

JOURNAL 1933

JAMES W. BEE

1933 NOTES

2-24-33

a small flock of house finches were feeding on City Court House grounds, eating from the dry ground patches where the snow had been removed.

3-6-33

The Western Evening Grosbeaks have been our regular, daily guests during the winter months. Three boxelder tree were the drawing cards. Due to earlier favorable weather conditions, the birds congregated in the near-by canyons. One could always depend upon their presence on the flats of Rock Canyon where they were to be found feeding on the seeds of the mountain ash, and mountain maple. It appears that about six or seven days of dull, inclement weather in succession would drive them down to the valley. The average flock that visited the boxelder tree at home was about 40 birds but their numbers fluctuated from day to day. The females outnumbered the males 1 to 5. Providing there was no cause for them to leave the tree, they would stay until late afternoon when they would generally leave in one large flock. They would immediately gain an altitude of 200' or so feet and then continued in a horizontal manner. They are not an early morning feeder here but would arrive in late forenoon. During the extremely cold weather the birds settled down to good concentrations feeding but with the turning to more favorable days their feeding was accompanied with extra circular activity such as flying from tree to tree, inspecting and pecking at the tin roof, looking in the windows, pecking at the snow, hunting thru the seed masses on the ground, ranging out over the adjacent fields and offering vocal sounds. The seeds of the boxelder were first taken from the top of the tree and its extremities but by the end of their winter stay many areas of the tree had only the supporting petioles present while the other seed clusters were stripped to the extent of accessibility. The degree of work was also recorded in the blanket of seed strewn upon the ground. One would wonder why they would not merely snap off a seed cluster and then take to the ground and eat it ^{in a} more comfortable position, but no, they seemed contented with their own procedure which was almost tiring to even witness. Where the seeds are accessible feeding appears to be very simple but as the seeds became less accessible matters become complicated which necessitates a new form of acrobatics. By hanging down with feet pointing in opposite direction to a bird in normal posture the bird is able to reach most seeds and with this method the seed centers are eaten one at a time

while the ³³⁰³⁰⁶⁻² ~~bird~~ ^{remains} up-side down. The breaking off of a supporting twig and the birds scramble to readjust is not a rare site. Flying to the ground, one by one, in regular and rhythmic a fashion was characteristic, but with an unusual noise like the slamming of a screen door, made a contrast. The reaction was mutual and all left the ground from the same impulse. After a short while they would trail down again one by one or in small irregular groups. The regular appearance of the group stopped march. Others tarried longer but just a few remnants of original flock. This is repeated each year with fluctuation however.

3-8-33

Three Canadian Geese left pond and flew south on my approach at the Provo City Golf Course.

3-25-33

Flock of about 40 Canadian Geese in formation over Provo City. The formation came from the north and when directly over the city they split up. Some continued west but main group turned and circled around and retracked to the north again whence they came. Probably traffic signals created confusion with the subsequent division of ranks. They called continually.

3-27-33

Observed a large shrike along road side in Wallsburg Valley. A red-tail hawk offered its usual warning call on our approach.

3-27-33

Collected set of 2 eggs of the ~~Red-tail hawk~~ ^{owl} G. H. Owl in Charleston Valley, from a nest that had been used the previous year by a red-tail hawk. Nest construction was not very elaborate, in fact very little work had been done on the nest itself. Even the feathers in the nest appeared to be old ones. Owl showed a motherly anxiety which was emphasized because it was approached during late twilight. Those disturbed during the day do not show so much concern. Nest placed 45' straight up and haw! Saw what I thought was the roosting place of the red-wing blackbird. About 40 birds were settling down in a growth of matted rushes. It was just light enough to see that some had worked down into the rushes while still others remained on top. As I approached them the rushes rustled as if the birds were trying to escape.

4-28-33

The western grebe appeared in lake from channel to Rock Island. Eight birds were seen in all.

4-29-33

Made inspection tour in Provo River Bottoms near end of Provo delta N.W. of Provo City. Examined a mourning dove nest containing 2 eggs just hatched. Nest placed 20' out on an old Black Willow limb. Leaves of the tree just budding. The small fine twigs of her ^{nest} construction was super.

imposed up the old structure of a robin nest. Eggs clean and white. It did not leave nest until a few feet away. She dropped down to the ground and showed signs of fervency and parental devotion. Both the male and female remained near nest. Examined a red-wing blackbird nest of 5 eggs far advanced. Birds continually fused. The female offered a series of cries as she hovered above which brought other red-wings to the scene. Nest placed in rushes 2 feet from dry ground bordering. Only a short distance from mourning dove nest. Examined a Brewer Blackbird nest of six eggs far along in incubation. Placed 3 feet from the ground on old dry willow trunk which was placed in center of swamp area surrounded by weeds and rushes. Bird left at 2 feet and dropped down to lower limbs. It remained motionless until a dog scared her to near by tree. Same area as above. On approach to this nest the bird showed more interest in the dog than to me. Examined another brewer blackbird nest of six fresh eggs. It was placed in a crotch of a large cottonwood tree three feet in diameter. Nest snuggled closely in deep crotch. Examined a third brewer blackbird 15 feet high in a black willow tree. 5 eggs, all fresh. The dog was able to approach nest without much difficulty. It fell out of tree, however and lit rather hard. Trees bordering springy meadow. Examined another Brewer Blackbird nest placed in turf of grass in swampy meadow. Bird did not flush until 3 feet. 5 fresh eggs. Examined nest of the Bullock Oriole. The female brought mouth full of material for nest construction. Nest appeared complete and was placed in cottonwood tree 15' from the ground far out in a limb from trunk of tree: An old Oriole nest of last year 8' from this new one. Brewer Blackbird nest of 5 eggs placed in cavity of a splintered black willow tree, 8 feet from ground. Collected this set.

4-30-33

Observed the red-shafted flicker breeding at the Daniels Mining & Refining Company near the divide of Daniel Canyon. Observed here also a red-naped sapsucker. It flew from a hole in an aspen tree and remained near its mate. It did not utter a sound. Near the point where Strawberry river crosses the state highway located a nest of the sage hen. It flew at 5 feet and sailed away for one block and then lit in sage bush again. It called as it flew. Nest on slight ridge near top, in a sage group 2 feet high. This nest received considerable protection from above. Nest cup 4 inches deep 10 wide and partially lined with fine stems and weeds, and down feathers. It contained 7 eggs. One rock in nest that took the place of an egg in size. Strawberry Valley

5-4-33

nest of 3 eggs and 1 young of the red-wing Blackbird - N. W. Provo. Examined another one with same set-up.

5-5-33

Red tail nest of young about 2 weeks old. Natelli Creek near forks.

5-12-33 (see Nov 5, 1933; page 12, for insertion)

6-18-33

nest of W. House Wren with seven eggs. nest placed in old woodpecker

330618-4
hole in ^{open tree} ^{Eight} feet from the ground. The nest proper was placed at one side of the ^{covert} but entire chamber filled with twigs. Nest proper of small feathers and traces of horse hair. Bird paused at entrance for 10 seconds before leaving. It did not fuss much. Watched the pine siskin feeding on insects at the terminal of the conifer branches. Five turkey vultures flew by together. The mt. Chickadee and G. T. Towhee were also present. It was concerned about something. While sitting on the top of Eagle Cliff at the N. E. part of the Y mountain an eagle appeared from somewhere. It circled high and then trended toward windy ridge where it finally disappeared out of site. These observations occurred on top of the Y mountain east of Provo City. While on top of the mountain on the west brink of the top had an unusual experience with the turkey vulture. After having witnessed this experience I felt quite satisfied that I had finally got to the base of some of the natural habits of the turkey vulture, the birds that I had been watching with binoculars from my home in Provo. I have had thrills with finding their nesting sites, have seen them in large and small numbers, been around and handled their young, watched them hunt high in the mountains and down along the lake shores, but I felt the true spirit that these it was not until this experience that I felt the true nature and spirit that these birds portrayed. It was unequalled and may have seemed that way because I had purposely planned the trip in the interest of these birds, or it could have been because I was so thrilled at that time in finding the nest of the Golden eagle and its young that same morning in Eagle Cliffs on the N. E. part of the top of this mountain only a block or two from where these observations were made. Nevertheless I regard it as a very interesting occasion for one who thrills in merely seeing the bird. To begin with; east of Provo rises the first abrupt range of the Wasatch. The range probably represents a fault line, so one can readily conceive of the abruptness in which it rises from the lake valley below. On the north a large deep canyon is cut thru the front range. A more or less canyon filled space separates the front range from the back range. It is further isolated by a canyon on the south. It is on this flat top mountain that these birds seemed to have chosen as their retreat from enemies and winds. I first observed the vulture activity in Cook Canyon from the north brink of the mountain. After watching from that point for about 20 minutes I left and found a good observation point on the west side overlooking the valley below where the thrill began. The vultures were seen twice to fly back and forth across the front range just below the top. A few minutes later I was caught in plain site by 5 vultures directly overhead. The first and natural thing to do was to curl up and make myself less conspicuous, if possible, from the keen eyes of the birds. From then on was able to see and hear these birds from an advantage. Being in such an open situation of the edge of a cliff one would suppose that these birds would immediately leave to never return, but the situation was decidedly different. The five large

vultures kept very near, in fact for 10 minutes ³³⁰⁶¹⁸⁻⁵ as if they had found a food cache. In they main, ^{they} they are a bird whose curiosity is hard to satisfy. Without a noticed movement of their large wings, they encircled over my motionless body. They varied their altitude with passing currents. The greatest thrill was experienced when one of these monstrous birds would sail over me and out into space again when swinging over head one receives the idea of the constant noise accompanying the bird on its flight. The vibration is of a great magnitude as the air rushes thru the outstretched primary feathers. To give one the idea of how close these birds soared overhead, am sure that I could have caught every one on them with a butterfly net. I could almost make myself believe that I sensed a wind movement as they winged by. At no time did these birds use their wings except in a gliding manner. With the birds in the air noticed a decided difference in the size of one particular bird and in my estimation was at least one-fourth or more larger in size than the rest. While there was marked differences in the others of the company there was not the outstanding variation that the largest one possessed. This large bird lead in the close inspections of trip 8' above head. Why did this older bird lead in the close examination of their dead fund, was it due to her poor eye site and should she be called a leader just because she had to make an examination at a closer range because of her eye handicap. Another similar exhibition occurred in the course of the morning. One can readily appreciate the fact that vultures procure food by the sense of smell as well as by the sense of sight. About 90 feet back from the highest point that can be seen from Provo is the place where this next account took place. About an hour later and in close proximity to the circle flight. While stepping around a group of maple trees that account for the openings & clearing that one finds on top I saw an interesting site. In the top of a large dead conifer tree of the spread type that had resisted the elements for many years was perched a black bird, being the largest one of the five that were seen a short while ago. This old bird might of become weak and tired from its morning flight and had found its resting limb before the younger bird. This magnificent and bare old stately tree with its sprawling limbs offered a very good resting seat for the bird. I see no advantage of ^{and nest} chasing this tree unless they desire the company of the golden eagle some 300 feet or so away. However it was in a secluded place, a dominating tree and good foot rests as well as being protected from winds, having the chance of only partial concealment awaited unnoticed. I remained here 5 minutes watching this bird directly above in tree. Then to my surprise, because of my close proximity to ~~not~~ their roost, four more vultures arrived on the scene. They alighted one at a time, flying around a couple of times and then approaching from the north lit in the upper branches. Every one followed the same procedure. After a very clever but awkward landing began to preen their feathers and adjust their footing to a

more → 330618-6. Most of their time was spent in a hunched
backed position with their heads resting upon their shoulders. While
all these birds were perched aloft there was only noticeable thing and
that was the partial absence of the red color in the old birds. These
birds might have been resting until I had passed from their territory
or until my dead body had been primed by the sun. I was frequently
changing the binoculars in plain site within 90' of them but such a
motion did not catch the supposedly keen eye of the birds. If a hawk
or any other bird had been at such a close range they certainly would
have recognized me. I was immediately impressed with the fact, at
the time, that these birds may not have the critical eye that some would
have us believe. The time arrived when I had to leave and one
making myself known in abrupt motion the birds left. The thing
noticed especially was the fact that the 4 birds left immediately but
the large old one remained a few seconds longer before finally recogniz-
ing me. One might conclude that old age, poor eye sight and consequ-
ent peculiar reactions & responses are closely associated.

6-23-33

Made inspection tour at the Pravo Brick and Tile Co. north of Provo City
at the river bottoms, ^{all records here} nest of Loquax Bunting. 1 egg & 3 young about 1 1/2 weeks
old. nest in rose bush in thicket. One could touch nest from trail. Rose
thicket bordering a canal lined with cottonwood, willow etc. Female present
& remained near the base of the rose bushes until I gave a warning
call whereupon it responded immediately. Examined nest of Catbird placed
15' in tree. 4 eggs. nest of mourning dove & young 8 days old. nest of cat
bird and young 2 weeks old. Sly Calber nest (sp?) made of weed fibers, stems
and lined with small rootlets, stems and horse hair. Outside lining
dirty white, inside cup fresh & yellow. 4 eggs. Placed in single stem
rosebush in cover of willow and cottonwood bordering canal. Birds
offered single note but did not show much anxiety. Several of these
small birds nested along this canal. nest of yellow warbler. 1 egg 3 young.
Calber nest of 2 eggs. Robin nest of 4 eggs. nest of Catbird and
4 eggs. Incubation well along. Placed in thicket of rose bush along
canal. nest hanging over water. Bird did not leave until close
Examined cat bird nest with 2 eggs. nest of T.T. Chat of young and
one unfeathered nestling. nest placed in willow 10' high. Bird left
near nest and fluttered to the ground where it feigned but did not
coll. Watched a B.T. Hummingbird examine dry twigs of a cotton-
wood tree. nest of robins with young ready to leave. Catbird nest
and 2 eggs. nest 3 feet high in a splintered willow near creek in main
river bottoms. nest of redstart with 3 young and 1 egg. Placed in
between a lateral branch and the main trunk of the cottonwood tree.
seven feet from the ground. Tree 2 feet in diameter. No limbs below
nesting limb. Tree in flood plain of the river bottom in general cotton-
wood tree group. Considerable underbrush in this grove of
cottonwoods. nest like yellow warbler. male was feeding
young on first visit and upon returning later found the ♀
standing on the rim of the nest. Both birds called in
a similar manner to the yellow warbler but much weaker

NEST

weaker in volume. Both birds focused while at nest. ³³⁰⁶²³⁻⁷ Examined another red start nest which was about 180' from last one and similar in construction and placement on tree, however, there was more dry twigs coming from the trunk of the cottonwood. Every twig for 4' around was dead, as is so frequently found on the lower limits of cottonwood trees growing in close formation. This nest, however, was placed not against the trunk but 2' from the trunk and securely fastened and woven around the limb. This nest was more conspicuous than the last one. nest held one young and one egg. Upon the first visit paid the nest was vacated but 2 minutes later the female was on the nest. At a distance of 2 feet approach the bird left nest and partly gliding and fumbling dropped to the ground as if it had been wounded or injured. When upon the ground and not over 10' from me it carried on the broken wing act and feigned along in front of me.

If I turned back toward the nest she would fallow in hopes of once again eluding me in thinking she was my prey. The nearer the proximity of the nest the more anxious she became. Male bird arrived and assisted. Left both birds feeding in their territory. A flicker nest was 10' away from this redstart nest. Large young were in the hole & were being fed. A yellow warbler nest placed in young slender cottonwood tree. Bird left nest as I passed by it. Examined a B.H. Grosbeak nest of 2 eggs. The 3rd egg was imbedding in the nest. nest made of fine rootlets and dried stems of weeds and tumbleweeds, the outer ones being from six to one foot long. Lined with rootlets and 2 horse hairs all material dry. male on nest and left on approach. It hopped back to nearby limb then disappeared and did not offer a sound. It returned 3 minutes later and approached very slowly & quietly. Examined a J.T. Chat nest. One young was on a limb near the male bird. male bird called like cat and remained near. After leaving it climbed to the top of a high tree and started to give its series of spooking calls. Examined a small flycatcher nest with 4 cream egg placed in a rose bush among dainty shadows bordering a canal. nest of yellow warbler and lone young place 11' high in the crotch of a young cottonwood tree. Bird left when I hit base of tree with foot. Examined a Catbird nest of 4 eggs placed in thicket. nest of coarse material both lining and outside. Bird remained near and clucked continually. Mourning dove nest and 2 young. Placed 5 feet high in a willow tree. Bird left at one foot and jumped straight up and then flew down to the ground and fluttered as if with a broken wing. Robin nest and 4 young ready to leave. B.H. Grosbeak and 3 young about a week old. Placed in a lone small cottonwood tree 10' high. Bird fluttered 3' from nest while investigations were being carried on. nest of Catbird & 3 eggs in cottonwood tree 8 feet from ground. Thicket surrounded it.

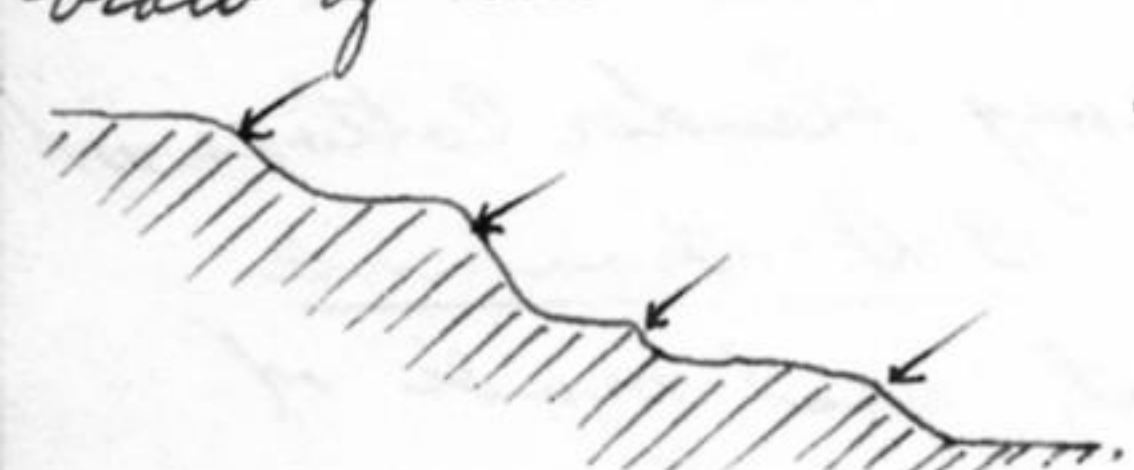
6-30-33

witnessed a circular soaring flight of 13 turkey vultures above the high cliffs on the north side of the mouth of Provo Canyon. Also ob-

330630-8
served a ^{→ similar flight} of 15 birds at the north terminal of the Deer Creek ridge in back of mt. Timpanogos where a group of Conifer line the top & west exposure. Just N. E. of the N. Fork Deer Creek divide. They seemed to favor a certain spot. Their gliding was small directions and not at the same height.

7-5-33

The general nesting habits of the nighthawks are much the same, as shown by data gathered during the field observation for this season. A nesting site usually chosen is either a small hill, a ridge or a knoll bordering a valley or canyon. Protruding ridges are good. One very noticeable thing is the fact that the nest site chosen is nearly always placed in a position that is directly facing the valley or canyon. Occasionally one finds a ridge that protrudes into the valley in which a number of erosional levels or old elevated floor levels descending in a step-like manner. If one were looking for eggs on such a ridge, he would have the best luck by taking ~~and~~ his course directly down or up the ridge crest proper and making his most careful inspection just over the brow of the successive levels. One would also have to consider the



density of the sage brush. Usually it is not necessary to deviate from the highest backbone of the ridge. There is many exception to this plan, If, however, one were to follow

this plan, there would be a greater average of nests found, by taking the required time it takes to thoroughly inspect each knoll and use that time in examining the leading ridges. Found no nests placed close together, although in many cases nest were found on opposite ridges with a gully between. It was peculiar in that the six nests were always found in pairs in the same locality. On one prominent knoll, where the ridge gradually tapered off to a flat top I flushed a parent bird about 15 ahead. The bird was six feet from its nest. Only egg shells and droppings at this nest. Just across the gulch on a parallel ridge I flushed another bird. The nest was placed 4/5 of the distance up ridge. Like all other birds, and it is a thrill to observe, this one jumped about 3 feet high and flew down the ridge for a distance of about 20'. She showed the true spirit of her parental devotion by fluttering over the sage brush tops and along the ground in a very slow and graceful manner. She kept her tail at a right side angle to her body. On alighting she spread out her tail and wings as if injured. All this time on accompaniment of rasping noise was heard. It resembled a combination of the clicking noise of a bicycle wheel slowly rotating with a piece of cardboard hitting the spokes as the wheel revolves, each spoke clicking as it passed the rigid card. With this noise was blended a mechanical hum of a window screen being scratched by a finger nail steady drawn across it. The young which seemed to be about a week and a half old remained motionless upon the nest which was in reality the bare ground, with its eyes.

330705-9
closed tight. But if taken in the hand its wings would spread and its closed eyes would pop wide open. If one's finger were placed in front of the young it would quickly and vigorously thrust its wide mouth at it, at the same time offering its soft squawking notes. It was certainly a beautiful sight to see the young ones walk about with their wings held up in the manner of a sea gull after alighting upon the ground or water with wings held high. The young birds were about 4 feet from their nest which held fragments of egg shells and droppings. The protective coloration of these young birds are so thoroughly coordinated with the surroundings that while I was examining the nest I did not see the young young for 30 seconds. This nest was on the east side of Wallshing valley. Found another nest of 2 eggs on the point of hatching. The nest received the morning sun but was protected from the hot scorching sun of the afternoon. Placed at the base of a sage bush. Another nest found with 2 young in Strawberry valley found a nest of young some 5-6 days old. This nest was placed in the sage brush on the side of a hill that protruded into the valley. near the strapping dam along the Strawberry river. Located another nest from the road by watching the activity of the bird in the air. Another nest of young was also found near here.

7-7-33

a flock of 13 Rocky Mountain Pine Goshawks flew into a tree 100 feet from the south end of Mirror Lake in the Montana. The lone conifer stood in the clearing. From beneath the tree and with binoculars was able to observe them very closely. The ♀ outnumbered the males. They seemed to be most interested in the seeds usually being able to reach them from the end of the upper cone bearing limbs. It was not very long until some of them had ranged over to a near by tree and occasionally some would fly down to the low stumps. From a position in the lower shrubs and stumps the fullest and truest red color of the bird seemed to be at an advantage. The birds seemed to be fearless even at our close range. This occasion brought to my mind experiences with this same bird in Utah County. I am positive that I met this bird, or rather a pair of birds, near the divide of N. Fork in back of mt. Timpanogas. mt. while on a skung trip around the loop in February of 1933. Their actions were entirely different from those birds at Mirror Lake. These winter birds here were very noisy and flew from tree to tree in advance keeping quite well out of site. The birds at Mirror Lake were fearless and quiet being unconcerned about our presence. John B. Gessford of Provo described a bird that fit the description of this bird which was occasionally seen during the summer time near Aspin Grove. Such a record from description should be held doubtful.

7-20-33

While fishing down a stretch of H₂O near Vivian Park I observed what I considered representative of a human trait. One young

Water ouzel ³³⁰⁷²⁰⁻¹⁰ was standing on a log that was resting over the water very near where I was fishing. After watching for some time I noticed that the regular method of feeding was for one of the parents to arrive from either up or down stream, alight upon the log and offer the meal. It was not long, however, until the parent in bringing its variety of bugs had evidently picked up something that did not satisfy to the young ones appeal. With the feeding ways of before the parent insisted that the young one should make a display by leveling the body horizontally and vigorously vibrate its outstretched wings, at the same time offering an interest call. But not in this case. The parent bird tried willingly to force the bug, but the little imp simply turned away and ignored the treat. The bug or its resemblance was much larger than had previously been offered. It surely represented a pretty site to watch the mother bird stand near the little one and wait until she thought that it had paid its price in display. Of course the young did not rush for the food as would a pig, but repeated the exhibition until the parent bird stepped over to the young and presented the food, of which the young ate quickly. The sight of the refusal of the undesirable food offer, the parents desire for appreciation, and the sudden change from the clear air to an atmosphere of noise when adult approached the young one will always remain in my memory.

This year the ouzel seemed to be generally distributed in the canyon, both south fork, north fork & course of Provo River. One commonly sees the different families along the river from mouth of Canyon to head of Beaver Creek. Nests of these birds have been seen in south fork, north fork, Deer Creek, Hobbie Cr. Payson Canyon and practically every tributary entering Utah Valley. Some of the nests were placed under bridges, under several falls, where spray continually hits nest, in cliffs 30' from ground, along edge of creek on bank etc. Birds observed common in winter time.

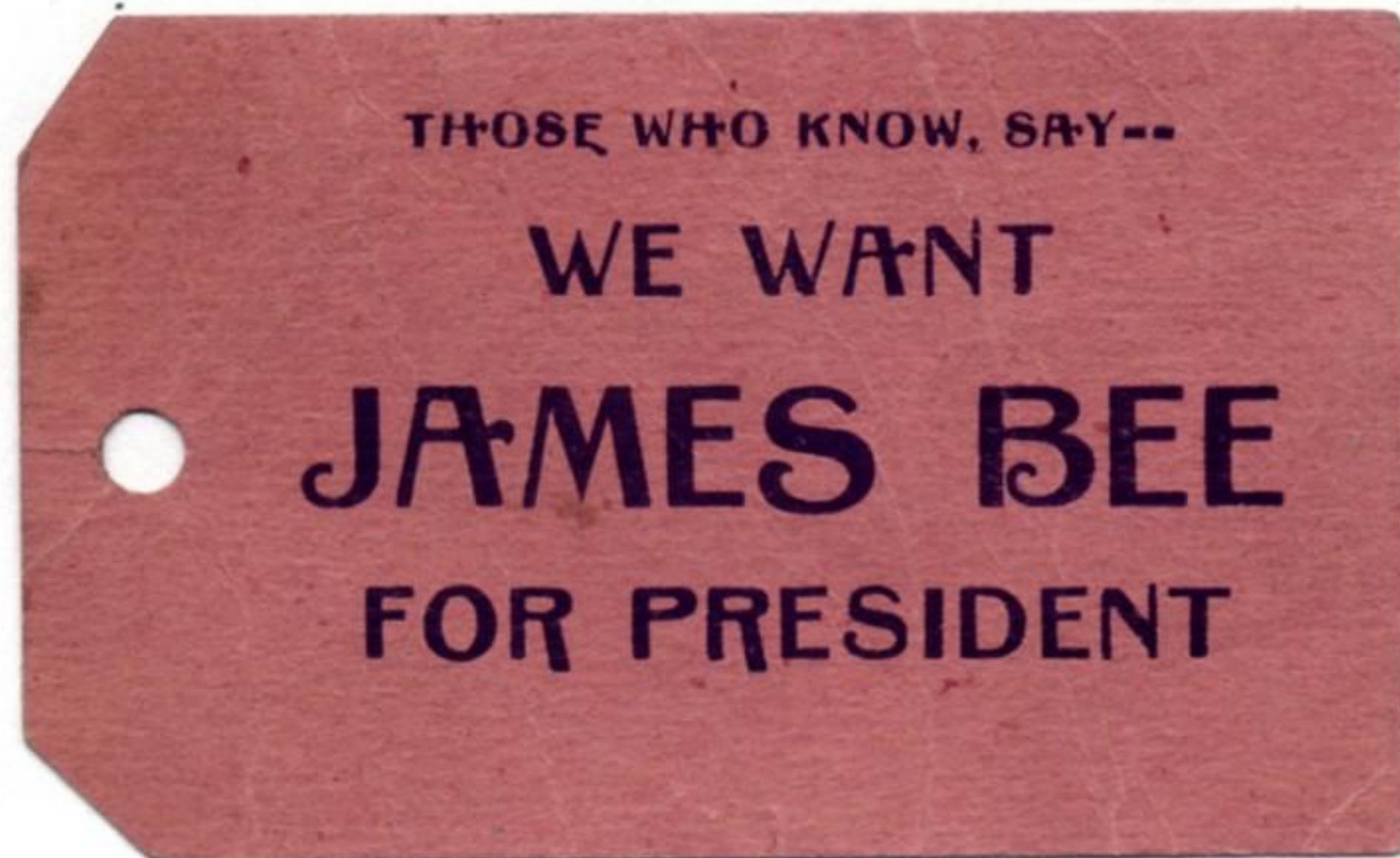
7-27-33

The turkey vultures appear to be quite generally distributed along the east mountains bordering Utah Valley. It is only natural to assume that such a bird as the vulture with its power of flight should cover considerable territory. So the data following should not necessarily represent different individuals of the country. These notes are not recorded in notes above so am including these site records to make more clearly the distribution of these birds. Can say that they have been seen along the entire east exposures of Utah Valley. On every trip on the east hills in the last three years have observed these birds, generally in 1 or 2, rarely more in company of each other. While watching a red tail and its young at the mouth of Provo Canyon, one bird flew directly over. In the canyon north of rock Canyon a bird left the cliff and flew south. A good nesting canyon. In spring of 1931 five

25
were flying around the Snow Peak, in Rock Canyon, giving the peak a very thorough inspection. Near this same peak on the last of February of '31 saw what I took to be vultures. In the summer of 1928 saw 5 birds on Maple Flat Mountain. Also a group of 4 were seen lower on the same mountain. On 4-28-33 saw the birds in Slate Canyon sailing around peak to north. On several trips on the Buckley Mountain south of Slate Canyon have seen the birds, generally in pairs, never more than 2. While sking on Mapleton Mountain to the south of Maple Mt. saw 2 birds. The time was during the Xmas holidays of 1931. Vulture was seen July 2-1932 at the Forest Ranger station in Payson Canyon near reservoir. It flew by twice in one day; could have been 2 birds. These records with those birds found feeding along the shores of Utah Lake give one an idea of their feeding ramblings.

11-4-1933-

Know of 19 geese being taken during hunting season. Sid Bayle got his first bird.

Nov. 5, 1933 (date for insertion May 12, 1933)

Proun High School
Proun, Utah

This certifies that **JAMES W. BEE**
has satisfactorily completed the College Prepara-
tory Course of Study prescribed for Graduation
from this School and is therefore awarded this
Diploma.

Given this twelfth day of May, one thousand nine hundred
and thirty-three.

Geo. A. Sturges
President of Board

J. A. Anderson
Superintendent
J. C. Moffitt
Principal

ADDENDA

1933