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landed on the feeder, and began to eat sunflower seeds. I have paid particular attention to the success of this "ploy" to clear the feeder of competitors and have never heard the jay give a hawk vocalization before approaching the feeder from the woodlot *unless* there were other birds, usually Northern Cardinals (*Cardinalis cardinalis*) or Common Grackles (*Quiscalus quiscula*), already feeding there. On hearing the hawk call, the other birds immediately fly up into the tall trees above or into the woodlot's heavy cover about 7 meters away. Red-shouldered Hawks are a common breeding species in the immediate area. In my experience, the hawk call has never failed to clear the feeder well before the jay landed on its perch. If no other birds were at the feeder when a Blue Jay flew in, it did so silently.

I have observed this behavior repeatedly for more than three years and, although the jays are not banded so that I cannot distinguish individuals, because it has occurred so frequently over a number of years, I suspect that more than one jay has learned the effectiveness of this deception. I am also convinced that use of a predator call to frighten other birds away from food is habitual behavior in at least one individual in this Texas jay population. Loftin's report of a similar incident was therefore not isolated or unique to a Florida jay and Hailman's proposed hypothesis (1990, Fla. Field Nat. 18: 81-82) that jays' predator calls may serve "to deceive some third species into believing a raptor is present" is further supported.

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### AN OVERLOOKED EARLY FLORIDA OOLOGIST AND ORNITHOLOGIST, JOSEPH E. GOULD

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Born on St. Simons Island, Georgia on 8 January 1866, Joseph Edward Gould followed a railroading career for most of his life. He died in Norfolk, Virginia, on 3 November 1945. As a young boy growing up on the island, he became keenly interested in birds and began egg collecting. During his early adult life in Ohio and other parts of the midwest and southern states, he added to his egg collection. At the time of his death, his egg collection contained 588 sets from 167 species, mostly from Ohio, Indiana, and coastal Georgia (Johnston in press, 1989). His collection was given to Almon O. English in Roanoke, Virginia, who subsequently gave it to the Charleston (SC) Museum where the collection (in poor condition) is currently being catalogued. Further details of Gould's life are found in Bailey (1945), English (1948), and Johnston (in press, 1989).

Recently, Mrs. Almon O. English gave me Gould's catalog and much correspondence. A review of that material reveals important facts about Gould's activities in Florida. Because Gould was overlooked by Bailey (1925) and unknown to Howell (1932), some notable aspects of his Florida collecting and observations are presented here. It is surprising that Bailey did not mention Gould in his "Birds of Florida" (1925), because he had known Gould since at least 1906 from their field exploits in southeastern Virginia. In fact, all of Gould's egg collecting in Florida preceded the publication of Bailey's book. Although his egg collection contained 81 sets from 33 species in Florida (Table 1), none of them is an exceptional record, but they do confirm breeding of 33 species in the state between 1895 and 1920.

From 1915 to 1921, Gould worked for the Charlotte Harbor and Northern Railroad and lived in Arcadia, Florida. Even as late as 1941, he and his wife, Jessie, periodically returned for short visits to St. Simons Island and Arcadia. His collecting localities were concentrated

Table 1. Records of egg sets taken by Joseph E. Gould in Florida.

Species	Date	Egg set	Number of eggs	Location	Notes
Brown Pelican ( <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i> )	1898	8	3	south Florida	
	1901	1	3	south Florida	
	20 Apr. 1917	2	1	Boca Grande, Charlotte Harbor	
	19 May 1917	3	3	Boca Grande	mangrove tree
	19 May 1917	4	2	Boca Grande	mangrove tree
	19 May 1917	5	2	Boca Grande	mangrove tree
Double-crested Cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i> )	20 June 1917	1	2	Charlotte Harbor	
Anhinga ( <i>Anhinga anhinga</i> )	25 March 1905	1	3	Lake City	
	25 March 1905	2	3	Lake City	
	25 March 1905	3	3	Lake City	
	25 March 1905	4	4	Lake City	
Great Blue Heron ( <i>Ardea herodias</i> )	5 April 1903	1	2	Haines City	
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron ( <i>Nycticorax violaceus</i> )	25 April 1919	1	2	Ona	
	25 April 1919	2	2	Ona	
	1 May 1919	3	4	Limestone	
	1 May 1919	4	3	Limestone	

Table 1. (continued)

Species	Date	Egg set	Number of eggs	Location	Notes
White Ibis ( <i>Eudocimus albus</i> )	29 April 1901	1	3	Charlotte Harbor	
	19 May 1917	2	2	Charlotte Harbor	
	19 May 1917	3	2	Charlotte Harbor	
	19 May 1917	4	3	Charlotte Harbor	
	19 May 1917	5	3	Charlotte Harbor	
Wood Stork ( <i>Mycteria americana</i> )	23 April 1901	1	2	Haines City	
	21 April 1902	2	2	Haines City	
Black Vulture ( <i>Coragyps atratus</i> )	21 May 1902	1	2	Lakeland	hollow cypress
	21 May 1902	a	2	Lake County	ground
	23 Feb. 1918	3	2	Arcadia	ground
	23 Feb. 1918	4	2	Arcadia	ground
Purple Gallinule ( <i>Porphyrio martinica</i> )	24 April 1901	2	5	Lake City	
	24 April 1901	3	7	Lake City	
Sandhill Crane ( <i>Grus canadensis</i> )				Haines City	
Wilson's Plover ( <i>Charadrius wilsonia</i> )	25 May 1916	1	2	Boca Grande	
	7 July 1917	2	4	Boca Grande	
Mangrove Cuckoo ( <i>Coccyzus minor</i> )		a	4	Boca Grande	

Table 1. (continued)

Species	Date	Egg set	Number of eggs	Location	Notes
Eastern Screech-Owl ( <i>Otus asio</i> )	5 April 1919	5	3	Arcadia	flicker hole
Burrowing Owl ( <i>Athene cucularia</i> )	8 April 1911	1	6	Manatee County	
	8 April 1911	2	6	east of Arcadia	
	8 April 1911	3	2	east of Arcadia	
	1 April 1917	4	5	east of Arcadia	
	1 April 1917	5	5	east of Arcadia	
Common Nighthawk ( <i>Chordeiles minor</i> )	17 May 1916	1	2	Arcadia	
	21 May 1916	2	2	Arcadia	
	28 May 1916	3	2	Arcadia	
	21 May 1916	4	2	Arcadia	
Chuck-will's-widow ( <i>Caprimulgus carolinensis</i> )	15 May 1903	7	2	Lakeland	
	21 May 1903	8	2	Bartow	
Chimney Swift ( <i>Chaetura pelagica</i> )	8 June 1920	2	4	Arcadia	
	5 June 1908	5	5	Arcadia	
Great Crested Flycatcher ( <i>Myiarchus crinitus</i> )	9 July 1916	7	3	Arcadia	live oak

Table 1. (continued)

Species	Date	Egg set	Number of eggs	Location	Notes
Gray Kingbird ( <i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i> )	6 June 1916	1	4	Boca Grande	mangrove
	4 June 1919	2	3	Boca Grande	mangrove
	7 June 1919	3	3	Boca Grande	mangrove
Blue Jay ( <i>Cyanocitta cristata</i> )	28 March 1916	a	4	Arcadia	orange tree
Scrub Jay ( <i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i> )	25 March 1911	1	4	Manatee County	scrub oak
	18 April 1915	2	4	Volucia (sic) County	scrub oak
	18 April 1915	3	3	Volucia (sic) County	scrub oak
Carolina Wren ( <i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i> )	24 April 1916	a	5	Arcadia	oak stump
	8 June 1916	b	4	Boca Grande	cabbage palmetto
Northern Mockingbird ( <i>Mimus polyglottos</i> )	22 April 1916	6	4	Arcadia	oak
Loggerhead Shrike ( <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> )	4 April 1895	1	5	Arcadia	
	4 April 1913	3	5	Manatee	oak
White-eyed Vireo ( <i>Vireo griseus</i> )	10 April 1905	6	4	Marianna	

Table 1. (continued)

Species	Date	Egg set	Number of eggs	Location	Notes
Black-whiskered Vireo ( <i>Vireo altiloquus</i> )	12 June 1919	1	3	Boca Grande	mangrove
Summer Tanager ( <i>Piranga rubra</i> )	6 May 1905	6	4	Marianna	oak
	2 April 1911	7	3	Marianna	elm
Northern Cardinal ( <i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i> )	27 May 1911	1	3	Lakeland	
	22 April 1916	2	3	Arcadia	
	23 April 1916	3	3	Arcadia	
Red-winged Blackbird ( <i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i> )	16 July 1916	6	3	Arcadia	palmetto
Eastern Meadowlark ( <i>Sturnella magna</i> )	20 April 1919	a	4	east of Arcadia	
	20 April 1919	b	3	east of Arcadia	
	24 April 1919	1	4	east of Arcadia	
Boat-tailed Grackle ( <i>Quiscalus major</i> )	29 March 1916	8	3	McCall	cattails
	29 March 1916	9	3	McCall	cattails
	2 April 1916	10	3	Bradley Junction	cattails
	2 April 1916	11	3	Bradley Junction	cattails
	2 April 1916	12	3	Bradley Junction	cattails
	23 April 1916	13	3	Arcadia	cabbage palmetto
Common Grackle ( <i>Quiscalus quiscula</i> )	27 April 1905	1	3	Lake Butler	
	27 April 1912	2	3	Leesburg	
	27 April 1912	3	4	Leesburg	
	20 March 1916	4	5	Arcadia	oak

near Arcadia (Lakeland, Haines City, Charlotte Harbor) but he also took eggs at Marianna and Leesburg. His field notes mention 141 species around Arcadia, including an old Northern Harrier (*Circus cyanea*) nest on 25 September 1915 near Arcadia: "some seen throughout the year. I found an old nest in grass on prairie near pond." Bailey (1925) reported that some harriers remain throughout the summer but gave nothing specific about nests, and Howell (1932) mentions three nests all in the northern part of the state.

On 24 October 1938, Gould wrote to Almon English in response to an earlier letter from English about a Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*) shot near Salem, Virginia. In addition to commenting on his observations of this kite on St. Simons Island when he was a boy, Gould went on: "Some years [ago] while spending a week in Florida near Lakeland with my brother, we sat down for a rest on the edge of a large cypress swamp and watched a [Swallow-tailed] kite, which had its nest in the tip top of a pine about 12" in dia. and at least 75 ft. up. While so occupied an Ivory bill woodpecker came out of the swamp an [sic] lit with in 30 ft. and began preening its feathers. From its action, it had just come off its nest back in the swamp to get some sun shine. After spending about 20 min. at it, it flew back & out of sight. Such a co-incidence would not happen again in a life time."

Joseph Gould published very little, even though he had been a member of the American Ornithologists' Union for more than 50 years, and was a charter member of the Virginia Society of Ornithology. In addition to two notes in the *Auk* and scattered notes and references in the *Raven* on Virginia birds, he published a note on the Louisiana Waterthrush (*Seiurus motacilla*) breeding near Arcadia on 29 April 1915 (Gould 1933). This appears to be the first breeding record for the species in Florida.

Gould has been described as a quiet, dedicated person who often embellished his recollections of field experiences with humor (Bailey 1945, English 1948). For example, he once spent hours at Arcadia trying to locate an Eastern Meadowlark's (*Sturnella magna*) nest in thick wire grass and dwarf palmettos, and was about to give up when he inadvertently tapped an old rusty lard can, mashed almost flat, when "out flew the lark." Gould personally collected nearly all of his 588 egg sets, for, as he wrote, "I collected only for myself, and not to trade or sell, and only sufficient sets of each species to illustrate the variations in size, color, and number."

I am grateful to Mrs. Almon English for making Gould's records available, and to Glen E. Woolfenden and two anonymous referees for offering comments on this paper.

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