

# THE ORIOLE

A Quarterly Journal of Georgia Ornithology; Official Organ of the  
Georgia Ornithological Society



Vol. XXII

DECEMBER, 1957

No. 4



# THE ORIOLE

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## BIRD MORTALITY IN GEORGIA, 1957

COMPILED BY DAVID W. JOHNSTON

For the past several years, ornithologists especially in the eastern United States have become increasingly aware of the large numbers of birds killed at radio and television towers and ceilometers during migration. Many reports of these instances of mortality have been published, so that the data are accumulating rapidly, and from these data inferences as to causes have been proposed (see for example, Johnston and Haines; Howell, *et al.*). Other writers have dealt with these instances from a purely biological approach by giving some details concerning the individual birds killed—sex and age ratios, weights, subspecies, etc. (see for example, Tordoff and Mengel). All of these publications are contributing much to our understanding of migration by giving weather data, physical details, and the composition of the migratory "flocks."

Perhaps the most widely publicized incidents of mortality in Georgia and the Southeast were in the fall of 1954, these being summarized by me in the June, 1955, issue of the *Oriole*. But each year since that time, small "kills" have occurred in the state, though most of these have not been published. Again in the fall of 1957, considerable numbers of birds were killed throughout the state, especially on the night of October 4-5, and it is the purpose of this article to compile these most recent incidents of mortality. In the following paragraphs, discussions of "kills" at specific locations are presented by the individual ornithologists who have made this compilation possible. Their findings are summarized in Table 1.

SAVANNAH

"This report briefly covers a group of birds picked up near the Tybee Lighthouse, Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia, on the morning of October 5, 1957. For several days prior to October 4, the wind had been southeasterly with rain at times, but that day it turned to a light and northerly. Near the ocean on October 5 the wind was northeasterly. The birds were found close to the lighthouse around the



southwest quadrant. At a TV tower on Abercorn Street in Savannah, and a much taller water tower a half mile south of the lighthouse, no dead birds were found. Tybee Light has 33,000 candlepower, is about 144 feet above the water surface (mean sea level), and is visible around the horizon for about 18 miles.

TABLE 1  
BIRDS KILLED IN GEORGIA AND CLOSE-BY, OCTOBER, 1957†

Species	Savannah	Thomasville	Augusta (3-4)	Augusta (4-5)	Okefenokee (4-7)	Atlanta (Airport)	Atlanta (Dobbins)	Atlanta (WSB)	Atlanta (WAGA)
Pied-billed Grebe	1								
Virginia Rail				1					
Sora	2		1	1				2	
Common Gallinule				1					
Mourning Dove	1								
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	5								
Black-billed Cuckoo	1								
Whip-poor-will							1		
Yellow-shafted Flicker				1					
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker				1					
Common Nighthawk	1								
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	2*								
Acadian Flycatcher	1			1		1			
Traill's Flycatcher	1*								
Least Flycatcher	2*			1					
House Wren	1			1					
Long-billed Marsh Wren	2								
Short-billed Marsh Wren	2								
Catbird	126	20	19			1	2	17	
Brown Thrasher	35	3	2					2	1
Wood Thrush	27	8	12			6	4	20	3
Swainson's Thrush	6	8	4			59	47	21	2
Gray-cheeked Thrush	14	2				10	12	5	
Veery	110	1	1	1	1	2	1		1
Ruby-crowned Kinglet				1					
White-eyed Vireo	3	104		1	7	2		1	
Yellow-throated Vireo	1	69	1			6	2	14	
Solitary Vireo						1	1		
Red-eyed Vireo	7	412	60	52	2	30	16	80	5
Philadelphia Vireo						2	1	3	
Black and White Warbler	13	42	2	6	1	10	6	10	1
Prothonotary Warbler		2			1				
Swainson's Warbler		11							
Worm-eating Warbler	2	18		2			1		
Golden-winged Warbler		3	1					2	
Blue-winged Warbler		4							
Tennessee Warbler	1	74	2			33	27	41	1
Orange-crowned Warbler	1								
Nashville Warbler		1		1				1	
Parula Warbler	9	180	1	2	5				
Yellow Warbler		10	3		1				
Magnolia Warbler	5	60	5	8		26	7	48	1

"The birds were packed away in heavy cardboard boxes and refrigerated, until they could be carefully sorted, weighed, and a few skins made. All were extremely fat, and the weights varied considerably because different sex and age groups were represented. The maximum weight of Black-throated Blue Warblers was 13.55 gms, the minimum

TABLE 1 (Continued)  
BIRDS KILLED IN GEORGIA AND CLOSE-BY, OCTOBER, 1957†

Species	Savannah	Thomasville	Augusta (3-4)	Augusta (4-5)	Okefenokee (4-7)	Atlanta (Airport)	Atlanta (Dobbins)	Atlanta (WSB)	Atlanta (WAGA)
Black-throated Blue Warbler	34	3	9	26	4			1	2
Myrtle Warbler									
Black-throated Green Warbler		4	1	2		5		2	
Cerulean Warbler		1							
Blackburnian Warbler		19	3	3		4	3	9	
Yellow-throated Warbler		6		1					
Chestnut-sided Warbler		110	3	8		8	11	33	2
Bay-breasted Warbler		1						4	
Blackpoll Warbler	1								
Pine Warbler			1	3	1				
Prairie Warbler	1	26		2				1	
Palm Warbler		59	28	63	2	2		1	
Ovenbird	34	52	17	64	7	20	10	34	
Northern Waterthrush	2	56	1	8	2	3			
Kentucky Warbler		30		2		2		2	
Yellowthroat	38	89	14	33	33	6	1	5	
Yellow-breasted Chat		9		1		2	1	10	3
Hooded Warbler		194	5	8	10	2	1	14	
Wilson's Warbler						2			
Canada Warbler		2				1		1	
American Redstart	11	163	7	60	4	3	1	9	
Bobolink		10	2	9					
Baltimore Oriole		2							
Scarlet Tanager		30	2	5		18	21	17	1
Summer Tanager	1	54	3	4		2		1	
Cardinal		2							
Rose-breasted Grosbeak		1		1		1	2	5	
Blue Grosbeak		14				1	1		
Indigo Bunting		41	22	20	4	27	4	6	
Dickcissel		2							
Savannah Sparrow		2							
Grasshopper Sparrow		2	3	1					
Sharp-tailed Sparrow		1							
Bachman's Sparrow		2	1						
Clay-colored Sparrow		1							
White-throated Sparrow				1					
Total individuals	164	2318	240	444	86	307	184	423	23
Total species	17	64	32	43	17	31	25	34	12

†All records on night of October 4-5, unless otherwise specified.

\*Identification tentative



10.50; for the Black-and-white Warblers, 13.95 and 10.40; for Yellowthroats 13.90 and 9.60; and for Ovenbirds, 26.15 and 21.10.

"Some of the species given in Table 1 are common locally, in winter, or in summer, but a few are uncommon or rare anywhere along the Georgia coast. The Tennessee, Magnolia and Worm-eating warblers all are rare birds along the coast. One may see an Ovenbird occasionally, but they are not common.

"The attendant of the light said that some Clapper Rails had been killed a few weeks before October 5, and some feathers and wings were still lying around. Since that date I have visited the light frequently, particularly when there was bad visibility coupled with a northerly wind, but have found nothing but a couple of Ruddy Ducks and a single Semipalmated Plover."—Ivan R. Tomkins.

#### THOMASVILLE

These records are actually from Florida, but the tower involved is only about one mile from the Georgia-Florida line. Mr. Stoddard is making a detailed study of the birds killed here over a period of more than a year, and the following information, gleaned from several of his letters, indicates something of his project which no doubt will be published *in toto* later.

"WCTV tower is located about halfway between Thomasville, Georgia, and Tallahassee, Florida, to serve both areas. It is located on the highest hill available . . . in north Leon County, Florida. I am trying to make a basic, statistical study among other things, hence want to get as close to the actual mortality as is humanly possible. Visit the tower every morning at daybreak; this morning (November 22, 1957) was the 326th trip in 1957. Started the study with October, 1955, as soon as tower was completed.

"Tower itself is 600 feet high with an antenna on top of 71 feet. Large red blinker light on top and another about the center, and three stationary red light installations between (top and bottom) . . . There are 21 3/4 inch guy wires that are anchored from 100 to 200 yards from the tower. The guy wires are proving a very heavy killer of birds as well as the tower itself, which greatly complicates the matter of trying to lessen the "kills" by lighting or other safeguarding devices.

"After starting the study in October (about the 1st) some 5,000-6,000 birds were killed before January 1, 1956, when area was in fair shape to start the "formal" study. Most of the birds were killed night of October 8-9 (1955), when an estimated 5,000-6,000 were down. Tho I handled over 2,000 next day, most were lost in the weeds or corn, sweet potato and other crop fields. They were of course soon destroyed by decom-

position, ants, maggots and predators. About 75 species and easily recognized subspecies were in this big kill. During 1956 handled over 2,000 birds, with many "rarities," but no really big kills. Got the biggest thrill from a fine Black Rail killed in May.

"Kills in August and September, 1957, were heavier than previously; handled over 500 birds during September, mostly in a series of kills of less than 200 birds. October was a deadly month at the start; rather less than usual after the first week, when weather became clear, dry and fine for the remainder of the month. The "big kills" were as follows (October, 1957): Oct. 1, 210 birds; the 2nd, 1125 birds; the 3rd, 59 birds. The morning of the 4th-5th showed a "kill" of 2329 handled birds. Leon Neel and I were over at the tower, with telescope and other equipment for lunar observations by seven thirty on the evening of the 4th. Clouds rapidly moved in, so we did not even "set up"; by the time darkness got deep we could not even see where the moon was in the sky. We were standing talking by the car when we noted birds buzzing around the top blinker; fog or bottom of a cloud made a halation ring, and the birds showed up whitish and could be seen clearly with our scope and binoculars for fully 30 feet on each side of the light. We found several hundred cripples and exhausted dead birds by 8 p. m. when we started pickup near the tower. Worked feverishly all during the night and until 9 next morning. . . . Only a few more birds so far in November . . ."—Herbert L. Stoddard, Sr.

#### AUGUSTA

Although the records given here are technically from South Carolina, they are included in this report because the WJBF tower is about 12 miles SE of Augusta in Aiken County, South Carolina. Dr. Robert Norris is undertaking a thorough investigation of these mortality records, and has kindly furnished the following general data.

The television tower is 1300 feet tall, and is lighted by both blinking and nonblinking lights at approximately 300-foot intervals. The width of the triangular tower is ten feet on a side. It is provided with five triplets of guy wires.

A few days prior to October 4, there had been light intermittent rain with a fairly low cloud ceiling. On the night of October 4-5, there was considerable rain at the tower until 11 p. m., but then a let-up. The number of birds found at this tower on mornings of early October were as follows: Oct. 1, 28 birds; 2, 2; 3, 34; 4, 240; 5, 444; 6, 0; 7, 10; 8, 1. These figures show clearly that the major kills were on the nights of October 3-4, and 4-5, and these birds are itemized in Table 1.

Dr. Norris checked the WRDW-TV tower in North Augusta on



October 6, and found only about 12 birds, indicating that there had been no significant kill at this tower on previous nights.

#### CAMP CORNELIA, OKEFENOKEE SWAMP

As was the case in 1954, birds were killed at Camp Cornelia in the Okefenokee Swamp by striking a 200-foot radio tower. At the top of the tower there is one red light, and pairs of red lights at 67 and 134 feet. Most of the birds were picked up within 80 feet of the tower on the south side. Eugene Cypert found birds killed at the tower in 1957 as follows: September 27, two individuals of two species; September 30, 9 individuals of 8 species; October 3, 12 individuals of 3 species; and between October 4 and 7, 86 birds of 17 species. Unfortunately all birds killed between October 4 and 7 were not separated according to date, but Cypert did note that the big "kill" was on the night of October 4-5, a "soupy" night. The data in Table 1 contain all birds killed between October 4 and 7.

#### ATLANTA

William W. Griffin reports: "Only kill registered at ceilometer so far this year was on the night of October 4-5, 1957. The ceiling was between 2100 and 2700 all night. Wind was NE 12-15 mph. Visibility was 10 miles. This was the best weather we had had since September 26. From September 27 to October 4, approximately 4 inches of rain fell. Ceilings were generally from 100 to 500 feet and winds were strong. Alma Cooke and I picked up the birds at the Municipal Airport and counted them together. The grounds and maintenance men at Dobbins Air Force base picked up the birds there and I counted them. The ceilometer was on during the night at the Atlanta Naval Air Station . . . but I could find no trace of dead birds or wings or grease spots on the runways or any other evidence that there had been a kill there."

Dick Parks checked for birds at various television towers around Atlanta, and has reported on the birds he found on the morning of October 5. "Regular examination showed that this was the only sizable kill of the season here. I visited the WSB tower at noon on October 4 and found about a dozen birds apparently killed the night before. The following day when the birds listed were picked up I did not take any birds except those which appeared to be from the preceding night's kill. I would estimate the WSB total to be around 600. The center of greatest density was on a line approximately SE from the tower, and the most distant birds close to 500 feet from the base of the tower."

#### DISCUSSION

No detailed analysis of these data will be attempted here, principally because the major "kills" near Augusta and Thomasville represent only small parts of detailed, protracted investigations being undertaken

by Dr. Norris and Mr. Stoddard. Nevertheless, a few salient features shown in Table 1 might be emphasized. It is of considerable interest to note that the incidents in 1957 involved relatively fewer birds killed at ceilometers and more at tall towers when compared with the records for 1954. (This fact is not attributable to color filters, supposed to be placed over the ceilometers.) Species-wise, we still see a preponderance of thrushes, vireos, warblers, and some fringillids, but the percentages are somewhat different from those recorded in 1954. This point simply emphasizes the need for more data from year to year and from locality to locality.

These incidents of mortality may be expected each fall, and if one were to occur in your area, several recommendations can be suggested for recording the data.

1. Pick up every bird and/or identifiable part thereof *immediately*. Mr. Stoddard and others have pointed out that predators, such as owls, learn of these "kills" and will rapidly pick up the dead birds. Ants, house cats, and shrews are scavengers too.
2. The birds should be identified as soon as practicable, and if possible, the weight, sex, and age should be ascertained. Unusual forms may be saved separately for specimens. If the observer cannot perform these operations or does not want to, then by all means the birds should be frozen and turned over to someone who can study them in detail (for example, Dr. Norris, the present Editor, or someone in the Department of Zoology at the University of Georgia).
3. Record information from the scene, such as obstacle(s) involved, observer's accounts, and weather conditions.

As stated above, accurate records of mortality incidents, when published, compiled, and analysed, will contribute much toward a better understanding of the mechanics of migration.

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*Macon, Georgia December 19, 1957*



## GENERAL NOTES

**SNOW GOOSE IN THE OKEFENOKEE SWAMP.**—On January 29, 1957, while Dock Rider and I were making a wildlife inventory on Chesser Prairie, on the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, we saw a Snow Goose (*Chen hyperborea*) in company with a flock of 35 Sandhill Cranes (*Grus canadensis*) at Seagrove Lake. When the cranes were flushed, the goose flew with them. On February 13, Roy Moore and I saw what appeared to be the same Snow Goose with a flock of cranes on Cooter Lake, which is about one mile north of Seagrove Lake. On February 20, we again saw a Snow Goose with a flock of cranes at the same locality.

As far as I have been able to determine, this is the first record of the Snow Goose from Okefenokee Swamp. Apparently this bird had become separated from his fellow goose migrants and had adopted the flock of cranes as companions for the winter.—EUGENE CYPERT, *Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, Waycross Georgia. May 7, 1957.*

**ROBIN NESTING IN SAVANNAH.**—Mr. Louis H. Cole notified me on June 3, 1957, that a Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) was building a nest in a Hackberry (*Celtis*) on a lawn at 34 East 53rd. St., in Savannah, and showed me the location a few days later. I did not see either of the birds until June 8, when a robin was on the nest. On Monday, June 10, a mirror on a stick was used, and I found that two eggs had been laid. At that time one of the birds was in the top of the tree, considerably disturbed at my presence. The nest, composed principally of Spanish Moss (*Dendropogon usneoides*), lacked a mud lining, and was about eight feet from the ground. The local habitat appeared typical for this species: green lawns nearby and a park across the street with many trees and grassy areas.

From all information available, this is the first recorded nesting of this species on the coast of Georgia.—IVAN R. TOMKINS, 1231 East 50th Street, Savannah, Georgia. June 10, 1957.

**LAWRENCE'S WARBLER AT WAYCROSS.**—On April 27, 1957, the writer, in company with several high school students, observed a Lawrence's Warbler, believed to be one of the rare hybrids among crosses in the *Vermivora pinus* X *V. chrysoptera* complex (see Parkes, *Wils. Bull.*, 63: 5-6. 1951). The observation was made at 7:45 a. m. along a thickly wooded ditch in Waycross, Georgia. It was first seen in a low mulberry bush, then on a fence row bordering a corn field, next in some blackberry bushes, and again in the same mulberry bush, all the time within a radius of about 100 feet. We were within six to ten feet of the bird several times. The area along the ditch is thickly wooded overhead with oak, wild cherry, plum, willow, and tulip trees.

The bird's bright yellow marking first attracted our attention. The distinctive markings observed were the broad black mark through the eye and the black throat with yellow between the eye marking and the throat marking. The bird was bright yellow underneath with no white about the eye or underparts. The top of the head was light yellow and the white wing bars showed in flight. The back was a very light olive color.—MRS. LOIS HAFFORD GROSZMANN, *Waycross, Georgia. May 7, 1957.*

**WESTERN KINGBIRD ON SAPELO ISLAND.**—On September 5, 1957, a Western Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) was seen perched on overhead electric wires in a pasture on Sapelo Island, Georgia, while I was observing a large flock of Bobolinks (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*). Positive identification was made by using a 30X spotting scope. Although many Eastern Kingbirds (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) were in the area, the Western Kingbird did not mingle with the eastern species during the period of observation. This is one of the few records of the Western Kingbird on the Georgia coast and is the first record from Sapelo Island.—HERBERT W. KALE, *Department of Zoology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia. November 12, 1957.*

**A HORNED GREBE AT LINCOLNTON.**—On October 23, 1957, an immature Horned Grebe (*Colymbus auritus*) was brought to Dr. Bernard S. Martof, Department of Zoology, University of Georgia, by Mr. Wayne Shaw who found it on the ground near a farm pond at Lincolnton, Georgia. The grebe was fed small fish (mostly young Centrarchids) which it readily ate when the fish were placed in a bowl of water.

On Friday evening, October 25, the grebe was released in the lake at the Rock Eagle 4-H Club Center, near Eatonton, Georgia, where it washed its soiled plumage before attempting to feed. Since no Horned Grebe was observed on the lake on October 26 or 27, the released grebe presumably departed from the lake during that night.—HERBERT W. KALE, *Department of Zoology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia. November 12, 1957.*

## FROM THE FIELD

From the Atlanta area Dick Parks reports sight records of two Nashville Warblers on September 24, 1957, and a Wilson's Warbler on October 5, 1957. On October 24, 1957, Don Ambrosen recorded 20 Sandhill Cranes flying over the Piedmont Wildlife Refuge near Round Oak. At Lake Lanier on November 10, 1957, Alma Cooke, Marene Snow, Sylvia Head, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Murphey, and William W. Griffin made the following observations: Common Loons, Double-crested Cormorant, 300 Mallards, 20 Black Ducks, 10 Baldpates, 3 Pintails, 50 Redheads, 50 Ring-necked Ducks, 3 Canvasbacks, 500 Scaup Ducks, 6 Ruddy Ducks,



6 Hooded Mergansers, 6 Red-breasted Mergansers, 200 Coots, 1 Herring Gull, 15 Ring-billed Gulls, 1 adult Bald Eagle, and 35 Sandhill Cranes. Ivan Tomkins found a flock of 300 Dowitchers on a brackish mud flat near Savannah on November 16, 1957. These birds seemed to be predominantly the Long-billed species; five were collected. From the Okefenokee Swamp Eugene Cypert reports a flock of about 30 White Ibises on Billy's Lake on November 26, 1957, this record constituting an unusual winter occurrence.

### RECENT LITERATURE

**THE BIRD WATCHER'S ANTHOLOGY.**—by Roger Tory Peterson. Harcourt, Brace and Co., New York. 1957. xv and 401 pp. \$7.50.

So many new bird books have appeared in recent years that the current ones must assume novel approaches or explore different areas of the field. Indeed, Peterson has accomplished both of these ends in the present book, for he has selected 85 articles from some of the world's greatest naturalists and bird watchers, both past and present, including Thoreau, Seton, Darwin, Grinnell, and Huxley. These articles have been arranged into seven major sections, ranging from those illustrating the initial thrill of observing birds to somewhat more scientific writings dealing with natural history data on birds. The illustrations and brief comments by Peterson about each author are well-prepared and appropriate at the beginning of each short selection.

Many of the G. O. S. members will be interested to learn something of Peterson's philosophy pertaining to ornithology for he states (p. 344) that "... the amateur is in a better position than the professional to add to our knowledge of the living bird." The articles which he has selected for this anthology largely illustrate this point, and obviously indicate positively the contributions which amateurs have made to ornithology.

**VERTEBRATES OF THE UNITED STATES.**—Blair, Blair, Brodkorb, Cagle, and Moore. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York. 1957. ix and 819 pp. \$12.00.

In this single volume we find keys, ranges, and descriptions of all the fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals found in the United States. This book is not a field guide, but is designed to assist in the identification of laboratory specimens. Dr. Pierce Brodkorb of the University of Florida has prepared the section on birds which is of value in the laboratory and museum if one is familiar with the rather complex terminology. The five authors are to be commended for this significant compilation of data on our vertebrates.

### NEWS AND COMMENTS

**MINUTES OF FALL MEETING, 1957.**—The 37th semi-annual meeting of the Georgia Ornithological Society was held at Rock Eagle Park, the Georgia 4-H Club Center, near Eatonton, Ga. on October 25, 26, and 27, 1957. A total of 53 persons registered, and seventy-two species of birds were seen. Registration was begun late Friday afternoon, Oct. 25. Mr. Frank Fitch, biologist at Rock Eagle Center, spoke to the group after dinner. He explained the purpose of the Center.

On Saturday morning field trips were made before breakfast and during the forenoon through various parts of the park. Birds were hard to see in the cold and rain. An executive board meeting was held just prior to lunch. Mr. Herman Coolidge, President, presided over the Business Session held at two o'clock. In the absence of Mr. Gordon Hight Jr., Treasurer, the report was read by Mr. Ben Maulsby. Dr. David Johnston gave a report of the *Oriole* and urged that each person send him interesting notes suitable for publication. Mr. Ray Werner asked that everyone cooperate with Dr. Johnston and send these in as a personal obligation. Mr. Cypert suggested that the *Oriole* publish resumes of Christmas Bird Counts. From the Regional Vice-Presidents' reports it was learned that Atlanta and Acworth have been declared bird sanctuaries. Mrs. Harold Peters gave a report on the bird sanctuaries and read the requirements for establishing a sanctuary. Mr. Coolidge read a letter from Mr. E. V. Komarek in regard to the Burleigh book which he says will be published in February or March of 1958. The price at the present time is quoted at \$10.00 per copy. Mr. Harold Peters made a motion that the incoming President appoint a committee of five people to sell the forthcoming book with \$3.00 of each \$10.00 going to a scholarship fund to the University of Georgia, this to be done in advance of publication, and that copies of this book be available for sale at the next G. O. S. meeting in the spring.

Mrs. James Oliver, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the following slate of Officers:

President—Mr. Ben Maulsby.....	Rome, Ga.
1st Vice-President—Mrs. Eugene Cypert.....	Waycross, Ga.
2nd Vice-President—Mrs. R. E. Hamilton.....	Dalton, Ga.
Treasurer—Miss Katherine Weaver.....	Milledgeville, Ga.
Secretary—Mr. Edward Collum.....	Atlanta, Ga.
Editor of <i>Oriole</i> —Dr. David Johnston.....	Macon, Ga.
Business Manager, <i>Oriole</i> —Mr. Ralph Ramsay.....	Atlanta, Ga.
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Miss Louise Nunally.....	Rome, Ga.
Mrs. J. W. Calhoun.....	Tifton, Ga.
Mrs. Jesse Newsome.....	Sandersville, Ga.

Appreciation was shown to Mr. Frank Fitch with a year's membership to G. O. S. Mrs. James Oliver read greetings from Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Wolfe of Atlanta, Earle R. Greene of Los Angeles, Calif. and from Past-President Dr. Eugene Odom. The Paper Session which followed included presentations by Dr. J. Fred Denton, Dr. David Johnston, and Mr. Harold Peters. The G. O. S. Dinner was held Saturday night at which time Ralph Ramsey showed some very beautiful slides which he had taken of his native state called "Georgia in Color." Field trips were taken on Sunday morning and the final count was totaled at luncheon.

Species of birds observed by members of the G. O. S. at Rock Eagle Park from October 25-27, 1957:

Pied-billed Grebe	Belted Kingfisher	Eastern Bluebird
Great Blue Heron	Yellow-shafted Flicker	Golden-crowned Kinglet
Canada Goose	Pileated Woodpecker	Ruby-crowned Kinglet
Mallard	Red-bellied Woodpecker	Loggerhead Shrike
Shoveler	Red-headed Woodpecker	Starling
Wood Duck	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Solitary Vireo
Ring-necked Duck	Hairy Woodpecker	Black-and-white Warbler
Lesser Scaup	Downy Woodpecker	Myrtle Warbler
Turkey Vulture	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	Pine Warbler
Black Vulture	Eastern Phoebe	Palm Warbler
Cooper's Hawk	Tree Swallow	House Sparrow
Red-tailed Hawk	Blue Jay	Eastern Meadowlark
Red-shouldered Hawk	Common Crow	Redwinged Blackbird
Marsh Hawk	Carolina Chickadee	Common Grackle
Peregrine Falcon	Tufted Titmouse	Cardinal
Sparrow Hawk	Brown-headed Nuthatch	American Goldfinch
Bobwhite	Winter Wren	Rufous-sided Towhee
American Coot	Carolina Wren	Savannah Sparrow
Greater Yellowlegs	Mockingbird	Slate-colored Junco
Ring-billed Gull	Catbird	Chipping Sparrow
Forster's Tern	Brown Thrasher	Field Sparrow
Mourning Dove	Robin	White-throated Sparrow
Great Horned Owl	Wood Thrush	Swamp Sparrow
Barred Owl	Hermit Thrush	Song Sparrow

*Mrs. Fred Crenshaw, Secretary.*

**BOOK COMMITTEE.**—Following the motion passed at the G.O.S. meeting, President Ben Maulsby has appointed Harold Peters Chairman of the committee to expedite the sale of Burleigh's forthcoming book. Serving with Mr. Peters on the committee will be Ed Collum, Herman Coolidge, David Johnston, E. V. Komarek, and William W. Griffin.