

THE MIGRANT

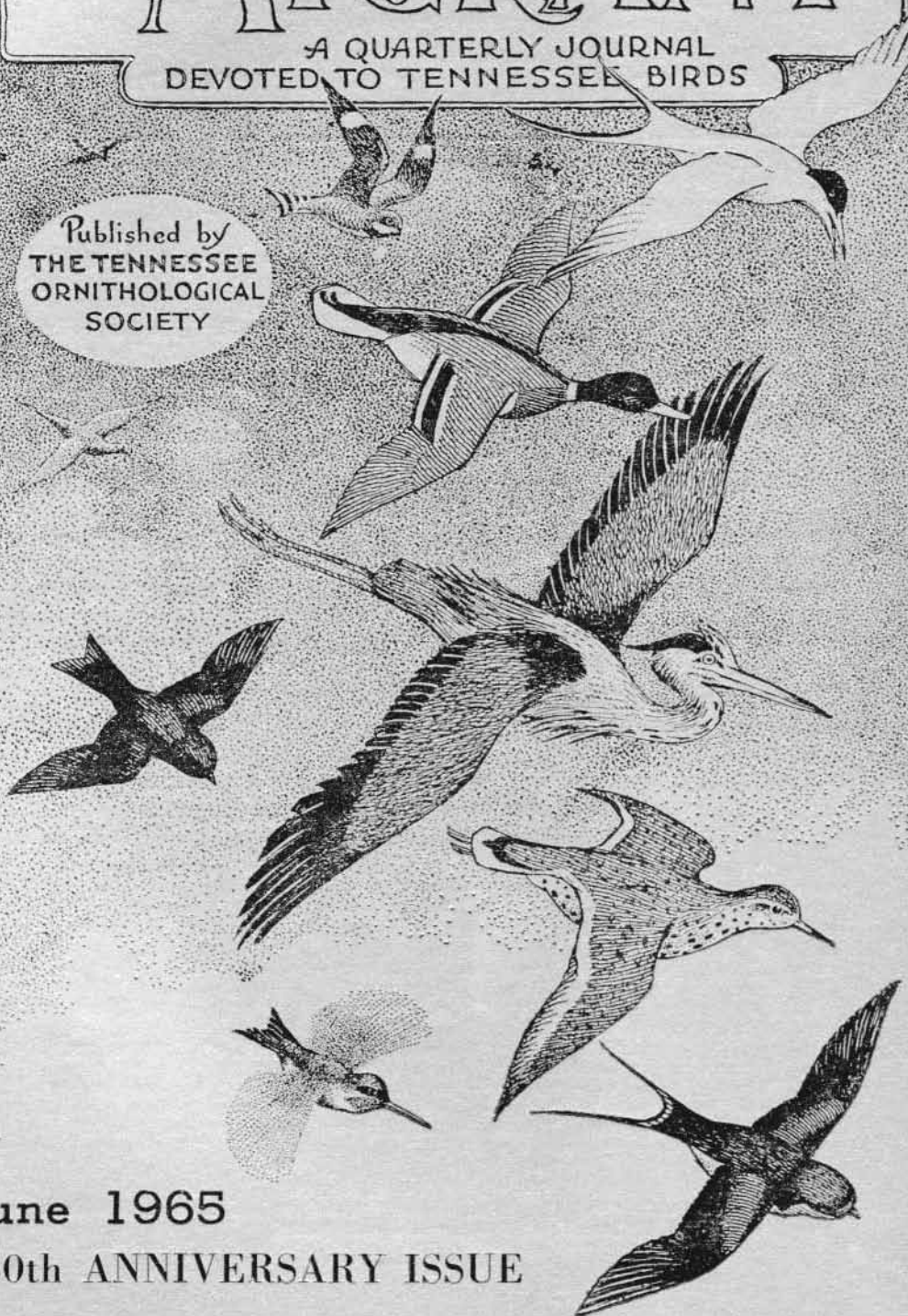
A QUARTERLY JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO TENNESSEE BIRDS

Published by
THE TENNESSEE
ORNITHOLOGICAL
SOCIETY

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THE MIGRANT

A quarterly journal devoted to Tennessee birds
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All articles for publication should be sent to the Editor
See suggestions at the bottom of this page.

THE TENNESSEE ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Founded at Nashville, Tenn., October 7, 1915

To encourage and record the study of Tennessee birds.

A non-profit educational, scientific and conservation organization.

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PREPARATION OF COPY FOR PUBLICATION

Most articles published in THE MIGRANT are written by T. O. S. members and comprise their major contribution toward carrying out the Society's purposes. The Editor, like other officers, receives no remuneration for the considerable work he does so the proper preparation of copy will help toward reducing his work. All manuscript should be typed on one side of 8½x11 paper, double spaced, and with good margins. Provide a concise, meaningful title and, where needed, subtitles within the text. Footnotes are not used. Bibliography, when used, should be brief. Examine past issues of THE MIGRANT and follow the style there used, noting that "main articles" and Round Table items are set up differently. Acceptable for inclusion are articles describing the habits of birds as noted from original observations in Tennessee or adjacent areas. Reports on occurrence of unusual species should give full data on the observation so that the record may be evaluated. The value of this publication depends upon the correctness of what it presents so accuracy of statement and identification are obvious requirements. In addition to such articles, are reports on our regularly scheduled projects, such as Spring Migration, Spring Field Counts, Breeding Bird Counts, Hawk Migration, and the Christmas Census. Each of these are reported upon by duly appointed leaders and it is their duty to see that questionable records are eliminated.

T.O.S. ANNUAL MEETING, NASHVILLE, MAY 1-3, 1959. For key to picture, see last pages this issue.



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THE MIGRANT

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NO. 2

**ORNITHOLOGICAL EXPLORATION AND
COLLECTING IN TENNESSEE**

By **ALBERT F. GANIER**

Looking back across fifty years to our beginning and to our plan at that time laid out—to survey, investigate and study the birds of Tennessee—one finds that we have accomplished a great deal of what we started out to do and that we have laid a firm basis on which to continue this interesting project.

Our first task was to canvas the literature, particularly the ornithological journals, to find out and to evaluate the little that had been published about Tennessee birds or about those of adjacent areas. From this source and from our personal knowledge, we compiled a list of about two-hundred and fifty species which we believed we could find within our borders within two or three years. There were five of us in 1915, all active mature men, busy most of the time with our professions but with time on weekends, holidays and vacation periods, we managed to do quite a bit of field work and report our findings at regular meetings. Our most ambitious project that first year was a four day stay at Reelfoot Lake during the 1915 Thanksgiving vacation. On this foray we listed fifty-nine species of birds and this gave material for my first article on Tennessee birds, published in **The Wilson Bulletin**.

Peterson's and similar bird guides having colored illustrations were not available at that time and it became at once obvious that we must form a collection of study skins of birds in order to become familiar with plumage variations due to sex, age and place of origin. These specimens examined in the hand also acquainted us with all other physical differences. Having already started such a collection, I was elected to be Curator and in that capacity I volunteered to prepare all desirable specimens that should be given to me. On the Reelfoot trip referred to, I prepared 15 skins for the collection.

During 1916, the writer had field-list cards printed so that a permanent record for each day afield might be made and filed, showing all species found, including number, date and locality. More than 40,000 of these were printed and used through the years.

By 1917, we had progressed our field work sufficiently to publish a Preliminary List of the birds of the State, showing their distribution and relative abundance. After compiling this with the help of my colleagues we induced the State to print 5,000 copies and distributed them to colleges, high schools and to interested parties. In 1934, I prepared a revised and enlarged edition, of which 10,000 copies were printed and distributed.

The work proved so absorbing as an avocation that I determined to use my vacation each year to make a stay of a week or ten days in some un-

explored area, for the purpose of finding what new birds might be there or to record the status of other birds that might vary in numbers because of altitude, latitude or ecological factors.

Reviewing my own work, before I mention that of others, I recall that these vacation explorations included a number of stays in the Reelfoot Lake area, to the river bottoms below Memphis, to Shiloh Military Park on the Tennessee river, to the Big Sandy bottoms in Henry county including Sulphur Well swamp, to Cedar Hill marsh and the Red River area, the Duck river Wildlife Refuge, the Cumberland Plateau at Falls Creek State Park, Beersheba Springs, Pickett Forest Park formerly known as "The Wilderness," and the Jamestown area. In the Appalachians along our eastern border there were stays in The Unicois, the Great Smoky Mountains, Shady Valley, and "sky-high" Roan Mountain near our northeast corner. What a field for exploration it has been. About Nashville of course there were many week-end trips in every direction, including the Highland Rim about Craggie Hope as well as down the Cumberland River bottoms to investigate swamps and marshes.

On most of these trips I had one or more T. O. S. members for company. During the late nineteen-thirties I organized four forays, during four successive Junes and attended by fifteen or more members, to survey interesting areas for an entire week. The results of each of these were written up in issues of **THE MIGRANT** for Dec. 1936, June 1937, Sept. 1938 and Sept. 1940.

Between 1916 and 1930, our little quarterly being not then in existence, I published eighteen articles on Tennessee birds in **The Wilson Bulletin**, official organ of the Wilson Ornithological Society which I served for eight years in the capacity of Secretary and then President. Several other articles were published elsewhere.

Other members of the T. O. S. were more interested in exploring their own more or less limited areas and, beginning on the west, I will mention some of our capable observers who produced fine work and wrote up their findings for our journal. At Memphis, Ben B. Coffey Jr., began his careful work there in 1928 and quickly organized a T. O. S. chapter. Its members enthusiastically assisted him in discovering the resident birdlife of that low-altitude area as well as the horde of transient species migrating along the great Mississippi River flyway. His work has also covered Reelfoot Lake, the riverfront southward, the area of West Tennessee along the Mississippi line and deep into that state. With Mrs. Coffey and other members too numerous to mention, they have explored well and carefully. The area around Paris has been studied by Eugene and Mrs. Cypert as well as the National Wildlife Refuges southeast along the Tennessee river. In the Clarksville area, Alfred Clebsch and Charles Pickering have covered the area about that city as well as the Cumberland and Red River bottoms nearby. About Nashville, our many observers have quite thoroughly worked over all the country within thirty miles and among those of the earlier years should be mentioned your five founders, as well as Harry Vaughn, Jesse Shaver, Vernon Sharp, Amelia Laskey, Harry Monk, and B. H. Abarnathy. To list our present fine group of experts would fill another page. In the Lebanon area, Dixon Merritt has reported findings by himself and by our small chapter there. About Columbia, George Mayfield Jr., has helped to revive our Bluegrass Chapter and is reporting for that section.

In the long neglected Chattanooga section, Eugene and Adele West have been actively studying during recent years and with Ralph Bullard and others, publishing on the birds of that area. At Knoxville, Harry P. Ijams was the original enthusiastic leader of the bird-study group in that section and they have prepared many excellent contributions for the pages of **THE MIGRANT**. James T. Tanner, Joseph C. Howell, Muriel Monroe, William Walker, Mary Enloe and Bob Dunbar are among those who developed our findings there. Dr. Tanner has also done considerable work in the high altitudes of the Great Smokies and along with Arthur Stupka, has developed valuable information. Mr. Stupka, on retirement after long years as Park Naturalist, produced in 1963 a most informative book on the birds of the Smokies.

In northeast Tennessee we have had and still have such good observers as Bruce Tyler and Robert Lyle of Johnson City, Tom Finucane of Kingsport who reports the annual hawk migration, Lee R. Herndon of Elizabethton who produces **THE MIGRANT** for our avid consumption, when he is not too busy with bird banding and last, but far from least, hardy Fred Behrend, our one-time efficient secretary and pioneer hawk migration watcher, who has made himself ornithologically famous for braving the wintry gales and deep snows atop Roan and Bald Mountains to take an annual Christmas bird census there. In this virile Tri-cities area, we are now developing an excellent group of young birders from whom I feel sure we will hear more in future.

The brief time allotted me for this paper does not permit me to name our many present-day active, enthusiastic and capable members who, like the earlier pathfinders I have mentioned, have written up their findings and passed them on to our successive editors who have used them to fill 2,770 pages of **THE MIGRANT**. Incidentally, if your interest in birds lies deep within you, you will find that the contents of our little magazine never grow old or out-of-date. Its accounts of bird finds and bird trips afield read as fresh today as when they were written years ago, so, keep your files for reference.

In citing the localities studied by myself and fellow members, please remember that many more interesting localities in Tennessee still remain unvisited. Others already visited deserve revisitation and many facts about Tennessee birds are yet to be discovered. Ornithology follows a fabulous trail that leads on and on without end.

Returning to the subject of forming a study collection of Tennessee birds, the writer has carried this on steadily through these fifty and more years and now has from one to eight specimens of nearly all of the more than three hundred species of birds that have been found within the State. In but few states are there to be found such a comprehensive local collection as this. To these I have added birds which I have collected in the Far-West and Northwest for comparative purposes, making a total of approximately two thousand specimens. In addition to the skins, I have also an equally complete collection of the eggs, in sets, of Tennessee birds, practically all personally collected. The collection, taken under the necessary Federal and State permits, will eventually be donated to some outstanding museum of natural history.

Supplementing the specimens, there is a good working library of bird

books, hundreds of pamphlets and complete files of most of the American bird journals. My collection is always available for examination by members of the T. O. S. and I am happy to have it used for identification of birds seen in the field. No book illustration in my opinion can quite so accurately represent a living bird as a well made bird skin.

2112 Woodlawn Dr., Nashville, Tenn. 37212.

EARLY REMINISCENCES

By DIXON MERRITT

All history has its roots in the prehistoric.

The beginnings of the Tennessee Ornithological Society are far back of that historic meeting of five men at Faucon's in October, 1915—as far back, at least, as the first bird work done, and the inspiration for it, by A. C. Webb, H. Y. Hughes, Albert Ganier, and George Mayfield.

Webb's experiences went fartherest back, but all the others went, probably, farther than my own. They ought to be told in this journal. All of us can tell them—all except Hughes who, wing-weary and worn, flew out into the night on his long migration years ago.

So far as I am concerned, and, by the accident of being in position to speak through a newspaper rather than with my own voice, I became the atom about which the nucleus formed, and my interest in birds had come about through an earlier interest in developing the history of Audubon in Kentucky.

For seven years at the beginning of the century, I was city editor of the **DAILY MESSENGER** at Owensburg, Kentucky. It was along that reach of the Ohio River—along it and out from it for great distances—that Audubon did his pioneer work on the *Birds of America*. At Henderson, a few miles below, he lived and operated a grist mill, a sort of general store, a crude steamboat; there, that he lost his patrimonial fortune and, leaving his family to such mercies as were, went tramping as a sign painter. But the popular accounts of his life laid emphasis on New Orleans, New York, Norristown, Pa., all the places where he did comparatively little, and barely if at all mentioned Henderson.

It was no devotion to birds—which I had known only from Arm & Hammer Brand soda cards in my childhood—but my interest in the vindication of history that started me to work in an effort to supply a deficiency in the biographical data of Audubon.

I encountered in Henderson, Ingram Crockett, a bank cashier, the most sympathetic bird student I have ever known, and an intimate of the Audubon haunts. I commend to you his "A Yearbook of Kentucky Woods and Fields"—though perhaps you cannot find it now. When I had finished extracting the Audubon data from Crockett, I had absorbed from him a love for, and a smattering knowledge of birds that made me the desultory writer of bird bits in the Nashville papers.

Those bits brought to my office, first, Herman Yates Hughes, of the bench of the Court of Appeals, a lonesome bird student. They brought next, Albert F. Ganier, desirous of meeting a kindred spirit, and George R. Mayfield, equally lonesome and equally a student of birds. Ganier it seems had previously hunted up A. C. Webb who had done pioneer bird work of an educational character in the Nashville schools. And so it came about that the T. O. S. was set afoot, as told in our history on another page. You

know the rest—except the prehistoric portion that only Webb, Ganier and Mayfield know.

Our delight in the companionship of one another—so long had they been hermit hunters and I a sort of Solitary Sandpiper—was such that, for some time, we did little on week-ends but talk and tramp together. Not until months afterward did we do much about bringing in new members.

There comes to me with particular zest of memory, a frosty morning in front of a log fire at Mr. Webb's house in East Nashville; a night spent in a cabin somewhere in Cheatham County and a dawn-time hunt among the crags along the Cumberland; a twilight under the black brow of the Overton Knobs when Ganier collected the first Winter Wren I ever saw; an afternoon of spring snow and blow when Mayfield and I ran against each other around the bend of a blackberry jungle beyond Centennial Park, hunting for—and finding—the Brown Thrasher on his first arrival.

Webb and Hughes—but **THE MIGRANT** is a very small magazine and there will be no stopping if I get properly going on these memories. The rest of you have done as much as we in making the organization. But you have never known, and never are to know, the joy of companionship in the work we had in those first days.

Nashville, Tennessee, September, 1935.

* * * * *

The foregoing was written for the twentieth anniversary of the founding of T. O. S. Now thirty more years have slipped out of the future through the fleeting present into the unchanging past. Webb left us in the early years of that period. I am sure that his genius for line and form worked, somehow, into the Great Design. Just now Mayfield went, and I know he caught the music of the Celestial Choir while it was faint and far away, still inaudible to other ears. Ganier and I remain, and while we live, we work.

The acorn we planted is a sturdy oak. The goals we set have been reached—all but one. We were going to inform all the people of Tennessee about birds. We have not. One way to begin to do this, would be to write a review of each issue of **THE MIGRANT** and send it out as a press release to all the newspapers in the state. A few would not use it. Most would—but it would have to be in English prose, not science jargon.

This is the last time I shall tell you anything you ought to do. Half a century of it is enough.

Baird's Mill, Tennessee, June, 1965

Editor's note.—Twenty years after its beginning, four surviving founders, with confidence in the future, combined to write a history of the founding and this was published in the September, 1935 issue of **THE MIGRANT**.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE T. O. S. CHAPTERS

By MARY DAVANT

October 7, 1915, found five professional men dining together at Faucou's French Restaurant, in Nashville, Tennessee. Drawn together by a mutual interest in ornithology, their conversation quickly turned to the need they all felt for an organization to encourage bird study in Tennessee. They were Mr. Albert F. Ganier, Judge H. Y. Hughes, Prof. George R. Mayfield, Mr. Dixon Merritt and Prof. A. C. Webb. On adjourning, they agreed to meet again two weeks later. They were joined at a later meeting

by Dr. George M. Curtis and in 1916 by Prof. Jesse M. Shaver and Dr. Harry S. Vaughn.

Tennessee was almost a virgin field for the ornithologist at that time but this proved to be more of a challenge than a deterrent. By the end of its second year membership in the T. O. S. had spread to nearby cities, including Dan R. Gray of Mt. Pleasant and Mrs. Wm. P. Morgan of Columbia. The founders actively forwarded the interests of ornithology and of the Society by newspaper articles and by field trips and personal contacts throughout the state.

The first chapter established after Nashville was at Knoxville, late in 1923. The group consisted at that time of Mr. and Mrs. Harry P. Ijams, S. A. Ogden, Brockway Crouch, E. B. Powers, B. C. V. Ressler and others, the last two mentioned being members of the faculty of the University of Tennessee. "Island Home," the residence and bird sanctuary of Mr. and Mrs. Ijams on the Tennessee river, became the rendezvous for all bird students in the area. Audubon Hut was built on his property and was used freely by the members. "H. P." encouraged young men in many facets of ornithology and nature study. One of these was Earl O. Henry who became proficient in his avocation as a bird painter. Throughout his long life, Mr. Ijams' influence was felt by all nature lovers in East Tennessee and he is remembered with affection.

One of the activities of this young Knoxville group was the study of the birds of prey and sometimes cliffs were scaled in the observation of their nests as well as those of Ravens. On one of these expeditions, Brockway Crouch was lowered by rope over a cliff to check a nest on a ledge below. He lost his hold upon the rope and hung head down, suspended only by the noose in which he had placed his foot. Unable to pull himself up and, out of reach of his companion, he instructed that the rope be cut allowing him to fall a short distance to the rocks below. Scratches and bruises were added to his wounded pride but no serious injuries resulted.

This was but one of the many experiences which the early members recount of East Tennessee birding. It was a young group with interesting territory and a wide field to explore. Projects over the years have included conservation, Chimney Swift banding, Christmas bird counts (Beginning as early as 1927), hawk migration, etc. A series of roadside bird counts, as detected by sight or call-notes, comprised a fifteen year study conducted by Dr. Jos. C. Howell and yielded comprehensive information on the presence and abundance of birdlife in the Knoxville area. The Chapter participated in the national study of night migration as shown by birds silhouetted as they passed across the full moon. Reports of these activities have appeared in **THE MIGRANT**.

Located "at the gateway" to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the Knoxville chapter has been closely linked with this unique area. Long before it was made a national park, these mountains were a favorite birding and recreation area for Mr. Ijams. He and his bride spent their honeymoon camping and exploring the untamed wilderness. He was active in the movement to have the region declared a national park. In 1924, and again in the 1930's, T. O. S. members held week long field trips to explore the summits.

The National Park Christmas census has been supported by T. O. S. members from all of East Tennessee, but largely by the Knoxville chapter.

It takes a rugged and ardent bird student to make a dawn to dark census at an altitude ranging from 1200-6000 feet in snow and sleet. This was often their dish. The 1942 Park Christmas census reported 20 participants in 7 parties. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson, Robert Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Walker, Jr., Ruth Chiles, Albert Chambers, Henry Meyer, Mrs. Harvey Broome, Mrs. Ben Blackwell, E. W. Dougherty, Freland Goddard and Elise Morrell. In Christmas censuses and at other seasons the Park staff, headed by Mr. Arthur Stupka, has been most helpful.

Ornithology knows no political boundaries. On trips afield, Mr. Ganier, Dr. Mayfield and others became associated with ornithologists from other states. Dr. Gordon Wilson of Bowling Green, Kentucky, was one of these. He affectionately referred to T. O. S. as the God-father of the Kentucky Ornithological Society, giving credit to the group for sponsorship which led to the founding of K. O. S. in 1923.

During 1928, Mr. Ben B. Coffey, Jr. moved to Memphis, from Nashville. At once he began a study of birds in West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi. He and Mr. John Bamberg, formerly from Knoxville, invited all who were interested in birds to meet with them at the Y.M.C.A. on January 20, 1930. Scouts, scout leaders and a few other bird lovers responded. The Memphis Chapter of T. O. S. was born that night. Of those present, John (Jack) Embury, Mr. Coffey and Miss Mary Davant are still active in the club.

The first major outing of the organization was on March 6, 1930. Mr. Ganier came from Nashville to study Bald Eagles nesting at Horseshoe Lark, Arkansas. He was joined by the entire chapter and a nest with two young was examined. It was a cold spring day, and a long one for unseasoned birders. All agreed it was delightful and informative. Regular meetings were held at various places; the Y.M.C.A., The Nineteenth Century Club, and at Miss Hutchison's School for Girls. When the Bird Room at the Memphis Museum was opened, the meeting place was moved there at the invitation of Mrs. Julia Cummings, curator of the museum. In these congenial surroundings the Memphis Chapter has grown in size and knowledge.

The Knoxville Chapter has its mountains; West Tennessee has its swamps. Young and energetic members followed Mr. and Mrs. Coffey into heronries, assisting in the banding of young birds. Records of birds banded during these expeditions have been reported from Canada to Central South America.

Of the many thousands of Chimney Swift bands affixed in Tennessee, 5 from Memphis and 3 from Nashville were among the 13 recovered from birds wintering in Peru, thus establishing for the first time the long sought winter home of this species. (See **MIGRANT**, Sept., 1944). Mrs. Coffey, always an able helper on any chapter project, made a careful study of weights of Swifts and her findings have been published in pamphlet form.

An energetic Bluebird housing project was carried on over a number of years by Mr. R. B. Humphries of Whitehaven. Along with an educational program, he built and gave away Bluebird houses to anyone who could provide a suitable nesting area, and would report nesting results at the end of the season.

All Memphis chapter members have participated in talks to scout

groups, garden clubs, and school classes. In 1960, a collection of bird slides was established at the Memphis Museum in Memory of Lawrence C. Kent who worked untiringly for T. O. S. from 1932 until his death in 1957. He held many state and local offices through these years. The slides in this collection are loaned to any organization in the county wishing to have a bird study program. Response to this service is growing steadily. Nesting censuses were held for several years in the early '40's and renewed again in 1964 to be continued on an annual basis. Christmas censuses have been held from the beginning.

Mention of the war years makes me pause to pay tribute to the young men from all chapters who have served our country in the armed services. During World War II local chapters were enriched by ornithologists from other parts of the country who were present temporarily on official duty. Members of T. O. S. found time even in these grim days for bird study in foreign lands. Eight splendid young men gave their lives in the 1940's. Mr. A. F. Ganier as editor of **THE MIGRANT**, September, 1946, wrote, "It is not too much to say that among these young men, there were those who would have gone far in the development of ornithological study and in carrying on the work of this Society." Austin William Burdick, Frederick William Fielder, Jr., Joseph Thornton Mason III, and Ben Welch, Jr., were lost from the Memphis chapter. Conrad Haston Jameson was lost from Nashville, and Lewis Freland Goddard and Dr. Earl O'Dell Henry from Knoxville. The latter contributed much to the early growth of Memphis chapter while a student of the University of Tennessee School of Dentistry.

In June 1930, the T. O. S. launched **THE MIGRANT**, thus establishing a source of communication between birders in the State and, as the Depression waned, new chapters came into being. Among these were Murfreesboro, 1935; Clarksville, 1936; The Bluegrass Chapter, (of Columbia and vicinity), 1937; and Johnson City, 1939; each of which thrived but became inactive during the mid-forties due to the distractions and restrictions imposed by World War II. Among leaders in these new chapters were Prof. George Davis and Henry O. Todd of Murfreesboro; Bruce P. Tyler and Robert B. Lyle of Johnson City; Dan R. Gray, Mrs. Wm. P. Morgan, Dr. O. L. Porter, Mrs. Sam H. Rogers, and Harry Yeatman of Columbia; and Dr. Charles F. Pickering and Alfred Clebsch of Clarksville. Each of these gave active support to the State organization and contributed articles of interest to the pages of our quarterly. Of these members, special mention should be made of Alfred Clebsch, who served long and faithfully as T.O.S. Secretary-Treasurer and who wrote many worthwhile articles for **THE MIGRANT**. Early membership lists will be found in the issues of March and June, 1931, June 1938 and September 1940.

Near the close of the war years, industry brought Dr. Lee Herndon from Buffalo, N. Y. to Elizabethton, Tennessee. He had been a member of the Ornithological Society in Buffalo and lost no time in organizing one in Elizabethton. In February, 1944 the Bird Study Group was formed. Mr. Herndon says, "At the time we were not aware of the existence of T. O. S. We learned about it, and almost before we knew it we became a part of T. O. S. We have been very closely associated with it ever since." Starting with a nucleus of ten members, predominantly beginners, the Elizabethton Chapter has produced some of our strongest field workers. They have engaged in mist netting and banding of birds, high altitude observations, hawk

watching, and checking waterfowl on the recently made T.V.A. lakes in the area. On their twentieth anniversary they could point with justifiable pride of having sponsored and assisted in the organization of three new chapters, Bristol, Greeneville, and Kingsport.

Two years after its founding, the Elizabethton Chapter may be given credit for organizing an already interested group of birders at Greeneville, Tennessee. Since 1936 **THE MIGRANT** had been carrying reports of field work signed by Miss Willie Ruth Reed, who later became Mrs. Richard Nevius. In December, 1946, Dr. James Tanner and Dr. Lee Herndon met with Mr. and Mrs. Nevius, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. White, Mr. and Mrs. Irvine and Mr. and Mrs. Willie Clements at the home of Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Shanks to organize the Greeneville Chapter.

Almost at once these energetic people began the compilation of an annotated list of birds of Greene County. Keeping careful notes under the leadership of Mr. White the list was assembled and published in 1956 (**MIGRANT**, 1956, 27:3-8). It was a gratification to the Greeneville group to have completed this project, for Mr. White passed away a few months later. Hawk migration, nesting censuses, and educational programs in the county have been other contributions of this small, but active chapter.

Not resting upon its laurels, Elizabethton made contact with other nearby cities. In 1948 Kingsport Chapter was formed with twenty charter members. Its first president, Thomas W. Finucane, a life-long birder, had been associated with Bruce Tyler, William F. Pearson, Fred Behrend, Lee Herndon and other ornithologists of East Tennessee since moving to Kingsport in 1941. The Kingsport Chapter has been represented in reporting hawk migrations, high altitude birding, and almost every other local or state activity.

Next we find Dr. Herndon representing the Elizabethton group at the organization of the Bristol, Tennessee-Virginia Chapter on January 27, 1950. About thirty members were present and the chapter has been a growing one. Photography of birds is one of the hobbies this group pursues. Mr. H. W. Nunley has made some interesting movies of birds in the area.

The year 1950 also saw the formation of a new chapter in Middle Tennessee. Mr. Dixon Merritt had returned after an absence from the state and settled at Lebanon. He sponsored the Lebanon Chapter, T. O. S. Of the fourteen chapter members five are still active. Mrs. Merritt, its present secretary, reports that its main objective is to interest young people. "While a neighboring chapter complains of a membership of widow, widowers, old maids and hopeless bachelors, we can boast of three marriages of members in the last eighteen months, and the addition of an adorable baby girl upon whom we bestowed "Honorary Membership." A concentrated effort is being made to reach the elementary grades and spark an interest in the very young.

Influence of the Elizabethton Chapter spread when one of its active members moved to Chattanooga. Mrs. E. M. West invited her new neighbors to join her on a field trip. Meeting informally for a time this group organized as the Chattanooga Bird Study Club in August, 1953. There were twenty-one present at this meeting. In January, 1954 they petitioned to become a chapter of T. O. S. Mrs. R. A. Monroe of Knoxville, state president, came to Chattanooga for the formal acceptance at the March, 1954 meeting. The membership of the chapter has doubled during its brief

history. There are two paid life members, Mrs. Adele West and Mr. Ken Dubke.

The varied interests of the members has been reflected in the activities of the chapter. Movies have been made and shown by several couples. Mr. and Mrs. West have shown not only before local audiences, but at Wison Ornithological Society convention which drew nation-wide attendance. Newspaper and magazine articles have extended the range of influence. A monthly newsletter "The Chattanooga Chat" was initiated by Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Comstock and has been continued for the past three years. Newspaper, radio and TV publicity has been given the club on several occasions. Scout work, conservation, field trips and co-operation in state wide programs keep the group busy. Dr. Wilbur Butts is in frequent demand for talks. A number of members have taken up banding and mist netting. In 1964, Chattanooga was host chapter at T. O. S. annual meeting.

The Upper Cumberland Chapter was founded October 10, 1957 at Cookeville. Of the ten charter members five are among the present twenty-five members. Meeting at homes with a "dutch" breakfast, or a picnic, fellowship as well as birding is enjoyed. Their chief objective is to awaken public interest in protection and conservation, thereby making Cookeville a bird sanctuary. A Bird Haven has been established and signs posted at all entrances of the town. Hidden Valley Lake is the location for their Spring Count, and the distinctive Cumberland Plateau is their chief field for study.

In north-central Tennessee a new chapter came into being during October, 1961, when six members of the Nashville chapter journeyed to Springfield at the invitation of the newly formed Highland Rim Bird Club to participate in their meeting. They were duly installed as a T. O. S. chapter. Their elected president was Mr. W. Harry Elam and their corresponding secretary Mrs. Jake O'Brien. Much of their territory is a high, level region south of Kentucky line that was prairie-like in early days.

In recent years, the former Blue Grass chapter is returning to activity under a second generation of young birders and promises to grow steadily into strong proportions.

In north-west Tennessee, Reelfoot Lake has been a Mecca for naturalists and fishermen since the turn of the century. It remained an undeveloped area until very recent years. Only the most hardy ventured into its swamps and wildlife of all kinds flourished. Here the herons and egrets established themselves in a large colony. "Cranetown," as it was called by the natives, was first visited by a party under Mr. Ganier's leadership in May, 1921. He continued to make exploratory trips to the Reelfoot area and has been published in a pamphlet, "Waterbirds of Reelfoot Lake." Dr. C. F. Pickering, Mr. Albert Clebsch, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Cypert among others have been reporters of activities in the territory of the Lake. **THE MIGRANT** has carried many articles and reports of Christmas censuses there and of visits to Reelfoot by T. O. S. members from all parts of the state. Two annual State meetings have been held at Reelfoot Lake with loyal support from members at large living in the area but local birders had not banded together until recently.

In the spring of 1965 Mr. J. A. Pardue called a meeting representing Dyersburg, Tiptonville, Union City, Obion and other near by towns to form a Reelfoot Chapter of T. O. S. Its twenty-six charter members include two

grandchildren of our founders: Mrs. Frank Markham, a granddaughter of Prof. Webb and Jim Ganier. We wish every success to the new Chapter.

Through the years the Nashville Chapter has been the hub upon which the whole wheel turned. Its representatives have visited other chapters upon special occasions. The influence of Dr. George Mayfield upon his students and through his newspaper column have been great. Mr. Ganier has been an inspiration and kindly advisor in chapter affairs and research. Dr. Harry Vaughn, with others in the Chapter, furnished much of the leadership which established the Nashville Children's Museum. Mrs. Amelia R. Laskey's articles on banding and bird behavior have been widely read. A glance at the authors of articles in **THE MIGRANT** speaks for the activities of the Nashville members.

This chapter has cooperated in many national and State projects, including the Christmas bird count (since 1914), telescopic observations of nocturnal migrants crossing the moon's face, consistent reporting of the casualties to nocturnal migrants caused by ceilometers and television towers, bird banding by trapping and mist-netting, recording arrival and departure dates of spring and fall migrants, and by cooperation with Federal, State and private conservation agencies. For 50 years, the Chapter has met twice a month except during the summer months.

No review of T. O. S. members is complete without a tribute to our associate members. These are residents of other states, former Tennesseans residing elsewhere, and junior members grown to man and womanhood. These have taken their places in various occupations but still contribute to the advance of T. O. S.

In closing I borrow from Dr. Gordon Wilson of Kentucky. Upon the occasion of the Thirtieth Anniversary dinner he summed up the scientific and educational achievements of the Society, and added, "Probably the best achievement has been the bringing together from every profession and organization people who get enjoyment out of bird study. I know of no organization that has so stressed fellowship of students of the out-of-doors."

We, the various chapters, give our thanks to the far sighted five who started the flame, and kept alive the burning interest in the study of birds through fellowship.

861 North McLean Blvd., Memphis 7.

A REVIEW OF TENNESSEE CHRISTMAS COUNTS

By LAURENCE O. TRABUE

In an article in the December 1900 issue of *Bird Lore Magazine* (Vol. II, No. 6, Page 192), the editor, Dr. Frank M. Chapman, recalled the custom of some sportsmen in the latter part of the Nineteenth Century to go out into the country at Christmas to see how many birds of any species they could kill in one day. Dr. Chapman proposed a new kind of Christmas hunt—to count the birds and species rather than kill them. The readers of *Bird Lore* were urged to spend several hours during the day in the field recording the number of birds of each species they saw. They were asked to send their lists to Dr. Chapman, so that they could be published in the magazine with the idea that not only would they be of interest to the other participants, but would in some measure constitute a census of bird life at that time of year. The first lists were published in the January-February 1901 issue and have continuously been an annual feature of first *Bird Lore*

and then its successors, Audubon Magazine and Audubon Field Notes. That first year 25 lists were made by 27 observers, who spent an average of only 3½ hours in the field.

The first Tennessee count was made Christmas 1902 in Knoxville by Miss Magnolia Woodward. She reported the following list: Flicker (8), Crow (colony), Goldfinch (12), Tufted Titmouse (3), Chickadee (6), and Wren (1). She also sent in censuses for 1905 through 1915, except for 1910. In 1912 and 1914 she was accompanied by O'Conner Woodward. From what little can be learned about Miss Woodward, it is thought that she was a school teacher and was active in the early East Tennessee Audubon Society. O'Conner Woodward was apparently her brother. The minutes of the organizational meeting of the Knoxville Chapter mentioned that they met in the Magnolia Woodward Lodge on the Wildlife Refuge. She was never a member of the Knoxville Chapter of TOS, apparently having died before it was founded. Magnolia Avenue in Knoxville is supposed to have been named for her.

In 1909 Herman Y. Hughes submitted a count from Tazewell, followed by reports in 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915 from that city. He was Judge of the Court of Civil Appeals, and it was during a meeting of this court in Nashville in 1915 that he became one of the founders of TOS.

Glenn H. Marchbanks made a report for Knoxville in 1914, covering a different area from that reported by Miss Woodward. In 1915 he made a census along the Ocoee River from Copperhill, Tennessee to Blue Ridge, Georgia. I have been unable to find out anything about Mr. Marchbanks, other than his reports in Bird Lore. However, of special interest is the fact that in both his reports he included Brown-headed Nuthatches and in the Knoxville list Tree Swallows. These are the only times these two species have been found on Tennessee Christmas counts.

In 1914 Albert F. Ganier, another future TOS founder, made the first Christmas count in Nashville. Although this count was submitted to Bird Lore, for some reason it was not included in the published reports for that year. However, it was included in the tabulation of Nashville counts in the December 1932 Migrant (3:42), and a full report by Mr. Ganier appears in the December 1963 Migrant (34:90).

In 1915 Alonzo C. Webb, the first president of TOS, made the census with Mr. Ganier, but for the next three years Mr. Ganier made them alone. In 1919 he was joined by Dr. George R. Mayfield, Harry S. Vaughn, William Vaughn and Mr. Webb. Apparently no count was made in Tennessee in 1920, as no published report can be found for that year. In 1921 Jesse M. Shaver sent in a census for Nashville. During the next few years, in addition to those listed above, such names as Harry Monk, Mrs. George R. Mayfield, Vernon Sharp, E. M. McNish, Mrs. Sanford Duncan, J. K. Baker, Miss Margery Ross, Grover Cook, Ben Coffey and others appeared in the Nashville reports.

From 1916 through 1927 only Nashville submitted censuses. Then in 1928 other counts were made by Ben Coffey in Memphis and by Miss Mary Beard, Miss Catherine Owen, Jim Trent, Jr., S. S. Ogden, E. B. Powers, Earl Henry, John Hay and H. P. Ijams in Knoxville.

With the beginning of the publication of the Migrant in 1930, and with the promotion it gave to the Christmas counts, together with its publication of the lists made in Tennessee, interest and participation increased rapidly



Founders
Gomer
Webb



Merritt
Mayfield
Hughes

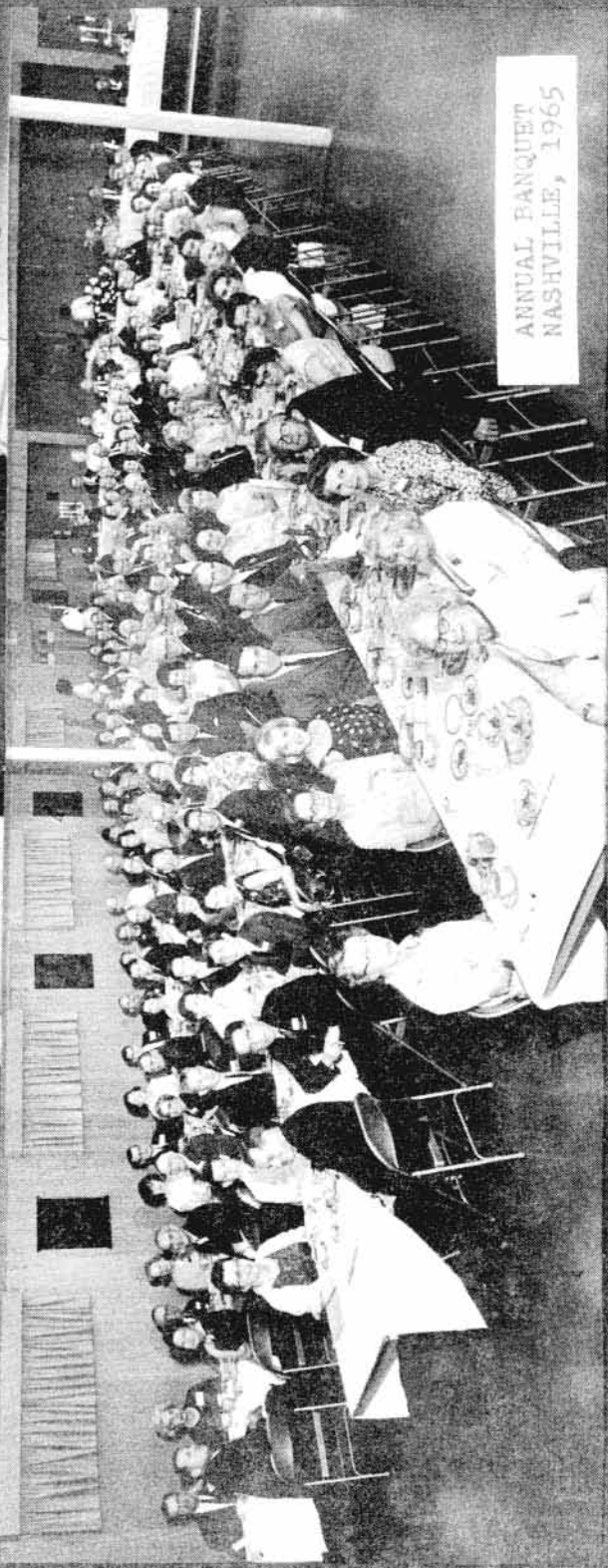


Four Founders





SPEAKER'S TABLE



ANNUAL BANQUET
NASHVILLE, 1965



ANNUAL MEETING FIELD TRIP, "A few years ago."



Officers elected, 1965, at the Nashville Meeting.- Left to right; Dr. Paul Hollister, Vice-pres., Middle Tenn., Cockville;- Mrs. T. C. Swindell, Secretary, Knoxville;- Albert F. Ganier, Curator, Nashville;- Mrs. H. C. Garlinghouse, President, Knoxville;- James M. Campbell, Vice-president, East Tenn., Knoxville. Other officers were still afield when the photo was taken.



Group at Friday Night's 50th Anniversary Reception, Belle Meade Mansion.- Albert F. Ganier and Dixon L. Merritt, the two remaining Founders; Mrs. William M. Bell, retiring T. O. S. President, and John S. Herbert, President of the Nashville Chapter, T. O. S.

throughout the state. In the short space between 1930 and 1938 the number of counts increased from three to seventeen. During the sixty-two years of Christmas counting in Tennessee, reports have been made from the following localities in the state:

Kingsport, 1948-'64	Big Bald Mt., 1953, '60-'64
Knoxville, 1902, '05-'09, '11-'15, '28-'31, '33-'40, '42, '58-'64	Big Bald and Roan Mts., 1950, '51
Lebanon, 1950-'64	Bristol, 1952, '56-'64
Lewisburg, 1938	Caryville, 1941, '44
Memphis, 1928-'64	Chattanooga, 1933, '36, '53-'64
Mt. Pleasant, 1937, '40	Chicksaw Forest, 1941
Murphreesboro, 1933-'42, '44-46, '48-'52	Clarksville, 1936-'50
Nashville, 1914-'19, '21-'64	Columbia, 1936, '62-'64
Norris, 1936-'40, '42	Cookeville, 1958-'64
Old Hickory Lake, 1961	Copperhill, 1915
Paris, 1932-'36, '39	Covington, 1934-'40
Pulaski, 1937, '38	Crosby, 1959-'63
Reelfoot Lake, 1934, '40, '46-'49, '51-'55, '58-'64	Duck River Refuge, 1952, '53
Roan Mt., 1952, '53, '60, '62-'64	Dyersburg, 1944, '64
Rugby, 1938	Elizabethton, 1944-'64
Shiloh Park, 1932, '33	Great Smoky Mts., 1935, '37-'64
Shady Valley, 1962	Greeneville, 1937-'41, '43-'64
Springfield, 1938-'40	Henderson, 1938, '39, '43-'49
Tazewell, 1909, '12-'15	Humboldt, 1938, '39
White Bluff, 1935-'39, '41, '42, '44	Jackson, 1949, '52, '53, '63
	Johnson City, 1932-'42, '47-'51
	Johnsonville, 1954-'56

The following is a composite list of the birds contained in the above reports, as published in the *Migrant* and *Bird Lore*. A few subspecies are included, where they are of special interest. The names used for some of the species in earlier lists have been changed to coincide with the present AOU list. In parenthesis following each name is the year it was first reported. Common Loon ('27), Red-throated Loon ('58), Holboell's Grebe ('26), Horned Grebe ('23), Pied-billed Grebe ('14), Double-crested Cormorant ('30), Great Blue Heron ('15), Green Heron ('51), Little Blue Heron ('36), Common Egret ('39), Black-crowned Night Heron ('37), American Bittern ('37), Canada Goose ('14), Hutchins' Goose ('60), Snow Goose ('31), Blue Goose ('42), Mallard ('16), Black Duck ('23), Gadwall ('32), Pintail ('15), Green-winged Teal ('15), Blue-winged Teal ('14), American Widgeon ('32), Shoveler ('27), Wood Duck ('14), Redhead ('19), Ring-necked Duck ('28), Canvasback ('24), Greater Scaup ('55), Lesser Scaup ('19), Common Goldeneye ('31), Bufflehead ('32), Oldsquaw ('30), Ruddy Duck ('19), Hooded Merganser ('33), Common Merganser ('32), Red-breasted Merganser ('24), Turkey Vulture ('05), Black Vulture ('14), Sharp-shinned Hawk ('14), Cooper's Hawk ('14), Red-tailed Hawk ('09), Krider's Red-tailed Hawk ('59), Red-shouldered Hawk ('12), Broad-winged Hawk ('37), Rough-legged Hawk ('34), Golden Eagle ('38), Bald Eagle ('31), Marsh Hawk ('22), Osprey ('48), Peregrine Falcon ('33), Pigeon Hawk ('37), Sparrow Hawk ('09), Ruffed Grouse ('37), Bobwhite ('09), Coturnix Quail ('58), Ring-necked Pheasant ('51), Turkey ('31), Sora ('49), Common Gallinule ('49), Amer-

ican Coot ('27), Killdeer ('13), American Woodcock ('14), Common Snipe ('14), Upland Plover ('57), Spotted Sandpiper ('57), Greater Yellowlegs ('23), Lesser Yellowlegs ('23), Least Sandpiper ('46), Dunlin ('55), Red Phalarope ('44), Herring Gull ('30), Ring-billed Gull ('30), Bonaparte's Gull ('56), Mourning Dove ('09), Barn Owl ('39), Screech Owl ('15), Great Horned Owl ('09), Barred Owl ('14), Long-eared Owl ('34), Short-eared Owl ('22), Belted Kingfisher ('15), Yellow-shafted Flicker ('02), hybrid Flicker ('59), Pileated Woodpecker ('14), Red-bellied Woodpecker ('14), Red-headed Woodpecker ('14), Yellow-bellied Sapsucker ('09), Hairy Woodpecker ('06), Downy Woodpecker ('11), Red-cockaded Woodpecker ('61), Eastern Phoebe ('07), Horned Lark ('14), Northern Horned Lark ('35), Tree Swallow ('14), Blue Jay ('07), Common Raven ('37), Common Crow ('02), Fish Crow ('45), Carolina Chickadee ('02), Tufted Titmouse ('02), White-breasted Nuthatch ('09), Red-breasted Nuthatch ('31), Brown-headed Nuthatch ('14), Brown Creeper ('11), House Wren ('14), Winter Wren ('17), Bewick's Wren ('12), Carolina Wren ('08), Long-billed Marsh Wren ('14), Short-billed Marsh Wren ('40), Rock Wren ('56), Mockingbird ('09), Catbird ('49), Brown Thrasher ('15), Robin ('05), Hermit Thrush ('14), Eastern Bluebird ('05), Golden-crowned Kinglet ('09), Ruby-crowned Kinglet ('14), Water Pipit ('25), Sprague's Pipit ('53), Cedar Waxwing ('12), Loggerhead Shrike ('14), Starling ('23), White-eyed Vireo ('26), Solitary Vireo ('47), Orange-crowned Warbler ('62), Myrtle Warbler ('09), Pine Warbler ('30), Palm Warbler ('24), Yellow Palm Warbler ('38), Louisiana Waterthrush ('54), Yellowthroat ('36), House Sparrow ('14), Eastern Meadowlark ('09), Western Meadowlark ('53), Redwinged Blackbird ('14), Rusty Blackbird ('31), Brewer's Blackbird ('51), Common Grackle ('14), Brown-headed Cowbird ('14), Cardinal ('06), Evening Grosbeak ('51), Purple Finch ('13), Pine Siskin ('37), American Goldfinch ('02), Red Crossbill ('37), White-winged Crossbill ('54), Green-tailed Towhee ('52), Rufus-sided Towhee ('09), Savannah Sparrow ('15), Grasshopper Sparrow ('42), LeConte's Sparrow ('39), Vesper Sparrow ('13), Lark Sparrow ('55), Slate-colored Junco ('07), Oregon Junco ('64), Tree Sparrow ('32), Chipping Sparrow ('15), Field Sparrow ('09), Harris' Sparrow ('52), White-crowned Sparrow ('14), White-throated Sparrow ('13), Fox Sparrow ('09), Lincoln's Sparrow ('35), Swamp Sparrow ('14), Song Sparrow ('07), Lapland Longspur ('39), Smith's Longspur ('53), Snow Bunting ('56).

It is hard to look back in retrospect and question the authenticity of data recorded in the past, especially if those who compiled the information are no longer available. Rare birds do occur and certainly should be reported, but also mistakes are made, sometimes in observing and sometimes in later transcribing. Therefore it is important that sustaining details be given with anything unusual. Certainly some of the species listed above, especially those only occasionally appearing, merit some consideration when details are lacking. The Brown-headed Nuthatches and the Tree Swallows reported by Mr. Marchbanks brings up the question of his qualifications as a competent observer, since we have no information about him. We would certainly like to know more about the only occurrence of Yellowlegs on a Christmas count in Tennessee, especially since both species were reported on the same list. It was noted that the Lesser was "1-legged specimen, same place since Nov. 15," but nothing is said about the Greater, as to who saw it or where. The 1926 report from Nashville gives good examples of how a report can be sustained and also how doubt can be cre-

ated. Two Christmas rarities occur on this list, a White-eyed Vireo and a Holboell's Grebe. The Vireo is excellently verified by the following—"White-eyed Vireo is the first winter record for Tennessee; followed by Mayfield, Monk and Coffey for ten minutes; studied with glasses and at distance of 8 feet one time—wing bars, white of eyes, and beak make identity certain" (Bird Lore 39:43). The Holboell's Grebe is a very rare bird in Tennessee at any time of the year, yet there is no comment made regarding it. This brings up the speculation as to the possibility that a Horned Grebe, which is fairly common during the winter, was originally reported, and then somehow later the name got changed by an error in transcribing. Space does not permit a complete review of all of the doubtful reports, but the above examples will serve to illustrate the importance of adequately supporting any new birds added to our list in the future, so that no questions will be raised in the years to come.

Since Miss Woodward made her first count in 1902, phenomenal growth has taken place throughout Tennessee. More people are participating, and the quality and coverage of the censuses are improving yearly. They have reached the status that nothing seems to interfere with them. In 1963 fourteen inches of snow did not stop the Memphis group. For years one of the largest groups has been the one making the count in the Great Smokies, and the trips made to Big Bald and Roan Mountains by Fred Behrend are in a class by themselves. Certainly the future of Christmas Counts in Tennessee is bright, healthy and full of promise and interest.

3819 Harding Place, Nashville.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE MIGRANT TO T. O. S.

By LEE R. HERNDON

Prior to 1931 little had been published on the birds of Tennessee. Wilson and Audubon had made brief excursions through Tennessee and some of their observations had been recorded. No systematic or organized publication about Tennessee birds took place until the organization of TOS in 1915. Then the only records published with regularity was that of the Christmas census, first conducted by Mr. A. F. Ganier in 1914 for the Nashville area, and this count has been continued annually to date. After this, fifteen years elapsed before the first issue of **THE MIGRANT** was published in mimeographed form. After one year, printing was begun and has been continued on a quarterly basis, with but one exception, until the present time.

The first printed issue of **THE MIGRANT**, for the calendar year of 1931, consisted of thirty-two pages of printed matter, on the front cover was the sketch of a horned owl while the other three cover pages were devoted to advertisements. Now a single issue frequently contains more pages than the first printed volume for the entire year. Beginning with the March 1935 issue the front cover was changed to a variety of birds in flight which is more in conformity with the title **THE MIGRANT**. Mr. Harry P. Ijams designed the cover which is still in use. Some of the birds which are recognizable in the sketch are: Great Blue Heron, Mallard, a tern, Nighthawk, Spotted Sandpiper, Barn Swallow, Purple Martin and Ruby-throated Hummingbird.

The journal is devoted almost exclusively to Tennessee birds. Lying partially in two flyways, the Mississippi and Appalachian, being geograph-

ically divided into three approximately equal divisions and lying in three life zones, the lower and upper Austral and Canadian, and ranging in elevation from approximately 200 feet at Memphis to more than 6600 feet in the Smokies, Tennessee is visited by a greater variety of bird life than any other inland state. More than 320 species have been known to occur in the state. The first distributional list of Tennessee birds, entitled "A Preliminary List of the Birds of Tennessee," published in 1917 listed 270 species and sub-species of birds. In January 1933, Mr. Ganier, who had authored the first list, revised and updated all available information in "A Distributional List of the Birds of Tennessee." The list then was composed of 302 forms, the status of each being presented for each of the three geographical divisions of the state. Within two years the list had been extended by at least a dozen species. The list continues to grow with the most recent addition that of a Northern Shrike, by a specimen, in November of 1964.

Impoundment of the TVA lakes has had a profound influence upon the water bird life of Tennessee. These relatively new lakes not only provide suitable habitat for wintering birds but are convenient resting and feeding areas for a host of migrant waterfowl. Formerly most of these birds passed over our state without stopping or if they did stop it was a mere chance observation that recorded their presence. Systematic and careful study of these reservoirs provide material for publication not only of the rarer species but accumulation of additional information on some of our more common species. Much valuable information should accrue from the areas frequently observed and there are large areas which are seldom visited because our trained observers are too few in number and are concentrated near our metropolitan areas.

With chapters of TOS in all the main geographical divisions of the state there are still wide expanses of territory which are seldom visited. There are areas where there are no organized chapters of TOS and from which only a few individuals report their observations. As an example, the area between Nashville and the Mississippi River has only the Memphis chapter, which is almost two hundred miles away. This area contains some habitat which is unexcelled with regard to bird population density, yet they are visited only for Christmas Counts or occasionally for a state meeting. Specifically, Reelfoot Lake and Duck River Refuge, near Waverly on Kentucky Lake, provide exceptional habitats for species many of us seldom see.

The comparatively recent installations of tall television towers and ceilometers at airports near some of our major cities have been sources of information on migration which otherwise would have been unavailable. Although the carnage is deplorable, much valuable information has been derived from the casualties, such as new species for the state, periods of migration, extremely early or late dates, specimen for study skins and material for research. Much valuable information has already been derived from these sources and much more could become available if the personnel were available.

Only five men have served TOS in the capacity of editor. The first editor was George B. Woodring, (1930-1934) followed by Albert F. Ganier, (1935-1937); Ben B. Coffey, Jr., (1938-March 1942), who was called to the armed services and Mr. Albert F. Ganier assumed the editorship (June 1942-1946). Dr. James T. Tanner served (1947-1955) and Lee R. Herndon

(1956-) to date. Their principal function has been to edit, and see that the material you members submit is printed and distributed to the membership and exchanged with other ornithological publications of a similar nature. You are the individuals who make the observations, work on the projects, do the research and write the articles for publication.

THE MIGRANT serves as a medium through which the important information, in the form of articles, round table notes, seasonal notes and censuses are recorded. **THE MIGRANT** provides a permanent record of all noteworthy ornithological information. By means of a three year index of species, every third year, it is possible to review the occurrence of any species and determine its status in a relatively short time and with little effort. The status of many species change from time to time and one of the objectives of **THE MIGRANT** is to record these changes as they take place. The seasonal report, which we are trying to organize on a quarterly basis should become a vital part of this change in status. Any perceptible change, even though it may be small and temporary should be recorded for it could indicate a trend which might become significant and permanent.

THE MIGRANT needs your contributions. You can make **THE MIGRANT** a better journal. You can share information with others, particularly young people. Share **THE MIGRANT** with others. If you do not preserve them, pass them along to a potential bird enthusiast. Provide the editor or other officials of the organization names and addresses of prospective members. Sample copies with application blanks will be forwarded immediately. Our membership is growing old. Who are you training to take your place when you pass on? If you cannot get out and do field work or if you feel you cannot write an article, you surely can encourage some capable young person to take up bird study and direct them in things which would be enjoyable and at the same time strengthen our organization.

THE MIGRANT not only contributes information to members within the state but it goes to individuals, libraries and museums of thirty-three additional states, the District of Columbia and thirteen foreign countries. Many articles are published in other ornithological journals and books refer to **THE MIGRANT** as a source of information. For this reason information published in **THE MIGRANT** should be accurate and factual. **THE MIGRANT** compares favorably with other state ornithological journals in both quality and content and with your valuable help and cooperation we should keep it that way. It can be made a better journal by diligently seeking better subject matter and doing a better job of presentation.

Route 6, Elizabethton.

OUR BIRD STUDY IN THE FUTURE

By JAMES T. TANNER

When talking or writing about the future, either one can prophesy—that is, forecast, if there are facts to go on, or guess, if not—or one can say what needs to be done.

To prophesy first about the future of birds study, I am sure that people will be studying birds with the same motives as now, because they enjoy doing so. As Dr. Josselyn Van Tyne said, "Bird study is fun."

Since enjoyment from watching, hearing, and learning about living birds, arising from personal experience with part of the natural world, is

and will be the main stimulus for bird study, any change in the methods of study or observation will occur only if the new methods can provide more or closer perception of birds. This happened in the field of bird banding when mist nets allowed the bander to handle more individuals, and especially, species that he could not capture by older methods. Perhaps new methods of bird observation will come, but I cannot foresee them. One present method that is likely to become more popular, however, is the use of sound recording equipment. Now good equipment is expensive, but just as good binoculars and telescopes are relatively cheaper and more available now than a few years ago, the cost will probably decline and sound recording be done by many more people.

A last prophecy is a safe but disquieting one: our bird study of the future will be carried on in a world containing many more people than now.

This last forecast leads directly to the first of the things that need to be done.

Several changes in our country—increasing population, increasing urbanization and spread of suburbs, the growth of expressways with the propensity of engineers to route these through parks and “undeveloped” areas—have resulted in the destruction of much habitat for birds right where it is most needed, near where people live. If bird study is to remain a rewarding avocation and recreation for many, there must be areas good for birds and accessible to people.

Bird students must take an active part in the preservation of natural areas. We are not alone in seeing the need for this. All over the nation, as never before, people are working together to save woods, marshes, and natural country. Conservation groups have been organized in communities to protect local areas, in the separate States, and nation-wide to work on larger problems such as the preservation of true wildernesses.

Bird students make good conservationists because, from their own experiences, they know the importance of the habitat. They know, for example, that tanagers live in fairly old woods, chats in thickets, and in general, that to find a certain bird they must go to the right kind of place. They know that legal protection of birds is not enough, that all the protection in the world would not save rails if all the marshes were drained. Conservation is a part of each bird student's philosophy; in the future it must be part of his activities.

Turning now to more specific projects, there are several things that can be done to advance the science of bird study in Tennessee. Amateur bird watchers naturally make the kind of observations that can show changes in bird abundance and distribution, especially if they look for these changes. The southern movement of the House Wren into northeastern Tennessee, observed and recorded by T. O. S. members in that part of the State, is an example. This should still be studied, because now we do not know if this wren is still increasing its range, or is retreating. Another species which is newly established here is the Cattle Egret, breeding in at least one rookery in west Tennessee. This is a conspicuous and easily identified bird, and we have an opportunity to make a detailed record of the spread of a species into new range. Random observations indicate that the Redwing Blackbird and Common Grackle are increasing their numbers and nesting in habitats which they previously left unoccupied. We need more careful observations to find whether or not this is true.

I hesitate to bring up the question of insecticides and their effects on bird populations, because of the difficulty of obtaining real proof of changes in bird numbers unless the changes are very great. All of us are familiar with the day-to-day changes in the number of birds observed just because of variations in the weather. The effects of insecticides on birds and other animals, however, is a major problem facing us. Probably the best way to find out if our bird populations are being affected is by the making of breeding bird censuses. Some of the chapters in T. O. S. are already doing this.

Another opportunity for bird study in our State is in the exploration of areas which are ornithologically unknown. For example, Wayne County on the southern border is a heavily forested area which has been visited rarely if at all by bird students. Two other unknown areas are the northern part of the Cumberland Plateau and the highest of the Cumberland Mountains around Fork Mountain. Examination of **THE MIGRANT** will reveal many other areas in Tennessee which have been neglected.

The future of bird study in Tennessee depends upon bird habitats and bird students. One way to keep up interest and to attract new and serious students is to maintain active study and projects such as some of those described above.

The University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

T. O. S. ANNUAL MEETING 1965

The Annual Meeting of the Tennessee Ornithological Society was held on April 30, May 1 and 2, at Nashville, with the Nashville Chapter as hosts. The occasion marked the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Society. Approximately 175 members attended, coming from all sections of the State, including two of the original founders: Messrs Albert F. Ganier and Dixon Lanier Merritt.

Friday evening, April 30, a reception was tendered the membership by Mr. and Mrs. Ganier at beautiful Belle Meade Mansion. This is one of the historic homes of old Nashville, and was the scene of many brilliant ante-bellum social events. This reception was also a lovely and most enjoyable occasion, all decorations carrying out the golden anniversary motif.

Saturday and Sunday mornings, field trips were made to Two Jays Sanctuary, of which the Nashville Chapter is very proud, and to Radnor Lake and the Warner Parks. Registration was effected at the Children's Museum following the Saturday morning field trip, for those who did not register Friday evening.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors was called at 1:00 P. M. at the Museum by Mrs. William Bell, President. Reading of the minutes of the 1964 meeting was deferred by unanimous vote. In the absence of the Treasurer, C. E. Wilmeth, Ed King of Memphis gave the Treasurer's report followed by the report of the Auditing Committee, of which Mr. King was chairman. These reports included substantiation of the Society's holding of 260 shares of M.I.T. stock, which represents the Society's endowment, and were accepted as read. As a result of the discussion which followed, a committee was appointed consisting of Dr. James Tanner, Mrs. H. C. Garlinghouse and Dr. Lee Herndon, to consider ways and means of reducing the cost of publishing *The Migrant*. Mrs. E. M. West, Chairman of arm bands, reported that a supply was available from her at \$1.25 each.

She may be addressed at 5511 Dayton Blvd., Chattanooga 17. In the field of conservation, it was reported that the Fish and Game Commission had extended protection to all species of hawks and owls. A report was given for Mr. John Elson, editor of the News Letter, to the effect that he would be willing to continue this work in its present abbreviated form—that is to say an issue in September and one in March. . . . Dr. Herndon made urgent appeal that more Round Table notes, as regular articles be sent for publication in **THE MIGRANT**; and that we try to get back on schedule by having all articles in the hands of the editor by the 15th of the quarterly months—March, June, September and December. If this is done habitually, maybe we will help facilitate the publication of **THE MIGRANT** on time. It was recommended and voted unanimously, that Dr. Herndon, as Editor be allowed a sum not to exceed \$100.00 to secure help in typing and mailing. Mrs. Bell reported that Life Membership Certificates were procured by Mr. Ganier and sent to recipients, in accordance with plans made during our 1964 meeting. Mr. Paul Pardue, Chairman of the nominating committee, presented the following slate of officers for consideration of the Society: Mrs. Harold C. Garlinghouse, President; Mrs. Rose Wooldridge, V. Pres. West; Mrs. Henry Waters, V. Pres. Mid.; Mr. James Campbell, V. Pres. East; Dr. Lee R. Herndon, Editor; Mr. Albert F. Ganier, Curator; Mr. C. E. Wilmeth, Treasurer; Mrs. T. C. Swindell, Secretary; Directors—At-Large: Dr. James Tanner, East; Dr. Paul Hollister, Mid.; Mrs. John S. Lamb, West. This slate was approved by the Directors, and duly elected by the membership the following day. There being no further business, the meeting of the Board of Directors was adjourned.

Mrs. E. W. Goodpasture presided over the Paper Session which took place at the Museum at 2:30 P.M. Saturday. Accomplishments of T.O.S. over the 50-year period were cited in the interesting and informative papers given. Mr. Ganier spoke on "Fifty Years of Exploring and Collecting in Tennessee." Ben B. Coffey, Jr., who founded the Memphis Chapter in 1928, spoke on "Bird-banding in the Memphis Area." Dr. Lee R. Herndon, Editor, discussed the "Contributions of **THE MIGRANT** to Tennessee Ornithology." Miss Mary Davant, a research librarian of Memphis, reviewed the "Growth of Chapters and Membership" from 1915 to this date, and Dr. James Tanner, Chairman of the Department of Zoology at the University of Tennessee, concluded with "Our Bird Study in the Future."

The Annual Banquet was held at the Ellington Agricultural Center dining hall on the Franklin Road, Saturday Evening at 7:00. The tables were tastefully decorated and the menu for the occasion was printed in gold, as well as the name tags for members. The catering was by Satsuma, which also prepared the box lunches for Sunday. The President, Mrs. Bell presented the founders, Mr. Ganier and Mr. Merritt, and also Mr. Vernon Sharp, one of the early members, who gave brief reminiscences. Mr. John S. Herbert, President of the Nashville Chapter introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. Gordon Wilson, Emeritus Professor of Western Kentucky State University, and founder of the Kentucky Ornithological Society. Dr. Wilson reviewed the work of T.O.S. through its long history and spoke with affection of his association with it. Toward the end of the evening, Miss Mary Enloe of Knoxville, extended invitation for T.O.S. to hold its 1966 meeting in East Tennessee.

At the conclusion of the Sunday morning field trips, members gath-

ered in Edwin Warner Park for a brief meeting, compilation of field list and a box lunch. This meeting was opened with a brief moment of silence, and Resolutions presented by Mrs. Ben Coffey, Jr. in tribute to Dr. George Mayfield. Final action was taken on the business transacted by the Board of Directors the previous day. At the conclusion of business, a list of 121 species was compiled for the two days observation.

The Resolutions which follow, were presented by Mrs. E. M. West, Chairman of the Resolutions committee, and were given the Society's approval.

RESOLUTIONS

Whereas, the Tennessee Ornithological Society, assembled at its Fiftieth Annual Meeting, April 30, May 1 and 2, 1965, at Nashville, and

Resolved, That the Society express its affection and admiration, honoring its Founders—Albert Franklin Ganier and Dixon Lanier Merritt—not forgetting its obligations to George Radford Mayfield, Alonzo C. Webb, and Herman Yates Hughes, and

That the members here assembled wish to express their sincere appreciation to the following:

To John S. Herbert, President of the Nashville host chapter, for his expert and professional leadership in the making of all arrangements for this meeting, assisted by Katherine Goodpasture and Laurence O. Trabue in the capacity of co-chairmen;

To Mr. Trabue for preparation of the area map and other activities;

To Katherine Goodpasture for two major activities—planning and execution of the interesting and informative Papers Session of May 1 and arrangement for the publication of the commemorative edition of the 1930 issues of **THE MIGRANT**, for which our thanks are also due George Woodring for the printing of this **MIGRANT** and Kirby Stringer for preparation of its cover.

To Mrs. George Woodring for her excellent handling of publicity;

To the Banner and the Tennessean for cooperation beyond the requirements of normal reporting;

To Mrs. John S. Herbert, Mrs. William Puryear, Mrs. Watkins Crockett, and Mrs. Mark Bradford for providing us with excellent food;

To Miss Jennie Riggs, Mrs. Milbrey Dugger, Mrs. Leona Dunn, and Miss Mary Wood for the many tasks associated with registration, reservations, and preparation of place cards and name tags so beautifully done;

To Henry Parmer, with assistance from Laurence Trabue, John Ellis, and Miss Ruth Castles for the planning and leadership of field trips;

To Mrs. Tom Flowers, secretary to Mr. Herbert, who has given so freely and willingly of her time and skill in the preparation of the program and its accompanying literature;

To all those not named herein who gave of their time and talents toward the successful implementation of this Fiftieth Anniversary meeting;

That the Society express its thanks and pleasure to Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. Ganier, hosts for the delightful reception at the Belle Meade Mansion on Friday night, April 30, and for the simple fact of their presence on this occasion, and

That the Society express to Mrs. Ben Coffey its thanks and approval for her Resolutions concerning our valued friend, George R. Mayfield, and

That the Society express its appreciation to all its officers for two years of diligence and leadership in the performance of their duties, especially commending Mrs. William F. Bell, President; C. E. Wilmeth, Treasurer; Miss Marguerite McKinney, Secretary; Dr. Lee R. Herndon, Editor of **THE MIGRANT**, and Kenneth Dubke, Assistant Editor, and

That our thanks be given John Elson for publication of the Newsletter; Thomas W. Finucane for several years and many hours of study and reporting of the Autumn Hawk Count, and all those who have, over the years, labored for the furtherance of the Society and its objectives, and

That the Society express its thanks to the Children's Museum and the Ellington Agricultural Center for the use of their facilities, and finally,

That Dr. Gordon Wilson, so well known for his many and continuing contributions to the science of ornithology, be accorded our heartfelt thanks for his presence here and the presentation of his inspiring address on Saturday, May 1.

RESOLUTIONS — GEORGE R. MAYFIELD (1877-1964)

Resolved, That the entire membership of the Tennessee Ornithological Society adopts these resolutions in tribute to the memory of our late fellow-member and founder, Dr. George R. Mayfield.

He will always be revered as one of the five men who founded our Society in 1915, and on this occasion, fifty years later, our hearts are saddened that he is no longer with us.

He served our Society in many capacities and through the years he was able to see hundreds of members enrolled from all parts of the state. His dedication to the scientific study of birds never lessened his pure enjoyment of hearing a bird sing. Carefully and patiently he taught us to listen. To listen as Shelley must have listened to the Skylark, as well as to listen scientifically in order to analyze and to distinguish one song from another.

Dr. Mayfield loved nature. He had an alertness, an awareness, and an appreciation so keen that it was natural for him to pass it on to those with whom he came in contact, and who read his published works. We are grateful that some of his observations have been recorded in the pages of our journal, **THE MIGRANT**.

As an educator, conservationist, columnist, and lecturer, his influence was great, and the fruits of his labors remain to enrich our lives.

Although he was honored in many fields, we of the Tennessee Ornithological Society called him our own. As Shakespeare said it many years ago, we say of our beloved George Radford Mayfield, "His life was gentle, and the elements so mix'd in him that nature might stand up and say to all the world 'This was a Man'."

Resolved further, That these resolutions be spread upon the official minutes of this meeting and that a copy be sent to Mrs. Mayfield that we may extend to her and members of the family, an expression of our loss and our condolences.

Accepted and adopted, May 2, 1965.

This concluded a meeting which had given great pleasure and satisfaction to all those who attended.

Respectfully submitted,
Marguerite McKinney, Secretary

ROUND TABLE NOTES

FULVOUS TREE DUCK AT CHATTANOOGA—While making routine observations at the small marsh near the Amnicola Highway (see **THE MIGRANT 34**: 21 for habitat description) on 23 March 1965 a duck that appeared to be a Fulvous Tree Duck (*Dendrocygna bicolor*) was noticed. All observations were made from a parked automobile about thirty yards from the bird. Approximately an hour was spent with the duck under observation and there was little or no sunshine, just a gathering of clouds before a shower, but this did not interfere with the viewing.

While looking at the other waterfowl present, which consisted of Black Ducks (4), Blue-winged Teal (6), American Widgeons (10) and American Coot (3), I noticed an orange colored duck asleep at the edge of the pond with its head tucked under a wing. The duck was disturbed twice by cattle feeding nearby and this is when I had excellent viewing through my 8x40 binoculars. The side of the head, neck and entire breast was a bright orange color. The top of the head appeared darker, with the dark plumage continuing to the nape of the neck and gradually widening into wide brown stripes with narrow black stripes across the back. The long neck and white side stripe were also noticed. The bird flew twice and circled over the pond presenting ample opportunity to observe the white band at the base of the tail, in addition to the feet extended beyond the tail.

Other observers were notified and on a return trip 25 March the duck was not located again.

MRS. MAXINE CROWNOVER, 4306 South Terrace Drive, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

SNOW BUNTING ON HUMP MOUNTAIN—A new locality was added last winter to those in which the Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) was found in prior years on high balds on the Tennessee-Carolina line.

I had given up hope of finding in Tennessee this rare bird of the Arctic tundra when weekend trips to Round Bald east of Roan Mountain on 1, 8, 15 and 22 Nov., 6, 13, and 27 Dec., 1 Jan. and 14 and 21 Feb. did not result in locating the species in a habitat in which it stayed throughout the winter of 1954-55.

On a Christmas Bird Count 23 Dec. taken by Charles Smith of the Elizabethton T.O.S. chapter and myself on Big Bald Mountain in Unicoi (Tenn.) and Madison (N. C.) counties, there was likewise no evidence of the presence of the Snow Bunting among the great number of moss humps where first located in 1948.

It was the more surprising to come about one bird of the species at the late date of 14 March in Bradley Gap which separates Hump Mountain and Little Hump Mountain at 5,000 ft. on the Carter (Tenn.) and Avery (N. C.) counties line.

Snowfall a couple of days earlier had left a cover of a foot to a foot and a half in the woods, but open Bradley Gap was relatively free of snow, except for considerable drifts on the slopes.

While I was watching a Meadowlark, whose chattering I had heard at 5,000 ft. in the Gap, my attention was attracted to another bird sound, a soft "twitterit — twitterit — twitterit."

The thought struck me that it was the Snow Bunting's call, heard by me a good many times on previous occasions. The bird was apparently in flight, but I did not get to see it. The sound faded with the bird moving through the Gap.

It was lunch time. I sat down in a sheltered place on the slope, protected from the wind. Again, the call note of the Snow Bunting became audible. Still, I was unable to detect the bird in its flight along the slope.

I decided to search for it after finishing lunch. At the point of starting, the call of the Snow Bunting was heard once more. This time I saw the bird, in flight, some 75 yards from me. Flying low it disappeared beyond the Gap.

Following the direction of its disappearance for some 400 feet, I caught up with the Snow Bunting in the vicinity of moss humps and rocks on the ridge, at an elevation of about 5100 ft.

It immediately flew on my approach. In a wide arc it passed along the slope. I watched the Bunting through binoculars and saw it alight on a rock, some 300 feet from me. Proceeding slowly, on hands and knees, not to alarm it as the only moving object in the bare landscape, I was able to approach the bird to within 60 feet, when it flew.

The temperature on the day of observation was mild at 34 degrees.

The find of the Snow Bunting in the Hump Mountain area will give incentive next winter to looking for it on Yellow Mountain on the Tennessee-Carolina line in Carter and Avery counties and also Big Yellow Bald in the latter county. Both mountain tops have been checked for the Snow Bunting some few years on a number of occasions, with negative results.

FRED W. BEHREND, 607 Range Street, Elizabethton, Tenn.

WHIP-POOR-WILL FORAY—On the late afternoon of 13 May five members of the Elizabethton Chapter of TOS had a picnic supper on the southernmost point of South Holston Lake. At approximately 8:00 p. m. the full moon was peeping over the Holston Mountain when the first Whip-poor-will flew over our picnic area. Almost immediately Whip-poor-wills began to sing. We then began our return trip and the count of Whip-poor-wills. The same plan and route was followed as is recorded in **THE MIGRANT** 30:31 and 33:35. A total of 69 singing birds were recorded over the approximately 16 mile course. Birds were singing most frequently in areas where the moon shone brightest and in areas where logging had been carried on during recent years. No birds were heard in the heavier wooded, darker ravines. This seems to substantiate our findings of 1964 when the same run was made at about the same date but there was no moon and not a single Whip-poor-will was heard or seen.

In addition to the birds seen at the beginning of the course two others were seen after we turned over the crest of the mountain on the south side. One was on the ground near the first mail box we came to as we approached habitation and the other appeared to be feeding as it approached us along the road. These two birds were the last noted by song or observation.

Participants: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Browning, Mrs. H. Dillenbeck, Lee R. Herndon and Charlie Smith (compiler).

CHARLES R. SMITH, Route 2, Johnson City, Tenn. 37601.

COMMON GALLINULE IN COLUMBIA.—Mr. W. D. Hastings of the Columbia Daily Herald reported that a Common Gallinule (*Gallinula chloropus*) was found nearly dead in the Riverside section of Columbia, up the hill from Duck River. The bird subsequently died and was brought to Mr. Hastings who made the identification. Unfortunately we were not aware of the finding until the bird had been destroyed.

GEORGE R. MAYFIELD, JR., Maury County Hospital, Columbia.

BOOK REVIEW

THE BIRD WATCHER'S AMERICA—Edited by Olin Sewall Pettigill, Jr., and illustrated by John Henry Dick. McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y. 441 p. \$7.50.

Forty-four of North America's leading ornithologists have written short sketches of some of their favorite birding areas. The articles are written by such well known authors as Roger Tory Peterson, Arthur Stupka, Alexander Sprunt, Jr., George Misch Sutton, Maurice Broun, J. J. Murray and Alan D. Cruickshank. The editor has preceded each article with a brief biographical sketch of the author. The habitats covered range from sea-level to mountaintop, from subtropical to the arctic, from desert to rain forest at all seasons and many intermediate places. A few of the places concerned are: The Great Smoky Mountains, The Everglades of Florida, The Rio Grande Valley, The Great Dismal Swamp, Bonaventure Island, off the coast of Quebec, The Olympic Peninsula in Washington, Arctic Alaska and many others.

Many of the places so vividly described are unique because of their remoteness, ruggedness or other physical features. Deterrents to human approach may be water, snow, ice, swamps, mountains, desert or even insects or lack of roads. Such places sometimes attract large concentrations of birds for breeding purposes because of the protection afforded or they might congregate because of an abundant food supply or because of physical features which channel birds through certain areas during migration.

Even the bird-feeder watchers and those only slightly interested in field work will enjoy reading this book and to the ardent bird watcher, it will stimulate the desire to go farther afield to observe some of these scenes for himself.

LEE R. HERNDON, Route 6, Elizabethton.

ABOUT THE SEASON—Due to the length of this issue and our desire to devote the greater portion of its content to the membership and history of the T.O.S., during the past fifty years, "The Season" will not appear in this issue.

Observations for the period 1 March to 1 June will be combined with the period 1 June to 1 September and appear in the September issue.

WALLACE COFFEY, 508 Spruce Street, Bristol, Tennessee.

THE MIGRANT

*A Quarterly Journal Devoted to the Study of Tennessee Birds Published by
The Tennessee Ornithological Society*

LEE R. HERNDON, Editor, Route 6, Elizabethton, Tenn.

Please notify the Treasurer or Secretary of a change in address

For further information about the Society, Dues, Officers, etc.,
see inside of front cover page.

TO OUR READERS, GREETINGS

Through the years, the pages of THE MIGRANT have been reserved for the birds, but once in a blue moon — such as this our fiftieth anniversary — we feel it pardonable to devote most of our space to “the birders”; those who through the years have gathered the material with which to fill the pages of our little journal. As we have said once before, “all work and no play, makes Jack a dull boy” so along with our more serious study of bird life, we have cultivated and enjoyed the associations of those who share our kindred interests. The contents of this issue will reflect this phase of our activities.

KEY TO GROUP PHOTOGRAPH used as frontispiece. (Part of the group attending 1959 Annual Meeting at Nashville, our best recent picture.)

FRONT ROW, left to right. Mrs. O. C. Ault, Nashville; Mrs. Arlo I. Smith, Memphis; Lynn Smith, Memphis; Mrs. Eugene M. West, Chattanooga; Albert F. Ganier, Nashville; Mrs. Ben B. Coffey, Memphis; Jennie Riggs, Nashville; Katherine Gillespie; Mrs. Robert Dunbar, Oak Ridge; Mrs. C. E. Ruhr, Nashville; Mrs. D. L. Tunsberg, Chattanooga. ROW TWO — Mrs. E. E. Overton, Knoxville; Mrs. Harold Garlinghouse, Knoxville; Mrs. Robert A. Monroe, Knoxville; E. D. Schreiber, Nashville; John Bigham, Memphis; Mrs. Wm. A. Puryear, Nashville; Mrs. Wm. F. Bell, Nashville; Ruth Castles, Nashville; Mrs. B. H. Abernathy, Nashville; Robert Dunbar, Oak Ridge; Eugene M. West, Chattanooga. ROW THREE — Mary Enloe, Knoxville; Harold Garlinghouse, Knoxville; Mrs. E. D. Schreiber, Nashville; Roy T. Hinds, Rickman; David Highbaugh, Knoxville; Dr. O. C. Ault, Nashville; B. H. Abernathy, Nashville; Wm. A. Puryear, Nashville; James Finucane, Kingsport; Paul Pardue, Knoxville; Alice Smith, Memphis; Mary W. Frazer, Nashville. ROW FOUR — Barbara Schreiber, Nashville; Ralph Bullard, Chattanooga; Robert Hamilton, Knoxville; Earl Bishop, Nashville; Torb Mengle, Knoxville; L. D. Thompson, Paris; G. R. Wood, Knoxville; Ben B. Coffey, Jr., Memphis; Thomas Finucane, Kingsport; Robert A. Monroe, Knoxville; B. B. Coffey, Sr., Nashville; Mr. Jim Robbins, Nashville; Mrs. W. L. Fenn, Chattanooga; John Ogden, Nashville; Ken Dubke, Chattanooga.

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