

## ALABAMA ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Founded May 17, 1952

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### Alabama Birdlife

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CONTENTS

The President's Page. . . . .	Dan C. Holliman	18
Some Interesting Records From Baldwin County, Alabama . . . . .	Fairly Chandler	19
Reading Bird Bands With Binoculars. . . . .	Julian L. Dusi	23
Two Interesting August Records From Oxford, Alabama . . . . .	William S. Clark	24
The Disappearance of Ground Doves from the Tennessee Valley Region . . . . .	Thomas Z. Atkeson	24
The Swallow-tailed Kite in Baldwin County, Alabama . . . . .	Maurice F. Baker	25
Notice to Watch for Dyed Terns. . . . .		25
Minutes of the Executive Council Meeting. . . . .		26
Minutes of Business Meeting . . . . .		27
List of Birds Seen During Spring Meeting. . . . .		28
Memorial Resolution	Dr. Henry G. Good. . . . .	30
	Cecil T. Hornady . . . . .	31
	Rachel Carson. . . . .	32

## The President's Page

I would like to take this opportunity to convey to you my sincere thanks for your assurance of continued support and participation in our fine organization during the coming year.

Our organization is kept viable only through the diligent efforts of all of our membership and not by just a select few. We are fortunate indeed to have among our membership people from all walks of life. Many professions and occupations are represented among us, with each being capable of contributing in his own special way.

We are firmly bound together by a common interest. This interest is two-fold: first, to foster a greater knowledge of the birds of Alabama through observation, education, and publication; and second, to be a potent voice in the conservation of all of Alabama's natural resources, but especially of birds. All of our energies are centered upon a focal point that relates either directly or indirectly to the conservation of a renewable natural resource. The entire functional structure of the Alabama Ornithological Society is geared for our dual objective and offers to the membership myriads of opportunities to make significant contributions in the field of ornithology. Within the sphere of our activities one can find many ecological niches where assistance can be given.

I invite you to join with me in making our organization strong and productive. I look forward to birding and working with each of you this year.

Dan C. Holliman, President  
Alabama Ornithological Society

## SOME INTERESTING RECORDS FROM BALDWIN COUNTY, ALABAMA

## FAIRLY CHANDLER

The following report is a summary of some unusual records from intensive field observations by the writer mostly since August, 1960 and includes some new nesting areas and some dates earlier in the spring or later in the fall than those reported by Imhof (Alabama Birds). All records are of observations by the writer unless otherwise noted.

Eared Grebe (Podiceps caspicus)

December 19, 1963 (2 birds, Gulf Shores, H. M. Stevenson).  
Jan. 3, 1964 (2 birds, Gulf Shores, H. M. Stevenson).  
Jan. 4, 1964 (5 birds, Gulf Shores, H. M. Stevenson and P. F. Chandler. One collected and in Florida State University collection).

Green Heron (Butorides virescens)

Winter of 1957-58 (one bird seen regularly on Magnolia River, P. F. C.).  
Winter of 1963-64 (one bird seen regularly on Magnolia River, P. F. C.).

Cattle Egret (Bubulcus ibis)

Winter and early Spring records.  
Jan. 18 and 31, 1962 (one bird on shoulder of Highway 98 at Greeno Road, P. F. C.).  
March 31 and April 2, 1962 (seven birds, Magnolia Springs, P. F. C.).  
March 9, 27, 1964 (five birds and one bird, Mobile Causeway, P. F. C.).  
April 4, 1964 (forty, eight and five birds, Gulf Shores-Alabama Point, H. M. S. and P. F. C.).

Least Bittern (Ixobrychus exilis)

Winter record. Jan. 16, 1964 (one bird with broken wing on Mobile Causeway, P. F. C.).

Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos)

Twenty days early. Sept. 30, 1963 (four at Corte Pond, P. F. C.).

Common Scoter (Oidemia nigra)

Early Fall. Nov. 2, 1963 (one female or immature bird on Magnolia River, P. F. C.).

Marsh Hawk (Circus cyaneus)

Late Spring. May 14, 1963 (one bird at Magnolia Springs, Ducie Barnard and P. F. C.).

Sandhill Crane (Grus canadensis)

Dec. 17, 19, 1963 (twenty-five birds south of Foley, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Smith, C. P. Bianco, P. F. C.).

- American Golden Plover (Pluvialis dominica)  
 Fall and late Spring records.  
 Nov. 23, 1963 (one bird with two Black-bellied Plovers at Fort Morgan, H. M. S. and P. F. C.).  
 March 30, 1964 (37 in pasture, Magnolia Springs, winter plumage, P. F. C.).  
 April 4, 1964 (59 + 1 same pasture, H. M. S. and P. F. C.).  
 April 7, 1964 (45 same pasture, P. F. C.).  
 April 9, 1964 (51 same pasture, P. F. C.).  
 April 10, 1964 (68 in same pasture, one bird spotted breast, P. F. C.).  
 April 16, 1964 (43 in same pasture, several spotted, P. F. C.).  
 April 17, 1964 (21 in same pasture, one nearly black, P. F. C.).  
 April 18, 1964 (18 in same pasture and adjoining corn field, several quite black breasted, P. F. C.).  
 April 20, 1964 (10 in same two fields, P. F. C.).  
 April 22, 1964 (2 in pasture, P. F. C.).  
 April 24, 1964 (1 in pasture, winter plumage, P. F. C.).
- Spotted Sandpiper (Actitis macularia)  
 Winter records. Dec. 7, 1963 and March 5, 1964 (one bird at Sunset Shores, P. F. C.).
- Knot (Calidris canutus)  
 Late Fall record. Nov. 23, 1963 (one bird at Fort Morgan, H. M. S. and P. F. C.).
- American Avocet (Recurvirostra americana)  
 Late Fall and Winter records. All on Mobile Causeway.  
 Jan. 18, 1963 (six birds, P. F. C.).  
 Nov. 21, 1963 (seven birds, P. F. C.).  
 Dec. 5, 1963 (six birds, P. F. C.).
- Great Black-backed Gull (Larus marinus)  
 Fall record. Nov. 21, 1963 (one adult bird on Mobile Causeway, P. F. C.).
- Chimney Swift (Chaetura pelagica)  
 Three days early. March 18, 1964 (ten birds at Magnolia Springs, P. F. C.).
- Eastern Kingbird (Tyrannus tyrannus)  
 Six days early. March 12, 1964 (one bird at Magnolia Springs, P. F. C.).
- Gray Kingbird (Tyrannus dominicensis)  
 Early, late and inland records.  
 April 12, 1961 (one bird at Magnolia Springs, P. F. C.).  
 May 3, 1961 (one bird at Magnolia Grove, P. F. C.).  
 Oct. 26, 1962 (one bird five miles N.W. of Foley, P. F. C.).
- Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (Muscivora forficata)  
 Winter record. Christmas Count.  
 Dec. 19, 1963 (one bird Magnolia Springs, Father Matt Turk).

- Olive-sided Flycatcher (Nuttallornis borealis)  
 Second week of Oct. and second week of Nov., 1960 (one bird each time between Magnolia Springs and Foley, P. F. C.).
- Barn Swallow (Hirundo rustica)  
 New nesting area. July 10, 1963 (under bridge on Mobile Causeway, P. F. C.).
- Red-breasted Nuthatch (Sitta canadensis)  
 Common from Nov. 3, 1963 - April 20, 1964. P. F. C.).
- Brown Creeper (Certhia familiaris)  
 Seven days late. March 27, 1963 (one bird at Gulf Shores, J. F. Rothermel and P. F. C.).
- Swainson's Thrush (Hylocichla ustulata)  
 Twenty-three days early. March 12, 1964 Magnolia Springs, P. F. C.).
- Cedar Waxwing (Bombycilla cedrorum)  
 Unusual abundance Winter of 1963-64.  
 Three - five hundred seen often in Jan., Feb., and March.
- Yellow-throated Vireo (Vireo flavifrons)  
 Nests commonly in Magnolia Springs, P. F. C.
- Swainson's Warbler (Limnolthypis swainsonii)  
 April 10, 1961 (two birds at Magnolia Springs, P. F. C.).
- Yellow Warbler (Dendroica petechia)  
 Early migrant. July 10, 1963 (one bird on Mobile Causeway).  
 Late migrant (?) Nov. 28, 1961 (South Baldwin Co., P. F. C.).
- Black-throated Gray Warbler (Dendroica nigrescens)  
 Aug. 28, 1961 (two birds, Magnolia Springs, P. F. C.).  
 Oct. 19, 1961 (one bird, Magnolia Springs, P. F. C.).
- Black-throated Green Warbler (Dendroica virens)  
 Wintering records. P. F. C.  
 Last week of Feb., 1961 (four birds, Magnolia Springs)  
 First week of March, 1961 (one bird, Magnolia Springs)  
 Dec. 11, 1962 (one bird, Magnolia Springs)  
 Dec. 15, 1962 (one bird, Magnolia Springs)  
 Dec. 17, 1962 (three birds, Magnolia Springs)  
 Jan. 6, 1963 (one bird, Magnolia Springs)  
 Jan. 9, 1963 (one bird, Magnolia Springs)  
 Dec. 6, 1963 (one bird, Magnolia Springs)  
 March 7, 1964 (one bird, Magnolia Springs)
- Orchard Oriole (Icterus spurius)  
 Six days early. March 23, 1964 (one bird, Foley, P. F. C.).

Bullock's Oriole (*Icterus bullockii*)

Nov. 30, 1961 (One Female or Immature., Magnolia Springs, P. F. C.).

Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*)

Out of season Aug. 5, 1961 (one bird, Magnolia Springs)  
Five days late Nov. 6, 1961 (one bird, Foley, P. F. C.).

Black-headed Grosbeak (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*)

New for Baldwin Co. and first Alabama specimen.  
Jan. 8, 1964 - Feb. 25, 1964 (seen almost daily at feeder in Magnolia Springs until collected Feb. 25. Bird in collection of Florida State University. Imm. M., P. F. C.).

Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*)

May 31, 1961 (one bird Magnolia Grove, P. F. C.). (Male)  
March 22, 1964 (one M changing plumage, Foley, P. F. C.).  
April 21, 1964 (one M, Foley, P. F. C.).

Purple Finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*)

Common from Dec. 19, 1963 - April 7, 1964. P. F. C.

Pine Siskin (*Spinus pinus*)

Common from Dec. 10, 1963 - April 16, 1964, P. F. C.  
April 16, 1964 about 10% of flock of 300-400 Goldfinch and Siskin. P. F. C.

Vesper Sparrow (*Poocetes gramineus*)

Ten days early Oct. 29, 1963 (ten birds Magnolia Springs)

Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*)

Nov. 13, 1962 (one bird Magnolia Springs, P. F. C.).  
Sept. 9, 1963 (two birds Bon Secour and Foley, P. F. C.).  
Sept. 15, 1963 (two birds Foley and Summerdale, P. F. C.).

White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*)

Common Oct. 10, 1963 - April 24, 1964. P. F. C.  
Birds singing April 4, 1964 (H. M. S. and P. F. C.) -  
April 24 (P. F. C.).

Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*)

Early, late and more numerous.  
Dec. 10, 1963 (one bird Foley, P. F. C.). March 11, 1964  
(two birds Magnolia Springs, P. F. C.).  
Most seen: eight on Dec. 19, Feb. 18 and March 3. P. F. C.

Magnolia Springs  
Alabama

## READING BIRD BANDS WITH BINOCULARS

Julian L. Dusi

Many studies of resident birds require frequent checks of the continued presence of the birds. The usual means for making these determinations is trapping or netting the birds and banding them with numbered bands. They are then released and periodically retrapped or netted in order to read their band numbers. An alternative has been a color banding system, in addition to the numbered bands. The color banding system is excellent for visual identification, if only a few individuals are concerned. Any elaborate banding system adds sufficient weight to small birds to require a much greater expenditure of energy in flight. This is not desirable because of possible increased mortality among banded birds.

The use of nets and traps is excellent, except that it sometimes is not possible to have nets and traps in operation during the periods of arrival and departure, and it sometimes is several days after arrival that a bird is captured.

An alternative method for reading the bands of birds that will come to feeding stations is to use binoculars to read the band numbers while the birds feed. The writer found that a number of birds would use a window ledge feeder or large pine cones loaded with peanut butter and suspended near the window from the rain gutter. The bird list includes: most of the woodpeckers, Blue Jay, chickadees, Tufted Titmouse, nuthatches, wrens, Mockingbird, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Robin, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Starling, Orange-crowned Warbler, Myrtle Warbler, Pine Warbler, House Sparrow, Red-winged Blackbird, Baltimore Oriole, Common Grackle, Cowbird, Summer Tanager, Cardinal, Purple Finch, Towhee, Chipping Sparrow, Field Sparrow, and White-throated Sparrow.

Under conditions described above, large bands, size 2 or greater, can be read with the unaided eye. Smaller bands require some visual assistance. Ordinarily, binoculars will not focus at less than 10 to 15 feet. Experimentation showed that by attaching a plus 1 portra lens (in a camera accessory lens and filter holder) with masking tape in front of the objective lens of a binocular, it could be focused to between two and three feet. This provided monocular vision only, but by its use bands of the smallest size could be easily read. Usually, only two or three numbers would be in view at any given time, but as the bird fed, the band would revolve and the entire number sequence was quickly obtained.

The portra lenses are usually obtainable at camera stores for a relatively small amount. They are usually stocked in several sizes and strengths from plus 1 to plus 3. In the writer's experience, only the plus 1 is suitable for use with binoculars. The others provide too short of a working distance from lens to object.

Department of Zoology-Entomology  
Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama

## TWO INTERESTING AUGUST RECORDS FROM OXFORD, ALABAMA

William S. Clark

While birding near Oxford, Alabama on August 3, 1963, young Nicky Burrows of Oxford and I stirred up a most unusual sight. A peppery little Short-billed Marsh Wren started scolding us from a portion of a high-grass field near a swamp. Nicky, investigated one of the wren's stopping places in the tall grass and discovered a dummy nest. We searched for other nests, especially the real one, but to no avail.

Being out on another hike a week later, we again found the wren to be in a scolding mood. On this occasion we found another dummy nest, this one woven from live grass. Again we searched for the actual nest but found nothing. And all the time we were being admonished by our little friend's "Chap-chap-chap-brrrr". On subsequent visits to the area we didn't find our unusual visitor.

On August 10, 1963, we saw a Black-billed Cockoo near Oxford, Alabama. He was obliging enough to sit very still while we crept close enough for positive identification. Even after he flushed, he flew only as far as a nearby willow. His red eye-ring and lack of large white spots on his tail told us that we had indeed seen our rarer "Rain Crow".

2208 Bolton Drive  
Atlanta, Georgia

## THE DISAPPEARANCE OF GROUND DOVES FROM THE TENNESSEE VALLEY REGION.

Thomas Z. Atkeson

Although the Tennessee Valley of Alabama is somewhat north of the normal range of the diminutive ground dove, these birds appeared on the Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge and adjacent parts of the valley with reasonable regularity during the 1940's and early 1950's. For example, there was a single record in 1942, another in 1947, two records in 1950, two in 1951, one in 1953, two in 1954 and two again in 1955. In the succeeding eight years there has not been a single occurrence recorded, even though a careful watch has been kept and these birds are readily identified. They are not insect feeders and it seems doubtful that the use of crop insecticides can be blamed on their disappearance. Trichomoniasis has made heavy inroads among the mourning doves of the Tennessee Valley region since 1951, and it is probable that ground doves have also been affected. We would like to see the disappearance of the ground dove from the Tennessee Valley region correlated with observation from other regions of Alabama and an effort made to determine just what has happened to this interesting species.

Wheeler Refuge  
Decatur, Alabama

## THE SWALLOW-TAILED KITE IN BALDWIN COUNTY, ALABAMA

Maurice F. Baker

On April 3, 1963, I was on the property of the Carney Timber Company in the northern part of Baldwin County, Alabama, when I observed a Swallow-tailed Kite. This bird soared in plain view for several minutes and I was able to study it closely with binoculars. Although I had never before seen one of these birds, its distinctive color pattern, shape and manner of flight left no doubt as to its identity. The location of this sighting was approximately 9 miles north and 6 miles west of the village of Perdido, Baldwin County, in Section 12 of Range 3, east, of Township 2 North, near the confluence of Seven Mile and Pine Log Creeks. Imhof (Alabama Birds, p. 167-168) lists this bird as uncommon to rare in Alabama, but indicates 4 other sight records in northern Baldwin County.

At the time of this sighting I was accompanied by Mr. Ralph Durette and Mr. Glen Morris of the Carney Timber Company. Neither of these knew the name of the bird but Mr. Morris recalled having seen this kind of bird the previous year. He reported having described it to several people who were unable to name it.

Dr. Mason Carter of the Department of Forestry, Auburn University, was also in the group who saw this bird. He reported to me later, that on the following day, April 4, 1963, he saw three Swallow-tailed Kites in the same vicinity.

Wildlife Research Unit  
Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama

NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!

Especially to observers in the Gulf Coast Area.

If you see a green tern on your next field trip, do not turn in your binoculars, simply notify Lovett Williams, Game & Fresh Water Fish Commission, P.O. Box 908, Lake City, Florida or R. W. Skinner, Department of Conservation, Montgomery, Alabama. Be sure to give the date, exact locality, and color. Royal and Sandwich Terns are being dyed as part of a life history and migration study on Petit Bois and the Chandeleur Islands.

Minutes of the Executive Council Meeting, A.O.S.  
April 25, 1964

A meeting of the Executive Council of the A.O.S. was called to order by the President at 12:15 P.M. at the Ship-N-Shore Restaurant, Dauphin Island, Alabama.

A quorum was present, as follows: Mrs. Julian Dusi, president; Dr. Dan Holliman, vice president; Mr. George J. Brabender, treasurer; Mr. Robert Waters, secretary; Dr. Maurice F. Baker, editor, *Alabama Birdlife*; Dr. Julian Dusi, Mr. Robert Skinner and Mr. James Keeler, executive directors; and Mr. Frank Huttlinger treasurer for 1965.

Minutes of the Executive Council Meeting of February 22, 1964 were read and approved. The treasurer's report was read and placed on file for audit.

The president expressed her thanks to the officers of A.O.S. for their cooperation in making the 1963-64 year a successful one.

The president called upon the chairman of the summer bird count committee for a report. Dr. Holliman reported that the period June 4 to July 4 had been selected for making summer counts. He stated that the counts were to be made in the same manner as Christmas counts and that specific dates and places for summer counts would be determined by local groups.

The Council voted to present resolutions in tribute to Miss Rachel Carson, to Mr. Cecil T. Hornady and to Dr. Henry Good. The president appointed Mr. Robert Reid to draw up the resolutions.

The meeting was adjourned at 1:00 P.M.

Robert W. Waters, Secretary, Alabama Ornithological Society.

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As noted above and in the minutes of the business meeting of the Society which follow, the membership of the Alabama Ornithological Society at the annual spring meeting on Dauphin Island voted to express its sentiments regarding the deaths of three outstanding conservationists. In accordance with this vote, resolutions expressing these sentiments are found on pages 30, 31, 32 of this issue of *Alabama Birdlife*.

Words are never adequate at these times, but we hope that we can, by these published resolutions, permanently inscribe our deepest feelings and appreciation for these individuals who have etched into our very beings, a pattern for us to follow and a light to guide us.

We are indebted to Mr. Robert R. Reid for his workmanship with words and for his skill in expressing our thoughts and feelings in these resolutions. -Dr. Dan Holliman, President

Minutes of Business Meeting  
Alabama Ornithological Society

April 25, 1964

A business meeting of the Alabama Ornithological Society was called to order by the president at 1:30 P.M., April 25, 1964, at the Marine Laboratory on Dauphin Island, Alabama.

Minutes of the business meeting of February 22, 1964 were read and approved.

The president called upon Mr. James E. Keeler, auditor of the treasurer's books for the 1963-64 year, for a report. Miss Blanche Chapman moved that the auditor's report be accepted; Mrs. Blanche Dean seconded. The motion carried.

The president called upon the chairman of the summer bird count committee for a report. Dr. Dan Holliman stated that June 4 to July 4 had been selected as the period for making summer bird counts. He stated that summer counts were to be made in a manner similar to the Christmas counts and that specific dates and places for summer counts would be determined by local groups.

The president stated that the Executive Council had decided to present resolutions in tribute to Miss Rachel Carlson, to Mr. Cecil Hornady and to Dr. Henry Good.

The president called upon Dr. Dan Holliman to read the resolutions. Mrs. Blanche Dean moved that the resolutions be adopted; Miss Blanche Chapman seconded. The motion carried.

The president called upon the nominating committee for a report. Miss Blanche Chapman reported that Mr. Robert Waters had been nominated for Vice President during the 1964-65 year and that Mr. Frank Huttlinger had been nominated for Treasurer.

The president stated that nominations would be received from the floor. No nominations were received. Dr. Maurice Baker moved that the report of the nominating committee be accepted; Mrs. Margaret Robinson seconded and the motion carried.

Dr. Holliman, president for the ensuing year, stated that the fall meeting would be held near Birmingham.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:00 P.M.

Robert E. Waters, Secretary  
Alabama Ornithological Society

Field Check List of Birds Seen on Dauphin Island and Cedar Point,  
Mobile County, Alabama during the Spring Meeting  
of the Society, April 24-25-26, 1964.

Gannet  
Cormorant, Double-crested  
Frigate-bird, Magnificent  
Heron, Great Blue  
Heron, Green  
Heron, Little Blue  
Egret, Cattle  
Egret, Common  
Egret, Snowy  
Heron, Louisiana

Heron, Black-crowned Night  
Bittern, Least  
Bittern, American  
Ibis, White  
Mallard  
Duck, Mottled  
Gadwall  
Teal, Green-winged  
Teal, Blue-winged  
Widgeon, American

Duck, Wood  
Scaup, Greater  
Scaup, Lesser  
Merganser, Common  
Merganser, Red-breasted  
Vulture, Turkey  
Vulture Black  
Kite, Mississippi  
Hawk, Cooper's  
Hawk, Broad-winged

Osprey  
Hawk, Sparrow  
Bobwhite  
Rail, King  
Rail, Clapper  
Rail, Virginia  
Sora  
Gallinule, Purple  
Gallinule, Common  
Coot, American

Oystercatcher, American  
Plover, Semipalmated  
Plover, Piping  
Plover, Snowy  
Plover, Wilson's  
Killdeer

Plover, Black-bellied  
Turnstone, Ruddy  
Woodcock, American  
Snipe, Common  
Whimbrel  
Sandpiper, Spotted  
Sandpiper, Solitary  
Willet  
Yellowlegs, Greater  
Yellowlegs, Lesser

Knot  
Sandpiper, Least  
Dunlin  
Dowitcher, Short-billed  
Sandpiper, Semipalmated  
Sandpiper, Western  
Sanderling  
Stilt, Black-necked  
Gull, Herring  
Gull, Ring-billed

Gull, Laughing  
Tern, Gull-billed  
Tern, Forster's  
Tern, Common  
Tern, Least  
Tern, Royal  
Tern, Sandwich  
Tern, Caspian  
Tern, Black  
Skimmer, Black

Dove, Mourning  
Dove, Ground  
Cuckoo, Yellow-billed  
Cuckoo, Black-billed  
Owl, Barn  
Chuck-wills-widow  
Nighthawk, Common  
Swift, Chimney  
Hummingbird, Ruby-throated  
Kingfisher, Belted

Flicker, Yellow-shafted  
Woodpecker, Pileated  
Woodpecker, Red-bellied  
Woodpecker, Red-headed  
Sapsucker, Yellow-bellied

Woodpecker, Downy  
Kingbird, Eastern  
Kingbird, Gray  
Flycatcher, Scissor-tailed  
Flycatcher, Great Crested  
Flycatcher, Acadian  
Flycatcher, Least  
Pewee, Eastern Wood  
Swallow, Tree  
Swallow, Bank

Swallow, Rough-winged  
Swallow, Barn  
Swallow, Cliff  
Martin, Purple  
Jay, Blue  
Crow, Common  
Crow, Fish  
Chickadee, Carolina  
Titmouse, Tufted  
Nuthatch, Red-breasted

Nuthatch, Brown-headed  
Wren, House  
Wren, Carolina  
Wren, Long-billed Marsh  
Wren, Short-billed Marsh  
Mockingbird  
Catbird  
Thrasher, Brown  
Robin  
Thrush, Wood

Thrush, Swainson's  
Thrush, Gray-cheeked  
Veery  
Bluebird, Eastern  
Gnatcatcher, Blue-gray  
Kinglet, Golden-crowned  
Pipit, Water  
Waxwing, Cedar  
Shrike, Loggerhead  
Kinglet, Ruby-crowned

Starling  
Vireo, White-eyed  
Vireo, Yellow-throated  
Vireo, Red-eyed  
Vireo, Philadelphia  
Warbler, Black-and-white  
Warbler, Prothonotary  
Warbler, Worm-eating  
Warbler, Golden-winged  
Warbler, Tennessee

Warbler, Parula  
Warbler, Yellow

Warbler, Magnolia  
Warbler, Cape May  
Warbler, Black-throated Green  
Warbler, Cerulean  
Warbler, Blackburnian  
Warbler, Yellow-throated  
Warbler, Chestnut-sided  
Warbler, Bay-breasted  
Warbler, Myrtle  
Warbler, Black-throated Blue

Warbler, Black-polled  
Warbler, Pine  
Warbler, Prairie  
Warbler, Palm  
Ovenbird  
Waterthrush, Northern  
Waterthrush, Louisiana  
Warbler, Kentucky  
Yellowthroat  
Chat, Yellow-breasted

Warbler, Hooded  
Warbler, Wilson's  
Warbler, Canada  
Redstart, American  
Sparrow, House  
Bobolink  
Meadowlark, Eastern  
Blackbird, Red-winged  
Oriole, Orchard  
Oriole, Baltimore

Grackle, Boat-tailed  
Grackle, Common  
Cowbird, Brown-headed  
Tanager, Scarlet  
Tanager, Summer  
Cardinal  
Grosbeak, Rose-breasted  
Grosbeak, Blue  
Bunting, Indigo  
Bunting, Painted

Dickcissel  
Finch, Purple  
Siskin, Pine  
Goldfish, American  
Towhee, Rufous-sided  
Sparrow, Savannah  
Sparrow, Sharp-tailed  
Sparrow, Seaside  
Sparrow, Chipping  
Sparrow, Swamp

Sparrow, Field  
Sparrow, White-throated



WHEREAS, Dr. Henry G. Good of Auburn, Alabama, was a charter member of the Alabama Ornithological Society and professor of zoology and entomology at Auburn University and made many contributions to the collection of ornithological data in Alabama;

WHEREAS, in those capacities he generously gave of his time and experience toward increasing knowledge of the various forms of wild-life and promoting an interest in them; and

WHEREAS, the members of this Society and the cause of advancement of the natural sciences sustains a great loss upon his death on April 10, 1964.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Alabama Ornithological Society at its Annual Spring Meeting held on April 25, 1964, that this Society, for itself and its members, does hereby express its extreme regret upon Dr. Good's death and the loss of his friendship and counsel and does hereby extend its deepest sympathy to his family; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his immediate family.

WHEREAS, Cecil T. Hornady of Talladega, Alabama, was for many years a member of the Alabama Ornithological Society and made many contributions to the collection of ornithological data in Alabama;

WHEREAS, he very generously gave of his time and experience toward promoting conservation and encouraging an interest in ornithology in Alabama; and

WHEREAS, the members of this Society, the cause of conservation, and the development of ornithology in Alabama sustained a great loss upon his untimely death on December 14, 1963.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Alabama Ornithological Society, at its Annual Spring Meeting held on April 25, 1964, that this Society, for itself and its members, does hereby express its extreme regret upon Mr. Hornady's death and the loss of his friendship and counsel and does hereby extend its deepest sympathy to his family; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his immediate family.

WHEREAS, Rachel Carson was one of the world's foremost conservationists and one of its most prominent writers in the field of natural history;

WHEREAS, her recent book The Silent Spring constituted a major contribution toward publicizing the need for conservation in the United States and her other works have added greatly to the fund of knowledge of natural history: and

WHEREAS, the causes of conservation and the advancement of natural science, to which she generously gave of her time and efforts, sustained a great loss on her untimely death on April 14, 1964.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Alabama Ornithological Society, at its Annual Spring Meeting held on April 25, 1964, that this Society, for itself and its members, does hereby express its extreme regret upon Miss Carson's death and the loss of her untiring efforts for the causes aforesaid and does hereby extend its deepest sympathy to her family; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to her immediate family.