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. . . The . . .
Kentucky  **Warbler**

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

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

Volume XXI

FALL, 1945

Number 4

IMPORTANT NOTICE

THE KENTUCKY ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY WILL MEET, FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE WAR, AT MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK, NOVEMBER 2-4, 1945. OUR HEADQUARTERS WILL BE THE MAMMOTH CAVE HOTEL. AN EXCELLENT PROGRAM IS BEING PREPARED. THERE WILL BE NUMEROUS FIELD TRIPS ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, WITH INDOOR PROGRAMS IN THE EVENINGS. PLAN RIGHT NOW TO BE WITH US; WE NEED YOUR INSPIRATION AND PRESENCE; YOU NEED THE CONTACT WITH THE CLUB.

AN INTERESTING YEAR FOR THE BECKHAM BIRD CLUB

By MARIE E. PIEPER, Secretary

The members of the Beckham Bird Club have enjoyed a very eventful and interesting year. Two particular things have made it so: first, acting as co-sponsor with the Natural History Club for the Audubon Wildlife Series of lectures, and second, celebrating the club's tenth anniversary.

The Wildlife Series of lectures began on October 12, 1944, with "Haunts for the Hunted" and ended on February 3, 1945, with "Wildlife in Action." There were five lectures in all; each was attended by about six hundred people. The lectures were illustrated with outstandingly beautiful colored motion pictures and were most interestingly and entertainingly given. The members are working hard to be able to serve the public again with a series of lectures for the coming year.

In spite of a very bitter cold evening with streets covered with ice and snow, making driving extremely difficult, forty-one members and friends attended the lovely tenth-year birthday celebration of the

Beckham Bird Club on Belknap Campus, Jan. 9, 1945. Miss Evelyn Schneider prepared a very full history of the club and presented it for our files. Mrs. Stamm, in charge of decorations, beautifully carried out the colors of red and white. Miss Thelma Gentry and Miss Esther Mason were in charge of games and kept everyone on his feet or busy with pencil and paper working hard for the prizes that were offered to the winners. Mrs. Doelckner baked the two marble cakes, which were decorated with five candles each. Miss Audrey Wright, our president, made the delightful Russian tea. It was an important event.

The programs for the year were educational as well as entertaining. The general theme was to give a life history of a bird and in addition to have a book review or a talk on some subject interesting to bird lovers. Many of the programs were illustrated with colored slides, or there were stuffed birds, or nests, or bird call records.

The field trips were also a very important part of the club program. Trips were planned for almost every weekend. Companionship in the out-of-doors, the picnic supper in the woods and parks, and the singing around the bonfire will all be long remembered.

On June 12, 1945, the year was closed with the Cuckoo Party on top of Iroquois Hill, with seventy-two members and friends present. A delightful lunch was prepared under the direction of Mrs. Eugene Doelckner and was served under the trees. The weather was pleasant, and it was quite dark before the members could be persuaded to go indoors for the entertaining games, which were led by Miss Audrey Wright, Miss Esther Mason, and Mrs. Harvey Lovell.

* * * * *

BECKHAM BIRD CLUB'S ANNUAL SPRING FIELD DAY

By AUDREY A. WRIGHT

The annual Spring Field Day of the Beckham Bird Club was held on Sunday, April 29, 1945, at the Pieper home, on the Upper River Road. In spite of the cold, cloudy morning, the small but enthusiastic group that gathered shortly after eight o'clock had already made some finds and was eager to start out. We went to the swamps in Indian Hills, where one of the day's finds was made. Swimming among the partially submerged willows were some Coots; with them was a Florida Gallinule, whose bright bill showed up conspicuously. While we watched, a female Wood Duck swam by with five young in her wake, and a Great Blue Heron flew over-head. Red-wings went in and out of the cattails, and a female Cardinal fed her two nestlings in a nearby bush. West of the ponds in some mud flats we found a Shoveller, some Blue-winged Teal, and a Hooded Merganser.

Because of the early spring, foliage was so well advanced that it was rather difficult to locate the birds we heard singing in the trees and bushes. We missed the abundance of wild flowers we found last year in this same territory.

Upon our return to the Pieper home we found a large group had assembled, since the weather had cleared and the wind had stopped. After lunch we divided into three groups, one going up the River Road in search of water birds, another through open fields along a creek, and a third through a wooded area.

Nests found and reported were as follows: two Cardinal nests with young, a Bluebird's nest in a tree stump, and a Blue-gray Gnatcatcher's nest about thirty feet above ground near a creek. As we climbed over a barbed wire fence, a Carolina Chickadee flew out

from a fence post. Investigation showed there were some eggs in the hollow. We saw a pair of Red-bellied Woodpeckers change places on their nest in an elm tree. Nearly a bushel of trash in which there were young English Sparrows fell when we moved a lawn chair from the rafter in the Piepers' pagoda.

When we compiled the list of species, we found that 97 had been seen: Red-wing, Bluebird, Bob-white, Indigo Bunting, Cardinal, Catbird, Carolina Chickadee, Coot, Cowbird, Crow, Mourning Dove, Rock Dove, Baldpate, Hooded Merganser, Shoveller, Blue-winged Teal, Wood Duck, Goldfinch, Crested Flycatcher, Kingbird, Wood Pewee, Florida Gallinule, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Bronzed Grackle, Pied-billed Grebe, Herring Gull, Cooper's Hawk, Marsh Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Sparrow Hawk, Black-crowned Night Heron, Great Blue Heron, Green Heron, Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Blue Jay, Belted Kingfisher, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Meadowlark, Mockingbird, White-breasted Nuthatch, Baltimore Oriole, Orchard Oriole, Robin, Solitary Sandpiper, Spotted Sandpiper, Killdeer, Chipping Sparrow, English Sparrow, Field Sparrow, Song Sparrow, Swamp Sparrow, White-crowned Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, Starling, Rough-winged Swallow, Purple Martin, Chimney Swift, Scarlet Tanager, Summer Tanager, Caspian Tern, Common Tern, Brown Thrasher, Olive-backed Thrush, Wood Thrush, Veery, Tufted Titmouse, Towhee, Red-eyed Vireo, Warbling Vireo, White-eyed Vireo, Yellow-throated Vireo, Turkey Vulture, Black-poll Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, Blue-winged Warbler, Cerulean Warbler, Kentucky Warbler, Myrtle Warbler, Nashville Warbler, Prothonotary Warbler, Sycamore Warbler, Tennessee Warbler, Palm Warbler, Yellow Warbler, Yellow Palm Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat, Louisiana Water-thrush, Yellow-throat, Cedar Waxwing, Downy Woodpecker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Flicker, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Carolina Wren, and House Wren.

The following members participated: Leonard Brecher, Mary Louise Brecher, Mary Browder, Helen Browning, Otto Dietrich, Katherine Dietrich, Alice Horneman, Karl Kerbel, Frieda Lips, Harvey Lovell, Esther Mason, Burt Monroe, Jr., Louis Pieper, Marie Pieper, Evelyn Schneider, Ann Slack, Mabel Slack, F. W. Stamm, Anne Stamm, Anne Thacher, S. Charles Thacher, Ollie May Williams, Audrey Wright, and Henry Zimmer and family.

* * * * *

JUNIOR ACADEMY AWARDS FOR 1945

The Kentucky Ornithological Society made its usual annual award to the member of the Kentucky Junior Academy of Science writing the best paper on birds. The award, five dollars, was donated this year by our president, Major Victor K. Dodge, of Lexington. The committee selected to make the award divided it between Frank Quigley and Thomas Keith, both of Maysville. Each boy also receives the KENTUCKY WARBLER for a year free. The winning essays follow.

IDENTIFYING SOME NORTHERN KENTUCKY SPARROWS

By Frank Quigley, Maysville

Of all the birds in northern Kentucky among the most beneficial and certainly among the most difficult to identify are the sparrows. For the amateurish observer, finding a group of small brown birds

flitting about in low brush or grass presents a very perplexing and often unsolvable problem.

In early spring the first of the summer sparrows arrive with the coming of the Field Sparrow and a little later the Chipping Sparrow. Ordinarily the Field can be easily identified by its reddish cap, clear breast, white eye ring, and pink bill, if you can see it; however, the easiest way of identifying this bird is by its clear, distinctive call, which, once heard, is never forgotten.

One has no difficulty differentiating between this bird and the Chipping Sparrow. Although both have red caps, the Field lacks the white eye line of the Chipping; however, the young birds in summer are quite different, being finely striped on the breast and crown but otherwise resembling their parents.

Fortunately the bird which is most similar to the Chipping does not pass through until after the Chipping has departed for the winter, the birds rarely being here simultaneously. This bird is, of course, the Tree Sparrow, which possesses in addition to all the marks of the Chipping a fairly pronounced black dot in the center of the breast. Presumably the young are similar in the two species; however, since the Tree does not nest here, I have never seen its young.

One of the most beautiful of all sparrows in my opinion is the Song Sparrow. It combines a beautifully arranged pattern of brown and white with a sweet and lovely song. The heavily-streaked breast converging on a heavy central spot and streaked sides identify this bird.

Sometimes in migration one may be fortunate enough to see and identify the Savannah Sparrow. This bird looks appallingly like a Song Sparrow, and telling them apart at a distance is for me quite impossible. If, however, one is thoroughly acquainted with the appearance of the Song, the shortness of the tail of the Savannah by comparison can be noted. Also, a thing more important, the tail of the Savannah is forked, not rounded like that of the Song. In a good light at close range the yellow on the cheek is evident and still more rarely the pinkish legs.

The loveliest of all the winter sparrows is the White-throat. Theoretically, this bird is easily identified by the "very evident" yellow dot beneath the eye, but identification is best made by the black and white striped crown and pronounced white throat. The White-crowned has a gray throat. The yellow spot conclusively proves identification but can rarely be seen.

A few other sparrows I have seen in Mason County are the following: the Vesper Sparrow, one Lark Sparrow, the White-crowned, the Fox, and of course, that sparrow which isn't a sparrow, the English.

THE WOODPECKER FAMILY IN KENTUCKY

Thomas Keith, Maysville

Among all the varied families of birds residing in the United States the woodpecker family is perhaps the one which is the subject of more disputes between laymen and scientists than any other. These essentially tree birds have also been the victims of man's utter ruthlessness.

Of the approximately 700 species and sub-species of woodpeckers recognized in the world, 64 (22 species) occur in North America. Their physical structure offers the most logical explanation for their habits: With the exception of one genus inhabiting northern United States and southern Canada all members of the family have two

toes in front and two behind to assure their perfect balance in climbing upright surfaces; the pointed, stiff tail feathers also assists the woodpecker in maintaining equilibrium. A keen sense of bearing or "feeling" the presence of grubs enables these tree surgeons to consume an astounding menu of insects and larvae each day; their spear-like bills and barbed-tongues, together with unobviously strong neck muscles, complete the tools of these skillful carpenters.

Many who have not closely studied the peculiar habits of the family condemn certain of its members for the alleged destruction of apparently healthy trees. BIRDS OF AMERICA states that "The woodpeckers, except a few species, rarely disfigure a healthy tree. But when they find a tree infested with wood-boring larvae, they locate the insects accurately, and draw them out, and devour them." The destruction of so many healthy trees has been prevented by hungry members of the woodpecker family that we should be slow to condemn them for causing a negligible number to rot.

Since the existence of the woodpeckers is dependent on the abundance of tree-inhabiting insects, the nests of these birds are almost without exception found in holes in trees or posts, usually high enough to be out of reach of any natural foes. Their white eggs are laid by most species in April or May, but I discovered a nest of young Flickers in March of 1944.

In Kentucky there are several fairly prevalent species and two that do not occur frequently. Perhaps the most common is the vivacious Downy (*Dryobates pubescens*), which remains throughout the year in the same locality, perhaps never moving more than fifty miles from its birthplace. Its love for suet is exhibited during the winter months, when it frequently partakes of this delicacy, which has been tied to a post or strapped to the floor of a window box. The male's familiar tapping turns in April from that of the hungry little black and white tree surgeon he has been all winter into that of the amorous seeker of a quiet home life and several little hungry Downys to feed. His big cousin, the Hairy (*Dryobates villosus*) is seen chiefly in winter and inhabits, as a rule, thick woods; whereas the Downy is seen more frequently in open woodlands. Chapman, however, states that the smaller Southern Hairy Woodpecker (*Dryobates villosus auduboni*), which is found from southeastern Missouri, Illinois, and Virginia to southeastern Texas and southern Florida, "resembles the northern forms in habit but is much more common, being nearly as numerous as the Downy Woodpecker." My observations of the Hairy in this locality have been limited to those of winter and early spring; the Downy, of course, I have observed the year round in considerable numbers.

Second in abundance to the Downy is the Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*); possessor of the most poignant voice of the local members of the woodpecker family. Its song, if one wishes to stretch a term, has been compared with a number of things, among them a rusty saw or a rusty gate hinge; not denying its ear-piercing quality, the familiar sound of the big woodpecker's lusty song is in a way pleasant and makes one desire to seek out the "Yellow Hammer" and, no matter how many times he has previously observed the bird, to see why he pours forth such bolsterous, almost boasting song. Unlike his relatives, the Flicker, in response to his craving for ants, frequently searches in the ground for his food and may be flushed from the low grass and soft mud as he flies in his methodically undulated manner, his white rump flashing and his raspy voice cackling as if in amusement at the earth-bound observer. His diet classes him as one of the farmer's benefactors.

Most colorful of the eastern woodpeckers is the Red-head (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*), which has been accused of a multitude of wrong-doings—among them devouring of eggs and young birds, pecking corn off the cob, and eating many varieties of cultivated fruits. Most of the accusations have a firm basis but come from certain localities only. One can forgive some of this Beau Brummel's ill deeds when he can view a male specimen in the sunlight and see the contrasting red, white, and steel blue meet in such beautiful contrasts.

The Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Centurus carolinus*) is a southern native and generally is a permanent resident wherever it occurs. The red belly is not easily distinguishable, but the mark of distinction is its red cap, which on the male extends to the nape. When at work it has a peculiar hoarse, nasal utterance, unmistakable when learned; this is accompanied by odd gesticulating of the tail and wings. Peterson states that it is "the only zebra-backed woodpecker with a red cap"; sometimes the bird is called the "Zebra-back." Chapman explains that "it inhabits both pine and deciduous growths, but prefers the latter." There are a few pairs in this neighborhood that inhabit a deciduous, thickly-wooded hillside. They have been seen in spring with their offspring arranged in a line on a dead branch, while the proud parents administered the rations.

Severely criticised for its attacks on healthy trees and causing them to rot is the Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*), which in truth does a good deal of harm, ringing young trees with deep holes about half an inch in diameter. Again the anatomy of the bird explains its eating habits: the tongue, instead of being barbed as in the other members of the family, is brush-like at the end for the purpose of sweeping the sap into its mouth. In southern states the sapsucker takes a great toll of harmful insects but also destroys some fruit trees, thus maintaining a rather keen balance between its useful and its harmful practices. Unlike many of its cousins, the Sapsucker is a migrant and travels considerable distances between its winter and its summer homes. According to Chapman, they are "rather inconspicuous" while migrating but evidence a marked change in character when they reach their nesting sites. Then, as Merriam puts it, they become "noisy, rollicking fellows; they are always chasing one another among the trees, screaming meanwhile at the tops of their voices." In this vicinity I have heard them screaming their unmusical notes,

The Pileated Woodpecker (*Ceophloeus pileatus*) has been observed in many parts of Kentucky but never to my knowledge in this vicinity. This large, scarlet-crowned woodpecker is the most majestic of the family; but since it is limited almost exclusively to the primaevae forests, many ornithologists fear its extinction with the passing of the densely forested regions.

Another member of this family, the Red-cockaded Woodpecker (*Dryobates borealis*), may be observed in a few places in Kentucky but has not been found here. It prefers the large pine forests and, unlike its similarly-colored kinsman, the Downy, it avoids civilization.

The family *Picidae* is seen to have harmful and beneficial habits; their good points, however, greatly outweigh their bad ones.

TO A FIELD SPARROW

By SUE WYATT SEMPLE

The reddish-brown Field Sparrow is no dullard;
 His breast is whitish and his bill flesh-colored.
 He is suspicious of close scrutiny
 And flits from bush to bush with wavering,
 Uncertain flight—his life in jeopardy
 Of man and hawk, and every alien thing.

Old fields which seldom see a plow or harrow
 Delight this humble little timid sparrow.
 His piping song makes uplands tuneful all
 The day, and every day from April on,
 Not varying in quality till fall—
 Till after swallows have already gone.

Perched on a bush among the briars and thistles,
 He usually begins with three clear whistles
 Which sound like this: cher-wee, cher-wee, cher-wee,
 Then hurries through his plaintive little lay—
 Cheo--dee-dee--eee--ce-e e
 Into a trill before it dies away.

His vesper notes at twilight make me yearn.
 For something lost that never will return.

* * * * *

ORNITHOLOGICAL NEWS

Our members will be grieved to learn that our "grand old man of the K. O. S.," Dr. T. Atchison Frazer, of Marion, who recently became a life member, is now in bad health and is confined to his room. It is hard to think of Dr. Frazer as anywhere except out of doors. If you have not written to him since his illness, do so at once and help him get back on his feet, spiritually and physically, as soon as possible.

The Fish and Wild Life Service of the United States recently purchased all our available back issues of the KENTUCKY WARBLER. We appreciate this recognition of the value of our little magazine.

Dr. A. Wetmore, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, reports that the manuscript for the Twentieth Supplement to the A. O. U. Checklist is now in the hands of the editor of the AUK and will appear in the July issue.

The Pontiac (Michigan) DAILY PRESS on May 29, 1945, carried a long illustrated article on the various activities of our former Kentuckian, Dr. Walter P. Nickell, of Cranbrook Institute. Dr. Nickell, whom many of our members know personally, is an eager bird bander and maintains a station at Cranbrook. At present, the article says, he has 97 nests under observation, as a sample of his vigorous study of birds.

The Thirty-fifth Annual Business Meeting of the Kentucky Audubon Society was held on May 25, 1945, at the University of Kentucky. Mr. William C. Johnstone talked on soil conservation and its relation to future bird life, with illustrations in color. There was also shown a 12-minute reel of summer birds, also in color.

SHORT NOTES

Short-eared Owls Wintering Near Louisville—On January 7, 1945, two birds flew from a field near Worthington, Kentucky. Upon closer examination they proved to be Short-eared Owls (*Asio flammeus*). The following week they were not found. On January 26, three were found in the same field and two on the following day. They are probably more common than records show.

—Burt Monroe, Jr., Anchorage.

Some Notes on the 1945 Migration—It became evident early in 1945 that the forward spring was having an effect on migration. Long before the end of the migration season, I knew that many species of birds had arrived earlier than usual. On June 3, 1945, I averaged all my data for spring migration beginning with 1917. When I compared these 1917-1944 records with those of 1945, I found that 17 species in 1945 had broken all previous records for arrival dates, 86 species had arrived ahead of the average dates, 8 had come on the average dates, and only 24 had appeared behind their average schedule. On these 24 late ones, 15 were water species and 5 were late warblers. Evidently the cold weather of May had delayed the later migrants, just as the warm March had hastened the earlier ones. Here is a list of the species that broke all their previous records, the number of days they came ahead of their average arrival dates, and the number of days ahead of the earliest previous records: Egret, 35, 27; Buffle-head, 23, 15; Ruddy Duck, 49, 16; Red-breasted Merganser, 45, 36; Whip-poor-will, 31, 14; Chimney Swift, 10, 1; Brown Thrasher, 20, 9; Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, 17, 4; Yellow-throated Vireo, 13, 5; Blue-headed Vireo, 21, 12; Red-eyed Vireo, 13, 3; Prothonotary Warbler, 19, 3; Worm-eating Warbler, 22, 11; Palm Warbler, 60, 41; Yellow-breasted Chat, 12, 4; Indigo Bunting, 12, 3; and Henslow's Sparrow, 39, 9.

The spring season added two new species to my life list for Bowling Green. On March 31 I found the Leconte's Sparrow on the Will Sloss Farm, between the two lakes at Woodburn. This little sparrow was accommodating enough to light on a hedge only a few feet from me, sit still long enough for me to get a good view of its head and breast, then turn around so I could see the bold white line down its head, and remain in view for ten minutes, until I could compare it thoroughly with the figure in my bird book. On April 21, as recorded in the notes after the Big Spring List, I found the Glossy Ibis.

—Gordon Wilson, Bowling Green

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MEMBERSHIP LIST OF THE KENTUCKY ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY AS OF JUNE 1, 1945

- Adams, Mrs. Kerney, Lancaster Avenue, Richmond.
 Allen, Dr. W. R., Dept. of Zoology, University of Kentucky, Lexington.
 American Legion Auxiliary, Jefferson Unit, No. 15, Memorial Auditorium, Louisville 3, Care Mrs. Camille Detert.
 Anderson, Anne, 1031 South Fourth, Louisville 3.
 Anderson, Frank, 1713 Clayton Road, Louisville 5.
 Bains, J. McClain, 213 Weissinger Apts., Louisville 2.
 Baker, Gerald F., Route 2, Golden Pond.
 Baldez, Mrs. J. D., 2044 Douglass Blvd., Louisville 5.
 Bandeen, Mrs. S. G., 627 West Main, Shelbyville.
 Bangson, Dr. John S., Biology Dept., Berea College, Berea.
 Barnhill, Mrs. Mary E., Box 478, College Postoffice, Richmond.

- Beatty, Guy V., 601 East Main, Glasgow.
Bergman, Amy, 209 University Avenue, Lexington.
Boulware, Mrs. Mame M., 206 West Oak, Louisville 3.
Boyd, Lyda, 129 N. Bayly, Louisville 6.
Brecher, Leonard C., 1900 Spring Drive, Louisville 5.
Brecher, Mrs. Leonard C., 1900 Spring Drive, Louisville 5.
Britt, Lennie, 310 East Front, Glasgow.
Browder, Mrs. Mary, 1430 South Fourth, Louisville 8.
Browning, Helen G., 206 West Oak, Louisville 3.
Bryant, Mrs. Eugene C., 2636 Woodland Avenue, Louisville 11.
Bryans, Oscar McKinley, R. F. D. 1, McMillan, Luce County, Michigan.
Buetenbach, Marjorie, 4802 South Fourth, Louisville 8.
Caldwell, Mrs. J. T., 2922 Reidling Drive, Louisville 6.
Cardwell, Laura T., Jeffersontown.
Carpenter, Floyd S., 2402 Longest Avenue, Louisville 4.
Carroll, Orville, 1827 Grant Line Rd., New Albany, Ind.
Clark, Esther, 4612 Southern Parkway, Louisville 8.
Clay, Dr. William M., 409 Christopher Place, Louisville 8.
Cole, Dr. Arch, 3214 Crossbill Road, Louisville 4.
Cole, Mrs. Arch, 3214 Crossbill Road, Louisville 4.
Conlee, Vernon N., 3603 Hycliffe, St. Matthews.
Corbin, Mrs. Trudie Sigler, Princeton Street, Providence.
Cornett, Carl, 4033 Hycliffe Avenue, Louisville 7.
Cornett, Mrs. Carl, 4033 Hycliffe Avenue, Louisville 7.
Counce, Dr. Cynthia, Western State Hospital, Hopkinsville.
Davies, Dr. P. A., 3124 Meadowlark Road, Louisville 4.
Davis, Prof. George, State Teachers College, Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Deats, Mrs. Ernest, Route 2, Anchorage.
Dennis, Warren, 1615 South Third, Louisville 8.
Diamond, Gertrude, 405 East Gray, Louisville 2.
Dick, Irma, Veterans' Administration, Lexington.
Diebold, Irma M., 210 S. 39th, Louisville 12.
Diersen, Mrs. J. E., 2023 Baringer Avenue, Louisville 4.
Dietrich, Otto K., 223 Glendora, Louisville 12.
Dietrich, Mrs. Otto K., 223 Glendora, Louisville 12.
Dodge, Major Victor K., 137 Bell Court, West, Lexington.
Doelckner, Eugene, 425 Lyman, Louisville 8.
Doelckner, Mrs. Eugene, 425 Lyman, Louisville 8.
Dugan, Caldwell, Suwanee Hotel, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Durning, Mrs. R. L., 306 Claremont, Louisville 6.
Duncan, Eunice, 109 Waverly Court, Louisville 6.
Ellis, Ralph, 2420 Ridge Road, Berkeley, California.
Ferguson, Mrs. Belle, 4242 River Park Drive, Louisville 12.
Frazer, C. L., Marion.
Frazer, Dr. T. Atchison, Marion.
Frederickson, Ellen M., 211 Fairchild Hall, Berea College, Berea.
Frei, Mrs. F. Everett, Horse Cave.
Ganier, A. F., 2112 Woodlawn Drive, Nashville 5, Tenn.
Garrett, D. B. E., Route 2, Box 664B, Louisville.
Gentry, Thelma, 516 East Arch, Madisonville.
Gilchrist, Dr. J. R., South Broadway, Providence.
Gilchrist, Dr. Susie H., South Broadway, Providence.
Graham, Mrs. O. P., 713 Maple, Jeffersonville, Ind.
Grannis, Mrs. J. Kidwell, Flemingsburg.
Green, Norvin, 615 West Shipp, Louisville 8.
Green, Fannie, 2007 Brownsboro Road, Louisville 6.

- Gross, Dr. Alfred O., 11 Boady, Brunswick, Maine.
 Guclerian, George, 1002 Lynnhurst Avenue, Louisville 8.
 Hagemeyer, Marjorie, 2426 Ransdell Avenue, Louisville 4.
 Hall, Mrs. D. F., 2023 Tyler Lane, Louisville 5.
 Hall, Dr. Edmund K., 2515 Lakeside Drive, Louisville 5.
 Hancock, James William, Route 1, Madisonville.
 Hardaway, Howard, 4625 Southern Parkway, Louisville 8.
 Heimerdinger, James C., 2719 Shippen Avenue, Louisville 6.
 Henninger, Edna, 323 East Chestnut, Louisville 2.
 Hicks, Dr. Lawrence M., Wild Life Research Station, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
 Hise, Raymond, Coral Ridge.
 Hobson, Mrs. L. G., 1309 North Pennsylvania Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana.
 Hoddy, E. J., 2210 Alta Avenue, Louisville 5.
 Holweck, Frank, 306 Winton Avenue, Louisville 6.
 Isfort, Louise G., 1402 Cherokee Road, Louisville 5.
 Junior Academy of Science, Care Dr. Anna A. Schnieb, State Teachers College, Richmond.
 Kehrer, Betty, 4705 Southern Parkway, Louisville 8.
 Keith, C-M Thomas, 4C Section 6. U. S. M. M. C. B. S., Pass Christian, Miss.
 Kelly, Mrs. Roger, 3650-B, Fincastle Road, Louisville 4.
 Kerbel, Carl F., 1322 South First, Louisville 8.
 Key, Mrs. J. Frank, Buena Vista, Virginia.
 Kilvington, Georgia B., 1321 South Twenty-eighth, Louisville 11.
 King, CWO Virgil D., Hq., A. T. S. C., Box 895, Area A., Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.
 Kirkpatrick, Dr. Charles M., Forestry Department, Purdue University, LaFayette, Indiana.
 Knight, Joe, Jr., 2920 Lexington Road, Louisville 6.
 Knox, Margaret R., 300 Bankers Trust Building, Indianapolis 4, Ind.
 Kozee, Ercel, Willard.
 Kurz, Gus, 2211 Woodburne Avenue, Louisville 5.
 LaFuze, Professor Harvey H., 314 South Third, Richmond.
 Lancaster, Dr. L. Y., Teachers College, Bowling Green.
 Laskey, Mrs. F. C., Graybar Lane, Nashville 4, Tennessee.
 Layson, Mrs. Z. C., Maysville.
 Lewis, John B., Director, The Seward Forest, Triplett, Virginia.
 Link, Hernietta, 175 North Jane, Louisville 6.
 Lips, Freda, 2501 Garland Avenue, Louisville 11.
 Lovell, Mrs. John H., 28 Winter Steret, Sanford, Maine.
 Lovell, Mrs. Ethel W., 3011 Meade Avenue, Louisville 4.
 Lovell, Dr. Harvey B., 3011 Meade Avenue, Louisville 4.
 Lusby, Beatrice, General Hospital, Louisville 2.
 McCracken, Mrs. F. C., 2440 Longest Avenue, Louisville 4.
 McGaw, Mrs. Prue Wyatt, Box 555, Providence.
 McKinley, Pfc. George G., 104 Northwestern Parkway, Louisville 12.
 Marsh, Beulah, Route 4, Cynthiana.
 Mapother, Mrs. T. C., Sr., 304 Cannons Lane, Louisville 6.
 Mason, Esther, 2523 Montgomery, Louisville 12.
 Mattmiller, H. W., 2315 Bolling Avenue, Louisville 10.
 Mayer, John H., Cynthiana.
 Mayer, Mrs. John H., Cynthiana.
 Mellor, Mrs. Marshall, 3112 Oriole Drive, Louisville 4.
 Michael, Virginia, Masonic Home, 3701 Frankfort Ave., Louisville 7.
 Miller, Ellen, 1546 Quadrant, Louisville 5.

- Mitchell, Howard C., 4435 South Third, Louisville 8.
Mitchell, Mrs. Howard C., 4435 South Third, Louisville 8.
Monk, Lt. Harry C., 406 Avoca, Nashville 5, Tenn.
Monroe, Capt. Burt, Ridge Road, Anchorage.
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