

Winter 1943

## Kentucky Warbler (Vol. 19, no. 1)

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# Kentucky Warbler

*"To sift the  
sparkling from the  
dull, and the true*



*from the false, is  
the aim of  
every Ornithologist."*

VOL. XIX

WINTER, 1943

NO. 1

## A WEEKEND AT WOODLANDS

Early on Saturday morning, October 31, 1942, six of us K. O. S. members entered the Kentucky Woodlands National Wildlife Refuge for what turned out to be one of the most successful and enjoyable trips any of us had taken. The previous night, as we drove down, was very stormy and rainy, but Saturday and Sunday were ideal days for walking and bird study. We first went down the ridge road from Golden Pond to the Headquarters, making numerous stops to observe the large bird population in the old fields and in the woods proper. After lunch in the open at Headquarters we were led by Superintendent G. F. Baker, on an exploring expedition that embraced two of the four lakes in the area. We found plenty of water birds, to supplement the good land-bird list already made on the ridges. Besides, we got to see a few deer, for which this area has long been famous. Late in the afternoon we returned to Pete Light Spring, a tourist camp some four miles east of Cumberland River. There we had dinner and spent the night, taking off again for the Woodlands quite early in the morning. We devoted most of our time to the largest lake, near the Headquarters at Hematite, finding even more water species than on the preceding day. After walking the full length of the lake, we went to several places where turkeys had been seen by Mr. Baker that day or recently, but again we were disappointed at not seeing any; we had to console ourselves by inspecting their tracks in the soft mud. After stopping at Pete Light Spring for lunch, we returned home, elated at having had such a delightful weekend in one of the treasurehouses of nature in Kentucky.

Here is a list of the birds we recorded on the two days: Pied-billed Grebe, 10; Double-crested Cormorant, 6; Canada Goose, 3; Mallard, 100; Black Duck, 35; Wood Duck, 100; Ring-necked Duck, 30; Hooded Merganser, 2 males; Red-breasted Merganser, 6; Turkey Vulture, c; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Bob-white, 1; Coot, 200; Woodcock, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 3; Flicker, fc; Pileated Woodpecker, fc; Red-bellied Woodpecker, fc; Red-headed Woodpecker, c; Downy Woodpecker, fc; Phoebe, 1; Blue Jay, c; Crow, c; Carolina Chickadee, c; Tufted Titmouse, c; Brown Creeper, 3; Winter Wren, 4; Carolina Wren, fc; Mockingbird, 1; Robin, c; Hermit Thrush, 4; Bluebird, c; Golden-crowned Kinglet, c; Cedar Waxwing, 5; Starling, 3; Myrtle Warbler, c; English Sparrow, c; Meadowlark, 10; Bronzed Grackle, 25-30; Cardinal, fc; Purple Finch, 1; Goldfinch, fc; Towhee, 10; Savannah Sparrow, 1; Slate-colored Junco, a; Tree Sparrow, 10; Field Sparrow, c; White-throated Sparrow, a; Fox Sparrow, 1;

Lincoln's Sparrow, 1; Swamp Sparrow, c; Song Sparrow, c. Total, 52 species, thousands of individuals.

—Mr. and Mrs. S. Charles Thacher, Evelyn J. Schneider, Audrey Wright, Harvey Lovell, and Gordon Wilson.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### NOTES FROM WOODLANDS

It may be of interest to you to know that near Lake 1, which we visited the first afternoon the Louisville-Bowling Green party were here, State Conservation Officer Hudson counted 110 turkeys in one flock on November 11. The other day (the letter to the editor was written December 14) over 6,000 ducks were estimated to be on the refuge lakes. Nearly all species were represented . . . I was greatly surprised to observe the number of acorns that a turkey could hold in its crop at a given time. Last week a dead turkey was found on the refuge. We counted 64 small acorns in its crop. There was a small amount of grass also. We believe, the death of the turkey was probably due to overindulgence in acorns at one time.

—GERALD F. BAKER, Refuge Manager.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### THE BACHMAN'S SPARROW IN KENTUCKY

By BURT L. MONROE and ROBERT M. MENGEL, Louisville.

One of the most obscure and little known of our sparrows is the Bachman's Sparrow (*Aimophila aestivalis bachmani* Audubon). This is the northern race of the Pine Woods Sparrow, the only eastern species of the interesting and nondescript sparrows of the ground-living *Aimophila*. All are characterized by more or less distinctive songs, some of which are very sweet. The Bachman's Sparrow is no exception in this respect. Its song is somewhat like that of the Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*) but is more varied and sibilant. Also its vocal efforts seem to be somewhat concentrated into the hours of early morning and late evening, a tendency not evident in the Field Sparrow.

The distribution of the Bachman's Sparrow in Kentucky as indicated by the available records is rather spotty. This probably does not adequately represent the range or abundance of the species, however, as it is a bird that may be easily overlooked. It likewise seems to exhibit a strong preference for a very definite type of habitat. The typical habitat of the bird, as presented by Maurice Brooks (1938), is practically identical with that occupied by the Bachman's Sparrows of our experience. Dr. Lawrence Hicks is quoted in Brooks's article as follows: "It is practically never found in a field until at least four years after cultivation has ceased. Also, it is practically confined to hill country, although it occurs in a few areas where the hills are relatively low . . . Usually it is found on those ridge tops which drop away sharply in a divide to either side . . ." A typical territory is a circle 150 feet each way from an eroded gully which has healed and is now well covered with miscellaneous trees, shrubs, and particularly blackberry brambles. The territory is more attractive after about five per cent of the open grass lands adjacent to the gullies are dotted with blackberry briars. Usually, the center of the territory is close to the upper end of the gully, and the abundant plants are the dry-soil goldenrods and asters, wild oat grass (*Danthonia spicata*), and various other grasses, composites, and miscellaneous weeds typical of dry, eroded slopes."

Summer records of the Bachman's Sparrow come from a number of counties in Kentucky. Cooke (1914) cites arrival dates at Eubank for seven years, the earliest being March 26, 1889, the average date being April 6. Singing birds were recorded in Laurel County on

July 2-9, 1939, by the junior author (Mengel, 1939) and in Union County by Monroe and Mengel, July 7, 1940. Dr. Wilson lists summer records for five additional localities on the following authorities: Reelfoot Lake, as reported by A. F. Ganier, "Uncommon;" Bowling Green, as reported by himself, "Fairly Common;" Glasgow, as reported by Mr. and Mrs. F. Everett Frei and Mr. H. Cal Rogers, "Fairly common;" Bardstown, as reported by Blincoe (1925) "Fairly common;" and Berea, as reported by John A. Patten, "Fairly common." Wilson (1941) also reports that Bachman's Sparrows were fairly common summer residents in old fields in the Mammoth Cave



National Park. Finally, Dr. Alexander Wetmore (1940) records a male bird collected near Brandenburg, Meade County, on April 21, 1938. At Bowling Green the earliest date of arrival, according to the records of Wilson, was March 26, 1921; the average date, April 15; the average date of departure, August 5.

Our own records from Jefferson County, where we have observed the species in two areas, extend from April 1 to August 25. Two fully grown juvenal specimens were taken July 17, 1939, by Mengel and deposited in Monroe's collection. Two nests of this sparrow have been found in Jefferson County. So far as we are aware, these are the only ones which have been discovered in Kentucky. On June

26, 1929, the senior author found a nest containing four eggs at the edge of an old orchard near Middletown. The nest was slightly arched over and was placed on the ground among briars and thick grass. It was located by watching one of the birds carrying food, presumably to its mate. In 1935 another nest was found by Monroe in Indian Hills near Louisville, on June 18. This nest contained four pure white eggs in an advanced stage of incubation and was not arched over. It was found by watching the bird approach it. After being photographed in situ (see illustration) by Mrs. L. G. Hobson, the nest and eggs were collected and deposited in Monroe's collection.

The eggs have the following dimensions in mm: 21x15.8, 20.2x16, 20.2x15.5, and 22x16. They are much larger at one end and taper appreciably toward the smaller end. The outside dimensions of the nest were 140 mm across by 48 mm in thickness; the cavity was 57 mm across by 28 mm in depth. The nest was well built of coarse grass placed directly on the ground. A single leaf was woven in with the grass. The nest was lined with a thick layer of the fine panicles of grass inflorescence from which all the florets had been removed. There were no signs of hair or leaves in the lining of the nest. So closely was it set into the turf that the surrounding tufts of grass roots were collected with the nest. Two clusters of a legume (sweet clover) which had been growing on either side of the nest had been pulled in together, forming a thin canopy over the nest. This, perhaps, replaced the dome which earlier writers have so universally ascribed to the Bachman's Sparrow's nest. The edges of the nest proper were uniformly low on all sides.

**SUMMARY:** One of our least known birds is the Bachman's Sparrow. Its distribution in Kentucky appears to be spotty, but it may be more common than present records indicate. It is an easily overlooked species. At least two nests have been found in Kentucky, both in Jefferson County by the senior author, June 26, 1929, and June 18, 1935.

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## OBSERVATIONS ON THE FOOD OF BIRDS IN BARREN COUNTY

By the late H. Cal Rogers

(Edited by H. B. Lovell from correspondence with Mr. Rogers)

For several years I have been making a list of natural bird foods in Barren County. I have observed ten kinds of birds eating sumac berries, eight kinds eating dogwood berries, nine eating wild mulberries, and eight eating wild cherries. Other favorite foods include elderberry, wild grape, hackberry, pokeberry, and poison ivy. On December 1, 1941, Clayton Gooden and I stopped at the Lincoln Memorial near Hodgenville and took a short hike over the grounds. During that time we noted that the white and blue-ash seeds were a fine bird food. The Carolina Chickadees and Tufted Titmice were very busy gathering the fruits and taking them to nearby perches, where they pulled out the seeds. A partial list of my observations are presented below:

Flowering Dogwood: Mockingbird, Pileated Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Robin, Cardinal, Cedar Waxwing.

Pokeberries: Bluebird, Robin, Mockingbird, Catbird, Thrasher.

Hackberries: Robin, Cedar Waxwing, all the woodpeckers, Blue Jay, Bronzed Grackle.

Mulberries: Crow, Blue Jay, Robin, Bluebird, Catbird, Mockingbird, all the woodpeckers, Tufted Titmouse, Carolina Chickadee.

Black Gum: Robin, woodpeckers, Bronzed Grackle.

Beechnuts: Woodpeckers, Blue Jay, Bronzed Grackle, Carolina Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse.

Poison Ivy Berries: Goldfinch, Nuthatch, Chickadee, Myrtle Warbler.

Wild Cherries: Robin, Bluebird, Mockingbird, Woodpeckers, Nuthatch, Tufted Titmouse, Cedar Waxwing, Cardinal.

Sumac: Mockingbird, Bluebird, Cardinal, Pileated and other woodpeckers, Carolina Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, Starling, Bronzed Grackle, Nuthatch.

Elderberries: Robin, Mockingbird, Cardinal, Starling, Summer Tanager, Cedar Waxwing, woodpeckers.

Wild Grape: Mockingbird, Cardinal, Carolina Chickadee, Nuthatch, Cedar Waxwing.

Buckbush or Coralberries: Purple Finch, Bob-white.

Trumpet Vine: Goldfinch.

Thistles: Goldfinch.

\* \* \* \* \*

Albino Thrasher—While making my R. F. D. route a few days ago (June, 1942), I saw a beautiful white bird fly across the road. Knowing that it must be a freak of nature, I stopped my car and investigated. It proved to be a Brown Thrasher because I saw him again three days later with normally colored Thrashers and saw that he was shaped perfectly like them. The children in the house near by told me that they had seen the bird every day for a long time.

—BEN F. OATES, Carrier No. 1, Greenville.

\* \* \* \* \*

Bank Swallows Nesting at Louisville—On July 12, Burt Monroe and I dug out and banded some young Bank Swallows. So there is no longer any doubt about their nesting in Jefferson County. We also saw a Duck Hawk along the Ohio River. Do you suppose it also nests here?

—HARVEY B. LOVELL, Louisville.

## 1942 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT

	Paducah	Marion	Henderson	Bowling Green	Glasgow	Otter Creek	Louisville	Cynthiana	Berea	John's Run
1. Great Blue Heron			1	1						
2. Mallard		38		10		20	10	14		
3. Black Duck				10		3				
4. Baldpate							1			
5. Green-winged Teal				x						
6. Wood Duck				x						
7. Lesser Scaup	5									
8. Hooded Merganser				x						
9. American Merganser		1		x			8			
10. Red-breasted Merganser				x						
11. Turkey Vulture		1	2	x	9			17	4	
12. Black Vulture			1	x	6	19	1	4		
13. Sharp-shinned Hawk		2		2						
14. Cooper's Hawk		2		1	1		x			
15. Red-tailed Hawk		4	2	x						
16. Red-shouldered Hawk				1						
17. Rough-legged Hawk		1								
18. Golden Eagle		2								
19. Bald Eagle										
20. Marsh Hawk	1	6		1			3			
21. Duck Hawk		1								
22. Sparrow Hawk	2	10	4	4	2	1	16		1	
23. Bob-White	8	42		11		10	x		5	
24. Coot		1								
25. Killdeer		1		x						
26. Herring Gull	7	22					10			
27. Ring-billed Gull							1			
28. Mourning Dove	3	90	5	152	2		66	1	2	10
29. Screech Owl		2								
30. Barred Owl	1			1		1				
31. Belted Kingfisher		1		1		1				
32. Flicker	6	14	9	8	12	5	10	1		
33. Pileated Woodpecker		5		5	1	x				
34. Red-bellied Woodpecker		2	5	7	7	2	11			
35. Red-headed Woodpecker	5	1	2	12			1		5	
36. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker		2	1	x	1	1				
37. Hairy Woodpecker		2	1	3	1	1	4	1		3
38. Downy Woodpecker	1	64	16	27	9	1	14	2	1	1
39. Phoebe				x						
40. Prairie Horned Lark		16	22	101	12					
41. Blue Jay	11	21	16	39	27	4	40		35	
42. Crow	2	1500	200	604	1138	42	75	49	195	9
43. Carolina Chickadee	8	300	28	126	31	22	58	19		6
44. Tufted Titmouse	5	60	10	94	21	12	46	4	5	6
45. White-breasted Nuthatch				x		1	9		1	1
46. Brown Creeper				8		x	21		2	
47. Winter Wren				2	1					1
48. Bewick's Wren	1	3	1	4						

THE KENTUCKY WARBLER

1942 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT (Continued)

	Paducah	Marion	Henderson	Bowling Green	Glasgow	Otter Creek	Louisville	Cynthiana	Berea	John's Run
49. Carolina Wren	3	2	3	30	17	6	12	10	2	8
50. Mockingbird	10	21	4	18	4	1	24	11	1	.....
51. Robin	2	.....	.....	1	58	x	8	11	.....	.....
52. Hermit Thrush	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53. Bluebird	1	48	13	51	7	4	22	.....	7	13
54. Golden-crowned Kinglet	.....	.....	.....	13	2	1	12	.....	1	3
55. Ruby-crowned Kinglet	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56. Pipit	.....	250	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57. Cedar Waxwing	22	14	.....	2	6	x	.....	.....	.....	.....
58. Migrant Shrike	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
59. Starling	22	700	300	91	43	1	10602	47	8	.....
60. Myrtle Warbler	.....	.....	.....	26	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
61. Pine Warbler	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62. English Sparrow	49	x	80	690	26	.....	82	60	15	30
63. Meadowlark	3	26	21	95	8	.....	32	.....	.....	26
64. Red-winged Blackbird	.....	.....	.....	x	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65. Rusty Blackbird	.....	.....	.....	x	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66. Bronzed Grackle	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....
67. Cowbird	.....	26	12	x	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68. Cardinal	25	220	46	169	30	50	145	18	5	31
69. Purple Finch	3	.....	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
70. Goldfinch	21	15	.....	37	14	40	30	6	2	13
71. Towhee	3	12	2	13	24	6	5	.....	6	7
72. Vesper Sparrow	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73. Lark Sparrow	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8*	.....	.....	.....
74. Slate-colored Junco	39	300	37	410	86	40	137	17	10	10?
75. Tree Sparrow	3	90	170	73	.....	10	18	11	.....	6
76. Field Sparrow	16	12	.....	61	8	2	7	.....	.....	29
77. White-crowned Sparrow	3	45	63	70	8	.....	8	1	2	12
78. White-throated Sparrow	.....	21	.....	133	31	3	15	1	.....	.....
79. Fox Sparrow	.....	6	.....	x	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
80. Swamp Sparrow	.....	12	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81. Song Sparrow	19	42	4	60	29	10	44	3	5	31

(The asterisk refers to further data in the summary following the tabulation. The letter x indicates that the species was recorded during the Christmas holidays but not on the census itself.)

\* \* \* \* \*

PADUCAH: December 31; 10:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. From Eastern Park Street and Barkley Park on Ohio River zigzagging along and across flood wall to its lower limit; back along Perkins Creek to Noble Park, C. C. C. camp, and Oaklawn Cemetery; returning by Western Park Street. Meadow, swamp, field, copse, pasture, grass waste, woodland, lawn, wooded park, and city lots. River lowlands under a record December flood. Frost and ice on ground; mostly sunny, with small drifting clouds; moderate to stiff breeze. Total 33 species, 312 individuals.

—A. L. PICKINS, Paducah Junior College.



**MARION:** December 25; 9:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M. Along the Ohio River below Cave-in-Rock and near Marion. Heavy fog; no wind; temp. 40. Observers separate. Total 54 species, 4132 individuals.

—CHASTAIN FRAZER AND DR. T. ATCHISON FRAZER.

(Several of the birds are new to us in Crittenden County; Chastain spent the entire day on the Ohio River below Cave-in-Rock and found some birds that I have not thought common in this area. We have had Bronzed Grackles all winter. A lone Great Blue Heron has been in the neighborhood of Goose Lake all the season. A Duck Hawk has been frequently seen about the Cave; Golden Eagles are rather commonly seen about Dam 50, Ford's Ferry, and the Cave. Pipsits have never been identified here before but have often been found this winter in river-bottom cornfields. —DR. FRAZER).

**HENDERSON:** December 31; 9:00 A. M. to 2:00 P. M. C. E. King farm and adjoining land in Henderson County. Fair; gentle east wind; temp. 32 at start, 40 at return. Observers together; five miles on foot. Total 30 species, 1081 individuals. We should have also seen Bob-white, Goldfinch, Robin, Screech Owl, and Migrant Shrike but for some reason did not.

—VIRGIL D. AND EDITH TURNER KING, Patterson Field, Fairfield, Ohio.

**BOWLING GREEN:** December 20; 7:45 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Cloudy; brisk north wind; temp. 24 all day; vegetation covered with sleet from storm of night before. Observers in three groups of two each; a total of 37 miles on foot, 21½ party hours. Total, 52 species, 3239 individuals. Species seen at other times in Christmas week raised our total to 68 species, the greatest record of our twenty-five successive censuses.

—Roger W. Barbour, B. C. Cole, L. Y. Lancaster, Charles L. Taylor, J. R. Whitmer, and Gordon Wilson (compiler), all of the Western Kentucky State Teachers College.

**GLASGOW:** December 27; 8:00 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Beaver Creek area west of Glasgow. Cloudy; east to south wind, strong; rain drove me in. Temp. 60. Total, 37 species, 1703 individuals.

—RUSSELL STARR, Medical Student, University of Louisville.

**OTTER CREEK:** January 3; 11:40 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. Light clouds and pale sun at noon changing to heavy clouds late in the afternoon; strong wind. Six observers in two groups; 8 hours afield, 12 party miles (8 on foot, 4 by car). Total, 33 species, 334 individuals. A Meadowlark was seen on the road just outside the area.

—Amy Deane, Vera Henderson, Harvey B. Lovell (compiler), Helen Peil, Dorothy Peil, S. Charles Thacher.

(I am very familiar with the Black-capped Chickadee in Maine. Two of the chickadees that we saw at Otter Creek were very much like our ordinary Carolina but were larger in size and had conspicuous white edges to the wing feathers, producing a white area, especially when seen from the side. They were eating berries of the Dwarf Sumac (*Rhus copallina*). I saw similar large chickadees in Louisville a week before. I have been hoping to trap one, in which case I plan to make a skin of it and send it away to be checked. Do you know of any authentic records of the Black-capped in central Kentucky in winter? I have just been checking Chapman and others and find that northern Kentucky seems to be within its probable winter range. —HARVEY B. LOVELL).

LOUISVILLE: December 28; 8:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. Ohio River to Twelve Mile Island; along Goose, Harrod's, and Pond Creeks; inland about ten miles. Partly cloudy in morning; heavy rain beginning at 1:00 P. M.; light wind; temp. 61 to 69. Nine observers in five groups; total hours afield, 27; total party miles, 61 (16 on foot, 45 by car). Total, 43 species, 11,620 individuals. Unidentified ducks, 500.

—Leonard Brecher, Mary Louise Brecher, Floyd S. Carpenter, Ethel W. Lovell, Harvey B. Lovell (compiler), Evelyn J. Schneider, Mabel Slack, Ann Stamm, S. Charles Thacher (members of the Beckham Bird Club, chapter of the Kentucky Ornithological Society).

CYNTHIANA: December 26; 12:30 to 5:00 P. M. Old Laird farm. Partly cloudy.... light south wind; temp. 58 at start, 65 at return. Observers together. The Lark Sparrows were seen at very close range and studied carefully. Total, 23 species, 316 individuals.

—JOHN AND BIRD MAXER.

BEREA: December 26; 8:45 to 11:15 A. M. Disney's Grove and Berea Cemetery. Fair; light south wind; temp. 50 to 70. Observers together. Total, 24 species, 327 individuals.

—ESTIL DEITZ AND JOHN B. LOEFER, Berea College.

JOHN'S RUN: December 26; 9:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M. Cloudy in morning, clear in afternoon; temp. 41 to 49. About 8 miles on foot in wooded and open-field areas. Total, 21 species, 351 individuals.

—ERCEL KOZEE.

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#### WINTER BIRDS AT MOREHEAD

During the month of December, 1942, I took six or eight hikes, ranging from one to ten miles through fields, woods, and stream bottoms for the purpose of studying the bird life of Rowan County. This year the Song Sparrows and Slate-colored Juncoes are very numerous. Cardinals, Bronzed Grackles, Starlings, Bluebirds, Carolina Chickadees, Downy Woodpeckers, Mallard and Black Ducks, Sparrow Hawks, Bobwhites, and Carolina Wrens are more numerous than in preceding winters. The Cardinals, Carolina Wrens, Slate-colored Juncoes, various sparrows, and Carolina Chickadees are feeding mostly on ragweed seeds, sumac berries, and pine seeds. I have seen one Woodcock; it was feeding in a small creek. Robins are very scarce in this section this winter for some reason, but the Bluebirds have replaced them.

On one trip I counted 64 Starlings flying to roost and 21 Goldfinches feeding on weed seeds. The Towhees are staying in the small thickets this year, since there were few forest fires this fall. Blue Jays are very scarce, but what few there are as noisy as ever. The English Sparrows are a pest this year and are found around barns and chicken pens. I think that there are more species of birds present this winter because of the abundance of food and shelter brought about by the efforts of the Forestry Service and sportsmen in this section by planting food and preserving the brush thickets.

—JIMMY REYNOLDS, President, Junior Academy of Science.

## ORNITHOLOGICAL NEWS

New members of the K. O. S. since our last issue are the following:

Mrs. Kerney Adams, Lancaster Avenue, Richmond.  
 Mrs. J. D. Baldez, 110 Hillcrest Avenue, Louisville.  
 Miss Marjorie Hagemeyer, 2426 Ransdell Avenue, Louisville.  
 Mrs. R. P. Overstreet, 2006 Trevilian Way, Louisville.  
 Mrs. Harry M. Weeter, 1795 Yale Drive, Louisville.

The Glasgow Bird Club has elected Mrs. F. Everett Frei to fill the vacancy in the office of president caused by the death of Mr. H. C. Rogers.

Mr. James Gilpin, of the Fish and Game Commission, Frankfort, presented moving pictures of the department's work before the Glasgow Bird Club at an open meeting on November 30, 1942.

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## TWO CONTRASTING CHRISTMAS COUNTS

Here are two Christmas Bird Counts from areas beyond our borders, in which many of our members participated. Oscar McMillan, of McMillan, Michigan, long a faithful member, sends in this one:

McMillan, Luce County, Michigan; Dec. 25; 7:00 A. M. to 10:42 A. M.; three and a half miles through fields, edge of lake, mostly through cut-over land; 12:40 to 2:15 P. M.; 160 acres of forest of basswood, beech, birch, elm, ironwood, and hard maple. Ground covered with an average of 16 inches of snow; lake frozen over; a little snow falling most of day; moderate northeast wind; temp. 11 to 7. Canada Ruffed Grouse, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Northern Downy Woodpecker, 3; Northern Blue Jay, 5; Black-capped Chickadee, 16; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; English Sparrow, 9; Common Redpoll, 4; Northern Pine Siskin, 50. Total, 10 species, 95 individuals. Other species observed this month but not today; Dec. 7: Purple Finch, 1; Dec. 8: Canadian Pine Grosbeak, 1; Eastern Goldfinch, 14; Dec. 11: Great Horned Owl, 1; Dec. 16: Starling, 1; Dec. 23: Greater Prairie Chicken, 2; Evening Grosbeak, 2; Dec. 24: Northern Shrike, 1; Eastern Snow Bunting, 6 (at least 1000 on Dec. 8). Fairly good supply of seeds on trees of ironwood and hard maple; also beech nuts and cones of birch and hemlock.

—OSCAR MCKINLEY BRYNES.

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From Nashville, Tennessee, nearly nine hundred miles south of Mr. Brynes's territory, comes this count:

NASHVILLE, TENN. (Radnor Lake, Overton Hills, Hillsboro Road, Hobbs Road, Percy Warner Park, Bellemeade, Westmeade, Hillwood, Halls Lane, Cumberland River bottoms at Eighth Avenue and above Shelby Park, Knapp Farm, and Mill Creek). Dec. 27: 8:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. Ground bare; south wind; cloudy in morning; steady, hard rain after 1:00 P. M.; unseasonably warm; temp. 60 at start, 67 on return. Observers, 27 in 8 parties; 42 party hours, mostly afoot. Pied-billed Grebe, 2; Common Mallard, 24; Black Duck, 21; Baldpate, 5; Ring-necked Duck, 52; Lesser Scaup, 36; American Golden-eye, 1; Bufflehead, 5; American Merganser, 1; Turkey Vulture, 2; Black Vulture, 38; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 7; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Marsh Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 19; Bob-white, 40; Coot, 26; Killdeer, 33; Wilson's Snipe, 2; Mourning Dove, 90; Barn Owl, 5 (a pair in a nesting hollow with 3 young); Screech Owl, 3; Great Horned Owl, 4; Barred Owl, 4; Belted

Kingfisher, 2; Flicker, 33; Pileated Woodpecker, 7; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 21; Red-headed Woodpecker, 2 (a group of 12 others are wintering in an area not covered); Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 5; Hairy Woodpecker, 8; Downy Woodpecker, 42; Prairie Horned Lark, 94; Blue Jay, 29; Crow, 183; Carolina Chickadee, 107; Tufted Titmouse, 64; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Brown Creeper, 22 (more common than usual); Winter Wren, 3; Carolina Wren, 50; Mockingbird, 74; Robin, 24 (large flock the day before); Hermit Thrush, 2; Bluebird, 88; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 16; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 1 (unusual in winter); Starling, 690; Myrtle Warbler, 50; English Sparrow, 190; Meadowlark, 51; Bronzed Grackle, 3; Cowbird, 1; Cardinal, 220; Purple Finch, 15; Goldfinch, 77; Red-eyed Towhee, 52; Savannah Sparrow, 4; Slate-colored Junco, 448; Tree Sparrow, 2; Field Sparrow, 105; White-crowned Sparrow, 31; White-throated Sparrow, 110; Fox Sparrow, 6; Swamp Sparrow, 11; Song Sparrow, 135. Total, 68 species, 3503 individuals. Birds more numerous than in several years, but rain curtailed field work and reduced numbers of species listed.

—Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Abernathy, Catherine Anderson, Sam Clark, Jr., A. F. Ganier (compiler), Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Hawkins, Wayland Hayes, Helen M. Howell, Conrad Jamison, Amelia R. Laskey, Vera McElween, Arthur McMurray, E. M. McNish, Dr. and Mrs. G. R. Mayfield, George Mayfield, Jr., C. E. Pearson, J. A. Robins, J. M. Shaver, Ed. Schrieber, William Simpson, W. R. Spofford, H. S. Vaughn, G. B. Woodring, and G. M. Yarbrough (Members Nashville Chapter, Tennessee Ornithological Society).

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#### THE AFFILIATION OF THE JUNIOR ACADEMY OF SCIENCE WITH THE K. O. S.

By HARVEY B. LOVELL, President K. O. S.

Plans for the affiliation of the Junior Academy of Science and the Kentucky Ornithological Society, which were announced in the last issue of THE KENTUCKY WARBLER, have now been completed. The officers of the Junior Academy and the Executive Committee of the Junior Academy have accepted our program. About 38 Junior Academy Science Clubs have affiliated to date, with a total enrollment of between 700 and 800 students. Each club receives a copy of each issue of the WARBLER in return for an affiliation fee of fifty cents a year.

The K. O. S. has agreed to help the Junior Academy Clubs in many ways. For example, we have agreed to give lectures before the clubs on birds and conservation and to lead ornithological hikes in those communities where we have active members. The K. O. S. feels that by this affiliation we have greatly extended our usefulness by bringing bird lore to nearly a thousand young people in nearly every part of the state.

The officers of the Junior Academy of Science are as follows: President, Jimmy Reynolds, Morehead Training School; Vice-President, Glenn Witt, Lancaster High School; Secretary, Lenora Henry, Lafayette High School, Lexington; Treasurer, Edna Winkler, Kingston High School. An article on "Winter Birds at Morehead," by Jimmy Reynolds, appears in this issue. Miss Henry is working on another article on photography of birds, which she has promised us for a future issue.

We now take this opportunity to wish the Junior Academy of Science, under the leadership of Dr. Anna Schnieb, of Eastern Teachers College, the greatest year in its history. Kentucky is fortunate

to have one of the three or four most active clubs in the country. We also congratulate Dr. Schnieb and the club sponsors upon the excellent JUNIOR SCIENCE BULLETIN. We foresee a great future for science in Kentucky, and we are proud that the Kentucky Ornithological Society is playing an ever-increasing role in the collection and spreading of scientific knowledge.

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### HENRY CALVIN ROGERS—A TRIBUTE

By F. EVERETT FREI.

I. Calvin (Cal) Rogers, a native of Kentucky, spent most of his early life in Illinois, where he met and married Miss Anna Hallford. His entire life was characterized by service to others. While in Illinois he was very active in Epworth League and Church work and also in the state temperance movements. For twenty years he has been lovingly known to the Boy Scouts of Glasgow and to the Mammoth Cave Division of the Boy Scouts of America as "Cal," and his work in the Scout movement has been the outstanding work of his later life. He has been camp director and custodian of Camp Rotary ever since it was given to the local Scout organization, and in this capacity he has taught many youths of the community the lore of wood, stream, and open road. The study of birds and other wild life and teaching the results of his observations to the boys and the girls of his community comprised his chief joy. He was one of the Founders of the Glasgow Bird Club and at the time of his death, November 19, 1942, was its president-elect. He had been a leading spirit in the club since its organization in 1940. It is impossible to estimate the loss of his leadership and counsel.

Below appear the resolutions offered on December 10, 1942, to the Glasgow Bird Club:

"We, your committee of the Glasgow Bird Club, beg to submit the following: WHEREAS, on the nineteenth day of November, 1942, God in His infinite wisdom, mercy, and love saw fit to visit the home of our fellow member and president, Henry Calvin Rogers, and carry him away to dwell with Him forever, Therefore, be it resolved:

"First, that our hearts go out in loving sympathy to his wife, children, and grandchildren in this, their and our great loss.

"Second, we wish to express our appreciation for his faithfulness in the discharge of all the duties imposed upon him as a member and as president of our club. He was loyal and conscientious in all the work he undertook for us, and we feel keenly his loss. It can be truly said of him

He prayeth well who loveth well  
Both man, and bird, and beast.  
He prayeth best who loveth best  
All things both great and small;  
For the dear God who loveth us  
He made and loveth all.

"And further be it resolved that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the records of the club and a copy sent to the family of the deceased as a precious memorial to him and his work among us.

Committee—

MRS. V. R. JONES,  
MRS. J. WOOD VANCE,  
MRS. C. C. HOWARD."