOW THRUSH, *Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola*.—On May 12, 1940, a male of this subspecies was taken two miles south of Rosedale. (P.B.)

SOUTHERN WHITE-EYED VIREO, *Vireo griseus griseus*.—Five specimens were taken in May and June and have been identified as this, our nesting form.

NORTHERN WHITE-EYED VIREO, *Vireo griseus noveboracensis*.—This subspecies was taken on April 27, 1940, two miles south of Rosedale and was a male. (P.B.)

BLUE-HEADED VIREO, *Lanivireo solitarius solitarius*.—A specimen of this form was taken on May 7, 1940, two miles south of Rosedale. It is a male in fine plumage. I have six sight records for spring and eight for fall migration. It is not a plentiful species through this area. (P.B.)

PHILADELPHIA VIREO, *Vireosylva philadelphia*.—A male of this species was collected on October 10, 1938, two miles south of Rosedale. I have not observed

this bird during spring and have only six sight records for fall migration. My observation is that this species is the rarest migrant of all the vireos passing through this area. (M.G.V.)

NASHVILLE WARBLER, *Vermivora ruficapilla ruficapilla*.—This species was one of the most numerous migrants of all the warblers found during the spring migration of 1940. Daily they passed in great numbers from April 26 to May 6, when their numbers began to diminish until on May 11 when not one was found. Five specimens were taken in all. A male taken April 27, 1940, was in perfect plumage. (M.C.V.)

(*) WAYNE WARBLER, *Dendroica virens waynei*.—Two males collected on May 2, 1940, two miles south of Rosedale, were identified by Dr. Bishop as this form. This form has not been reported from the state previous to this paper.

NORTHERN PINE WARBLER, *Dendroica pinus pinus*.—This is our nesting form. Specimens have been taken in April, May, June, July, and August. (M.G.V.)

NORTHERN PRAIRIE WARBLER, *Dendroica discolor discolor*.—A female collected three miles south of Rosedale on April 30, 1940, was this form. (P.B.)

WESTERN PALM WARBLER, *Dendroica palmarum palmarum*.—Two specimens were collected from a small flock of fourteen migrants on April 30, 1940, two miles south of the city. One specimen, a male, was sent to Dr. Van Tyne for subspecific identification. (P.B.)

NORTHERN YELLOW-THROAT, *Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla*.—A male and female taken near Rosedale on April 14, and April 21, 1940, respectively, are of this subspecies. (P.B.)

EASTERN GOLDFINCH, *Spinus tristis tristis*.—Several Goldfinches were found sixteen miles east of Grenada, Mississippi on July 14, 1940. A male in fine plumage was taken. Undoubtedly these birds were nesting in this hill-pine association although no nests were found. (M.G.V.)

EASTERN GRASSHOPPER SPARROW, *Ammodramus savannarum australis*.—A male specimen of this form was collected May 5, 1940, two miles west of Walls, Mississippi. (P.B.)

WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW, *Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys*.—This form was very plentiful here during the past winter following the extremely cold period and remained until May 5. Flocks of twenty or more were found feeding along drainage ditches and uncultivated fields numerous times. Dr. Brodkorb identified a male specimen taken March 10, 1940, two miles east of Lobdell, as this form. Dr. Bishop identified three specimens as of this form also. (P.B.)

ROSEDALE, BOLIVAR COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, September 18, 1940

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS:—Befitting this anniversary issue, we think it in order that we should present—instead of birds—some pictures of groups of our members whose hobby and pleasure it is to study the birds. Spring Field Days among our chapters afford opportunities for group photos such as those on the next four pages, these having been taken last spring by Mr. Ganier, with the exception of the Knoxville group which was taken by Mr. Walker. Our 20th Anniversary issue, September, 1935, contained photos of our five founders as well as "candid snaps" of many other active members of the Society.

The Memphis Field Day, May 5, 1940, is shown opposite the Nashville group.









Group
at
Knoxville
Spring
Field
Day.
1940



1940
Clarksville
Spring
Field
Day



Memphis
Spring
Field
Day
1940
-
Pond
calling
off the
day's
list.

1940 BIRD NESTING CENSUS

By H. P. LAMM

As one of the Knoxville chapter activities for the year it was decided to conduct this census and Professor Henry Meyer was selected as chairman. Several regular field days were set aside on which the entire club worked on the project. Individual members worked at odd times and a good deal of credit goes to Miss Sarah Allen, a biology student at the University of Tennessee, who spent several days of each week on the place.

The territory covered consisted of about twenty acres almost equally divided between woods and fields with a high bluff and river on one side. A census of the same area had been made in 1924 and reference will be made to it later. The system we worked out was to mark on a large scale map the location of each nest as found. This nest was given a number which was stuck up by it and this number was placed on a card in our file. This card gave all the details as to species, construction of nest, number of eggs, incubation period, number successfully reared, and the like.

The total number of nests found this season was eighty and the total number of species nesting was twenty-six. These were as follows (with the number of nests found): Wood Thrush, 16; Cardinal, 12; Carolina Chickadee, 8; Brown Thrasher, 6; Carolina Wren, 6; Tufted Titmouse, 5; Field Sparrow, 3; Prothonotary Warbler, 3; Bluebird, 2; Robin, 2; and one each for—Barred Owl, Flicker, Downy Woodpecker, Crested Flycatcher, Phoebe, Wood Pewee, Blue Jay, Catbird, White-eyed Vireo, Yellow-throated Vireo, Red-eyed Vireo, Pine Warbler, Louisiana Water-thrush, Maryland Yellow-throat, English Sparrow, Cowbird, and Chipping Sparrow.

In 1924 one hundred and one nests and thirty-eight species were found. Found in 1940 but not in 1924 were Barred Owl and Pine Warbler. Found in 1924 but not in 1940 were Mourning Dove, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Chimney Swift, Acadian Flycatcher, Bewick's Wren, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Black and White Warbler, Oven-bird, Kentucky Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat, Scarlet Tanager, Summer Tanager, and Towhee.

This would seem to indicate that there were more birds fourteen years ago but I do not believe such to be the case. I think the place was more intensively worked on the later project. I am sure, from hearing them sing all day through the breeding season and seeing them feed fully-fledged young that the following nested on the place this year: Bob-white—a banded male leading a covey of young was freed here this spring; Redstart—young just out of nest brought to the house by a Girl Scout; Dove—two pairs all season; Towhee—mature young all season and as I write this six or eight are coming to the feeding station; Yellow-breasted Chats—two pair singing all spring; Blue-gray Gnatcatchers and Black and White Warblers—fairly common all season.

This year we had no boat on the river which accounts for the absence of Acadian Flycatchers' nests. Indigo Buntings, Cuckoos and Hummingbirds were common all season but no nests were found. Mr. William Walker found Yellow-throated Warblers feeding young in a pine grove where I had looked for the nest all spring.

Last year we had thirty gourds, all occupied by Purple Martins. This year in preparation for the Bird Census we erected forty more but failed to have a Martin nest on the place. One note of interest was that in one pine tree were found nests of the Pine Warbler, Wood Pewee and Chipping Sparrow in the order named. Each new nest was started soon after the previous young had left the tree. We have two Screech Owl boxes on the place which were not used this year. However, we found the remains of three Screech Owls in the Barred Owl box which probably accounts for their absence.

The nesting of the Scarlet Tanager in 1924 I consider as accidental as it is the only record in the twenty-five years I have been living here.

We plan to conduct this census another year and I trust that I will have a more favorable report to make.

KNOXVILLE, September 14, 1940.

AS SEEN FROM THE KITCHEN WINDOWS

BY AMY WEEEDON MOORE

I am a housewife and mother in our family so consequently much of my time has to be spent in the kitchen. We have two windows above the sink which look out over a large back yard containing lawn, flower beds, many trees and shrubs, bird bath, sand pile,—a sanctuary, we hope, both for our children and the birds. From the vantage point of the kitchen windows I have observed some interesting activities of our feathered friends.

When the twins were very small we had a considerable portion of the yard fenced off with a small mesh chicken wire, with a gate upon the drive. One morning in late spring I heard the incessant cry of young Robins begging for food. I looked out to see two young birds on the outside of the fence running back and forth along the wire demanding breakfast from a father from whose bill hung loops of worms. He, likewise, ran back and forth along his side of the fence. The gate was open and the birds would come within two or three inches of reaching it but none of them had sense enough to go through or fly over. This continued for some time. Suddenly Papa had a bright idea. He stuck his head through a hole in the mesh and one of his youngsters greedily relieved him of his mouthful. He then flew away returning in a few minutes with another large mouthful of worms. He made a four-point landing on the inside of the fence. Same old story, but this time it did not take him so long. He stuck his head through and fed his offspring. Away again for more worms. I watched him feed them several times, always in the same manner. How long this lasted I do not know as I was called away from the window and when I returned later they were gone.

We have a large sand box under the apple tree. When I put it there and had it filled with clean, white, river sand, I did not know that it would be an attraction for the birds, but during midsummer I observed that every afternoon Thrashers would take possession of the sand pile. At first I thought there might be worms in it that they liked but soon discovered that they were taking sand baths. I have seen as many as seven Thrashers at once in the sand box, some of them asserting squatters' rights for the claims they had staked out.

It was about this time that my husband built a new garage. One morning we heard a Red-headed Woodpecker making considerable noise at the back and upon investigation found he had drilled two large round holes in the new door. Later an old sweater was discarded and hung on a nail in the garage and promptly forgotten. There it stayed until one chilly morning the owner was forced to look around for his misplaced sweater. But when he found it he also found that a pair of wrens had set up housekeeping in one of the pockets. Needless to say he did not take the sweater down, but unfortunately some one disturbed the birds at a later date before the eggs were hatched. We were very disappointed.

A pair of Red-headed Woodpeckers lived in a nearby telephone pole for several seasons. One spring a pair of Starlings took possession of the hole and a fight was waged between the birds for several days. The Starlings seemed to realize that the Woodpeckers could not hurt them or get the nest if one or the other of them stayed in the hole. Eventually they won out or wore out the poor 'red heads' who moved down the street to another pole. This spring the telephone company replaced the pole with a new one. We hoped that the Starlings would be routed. Not so. They found another hole, one of which we were not aware in the under side of the porch roof, and in there they moved.

There is always more or less rivalry between the Robins, Brown Thrashers, Mockingbirds, and Cardinals as to which is lord of the domains. But they band together and cry "cat-cat!" whenever neighbor's puss comes over. Wrens and Catbirds also join in the war cry until some member of the family hastens out to chase away the marauder. During the Mockingbirds' nesting season they will not allow a dog on the grounds without protesting. One dog in particular they attacked every time he came into the yard, swooping down and pecking his back, or darting low toward his face. When they pecked him, he would look around to see what had hurt him, and never realizing that he was an unwelcome intruder.

It is interesting to note the different kinds of birds that come for crumbs and suet, particularly in stormy weather. These include Flickers, Red-headed Woodpeckers, and Meadowlarks as well as the usual garden birds. I have also noticed, in bitter weather especially, when the snow is on the ground, many Meadowlarks come into the garden and lawn. One day late last fall I was surprised to find a covey of Bob-whites in the back yard. I had never seen them there before. A few days later I heard a "bob-white" call over my head and looked to see the bird. Nothing in sight but a Starling on the telephone wire. In a few minutes I heard it again. Then I watched and discovered that the Starling was mocking the Bob-white. A few weeks later I read that they are more perfect mockers than the Mockingbirds themselves.

MEMPHIS, August, 1940.

THE SEASON

MEMPHIS AREA:—As usual, the present seasonal attraction has been focused on the transient shorebird population of Mud Lake, nine miles south of the city on the Tenn.-Miss. state line. Here the extensive mudflats were well occupied with sandpipers and, although not numerically inferior to the excellent representation observed last year, the rarer species obtained then have been lacking thus far. However, species of unusual interest other than shorebirds have been recorded to partly cover the deficit. On Aug. 12, 51 White Pelicans soared overhead while our party was working with the shorebirds on the mudflats below. This is rather an early record for this species. Two Mississippi Kites seen simultaneously with the Pelicans presented an interesting combination.—While driving along the levee just at sunrise on Aug. 21 we sighted two adult Bald Eagles perched in a tall cypress along the lake's edge. One of the birds when disturbed glided out over the lake and flew leisurely around a cruising Osprey. We waited expectantly for further action but the birds soon parted company uneventfully.—The Mud Lake shorebirds were approached with greater difficulty this year due to the constant marauding tactics of a Duck Hawk. This falcon was observed on every trip, swooping down upon feeding flocks of sandpipers but not once was he seen to make an effort to capture his prey or object of amusement.—Pectoral Sandpipers were the most abundant shorebirds, numbering from 150 on Aug. 12 to 500 on Sept. 4. Over the same period Least Sandpipers increased from 150 to 300, Semipalmated Sandpipers from 100 to 200, Lesser Yellow-legs from 40 to 75, and Semipalmated Plovers from 15 to 25. Stilt Sandpipers were seen sparingly on each trip with a maximum of 8 on Aug. 17. The Western Sandpiper also reached a peak on Aug. 17 when 15 were seen. Four Dowitchers, the first of the season, were seen on Sept. 4 by Welch.—The heron population was below par until a sudden influx on Sept. 4 raised the number to 400. Little Blue Herons remained constant around 35 to 40.—A single Double-crested Cormorant was seen on Aug. 21 and another in company with two Water Turkeys on Aug. 25 by Welch. A single Cliff Swallow was seen on Aug. 21. This just about made up the Mud Lake observations.—Six Canada Warblers were seen at the Park on Aug. 24, and a female Wilson's Warbler at Galloway Park on Aug. 19. Burdick also reports two singing Chipping Sparrows at Galloway on July 19.—Other Overton records, by Tucker and Welch, were as follows: two Blackburnian Warblers on Aug. 31, 10 Blue-winged Warblers and 20 Canada Warblers on Aug. 26. Parulas, Black and Whites, Redstarts, and Black-throated Green Warblers were constantly present in fair numbers the latter part of August.—EUGENE WALLACE, University, La.

NASHVILLE AREA:—The season has been an average one; it has been neither too dry nor unusually hot. Comparatively few of our members have been afield much this summer. Nesting, although starting later than usual last spring, apparently has not extended unusually late. Such birds as the hawks and vultures, which normally raise but one brood per season, were notably late in fledging their young; but those species which raise two or more broods seem to have finished nesting chores on time. Chipping Sparrows were seen fledging as late as Aug. 25. Most of us are glad that the

Dove season is being withheld in Tennessee this year till Sept. 15,—some Doves are always still nesting in early September. H. C. Monk reported a pair of them nesting at Centennial Park Sept. 4. Little Blue Herons, usually immature ones, wander into our vicinity and are casually observed nearly every summer. Dr. Mayfield recorded one at Stone's River June 23; another was seen at the lake adjacent to Thompson lane Aug. 6. Dr. Mayfield also reports: 8 records of Great Blue Herons at Stone's River this summer, Spotted Sandpipers as late as May 24 and as early as July 14, Solitary Sandpiper July 12, a very early Black-throated Green Warbler Aug. 19, Blackburnian Warbler Aug. 25, Canada Warbler Aug. 23, and Chestnut-sided Warbler Aug. 27. Dr. Mayfield reports 57 species nested in and around his camp, 'Idlewood.'—Chimney Swifts haven't flocked as early as usual and the flocks seem to be smaller than normal. Only two flocks, containing 660 unbanded and 69 banded Swifts, have been banded as yet by Mrs. Laskey.—Birds such as Robins, Starlings, Doves, and Wrens have been considerably scarcer since last winter's severe weather.—I relieved a pair of Black Vultures of a share of their burden last June when I agreed to care for the greediest of their two one-month-old youngsters. My down-covered charge soon earned the undeserving name of Ugly. After living with me for two and a half months, Ugly learned to fly. Before long my pet was flying anywhere she pleased,—on the neighbors' porches, roofs, in attic windows, in yards, and on cars. One man a block away from my house was about to shoot the 'eagle' in his yard when some of the neighborhood children who knew Ugly stopped him. I soon was made aware of my devoted pet's unpopularity in my neighborhood. Ugly was disliked not because she killed birds and ate goldfish as do my neighbors' cats, not because she ruined gardens as do my neighbors' chickens, nor yet because she was dirty, noisy and flea-infested as are my neighbors' dogs. Ugly was disliked mostly because she was a buzzard. Ugly is now earning a reputation for herself on Bill Simpson's farm.—ARTHUR A. McMURRAY, Nashville.

KNOXVILLE AREA:—Although it is rather late in the season to discuss the effects of the past winter, observations throughout the spring and summer are basis for the following brief notes. The Killdeer came nearer extirpation than any other species under observation. Practically every pair of winter residents was either killed or moved south. In three localities members of the club found the remains of this species. Only with the migration in late August have we seen more than an occasional Killdeer. The Bewick's Wren, never abundant here, was not observed by the writer nor reported seen by other members until late in April. The Carolina Wren about forty per cent normal this year and even at this writing—early September—there is a noticeable scarcity of this species. Several Towhees and Swamp Sparrows were found dead during the cold weather. The Sparrow Hawks evidently suffered heavily, also, because some of their former regular habitats had no nesting pairs this summer.—Spring migration was normal as to time of arrival but the migrants came through in very small numbers until the season was well advanced. The best general wave was noted on May 5 and 6. We had more than the usual number of reports on the Tennessee, Golden-winged, and Wilson's Warblers, while the Worm-eating, Chestnut-sided, and Canada Warblers were seen only on one or two occasions. All of the above six are uncommon here during migration.—The flash floods on the Tennessee River in late August and early September have submerged the

usual mud-flats near Island Home Park. Consequently our most convenient place for observing shore birds has temporarily disappeared. At Lake Andrew Jackson on Aug. 31 we had 1 Coot, 2 Pied-billed Grebes, 10 Blue-winged Teal, 18 Killdeer, 4 Solitary Sandpipers and 4 Semipalmated Plovers. This latter species is a very rare transient for this section of the state (See *The Migrant*, 1935, p. 30). The Green Heron was relatively abundant at Lake Andrew Jackson on Aug. 31. Usually they have left for the south on Aug. 20 or earlier. —Purple Martins and Nighthawks were common until mid-August with Sept. 9 the last date on both species.—'Late nests' was one of the round-table topics of our Sept. 4 meeting. Miss Williams reported 2 Cardinals had left their nest on Sept. 2, although they were not fully feathered. One egg did not hatch. The writer observed 2 young Robins on Aug. 31 and 3 young Mockers on Sept. 2. The parents were feeding both species.—There is a large Grackle-Starling roost in south Knoxville, but as yet the Starlings are present in comparatively small numbers.—W. M. WALKER, Knoxville.

THE ROUND TABLE

PRAIRIE HORNED LARKS IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE:—In May, 1938, I identified the Prairie Horned Lark in southeastern Montgomery County, Tenn. I heard him in his flight song and reasonably concluded, from his movements at that season of the year, that the bird had nested there.—On May 14, 1939, I identified several of these birds in the open field south of Sycamore Creek, in Cheatham County. I had no opportunity to look for their nests but I think it is again reasonable to conclude that they had nested in that region. A few days later I recorded one in its flight song at Elkton, Kentucky, just above the Tennessee line.—May 18, 1940, accompanying some Boy Scouts of the Tennessee Training and Agricultural School with Mr. Will Shearon and Mrs. Nat Caldwell, I found one on the state farm near Jordonia, in Davidson County, across the Cumberland River from West Nashville. This is especially interesting in that it is some distance within the Nashville basin.—The evidence seems to point to a wider distribution of these birds in the nesting season than we had supposed.—JAS. A. ROBINS, Nashville.

PRAIRIE HORNED LARK NOTES (MISS.-TENN.):—On March 12, 1932, I discovered a pair of Prairie Horned Larks in a field near Holly Springs, Miss., 40 miles southeast of Memphis. Since these birds are early nesters there was a possibility that these were nesting or remaining to nest. Subsequently that season we found Horned Larks with young at the Memphis Municipal Airport (see *The Migrant*, 1932, p. 36). Since then I have visited the Holly Springs site twice without seeing a Lark. On a fourth visit, July 4, 1940, I was successful, after considerable walking, in finding an adult bird and a bird in immature plumage. These were found together. A third was seen in flight. This constitutes the first summer record for Mississippi and is the most southerly record of this race at this season.—On Mar. 26 and April 23, 1933, a pair were seen near Corinth, Miss., but north of the Tennessee line (*The Migrant*, 1933, p. 20).—At the Municipal Airport, a mile southeast of the Memphis city limits, we have not always been successful in finding the Horned Larks in the seasons intervening since their discovery

in 1932. This is due chiefly to the fact that we cannot go out on the field which has also been greatly increased in size. However, a small flock of them, including immature birds, has been seen there regularly this summer by both Whittimore and Pond.—Incidentally the latter was risking his neck trying to imitate one, but completed the CPTP course and soloed without mishap.—BEN E. COFFEY, JR., Memphis.

MISSISSIPPI KITE NESTING IN A CITY PARK:—Overton Park is five miles from the Court House in Memphis. Residential areas surround its 355 acres on all four sides. The eastern portion, about 100 acres, is heavy woodland, almost unbroken in extent except for auto drives and bridle paths traversing it. In the June issue (p.48) we mentioned that one to two Mississippi Kites had been reported there by Scouts, from May 6 on. We made several trips to try and locate the nest during the summer but without success. Often we failed to see the Kites. One locality was favored by them but not solely. Burdick, Tucker, and Welch also saw them at various times.

On Aug. 24 Burdick saw an immature bird and on a few occasions afterwards saw from one to two immatures.—Recently we learned that on Aug. 4 a young Kite, not quite able to fly, had been found on a park drive and given to the Zoo, located in the park. The bird was in good condition when we viewed it. Mr. J. E. Jolly of the Zoo staff kindly supplied the above information.—This is not the first instance of this species nesting inside the city. As stated in previous issues a pair was present several summers in Vance Woods and evidently reared young successfully, one season at least. The area is well wooded but practically without undergrowth and small trees. It is located on the southern edge of the city.—BEN B. COFFEY, JR., Memphis.

AN ELECTRIC BIRD BATH:—A bird bath in your yard that doesn't freeze will give you lots of pleasure each winter as well as serve the birds. During the cold months of January and February with outside temperature of from below zero to five and ten degrees above, birds came to my electric bird bath and bathed as if it were mid-summer.—The rig-up is inexpensive and easy to do. Remove from a heavy duty soldering iron the heating element. This element (125 watts) can be purchased separately from either Montgomery Ward or Sears, Roebuck. Place this element in the end of a one-inch galvanized pipe which is threaded at both ends. Cap the end of pipe tightly where the element is. On the other end of pipe screw on a short elbow. Three-fourths of the length of this pipe to be submerged in water, the elbow end to protrude over edge of bath and out of the water,—open end of elbow turned down to prevent rain and snow from entering. Length of pipe to be about one-half the diameter of your bird bath and lying in water from edge to center. Connect to house current, wires running through elbow open end down to and connected with element.—Sweep water out at night with current off. Fill bath each morning and connect current. This rig will keep about two gallons of water from freezing in the coldest weather. If temperature rises above freezing point, disconnect. Wire from house to bath should be heavily insulated, especially so if it is to lie on ground. A lead cable (also from Montgomery Ward or Sears, Roebuck) carrying wire is best. This can be placed underground and would be permanent.—CHAS. PICKERING, Clarksville.

DR. CHARLES W. QUAINANCE

The T. O. S. loses a valued member in the person of Dr. Quaintance who helped organize the youngest but one of our most active chapters and was its first president. Head of the Biological Department of State Teachers College at Johnson City, he leaves to accept a similar position with the Eastern Oregon College of Education, La Grande, Oregon. Though still a young man his career has been packed with interesting experiences in his chosen field. In Philadelphia he was employed in an arboretum and served as a Scout-master. He majored in biology at the University of Arizona and worked for the U. S. Biological Survey, Flagstaff Museum, and National Parks Service (as Wildlife Technician in some of our western parks). Dr. Quaintance secured his Master's degree at the University of California and his Doctor's degree at Cornell. He came to Johnson City in 1939 on his first college appointment and during his all too short a stay here he created a great interest in our local chapter. His many friends wish him God-speed in his new undertaking.—BRUCE P. TYLER.

Opening of the Dove hunting season this year was postponed until Sept. 15, fifteen days later than in many years. This ruling was promulgated by the Fish and Wildlife Service (U.S. Biological Survey) after carefully made studies which showed that the birds were being thinned down as a result of their late nesting habits and intensive hunting made possible by good roads and autos. The T.O.S. has been active in bringing about this step toward conservation, especially by publishing in *The Migrant* records of many nests from which the young had not flown as the hunting season opened. Mr. Gillem of the Wildlife Service was sent to Tennessee during September to make a check on conditions and observe results.

Most of our readers have received announcements of the publication of "Audubon's America." Without passing on the merits of this particular book we desire to point out that the Methodist Publishing House is a valued advertiser and supporter of *The Migrant* and can supply all your needs in the bird-book line.

BACK NUMBERS

A limited supply of back numbers of *The Migrant* are available at 25 cents each. Volume One (mimeographed) is not available. It is planned to reprint it in the present style.

TENNESSEE AVIFAUNA

Two publications by Albert F. Ganier, have been issued by the Society:

No. 1. "A Distributional List of the Birds of Tennessee," Jan. 1933, pp. 1-65. Price, 50c.

No. 2. "Water Birds of Reelfoot Lake," Feb. 1933, pp. 1-24 illustrated, price 35c.

THE MIGRANT

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PUBLISHED BY THE TENNESSEE ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

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*"The simple truth about birds is interesting enough,
it is not necessary to go beyond it."*

PLEASE NOTIFY THE SECRETARY OF A CHANGE IN ADDRESS

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF COOPERATION

On October 7, 1915, in their adopted city of Nashville, five 'bird-men' whom destiny had drawn together thru a mutual interest, met and organized the Tennessee Ornithological Society. Since the state offered practically a virgin field for ornithologists, frequent and intensive field work around Nashville, spreading gradually to every corner of the state, occupied almost their sole attention. However, in addition to Dr. George M. Curtis (now of Ohio State University) who joined shortly after the first meeting, several other members were elected the following year, 1916. Among our present valued members these included Mrs. Wm. P. Morgan, Miss Lillie Hasslock (now Mrs. George R. Mayfield), and Messrs. Dan R. Gray, Harry S. Vaughn, and Jesse M. Shaver. Today, the Society with its statewide membership and many active chapters, is a memorial to two of these five men, Judge H. Y. Hughes and Prof. A. C. Webb, and a living credit to the remaining three. Dixon Merritt, after extended absence from the state, now resides in Lebanon, while Albert F. Ganier and George R. Mayfield have continued leading and unbroken roles in developing the usefulness and extending the membership of the Society. In fact their influence is felt far beyond the boundaries of our state as evidenced by our representative list of corresponding members and by the subsequent organization of similar societies in nearby states.

Bird students at Knoxville, under the leadership of Harry P. Ijams, affiliated in 1923 and at Memphis a chapter was formed by Coffey, Bamburg, and Davant in 1929. Purely local societies had either reorganized or disintegrated but organization and cooperation was now building a truly lasting statewide organization. Ganier, Mayfield, Monk, Shaver, Vaughn, and others visited and encouraged and their goodwill was returned. Annual Field Days proved beneficial and inspirational. In 1931 *The Migrant* appeared, to play an important part in binding our membership together and in furnishing a medium for contacting individuals isolated from the companionship of those with a kindred interest. Under the influence of Tyler in Upper East Tennessee, Clebsch in Clarksville, Gray, Morgan, and Rogers in Middle Tennessee, Davis and Todd in Murfreesboro, and Morrison in Dickson, additional chapters have become established.

In 1938 a new constitution providing for a representative state-wide board of directors was adopted. Under its terms the Society was subsequently incorporated and is now in a better position to receive bequests.

Additional types of membership were made available to encourage more generous contributions from those members able to do so and desirous of adequately promoting bird study and bird conservation. Eventually, it is hoped, the Society can finance educational and sanctuary work and realize other worthwhile objectives. The usefulness and scope of *The Migrant* can be extended and enlarged. A comprehensive and creditable book on the birds of Tennessee should be sponsored as early as possible and financial backing developed. Preparation of such a volume is aided as each of us makes observations, records them, and then shares them with others thru the pages of *The Migrant*.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the founding of the Tennessee Ornithological Society will be celebrated at Nashville on Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 19 and 20. Members from a distance will be shown points of interest on Saturday and a dinner will be held in the evening. The following day a Field Trip will be held at Idlewild wood on Stone's River near the City. Lunch will be served on the grounds by the Nashville Chapter, who will be hosts on this occasion. It is hoped that a large number of members from over the State can attend.

Your editor appreciates the cooperation of the contributors to this issue. The result of their response is this unusually large anniversary issue. We want to thank Mr. Ganier for handling the illustrations for us, down to the completed job. Since our funds are limited the December issue will necessarily be about minimum size. It will contain, however, an interesting article by Mrs. Laskey on the Swift banding at Nashville, notes on Barn Owls, and an article on planting to attract birds. Others are requested. Particularly do we want a variety of short notes covering all parts of the state. This is a personal plea to you,—frankly, our only chance to request it of you. You do not have to be an authority or write a page of more to be numbered among our contributors. An examination of the pages of this and other issues will give you a general idea of the style of our text. For the next issue please send all 'copy' before December 1. We will have to observe this dead-line without fail. If you have any comments on shrubs, vines, and plants for the home and sanctuary please send them to us. We plan also to publish a few 'tall tales' or prejudiced anecdotes about hawks and eagles, later proved fanciful and incorrect. If you have any facts on such incidents please send them to us.

The following contributions were received for use on this anniversary issue, thus allowing us to publish both illustrations and extra pages. We are indebted to them for this assistance.

Dr. Louis B. Bishop.....	\$2.00	Mrs. Adolph Loveman	\$1.00
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Coffey, Ben B., Jr., 672 N. Belvedere.....	1926
Coffey, Mrs. Ben B., Jr., 672 N. Belvedere.....	1931
Cooper, Mrs. R. E., 680 S. Barksdale.....	1939
Crump, Dabney H., Box 117.....	1933
Cummins, Mrs. Lee, Director, Memphis Museum.....	1937
Daniel, Mrs. Irene, 1194 Sledge.....	1939
Davant, Miss Mary, 861 N. McLean.....	1929
Embury, Jack, Route No. 2, Box 73, Germantown, Tenn. (1929).....	1935
Fiedler, Fred, Jr., 822 Charles Place.....	1940
Guth, L. G., Route No. 1, Box 545 (Whitehaven).....	1936
Guth, Mrs. L. G., Route No. 1, Box 545 (Whitehaven).....	1936
Hale, Mrs. C. H., 1125 Minna Place.....	1938
Hale, Miss Katherine, 1125 Minna Place.....	1938
Hall, Miss Jacqueline, 1126 Poplar Ave. (1929).....	1938
Humphreys, Kenneth, 1949 Carr.....	1940
Hutcheson, Scott, 2109 Harbert.....	1940
Jameson, Miss Julia, 1915 Union.....	1938
Jolly, J. E., 2465 Yale Avenue.....	1940

Jones, Mrs. Lee D., 593 LeMaster.....	1933
Kéeton, Luther, 1356 Jefferson Ave.....	1940
Keith, Miss Wilma, 1229 Carr.....	1935
Kent, Lawrence, 1896 Cowden.....	1937
Landstreet, Mrs. E. L., 288 Greer.....	1939
Laurenzi, Billy, 309 N. McLean.....	1940
Leroy, Dr. Louis, 1168 Poplar.....	1933
Mason, Joe, Route No. 5, Box 240 (White Station).....	1938
Maury, Mrs. John M., Sr., 567 E. Parkway, So.....	1932
Moore, Dr. C. E., 439 Patterson.....	1931
Porter, Mrs. Arthur R., Jr., 2121 Poplar Ave.....	1938
Powell, Albert, 341 N. McNeil St.....	1934
Powell, Mrs. Kathryn, 31 E. Parkway S.....	1940
Quigley, Miss Douglas, 268 Hollywood.....	1939
Rucker, Dr. S. T., Box 1400.....	1936
Seahorn, Mrs. Chas. W., Route 2, Box 32-B, Germantown, Tenn.....	1940
Seffens, Miss Virginia, 2400 Autumn.....	1935
Smith, Miss Alice, 329 N. Bellevue.....	1933
Snodgrass, Paul, 947 Birch.....	1940
Statler, David, 162 Goodwyn.....	1940
Statler, Tony, 162 Goodwyn.....	1940
Torti, Mrs. M. L., 3107 Spottswood.....	1938
Tucker, Robert, 1961 Mignon.....	1939
Tucker, Mrs. H. E., 1961 Mignon.....	1940
Van Hoesen, Frank, 1968 Southern Ave.....	1939
Walker, Billy, 1966 Snowden Ave.....	1938
Welch, Ben, 1946 Snowden Ave.....	1938
Whittemore, Wendell, Hospital for Crippled Adults.....	1935
Wilkerson, Bob, P. O. Box 2461.....	1939
Wood, Dr. Percy H., 411 N. Highland.....	1939
McCamey, Franklin, Yale School of Forestry, New Haven, Conn.....	1934
Pond, John, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.....	1935
Vardaman, James, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1938
Wallace, Eugene, 3134 Darymple Drive, Baton Rouge, La.....	1938

JOHNSON CITY CHAPTER

Carpenter, Bud, 229 Lowe St., Erwin, Tenn.....	1940
Chandler, Miss Kate, Route No. 2, Erwin, Tenn.....	1940
Doak, Miss Ruby, 1411 Virginia St.....	1940
Dyer, Miss Elizabeth, 313 Lake St.....	1940
Dyer, William M., 200 W. Holston Ave.....	1940
Dyer, Mrs. William M., 200 W. Holston Ave.....	1940
Geiger, Mrs. Katherine McKay, 1108 Southwest Ave.....	1939
Grayheal, A. C., 202 Delaware St.....	1939
Greene, Edwin, Unicoi, Tenn.....	1940
Harmon, Miss Evelyn, Whitesburg, Tenn.....	1940
Hendrix, Olear, Route No. 5.....	1940
Hendrix, Walter M., Route No. 5.....	1940
Hughes, Claude C., Green Mountain, N. C.....	1940
Hyder, A. E., 908 W. Maple St.....	1938
Jackson, Mrs. S. D., 312 E. Watauga Ave.....	1939
Lewis, Rev. W. J., Limestone, Tenn.....	1940
Lowe, Everette, Habersham, Tenn.....	1940
Lyle, Robert B., 211 W. Unaka Ave.....	1931
McCrary, Mrs. Mary Gordon, 415 Highland Ave.....	1939
Miller, Mrs. R. R., 704 E. Watauga Ave.....	1939
Poe, Mrs. Lillian, 807 Lake St.....	1939
Richardson, William, 110 E. Myrtle Ave.....	1940
Sharer, Charles L., South Pittsburg, Tenn.....	1940
Shumate, Mrs. L. H., Kingsport Highway.....	1940
Tate, Miss Sena, 812 W. Maple St.....	1940
Tyler, Bruce P., 215 W. Unaka Ave., SUSTAINING MEMBER.....	1932

Zimmerman, Mrs. A. M., Vandalia Apts. No. 2.....	1940
Zimmerman, Mrs. J. R., 104 W. Pine St.....	1939
Quaintance, Dr. Charles W., Eastern Oregon College of Education, La Grande, Ore.	1939

KNOXVILLE CHAPTER

Baird, Charles, 1631 Laurel Ave.....	1936
Broome, Mrs. Harvey, 3730 N. Broadway, Fountain City, Tenn.....	1940
Chiles, Miss Mary Ruth, Gatlinburg, Tenn.....	1932
Crouch, Brockway, Brooks Road.....	1923
Dougherty, Ed. W., 301 E. Burwell Ave.....	1939
Goddard, Frelan, 827 Highland Drive, Fountain City, Tenn.....	1940
Hall, Mrs. Lella, Priscilla Apts. 902 Walnut St.....	1939
Hay, John J., 705 Island Home Pike.....	1927
Henry, Dr. Earl O., 206 W. Glenwood.....	1929
Ijams, Mr. and Mrs. H. P., Island Home Pike.....	1923
Jennings, Rodney, Dutch Valley Road.....	1939
Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M., Riverside Road, Route No. 4.....	1927
Leonhard, Mrs. Frank, 203 Elmwood Ave.....	1934
Meyer, Prof. and Mrs. Henry, Alsie Drive.....	1938
Monroe, Mrs. Robert A., 3221 Woodhill Drive.....	1940
Morrell, Miss Elise, 148 W. Peachtree St.....	1939
Ogden, S. A., 201 E. 5th Ave., Fountain City, Tenn.....	1923
Powers, Dr. E. B., 133 E. Hillvale Ave.....	1923
Templeton, Mrs. Lucy Curtis, News-Sentinel.....	1940
Tuell, A. R., 1985 Branson Ave.....	1938
Walker, Mr. and Mrs. William, Jr., 201 E. Peachtree St.....	1922
Williams, Miss Dorothy, Apt. 1, Kingston Manor.....	1938
McGriff, Miss Mary O., Brunswick, Ga.....	1938

CLARKSVILLE CHAPTER

Armstrong, Lamar, 619 Madison St.....	1936
Clebsch, Alfred, 838 Gracey Ave.....	1936
Clebsch, Alfred, Jr., 838 Gracey Ave.....	1936
Clebsch, Edward, 838 Gracey Ave.....	1937
Collier, Clarence, Jr., Greenwood Ave.....	1936
Hughes, Mrs. M. L., 503 Madison St.....	1937
Hutchison, Mrs. John Y., Cumberland Terrace.....	1936
Marshall, Miss Adine, 1232 Madison St.....	1937
Moore, Mrs. C. H., Greenwood Ave.....	1937
Noland, Wm. M., 717 Madison St.....	1936
Peay, Mrs. Austin, 619 Madison St.....	1936
Pickering, Dr. Chas. F., 324 Greenwood Ave.....	1936
Ridgway, Jimmy, 921 Madison St.....	1940
Sharpe, Mrs. J. E., Madison Terrace.....	1937
Thompson, Bobby, 825 Greenwood Ave.....	1940

BLUE GRASS CHAPTER

Claggett, Alfred E., Wales, Giles Co.....	1936
Gray, Dan R., Route No. 4, Box 235, Mt. Pleasant.....	1916
Gray, Dan R., Jr., Route No. 4, Box 235, Mt. Pleasant.....	1937
Harlan, Mrs. Alan B., Route No. 3, Box 34, Columbia.....	1937
McKinney, R. L., Columbia.....	1938
Morgan, Mrs. Wm. P., "Oaklee," Columbia.....	1916
Petway, Mrs. R. K., Columbia.....	1940
Porter, Dr. O. J., Columbia.....	1936
Ridley, W. P., Clifton Place, Jackson Highway, Columbia.....	1938
Rogers, Mrs. Sam H., 315 Flower St., Pulaski.....	1935
Stone, Porter, Pulaski.....	1938
Wagstaff, Miss Etta, Lynnville.....	1931
Williamson, Dr. George C., Columbia.....	1935
Yeatman, Harry, Route No. 1, Columbia.....	1934
Zumbro, Mrs. J. W., 304 Haynes St., Lewisburg.....	1938

DICKSON CHAPTER

Bowman, Billie, 306 W. Walnut St.....	1939
Chandler, R. D., Dickson.....	1940
Duncan, Jack, 300 Center Ave.....	1939
Foster, Gus, Route No. 3.....	1940
Holland, Mrs. V. E., 206 S. Main St.....	1939
Hooper, Mrs. L. Claude, 402 W. Walnut St.....	1938
Hurt, David, 105 Chestnut St.....	1939
Mitchell, Jack, 307 W. Walnut St.....	1939
Morrison, W. P., 304 W. Walnut St.....	1935
White, J. B., Murrell St.....	1938

MURFREESBORO CHAPTER

Black, Dr. James B., Director of Health Unit.....	1935
Davis, Prof. George, Sta. A, State Teachers College.....	1931
Duckworth, Robert, 207 Richardson Ave.....	1939
Golightly, T. J., State Teachers College.....	1938
Jones, St. George S.....	1938
Moffitt, Gentry, Route No. 3, McMinnville, Tenn.....	1940

TENNESSEE AT LARGE

Allen, Mrs. Juanita, Gatlinburg.....	1938
Brown, A. L., Greeneville.....	1940
Burelbach, Major M. J., 510 West Fourth St., Chattanooga.....	1935
Counce, Howard, Counce, Hardin Co.....	1937
Dyer, Mrs. Minnie M., Byington.....	1931
Endsley, Prof. J. R., Freed-Hardeman College, Henderson.....	1938
Fowler, E. P., Celina.....	1935
Fuller, Mrs. C. E., Fullers Ridge, Route No. 6, Chattanooga.....	1936
Hicks, Herbert E., Madisonville.....	1939
Knox, Miss Mamie, Milan.....	1937
McCanless, Mrs. M. C., Morristown.....	1940
Merritt, Dixon, Lebanon, Tenn., FOUNDER.....	1915
Moorman, Miss Anne Armstrong, Somerville.....	1935
Patten, Mrs. Carter, Route No. 3, Ashland Farm, St. Elmo (1934).....	1940
Reed, Miss Willie Ruth, Route No. 1, Greeneville.....	1937
Stupka, Arthur, Park Naturalist, Great Smoky Mts. Park, Gatlinburg.....	1935
Upperman, Rev. Harry L. Baxter.....	1934
Wilger, Mrs. D., Route No. 6, Cleveland.....	1938

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

Austin, Dr. Oliver L., Fairview Ave., Tuckahoe, N. Y.....	1933
Ball, Robert E., 2622 Tuscarawas St. W., Canton, Ohio.....	1938
Bent, A. C., 140 High St., Taunton, Mass.....	1933
Bishop, Dr. Louis B., 450 Bradford St., Pasadena, Calif.....	1933
Bond, Miss Lora, Dept. of Botany, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.....	1935
Brecher, Leonard, 1900 Spring Drive, Louisville, Ky.....	1938
Calhoun, John B., Zoology Lab. Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.....	1932
Carpenter, Floyd S., 2402 Longest Ave., Louisville, Ky.....	1935
Chapman, Dr. Frank M., American Museum of Natural History, New York.....	1932
Charles, Mrs. G. E., Route No. 1, Box 160, West Columbia, S. C.....	1937
Cook, Miss Fanny A., 646 North St., Jackson, Miss.....	1935
Counce, Dr. Cynthia C., Western State Hospital, Hopkinsville, Ky.....	1931
Crook, Compton, State Teachers College, Towson, Md.....	1927
Curtis, Dr. George M., Kinsman Hall, Ohio State University, Columbus, O.....	1915
Deaderick, Dr. William H., 36 Circle Drive, Hot Springs, Ark.....	1936
Dodge, V. K., 137 Bell Court, West, Lexington Ky.....	1939
Ellis, Ralph, 2420 Ridge Road, Berkeley, Calif.....	1933
Fitz-Gerald, Mrs. Chas. A., Kirkwood, Mo.....	1935
Floyd, Judge Joseph L., Canton, Ohio.....	1933
Frazer, Dr. T. Atchison, Marion, Ky.....	1932

Frei, F. Everett, 130 S. Green St., Glasgow, Ky.....	1939
Goetz, Christian J., 3503 Middleton Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio,	
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Grayson, Miss Marie, Moselle, Miss.....	1936
Harris, Mrs. Hugh Henry, "Mockingbird Meadows," Emory University, Ga.	1931
Hitch, Miss Ann, Drew, Miss.....	1939
Hobson, Mrs. L. G., 1512 N. Meridian, No. 9, Indianapolis, Ind.....	1935
Hoyt, J. Southgate Y., 5 Lewis St., Lexington, Va.....	1937
McIlhenny, Edward A., Avery Island, La.....	1935
McMahan, Mrs. W. M., 105 S. Georgia Ave., Mobile, Ala.....	1940
Maslowski, Karl, 1034 Maycliff Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1934
Mayer, Mrs. John H., 103 S. Miller St., Cynthiana, Ky.....	1937
Miller, Rev. Percy H., Christ Church, Collinsville, Ill.....	1936
Moeran, E. H., 541 Bronx River Road, Yonkers, N. Y.....	1940
Monroe, Burt L., Ridge Road, Anchorage, Ky.....	1934
Murphy, Robert, Duke University Hospital, Durham, N. C.....	1939
Nolon, Mrs. Noxon, 2003 S. Virginia St., Hopkinsville, Ky.....	1938
Oldham, M. H., Box 575, Harrisburg, Ark.....	1937
Owens, C. M., Route No. 2, Monticello, Ark.....	1934
Perkins, Samuel E., 3rd, 709 Inland Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.....	1938
Pettingill, Dr. Olin Sewall, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.....	1939
Plummer, Cameron McR., Spring Hill, Ala.....	1936
Richards, Edward C. M., Nur Mahal, Route No. 4, West Chester, Pa.....	1935
Riley, J. H., U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.....	1934
Roberts, Dr. Thos. S., Museum of Nat. History, University of	
Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.....	1935
Saunders, W. E., 352 Clarence St., London, Ontario, Canada.....	1931
Schneider, Miss Evelyn J., 2207 Alta Ave., Louisville, Ky.....	1935
Slack, Miss Mabel, 1004 Everett Ave., Louisville, Ky.....	1934
Steagall, Dr. Mary M., 808 S. Illinois Ave., Carbondale, Ill.....	1935
Stoddard, Herbert L., Sherwood Plantation, Thomasville, Ga.....	1934
Sturgis, Irvin, 1616 Main St., Lexington, Mo.....	1939
Tomkins, Ivan R., U. S. Dredge "Welatka," Savannah, Ga.....	1938
Tucker, Mrs. Carll, 733 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.....	1933
Vaiden, M. G., Box 248, Rosedale, Miss.....	1936
Walker, Mrs. Emily B., E. Texas State Teachers College, Commerce, Tex.....	1931
Walker, Miss Mary V., 1414 E. 7th St., Hopkinsville, Ky.....	1939
Warriner, Benj. R., 407 Waldron St., Corinth, Miss.....	1933
Wetmore, Dr. Alexander, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.....	1937
White, J. S., 2207 Lincolnwood Road, Highland Park, Ill.....	1935
Wiles, Dr. H. O., 6038 Dorchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.....	1934
Wilson, Dr. Gordon, 1434 Chestnut St., Bowling Green, Ky.....	1931
Wright, Miss Audrey A., 1312 Hepburn Ave., Louisville, Ky.....	1938
Young, James Boswell, 2516 Talbott Ave., Louisville, Ky.....	1938
Yunker, Miss Emilie, 1140 Everett Ave., Louisville, Ky.....	1931

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Secretary Clebsch is due a vote of thanks from your Editor for preparing the list,—we both hope it is correct. Please call Mr. Clebsch's attention to any errors. New members added during the year will be published next year. Let's plan a good, steady growth!

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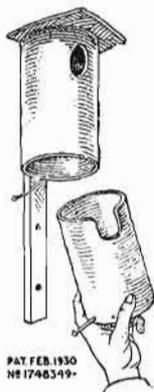
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