

THE ORIOLE

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF GEORGIA ORNITHOLOGY



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THE ORIOLE

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A Quarterly Journal of Georgia Ornithology: Sponsored by the Atlanta Bird Club

A RECONNAISSANCE OF THE SUMMER BIRD LIFE OF GEORGIA

By ARTHUR H. HOWELL.

In May 1933 it was my privilege, in company with Thomas D. Burleigh, to make a circuit of Georgia, in the interests of the Biological Survey, primarily to determine the limits of the breeding ranges of certain birds known to occur in the northern part of the State, but of indefinite status in the southern part, where we entered the State. From Augusta, May 6, our route took us down the Savannah River Valley to Savannah, down the coastal region to St. Mary's, west to the southwest corner of the State, near Chattahoochee, Fla., north through Blakely, Cuthbert, Lumpkin, Montezuma, Atlanta, Roswell, Rome, Lafayette, and Chickamauga Park, and east through Chatsworth, Blairsville, Young Harris, and Clayton to Rabun Bald, where at 4,250 feet altitude, we made our last camp, May 31.

As the editor of *The Oriole* has asked me to prepare a paper on Georgia birds, it seemed that a brief account of some of the more important observations made on this trip might be of interest to Georgia naturalists.

At Augusta we were graciously entertained by the local ornithologists, Dr. Eugene Murphey, Dr. Irvine Phinizy, and Charles Elliott. Dr. Murphey showed us his collection of birds and gave us many valuable data on the local fauna. In a grass field near town we found several pairs of Grasshopper Sparrows breeding. Dr. Murphey told us they breed at a point about 30 miles below Augusta. We saw none of the birds farther south than this but the exact southern limits must be determined by more intensive search. Later on the trip we found them at Rome; they breed locally in the northern part of the State.

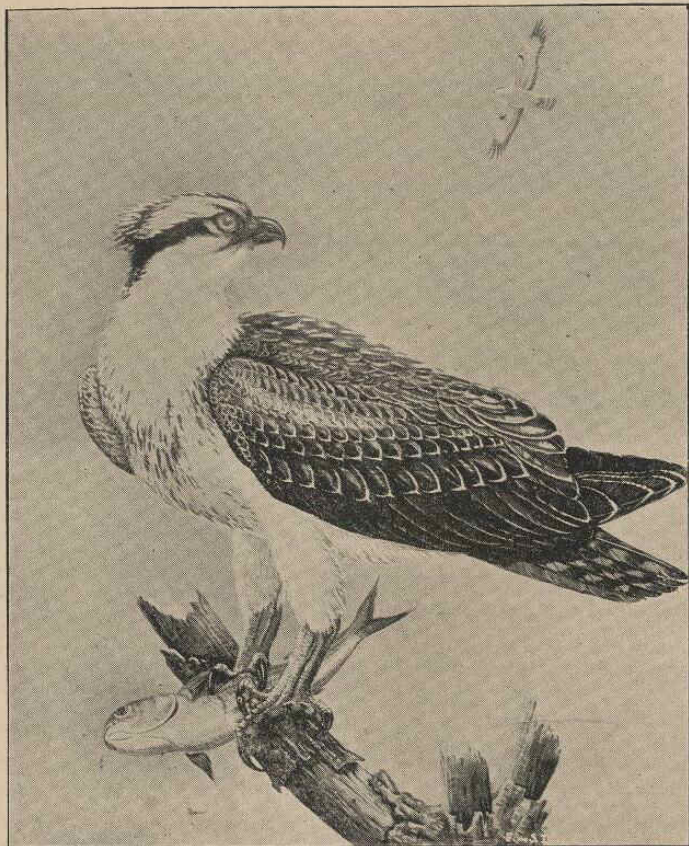
On the way to Savannah we heard at several points the melodious songs of the Bachman's Sparrow (*Aimophila aestivalis bachmani*); specimens taken at Hepzibah and Sylvania showed approach in their darker (less reddish) color to the Pine-woods Sparrow (typical *aestivalis*), which is the form occupying the south-eastern coastal region of the State.

By way of contrast, we heard the hoarse voice of the Fish Crow about 15 miles southeast of Sylvania and saw one of the birds. Later we identified one in the bottoms north of Chattahoochee, Florida. It is not known how far from the coast this species occurs; it is hoped that local students will obtain specimens as opportunity offers.

Arriving at Savannah we got in touch with Ivan Tomkins and Gilbert Rossignol and arranged a trip on May 10 to Cabbage Island in Wassaw Sound. At Tybee Island we visited the thriving heron colony, comprising Snowy, Little Blue, Louisiana, Green, and Black-crowned Night Herons, all with squawking young, while in the marshes along the highway we flushed several flocks of Knots, numbering about 20 all told, smaller numbers of Lesser and Greater Yellowlegs, Semi-palmated Plovers, and one Solitary Sandpiper.

Crossing Wassaw Sound we noted about a dozen Lesser Scaup Ducks, 3 or 4 Red-breasted Mergansers, about 50 migrating Tree Swallows, and 4 Barn Swallows; and in the channels through the marshes, 4 Spotted Sandpipers (migrants).

Landing on Cabbage Island, we were greeted by a pair of Oystercatchers who warned us off their shell bank with loud cries, but decided it was wise to keep just out of gunshot; later we found their nest with 2 eggs—a mere hollow in the shell heap. Least Terns to the number of 20 or more were flying about



OSPREY

Engraving through courtesy of the artist, Edward von Siebold Dingle.

over our heads uttering their incisive notes of alarm. They were preparing to nest here, having scraped out a few little hollows in the sand and shell to receive their eggs. Several pairs of noisy Willets were flying about and we found two of their nests in a low growth of *Salicornia*, one with 3 eggs, the other with 4. Wilson Plovers were running about on the island beaches, and were doubtless preparing to nest, but we found no eggs.

On the mud flats bordering the island Red-backed Sandpipers in small flocks were feeding and on the outermost bar a regiment of Black Skimmers stood quietly in orderly ranks, but took flight at our near approach.

Cabbage Island is the type locality of Wayne's Seaside Sparrow (*Ammospiza maritima waynei*), recently described by Dr. Oberholser (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 44, 1931, p. 125); Mr. Rossignol, who collected the type specimen there in June 1907, got quite a thrill from seeing the birds again in numbers, singing from the clumps of low bushes on the marshes; a nest with 3 fresh eggs was found in marsh grass about a foot above the ground.

Going south from Savannah, our next camp was at Satilla Bluff, near Woodbine. Here we found the usual assortment of summer birds, with the addition of the beautiful little Painted Bunting, which seems to be confined almost wholly to the coastal region of Georgia, inland along the Savannah River Valley as far as Augusta.

A local trapper told us of catching some large rats in the marshes along the Satilla River, and investigation showed unmistakable signs of the presence of the Florida Water-rat (*Neofiber alleni*) previously known in Georgia only from the Okefinokee Swamp. A few traps were set in their trails in the marsh and around their little grass houses. None of the rats were caught in the one night's trapping. As a matter of fact, the signs were somewhat old and the trapper assured us he would catch some of the animals for the next winter, but so far we have not heard from him. It is hoped we can verify this record on our next trip.

Arriving at St. Mary's on May 13, we called on Isaac Arnow, old-time ornithologist and postmaster in that sleepy little town. He showed us how to get out on the salt marshes, where we found a thriving colony of the Smyrna Seaside Sparrow (*Ammospiza maritima pelonota*)—the race recently described by Oberholser (Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 44, 1931, p. 126) from New Smyrna, Florida. This colony must be at about the northern limit of the range of this subspecies, which is not greatly different in general appearance or in habits from some of the other Seaside Sparrows.

Driving west from St. Mary's to Beatchton we found the country rather uninteresting from an ornithologist's standpoint, but perhaps we were too eager to reach the Sherwood Plantation, headquarters of our good friend, Herbert Stoddard, author of that most complete and authoritative report on the Bobwhite. Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard received us most cordially and we spent four days in their charming retreat in the pine woods, profiting from the advice and assistance of the master of the plantation.

Here we established several breeding records of importance. The Kentucky Warbler, previously known as a breeder no farther south than Macon and Augusta, was found to be fairly numerous in low, deciduous woodland, paired and singing. A few days later we observed them also at Blakely. We were surprised to find a single pair of Louisiana Water-Thrushes, accompanied by a well-grown young bird, along a creek in the deep woods on the Sherwood Plantation. This record extended the known breeding range southward from Macon, and a few days later we noted several singing birds in the swamps at Blakely. Since then a breeding record has been established by C. R. Mason at Quincy, Florida, a few miles southwest of Stoddard's place (see "Florida Naturalist", vol. 9, No. 1, October 1935, p. 13).

A single male Swainson's Warbler was taken in a wooded swamp on the Sherwood Plantation, May 18, and a few days later, at Blakely, we heard the unmistakable song from two individuals. This species breeds commonly near Augusta and two nests found at Atlanta by W. H. La Prade, Jr., have been recorded by Greene (Birds of the Atlanta, Georgia, Area, p. 45). Probably it will be found in many other places in the State when search is made for it. Once the song is learned and distinguished from the song of the Louisiana Water-

Thrush and certain songs of the Hooded Warbler, it is comparatively easy to locate the haunts of the Swainson's Warbler, always in the deepest and most thickety swamps; but seeing the bird requires infinite patience, for it is an adept at concealment and will take flight at the slightest sign of danger.

Our next stop was at Chattahoochee, Florida, from which point we explored the river bottoms just across the line in Georgia. Here we found a pair of Blue Grosbeaks and a nest with eggs of the Indigo Bunting. Both of these species must be near their southern limit there, though the Indigo has been recorded breeding once at Gainesville, Florida, and the Grosbeak once at Tarpon Springs, Florida. Several pairs of Yellow-breasted Chats were seen in these bottoms and we noted others later at Blakely and Cuthbert.

At Blakely we collected a pair of Redstarts, evidently breeding, and heard two more males singing in the wooded swamps. This point apparently marks about their southern limit in the breeding season. Mrs. Beryl T. Mounts, of Macon, in her reports sent to the Biological Survey, records one instance of a pair breeding there in 1923. We heard one bird singing at Montezuma, May 23.

Driving north from Blakely, we noted the first Prairie Warbler at Cuthbert, and the next, 8 miles south of Lumpkin; specimens were taken at both localities. In a brushy clearing near Cuthbert we chased a singing Field Sparrow around for sometime; this must be near the bird's southern breeding limit. Later we saw single birds at Montezuma and at Gaillard. A mated pair of Goldfinches was seen about 10 miles south of Cuthbert, May 22, possibly intending to breed there.

In a tract of open pine woods 8 miles south of Lumpkin several Chipping Sparrows were singing and one was collected. On a later trip, Burleigh found the birds nesting sparingly at Blakely.

At Montezuma we collected a pair of Florida Grackles from a breeding colony, and had the rare pleasure of seeing a Mississippi Kite fly out of a tree in the river bottoms. The same day, near Marshallville, we saw a pair in flight over the Flint River bottoms.

Reaching Atlanta on May 24, we were entertained by Earle R. Greene, who acted as our guide on several trips near town, and arranged for an informal chat in the evening with several members of the Atlanta Bird Club. At South River, near Atlanta, we collected an adult male Grackle, hoping to determine the status of the breeding birds at this locality. The bird proved to be what is known as the Purple Grackle; according to Dr. F. M. Chapman's recent revision of grackle nomenclature, this should not be called *Quiscalus quiscula stonei* (see The Auk, vol. 52, January 1935, pp. 21-29).

A trip to Roswell, north of Atlanta, under the leadership of Mr. Greene and D. V. Hembree, resulted in the capture of a specimen of the Nighthawk, which proved to be the Florida form (*Chordeiles minor chapmani*).^{*} These birds breed rather rarely and locally in this part of the State.

In June 1885 (the year the Biological Survey was organized), Prof. W. W. Cooke was living at Moorhead, Minn., and was carrying on his initial studies of bird migration. One of his correspondents was J. T. Park, a railroad telegrapher, located at Rising Fawn, Georgia. This man, though quite an amateur, sent a number of important records to Prof. Cooke from this vicinity, some of which I expect to mention later. He reported finding the Black-throated Green Warbler breeding commonly on the slopes of Lookout Mountain near his home, verifying his record by a specimen identified by Dr. C. Hart Merriam. This was a surprising extension of range, but in the intervening 47 years, no ornithologist, so far as I know, had seen the birds in that vicinity. So, on May 26, 1933, we took occasion to climb Lookout Mountain, at a point west of Lafayette, and were pleased to find that Mr. Park was correct and that these handsome little warblers were still common in the dry hardwood forest on the eastern slope of that mountain. The birds sang their rather faint, high-pitched song in the tops of the taller trees; they were very restless and hard to see, but we obtained a couple of specimens to make identification sure. A few days later (June 1) we observed a singing male of this species in dry oak woods on Rabun Bald, at an

^{*}This specimen was erroneously recorded in The Auk (vol. 52, p. 461) as from Atlanta.

altitude of 4,500 feet. Quite possibly this bird may have been breeding there, but Burleigh, who has spent a part of June for 9 years on Brasstown Bald and other high mountains in northeastern Georgia, has never found this species breeding in the State. He is of the opinion that the 3 birds that I collected in July 1908 on Rich Mountain and Brasstown Bald were probably early migrants from the North Carolina mountains, where they are known to breed.

Our stay in the mountains was rather short, as we had worked that region on previous trips. We camped a few days in Neel Gap and explored Blood Mountain—a most interesting region. At an altitude of 3,500 feet we observed a pair of Rose-breasted Grosbeaks. Chats were common all over the slopes to the summit (4,400 feet). Other warblers breeding there were the Black-and-white, Golden-winged, Cairn's, Chestnut-sided, Blackburnian, Canada (one at 4,200 feet), Ovenbird, and Maryland Yellowthroat.

Our last stop was on Rabun Bald, where we found the bird life disappointingly scarce—perhaps owing to the lack of water on the mountain. Of the warblers, we found the Chestnut-sided common in scrubby oak tracts near the summit (4,500-4,700 feet); several Canada Warblers and several Cairn's Warblers at 4,500 feet; one Black-and-white Warbler; and one Black-throated Green (previously mentioned).

In our trip through the State, we were surprised and disheartened to note the extreme scarcity of hawks of any kind; on the entire trip we observed only two individuals—a Red-shoulder at Blakely and a Red-tail on Rabun Bald. Evidently the prejudice against all hawks has brought some species near the point of extinction.

AN ELEVEN-YEAR LIST OF THE SHORE BIRDS OF THE SAVANNAH RIVER ENTRANCE

By IVAN R. TOMKINS.

This list is intended only as a framework, to be added to, extended, or qualified as other satisfactory records accumulate. Of the nearly fourteen years spent very largely within the area along the Savannah River from a point four miles west of the city of Savannah to Tybee Light, notes are available over eleven years, though the earlier part of that period has much scantier information than I could wish, due to the lack of knowledge and general inattention. The time spent on the more inland portions was not nearly so profitable in the way of records, for of course the great accumulations of shore birds, as well as many stragglers, are to be found close to the salt water, or in the more salt of the brackish marshes, and it is possible to visit the salt areas during all times of the year, while the freshwater marshes are almost impossible in the heat of the summer.

There are many things that cannot be included in a list of this kind, small details of observation leading perhaps toward the interpretation of the exact habitat required or preferred by each species while in this general locality. There is scarcely a species mentioned in the list, which does not merit much closer study of physical limitations, food habits, habitat, breeding displays, etc.

It is meant in no wise to state that any part of this range has been covered thoroughly, and there are doubtless islandic forms (referring to islands of habitat, not geographical islands) within the area, whose occurrence is entirely missed or misunderstood.

The nomenclature is of course that of the current (4th edition) Check-list of the American Ornithologists' Union, and no effort has been made to separate Georgia and South Carolina records, the complete picture being the thing desired.

American Oystercatcher (*Haematopus p. palliatus*).—Permanent resident, breeding increasingly on the outer islands. Flocks of 65 seen in winter.

Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*).—A regular fall and spring visitor, wintering in small numbers regularly. Departs in April. Arrives in September.

Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*).—Permanent resident. Does not breed. Most abundant in spring and fall.

Wilson's Plover (*Pagolla w. wilsonia*).—Summer resident. Breeding increasingly, range spreading somewhat inland. Earliest record March 3rd, common by March 20th. Leaves in August and September.

Killdeer (*Oxyechus v. vociferus*).—Common winter resident, occasional in summer. Favors freshwater marshes and fields.

American Golden Plover (*Pluvialis d. dominica*).—Two specimens (April 4, 1931; March 16, 1935), are my only records.

Black-bellied Plover (*Squatarola squatarola*).—Permanent resident, non-breeding. Largest numbers seen in September and May.

Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres morinella*).—Permanent resident, non-breeding.

American Woodcock (*Philohela minor*).—Now a rare bird in this locality, preferring fresh-water marshes.

Wilson's Snipe (*Capella delicata*).—A very abundant winter visitor, arriving in numbers in October, and remaining occasionally until mid-May.

Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius a. americanus*).—A few records in June, October and November. None certainly seen since 1931.

Hudsonian Curlew (*Phaeopus hudsonicus*).—Occasionally seen throughout the year. Fairly common in spring and fall.

Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*).—Spring and summer visitor, more common in fresh water. Spring migration in April-May, returns in July-September.

Eastern Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa s. solitaria*).—Spring and fall migrant. Prefers freshwater marshes.

Eastern Willet (*Catoptrophorus s. semipalmatus*).—Arrives in mid-March, breeds with increasing frequency and is extending range inland. Departs soon after the young are able to fly in July to late August. No certain winter records.

Western Willet (*Catoptrophorus s. inornatus*).—Winters regularly in small numbers about saltwater rivers and beaches.

Greater Yellowlegs (*Totanus melanoleucus*).—A few present in summer, abundant other seasons.

Lesser Yellowlegs (*Totanus flavipes*).—Common in spring and fall, occasionally winters, a few seen in summer.

American Knot (*Calidris canutus rufus*).—Common in spring migration, April last through June, less common in fall (October).

Pectoral Sandpiper (*Pisobia melanotos*).—Spring and fall migrant, more common in March-May, less common in August.

White-rumped Sandpiper (*Pisobia fuscicollis*).—A single specimen, October 20, 1935. Older records of mine are doubtful.

Least Sandpiper (*Pisobia minutilla*).—Permanent resident, commonest in spring (April-May) and in fall (August-October).

Red-backed Sandpiper (*Pelidna alpina sakhalina*).—Common fall and spring migrant, winters in smaller numbers.

Eastern Dowitcher (*Limnodromus g. griseus*).—Abundant in spring (April-

June) and in fall (July-September). A few remain in winter and summer.

Long-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus g. scolopaceus*).—Three specimens, November 30, 1829; March 16, 1936; April 14, 1935. Probably this subspecies is much more common than supposed but field identification is difficult.

Stilt Sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*).—One fall specimen, October 20, 1935. Several spring records, March to mid-May.

Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus*).—Probably resident all year, difficult to distinguish from the next species. Abundant in spring and fall, some through the summer, an occasional specimen at least in winter.

Western Sandpiper (*Ereunetes maurii*).—Abundant from September through May, perhaps at other seasons also.

Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*).—Uncommon fall and winter resident. From August 28, 1931, until February 20, 1932, I saw over the same area from one to six birds on thirty-one different days.

Sanderling (*Crocethia alba*).—An abundant permanent resident, non-breeding.

Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*).—Three specimens and seven other sight records from October 4, 1928, through December 24, 1931, in one area. Never seen elsewhere. Accidental.

Northern Phalarope (*Lobipes lobatus*).—A single May specimen. Accidental in migration.

NOTES AND NEWS

Duck Hawk at Atlanta Airport.—On February 10, 1935, I happened to be one of a party of ten members of the Atlanta Bird Club who observed a Duck Hawk (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) at the barns of the Baptist Orphanage at Hapeville, Ga., not far from the Atlanta Airport field. I was surprised at the boldness of the bird, which dashed after a pigeon between the two groups of our party. All of us were able to observe this somewhat rare hawk closely.

On a previous occasion during this same season (early 1935), I saw a bird that I believe to be of this species—possibly the same individual—in the vicinity of the airport not far from where we saw the bird at the barns. I was not able to approach closely enough to identify it to my satisfaction, and so kept no note of the date.

Since the barn incident I have seen a Duck Hawk again in the vicinity of the airport and I believe the dates would be of interest. They are, inclusively: February 10, 1935, November 2, 1935, and December 23, 1936.

I have not visited the airport regularly or I might have more dates to report.—Geo. A. Dorsey, College, Park, Ga.

Woodcock Nesting in Coweta County, Georgia.—A friend described to me recently the finding of a nest of the Woodcock (*Philohela minor*) on January 21, 1937, in Coweta County near Newnan, Georgia. It contained four eggs. It is probable that January is the regular nesting season for this species as two other January records were recorded in the January, 1936, Oriole from Marietta, Georgia.—Don Eyles, Biology Department, Emory University, Emory University, Georgia.

Red Crossbill at Neel Gap, Ga.—On January 9, 1936, C. Graham Green, Jr., and I observed a small flock of seven Red Crossbills (*Loxia curvirostra pusilla*) near the summit of Levelland Mountain, in Lumpkin County, near Neel Gap, Ga.

There were five males and two females in the flock. I have been told by a non-scientific observer that Crossbills are occasionally seen in the mountains of the State, especially in the more severe winters.—Geo. A. Dorsey, College Park, Ga.

Pine Siskin Near Atlanta, Georgia.—On January 11, 1937, a dead Pine Siskin (*Spinus p. pinus*) was brought to me by Mr. Judge Neal of Tucker, DeKalb County, Georgia. It had been shot two days previously. The bird was one of a large flock which may or may not have been entirely Siskins.

The Pine Siskin is very rare in the Atlanta area, although it may occur to a greater extent than is realized. In a good many years of observation none have come to the notice of me or any of my associates. Burleigh in Athens, however, found them to occur fairly often. Even there they were irregular. The bird is said to frequent the most southern part of its winter range only in the more severe winters, but the present season had been exceptionally mild up to the time of the above record. Cold weather north of this area, however, may have been responsible for its presence.—Norman Giles, Jr., Biology Department, Emory University, Emory University, Georgia.

Winter Record of the Grasshopper Sparrow near Atlanta, Ga.—The winter range of the inconspicuous Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum australis*) is rather indefinitely given in the 1931 A. O. U. Check-list as "from southern Illinois and North Carolina south". This range would undoubtedly include the Atlanta region; however, I think it worthwhile to place this occurrence on record as both Greene in "Birds of the Atlanta Area" and Burleigh in "An Annotated List of the Birds of the Campus of the Georgia State College of Agriculture" consider it as a summer resident.

The specimen in question was taken at Tucker, DeKalb County, Georgia, on November 21, 1936, by Mr. Judge Neal. When examined it was in too poor condition to be mounted, but its description checked with that in Chapman's handbook in every detail.—Don Eyles, Biology Department, Emory University, Emory University, Ga.

Bird Students of Georgia will be glad to hear that Earle R. Greene, former president of the Atlanta Bird Club and one of the foremost Georgia Ornithologists, is now manager of the Okefinokee Wildlife Refuge. The Editors of The Oriole think that the Biological Survey was very wise in their choice of Mr. Greene since he is a Georgian. The refuge consists of around two hundred square miles and includes the wildest and most interesting parts of the swamp. We spent a week on the refuge with Mr. Greene in December and January and were hardly able to penetrate its depths in that time. It is the largest government owned preserve.

Besides the abundant wildlife, the Okefinokee has spots of undescrivable scenic beauty. It is very fortunate that the government has been foreseeing enough to preserve this area. Efforts to construct a road through this swamp have now been definitely thwarted not only by the Biological Survey but also by the Resettlement Administration which owns an area which is almost contiguous with the survey land on the north.

Among the rarer forms of wildlife found in the swamp are the Florida Crane, the Otter, the Black Bear, and the Limpkin. Numerous waterfowl use this area as a wintering ground and the Survey hopes to increase this winter population by the judicious planting of food. Along the edges of the swamp upland game birds—the Bob-white and the Wild Turkey—are fairly abundant and will probably increase with protection. The swamp will as far as possible be maintained in its virgin condition.

Another bit of news of interest to southern bird students is that the American Ornithologists' Union will hold their annual meeting in Charleston, S. C., during the fall of 1937. This point is very convenient to Georgia and a large representation will probably be present there during the meeting.

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GEORGIA ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

For some years members of the Atlanta Bird Club have felt the need of contact with bird students throughout the State. They decided to invite the Georgia members of the American Ornithologists' Union, and the National Association of Audubon Societies to a breakfast on December 13, 1936, following the annual banquet of the Club for the purpose of discussing the advisability of such an organization.

The response to this invitation was exceedingly gratifying. Eight of Georgia's nineteen A. O. U. members were present and six others heartily endorsed the movement expressing a desire to support it as best they could. It was not possible to secure a complete list of Audubon members; however, four were present and others were enthusiastic in their response.

Those present at the meeting were decided in their opinion that the time was ripe for organization and proceeded to the initial task. As soon as requirements were agreed upon, three life members were enrolled, the remainder becoming active members with dues paid. Mr. Roger Tory Peterson, representative of the National Association of Audubon Societies, was voted the first honorary member. Mr. A. F. Ganier, representative of the Tennessee Ornithological Society, was present and gave helpful suggestions from his experience with the Tennessee organization.

With the consent of the original editors and sponsors, The Oriole was taken over to become the official organ of the Society.

Meetings are to be held each year in April and October at places decided upon by the executive committee which is composed of the officers of the Society.

The several types of membership agreed upon by the Society are:

Regular members, dues \$1.00; sustaining members, dues \$5.00; and life members, dues \$25.00. The limit for enrollment as charter members is extended to April 5th. The Oriole will be free to all paid members.

Officers elected at the initial meeting, December 13, 1936: President, Mr. Herbert L. Stoddard, Sherwood Plantation, Thomasville, Ga. Regional Vice-Presidents: Miss Mabel T. Rogers, G. S. C. W., Milledgeville, Ga.; Mr. Lucien Harris, 500 Spring Street, Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. Earle R. Greene, Okefinokee Wildlife Refuge, Folkston, Ga.; Dr. Eugene E. Murphey, 432 Telfair Street, Augusta, Ga.; Mrs. M. E. Judd, Oneonta, Dalton, Ga.; Mr. Ivan R. Tomkins, U. S. Dredge Welatka, Savannah, Ga. Secretary, Mrs. Hugh H. Harris, Emory University, Ga.; Treasurer, Miss Berma Jarrard, 54 Briarcliff Circle, Atlanta, Ga.; Editors of The Oriole, Messrs. Norman Giles, Jr., and Don Eyles, 959 Drewry Street, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Georgia Ornithological Society January 8, 1937, Milledgeville was chosen as the place for the first semi-annual meeting to be held April 3rd and 4th. The Milledgeville Audubon Society will be hosts to the G. O. S. at this meeting.