Reissued on the internet in this year of our Lord: 1999: and the elephants haven't changed their stripes--to mix a metaphor--by Jack L. Cross. This volume was published in 1964 when Mr. Goldwater was running for President and I was Director of the University of Arizona Press. He lost his bid for the Presidency and I lost my job as director of the University Press.

But those were good days and I remember all of them with joy. These pages below have been scanned by an amateur--but see for yourself!
The Republican Bird Book
A Study in Ornerythology
THE REPUBLICAN BIRD BOOK

(A Study in Ornerythology)
L. C. Card Catalog
Number
64-25680

Copyright © 1964
Jack L. and
Geoffrey L. Cross
All Rights Reserved

(Note: This is the only book we know in which it is legitimate to reverse the page numbers, thereby continually moving backwards to match the spirit of the subject matter.)

CONTENTS

I. Bald Eagle 56
II. Black Vulture 54
III. Oldsquaw 52
IV. Sage Grouse 50
V. American Coot 48
VI. Marbled Godwit 46
VII. “Yellow-shafted” Flicker 44
VIII. Whip-poor-will 42
IX. Scarlet Ibis 40
X. White-faced Ibis 38
XI. The Whistling Swan 36
XII. Bufflehead 34
XIII. Hermit Thrush 32
XIV. Eastern Wood Peewee 30
XV. Mockingbird 28
XVI. Solitary Sandpiper 26
XVII. Common Snipe 24
XVIII. “Buff-breasted” Flycatcher 22
XIX. Most Bittern 20
XX. “Red-shafted” Flicker 18
XXI. Flammulated Screech-owl 16
XXII. Loggerhead Shrike 14
XXIII. The “Do-it-yourself” section 12
XXIV. The Colophon 2
Dwightus Dividus Eisenhoweris:
Bald Eagle.

Disappearing like the Oldsquaw.
Great symbol of strength and unity.
Not very bright plumage. Better for combat than for peaceful pursuits.
Lacks understanding of the bird world.
Shows flashes of discomfort when issuing its call.
Barryiatus Hiatus Goldwaterensis:
Black Vulture.

Native to the American Southwest, but observed during the last few years enlarging its pattern of migration. Skillful flyer and predator. Quick-tempered for a bird. Observed snatching delegates in all sections of the country, particularly in the South. Opposed to all programs that might lead to the extinction of all vultures. Feeds on Ibises, Bitterns, and Whip-poor-wills. Communicating system second only to the bat. Has a photographic eye. It loves to ride tame old horses. Prefers defoliated forest areas.
Everettis Dirksenilis: Sage Grouse.
(Hypothetical)

Observed sometimes — often in fact — with Buffleheads. Native to the prairies of Illinois, though nests in the nation’s capital. In oratorical flight a thing of beauty though the resonance of its sounds exceeds their meaning. White flowing crest, a distinctive mark. Has mockingbird tendency to echo the chorus of the local bird majority. Shows a desire to lead his Family down the road to defeat this time.
Everettis Dirksenilis: Sage Grouse.
(Hypothetical)

Observed sometimes — often in fact — with Buffleheads. Native to the prairies of Illinois, though nests in the nation’s capital. In oratorical flight a thing of beauty though the resonance of its sounds exceeds their meaning.
White flowing crest, a distinctive mark.
Has mockingbird tendency to echo the chorus of the local bird majority.
Shows a desire to lead his Family down the road to defeat this time.
V

Williamensis Knowlandis:
American Coot.

A definite Northern California bird which
many of its natives hope will migrate
southward. Leaves heavy tracks
in black ink. Past migrant and occasional
visitor to other areas. Enemy of
all “red” birds.
vi

Williamensis Milleritus: Marbled Godwit.

In company with the Black Vulture
this bird sets up a cry of inpenetrably
dull warbles that echo from
Grand Canyon walls to the chasms of
New York City. Named for pretensions to
revealed political truth, bits of which
appear like pretty shiny new marbles —
won on a city sandlot in a game of
"keepsies."
Georgensis Romneyiiiiii:
"Yellow-shafted" Flicker.

Named for what happened to it at the 1964 quadrennial pow-wow of the mighty birds of the Republicaninsis Family. Noted for its roadability — second only to the Roadrunner in speediness and maneuverability.
A shy and reluctant species. Native to Pennsylvania. Occasional migrant to the West where it usually falls prey to more predatory birds. This is a bird noted for its rather unusual ability to write letters.
A beautiful and attractive bird with a perky and intelligent movement, it comes rather far down in the pecking order of the Family Republicanensis. It believes itself to be typical of the Family, however. As a racing bird, it usually gets off to a slow start.
**ix**

*Henrisis Cabotus Lodgensis*: Scarlet Ibis.

Usually nests abroad, but upon return to its normal habitat turns a bright scarlet. Its call is distinctive for a broad "A" sound. Produces politically inclined progeny. Native to New England hills. Naps in the afternoon from July to November in even numbered years.
Rockefeller Foundationitis:
White-faced Ibis.

Uncommonly migratory. Seen occasionally in the Albany area of New York State, but a quadrennial migrant to all parts of the United States. Particularly white-faced in the summertime. Strong mating call. Frequently seen in Arkansas.
Noted for its mellow and soothing song — the beauty of which might fool birdwatchers into forgetting the raucous calls of other birds of this Family, *Republicanensis*.

Nests in the Pacific Northwest but exhibits signs of desiring to migrate to the Southwest. Inhabits public buildings. Chokes up slightly when whistling *Dixie*. 

*Markis Hatfieldis*: The Whistling Swan.
Charlesis Hallecksis: Bufflehead.

Can be spotted by its preening self-esteem. Noisy chatterer on all issues — night and day. Nests in the Midwest but winters, springs, and falls in Washington, D.C. Like the Starlings, the male of this species is a hazard to both tourists and public buildings.
Thomasas Deweyoperandi:
Hermit Thrush.

Seen rarely by the most agile
birdwatchers. Has retired to sing its
lovely refrain to itself. Songs that
have the melody of “The Chocolate
Soldier” and the refrain,
“Fallafallafallafallafalla.”
Margareti Chasenis Smitheroo:
Eastern Wood Peewee.

Only one immature female specimen preserved on a long-stemmed red rose. A quiet bird common to the New England woods. Migrates frequently to other states where its chirping reminds one of its natural charm and poise. A great favorite of all male birds in the Family.
"Metoo! Metoo!" is this Eastern bird’s refrain. An inhabitant of large metropolitan areas, its followers come in all shapes, sizes, and colors. The refrain it sings strikes a harsh note in the Family bird choir — offkey and discordant. Perches on the left branch of the Family tree convinced that it is sitting on the trunk. Extremely noisy specimen. Real vulture bait.
Leverett's Saltonstallis:
Solitary Sandpiper.

Reluctant to mix with other members of the Family, this lovely Brahmin bird stands confusedly between the glorious past and the uncertain future. It has no love for kingmakers and will only talk to its maker. When last seen, it had a vulture stuck in its craw.
An illusive target for snipe hunters. Maintains its distorted view by sniping at all Democratensis birds. The male of this species is handsomer by far than the querulous females. Dull grey in mind, black-crested, shaky-throated warbler. Its chant is taken up in loud chorus by inhabitants of Dallas, Texas — all of whom admire its staunch, if unlearned, vociferousness.
Clarensis Boothaby Lucetatus:
“Buff-breasted” Flycatcher.

Migrant to all parts of the world. Has a peculiar aversion to wallpaper in all patterns. Has long “life” and a good “time.” Nests in nests. Winters here and there. Female of this species dominant.
XIX

Nixonis Nixoni: Most Bittern.

Uncommon in political circles these days, but found year-around, intermittently, on the East Side of New York City, or occasionally in Saigon. Migratory and predatory. Hairy beak. Loves cloth coats and dogs. Starts easily with the slightest sound. Has deserted its native California habitat.
Carlii Mundtii: "Red-shafted" Flicker.

So called for its aversion to all shades of red. Top-heavy specimen preserved in the hearts of all junior birdmen everywhere. Loud mating call that echoes through all the stands of "birch" in the land.
Uncommon historically in Kentucky, but loud and boisterous. Sleeps in daytime, plots all night. Can be kept in anyone's pocket.
Generally at loggerheads with the rest of the Family, this bird is responsible for cross-fertilization of the Republicanensis Family, leading to some real “sports” — in a technical sense, of course. These mutations are presently called Independents, though evidence is accumulating that the Family is cleaning out its blood lines and pushing these birds off their perches.
The "Do-It-Yourself" Section

Instructions: Listed below are a few common names of birds. Fill in the Latin version of your own favorite nominee for the bird and write your own description. Once you get started you can't stop. You can even include some of your best friends.

_________ : Horned Grebe.
Description:

_________ : Eared Grebe.
Description:
__________ : Snowy Plover.  
Description:  

__________ : Greater Yellowlegs.  
Description:  

__________ : Ruddy Turnstone.  
Description:  

__________ : Pectoral Sandpiper.  
Description:  

__________ : Long-billed Curlew.  
Description:  

__________ : Short-billed Dowitcher.  
Description:  

_________: Parasitic Jaeger.
   Description:

_________: Laughing Gull.
   Description:

_________: Mourning Dove.
   Description:

_________: Common Nighthawk.
   Description:

_________: Thick-billed Parrot.
   Description:

_________: Lucifer Hummingbird
   Description:
The Colophon

Set in Monticello, a typeface particularly designed to capture the American spirit of the 18th century — with apologies to Thomas Jefferson for whose papers Monticello was first designed.

Printed on Warren's Olde Style which may or may not insure the longevity of this volume.

Bound simply and in desperation.

Designed by Rip Van Winkle who may have reawakened from one of his long slumbers.

Printed by a firm that wishes to remain anonymous because it wants to continue doing business in Arizona.

We stop here. From now on you're completely on your own.

Plain Titmouse.

Bushtit.

_____ : Plain Titmouse.
Description:

_____ : Bushtit.
Description: