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*The*  
**PASSENGER PIGEON**

A Magazine of Wisconsin Bird Study

*Published Quarterly By*

**THE WISCONSIN SOCIETY  
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SPRING ISSUE  
VOL. XIX NO. 1

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# New Bird Names . . .

With this issue we begin a policy of changing the common names of some of Wisconsin's birds. These changes are being made to conform to changes in nomenclature that will appear in the fifth edition of the A.O.U. Check-List which is just now being published.

One major reason for this revision is the need to standardize common names of birds the world over. Certain species occurring in both America and Europe, for instance, have been known by different names on different continents. Thus the Florida Gallinule will henceforth be known as the Common Gallinule, the European Partridge will be the Gray Partridge, the American Merganser will be the Common Merganser, the Red-backed Sandpiper will be the Dunlin, etc.

A second reason for the revision is the desire to cut down the emphasis on subspecies. Common names for subspecies are being dropped in the new A.O.U. Check-List. We have previously begun a policy in **The Passenger Pigeon** of treating lightly—if at all—subspecific determination of such species as Horned Lark and White-crowned Sparrow. But this policy also results in changing a few other names to which we have become accustomed: the Willow Thrush will now be known as the Veery, the Migrant Shrike will be the Loggerhead Shrike, the Prairie Marsh Wren will be the Long-billed Marsh Wren, etc.

To help readers get accustomed to the new names, it will be the policy in these pages during the coming year to list the old name in parenthesis whenever a new name is used. The same policy is being used in the new pocket field card of Wisconsin birds that has just been revised and reprinted (see page 25). Thus in this issue we read about Black (American) Scoters, Common (Wilson's) Snipe, and House (English) Sparrows.

The new A.O.U. Check-List separates the Dowitchers into two distinct species: the Long-billed Dowitcher and the Short-billed Dowitcher, thus adding one species to Wisconsin's avifauna. Undoubtedly both species (previously considered different races of one species) occur in Wisconsin, but with what relative frequency remains to be determined. Field characteristics to look for include: (1) length of bill in proportion to head size (bills of both species are long, but the Long-billed's is proportionately longer); (2) extent of rusty tinge on underparts in breeding plumage (extends further down the belly of the Long-billed, often to the under tail coverts; birds seen in fall that are still in breeding plumage are more likely to be the Long-billed); and (3) call note (harsh and guttural in the Short-billed, higher and with less strident quality in the Long-billed). Extreme care and caution must be used in attempting differentiation of Dowitchers; all but the most experienced and competent observers might best report only "Dowitcher sp.?". Only under the most favorable conditions, where the call note can be heard and carefully determined, should specific identification be attempted.

—The Editor



# Wisconsin's John Muir . . .

By WALTER E. SCOTT

One hundred and nineteen years ago last April 21st John Muir was born in Scotland. Eleven years later he arrived with his family at Fountain Lake in Marquette County, about five miles east of Endeavor. His first impressions of that spring season were memorable ones, for when he wrote "The Story of My Boyhood and Youth" 63 years later, he commented: "Here without knowing it we still were at school; every wild lesson a love lesson, not whipped but charmed into us. Oh, that glorious Wisconsin Wilderness!"

Almost on the moment of their arrival, John and his brother David found a Blue Jay's nest, "and in a minute or so we were up the tree beside it, feasting our eyes on the beautiful green eggs and beautiful birds,—our first memorable discovery." The same day they found the nest of a Bluebird and a woodpecker and the following day the Blue Jay's nest was found to be completely empty. This mystery John never ceased to try to solve, even to asking Robert Ridgway about it fifty years later.

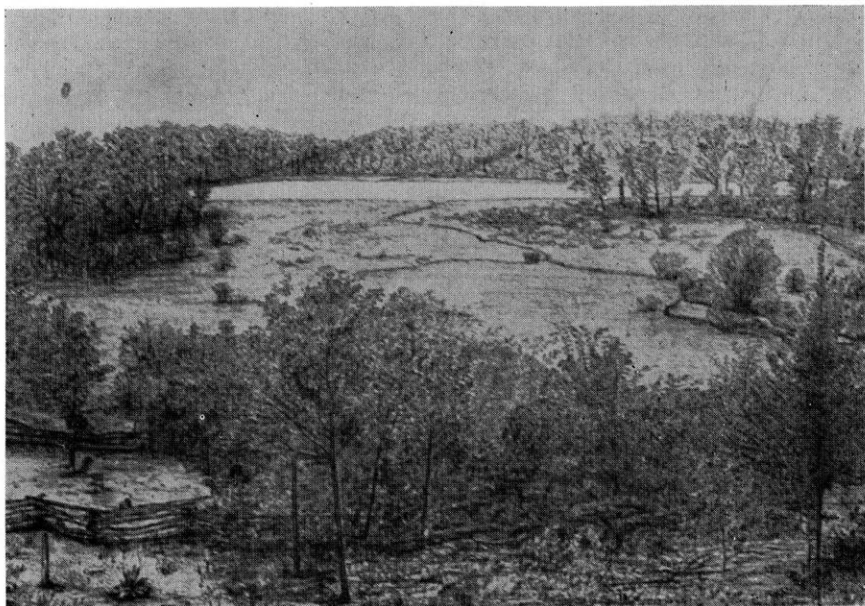
Many interesting experiences with birds at Fountain Lake are recorded in this autobiography. Once when he was holding a wounded Canada Goose, the leader of the flock attacked him and he never forgot this. He also learned to know the swans and Sandhill Cranes and watched a shrike capture and eat young gophers. He observed birds with sympathy and described his observations interestingly and with clarity.

Although John Muir loved birds, he was even more a botanist, a forester, a geologist, a conservationist—and, as stated on the "John Muir View" official state marker, a "world-famous naturalist and father of the national park system. . . ."

In the years of 1860-63 he attended the University of Wisconsin and was greatly influenced by Professor Ezra Slocum Carr who taught natural science and chemistry. This influence continued through Muir's life, especially in correspondence with Mrs. Carr. Mothers of budding future Wisconsin naturalists should learn the wisdom of patience and tolerance from a roommate's description of John Muir's room at the University in the spring of 1862: "The room was lined with shelves, one above the other, higher than a man could reach. These shelves were filled with retorts, glass tubes, glass jars, botanical and geological specimens and small mechanical contrivances." Muir himself credits a fellow student, Milton S. Griswold (of Waukesha), with teaching him the mystery of the flowering plants using for example the pea-like flower of a black locust tree on Bascom Hill. He writes that "This first lesson charmed me and sent my flying to the woods and meadows in wild enthusiasm." In the summer of 1863 he said farewell from the top of a hill on the north side of Lake Mendota, "leaving one University for another, the Wisconsin University for the University of the Wilderness."

A few years after this, before Muir began his travels throughout most of North America in 1867, he tried in vain to purchase portions of the old Fountain Lake homestead farm from his brother-in-law who had

purchased it when John's father moved to the nearby Hickory Hill farm. About 30 years later in a talk delivered to the Sierra Club of San Francisco, he described the 40 acre meadow, "on the north side of the lake, just below our house, . . . a carex meadow full of charming flowers—cypripediums, pogonias, calopogons, asters, goldenrods, etc.—and around the margins of the meadow many nooks rich in flowering ferns and heathworts." Another half acre "flowery, ferny bog" he also tried to save in a wildflower sanctuary fenced to keep out the cattle and hogs forever. When he returned to visit his boyhood home in September 1885, he "found the deep-water pond-lilies in fresh bloom, but the delicate garden-sod of



MUIR'S LAKE (FOUNTAIN LAKE) AND THE GARDEN MEADOW

SKETCH FROM MUIR'S "THE STORY OF MY BOYHOOD AND YOUTH"

the meadow was broken up and trampled into black mire." He also remarked that in less than twenty years the beauty of the little glacier-bog "also was trampled away."

John Muir left monuments to his everlasting credit and memory wherever he traveled. Geographers have named for him the Muir Glacier in Alaska, and conservationists the Muir Grove of Big Trees (Sequoias) in California. His efforts for establishment and preservation of the national parks and forests places him in the vanguard of the nation's leaders in this field alongside Theodore Roosevelt. His books and articles are classics for their refreshing vigor and sympathetic description of nature. Harvard University recognized these achievements with an honorary M.A. degree in June of 1896, the University of Wisconsin with an honorary L.L.D. degree the following year, and Yale University with another degree in 1911.

When John Muir returned to Fountain Lake in 1885 he also walked to the top of the nearby Observatory Hill and wrote in a letter to his

wife, "The porphyry outcrop on the summit is very hard, and I was greatly interested in finding it grooved and polished by the ice-sheet." He observes that "the great cloud-capped mountain of our child's imagination . . . dwindled now to a mere hill two hundred and fifty feet high. . . ." Just 61 years ago this spring he again returned to Wisconsin to see his mother and later attend her funeral from Portage. He also visited Madison at that time and may have spent some time at their Fountain Lake homestead.

Two years before his death in 1914 John Muir wrote that "the happiest days . . . of my life were . . . among the smooth creeks that trickled among the sedges of Fountain Lake Meadow." He further states, "Our beautiful lake, named Fountain Lake by father, but Muir's Lake by the neighbors, is one of the many small glacier lakes that adorn the Wisconsin landscapes. It is fed by twenty or thirty meadow springs, is about half a mile long, half as wide, and surrounded by low finely-modeled hills dotted with oak and hickory, and meadows full of grasses and sedges and many beautiful orchids and ferns."

From this short sketch of some Wisconsin aspects of John Muir's life, it should be clear that nothing would have made him happier than the restoration and preservation of his beloved lake and its adjacent meadows, wooded hills, and glacial bogs. The Marquette County Board and other members of the local community should be proud of their initial step in this direction—the dedication of 20 acres on this lake to the honored memory of John Muir and his family. This body of water again should be called "Muir's Lake" and the land surrounding it should be secured, restored and carefully managed in the public interest for the same reason John Muir gave for living: "to entice people to look at nature's loveliness."

1721 Hickory Drive  
Madison, Wisconsin

## A PARADISE OF BIRDS

By JOHN MUIR

It was a great memorable day when the first flock of Passenger Pigeons came to our farm, calling to mind the story we had read about them when we were at school in Scotland. Of all God's feathered people that sailed the Wisconsin sky, no other bird seemed to us so wonderful. The beautiful wanderers flew like the winds in flocks of millions from climate to climate in accord with the weather, finding their food—acorns, beechnuts, pine-nuts, cranberries, strawberries, huckleberries, juniper berries, hackberries, buckwheat, rice, wheat, oats, corn—in fields and forests thousands of miles apart. I have seen flocks streaming south in the fall so large that they were flowing over from horizon to horizon in an almost continuous stream all day long, at the rate of forty or fifty miles an hour, like a mighty river in the sky, widening, contracting, descending like falls and cataracts, and rising suddenly here and there in huge ragged masses like high-plashing spray. How wonderful the distances they flew in a day—in a year—in a lifetime! They arrived in Wisconsin in the spring



just after the sun had cleared away the snow, and alighted in the woods to feed on the fallen acorns that they had missed the previous autumn. A comparatively small flock swept thousands of acres perfectly clean of acorns in a few minutes, by moving straight ahead with a broad front. All got their share, for the rear constantly became the van by flying over the flock and alighting in front, the entire flock constantly changing from rear to front, revolving something like a wheel with a low buzzing wing roar that could be heard a long way off. In summer they feasted on wheat and oats and were easily approached as they rested on the trees along the sides of the field after a good full meal, displaying beautiful iridescent colors as they moved their necks backward and forward when we went very near them. Every shotgun was aimed at them and everybody feasted on pigeon pies, and not a few of the settlers feasted also on the beauty of the wonderful birds. The breast of the male is a fine rosy red, the lower part of the neck behind and along the sides changing from the red of the breast to gold, emerald-green, and rich crimson. The general color of the upper parts is grayish blue, the under parts white. The extreme length of the bird is about seventeen inches; the finely modeled slender tail about eight inches, and extent of wings twenty-four inches. The females are scarcely less beautiful. "Oh, what bonnie, bonnie birds!" we exclaimed over the first that fell into our hands. "Oh, what colors! Look at their breasts, bonnie as roses, and at their necks aglow wi' every color juist like the wonderfu' Wood Ducks. Oh, the bonnie, bonnie creatures, they beat a'! Where did they a' come fra, and where are they a' gan? It's awfu' like a sin to kill them!" To this some smug, practical old sinner would remark: "Aye, it's a peety, as ye say, to kill the bonnie things, but they were made to be killed, and sent for us to eat as the Quails were sent to God's chosen people, the Israelites, when they were starving in the desert ayont the Red Sea." And I must confess that meat was never put up in neater, handsomer-painted packages.

In the New England and Canada woods beechnuts were their best and most abundant food, farther north, cranberries and huckleberries. After everything was cleaned up in the north and winter was coming on, they went south for rice, corn, acorns, haws, wild grapes, crab-apples, sparkle-berries, etc. They seemed to require more than half of the continent for feeding-grounds, moving from one table to another, field to field, forest to forest, finding something ripe and wholesome all the year round. In going south in the fine Indian-summer weather they flew high and followed one another, though the head of the flock might be hundred of miles in advance. But against head winds they took advantages of the inequalities of the ground, flying comparatively low. All followed the leader's ups and downs over hill and dale though far out of sight, never hesitating at any turn of the way, vertical or horizontal, that the leaders had taken, though the largest flocks stretched across several States, and belts of different kinds of weather.

(Reprinted from John Muir's original "The Story of My Boyhood and Youth" (1913), and from Edwin Way Teale's anthology "The Wilderness World of John Muir" (1954, pp. 45-47), both published by Houghton Mifflin Company, with the kind permission of the publisher.)

# ADVENTURES AT THE WISCONSIN AUDUBON CAMP

By MARION CAMPBELL

After much delay the 9:09 train finally pulled into Sarona, Wisconsin, at 11:29. I found myself along with a half a dozen others waiting beside the tracks with bag and baggage beside me. A station wagon from the Audubon camp drove us to the camp where we were greeted by Walter Engelke, the camp director. I was assigned to the Northeast Dorm where I chose a bed next to a window that looked out over the lake. Just outside my window was a tree with a Red-headed Woodpecker's nest. No matter when I looked out I could see either mother or father hurrying home with food for their young ones. I never knew how many were in the nest; but I do know they were mighty hungry for they kept both parents scurrying back and forth between the local "super market" and home. There was a wooded slope going down to the lake and the call of the White-breasted Nuthatch and the Least Flycatcher could be heard every day. Under the eaves of the dormitory a Phoebe had built her nest. She didn't seem to mind other occupants in the dorm and often sat on the rope of the shutters sunning herself and watching us watching her.

The first evening was spent acquainting us with mechanics of the camp and the few rules we had to live by. We met the staff that would guide us through our two weeks stay and heard the history of the Audubon Camp of Wisconsin. Each day began at 6:30 with one of the staff ringing a bell to waken those who hadn't already been up and about. Breakfast was at 7:00, the noon meal at 12:30, and supper at 6:00—and such food! I (and most of the other gals) began my limiting myself to one helping, but after several meals I forgot all about watching my waist-line.

Morning sessions alternated between "Nature Activities" with Dorothy Treat and bird walks with either Sandy Sprunt or Al Gruewe. Afternoons were spent learning more about the subject on which we had chosen to concentrate. I chose to spend my afternoons with Jacque Vallier and the "Plant Life" group. I could have chosen studying "Insects and Pond Life" with Jeff Swinebroad as instructor, or "Rocks, Soil, and Mammals" with Robert Burns. It was hard to decide on one of these groups because all three groups would be doing such interesting things. Maybe the material to be presented is divided this way so that a camper feels he has to return another time to go into one of the other groups. I finally decided upon "Plant Life" because I thought I could make immediate use of what I learned when I returned to Day Camp. We did spend part of an afternoon with the instructors of the other two groups and had a sampling of a session in their subject; so we didn't completely miss out on what they did. Besides who can study plant life without coming in contact with soil or butterflies or mosquitoes! Those delightful members of the insect world were the subject of many jokes. Each day at lunch the director would announce the afternoon's plans—where each group was going, how to dress, when they would leave, and what to take

along. Of course if you were an IPL (insects and pond life) you never took repellent along! There was no shortage of mosquitoes; so that everyone, whether they were interested in insects or not, had an opportunity to study them at close hand.

### Bird Walks

My first bird walk was with Sandy Sprunt. He took us up the road through the woods. At the edge of the clearing around the camp we could hear a Red-eyed Vireo and a Warbling Vireo singing. It wasn't long before we spotted them both. Several times when walking by myself near this same spot I saw a Red-eyed Vireo feeding a young bird which was as large as the parent. It amused me to see this big baby crying for food while its mother scurried around hunting up a choice morsel. In the grass under these trees were many Chipping Sparrows. This morning's walk had several highlights. Not far into the woods we heard a series of buzzy notes ending with a higher note. It turned out to be the first Cerulean Warbler seen this year at camp. A large chart was posted in the dining hall, and each night the bird group of the day added any birds they had seen for the first time this year. They also checked off any bird seen on that day along with the area in which it was seen. It was always exciting to see what had been seen each day. We knew we would have a new one to add that day!

The other exciting thing that happened during this walk was the finding of a Clay-colored Sparrow's nest with five brown-spotted blue-green eggs. This bird was a first for me so I was quite thrilled to see both the bird and its nest. We also heard its song many times that day. We heard a Loon over on Devil's Lake and saw a Great Blue Heron overhead. I didn't see many Loons while I was at camp, but heard them often early in the morning and in the late afternoon.

We settled ourselves up on the bank along the road to see what would come by for us to watch. Many birds did appear while we sat here. An Indigo Bunting sat on the power line overhead; a Black-billed Cuckoo was feeding among the leaves in the trees across the road; a Scarlet Tanager flew by; a Rose-breasted Grosbeak went back and forth across the road several times; a Flicker and White-breasted Nuthatch were calling deeper in the woods; a Broad-winged Hawk soared over the open field up the road; several Cedar Waxwings were feeding in a box elder tree; a Blue Jay settled in a tree nearby crying, "thief, thief."

We moved down the road a way and saw two Bluebirds on the telephone wire and a Dickcissel on a fence. Someone spotted several Baltimore Orioles and found their hanging nest with young being fed by the parents. Goldfinches were scalloping back and forth, and farther down the road we saw a pair of Downy Woodpeckers tapping on a tall tree trunk. By the time we had finished our walk we had added to our list a Crow, Kingbird, Robin, Catbird, Mourning Dove, Yellow Warbler, Yellowthroat, Redstart, Field Sparrow, Song Sparrow, and a Tree Swallow and Purple Martin which were sharing the same apartment house behind the barn. It was a most exciting day—what with all the birds we had seen, all the luscious wild strawberries we had eaten, and all the pesky ticks we had picked off each other.



Our next bird walk was with Al Gruewe two days later. We followed the road out through the meadow behind camp down to a pond, following the shoreline around one of the Twin Lakes and back to camp. The meadow was a most wonderful place—the grasses were tall and always moving in waves with the wind. Bobolinks and Meadowlarks nested here; the Short-billed Marsh Wren had her nest close to the ground and was seldom seen. Once we flushed one out, but it fluttered about a bit and dropped back deep into the grass. We often heard its very unmusical song that reminds one of an old fashioned sewing machine. We also saw the nest and eggs of the Least Bittern up here in the meadow. While cutting the hay her nest was found; and though it was not disturbed the bird flew off and never returned to hatch out the eggs. We saw a beautifully colored Sparrow Hawk sitting high on a telephone pole in the sunshine. A Vesper Sparrow and a Song Sparrow obliged us by settling on a power line near enough to each other that we could compare their songs and markings.

We wandered on to the pond and its marshy edges where we settled down to see what was going on. A female Wood Duck had been seen along here and we hoped to see her too. I came back to this spot often but never did I see her. Kingfishers were perched on an old dead tree watching for food below in the pond. Black Terns circled overhead; we heard the “witchity, witchity, witchity” of the Yellowthroat and saw the black-masked fellow in a bush nearby. A Green Heron sat on the branch of a dead tree where, with the sun shining on him, we could see the beautiful blue-green of his body with the chestnut colored neck. He looked just like the pictures in the field guide we had with us. This spot was a good one to watch for the Great Blue Heron and the American Bittern. They flew between the Twin Lakes and Devil’s Lake and could usually be seen here.

Walking back along the shore we saw Red-wings, Chickadees, a Downy Woodpecker, a Brown Thrasher, Catbird, Bluebirds, and a Broad-winged Hawk. This hawk was seen often soaring overhead around the camp. It was the hawk seen most often, probably because of the thick deciduous woods about camp and its fondness for the frogs that lived along the lake shores. Just before we headed for lunch we saw a Phoebe and Least Flycatcher close by. We could easily see the wingbars and eye ring of the Least Flycatcher. I am always glad when I can see two similar looking birds at the same time so that I can compare their differences.

### Nature Activities

On the alternate mornings between our bird hikes we went to the chicken coop where Dorothy Treat introduced us to a variety of nature activities. We were taught how to predict weather and divided into groups to forecast each day’s weather. There was a small weather station set up outside where we could determine high and low temperatures of the previous day. The highest the temperature got while I was at camp was 91° and on the coldest night the thermometer reached 49°. Most of the time the weather was ideal for an active outdoor program. We could measure the rainfall each day. A dry and a wet thermometer gave us two readings to compare with a check chart hanging in the weather bureau

corner of the dining room where a chart was posted each day to give that day's forecast. We determined the direction of the wind by watching "Elsie" the weathervane, and the speed by using the Beaufort scale. The shape of the clouds began to have special meaning for us. By putting all our calculations and observations together we arrived at a forecast. The weather bureau turned out surprisingly accurate predictions. These predictions were warmly defended by those who made them regardless of how much they seemed to be wrong. The weather had a very important place in our day for every morning we checked the weather flags flown from the flagpole and read the forecast. If a field trip was planned by any of the groups, those who had "weather" for the day were consulted before planning what to wear. I know I gained a greater understanding of how our local weatherman arrived at his forecasts.

We carried on activities of many kinds to help with our learning. We learned ways in which we could present things to others that were fun as well as informative. One day we placed thermometers in different places—in the direct sun, in the shade, on cement, in the grass, in animal holes, on the lake shore, on all four sides of the house. The readings were most interesting. Another group placed pans with equal amounts of water in places where they thought the pan would dry out, wouldn't lose any water, or would partially dry up. We found that shade and wind greatly affected the results. One group made a ground compass which we tried during the day and again at night. We had a lot of fun looking for the effect of the wind and the temperature on living things.

On another day we examined many kinds of rocks learning how they became the kind they were. We learned the ten different gradings of rocks according to hardness. For an experiment we dug up  $\frac{1}{2}$  square foot of earth and divided it between groups. Each person took a handful of ground and hunted for any living thing he could find. It was amazing the number of living things found both with the eye and with the microscope. This was an activity a group of children would enjoy doing. We conducted experiments to determine the effect of rain. The first experiment was conducted in a box with two towns. One town was in a valley with denuded hills; the other in a valley with grass covered hills. We made it rain through a can with holes punched in the bottom. I never saw erosion so clearly illustrated as well as the reason behind it. The second experiment showed how much soil was lost when it rained. Two boxes represented sloping fields—one planted up and down the hill and the other in strips. Water was collected that drained off of the boxes. These too were experiments that could be used with children.

We spent one morning trying our hand at several kinds of nature crafts—plaster casts of animal tracks, crayon prints of leaves, ink prints, smoke prints, spatterprinting, blueprinting, and oxalid prints. We followed a trail left by "Old Joe," keeping score as we went from one stop to the next. The question asked at each stop pertained to some bit of nature information whereby we could add or subtract from our score according to what answer we thought right. It was a new and exciting kind of treasure hunt, and one I would like to try at camp myself.

Each day the silhouette of a bird was mounted in the dining room to be identified. Those who guessed correctly were placed on an honor

roll posted near by. What a mad scramble each morning to compare today's silhouette with those in Peterson's Field Guide! There also was an "It's Mysterious" board in the dining room. Each day something different was there to be answered or identified—scrambled bird names, names of birds or trees that could be "dialed" to find the answer, a "feel it" box with a mullein leaf in it one time and a sumac twig another time, temperature to be determined by number of cricket chirps heard, the distance of a storm to determine when lightning was seen and thunder heard. It was loads of fun working out each day's puzzle during your "spare time." Score was kept and on the last day awards were given out—candy bars.

### Afternoons With Plant Life Group

Our afternoons spent with Jacque Vallier were full of information on plants—many of which were new to me. Throughout all of his trips and talks, Jacque tried to weave an understanding of the ecology of this area. He presented many ideas to us—some new, some already familiar but never understood before. He showed us how by a course of succession a climax forest could some day be produced similar to the original forest cover. We saw annuals such as mullein, yarrow, sow thistle growing along the raw edges of a new road cut; and realized that through this course of successions a climax forest of sugar maple and basswood could some day be produced. We realized too that man could do much to disturb this succession through fire, cultivation, erosion; but the vegetation would continue to attempt to return to its original climax. It was an exciting and new idea for me.

In the course of getting acquainted with the many forms of plant life, we took wonderful field trips. We saw many of the plants that grew in and along the shore of Twin Lake—both the broad-leaved and narrow-leaved arrowhead, the pickerel weed with its lovely purple flower stalk, the wild calla, water smartweed, waterlilies—both white and yellow, the orange jewel-weed. One afternoon we wandered about the camp yard through the meadow and out along the roadway. We became familiar with plants common to these areas—mullein, wild lavender bergamot, purple milkweed that made such a lovely picture with the monarch butterfly resting on its sweet smelling flowers, culy dock, yarrow, butter-and-eggs, rosy dogbane—the home of the interesting dogbane beetle that brought the finder a free candy bar. Jeff Swinbroad paid a candy bar for an insect when it was the first one of its kind found. It made all of us aware of the insects living on the plants we met during our field trips even though we were members of the "Plant Life" group. Although we concentrated primarily on one group, we soon realized we couldn't spend an afternoon learning about plants without meeting up with insects or birds or soil. We just couldn't isolate one group from the others. I became very aware of certain insects feeding on definite plants.

The day we followed the trail to Miss Andrews' cabin was an eye-opener for me. I was familiar with many of the woodland plants; but until then a fern was a fern—a lacy one, or a tall one; but never before had I known there were so many kinds of ferns, each with its own characteristics. If ever I find myself with time to pursue a new interest, it



would be to learn to identify ferns by studying the vascular bundles through a hand lens. At every opportunity for the rest of the summer I sought out ferns to reacquaint myself with those I had met at the Audubon Camp. We saw the cinnamon fern with cinnamon colored tufts of down at the base of each leaflet or pinna as it is called on a fern, the interrupted fern, the sensitive fern, royal fern, oak fern which somewhat resembled an oak leaf, tall bracken fern and the very beautifully shaped maidenhair fern with its thin-textured fronds. I tried unsuccessfully to make a blueprint of the maidenhair fern, but the thin fronds would always wrinkle under the glass. I shall have to try again to capture the lovely silhouette of this fern. On the way to Miss Andrews' cabin we also saw Indian pipes, squawroot, both white and red baneberry with fruit on, coralroot, and many of the familiar woodland flowers that had bloomed earlier in the spring. This walk was a lovely one that I took many times myself in spite of the many mosquitoes that also found this woods such a delight. One part of the path branched off to the shore of Devil's Lake where we found swamp blueberries.

The field trip to McCune Lake islands was an adventure. It was an ideal summer day. I had been anticipating this trip because an island is to me an enchanted place. And we were to go on three of them! Those who wished could walk out to two of them and be ferried by canoe to the third. These islands were not large but were covered with forest growth that was undisturbed. We found tall white pine trees, both yellow and white birch, red and white oak, ironwood, and red maple. I couldn't help wish I might return in fall to these islands when fall colors had taken over. We were searching for things we could bring back for our "ecology gardens" which we were working on at night to take home with us. The problem wasn't in finding enough to fill our gardens, but in not taking too many plants. Wintergreen or checkerberry was there with both flower and fruit, partridge berry, groundpine, club moss, small maystar plants, princess pine, British soldiers on bits of decayed wood, and many interesting mosses. I left the islands with specimens for my garden and a feeling of having been somewhere that no one had been before.

And then one day one of my dreams was fulfilled. Since the time of my childhood when I had read "Girl of the Limberlost," I have wished to go into a bog. It was everything I had dreamt it would be—from the wonderful damp smell to the feeling of the spongy ground underfoot. We waded into the bog in our sneakers, rising and sinking on the sphagnum moss. This moss was like a sponge and after squeezing and wringing as much water out of a handful as we could, there was still water left. If I stood still a moment, I was standing ankle deep in the wet moss. We found Labrador tea, leather leaf, and bog rosemary, all of which I had thought grew way up north. In the center of the bog was a jewel-blue lake with tamarack and spruce growing on the shores. Here we found the pitcher plant still in bloom with its deep reddish-purple (sometimes a bit greenish) flowers nodding on tall stems above the interesting hollow, pitcher-shaped leaves. Here, too, grew the small sundew on the ground with its reddish bristly-haired leaves that feed on insects. The insects are attracted by the dewlike drops of sticky liquid. We hunted for the creeping snowberry and saw cranberry growing wild but still

similar to the cultivated cranberry plants we had seen on the trip to a commercial cranberry bog. Most of the orchids had finished blooming by now, but the grass pink orchid was still in bloom, and we found the flower stalks of the showy orchis and the pink mocassin orchid. It was another unforgettable afternoon.

### Crex Meadows

Since about the first day we had been looking forward to spending a day at the Crex Meadows Conservation Area. From reports on previous trips we could expect to see almost anything. The group that had gone the day before had seen a Common Egret and we knew that Sandhill Cranes had been let loose somewhere in the area, so we were anxious to get our binoculars out to see what we could see. For me it was a most rewarding day. I heard for the first time the winnowing of the Snipe which even through my glasses was but a spot circling above us. It was an indescribable sound and one which I shall never forget—a rather eerie flight “song.”

To reach Crex Meadows we passed through the town of Grantsburg. Grantsburg had long been on my list of towns I wished to visit because of the place it held in our local weather reports. In winter it was often the coldest spot in the state and in summer it was sometimes the hottest. The day we were there it was a most average place—weatherwise. Crex Meadows was only a short way outside the town. We drove up onto one of the dikes that interweave the whole area. Because of the great variety of habitat which can be found in the area, we knew we would see many species of both birds and plants. The dikes separated water areas, some of which were like small lakes, others just wet marshy spots. There were grassy meadows with Bobolinks and Meadowlarks competing with each other in song. There were wooded areas made up mostly of scrub oak and jack pine. Some small fields had been planted with corn and grains to help attract those birds that feed on this type of plant. Wherever we drove or stopped, flowering plants were to be seen. Wood lilies nodded along the roadside in such abundance as I had never seen. Orange and yellow puccoon vied with the butterfly weed for brightness of color. Prairie gayfeather and spiderwort added contrast. The wet spots had narrow-leaved and broad-leaved cattails and arrowhead. Water smartweed, duckweed, and water plantain grew in the water beside the dikes. We saw joe-pye-weed, common and swamp milkweed, mullein, evening primrose, thistle in bloom, yarrow, bluebells, and vetch, ground cherry and lavender bergamot, golden gromwell, boneset, pearly everlasting, and turk's cap lilies.

We made our first stop at a spot where we could see the heron rookery with Great Blue Herons sitting on nests high in the trees on an island. A colony of Double-crested Cormorants were next-door neighbors on this same island. Both cormorants and herons could be seen flying to and from the rookery or out in the waters nearby hunting for food. I had seen several cormorants at Horicon Marsh, but for many in our group it was a first time. In the water beside the dikes we saw many of the waterbirds one might expect to find—a family of Blue-winged Teal, Pied-billed Grebes and Horned Grebes, many Mallards, both Common and

Black Terns. We spied the nest of a Black Tern out on a hummock of mud and grass with one buff-colored egg in it. We saw short birds too—Killdeer, Snipe, Spotted and Stilt Sandpipers, Yellowlegs, Sora and heard what was identified as a Virginia Rail. Long and Short-billed Marsh Wrens could be heard at the same place, giving opportunity to compare their songs. The Yellow Warbler and Yellowthroat were the only warblers we saw here. Both the American and Least Bittern flew overhead, as well as the Green Heron, and we saw many Black-crowned Night Herons perched on limbs out over the water watching for food. In the wooded areas we saw a Veery and a Wood Thrush, a Brown Thrasher, a Crested Flycatcher, Phoebe, Least Flycatcher, Scarlet Tanager, and an Indigo Bunting. During the day we also saw Goldfinches, a Flicker, many Kingfishers, Redwings, several female Yellow-headed Blackbirds (but no males, which set us to wondering if they had already left the meadows), Cowbirds, Clay-colored Sparrows, Song Sparrows, and Mourning Doves. Several times during the day we saw hawks overhead—Marsh Hawks, Red-tails, Broad-winged Hawks, and a Sparrow Hawk perched in the top of a tree. Jacques Vallier and Al Gruewe went through a field flushing out Sharp-tailed Grouse for us all to see, and we saw a group of Ruffed Grouse scurry across the road ahead of us. Somebody saw a Nighthawk roosting in one of the overturned trees in a section where all the scrub oak had been bull-dozed and piled up to burn. It is hoped that by removing the scrub oak this area may be returned to its original growth of prairie plants.

When we returned from our field trip we found that we had seen 62 species of birds and close to 70 different plants. It had truly been an adventure, and one we would long remember. I returned later in the summer with my family and found that many of the birds I had seen on our field trip were gone, but I know I shall return again.

In reading over what I have written, it seems as though everything I did at Hunt Hill was an adventure. Truly each day was just that! I can never thank the W.S.O. enough for having given me the wonderful opportunity to have spent those two weeks at the Audubon Camp in Wisconsin. I do hope this article will interest someone enough to plan on attending also. I would be most happy to share the slides that I took at the camp with anyone who wishes to know more about what we did.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

## NEWS . . .

Two other ornithological groups are to have annual meetings close to Wisconsin's borders in May and June, and have invited W.S.O. members to attend. The Illinois Audubon Society will be meeting at Rockford, Illinois, on May 18-19, and the Wisconsin Ornithological Society will be meeting at Duluth, Minnesota, June 13-16.

Plan to take a good look at the Supply Department displays at the coming con-

vention. It is one of your best chances of the year to see the latest in bird books. Supply Department personnel will be happy to take your orders.

Will you be wanting to set up an outdoor grill this summer? Will you be in the market for binoculars or a new camera? Will you want to enlarge your library of bird records? Consult the back pages for the products of our advertisers. And when answering advertisements, always mention **The Passenger Pigeon**.

(more news on page 32)



A map of Wisconsin showing county boundaries and names. Black dots are placed in various counties, representing the locations of the 100 largest cities. The dots are located in Dodge, Racine, Milwaukee, Kenosha, Rock, Green, Jackson, Shawano, Lincoln, Portage, Waupaca, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Manitowish, Winnebago, Kauai, Walworth, and Waukesha counties.

**MARTHA and  
ROY LOUND**

A record-breaking number of observers participated in the 37 bird counts reported between December 22, 1956, and January 1, 1957. Although the number of counts was identical to that of the preceding year, the number of observers increased from 224 to 268, indicating that some groups are covering their areas more thoroughly through better organization and more man-power. A total of 111 species was reported on the combined counts, compared to 109 in 1955, 112 in 1954 and 116 in 1953.

The latter part of November and much of December were quite cold, so most birds that normally depart for warmer climates were gone long before the count period commenced. By the end of November most ponds and shallow lakes were frozen over, and many streams and rivers were closed or only partly open by December 22. The count period as a whole was one of unusually bad weather conditions—cloudy and foggy early in the period, windy and cold toward the end.

Although there was little open water in many localities, fairly large concentrations of ducks were reported from Lake Michigan, the lower Wisconsin River areas and some other spots where larger lakes and rivers were still partially open. Most species of ducks were recorded, including 4 White-winged Scoters from Milwaukee. Most unusual were reports of single Wood Ducks from Milwaukee, Waukesha and Wausau, leading one to wonder if these were wounded birds. Also outstanding among the water and marsh birds were a Red-throated Loon from Milwaukee, a Black-crowned Night Heron from Lake Geneva and a Virginia Rail from Waukesha.

Probably the most striking phenomenon was the general scarcity of several northern species, particularly the finches. The Snowy Owl, Eve-

ning Grosbeak, Pine Grosbeak, Red and White-winged Crossbill each turned up on only one count, and no Redpolls were reported. Red-breasted Nuthatches were also scarce; only ten birds being recorded on five counts, but five of the birds were from one count in Bayfield Co.; in 1955, 45 birds were tallied on 19 counts. On the other hand, the Northern Shrike was recorded on a majority of the counts, the number of Bald Eagles was about normal in the usual wintering spots, and the Goshawk, not too plentiful even in northern Wisconsin, was reported from both Adams and Nekoosa.

The Tufted Titmouse is unquestionably extending its range eastward and northward in the state. 61 birds were recorded in 1956 on ten counts. In 1955, there were 64 birds recorded, also on ten counts, but 34 of the birds were from the Beloit count. This year, Beloit reported only nine birds, while most of the other reports showed increased numbers, Milwaukee reporting one bird and Waukesha reporting two birds compared to none in 1955.

Every year, it seems, some species which normally winter south of Wisconsin are noted. Only one Yellow-bellied Sapsucker was reported in 1956 compared to three birds on two counts in 1955; the Winter Wren and Carolina Wren each appeared on two counts in 1956 but only one in 1955; the Brown Thrasher, Hermit Thrush and Bluebird were again reported on one count each, the same as in 1955; and the Towhee was reported on only one count in 1956 compared to three counts in 1955. Species recorded in 1956 but not recorded in 1955 included the Catbird, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Brewer's Blackbird, Vesper Sparrow, Field Sparrow and Fox Sparrow.

On the whole, the count tabulation indicates a very average population of most of the half-hardy species that are usually present every winter, except for the Mourning Dove, both Meadowlarks, most species of Blackbirds and the Song Sparrow whose numbers were up appreciably.

#### Details of Individual Counts

**ADAMS**—Jan. 1. Clear; wind NW, 15-30 mph; temp. -4 to 7; 2-4 inches snow on ground; Wisconsin River frozen except below the dams, and creeks partly open. Area covered: circle  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mile radius centered 1 mile south of Dellwood, including Adams, Friendship, edge of Necedah and the Wisconsin River from Petenwell Dam to Castle Rock Dam. 9 observers in 3 parties; 6:15 a. m. to 5:15 p. m.; total miles 304 (26 on foot, 278 by car). 42 species, 1673 individuals.—Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Barger, Buddy Barger, John Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Lound, Sam Robbins, Ray White, Dick Wills.

**ANTIGO**—Dec. 30. Cloudy with a freezing rain; temp. 25-30; 8 inches snow on ground. Area covered: circle  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mile radius of Antigo. 16 observers, mostly at their homes due to poor visibility and hazardous driving conditions; 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. 13 species, 251 individuals.—R. L. Dana, Mrs. R. B. Dodge, Minnie Helbick, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Holman, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Kramar, Mr. and Mrs. S. Spurgeon, H. Staeger, Althea Waite, Mr. and Mrs. M. Wandrey, and 3 Junior Audubon members.

**APPLETON**—Dec. 28. Mostly cloudy; wind NNE, 8-11 mph; temp. 2-34; 6 inches snow on ground; river partly frozen, lake frozen except at river entrance. Area covered: circle  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mile radius of Appleton. 8 observers in 3 parties; 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.; total miles 80 (10 on foot, 70 by car). 21 species, 1419 individuals.—Mrs. A. C. Berry, Mrs. C. W. Coffin, Mrs. J. W. Green, Mrs. T. E. Orbison, Mrs. H. L. Playman, Mrs. F. W. Poppe, Mrs. W. C. Rehbein, Mrs. W. E. Rogers.

**BANCROFT**—Dec. 29. Cloudy; wind NW, 0-5 mph; temp. 10-20; 3-5 inches snow on ground; creeks mostly frozen. Area covered: circle  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mile radius centered 3 miles west of Bancroft, including Buena Vista Marsh and surrounding woodland. 8 observers in 2 parties; 6:15 a. m. to 12 m. and 1:30 p. m. to 4:45 p. m.; total miles 218 (5 on foot,

[illegible]

	Mazonianle	Milwaukee	Monroe	Nekoosa	Oconomowoc	Peynette	Racine	Red Cliff	Ripon	Seneca	Sheboygan	Shiocton	South Wayne	Two Rivers	Watertown	Waukesha	Wausau	Wis. Delta
No. observers	12	15	9	6	2	2	14	2	2	1	2	1	2	4	3	19	23	1
No. species	39	55	27	21	22	17	42	12	27	19	24	16	41	20	29	45	19	28
Red-throated Loon	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horned Grebe	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pied-billed Grebe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great Blue Heron	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Bl-cr. Night Heron	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada Goose	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Mallard	..	5800	..	1	..	..	770	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	70	12	200	67
Black Duck	..	93	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	78	..	..
Gadwall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American Widgeon	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pintail	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Shoveller	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood Duck	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Redhead	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ring-necked Duck	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canvas-back	..	100	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greater Scaup	..	923	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lesser Scaup	..	300	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Golden-eye	11	810	..	..	2	..	1316	24	8	..	25	..	..	17	10	1	10	10
Bufflehead	..	103	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old-squaw	..	4	..	..	..	..	344	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White-winged Sooter	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ruddy Duck	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hooded Merganser	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Merganser	5	12000	..	..	..	..	3887	10	17	..	12	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Red-br. Merganser	..	370	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goshawk	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sharp-shinned Hawk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cooper's Hawk	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
Red-tailed Hawk	13	2	5	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	5	..	7	28	..	1
Red-shouldered Hawk	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rough-legged Hawk	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	8	..	..	5	..	..
Bald Eagle	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marsh Hawk	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	1	6	..	..
Sparrow Hawk	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	1
Ruffed Grouse	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4
Prairie Chicken	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bob-white	15	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	16
European Partridge	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	30	6	..	..	..
Pheasant	7	32	16	1	2	1	40	..	54	..	2	1	4	27	4	31	..	5
Virginia Rail	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Coot	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Snipe	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..
Herring Gull	12	5206	..	..	2	..	1112	289	74	..	1500	..	3	210	1	22	..	..
Ring-billed Gull	..	306	..	..	..	..	3	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bonaparte's Gull	..	52	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mourning Dove	106	12	5	1	18	1	37	..	22	..	..	..	5	..	5	142	..	24
Screech Owl	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horned Owl	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	4
Snowy Owl	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barred Owl	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Long-eared Owl	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Short-eared Owl	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belted Kingfisher	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	2
Flicker	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	18	..	..
Pileated Woodpecker	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

	Adams	Antigo	Appleton	Bancroft	Beloit	Chippewa Falls	Evansville	Green Bay	Males Corners	Hartford	Horicon	Hustisford	Jefferson	Kenosha	La Crosse	Lake Geneva	Luck	Madison	Marquette
No. observers	9	16	8	8	19	3	3	15	3	4	2	2	2	4	7	8	1	33	1
No. species	42	13	21	22	41	19	29	37	36	21	24	14	26	18	21	42	21	70	11
Red-bellied Wdpr.	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	2	6	..
Red-headed Wdpr.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Yellow-b. Sapsucker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hairy Woodpecker	10	10	1	3	7	..	3	9	1	1	2	1	6	1	11	2	26	24	..
Downy Woodpecker	8	14	2	4	13	8	6	15	6	2	4	2	2	1	4	4	28	37	3
Horned Lark	..	..	..	2	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blue Jay	88	8	2	97	24	146	8	46	1	2	5	..	5	1	26	2	41	70	4
Raven	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crow	302	1	544	441	212	55	11	9	304	1	5	43	4	8	14	14	2	713	..
Bl-cap. Chickadee	36	46	17	46	79	9	8	17	7	7	13	3	20	3	31	8	38	148	14
Tufted Titmouse	..	..	..	..	9	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..
White-br. Nuthatch	6	12	3	5	29	5	6	15	5	3	4	4	3	2	12	15	12	48	1
Red-br. Nuthatch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Brown Creeper	2	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	18	..
Winter Wren	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Carolina Wren	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Catbird	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Brown Thrasher	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	10	1
Hermit Thrush	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bluebird	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Golden-cr. Kinglet	4	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	82	..
Ruby-cr. Kinglet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Cedar Waxwing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	6	..	..
Northern Shrike	1	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	..
Starling	31	2	77	52	699	44	50	408	1245	27	1	7	370	35	223	6	12	2800	61
House Sparrow	131	132	246	106	855	288	150	1330	318	150	59	119	400	25	293	7	217	2623	25
East. Meadowlark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western Meadowlark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meadowlark (sp ?)	..	..	..	1	16	..	55	51	..	..	1	..	14	..	..	..	3	45	1
Red-wing	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	121	..	2	..	42	..	..	1917	..
Rusty Blackbird	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	21	..
Brewer's Blackbird	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grackle	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	..
Cardinal	43	1	5	10	32	13	6	11	6	2	6	..	6	2	27	2	3	113	..
Evening Grosbeak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Purple Finch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	18	..
Pine Grosbeak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pine Siskin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goldfinch	240	17	..	107	65	288	1	144	7	..	15	..	7	..	..	2	6	58	..
Red Crossbill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
White-w. Crossbill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Towhee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vesper Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Slate-col. Junco	103	..	16	67	208	24	15	80	7	6	28	..	80	..	47	22	..	548	..
Oregon Junco	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Tree Sparrow	127	5	..	101	543	18	220	57	15	6	78	243	300	..	184	10	..	977	2
Field Sparrow	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White-throated Sp.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Fox Sparrow	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swamp Sparrow	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	..
Song Sparrow	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	8	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	16	..	33	..
Lapland Longspur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Snow Bunting	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	..	..
No. species 1955	51	..	33	..	36	32	36	43	..	23	23	..	27	..	34	45	19	68	..
No. species 1954	39	..	25	..	22	22	33	50	..	..	17	..	17	..	32	38	37	..	78



	Mazonian	Milwaukee	Monroe	Nekoosa	Oconomowoc	Poyntette	Racine	Red Cliff	Ripon	Seneca	Sheboygan	Shiocton	South Wayne	Two Rivers	Watertown	Waukesha	Wausau	Wis. Dells
No. observers	12	15	9	6	2	2	14	2	2	1	2	1	2	4	3	19	23	1
No. species	39	55	27	21	22	17	42	12	27	19	24	16	41	20	29	45	19	28
Red-bellied Wdpkr.	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	4
Red-headed Wdpkr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Yellow-b. Sapsucker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hairy Woodpecker	20	8	..	3	..	1	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	15	6	9
Downy Woodpecker	27	12	14	2	3	2	13	3	4	5	5	1	5	4	3	48	8	14
Horned Lark	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	12	..	..
Blue Jay	47	14	2	34	2	..	6	4	4	5	7	3	8	10	1	31	33	39
Raven	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crow	295	130	20	576	18	230	46	..	9	1	6	1	100	3	750	889	2	37
Bl-cap. Chickadee	67	64	22	42	5	10	26	23	3	8	10	6	10	19	3	90	94	39
Tufted Titmouse	2	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	10	..	..	2	..	..
White-br. Nuthatch	33	16	13	10	5	3	1	..	7	9	5	1	7	..	4	20	16	20
Red-br. Nuthatch	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brown Creeper	1	3	..	2	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
Winter Wren	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carolina Wren	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catbird	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brown Thrasher	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robin	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	2	..
Hermit Thrush	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bluebird	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Golden-cr. Kinglet	..	18	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	9	3	..	2
Ruby-cr. Kinglet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cedar Waxwing	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Shrike	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	4	1	1
Starling	545	424	300	9	161	3	330	3	25	21	100	200	200	19	550	956	25	9
House Sparrow	2214	360	350	186	241	65	568	..	50	50	345	500	200	123	600	1722	882	183
East. Meadowlark	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..
Western Meadowlark	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Meadowlark (sp?)	15	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	88	..	..
Red-wing	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	15	..	..	181	..	..
Rusty Blackbird	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brewer's Blackbird	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Grackle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cardinal	94	32	4	3	2	8	18	..	2	10	2	..	5	2	1	36	12	34
Evening Grosbeak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purple Finch	13	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	19	..	2
Pine Grosbeak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Pine Siskin	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Goldfinch	656	..	..	34	..	420	..	..	25	1	..	12	7	12	1	151	35	525
Red Crossbill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White-w. Crossbill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Towhee	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vesper Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slate-col. Junco	478	82	25	7	94	42	64	..	35	10	29	15	100	6	200	914	4	81
Oregon Junco	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1
Tree Sparrow	358	41	62	17	206	140	45	..	56	45	3	..	100	7	350	2910	9	101
Field Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White-throated Sp.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Fox Sparrow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swamp Sparrow	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Song Sparrow	3	3	17	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	4	23	..	..
Lapland Longspur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Snow Bunting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
No. species 1955	45	60	24	29	23	18	33	..	..	23	18	..	42	20	..	51	22	36
No. species 1954	42	64	33	27	17	..	..	..	..	21	17	..	38	18	17	52	24	26

213 by car). 22 species, 1155 individuals.—Fran, Alan and Elva Hamerstrom, John Holmes, Lloyd and Edith Keith, Sam Robbins, Jerry Vogelsang. (Seen during count period: Rough-legged Hawk, Ruffed Grouse.)

**BELOIT**—Dec. 29. Mostly cloudy; wind WSW, 5-10 mph; temp. 18-25; 1 inch snow on ground; river and creeks partly frozen. Area covered: circle  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mile radius of Beloit, including Rock River to Janesville, Big Hill Park, Turtle Creek east to Tiffany, and the Rockton dam and millpond. 19 observers in 5 parties; 7:40 a. m. to 4 p. m.; total miles 143 (15 on foot, 128 by car). 41 species, 2920 individuals.—Bernice Andrews, Charlotte Chamberlain, Roy Cole, Darrel Cox, Sharol Ann Cox, Mr. and Mrs. David Cox, Mrs. Amy Gartner, Frances Glenn, E. A. Hepler, Mrs. Oscar Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Mahlum, Mrs. Fred Mezger, David Mezger, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Morse, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Williams.

**CHIPPEWA FALLS**—Dec. 22. Heavy overcast to fog, with occasional freezing rain, making visibility poor; wind SSE, 10 mph; temp. 3-32; 1 inch snow on ground; river mostly frozen. Area covered: same as last year. 3 observers; 7:15 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.; total miles 84 (3 on foot, 81 by car). 19 species, 1032 individuals.—C. A. Kemper, Cy Lamb, Elaine Miller.

**EVANSVILLE**—Jan. 1. Clear; wind NNW, 15-25 mph; temp. -2 to 8; 2 inches old snow on ground. Area covered: circle  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mile radius of Cooksville. 3 observers; 7 a. m. to 4 p. m.; total miles 26 (1 on foot, 25 by car). 29 species, 592 individuals.—Olga Porter, John Wilde, Jonathan Wilde.

**GREEN BAY**—Dec. 23. Cloudy, with snow flurries; wind NW, 1-7 mph; temp. 33-35; 1 inch new snow. Area covered: Green Bay and De Pere areas. 15 observers in 4 parties; 7 a. m. to 3 p. m.; total miles 126 (12 on foot, 114 by car). 37 species, 2639 individuals.—Bob Bethe, Bernard Chartier, Edwin Cleary, Gordon Delsart, Barbara Duquaine, Mr. and Mrs. Myron Duquaine, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Hussong, Chester Krawczyk, Ed Paulson, Florence Vander Bloomen, Mr. and Mrs. Quentin Van Vonderin, Mrs. Andrew Weber. (Seen during count period: Sparrow Hawk, Snowy Owl, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Northern Shrike, Rusty Blackbird, Snow Bunting.)

**HALES CORNERS**—Dec. 28. Cloudy with snow flurries; wind N, 25-27; temp. 22-27; some old snow on ground. Area covered: circle  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mile radius centered at Peutz Road and Hwy. 41, Hales Corners. 3 observers; 7:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. 36 species; 8062 individuals.—Ivy Balsom, Mary Donald, Karl Priebe.

**HARTFORD**—Dec. 30. Partly cloudy; wind E, slight; temp. 10-20; 2 inches snow on ground; lake frozen, small creeks open. Area covered: Hartford vicinity and Pike Lake. 4 observers; 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.; total miles 30 (all by car). 21 species, 228 individuals.—Mr. and Mrs. Earl Schmidt, Miss E. Strubing, Mrs. Louis Troester.

**HORICON**—Dec. 27. Snow flurries; wind NE, 20 mph; temp. 22; snow on ground. Area covered: State portion of Horicon Marsh and adjacent uplands. 2 observers; total miles 74 (3 on foot, 71 by car). 24 species, 684 individuals.—Richard Hunt, Harold Mathiak.

**HUSTISFORD**—Dec. 30. Clear in forenoon, then overcast; wind S to SW, 3-15 mph; temp. 8-29; snow on ground; lake frozen, river and creeks mostly frozen. Area covered: selected areas in Towns of Hubbard and Hustisford. 2 observers; 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.; total miles 49 (4 on foot, 45 by car). 14 species, 438 individuals.—Harold Bauers, Ed Peartree.

**JEFFERSON**—Dec. 29. Partly cloudy to overcast, with snow flurries; wind N, 5-10 mph; temp. 18-26; 4 inches snow on ground; lakes and ponds frozen, rivers partly open. Area covered: same as last year. 2 observers; 7:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.; total miles 65 (2 on foot, 63 by car). 26 species, 1347 individuals.—Nils P. and Lois Dahlstrand.

**KENOSHA**—Dec. 28. Cloudy; wind N; temp. 29; ground bare. Area covered: lake front, yards and parks around Kenosha. 4 observers; 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 4 p. m. 18 species, 2744 individuals.—Mrs. Robert Craig, Mrs. Wm. Fenner, Mrs. Howard Higgins, Mrs. Robert Thomson. (Seen during count period: Red-tailed Hawk, Sparrow Hawk, Pheasant, Mourning Dove, Robin, Eastern Meadowlark, Grackle.)

**LA CROSSE**—Dec. 27. Sunny to partly cloudy; calm; temp. 31-40. Area covered: Onalaska, Lake Onalaska, Midway, New Amsterdam, La Crosse. 7 observers; 8 to 11:30 a. m. and 1:15 to 3:45 p. m.; total miles 31 (6 on foot, 25 by car). 21 species, 1006 individuals.—Wm. Frisch, Dr. and Mrs. Paul Gatterdam, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin M. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Schick.

**LAKE GENEVA**—Dec. 23. Rainy; wind E, 5-10 mph; temp. 31-36; light snow on ground. Area covered: same as last year. 8 observers; 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.; total miles 42 (9 on foot, 33 by car). 42 species, 1403 individuals.—Earl Anderson, Karl E. Bartel,

Albert Gilbert, Margaret Lehmann, Clarence O. Palmquist and sons Bob and Ronald, Alfred E. Reuss, Jr.

**LUCK**—Dec. 30. Cloudy a. m.; sunny p. m.; temp. 28; 8-12 inches snow on ground. Area covered: same as last year. 1 observer; total miles 45 (all by car). 21 species, 522 individuals.—Mrs. Lester M. Pedersen.

**MADISON**—Dec. 22. Cloudy and foggy; wind, calm to slight; temp. 30-40; 3-4 inches snow on ground; lakes mostly frozen, rivers and creeks mostly open. Area covered: same as last year. 33 observers in 13 parties; 5 a. m. to 5 p. m.; total miles 465 (57 on foot, 408 by car). 70 species, 15187 individuals.—David Ahlgren, Florence Anderson, Tom Ashman, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Barger, Buddy Barger, Ruby Bere, Betty Bleck, Wayne Brown, Robert Ellarson, John Emlen, Steve Emlen, Bill Foster, Joe Hickey, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Lound, Robert McCabe, John McCloud, Thomas Nicholls, Eleanor Peterson, Eugene Roark, Lou and Neil Ruedisili, A. W. Schorger, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Shepherd, Ruth Stillman, J. G. Waddell, John Waddell, Mrs. R. A. Walker, Josephine Walker, Ray White, Dick Wills. (Seen during count period: Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Brown Thrasher, Green-tailed Towhee. Note: The Green-tailed Towhee was collected by University of Wisconsin naturalists, and details will appear in the next issue of **The Passenger Pigeon**.)

**MARINETTE**—Dec. 22. Overcast, with heavy fog and occasional light freezing rain; calm to slight wind; temp. 33-36; 1 inch glazed snow on ground; creeks and rivers mostly frozen, Green Bay frozen about 100 yards from shore. Area covered: circle  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mile radius centered 1 mile northeast of Peshtigo. 1 observer; 8:15 a. m. to 1:15 p. m.; total miles 55 (3 on foot, 52 by car). 11 species, 172 individuals.—Wallace N. MacBriar, Jr. (Seen during count period: Pheasant, Mourning Dove.)

**MAZOMANIE**—Dec. 26. Cloudy; wind SW, 10-15 mph; temp. 22-35; 1-4 inches of snow on ground; Wisconsin River and most creeks open. Area covered: circle  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mile radius centered  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles southeast of Witwen, including Mazomanie, Arena, Sauk City, Prairie du Sac, Denzer and Leland. 12 observers in 5 parties; 6:15 a. m. to 4:15 p. m.; total miles 228 (15 on foot, 213 by car). 39 species, 5091 individuals.—Dave Ahlgren, Buddy Barger, N. R. Barger, Edna Koenig, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Kruse, Tom Nicholls, Ronald Rich, Bill Roark, Sam Robbins, Ray White, Dick Wills.

**MILWAUKEE**—Dec. 23. All day drizzle and foggy; wind NNE 12 mph.; temp. 34-39; ground bare. Area covered: circle  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mile radius centered at Hampton St. and Capitol Drive. 18 observers; 7:30 a. m. to 4 p. m. 55 species, 27401 individuals.—Ivy Balsom, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Bastien, Harold Bauers, Mrs. John Campbell, Mary Decker, Mary Donald, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Frister, Anna Hehn, Dixie Larkin, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Liebherr, Lillian Logeman, Nila O'Hearn, Karl Priebe, Amelia Simmons, Emil Urban.

**MONROE**—Jan. 1. Wind NW, 20 mph; temp. 0-12; light snow cover; streams partly open. Area covered: from Albany to Browntown, including fields, open woods and marsh. 9 observers; 8 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.; total miles 68 (8 on foot, 60 by car). 27 species, 844 individuals.—Charlotte Churchill, Karen Jacobs, Neil Jacobs, Ron Johnson, Don Weir, Geraldine Weir, Glen Weir, James Weir, Jr., James Weir, Sr.

**NEKOOSA**—Dec. 31. Clear; wind NW, 10-30 mph; temp. 29-15; 3-4 inches snow on ground; Wisconsin River mostly frozen, creeks partly open. Area covered: circle  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mile radius centered 2 miles east of Nekoosa, including Wisconsin Rapids, Port Edwards, Kellner and New Rome. 6 observers; 7:15 a. m. to 4 p. m.; total miles 74 (1 on foot, 73 by car). 21 species, 934 individuals.—R. K. Anderson, Donald Deering, Sam Robbins, Joyce Russ, Barbara Scheib, Charles Welk.

**OCONOMOWOC**—Dec. 23. Cloudy; wind E, 7 mph; temp. 33-35; intermittent rain and snow. Area covered: the northwest corner of Waukesha Co., including Oconomowoc and vicinity. 2 observers; 7 a. m. to 3:15 p. m. 22 species, 773 individuals.—Ed Peartree, Nellis Smith. (Seen during count period: Sparrow Hawk, European Partridge, Hairy Woodpecker, Robin, Northern Shrike, Meadowlark, Purple Finch.)

**POYNETTE**—Dec. 28. Overcast to clear; temp. 21. Area covered; between Portage and Lewiston Station. 2 observers; 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m.; total miles 35 (5 on



THE DOWNY WOODPECKER WAS SEEN ON EVERY WISCONSIN COUNT IN 1956

PHOTO BY M. A. SCHMITZ

foot, 30 by car). 17 species, 932 individuals.—George Becker, Don Cors. (Seen during count period: Northern Shrike.)

**RACINE**—Dec. 29. Clear in a. m.; overcast in p. m.; wind NNW, 10 mph; temp. 20-28; traces of snow on ground; Lake Michigan open. Area covered: circle  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mile radius of Racine. 14 observers in 6 parties; 7:30 a. m. to 5 p. m.; total miles 192 (12 on foot, 180 by car). 42 species, 8855 individuals.—Ann Carlson, Laura Du Four, Dorothy Joslyn, Joy Joslyn, Frank Kranick, Mrs. Marvin Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Peirce, Ed Prins, Mildred Rowley, J. A. Simpson, B. L. von Jarchow, Barbara von Jarchow, Mary Whelan. (Seen during count period: Canvasback, Coot, Winter Wren, Robin, Grackle.)

**RED CLIFF**—Dec. 30. Cloudy, with intermittent snow flurries; wind SSE to SSW, 10-30 mph; temp. 20-30; 4 inches of snow on ground. Area covered: Little Sand Bay, Red Cliff and surrounding area in Bayfield Co. (this is the northernmost spot in the state). 2 observers; 6:30 a. m. to 3:15 p. m.; total miles 60 (2 on foot, 58 by car). 12 species, 479 individuals.—Robert Hendrickson, C. A. Kemper.

**RIPON**—Dec. 31. Clear; wind SW, 5-10 mph; temp. 15-25; 4-6 inches snow on ground; Green Lake largely open, Rush Lake and streams frozen. Area covered: city and town of Ripon in Fond du Lac Co., Rush Lake area in Winnebago Co. and southern part of Town of Brooklyn in Green Lake Co. 2 observers; 7 hours; total miles 58 (3 on foot, 55 by car). 27 species, 462 individuals.—Paul Cors, Lyle Cors. (See during count period: Tufted Titmouse, Catbird, Robin.)

**SENECA**—Dec. 23. Damp and foggy, with traces of snow. Area covered: Seneca and vicinity, Crawford Co. 1 observer; 19 species, 182 individuals.—Clarence Paulson.

**SHEBOYGAN**—Dec. 28. Overcast, with snow flurries in forenoon, clearing in afternoon; wind NNE, 10-20 mph; temp. 25. Area covered:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles of Lake Michigan shore, Greendale, Evergreen Park, Lakeland College, Black River and Oostburg. 2 observers; 8 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. 24 species, 2121 individuals.—Mrs. Edwin Fisher, Arelisle Quimby.

**SHIOCTON**—Dec. 29. Area covered: within 10 miles north of Shiocton. 1 observer; 16 species, 763 individuals.—Alfred Bradford.

**SOUTH WAYNE**—Dec. 30. Cloudy; visibility mostly poor. Area covered: South Wayne and vicinity. 2 observers; 15 miles by car. 41 species, 918 individuals.—Ethel Olson, Lola Welch.

**TWO RIVERS**—Dec. 29. Clear in a. m., cloudy in p. m.; calm; temp. 8-16;  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch fresh snow over 4 inches crusted snow on ground. Area covered: Two Rivers area, including Point Beach State Forest. 4 observers; 7:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. 20 species, 501 individuals.—Mr. and Mrs. John Kraupa, Harry Wilsman, Norman Wood.

**WATERTOWN**—Dec. 31. Wind NW, 20-25 mph; temp. 29-18; 2 inches snow on ground. Area covered: Watertown and vicinity, including Tivoli Island and woods and fields southeast of Watertown. 3 observers; 6 hours afield; total miles 34 (8 on foot, 26 by car). 29 species, 2594 individuals.—Glenn Niere, Gordon L. Paeske, Charles T. Yeomans.

**WAUKESHA**—Dec. 30. Wind SW, 28 mph; temp. 5-30; light snow cover; lakes and ponds frozen, streams partly open. Area covered: circle  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mile radius of Waukesha. 19 observers in 7 parties; 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.; total miles 407 (29 on foot, 378 by car). 45 species, 7373 individuals.—Robert Adams, Fred Alyea, Clarence Anthes, Olive Compton, Ron Cuthbert, Richard Gerstner, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hoffman, Spencer and Mary Nelson, Lydia Schwartz, Charles Sontag, Tom Soulen, Walter Wallman, Peter Weber, Larry Williams, John Young, Ernest and Verna Zimmerman.

**WAUSAU**—Dec. 30. Overcast with drizzle; temp. 0-22; 6 inches snow on ground. Area covered: Wausau and vicinity. 23 observers; total miles 205 (8 on foot, 197 by car). 19 species, 1345 individuals.—Mr. and Mrs. Roy Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. David Bierbrauer, Otto Buerger, Dr. and Mrs. Leigh Bugbee, Mrs. John Colby, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Doty, Nora Englin, Mrs. Matthew Gjetson, Florence Hensey, Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Hyde, Dorothea Krause, Mr. and Mrs. Oestiecher, Bertha Pearson, Mrs. R. E. Puchner, Hazel Taylor, John Teeple, Olive Wells.

**WISCONSIN DELLS**—Dec. 24. Overcast, light snow; wind NW, 5-15 mph; temp. 26-30; 3-5 inches snow on ground; Wisconsin River and most creeks open. Area covered: Lake Delton, Wisconsin Dells, east side of the Wisconsin River north to Point Bluff bridge, fields and woodlands east to Big Spring. 1 observer; 6:45 a. m. to 4:15 p. m.; total miles 93 (4 on foot, 89 by car). 28 species, 1238 individuals.—Sam Robbins.

# COME TO GREEN LAKE!

18th Annual Convention

May 3-5, 1957

This year's convention is to be held in one of the most beautiful convention settings in all Wisconsin—the American Baptist Assembly Grounds, three miles west of the Village of Green Lake on Highway 23. Originally known as the famous “Lawsonia” estate, the site is now in great demand for gatherings such as ours. The area lies on the north shore of Wisconsin's deepest lake.

**Friday Evening.** Registration begins; time for browsing through the exhibits, Supply Department displays, seeing films of the W.S.O. field trips, renewing old acquaintances and establishing new ones.

**Saturday Morning.** There will be organized field trips on the grounds and in neighboring areas in early morning. There will be papers by W.S.O. members, films, and a panel discussion on the various research and field observation projects in which W.S.O. members can participate.

**Saturday Afternoon.** Mrs. Jean de Lipkau of California, granddaughter of John Muir, will address the convention, and show slides giving a biographical sketch of Muir. The annual business meeting will follow later in the afternoon.

**Saturday Evening.** The annual banquet will feature Judge J. Allan Simpson as toastmaster, and Cleveland and Ruth Grant showing their new film of the far north, “Timberline and Tundra.”

**Sunday.** After more field trips in the morning, we shall journey to the site of the old John Muir homestead (seven miles south of Montello on C.T.H. “F”) to participate in the ceremonies that will set aside this area as a Marquette County Park—to be called “Muir Lake Memorial Park”—and the re-naming of Fountain Lake as “Muir Lake.”

**Exhibits.** Besides the traditional displays by the W.S.O. Supply Department, and exhibits of photographs taken by W.S.O. members, there will be on display a Wisconsin Conservation Department device for testing one's ability to detect calls of game bird species.

## “BIRDS OF WISCONSIN” FIELD CARD REVISED

The popular “field card” of the more common Birds of Wisconsin has just been revised and reprinted. Originally published some 10 years ago, this card has become standard equipment for Wisconsin birders. With the supply of the old card running low, and with new bird names now coming into use, a revision committee got busy in January. The committee consisted of two of the original “field card” authors, N. R. Barger and Sam Robbins, plus Prof. J. J. Hickey, Prof. J. T. Emlen, Bill Foster and Roy Lound. The new cards may be purchased at the convention, or ordered from the Supply Department. Prices are 50 for \$1, 10 for 25c, each 3c.



# FIELD TRIP NEWS

## Past Trips

**March 3 (Milwaukee).** The temperature was only 6° at 8:00, yet 54 persons gathered at Port Washington for the annual late-winter trip to the Lake Michigan shore. Harold Bauers led the group to various vantage points along the lake between Port Washington and Milwaukee, and to other area parks as well. The fact that this has been a mediocre winter for birds was reflected in a combined list that numbered only 38 species. But the array of telescopes wielded by many competent birders disclosed the presence off-shore of such rarities as the Black (American) Scoter, White-winged Scoter, and Red-throated Loon. A Long-eared Owl and a Red-bellied Woodpecker were found, and one special treat was the sight of a Great Horned Owl nesting in Kletch Park.



TELESCOPES AT VIRMOND PARK

PHOTO BY HAROLD BAUERS

## Future Trips

**June 22-23 (Spring Green).** The sixth annual summer camp-out will have headquarters at the lovely and historic Tower Hill State Park, overlooking the Wisconsin River just south of Spring Green. Excellent camping facilities are available at the park, and they are convenient for a wide variety of field trips—to steep wooded hillsides, to low bottomlands along the river, to sandy prairies. A Sunday trip north to the Leland area in Sauk County is planned. Many campers will be on hand by Friday night for trips starting early Saturday morning. To reach the park, follow Highway 14 to the south side of the Spring Green bridge, then turn west on Highway 23.

# *Mediterranean Interlude . . .*

By GORDON ORIANs

Where the Rhone River enters the Mediterranean in southern France it meanders through a broad delta, known as the Camargue, with many lakes, river channels, and stagnant water. Some rice is grown in parts of the delta and many bulls, destined for the arenas in Avignon and Arles, graze over the vast, almost fenceless range; but few people live there. In the hills surrounding the delta Roman culture flourished. Today one can see arenas, triumphal arches, amphitheaters, and aqueducts in most of the surrounding towns. The area was such a cultural center that during the split in the Catholic Church in the 14th Century popes resided at Avignon for about 70 years until the single papacy at Rome was restored. Just to the east lies the French Riviera, the most popular resort area in Europe. Because of its scenic and historical interest southern France is perhaps visited by more tourists than any other place in Europe. But few of these people visit the barren waste of the Camargue where the bulls munch grass in peace and the mosquitoes reign supreme.

Yet it was to this delta that I journeyed during the last week of March 1955. My bus travelled slowly over the narrow winding road which traversed the last of the mountains which surrounded the delta. Vineyards and olive orchards clung to the sides of the hills. Magpies flitted across the road and into the trees. In the flat areas the fields were divided by tall windbreaks of conifers or brush to protect the crops from the dreaded Mistral, a violent wind which blows from the Alps down the Rhone valley to the delta. At times it is so strong that it has been known to lift trains from the tracks, but more often it is just an uncomfortable nuisance.

Why had I crossed France nonstop, bypassing Paris, Chartres, Rheims, and other places of great interest? Because the Camargue, this wasteland, is the breeding ground of myriads of birds, one of the best places to watch bird migration in Europe, and a "must" for every ornithologist visiting Europe.

Fortunately for the visting ornithologist there are two research stations in the Camargue, one operated by the French and another by Luc Hoffmann, a Swiss scientist who has purchased several thousand acres and established his own research station with several full time employees. With a room in his new building and surrounded by several experts on birds of the region I was admirably situated to spend four thrilling days observing the wonders of this unusual area. From the minute I awakened to the songs of Robins until I dropped off to sleep while Scops Owls called in the trees, I never had a dull moment.

The research station, an old ranch with new buildings added, was located in a grove of trees in an otherwise barren area. Early in the mornings I walked along the trails flushing numerous Hoopoes with their black-and-white wings and great crests. With the warm weather and cloudless sky the spring migration was in full swing. Dozens of

warblers, especially Blackcaps, Willow Warblers, and Chiffchaffs, plus many Robins, flitted among the bushes.

The chief activity at the station at this time of year was trapping and banding these hordes of migrants. For this purpose Dr. Hoffmann used about fifteen large mist nets erected in strategic spots along the trails and among the trees. Each bird captured was carefully weighed, measured, and sexed, and given a filing card of its own. Most of the birds captured during my stay, especially the Robins, were several grams



MAP OF WESTERN EUROPE SHOWING THE JANUARY ISOTHERMS  
AND MAIN AUTUMN MIGRATION ROUTES

under the average weight, indicating that they had just made the crossing from Africa during those warm, still nights.

On a trip to the shores of the Mediterranean, about ten miles from the station, we saw many more migrants from Africa. In pools of water and mudflats were Kentish Plovers, Black-tailed Godwits, Redshanks, Little Stints, Avocets, and Black-winged Stilts. The first row of bushes on a sand dune just back from the beach was alive with transient passerines. Most abundant were the European Redstarts, small thrushes with gray backs, black throats, and orange on the breast and tail. Robins, Subalpine Warblers, and Cetti's Warblers were also common, the last

often heard but seldom seen, its loud abrupt song coming as if by magic from an apparently empty bush.

In the broad barren expanses clothed with only a thin scattering of *Salicornia* we found Skylarks, Crested Larks, Short-toed Larks, Spectacled Warblers, and Red-legged Partridges. On one trip with Dr. Hoffmann I saw soaring high overhead the rare Spotted Eagle, a vagrant from eastern Europe, as well as the Bonelli's Eagle, a regular resident of the open country in the Camargue. In some areas the unusual Pratincoles and Sand Grouse nest but I needed more time to see them. Perhaps next time. . . .

The greater part of the Camargue consists of brackish marshes and shallow lagoons, the habitat richest in bird life. From the roads we saw Purple Herons, Little Egrets, Stilts, and Black-tailed Godwits wading in the vast marshes. Dr. Hoffmann is especially interested in ducks so one afternoon we poled our way through channels into the heart of the marshes on his land where in the shallow water we had several large duck traps baited with grain. Great flocks of Gadwall, Mallards, and Widgeon flew up in front of us and the flats, too shallow for the boat, were alive with Teal. That afternoon the traps held several Mallards and Teal which we banded. Ducks banded in the Camargue have been recovered in Switzerland, Austria, Hungary and many other places in eastern Europe. This waterfowl migration is a part of the main southwest-northeast migration route in Europe.

In eastern North America we are accustomed to having birds fly north in spring and south in fall, but in Europe, due to peculiar climatic conditions, this is not true. Western Europe, under the influence of the warm waters of the Atlantic Current offshore, has very mild winters and rather cool summers. Farther east, away from the tempering influence of the ocean, a continental climate with its hot summers and cold winters prevails. Thus many eastern European birds, to find a balmy place in which to winter, travel west and southwest to western Europe, returning east in the spring. In England in October and November I watched hundreds of Fieldfares, Song Thrushes, Starlings, Chaffinches, and Rooks migrating west and even northwest, coming from the continent to the British Isles for the winter. Many of the passerines at the Camargue during my stay were headed for breeding grounds far to the northeast.

While walking through the marshes watching ducks and shorebirds we jumped two large European Wild Boars which had bedded down for the day in a clump of willows. They ran off through the shallow water flushing clouds of teal and shorebirds ahead of them until they disappeared from sight in another group of bushes.

"You are fortunate to see them," said Dr. Hoffmann, "There are many of them here but they are difficult to find."

In fact, the Camargue is one of the last strongholds of the Wild Boar in western Europe. These magnificent animals have been all but exterminated over much of their former range.

Returning towards the station we watched hundreds of gulls, mostly Herring and Black-headed, resting on the shallow water with the ducks. At any moment I could count perhaps half a dozen Marsh Harriers hunting low over the vegetation, and sometimes as many as two dozen were visible at once. These heavily built harriers are larger and more power-

ful than our Harrier (Marsh Hawk) and more closely resemble a Buteo. Formerly they fed primarily upon rabbits, but after Myxomatosis exterminated the rabbits in France the hawks turned to frogs instead. Several pairs of Black Kites, resembling Harriers with forked tails, soared over higher ground seaching for carrion.

During the warmth of the mid-afternoon I amused myself by photographing the tiny tree frogs which were common on the brambles. Until Dr. Hoffmann had pointed one out to me I had not noticed them but now I found them everywhere. Also interesting were the large, green Lacerta lizards, fully two feet long, that scampered into the bushes just out of reach. Not far from the buildings a pair of masked Penduline Tits were building their hanging nest on the tips of the branches of a slender tree. In form the nest resembled that of a marsh wren but instead of coarse grasses it was made of mosses and fine grass. When I first discovered it the tit was inside pushing violently against the sides in a effort to shape the interior. Every few minutes she stopped and peered out the small opening to check on the outside world before returning to her task.

The most spectacular denizen of the shallow lagoons of the Camargue is the Flamingo. A rarity in Europe, this bird breeds only in two places, the other being in southwest Spain. In Spain one must spend days travelling on horses through desolate, uninhabited country to see them but in the Camargue we drove up to the edge of one breeding colony and watched them from the road with binoculars and telescope.

Breeding had not yet begun but already the birds were gathered in large flocks where the odd mud nests would soon be built. The European Flamingo, unlike his brilliant red American counterpart, is a soft pink except for the wings which are crimson tipped with black. The birds seemed to burst into flames as small flocks rose and flew to distant feeding grounds.

How many do you think there are?" I asked Mr. Mueller, the Swiss ornithologist who acted as my guide. I expected him to say that there were about so many hundred, but with characteristic Swiss thoroughness he replied, "Just a minute. I will count them."

For about fifteen minutes I waited while Dr. Mueller peered through the telescope, periodically tabulating on the roof of his convertible with a pencil. Finally, totalling the marks on the car he announced, "There are eighteen hundred and thirty-three."

A larger group which we saw later in the day, unapproachable in the marshes, must have totalled several thousand birds. In a few hours I had seen more than half the Flamingo population of Europe. I longed to be able to return in June when the young were being fed in the elevated mud nests but such would not be possible.

The last day we set out for some barren flats northwest of the Camargue to find Little Bustards and Sand Grouse but our plans were thwarted by a demonstration in a small town through which we had to pass. The entire populace was objecting, in good Mediterranean fashion, to one of the recent reform movements of the government by blocking all the streets in town and getting drunk. Thus prevented from seeking the elusive bustard we turned instead to the neighboring hills,



the end of the great Alps, and home of an entirely different flora and fauna.

The hills were intensively farmed wherever possible. Vineyards and olive orchards lined the twisting road over which our old jeep bounced. Barren flats were replaced by rocky outcrops clothed in a bewildering array of flowering shrubs. Montmajour Abbey, built in the 10th Century, stands on one of these little hills overlooking the farmland. Its crumbling walls are the nesting sites of one of the few colonies of the Lesser Kestrel in France. These gregarious little falcons nest in colonies of varying size in much of Mediterranean Europe but have been discovered in France only recently and are presently known to breed in only a restricted area in the lower Rhone valley.

On a flat topped mountain higher in the hills stands the village of Les Baux. A site easily protected, it has been occupied continuously since the days of the Greeks. At one time there were over ten thousand people living there. Today only the few people who cater to tourists remain, but the remnants of the ancient city, carved into the rocks, are well worth seeing. Blue Rock Thrushes hunted insects among the boulders but there was little bird life in the city. We looked in vain for a soaring Egyptian Vulture, a common resident of the area.

The next day I packed my knapsack, paid my last respects to the Roman ruins in Arles, and headed north for new adventures in Switzerland, Germany, and Holland, but I looked back longingly at the wonder of the wasteland of the Camargue.

350 Berkeley Park Boulevard  
Berkeley 7, California

## *By The Wayside . . .*

Edited by MARTHA and ROY LOUND

**Report of a Purple Gallinule in Madison.** At about 9:30 a. m. on May 18, 1956, I was walking south along the east edge of the small cattail marsh located on Picnic Point in Madison. I was hoping that perhaps I might see a King Rail but was successful only in scaring up Sora and Virginia Rails. Suddenly, about 30 feet out in the marsh, a Purple Gallinule stepped from behind a cattail into full view. I was so struck with the beauty of the bird that it was probably 5 or 10 seconds before I lifted my binoculars for a close-up view. The extremely brilliant purple coloration identified it immediately. The back was less brilliantly colored and had a greenish cast to it. Directly above the base of the yellow-tipped red bill was a round chalky blue spot about the size of a quarter. I watched the bird for a minute or two before it disappeared into the cattails. After a few minutes wait, the gallinule, or perhaps another just like it, appeared at a point about 15 feet from where it had disappeared. About a half minute or so later, the bird disappeared for good.—Bill Hilsenhoff, Madison.

(Editor's note: A Purple Gallinule was captured in Milwaukee about May 5, 1956, and turned over to the Milwaukee Zoo. (1956 Pass. Pigeon

130). The editor did not find out about Mr. Hilsenhoff's sight record until recently.)

**Western Grebes on Lake Poygan.** On Oct. 11, 1956, when I was duck hunting on Lake Poygan, 4 Western Grebes flew into the decoys. At the time they did so there were 2 Horned Grebes in winter plumage only a short distance away, permitting a visual comparison. These are the first Western Grebes I have seen on Lake Poygan, although I am familiar with them west of the Mississippi. Frank Niemuth, a veteran Lake Poygan guide, told me, however, that quite a few appear during the fall.—Alfred Bradford, Appleton.

## MORE NEWS . . .

The U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service is in its second year of an ambitious Mourning Dove banding program. If you know of the location of a Mourning Dove nest, get in touch with a local bird bander or with your game warden.

The W.S.O. Supply Department has purchased a set of the A. A. Allen bird slides and records, which may be borrowed by local clubs or individuals on a rental basis. This is a splendid method by which bird enthusiasts can learn bird songs. If you wish to rent them, inquire of Mr. Edward Peartree, Downy Dell, 725 N. Lapham Street, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.

The Cliff Swallow nesting project—the newest in a series of state-wide range and population studies in which all observers can participate—is getting nicely under way. Be on the watch for nesting colonies this spring and summer, and write for report forms to Prof. John T. Emlen, Dept. of Zoology, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6.

Research Chairman Howard Young would like to bring the list of organized Wisconsin bird clubs up to date. Will the secretary of each club send a post card listing name of club and name and address of president, to him at the Dept. of Zoology, State Teachers College, La Crosse?

(more news on page 46)



# FIELD NOTES

By MARTHA and ROY LOUND

Autumn Season

August 16 through November

There was nothing startling about the fall migration—just an average year. And, after the tremendous 1956 spring migration, an ordinary one was a bit anticlimatic. Many birds came, but not in large showy waves—instead, they trickled through. The warbler migration, for example, which began in small numbers in mid-August, produced considerable movement through October, with the Myrtle Warbler being recorded well into November.

The season was more distinctive for the lack of certain species than for outstanding records. The dearth of winter finches was more pronounced than for any comparable period in recent years; grosbeaks, red-

polls, and crossbills were entirely lacking, and even the Pine Siskin was extraordinarily scarce. This was extremely noticeable after the tremendous finch invasion of the preceding year. But another northern species, the Black-backed (Arctic Three-toed) Woodpecker, was seen in two different counties, Jackson and Oconto, although it was not reported at all in 1955. Its appearance in counties as far south as these is particularly noteworthy.

The seasonal reports emphasized the northward movement of a southern species—the Tufted Titmouse. There is certainly some evidence in support of the theory that within the next 10 to 20 years this bird will continue to extend its range northward just as the Cardinal did during the first 40 years of this century.

### **The Early Migration**

Temperatures, which up to Aug. 17 had averaged above seasonal, dropped below normal as a cold front advanced across the state on the 17th and morning of the 18th. Minimum temperatures in most northern counties dropped into the 30's by the morning of the 20th. This cold front appears to have coincided with some southward movement of warblers—the Nashville, Cape May and Chestnut-sided were recorded by the 20th well south of their breeding range.

Numerous thundershowers fell throughout August, with the central and southern counties receiving heavy showers from the 29th to the end of the month. Water levels were well above those of 1955, resulting in a less successful shorebird season in areas such as Horicon Marsh.

The first few days of September were near seasonal. Polar continental air poured into the state from the northwest on the 4th, followed by a succession of cold fronts during the remainder of the month. Mean temperatures ranged from 1° to 5° below normal at the various Wisconsin weather stations reporting, but a mass exodus of birds did not begin with the first cold front or even the second. Instead, an orderly southward movement of swallows and flycatchers appears to have started early in September, and, by the end of the month, only a few stragglers remained. And with the first September cold fronts, several northern species arrived. Both the Ruby-crowned and Golden-crowned Kinglets were first reported on Sept. 3, Juncos on Sept. 6 and Tree Sparrows on Sept. 21.

Noteworthy records during August and September included: Snowy Egret, Little Blue Heron, Glossy Ibis and Prothonotary Warbler from Horicon Marsh; Willet from Manitowoc; Western Sandpiper, Hudsonian Godwit and Northern Phalarope from Milwaukee.

### **The Late Migration**

October was mild and sunny; it was one of the warmest Octobers on record. One beautiful Indian Summer day after another followed all month long. The first half of November continued with mild temperatures, but temperatures for the last half of the month were below seasonal on most days. Some especially cold days were the 16th, 17th, 22nd, 23rd and 26th to 29th. Most stations registered their coldest temperatures on the 23rd, with a low of -26° at Couderay. Showers, associated with frontal activity, fell over most of the state at the end of the first week in No-

vember, and another front produced more generous showers at the end of the second week, with heavy snow in the northwest. A fast-moving storm crossed southeastern Wisconsin on the evening of the 20th and morning of the 21st, producing snow over much of the state. More snow fell on the 24th, 25th and 30th. In general, precipitation for the month was heaviest over the extreme north central counties and many south central counties. Most of these counties received more than normal precipitation during the month, but the west central, northwestern and southeastern counties averaged below normal. Most southern counties received less than three inches of snow, while many central and northern counties received more than ten inches; heaviest snowfall was at Mellen, where 32 inches was recorded.

There is no evidence that the mild temperatures during October and the first half of November delayed the main migration beyond normal, but it did seem to produce a considerable number of late stragglers in many species. Although blackbirds, Mourning Doves and Meadowlarks seem to be wintering in increasing numbers in southern Wisconsin, large flocks were reported to be departing from Rock Co. with the extreme cold temperature registered on Nov. 22. The general "rule of thumb" for this fall migration seemed to be that most September departure dates were on schedule, or a bit early; birds normally leaving in October lingered later than usual.

But, while many of the summer species lingered, a number of the winter species did not arrive at all or in very limited numbers: only two reports of Evening Grosbeaks, both from far northern counties; Pine Grosbeaks reported from five counties, all north of Highway 64; only one Redpoll report; two Pine Siskin reports; no crossbills. Lapland Longspurs were reported from only eight counties, but John Wilde reported one of the heaviest movements of this species in his experience through northwest Rock Co. Oct. 27-30.

Outstanding for the period were the two Black-backed (Arctic Three-toed) Woodpecker reports. Good records included: Eared Grebe, Western Grebe, Stilt Sandpiper, Glaucous Gull, Mockingbird, Bohemian Waxwing, and Prairie Warbler.

Here are the highlights of the fall season:

**Common Loon:** Reported from these counties: Vilas, Aug. 19 (Alfred Bradford); Bayfield, Sept. 10 (Dick Wills); Milwaukee, Oct. 13 (Mary Donald); Brown, Nov. 15 (Ed Paulson); Dane, Dec. 1 (J. G. Waddell).

**Red-throated Loon:** Two reports from Lake Michigan: Milwaukee Co., Nov. 13 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom); Ozaukee Co., Nov. 24 (Dick Wills, Tom Soulen, et al.).

**Horned Grebe:** First and last reports from Dane Co., Sept. 6 (Dick Wills), and Dec. 1 (J. G. Waddell). Other reports in the period were from: counties bordering Lake Superior, Sept. 9-14 (Dick Wills); Milwaukee Co. Sept. 11-Nov. 13 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom); Outagamie Co., Oct. 16 (Alfred Bradford); Brown Co., Nov. 15 (Ed Paulson).

**Eared Grebe:** A single bird in winter plumage was found in the Port Washington Harbor, Ozaukee Co. on Nov. 14 by S. Paul Jones and T. G. Wilder. It was again seen at the same place on Nov. 24 by S. Paul Jones, Tom Soulen, Dick Wills, et al. On that occasion it was studied at 150

feet or less for at least 20 minutes with a 30X Balscope. The overall darkness of the bird and the upturned bill were diagnostic.

**Western Grebe:** Four birds of this species were seen at Lake Poygan on Oct. 11 by Alfred Bradford (see "By the Wayside"); Mary Donald reported one bird from Lake Michigan, Ozaukee Co. on Oct. 16.

**Pied-billed Grebe:** Late dates include: Chippewa Co., Oct. 20 (Charles Kemper); Adams Co., Nov. 1 (Sam Robbins); Polk Co., Nov. 10 (Mrs. Lester Pedersen); Brown Co., Dec. 1 (Ed Paulson).

**White Pelican:** The two birds which were present on Petenwell Flowage all summer were last seen on Nov. 1. A third bird was seen in the same place on Sept. 21 (Sam Robbins). On Sept. 9 Dick Wills approached within 30 feet of a single bird at Cornucopia in Lake Superior, Bayfield Co. The bird appeared to be in a molting stage as many quills were showing.

**Double-crested Cormorant:** Late dates: Brown Co., Oct. 20 (Ed Paulson); Columbia Co., Nov. 22 (Eugene Roark).

**Great Blue Heron:** Late dates were reported from these counties: Winnebago, Oct. 22 (Mrs. Glen Fisher); Polk, Oct. 27 (Mrs. Lester Pedersen); Outagamie, Oct. 28 (Alfred Bradford); Adams, Nov. 1 (Sam Robbins); Columbia, Nov. 4 (Eugene Roark); Washburn, Nov. 4 (Beatrice Bailey); Dane, Nov. 8 (J. G. Waddell); Brown, Nov. 14 (Ed Paulson); Chippewa, Nov. 16 (Charles Kemper).

**Common (American) Egret:** Fall reports came from these counties: Brown on Oct. 8 (Ed Paulson); Burnett on Sept. 20, Oct. 16 and 31 (N. R. Stone); Dodge on Aug. 19 and 21, Sept. 6 and 27 and Oct. 28 (many observers); Marinette on Sept. 16 and Oct. 1 (Carl H. Richter); Rock on Aug. 19, 25 and 30, Sept. 8 and 16 (Melva Maxson, Frances Glenn and Bernice Andrews), with 60 observed by Mrs. Maxson on Sept. 8.

**Snowy Egret:** Five birds were still present at Horicon Marsh on Aug. 23 (Harold Bauers); one on Aug. 19 (Eugene Roark); one on Sept. 9 (Tom Soulen); one on Sept. 13 (John Wilde).

**Little Blue Heron:** Only reports are from Horicon Marsh where five birds were seen by Eugene Roark on Aug. 19 and one by Tom Soulen on Sept. 9.

**Green Heron:** Departure dates received include: Chippewa Co., Sept. 16 (Charles Kemper); Barron Co., Sept. 20 (Eugene Butler); Horicon, Sept. 27 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom); Green Bay, Sept. 29 (Ed Paulson); Waukesha Co., Sept. 30 (Mrs. Paul Hoffman); and a very late date from Madison, Nov. 1 (J. G. Waddell).

**Black-crowned Night Heron:** Last dates were reported from these counties: Milwaukee, Sept. 13 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom); Outagamie, Sept. 15 (Alfred Bradford); Rock, Sept. 16 (Frances Glenn and Bernice Andrews); Manitowoc, Sept. 29 (John Kraupa); Jefferson, Oct. 5 (Mrs. H. W. Degner); Brown, Nov. 20 (Edwin Cleary).

**American Bittern:** Last reported from Chippewa Co. on Sept. 8 (Charles Kemper); Outagamie Co. on Sept. 15 (Alfred Bradford); Dane Co. on Oct. 22 (Dick Wills); Winnebago Co. on Oct. 22 (Mrs. Glen Fisher).

**Least Bittern:** Only reports for the season were from Outagamie Co. on Aug. 17 (Alfred Bradford); Horicon on Aug. 19 (Eugene Roark); and Brown Co. on Sept. 14 (Ed Paulson).



**Glossy Ibis:** This species which was seen by numerous observers at Horicon Marsh during the spring and summer season was still present at the beginning of the fall season. Single birds were reported on Aug. 19 (the Roy Lounds) and Aug. 23 (Harold Bauers).

**Whistling Swan:** Brown Co. arrival, peak and departure dates were reported as Oct. 30, Nov. 6 and Nov. 11 by Ed Paulson. Other reports for the season were received from Outagamie Co. on Nov. 5 (Alfred Bradford) and Chippewa Co. on Nov. 12 (Charles Kemper).

**Canada Goose:** All counties reporting between Aug. 30 and Nov. 15. Peak reported as Oct. 4 and 7 from Rock Co. (John Wilde) and Oct. 20 in Chippewa Co. (Charles Kemper).

**Snow and Blue Geese:** Reported between Oct. 10 and Nov. 11 from these counties: Barron, Brown, Chippewa, Dane, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Oconto, Outagamie and Winnebago.

**Gadwall:** Reported from Brown, Burnett, Dodge, Dane and Winnebago counties between Sept. 13 and Nov. 14.

**American Widgeon (Baldpate):** Reported from Adams, Barron, Brown, Burnett, Juneau, Milwaukee, Outagamie and Winnebago Counties between Aug. 23-Oct. 31.

**Pintail:** Migrants arrived as early as Sept. 3 (Adams Co.-Sam Robbins). Thereafter they were reported until Nov. 13 from these counties by many observers: Brown, Burnett, Dane, Iowa, Juneau, Milwaukee, Oconto, Outagamie and Winnebago.

**Green-winged Teal:** Departure dates were reported from these counties: Adams, Sept. 28 (Sam Robbins); Jefferson, Sept. 30 (Mrs. H. W. Degner); Winnebago, Oct. 22 (Mrs. Glen Fisher); Brown, Nov. 3 (Ed Paulson); Burnett, Nov. 16 (N. R. Stone).

**Blue-winged Teal:** Late dates include: Burnett Co., Oct. 31 (N. R. Stone); Dodge Co., Nov. 1 (J. Allan Simpson); Brown Co., Nov. 3 (Ed Paulson).

**Shoveller:** Reported between Sept. 13 and Nov. 13 from Brown, Dane, Milwaukee, Outagamie and Winnebago counties.

**Wood Duck:** Departure dates reported from: Adams Co., Sept. 28 (Sam Robbins); Brown Co., Oct. 18 (Ed Paulson); Burnett Co., Oct. 31 (N. R. Stone).

**Redhead:** Reported between Sept. 20 and Nov. 15 from these counties: Brown, Burnett, Chippewa, Milwaukee, Outagamie and Sheboygan.

**Ring-necked Duck:** First reports include: Horicon, Sept. 27 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom); Outagamie Co., Oct. 1 (Alfred Bradford); Brown Co., Oct. 4 (Ed Paulson); Dane Co., Oct. 4 (J. G. Waddell). Departure dates reported from: Burnett Co., Oct. 31 (N. R. Stone); Brown Co., Nov. 8 (Ed Paulson); Chippewa Co., Nov. 12 (Charles Kemper).

**Canvasback:** Arrival dates follow: Winnebago Co., Oct. 6 (Mrs. Glen Fisher); Outagamie Co., Oct. 11 (Alfred Bradford); Burnett Co., Oct. 16 (N. R. Stone); Brown Co., Oct. 18 (Ed Paulson); Dane Co., Oct. 19 (Dick Wills).

**Leser Scaup:** Arrived in Burnett Co. on Oct. 4 and Brown Co. on Oct. 7.

**Common (American) Goldeneye:** Arrival dates reported from these counties: Burnett, Oct. 4 (N. R. Stone); Brown, Nov. 11 (Ed Paulson);

Milwaukee, Nov. 13 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom); Chippewa, Nov. 25 (Charles Kemper).

**Bufflehead:** Arrived in Brown Co., Oct. 21 (Ed Paulson); Burnett Co., Oct. 31 (N. R. Stone); Milwaukee Co., Nov. 13 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom).

**Oldsquaw:** Reported only from Milwaukee beginning Nov. 13 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom).

**White-winged Scoter:** Reported from Lake Michigan, Ozaukee Co., on Oct. 16 (Mary Donald) and again on Nov. 18 and 24 (Dick Wills, Tom Soulen, et al.). The only other report was from Madison on Nov. 14 (J. G. Waddell).

**Ruddy Duck:** Reported between Sept. 8 and Nov. 14 from these counties: Brown, Dane, Dodge, Manitowoc and Outagamie.

**Turkey Vulture:** Two birds seen in Barron Co. on Sept. 19 (Eugene Butler); present until Oct. 1 in Waukesha Co. (Mrs. Paul Hoffman); seen in Outagamie Co. on Nov. 12 (Alfred Bradford).

**Red-tailed Hawk:** Mary Donald reported a melanistic bird from Milwaukee on Oct. 24. She stated that she has not previously seen so dark a one—even in the western states.

**Broad-winged Hawk:** No definite pattern on departure dates. An Oct. 28 date from Brown Co. (Ed Paulson) is unusually late.

**Rough-legged Hawk:** Earliest date is from Outagamie Co., Sept. 20 (Alfred Bradford). October arrival dates were reported from these counties: Brown, Dane, Oconto and Waukesha.

**Bald Eagle:** Reported from these counties: Adams, Burnett, Chippewa, Columbia, Juneau, Oconto, Vilas and Washburn.

**Osprey:** Reported from these counties between Aug. 18 and Oct. 7: Adams, Barron, Dane, Iowa, Rock, Sauk, Sheboygan and Vilas.

**Peregrine Falcon (Duck Hawk):** Only reports for the period were from Columbia Co., Oct. 1, one individual (Eugene Roark); Oconto Co., Oct. 6, 2 females and 1 male (Carl Richter) and Sheboygan Co., Oct. 7 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom).

**Pigeon Hawk:** Reported from these counties: Adams, Sept. 4 (Sam Robbins); Brown, Sept. 7-Oct. 28 (Ed Paulson); Chippewa, Oct. 18 (Charles Kemper); Columbia, Sept. 18 (the Raymond Dryers); Polk, Sept. 13 (Mrs. Lester Pedersen); Sheboygan, Oct. 7 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom); Winnebago, Oct. 15 (Mrs. Glen Fisher).

**Sandhill Crane:** Last seen on Adams Co. breeding grounds, Sept. 1 (Sam Robbins); birds reported at their peak in Burnett Co. Sept. 4 (N. R. Stone); reported from Green Lake Co. between Sept. 27 and Oct. 18 (many observers); departed from Jefferson Co. on Oct. 12 (Nils P. Dahlstrand); seen in Outagamie Co. on Sept. 15 (Alfred Bradford).

**King Rail:** Only report is from Horicon Marsh on Aug. 21 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom).

**Virginia Rail:** These last dates were received from the following counties: Chippewa, Sept. 3 (Charles Kemper); Brown, Sept. 7 (Ed Paulson); Dodge, Sept. 13 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom); Adams, Sept. 24 (Sam Robbins); Jefferson, Oct. 5 (Mrs. H. W. Degner).

**Sora:** Departure dates were reported from these counties: Brown, Sept. 7 (Ed Paulson); Chippewa, Sept. 16 (Charles Kemper); Manitowoc, Oct. 14 (John Kraupa).

**Yellow Rail:** A report came from Carl Richter, Oconto Co., on Sept. 22 when he flushed one bird in an open marsh.

**Common (Florida) Gallinule:** Departure dates came from these counties: Brown, Sept. 22 (Ed Paulson); Outagamie, Sept. 24 (Alfred Bradford); Dodge, Sept. 27 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom).

**Shorebirds:** General. Of the 27 species reported for the period, only the more unusual ones will be discussed individually. But the month in which each of the others was last reported is noted here. September departure: Ruddy Turnstone, Upland Plover, Solitary, Pectoral, Least and Semipalmated Sandpipers. October departure: Semipalmated Plover, Black-bellied Plover, Woodcock, Spotted Sandpiper, Greater Yellowlegs, Lesser Yellowlegs, Dunlin (Red-backed Sandpiper), Dowitcher, Sanderling and Wilson's Phalarope. November dates were recorded only for the Killdeer and Common (Wilson's) Snipe.

**Golden Plover:** Only fall reports: two birds in Barron Co., Sept. 19 (Eugene Butler); one in Iowa Co., Sept. 22 (Sam Robbins, N. R. Barger); one in fall plumage, McKinley Beach, Milwaukee, Sept. 22 (Mary Donald, Karl Priebe, Mrs. A. P. Balsom).

**Willet:** One report of this western species: John Kraupa, Manitowoc Co., Sept. 29. Rarely seen in fall.

**Knot:** McKinley Beach, Milwaukee, two individuals on Sept. 15 and four on Sept. 18 (Mary Donald, Karl Priebe); Kewaunee Co., one on Sept. 15 (Dick Wills).

**White-rumped Sandpiper:** Only report is from Milwaukee, Sept. 10 through 19 (Karl Priebe, Mrs. A. P. Balsom).

**Baird's Sandpiper:** Dick Wills reported this the most common shorebird except for the Sanderling in Bayfield, Brown and Kewaunee counties from Sept. 9 through 15; four individuals reported from Rock Co., Sept. 16 (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews); four from Milwaukee, Sept. 23 (Dick Wills); one from Adams Co., Aug. 22, Sept. 3 and 7, and two on Sept. 28 (Sam Robbins).

**Stilt Sandpiper:** Only fall report was from Karl Priebe, Milwaukee Co., Oct. 11.

**Western Sandpiper:** Present at McKinley Beach, Milwaukee, Aug. 21-30 (Karl Priebe).

**Hudsonian Godwit:** On Aug. 30 one bird was seen for several hours resting on the wooden structure off the breakwater in McKinley Beach, Milwaukee (Karl Priebe).

**Northern Phalarope:** Seen at McKinley Beach, Milwaukee, on Sept. 10 (Karl Priebe) and Sept. 22 (Karl Priebe, Mary Donald, Mrs. A. P. Balsom).

**Glaucous Gull:** One individual, believed to be a second year bird, was discovered by S. Paul Jones and T. G. Wilder on Nov. 14 in the Port Washington Harbor. It was seen on later dates by numerous observers.

**Franklin's Gull:** One reported from Adams Co., Sept. 21 and 24 (Sam Robbins); one adult and 3 immatures were seen at the Madison airport, Oct. 5 (Dick Wills); present in Milwaukee, Sept. 13-16 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom); an immature in the Port Washington Harbor, Sept. 26 (Dick Wills); two or three hundred in winter plumage, St. Croix Co., Oct. 17 (Charles Kemper).

**Caspian Tern:** Reported from these counties: Adams, Sept. 24 (Sam Robbins); Brown, Aug. 23-Oct. 6 (Ed Paulson); Door, Sept. 15 (Dick Wills); Manitowoc, Aug. 18-Sept. 9 (John Kraupa); Milwaukee, Sept. 7-16 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom).

**Yellow-billed Cuckoo:** Last reported in Jefferson County, Oct. 7 (Mrs. H. W. Degner); other late dates in Two Rivers on Sept. 28 (John Kraupa) and in Green Bay on Sept. 27 (Ed Paulson).

**Black-billed Cuckoo:** A very late migrant in Dane County on Oct. 30 (J. G. Waddell); another late bird in Jefferson County on Oct. 15 (Mrs. H. W. Degner).

**Saw-whet Owl:** Reported from Fond du Lac Co., Oct. 20 (George Henseler).

**Whip-poor-will:** Still singing in Florence and Vilas counties on Sept. 11 and 12 (Tom Soulen). Last report date: Sept. 14, Brown Co. (Ed Paulson).

**Nighthawk:** Peak migration apparently occurred between Aug. 26 and 28; departure dates ranged from Sept. 2 (Chippewa Co.) through Sept. 28 (Manitowoc Co.).

**Chimney Swift:** Departure dates were reported from these counties: Bayfield, Aug. 20 (David Bratley); Chippewa, Sept. 2 (Charles Kemper); Barron, Sept. 3 (Eugene Butler); Adams, Sept. 6 (Sam Robbins); Milwaukee, Sept. 13 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom); Brown, Sept. 14 (Ed Paulson); Rock, Sept. 26 (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews); Jefferson, Sept. 30 (Nils P. Dahlstrand); Dane, Oct. 13 (Dick Wills).

**Ruby-throated Hummingbird:** Departure dates varied from Sept. 3-21. Last date was from Milwaukee Co. (Mary Donald).

**Black-backed (Arctic Three-toed) Woodpecker:** Two reports of this northern species: Oconto Co., Oct. 28 (Carl H. Richter); Jackson Co., Nov. 25, one male feeding in a jack pine (Alan J. Rusch). Perhaps these birds represent the western edge of a phenomenal invasion of this species in the northeastern states in late fall.

**Eastern Kingbird:** Most departure dates between Sept. 6 and 16, with a late departure date from our northernmost county, Bayfield, Sept. 22 (David Bratley) and a report of a late straggler from Dane Co., Oct. 15 (J. G. Waddell).

**Crested Flycatcher:** Most departure dates between Sept. 8 and 12. Only later report was from Dane Co., Sept. 15 (J. G. Waddell).

**Phoebe:** Departure dates vary from Sept. 28 to Oct. 22. Last report was from Waukesha Co. (Mrs. Paul Hoffman).

**Empidonax Flycatchers:** Last reported from Jefferson Co., Sept. 30 (Mrs. H. W. Degner), and from Cedar Grove the same day (Mrs. A. P. Balsom).

**Wood Pewee:** These departure dates in September: Waukesha Co., Sept. 29 (Mrs. Paul Hoffman); Horicon, Sept. 27 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom); Adams Co., Sept. 26 (Sam Robbins).

**Olive-sided Flycatcher:** Reported from these counties: Adams, Aug. 28-Sept. 1 (Sam Robbins); Chippewa, Aug. 22 (Charles Kemper); Jefferson, Sept. 1 (Mrs. H. W. Degner); Vernon, Aug. 25 (Margarette Morse).

**Tree Swallow:** Late stragglers, Lake Mendota, Madison, Nov. 20 (J. G. Waddell).

**Bank Swallow:** Departures between Aug. 25 and Sept. 7.

**Rough-winged Swallow:** Only reports for season fell between Aug. 16 and 24.

**Barn Swallow:** Last dates generally fell between Sept. 3 and 18, but two later records reported: Horicon, Sept. 27 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom); Madison, one straggler, Oct. 5 (Dick Wills).

**Cliff Swallow:** Most late dates fell between Sept. 7 and 18, but Carl Richter reported a single bird from Marinette Co., Oct. 6.

**Purple Martin:** Most departures occurred from Sept. 1 to 14, but Eugene Roark reported a flight from Madison on Oct. 21.

**Canada Jay:** Reports received from the following counties: Brown, Oct. 25 (Ed Paulson); Burnett, Nov. 30 (N. R. Stone); Florence and Oneida, nine birds on Sept. 11, 13 on Sept. 12, and four on Sept. 13 (Tom Soulen, Dick Wills); Forest, Nov. 17 (Carl Richter); Price, Nov. 21 (Roy Lound).

**Raven:** Reported from Brown, Forest, Florence, Marinette, Price and Vilas counties.

**Brown-capped Hudsonian Chickadee:** Fairly common in sections of Florence and Oneida counties, Sept. 11-12 (Tom Soulen, Dick Wills).

**Tufted Titmouse:** This species has been extending its range northward, reported during this period as far north as Chippewa (Charles Kemper), Marinette (Wallace MacBriar, Jr.), and Polk (Mrs. Lester Pedersen) counties.

**Red-breasted Nuthatch:** Few scattered reports from the following counties: Adams, Aug. 22-Sept. 19 (Sam Robbins); Barron, Sept. 16 and 22 (Eugene Butler); Dane, Nov. 6-17 (Ruth Stillman); Milwaukee, Sept. 7 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom) and Sept. 21 (Mary Donald).

**House Wren:** Most departure dates from Sept. 17 to 29.

**Winter Wren:** Last date was from Adams Co., Nov. 1 (Sam Robbins).

**Carolina Wren:** Reported from: the Arboretum in Madison on Sept. 6 (Dick Wills), Oct. 21 (J. G. Waddell), Nov. 22-30 (the Roy Lounds); Rock Co., Sept. 12-13 (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum).

**Long-billed Marsh Wren:** Last report was from Jefferson Co., Oct. 7 (Mrs. H. W. Degner).

**Short-billed Marsh Wren:** Last reported from Iowa Co., Sept. 22 (Sam Robbins, N. R. Barger).

**Mockingbird:** One individual came to Mrs. Melva Maxson's bird bath near Milton, Nov. 25-27.

**Catbird:** Most departure dates were in late September and early October, but stragglers were reported from Dane Co., Nov. 18 (J. G. Waddell) and Polk Co., Nov. 19-30 (Mrs. Lester Pedersen).

**Brown Thrasher:** Most departure dates in late September with just two October dates: Brown Co., Oct. 6 (Ed Paulson); Barron Co., Oct. 10 (Eugene Butler).

**Wood Thrush:** Only September dates: Adams, Sept. 15 (Sam Robbins); Montello, Sept. 5 (Sam Robbins).

**Hermit Thrush:** All dates reported fell between Sept. 20 and Nov. 7, with the bulk of the departure dates in mid-October.

**Swainson's (Olive-backed) Thrush:** Earliest date was Aug. 30, Fond du Lac Co. (George Henseler); last date was Oct. 11, Jefferson Co. (Nils P. Dahlstrand).



**Gray-cheeked Thrush:** First reported from Adams Co., Sept. 3 (Sam Robbins); last from Fond du Lac Co., Sept. 30 (George Henseler).

**Veery:** Departure dates varied from Sept. 3 to Oct. 2. No definite pattern.

**Bluebird:** Reported by almost all observers well into October; two November reports: Nov. 1, Waukesha Co. (Mrs. Paul Hoffman); Nov. 4, Polk Co. (Mrs. Lester Pedersen).

**Blue-gray Gnatcatcher:** Reported present in Adams Co. until Sept. 1 (Sam Robbins); seen in Rock Co., Sept. 10 (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum).

**Golden-crowned Kinglet:** Earliest arrival date, Sept. 3, Brown Co. (Ed Paulson).

**Ruby-crowned Kinglet:** First reported from Brown Co., Sept. 3 (Ed Paulson); many reports from Sept. 10 to 18

**Water (American) Pipit:** Reported from these counties: Adams, Sept. 18 (Sam Robbins); Barron, Sept. 19 (Eugene Butler); Chippewa, Oct. 8 (Charles Kemper); Dodge, Sept. 30 (Eugene Roark); Oneida, Sept. 11 (Tom Soulen).

**Bohemian Waxwing:** Reported from Waukesha by Tom Soulen, Nov. 23; seen at fifteen feet.

**Cedar Waxwing:** On Aug. 23 Mary Staeger, Shawano Co., saw a bird gathering material for a nest. She found the nest with a bird sitting on it and its mate nearby.

**Northern Shrike:** October reports from Bayfield Co., Oct. 20 (David Bratley), and Barron Co., Oct. 25 (Eugene Butler); numerous November reports.

**Loggerhead (Migrant) Shrike:** Last reported on Aug. 16, Adams Co. (Sam Robbins) and Outagamie Co. (Alfred Bradford).

**Yellow-throated Vireo:** All departure dates reported from Sept. 15 to 26.

**Solitary (Blue-headed) Vireo:** Most departure dates during last two weeks of September, but reported from Fond du Lac Co., Oct. 27 (George Henseler).

**Red-eyed Vireo:** Last dates generally fell in last ten days of September.

**Philadelphia Vireo:** Reported from these counties: Adams, Aug. 28-Sept. 28 (Sam Robbins); Bayfield, Sept. 11 (Dick Wills); Oneida, Sept. 12 (Dick Wills). In Marinette County on November 3, Wallace MacBriar banded and examined a bird of this species; while no outward damage was noted, it seemed incapable of maintaining a sustained flight; after it was released it flew about 50 feet, rested, and then flew on again in a southerly direction.

**Warbling Vireo:** Most observers reported departures during first week of September; last noted in Barron Co., Sept. 20 (Eugene Butler).

**Black-and-White Warbler:** Most departure dates during last two weeks in September; last date from Wallace MacBriar, Marinette Co., Oct. 16.

**Prothonotary Warbler:** Four birds were reported from Horicon, Aug. 23 (Harold Bauers).

**Golden-winged Warbler:** Adams Co. to Sept. 12 (Sam Robbins); Madison, Sept. 6 (Dick Wills); Oconomowoc, Sept. 4 (Ed Peartree, Nellis Smtih); Milton, Aug. 28 (Melva Maxson).

**Tennessee Warbler:** Reported between Aug. 16 and Oct. 12.

**Orange-crowned Warbler:** Reported from these counties, Sept. 9-Oct. 10: Adams, Chippewa, Dane, Iowa, Milwaukee, Waukesha, Winnebago.

**Nashville Warbler:** Main flight appears to have passed through by close of third week in September, but these October departure dates were reported: Adams Co., Oct. 4 (Sam Robbins); Fond du Lac, Oct. 6 (George Henseler); Rock, Oct. 15 (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews); Sauk, Oct. 11 (Mrs. Henry Koenig); Winnebago, Oct. 5 (Mrs. Glen Fisher).

**Parula Warbler:** Milwaukee, Aug. 30 (Mary Donald); Adams Co., Sept. 4-26 (Sam Robbins); Cedar Grove, Sept. 30 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom).

**Yellow Warbler:** Only September dates were from Sam Robbins: Adams Co., Sept. 3, Dodge Co., Sept. 6.

**Magnolia Warbler:** The main flight appears to have passed by Sept. 30. One very late date from Fond du Lac Co., Oct. 27 (George Henseler).

**Cape May Warbler:** All reports fell between Aug. 20 and Oct. 4.

**Black-throated Blue Warbler:** Adams Co., Aug. 29 (Sam Robbins); Milwaukee, Sept. 30 (Mary Donald); Sheboygan Co., Sept. 23 (Dick Wills); Waukesha Co., Sept. 8 (Mrs. Paul Hoffman).

**Myrtle Warbler:** The main flight had passed by the end of October. November dates were received from these counties: Brown, Nov. 4 (Edwin Cleary); Dane, Nov. 8 (J. G. Waddell); Rock, Nov. 8 (Melva Maxson); Sauk, Nov. 3 (Mrs. Henry Koenig); Vernon, Nov. 3 (Margarette Morse).

**Black-throated Green Warbler:** First migrant appeared in Rock Co., Aug. 20 (Melva Maxson), but not reported from remainder of state until September; last reported from Dane Co., Oct. 22 (Dick Wills). Numerous observations.

**Blackburnian Warbler:** First and last migrants reported from Adams Co., Aug. 16-Sept. 28 (Sam Robbins).

**Chestnut-sided Warbler:** First migrant reported from Adams Co., Aug. 14 (Sam Robbins); last from Winnebago Co., Sept. 29 (Mrs. Glen Fisher).

**Bay-breasted Warbler:** Migration started on Aug. 23 with a report from Rock Co., (Melva Maxson) and was pretty well completed by end of September except for these two late dates: Marinette Co., Oct. 7 (Wallace MacBriar); Rock Co., Oct. 13 (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews).

**Black-poll Warbler:** First report was from Adams Co., Aug. 24 (Sam Robbins); last was from Rock Co., Oct. 13 (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews). Appears to have reached most counties by first week in September and have left by end of September.

**Pine Warbler:** Last, Cedar Grove, Sept. 30 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom).

**Prairie Warbler:** On Oct. 4 Eugene Butler carefully studied a warbler which he concluded to be a Prairie at a distance of 15 feet with 7 x 35 binoculars. He noted the following field marks: very yellow throat and breast, appeared white under the tail, very distinct black-striped sides, greenish head and back.

**Palm Warbler:** First report from Brown Co., Aug. 29 (Edwin Cleary); last report from Winnebago Co., Oct. 15 (Mrs. Glen Fisher); numerous reports between these two dates.

**Ovenbird:** Last from Marinette Co., Oct. 4 (Wallace MacBriar).

**Northern Waterthrush:** Sam Robbins reported the first transient from Adams Co. on Aug. 21; Dick Wills the last from Sheboygan Co. on Oct. 7.

**Louisiana Waterthrush:** Last reported from its breeding grounds in Adams Co., Aug. 24 (Sam Robbins).

**Kentucky Warbler:** A male and female were seen in the Arboretum at Madison on Aug. 17 (Dick Wills).

**Connecticut Warbler:** Adams Co., Sept. 4 (Sam Robbins); Iowa Co., Sept. 22 (Sam Robbins, N. R. Barger).

**Yellow throat:** All departure dates by Sept. 30 except Dane Co., Oct. 5 (J. G. Waddell), and Sheboygan Co., Oct. 7 (Dick Wills).

**Pileated (Wilson's) Warbler:** First reported from Adams Co., Aug. 22 (Sam Robbins); last reported from Columbia Co., Sept. 27 (the Raymond Dryers).

**Canada Warbler:** Milton, Aug. 20 (Melva Maxson); Oconomowoc, Oct. 2 (Ed Peartree, Nellis Smith); all others between Aug. 21 and Sept. 20.

**Redstart:** Most observers reported departures by end of September, but J. G. Waddell last reported it from Madison on Oct. 15.

**Bobolink:** Last date, Sept. 26, Adams Co. (Sam Robbins).

**Yellow-headed Blackbird:** Only reports for the season were from Horicon Marsh, with last date on Sept. 13 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom).

**Baltimore Oriole:** Departure dates between Aug. 26 and Sept. 8.

**Rusty Blackbird:** First arrivals were reported from Outagamie Co., Sept. 15 (Alfred Bradford); numerous reports thereafter.

**Cowbird:** Last from Jefferson Co., Nov. 22 (Mrs. H. W. Degner).

**Scarlet Tanager:** Oct. 2 was last report date: Bayfield Co. (David Bratley) and Fond du Lac Co. (George Henseler).

**Rose-breasted Grosbeak:** Most reports between Sept. 11 and 22, but these late dates were reported: Polk County, Oct. 2 (Mrs. Lester Pedersen); Madison, Oct. 7 (J. G. Waddell); Fond du Lac County, Oct. 11 (George Henseler).

**Indigo Bunting:** Most birds had left by Sept. 30, but Oct. 7 dates were reported from Fond du Lac Co. (George Henseler) and Sheboygan Co. (Dick Wills).

**Dickcissel:** Juneau Co., Aug. 16 (Harold Bauers).

**Evening Grosbeak:** Bayfield Co., Oct. 8-Nov. 30 (David Bratley); Forest Co., Nov. 17-24 (Carl Richter). Mr. Richter reported hearing singles, pairs, and some fairly large flocks fly over. No other reports were received.

**Purple Finch:** Present in Adams Co. beginning Aug. 14 (Sam Robbins). Reported during September, October and November from all sections of the state.

**Pine Grosbeak:** Bayfield Co., Nov. 9 (David Bratley); Lincoln and Price counties, Nov. 17 and 21 (Roy Lound); Forest Co., Nov. 17-23 and Marinette Co., Nov. 24 (Carl Richter). Mr. Richter reported that this species was not as plentiful as a year ago.

**Redpoll:** Only report came from Ed Paulson, Brown Co., Oct. 10.

**Pine Siskin:** Only reports: Milwaukee, Sept. 16 (Mrs. A. P. Balsom); Madison, Oct. 14 (Mrs. R. A. Walker). Astonishingly scarce!

**Towhee:** Main departure over by end of October, but November dates reported from: Dane Co., Nov. 4 (Ruth Stillman); Columbia Co., Nov. 27 (the Raymond Dryers).

**Savannah Sparrow:** Last reported from Chippewa Co., Oct. 22 (Charles Kemper).

**Leconte's Sparrow:** Reported by: Sam Robbins from Adams Co. on Sept. 26; Dick Wills, Iowa Co., Sept. 24 and Oct. 19; Tom Soulen, Iowa Co., Sept. 29.

**Henslow's Sparrow:** John Kraupa reported it on Sept. 20 from Manitowoc Co.

**Vesper Sparrow:** Most departures had occurred by Oct. 10, but Sam Robbins reported it on Nov. 1 from Adams Co.

**Lark Sparrow:** Dick Wills reported two on Sept. 8 from Adams Co.

**Slate-colored Junco:** First migrant, Chippewa Co., Sept. 6 (Charles Kemper).

**Oreganus-type Junco:** Reports of typical birds of this species were received from the following counties: Adams, Oct. 16 (Sam Robbins); Dane, Nov. 22 (Dick Wills); Polk, Nov. 19 (Mrs. Lester Pedersen); Waukesha, Nov. 21 (Mrs. Paul Hoffman).

**Tree Sparrow:** Three early dates: Brown Co., Sept. 21 (Ed Paulson); Rock Co., Oct. 6 (Frances Glenn, Bernice Andrews); Dane Co., Oct. 7 (J. G. Waddell). All other reports fell between Oct. 16 and 29.

**Chipping Sparrow:** Last reported on Nov. 1 from Madison (J. G. Waddell) and Viroqua (Margarette Morse).

**Field Sparrow:** Most departures were in the first two weeks of October, but November dates were recorded from Dane, Rock and Waukesha counties.

**Harris's Sparrow:** Reported from these counties: Adams, Sept. 28-Oct. 4 (Sam Robbins); Barron, Sept. 20-Oct. 4 (Eugene Butler); Chippewa, Oct. 6-16 (Charles Kemper); Fond du Lac, Oct. 2 (George Henseler); Rock, Oct. 14-Nov. 5 (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum, et al.); Vernon, Oct. 7 (Margarette Morse); Winnebago, Oct. 12-23 (Mrs. Glen Fisher).

**White-crowned Sparrow:** First reported from Bayfield Co., Sept. 17 (David Bratley); by Sept. 30 reported from Adams, Barron, Dane, Iowa, Juneau, Marinette, Milwaukee, Polk, Rock and Washburn counties; last reported Nov. 4, Rock Co. (Mrs. Joseph Mahlum).

**White-throated Sparrow:** Wallace MacBriar reported from his banding operation in southern Marinette Co. that migration numbers were down. With 7 traps in operation, he caught only 34.

**Fox Sparrow:** Three Sept. 30 arrival dates: Bayfield Co. (David Bratley); Fond du Lac Co. (George Henseler); Milwaukee (Mary Donald). The bulk of other arrival dates fell between Oct. 4 and 9.

**Lincoln's Sparrow:** First reported from Manitowoc Co., Sept. 9 (John Kraupa); thereafter from Adams, Barron, Bayfield, Fond du Lac, Iowa, Marinette, Milwaukee and Oneida counties.

**Swamp Sparrow:** Most departure dates during last two weeks of October; last report on Nov. 4 from Fond du Lac Co. (George Henseler).

**Lapland Longspur:** Between Sept. 15 and Nov. 4, this species was reported from these counties: Barron, Bayfield, Brown, Chippewa, Dodge, Milwaukee, Rock, and Winnebago. John Wilde reports that large flocks moved through the Evansville area Oct. 27-30. He estimated a total movement of 12,000 or more, with some individual flocks of 1,000 plus.

**Snow Bunting:** Reported from Brown Co., Oct. 22 (Ed Paulson) and Burnett Co., Oct. 24 (N. R. Stone). November reports from Adams, Barron, Bayfield, Lincoln, Outagamie and Winnebago counties.

## **DATES TO REMEMBER**

- May 3-5, 1957 (Green Lake)**—W.S.O. annual convention at American Baptist Assembly Grounds, including dedication ceremony of Muir Lake Memorial Park on May 5.
- May 11-19, 1957 (State-wide)**—May-Day count period; counts should be made on one day during period, with results sent immediately to the Associate Editors.
- May 18, 1957 (Manitowoc)**—16th annual "Bird Breakfast," just north of Lincoln Park.
- May 18-19, 1957 (Rockford, Ill.)**—Illinois Audubon Society annual meeting at the Rockford Museum and Burpee Art Gallery, with W.S.O. members invited.
- May 31, 1957 (State-wide)**—Field notes for April and May should be sent to Dr. Harvey L. Gunderson, Museum of Natural History, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota, for inclusion in "Audubon Field Notes."
- June 1-10, 1957 (State-wide)**—Field notes for March, April and May should be sent to the Associate Editors.
- June 9, 1957 (Green Bay)**—Green Bay Bird Club field trip to Door County, leaving from the Neville Public Museum.
- June 13-16, 1957 (Duluth, Minn.)**—Annual meeting of Wilson Ornithological Society on the campus of the University of Minnesota at Duluth, with W.S.O. members invited.
- June 15, 1957 (State-wide)**—Spring arrival dates for nation-wide cooperative migration study should be sent to Mr. Chandler S. Robbins, Patuxent Research Refuge, Laurel, Maryland.
- June 16, 1957 (Spooner)**—First session of Wisconsin Audubon Camp begins.
- June 22-23, 1957 (Spring Green)**—W.S.O. summer camp-out at Tower Hill State Park.
- June 30, 1957 (Spooner)**—Second period of Wisconsin Audubon Camp starts.
- July 14, 1957 (Green Bay)**—Green Bay Bird Club trip to Underwood Lake, leaving from the Neville Public Museum.
- July 14, 1957 (Spooner)**—Third period of Wisconsin Audubon Camp starts.
- August 4, 1957 (Spooner)**—Fourth period of Wisconsin Audubon Camp starts.
- August 15, 1957 (State-wide)**—Field notes for June, July and half of August should be sent to Dr. Harvey L. Gunderson, Minneapolis, for inclusion in "Audubon Field Notes."
- August 16-25, 1957 (State-wide)**—Field notes for June, July and half of August should be sent to the Associate Editors.
- September 14-15, 21-22, 1957 (State-wide)**—Target dates for nation-wide hawk-counting project.



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## MORE NEWS . . .

Dr. Charles Kemper of Chippewa Falls has taken over the position of Conservation Chairman from Jerry Vogelsang, who has moved to West Virginia. One of Dr. Kemper's first acts was to write to the State Conservation Department commending the efforts to acquire lands to preserve Sandhill Crane nesting habitat in Jefferson County.

In another letter to the Conservation Commission, he has expressed a protest of the W.S.O. Board of Directors against inclusion of a Mourning Dove questionnaire in the agenda for the spring Conservation Congress sessions to be held in each county. This questionnaire, requested by Commissioner Arthur MacArthur of Janesville,

would sound out the public on its desire for an open season on Mourning Doves as a game species. The Board of Directors recently expressed vigorous and unanimous disapproval of this step.

Another recent appointment was completed when Walter E. Scott of Madison accepted the newly created post of custodian. A former W.S.O. president and **Pas-senger Pigeon** editor, Scott will be in charge of preserving all Society articles of historical interest, and a wide variety of other things.

Recently the Board of Directors approved a \$10 donation to the Montello Chamber of Commerce as its part in promoting the new Muir Lake Memorial Park which we shall visit during the coming convention.

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