

11-1951

## Kentucky Warbler (Vol. 27, no. 4)

Kentucky Library Research Collections  
Western Kentucky University, [spcol@wku.edu](mailto:spcol@wku.edu)

Follow this and additional works at: [http://digitalcommons.wku.edu/ky\\_warbler](http://digitalcommons.wku.edu/ky_warbler)



Part of the [Ornithology Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

Kentucky Library Research Collections, "Kentucky Warbler (Vol. 27, no. 4)" (1951). *Kentucky Warbler*. Paper 96.  
[http://digitalcommons.wku.edu/ky\\_warbler/96](http://digitalcommons.wku.edu/ky_warbler/96)

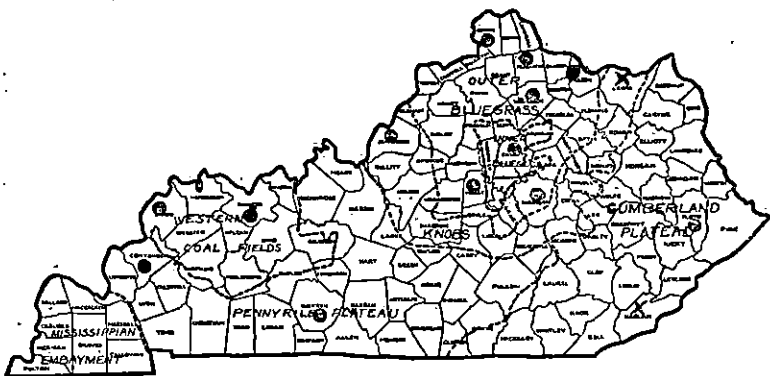
This Newsletter is brought to you for free and open access by TopSCHOLAR®. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kentucky Warbler by an authorized administrator of TopSCHOLAR®. For more information, please contact [topscholar@wku.edu](mailto:topscholar@wku.edu).

# The Kentucky Warbler

Vol. XXVII

NOVEMBER, 1951

No. 4



THE COUNTIES AND PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF KENTUCKY

Black dots show counties in which the House Wren has been reported as a breeding bird. Cross shows where bird has been found in summer.

## THE BREEDING OF THE HOUSE WREN IN KENTUCKY

By Anne L. Stamm, Lakeside Drive, Louisville

### PART I. HISTORY OF NESTING RECORDS

In recent summers the House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*) has become a common breeding bird in and around Louisville. It can be found nesting in almost all sections of the city: the Highlands, Seneca Park, Audubon Park, Upper River Road, Blankenbaker Lane, Indian Hills, to the outskirts of the city on Hike's Lane, the south end, and Schwartz's Woods. I have found nests of this species in the cavities of trees, in the cavity of a fence post, on the top of an awning, above a door ledge, in a small iron kettle filled with ivy which hung from a porch ceiling, in a flat mailbox attached to a pillar of the porch, as well as in nesting boxes provided by man.

Although the House Wren is common in and around Louisville, there are some localities in the state where the species is not considered a breeding bird or for which we have no published records. Early writers considered it a more northern species. Alexander Wilson (1808) stated

that "the House Wren inhabits the whole of the United States, in all of which it is migratory. It leaves Pennsylvania in September; I have sometimes, though rarely, seen it in the beginning of October." Audubon (1870) found it "extremely abundant in the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia and Maryland from the middle of April until the beginning of October." But elsewhere he states, "very few are seen to the west of the Alleghanies, and none in Kentucky or Louisiana." Later ornithologists believed the species to be a rare bird in Kentucky. Even twenty-five years ago it was thought by some that the bird did not nest in the state. However, in recent years, a number of interesting records of it as a nesting bird in Kentucky have been published. These records are noteworthy, since during the last decade they reveal a southward movement and extension of the species' range. The following data, then, throw some light on the nesting of the House Wren in Kentucky.

<sup>1</sup> Harrison Garman (1894) stated that the House Wren was "a rare bird in Kentucky according to my experience; its place about dwellings is occupied by the next (Bewick's Wren). I have seen but one specimen captured at the State College hothouse at Lexington in the spring of 1890." L. Otley Pindar (1925d) made no mention of the House Wren in "Some Notes on the Birds of Versailles, Woodford County." William D. Funkhouser (1925), in his book *Wild-life in Kentucky*, lists it as a rare migrant but does state that "Chapman includes Kentucky in the breeding range of this wren but we have no records of nests." William R. Allen (1946) of the University of Kentucky states that "it would be too strong a statement to insist that the House Wren was totally absent from the Lexington area prior to any certain date. However, during my first eight years as resident of Lexington this bird was so uncommon that I, for one, never saw or heard a single individual about town or field. Then in 1930 one or two of the House Wrens colonized at or about Maxwell Place. The number has increased, though perhaps not remarkably, from year to year. It has not been wanting from bird-lists during any subsequent year for sixteen years." However, from the same area it is interesting to note that Lizzie Lyle (1912) reported in *Bird-Lore* that both the House Wren and the Bewick's Wren nested in gourds in Lexington. Benedict J. Blincoe (1925), who worked for some time in central Kentucky, said of the species: "The House Wren was not recorded by Beckham, and I saw it only twice, May 8 and May 12, 1920." On the basis of short field trips made by Van Arsdall (1944) in the vicinity of Harrodsburg during a three-year period ex-

tending from May 1, 1940, to May 1, 1943, he states, "The House Wren was not recorded except on May 4, 1941, and May 3, 1943, probably as a migrant and probably does not occur this far south as a summer resident." Later records from this section of the state indicated that the House Wren was moving into certain towns as a breeding bird. Van Arsdall (1947) records "a nest was built in a Martin box during the third week of June, 1947, but no young seemed to hatch or to be in the vicinity thereafter." He further states (1949) that "a second nest was built in the same spot early in June, 1948." He lists these two nests as the only summer records he had for Mercer County. In the vicinity of Berea, Patten listed three House Wrens seen on two days during June, 1941, in a month's study of the breeding birds of that region.

In checking references for the northern section of the state I found that R. E. Horsey (1922) said of the species: "noted in May, Greenup, Kenton and Johnson Counties." Thomas Keith (1944) found a nest of this species in a pile of rocks at Maysville. I have also seen this bird nesting at Maysville for the last five summers. Alexander Wetmore (1940) lists an Ohio House Wren (*T. a. baldwini*) taken in Lewis County on July 11. Virgil King (1939), also reporting from the northern section, found a nest with young at Falmouth and a pair nesting at a C. C. C. Camp at Walton.

Robert Mengel (1937) recorded nests found in the Louisville area from 1931 through 1937. My own observations in Louisville have been since the autumn of 1931, when we moved here from Massachusetts. I have found it nesting in my yard every summer since the spring of 1932 and, in recent years, in all sections of the city except the central and western parts.

There seem to be few data regarding the eastern section of the state. Neither Witmer Stone (1921) nor James J. Murray (1935) mentioned the bird in their studies at Pine Mountain and Letcher County, respectively. In "Breeding Birds of Kentucky—a Composite List," compiled by Gordon Wilson (1942), the House Wren is given as a rare breeding bird in Floyd and Knott Counties, but actually the only records appear to be from Floyd County. Arthur C. Bent lists Harlan within the breeding range of the House Wren.

Albert Powell has recently (1951) reported that the House Wren is fairly common at Owensboro but only in the settled part of Daviess County. Otherwise very few records

of breeding House Wrens have been reported from western Kentucky. Gordon Wilson (1923) does not mention the species for Calloway County. L. Otley Pindar (1925a), while making a study of the bird in Fulton County, which is in the extreme southwestern corner of the state, listed one bird which was killed and brought to him in 1885. From Marion, Dr. T. A. Frazer (1939) reported two nests found for the first time. No published records were found at Madisonville, and in a recent conversation Brasher Bacon told me that he still has no records of nests. It is further interesting that the Western House Wren is listed as common at Uniontown, and three specimens were taken on May 10 (Wetmore, 1940).

In Claude W. Hibbard's report from Mammoth Cave (1935) he states: "A pair nested at the C. C. C. Camp and escaped with five young." He also mentioned observing another pair. Gordon Wilson (1948) stated, "Last summer I recorded the House Wren twice in the summer on a lot not far from my house (Bowling Green). Again this summer I have found it and have also found the nesting box where it raised a brood last year and another one this year. Dr. L. Y. Lancaster had also found another one nesting on his lot, in a part of town some mile and a quarter from the one I found. Dr. Lancaster and I found another nesting box nest of this species at the home of Mr. Will Thomas in late June, 1948, and were assured that a full brood had been hatched and reared." These three nests, then, seem to be the most southerly published records for the state, unless it be that one at Harlan (Bent, 1948).

In "Breeding Birds of Kentucky" (1942) the House Wren is given as fairly common in Union County; common at Louisville, Lexington, and Cynthiana; rare at Marion, Berea, and Floyd County. Adding to these, the above-mentioned breeding localities, there are, then, fourteen counties rather widely distributed in which the House Wren has been reported to breed. The range is from Walton (Boone) in the extreme north to Bowling Green (Warren) in the south and from Marion (Crittenden) in the west to Floyd County in the east. Another note-worthy feature of the "Composite List" (Wilson, 1942) is that the Bewick's Wren seems to be more widely distributed as a breeding bird than the House Wren. Will this situation be reversed in years to come?

Considering all the data which I have found, it would seem that the House Wren at one time was not a breeding bird in Kentucky. Just when the species invaded the state as a nesting bird may not definitely be known, but during

the last two decades a number of interesting records have been published regarding nests in some towns in the northern section as well as in the central and southern parts of the state. I have been able to find only one nesting record prior to 1930. It does not seem possible that keen observers would have overlooked this wren, since it sings so much during the breeding season. It appears, then, that the House Wren has extended its range southward in Kentucky and is continuing to do so as it finds conditions suitable. It is significant that once the House Wren has established a breeding area, it returns year after year. While nesting seems spotty throughout the state, there may be areas where the bird has colonized and for which we have no records. Consequently, bird students should be on the alert in these sections and record all details, whether of nesting or migrating birds.

## PART II. BREEDING HABITS AT LOUISVILLE

Since the House Wren is common in summer about my home, I decided a number of years ago to find out what I could about its attachment to a territory and to a mate. In order to do this, I started banding the House Wrens in my yard in 1942 and continued through 1950.

I live in a residential section on the outskirts of the city, and our yard is approximately 50 x 260 feet, surrounded by shrubs of various types, such as weigela, mock orange, spiraea, and privet. A small ash and a sumac tree on which nesting boxes were placed were very popular but have since been blown down by storms. A number of maple trees shade some of the nesting sites. I am told that prior to 1927 no houses were here, and the area was a pasture land. It would be interesting to know whether the House Wren nested in natural nesting sites before man built dwellings and provided suitable nesting places. When we first moved here, Red-headed Woodpeckers, Bluebirds, and Crested Flycatchers nested in old trees in the neighborhood; now the Starlings have taken over these natural nesting sites.

In order to keep the wrens coming to the yard, nesting boxes were used. At first only two were hung; one near the garden and one near the house. It was believed that two pairs of wrens in a yard this size would be all that would live peacefully with one another and with other species. On finding that this was possible, four and five boxes were erected; two were placed together, not less than 28 feet apart and not more than 42 feet distant. The wrens took to them readily. Some years two nests were active at

the same time, one at one end of the yard and one at the other. The middle of the yard seemed to be the boundary line or end of the territory for the respective singing males. While the House Wrens nest in the yard to the rear of ours and to the right and farther up the street, no attempt was made to band the birds in this territory.

During this period twenty-five broods were hatched and twenty-three raised to the fledgling state, as shown by the table.

1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
4	3	3	1	3	2	2	3	4

Two broods died in 1943, but the cause was unknown, as the birds were found dead after they had been hatched but a few days. During this period one hundred and thirty-one House Wrens were banded, eleven of which were males, thirteen females, two sex unknown, two immature, and one hundred and three fledglings. Of the twenty-six adult birds banded, four were banded in 1950, and, therefore, no returns on these four were possible at the time computations were made (fall of 1950). That left twenty-two banded adults: 20 nestlings, 2 unknown; of this number six returned to the same yard, and two of the six returned for two consecutive years. It is interesting to note that while two birds came back for two successive years, one had an intervening year before returning for two consecutive years. Of course, there is a possibility that the year when the bird did not make its appearance it was in an adjoining yard and may have been in the same area for four straight years. Assuming that the birds were at least a year old at the time of banding (during nesting), their ages would be three and four years, respectively. To date I have not had any returns for fledglings.

Baldwin (1921) in his paper "The Marriage Relations of the House Wren" gave examples of "wren divorce," in which he showed that mated pairs took other mates to raise their second broods. I was interested to find that during this period of study, two pairs raised second broods without changing mates. One pair was even more attached to each other, and, to quote my notes:

"In May 1944 a pair of wrens carrying bands, numbers 42-14826 and 140-29999, reared their young in a box on the sumac tree in our yard. In May, 1945, the male returned to the same vicinity. Unfortunately I did not trap his mate although I saw several 'returns' wearing bands. I was out of the city during part of that spring and summer and have

no further information regarding this pair for that season. In 1946 the same pair returned, mated and raised their brood in a box on a tree stump in the rear of the yard. They remated and raised a second brood in a box nearby. Thus it is known that they mated three times over a period of two years raising fourteen nestlings to maturity and mated twice during the same season. Though it can not be definitely ascertained there is the likelihood that they mated four times."

The male House Wren has often been described in the literature as practicing polygamy, but during the eight summers, I have never found a male being the father of two broods simultaneously.

Since we have increased the local Wren population by providing nesting places, there has been no noticeable difference in the number of other species nesting in the yard unless in more recent years we have had fewer Catbirds. However, Cardinals, Brown Thrashers, Starlings, Grackles, Robins, Bewick's Wrens and Titmice, all have had nests in the trees and shrubs, and with few exceptions most nestings have been successful. The Wood Thrush, the Blue Jay, and the Baltimore Oriole have nested in the adjacent yard. One interesting nest was that of a pair of Titmice raising their young only nineteen feet from a brood of House Wrens. The Titmice had six young, and the House Wren seven young. Both birds raised their respective broods successfully, and there was no evidence of squabbles over territorial bounds.

I have seen the Bewick's Wren about our home on and off since 1941. In fact, in April of that year one was investigating a nesting box placed on a small tree stump. In March, 1944 and 1946, they were heard singing, and on April 12 of the latter year one was seen with nesting material flying to an adjoining yard. In 1947 a pair built a nest in the box referred to previously, which had been occupied by House Wrens for many years. The first egg was laid on April 20, and five eggs were laid in all. During the egg-laying period, a banded House Wren was seen sitting on top the Bewick's nesting box. The Bewick's Wren protested this intrusion, although not vehemently. The House Wren then flew to another available nesting box approximately twenty-eight feet away. This procedure was repeated on two other occasions by the House Wren before nest building began in earnest in the nearby vacant box. A few days later I was surprised to find one of this nesting pair was No. 42-14826, the female House Wren which had raised one



of her two broods the previous year in the box now occupied by the Bewick's Wren. This may be the reason for her curiosity in the Bewick's house or may show an attachment to a nesting site. Later, on inspecting the Bewick's nest, I was further surprised to find that two eggs were missing. Perhaps these eggs were destroyed by the House Wren, although no broken shells were in the nest, and I have no definite evidence. The remaining three eggs hatched, and the young were raised to the fledgling state. The young as well as the parent birds were banded. The House Wren raised a brood of five, which were also banded.

The following year a pair of unbanded Bewicks built a nest in the same box. Shortly after the nest was completed, a heavy wind storm blew it down as well as the tree stump on which it was placed. The nest was rehung on a post in the same spot, but the Bewicks did not return to the nest.

While these observations have been made on a very limited area and over a relatively short period of time, some interesting data have been obtained. The first year four adult birds were banded, and the following season two returned, built their nests, and raised young, showing 50 per cent constant to a territory. During the eight-year period there was a 30 per cent return of nesting adults. If the wrens had been banded in the adjoining yards, the return ratio would undoubtedly have been higher. One interesting observation was that one female and one male were constant to the territory for two consecutive seasons. There seemed to be some variation in the constancy of House Wrens to their mates. One pair raised three broods over a two-year period with an intervening year when no record was obtained for the female. The latter had two mates and four nestings during a three-year period. Two pairs remained constant for second broods. Other birds changed mates the following season, and some shifted mates for second broods. However, none of the male birds observed were found disposed to polygamous relations.

The Bewick's Wren nested in the House Wren territory one season and attempted nesting the following year. Ordinarily the two species do not live together amicably.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE HOUSE WREN IN KENTUCKY

AUDUBON, JOHN J.

1870. *Birds of America*. New York. Vol. 1.

ALLEN, WILLIAM R.

1946. *The House Wren at Lexington*. *Ky. Warbler*, 22: 55.

- BALDWIN, S. PRENTISS  
1921. The Marriage Relations of the House Wren. *Auk*, 38.
- BARBOUR, ROGER W.  
1951. The Summer Birds of Rowan and Adjacent Counties in Eastern Kentucky. *Ky. Warbler*, 27: 31-39.
- BENT, ARTHUR CLEVELAND  
1948. Life Histories of North American Nuthatches, Wrens, Thrashers and their Allies. *U. S. National Mus. Bull.* No. 195.
- BLINCOE, BENEDICT J.  
1925. Birds of Bardstown, Nelson County, Kentucky. *Auk*, 42: 417.
- FRAZER, T. ATCHISON  
1939. Notes from Marion. *Ky. Warbler*, 15: 30-31.
- FUNKHOUSER, WILLIAM D.  
1925. Wildlife in Kentucky. *Ky. Geological Survey*.
- HIBBARD, CLAUDE W.  
1935. Notes from Mammoth Cave Park (Proposed), Kentucky. *Auk*, 52: 465-346.
- GARMAN, HARRISON  
1894. A Preliminary List of the Vertebrate Animals of Kentucky. *Bull. Essex Inst.*, 26: 1-36.
- HORSEY, R. E.  
1922. Bird Distribution in Eastern Kentucky. *Auk*, 39: 79-84.
- KEITH, THOMAS  
1944. The Warblers and Wrens of Maysville. *Ky. Warbler*, 20: 44-46.
- KING, VIRGIL D.  
1940. House Wrens. *Ky. Warbler*, 16: 28-29.
- LYLE, LIZZIE  
1912. Wrens in Our Garden. *Bird-Lore*, 14: 165.
- MENGEL, ROBERT C.  
1937. Nesting of the Eastern House Wren at Louisville, Ky. *Ky. Warbler*, 13:24.
- MURRAY, JAMES J.  
1938. Some Breeding Birds of Letcher County, Ky. *Ky. Warbler*, 14: 1-4.
- PATTEN, JOHN A.  
1946. Birds of the Berea Region—Breeding Species. *Ky. Warbler*, 22: 29-33.
- PETREE, ROBERT  
1947. House Wren Breeding under Difficulties. *Ky. Warbler*, 23: 12.
- PINDAR, L. OTLEY  
1925a. Birds of Fulton County, Ky. *Wils. Bull.*, 27: 163-169.  
1925b. Some Notes on the Birds of Versailles, Woodford County, Ky. *Wils. Bull.*, 37: 173-174.
- POWELL, ALBERT L., JR.  
1951. The Summer Season in Daviess County. *Ky. Warbler*, 27: 8-9.
- STONE, WITMER  
1921. Some Birds Observed at Pine Mountain, Ky. *Auk*, 38: 464-465.

TODD, W. E. CLYDE

1940. Birds of Western Pennsylvania. U. of Pittsburgh Press.

VAN ARSDALL, C. ALEX

1944. Notes on the Summer Range of the Song Sparrow and House Wren at Harrodsburg, Ky. *Ky. Warbler*, 20: 54-55.

1948. Nests of the Cedar Waxwing and House Wren in Central Kentucky. *Ky. Warbler*, 24: 29-30.

1949. A List of the Breeding Birds of Mercer County, Kentucky. *Ky. Warbler*, 25: 26.

WILSON, GORDON

1923. Birds of Calloway County, Kentucky. *Wils. Bull.*, 35: 129-136.

1942. Breeding Birds of Kentucky—A Composite List. *Ky. Warbler*, 18: 17-25.

1948. Some Migration and Nesting Notes. *Ky. Warbler*, 24: 54-55.

WETMORE, ALEXANDER

1940. Notes on the Birds of Kentucky. *Proc. U. S. National Mus.*, 88: 529-574.

### NOTES ON THE DISCOVERY AND OBSERVATIONS OF A WORM-EATING WARBLER'S NEST

About mid-morning of June 9, 1951, Roberta Burckhardt discovered the nest of a Worm-eating Warbler (*Helmitheros vermivorus*) at Bernheim Forest Reservation, Bullitt County, Kentucky. This nest was located about three-quarters of a mile up Slate Run from the Sugar Tree Picnic Area. The bird had constructed its nest about fifteen feet up the rather steep bank of the creek at the edge of a small ravine. The nest was snugly imbedded in the layer of fallen oak leaves and was partially sheltered by an overhanging point of dead leaves.

Those present when Miss Burckhardt discovered the nest were Harriett Clark, Doris Kline, Emma Snyder, and the author. Miss Burckhardt was almost upon the nest when the female warbler flew off into the trees and began to scold us furiously. After a short search, Miss Burckhardt located the nest, which was well hidden by the overhang of dead leaves. In the nest were three small eggs, white with reddish-brown speckles. We were not able to identify the bird at this time because she darted back and forth through the dense foliage of the taller trees some distance from the nest. The bird scolded at us all the time we were there.

The nest measured two and three-quarter inches long and two and one-quarter inches across. The eggs measured three-quarters of an inch in length and one half an inch in width. Each egg was speckled heavily on the larger end, sparsely in the middle region, and not at all on the smaller end.

After taking some pictures of the nest and eggs, we set up a camera and tripod three feet from the nest. Miss Burckhardt hid in the low bushes on the other side of the creek, while the rest of the group continued on downstream until out of sight. At the end of fifteen minutes the bird was still scolding, and her mate was there also. We noted that whenever the male flew near the nest, his mate would chase him back into the trees. Her scolding seemed to be directed at the camera, but his was directed at everything in general.

We left the camera untouched and came back in an hour, but the birds were still fussing. It was at this time that we were able to make a positive identification of the birds. We then left the camera in the same position and returned after two and a half hours had elapsed. The birds were nowhere to be seen or heard. We removed the camera and tripod after concluding that we had caused the birds to desert the eggs.

On June 13 Harvey Lovell, Mrs. Vernon Wiegand, Sallie and Buddy Wiegand, and I returned to the nest. Lovell and I carefully climbed up the bank to the nest and had some trouble locating it. The female was on the nest and was almost perfectly camouflaged by the black stripes on her buff-colored head. Lovell was three feet away from her and was leaning slowly forward with his camera to take a picture, when the bird flew off the nest. We then saw that the three eggs had not yet hatched. When the bird began to scold, her mate again appeared. However, neither seemed to be as agitated as they had been on the first day. Lovell hid in the bushes on the opposite bank, while the rest of us moved downstream out of sight. As soon as we were out of sight, the female warbler came back to the nest, but flew off quickly when the nest was again approached.

On June 17 Mr. and Mrs. Carl Cornett, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, Carolyn and Bobby Brown, Harriett Clark, and I went back to the nest. The female was nearby and started scolding as soon as she heard us coming. In the nest we found three tiny pink and grey baby warblers. We judged them to be about two days old. They were naked except for long gray fuzz which partially covered their heads, backs, and shoulders. I noticed that the female was not very much disturbed by our presence, even when we were taking pictures of the young. Evidently she had become accustomed to the publicity her home was receiving.

On June 30 Harriett Clark, Doris Lee Clay, D o r r i s Kline, Nancy Michel, and I returned to the nest and found it empty, as we had expected. It had lost the depression, and its oval shape and was somewhat tilted. I collected the empty nest and gave it to Dr. Lovell.

—Florence Wiegand, Springdale, Ohio.

Editor's note: The nest consisted chiefly of oak leaves, very loosely held together. Many of the leaves were old and partially skeletonized. The lining of the nest consisted of the reddish-brown sporophytes of mosses, many of which still had a cluster of the gametophyte leaves at their base and a capsule at the apex. Some pine needles and a few hairs completed the lining.

## BREEDING BIRD LIST FOR KENTUCKY, 1951

HARVEY B. LOVELL, University of Louisville

**INTRODUCTION.** This list was made possible by the cooperation of a large number of Kentucky ornithologists. In particular I should like to thank the following: B. C. Bacon and William Hancock, Madisonville; John Cheek, graduate student, University of Kentucky, who is studying the breeding birds at Danville; Tom Fuller, who acted as nature councilor at a camp for Junior Sportsmen on Kentucky Lake; Frank Gailey, Berea College; Fred Hardy, who is carrying on research for the state on Beaver Creek Refuge; Albert Powell, Jr. of Owensboro; Walter Shackleton, whose home at Sleepy Hollow is a bird paradise; and Anne Stamm of Louisville. Others are given credit for reporting a particular species in the appropriate places.

A great many birds known to be regular breeding birds in the state are not listed merely because no one contacted had observed any evidence of breeding during 1951.

**DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT.** Several nests with young or eggs on June 5, 1951, at Audubon Rookery at Henderson (Soaper, Lovell, Rhoads).

**GREAT BLUE HERON.** Many nests with young at Audubon Rookery at Henderson, June 5 (Lovell, Soaper, Rhoads).

**AMERICAN EGRET.** Many nests with young at Audubon Rookery at Henderson, June 5 (Lovell, Rhoads, Soaper).

**GREEN HERON.** Nest with 4 eggs at swamp at Carrollton, July 1 (Lovell and Summerfield). Nest being built in Seneca Park on June 10 in elm 40 feet up, one-fourth mile from water. Later 2 young being fed (Stamm).

**BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON.** Two or three empty nests on Falls of Ohio with egg shells beneath nests on May 30.

**YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON.** One immature at Chaney Lake, Woodburn, on May 22 (Wilson).

**LEAST BITTERN.** Two nests in cattails in a swamp near Carrollton, July 1. One with 2 young and 2 eggs and one with 2 eggs (Lovell and Summerfield).

**CANADA GOOSE.** Several young were raised at Kentucky Woodlands Wildlife Refuge by pinioned or descendants of pinioned geese.

**BLUE-WINGED TEAL.** Two young were observed at Chaney Lake near Bowling Green by Gordon Wilson on June 1.

**WOOD DUCK.** Flushed a female with 2 young at lower end of Honker Lake in Ky. Woodlands on June 8. Captured a juvenile Wood Duck at Carrollton Swamp and banded it. There were several broods in the swamp on July 8 (Lovell). Seven juveniles on Chaney Lake, Woodburn, May 26 (Wilson).

**HOODED MERGANSER.** At least 3 broods were reported on Caperton's Swamp in Indian Hills.

**BLACK VULTURE.** A nest was observed at Berea on April 8 with 2 eggs, in crevice in rock. On April 29 adult found shot to death with one egg broken open containing three-weeks-old embryo (Gailey).

**WILD TURKEY.** McCreary Co., 5 miles northeast of Greenwood in the Beaver Creek Management Area, on May 15 a nest containing 12 eggs being incubated (Hardy).

**RUFFED GROUSE.** In McCreary Co., in Beaver Creek Area a nest on May 10 with 13 eggs being incubated, 1 mile north of Sawyer (Hardy).

**RED-SHOULDERED HAWK.** March 18, an adult incubating in a beech tree in Jefferson County (Thomas P. Smith).

**SPARROW HAWK.** Nest of May 15 near Danville (Cheek).

**KILLDEER.** Nest at Owensboro with 2 young and 1 egg (Powell).

**AMERICAN WOODCOCK.** Young just out of nest on April 14 (Taylor) crossing road behind Cave Hill Cemetery. A used nest found at Mammoth Cave National Park, April 11. Shells of 4 eggs from which young had obviously hatched were still there (Wilson).

**UPLAND PLOVER.** Clark Bailey, conservation officer, reported a nest from Western Kentucky. The nest had been destroyed by some predator when he returned to check it.

**SPOTTED SANDPIPER.** Monroe reported young on Falls of Ohio.

**MOURNING DOVE.** Unusually scarce this summer. Population far below normal numbers. Began nesting March 25, repairing an old Catbird nest at Marion, and began incubating March 28 (Frazer).

**YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO.** A late nest at Louisville on Sept. 3. Nest at Danville near a pond on June 25. Nest 14 feet up near end of branch in honey locust on July 9 near Louisville (Stamm), parent incubating, with 2 eggs.

**WHIP-POOR-WILL.** Nest was found by a ranger at Bernheim Reservation on June 8 or 9.

**CHUCK-WILL'S WIDOW.** Nest found near Madisonville by Hancock May 28 with 2 eggs.

**NIGHTHAWK.** Very common bird at Louisville, where it nests on roofs of buildings.

**RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD.** Nest containing 2 eggs at Henderson on Main Street on June 22. One bird left on July 27 and the other on the next day (Virginia Cooper).

**KINGFISHER.** Freshly excavated hole in bank with adult Kingfisher nearby at Louisville (Chamberlain).

**FLICKER.** April 18, Berea (Gailey).

**RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.** A nest at Madisonville in a bird box at Grampian Hills 8 feet up on white oak about middle of May (Bacon).

**WOOD PEWEE.** On May 28 Wood Pewees were observed building a nest within 20 feet of mess hall in Marshall Co. Later young were observed until ready to leave (Fuller).

**PHOEBE.** May 1 to 4 at Berea (Gailey). Nest under concrete culvert 3 feet above water.

**CLIFF SWALLOW.** This species continues to nest on lower side of Kentucky Dam over the flood gates in a very inaccessible place (Fuller).

**ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOWS.** In Fayette Co. 4 nesting pairs on May 10 (Cheek).

**BARN SWALLOW.** Two pairs nesting in barn on Goose Park, May 17 at Danville (Cheek). Seven nests, some with eggs, others with large young, at barn at Kentucky Woodlands on June 7 (Lovell).

**PURPLE MARTIN.** Martins returned on March 26 at Madisonville (an average date) and built 10 nests some time later (Bacon).

**BLUE JAY.** May 11 a nest 10 feet up with 4 eggs by a busy street at Berea (Gailey). A nest 45 feet up in a red oak in Marshall Co. on May 15 (Fuller). A late nest in a hollow limb on the U. of Ky. campus on August 4 (Cheek).

**CROW.** A nest with 3 young at Grampian Hills near Madisonville on April 20, 60 feet up in crotch of a white oak (Bacon). On May 28, Turner banded three nestlings for me near Anchorage.

**CAROLINA CHICKADEE.** A nest in a metal post of the tennis court had several young, May 1, at Berea (Gailey).

**TUFTED TITMOUSE.** A pair nested in a box at Madisonville (Bacon). A Titmouse in Marshall Co. was observed pulling up dead grass from under a tent and carrying it to its nest in a white oak 35 feet up (Fuller). A nest found at Camp Otonka on Kentucky River, July 3 (Cheek).

**HOUSE WREN.** Nesting began in April in a gourd at Marion (Dr. Frazer). First egg was laid in box on Lakeside Drive on June 11 (Stamm).

**BEWICK'S WREN.** Pair nested at Danville on May 24 (Cheek).

**CAROLINA WREN.** Nest at Berea in a hand-saw in woodshed April 10 (Gailey). A nest under top of porch with 5 eggs on April 19 and young on April 30 at Sleepy Hollow (Shackleton). A nest at Camp Otonka near Versailles on July 3 (Cheek).

**MOCKINGBIRD.** Two nests were found at Danville on June 20 (Cheek). A late nest at Madisonville on August 29 7 feet up in a young elm with 3 young (Hancock).

**DOWNY WOODPECKER.** Brood came out at Danville on May 13 from a hole in maple tree (Cheek).

**KINGBIRD.** May 18 at Louisville observed building nest in Seneca Park 24 feet up in an elm. Young observed in nest later (Stamm). Nest with Kingbird incubating was observed on shores of Kentucky Lake from a boat in Marshall Co., July 15 (Fuller).

**CRESTED FLYCATCHER.** A nest in a mailbox raised 4 young in Jefferson County (Olga Tafel). April 25, Crested Flycatchers were observed going into box at Sleepy Hollow. Two broods were raised in this box (Shackleton).

**ACADIAN FLYCATCHER.** On June 18 a nest with 2 eggs observed at Sleepy Hollow. A Cowbird egg was found in nest on June 21 (Shackleton). Nest about 15 feet up observed at Kentucky Woodlands on June 7. Three eggs could be seen through bottom of thin nest (Lovell).

**CATBIRD.** A nest with 3 young at Berea (Gailey).

**BROWN THRASHER.** Nest with 3 young at Berea on May 4 (Gailey). Young were banded from a nest in a cherry tree at Danville on June 4 (Cheek).

**ROBIN.** A nest with 4 eggs at Berea on April 18 (Gailey). On March 8 began building in a maple 24 feet up at Louisville (Stamm).

**BLUEBIRD.** A female on a nest 11 feet from the ground in a hole 11 inches in diameter in Marshall Co. on May 11 (Fuller). Several nests were found near Danville (Cheek).

**BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER.** A nest 25 feet up in a vertical fork on April 19 at Sleepy Hollow (Shackleton).

**CEDAR WAXWING.** Female incubating at Owensboro, June 10 (Lovell and Powell). Nest being built in a pear tree in Jefferson Co. June 10 (Stamm).

**STARLING.** First nest found at Danville on May 15 (Cheek). At Berea young being fed on May 14 (Gailey).

**YELLOW-THROATED VIREO.** An adult sitting on a nest in an elm sapling 15 feet, 7 inches high, suspended in a horizontal fork about 5 feet from trunk on May 10 (Fuller).

**RED-EYED VIREO.** A nest 5 feet from ground with 2 eggs at Sleepy Hollow on June 14 (Shackleton).

**PROTHONOTARY WARBLER.** A nest was built in a can at Sleepy Hollow, May 7 (Shackleton).

**WORM-EATING WARBLER.** Most unusual event of the year was the discovery of two nests of this elusive bird. A nest with large young was found at Madisonville by Hancock (See *Ky. Warbler*, 27: 41, 1951). A second nest at Bernheim with 3 eggs was found by Roberta Burckhardt on June 9. (This nest is being described elsewhere in this issue by Florence Weigand).

**SYCAMORE WARBLER.** A breeding pair and 2 young birds were observed June 8 near Danville near North Rolling Fork (Cheek).

**PRAIRIE WARBLER.** Nest at Otter Creek with Cowbird's egg in May (Cornett). June 15 in Marshall Co. a nest in scrub post oak, 34 inches from ground contained 4 eggs. Eggs later disappeared (Fuller).

**KENTUCKY WARBLER.** Nest with 2 large young at Sleepy Hollow, June 16 (Lovell and Shackleton).

**GRACKLE.** Carrying nest material on U. of Ky. Campus May 2 (Cheek).

**COWBIRD.** 1 egg in Cardinal's nest April 29 (Shackleton). One egg in Acadian Flycatcher's nest, June 21 (Shackleton). One egg in Prairie Warbler's nest (Cornett).

**MEADOWLARK.** Berea, April 22, a nest, with tunnel entrance, containing 2 eggs (Gailey). Nest found destroyed 11 days later.

**REDWING.** May 11, Berea 2 eggs (Gailey). May 7 (Madisonville). Approximately 20 nests in swamp at Carrollton, partly eggs and partly young on July 1 (Lovell and Summerfield).

**ORCHARD ORIOLE.** On May 18 a nest observed about completed in Seneca Park, 24 feet up in an elm. Young were seen in nest later (Stamm).

**BALTIMORE ORIOLE.** July 1 a male was observed near Louisville with large juveniles able to fly. They were estimated to be 2 weeks out of the nest (Stamm).



**SUMMER TANAGER.** Nest 30 feet up in white oak, was begun first week of June at Grampian Hills near Madisonville (Bacon). Female building nest on July 12 in Marshall Co. 30 feet up in an elm 10 feet from mess hall (Fuller).

**CARDINAL.** Berea, nest with 3 young, May 10 (Gailey). April 27, 2 eggs; a cowbird egg laid April 29, Sleepy Hollow (Shackleton). May 24, nest with 3 eggs, 4 feet up in a rose trellis at Louisville (Stamm).

**INDIGO BUNTING.** On June 15 a nest with 3 eggs near Danville (Cheek).

**DICKCISSEL.** A nest May 22 almost complete near Louisville (Stamm).

**GOLDFINCH.** Young birds being fed off the nest on September 4 (Cheek).

**TOWHEE.** On July 10 a nest 4 feet up in vines contained 4 eggs at Berea (Gailey).

**CHIPPING SPARROW.** A nest with 3 eggs at Owensboro in April in a bush in a backyard, but nest was destroyed (Powell).

**FIELD SPARROW.** May 13, Berea (Gailey). Nest on ground in a bunch of yarrow containing 5 eggs, back of Lincoln Institute, near Anchorage (Lovell and Turner).

**SONG SPARROW.** May 21, young out of nest but still unable to fly being fed by parents at Louisville (Stamm). Nest with 4 young on June 27 in Audubon State Park at Henderson (Benson and McKenney). A nest was located in Scott County by Barbour and others about May 15.

## FIELD NOTES

### NESTING OF THE WOOD PEWEE

During the summer of 1951 the writer was a leader for the Junior Sportsmen's Clubs at Camp John W. Currie from May 10 to August 15. The camp is located in Marshall County on the south-eastern shore of Big Bear Bay of Kentucky Lake. This camp is maintained by the Kentucky Division of Game and Fish as a summer camp for members of the Junior Conservation Clubs of Kentucky.

Wood Pewees proved to be very common in and about the camp. Therefore considerable information was obtained about their nesting habits.

Nesting site No. 1. A female Wood Pewee was observed on May 29 building a nest on a horizontal fork, 5 feet from the bole of a white oak. Only a platform had been completed so far at a height of 30 feet. On June 6, the bird was noted sitting for protracted periods, indicating that eggs had been laid. This tree was within 20 feet of the mess hall, where the center of activity of the camp was taking place. Later birds were observed in the nest, and they were successfully reared.

A nest of the Wood Pewee was reported to me on August 3 by Glenn Harper, a conservation officer at the camp. This nest turned out to be the same one as above. It was watched daily through August 14, and an adult bird was nearly always incubating during this time.

Nesting site No. 2. Wood Pewees were heard scolding on June 15, and they were observed to drive away a Hairy Woodpecker from an overcup oak. A nest was discovered on a horizontal fork, 20 feet from the ground and 14 feet from the trunk. A female was observed on this nest later in the day at 4:48 P. M. On June 19 the nest was apparently deserted.

Nesting site No. 3. This nest was found on June 26 with the adult feeding young. The site was on a horizontal fork, 10 feet from the trunk and twenty feet from the ground in a red oak. This nest was exactly above the firing line of the rifle range that was in use 3 days a week. The young birds appeared to be about six days old.

On July 31 a second nesting was discovered in this nest. The female was sitting on the edge of the nest with wings outspread. After flying about for a short time, the Wood Pewee settled down to incubate. Kenneth Davis, a swimming instructor, climbed up to the nest and reported 4 eggs. Although Davis did not come closer than 8 feet from the nest, the birds apparently deserted, as they were not observed there again.

Nesting site No. 4. A fourth nest was found on July 11 with an adult setting. This nest was on a horizontal fork, 12 feet from the trunk, and 30 feet from the ground in a white oak. This nest, too, was close to the rifle range.

Bent in his LIFE HISTORIES OF NORTH AMERICAN FLY-CATCHERS, etc., 1942, makes no mention of the Wood Pewee using the nest for a second brood. In fact, examination of a large number of books failed to reveal any data on this point. The Phoebe and the Crested Flycatcher both use the same nest for a second brood, however.

Second nestings are frequent in most species if the first one is a failure. However, Nest No. 1 was definitely a success, as the young birds were observed on the branch by the nest. Nest No. 3 was also probably successful. The second nestings were discovered late in the summer, one on August 3 and the other on July 31.

The average height of the 4 nests was 25 feet from the ground and 10 feet from the main trunk. All 4 were in oak trees.

—TOM FULLER, Division of Fish and Game, Louisville.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### SONG SPARROW NEST AT HENDERSON

Mr. King Benson found a Song Sparrow nest (*Melospiza melodia*) at Audubon Memorial State Park, June 27, 1951.

The nest was oval, 4 x 3½ inches across and 2½ inches deep, on the ground, and built against a sloping mossy bank; 3½ feet from a wild cherry tree, 10 feet from water. The nest contained five young when found.

On checking the nest on June 28, 1951, I found the young were missing. It is quite probable that they reached the proper size for leaving the nest, as Song Sparrows are semi-precocious.—JERRY MCKINNEY, 840 North Green Street, Henderson.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### BROWN THRASHER IN WINTER AT MADISONVILLE

Although many birds were scarce at Spring Lake Sanctuary during the cold winter of 1950-'51, I finally trapped a Brown Thrasher on January 19, 1951. He repeated on February 23, indicating that the bird must have passed at least part of the winter in this vicinity.—BRASHER C. BACON, Madisonville.

### GEESE CIRCLING A TELEVISION TOWER

On the evening of October 29, 1951, as I was walking down Broadway in Louisville, I heard wild geese making a great racket in the sky. Looking up, I saw a flock of geese circling the WHAS television tower at Sixth and Broadway. They were flying in a disorderly fashion lower than the top of the tower; and as I watched, they circled it 8 or 10 times more. (I have no idea how many times they may have flown around it before I discovered them). They seemed to be squawking in bewilderment and frustration. Finally several went higher and higher until they were above the top of the tower. These took off into the night, and the rest of the flock followed them. Whether they were confused by the strong signal given off by the transmitting mechanism, or whether they were attracted by the lights, there is at present no means of deciding.—WILLIAM C. MARTIN.

\* \* \* \* \*

### THE SUMMER SEASON IN DAVIESS COUNTY

The past winter (1950-51) brought the Snowy Owl (*Nyctea nyctea*) to Owensboro in the wake of the 21-degree-below-zero weather. The owl was seen near the downtown section about 2 blocks from the river by Mr. Urey Westerfield and remained in this area for several days. The presence of this owl so far south is in line with other observations over the country that there was a small flight over much of the country following the large flight of the previous winter (when at least 3 Snowy Owls were reported from Kentucky).

No doubt the hard winter caused widespread suffering among our wildlife, and the snowy weather was even more destructive to such ground-feeding birds as the Meadowlark, Mourning Dove, Bobwhite, and the insectivorous Carolina Wren. The Carolina Wren is the only one of the above species that seemed to show any reduction in numbers as a result of the weather. The Carolina Wren has proved to be rare here this spring and summer.

The House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*) is common here in Owensboro. This spring and summer I have located 23 singing males, which were scattered from one section of town to another. Two different nesting sites were located, but no data were gathered. No House Wrens were found in the country districts, except on the Girl Scout Lot. This property was surrounded by houses, and the bird located was singing in the backyard of a house adjacent to the three-acre plot. It is significant that these birds were all found in the town or the proximity thereof.

The Horned Lark seems to be fairly well distributed over the country. The writer and Mrs. Powell have found this bird in pairs and singles in several different localities. The Owensboro-Daviess County Airport yielded small flocks of these birds.

A trip on August 5, 1951, to the airport also disclosed nine Upland Plover (*Bartramia longicauda*). A repeat trip the following day revealed only one plover. With the finding of an Upland Plover's nest in Kentucky across from Cincinnati recently, we shall be on the lookout for evidence of the species nesting at Owensboro.

A Chipping Sparrow was seen feeding a young Cowbird several times as large as the overworked little sparrow.

In regard to the breeding status of the Song Sparrow in Daviess County, I can safely say that it is a common summer bird along

streams and other wet places, although the first nest is yet to be reported.

On June 10, 1951, at Carpenter's Lake, Harvey Lovell and I observed an adult Black Tern flying over the water. The writer observed another one at Audubon Memorial Park at Henderson on June 16, 1951. Although it is probable that these were merely strays, it is not impossible that a few may breed along the Ohio River, —ALBERT L. POWELL, JR., Owensboro.

\* \* \* \* \*

### ANNUAL FALL MEETING OF K. O. S. AT MADISONVILLE

The first meeting was called to order at Madisonville High School at 8:10 P. M. by Leonard Brecher, President. Mr. Maubert R. Mills gave the address of welcome.

Mr. Charles Strull reported on a study of "Birds in Flight across the Moon, with Reference to Trans-Gulf Migration." Many K. O. S. members helped make these observations with Mr. Strull over a two-year period at Louisville.

Mr. Harvey B. Lovell then gave an illustrated talk on "Colorful Fruits Attractive to Birds and Other Wildlife."

This was followed by 9 sets of kodrachrome slides presented by as many different members. These included Amelia Klutey, Charles Meade, William M. Clay, Roger Barbour, Albert Powell, Jr., Anne L. Stamm, Tommy Smith, Albert F. Ganier, and Kent Prevette. A committee awarded the prize for the most interesting and pertinent set to Mrs. Stamm.

The following morning a field trip was taken to Pennyryle State Park, where a recently-drained lake bed was examined. Luncheon followed at Dawson Springs Hotel. In the afternoon a field trip was made to Dawson Springs Park. The fall migration was nearly over, and only a few migrants were recorded.

The annual dinner was held at Tucker's Restaurant in Madisonville, with Judge J. D. Shain, as toastmaster. Officers were introduced. Dr. William M. Clay then gave the principal talk of the evening: "The Southeast, from the Smokies to the Sea." This was an all-color motion picture with sound effects.

Clark Bailey, conservation officer, read a testimonial to Brasher Bacon from Earl Wallace and then presented him an honorary commission as Conservation Officer, together with an officer's badge, in reward for his long service in the cause of wildlife protection in Kentucky.

The annual business meeting was then held. President Brecher announced that in accordance with the directives given him at the spring meeting, the society had been duly incorporated under the direction of Charles Strull and should hence forth be known as THE KENTUCKY ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INCORPORATED. Mr. Brecher then read the articles of incorporation. A new set of by-laws were then read and adopted with a few minor changes. These will be sent to the appropriate officers and to any other members of the society requesting them.

Mr. W. P. Rhoads of Henderson, chairman of the Nominating Committee, then presented the following nominations: President, Virginia Smith, Henderson; Vice-President, Dr. Roger Barbour, University of Kentucky, Lexington; Recording Secretary, Amy Deane, Louisville; Corresponding Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. S. Charles

Thacher, Louisville; Councilors (for one year): Dr. Frank Gailey, Berea College and Miss Eugenia Lair, Cynthiana; (for two years): Brasher C. Bacon, Madisonville and Mrs. Walter Alves, Henderson.

On Saturday the Museum of Oology on Spring Lake was visited. There the fine collection of eggs belonging to Mr. Bacon were examined. His homemade bird traps, bird feeders, and ornithological library were other features. Mr. Bacon then took the group to Grampian Hills, where the new lake is to be formed. After making a composite bird list for the week-end, the K. O. S. members departed.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT, OCTOBER 13, 1951

RECEIPTS		DISBURSEMENTS	
Balance, Oct. 1, 1950 .....	\$105.89	Clifty Falls Meeting .....	\$ 4.70
Membership dues .....	333.50	Bank charges and tax .....	2.16
34 Jr. Acad. Clubs .....	17.00	600 Membership forms .....	4.50
W. H. Farmer, Donation ..	25.00	Selby Smith, Printer .....	302.99
Beckham Bird Club, Donation .....	50.00	Refund, Beckham B. C. ....	1.00
Bibliography, sale of .....	23.50	Refund, Lovell & Slack ....	41.00
Back Warblers, sale of ....	3.00	Postage and envelopes .....	33.93
Field Cards, sale of .....	27.22	Spring meeting .....	6.60
Dividends on stock .....	21.00	Award to Jr. Acad. ....	5.00
		5000 Check lists .....	42.00
		Cuts .....	15.90
		Incorporating expenses ....	7.36
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total .....	\$606.11	Total .....	\$467.14

**BALANCE ON HAND, OCTOBER 13.....\$138.97**

Respectfully submitted,

Annie L. Thacher, Secretary-Treasurer.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### LIFE MEMBERS

Carlyle D. Chamberlain, 2112 Eastview, Louisville 5.  
 Leonard C. Brecher, 1900 Spring Drive, Louisville 5.  
 Victor K. Dodge, 137 Bell Court West, Lexington.  
 Ralph Ellis, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.  
 T. Atchison Frazer, M. D., Marion.  
 Chastain Frazer, Marion.  
 Lawrence E. Hicks, 8 Chatham Road, Columbus, Ohio.  
 H. B. Lovell, 3011 Meade, Louisville 13.  
 Louis A. Pieper, R. R. 1, Box 467, Louisville.  
 Marie Pieper, R. R. 1, Box 467, Louisville.  
 L. Otley Pindar, Versailles (Founder).  
 Evelyn Schneider, 2207 Alta Ave., Louisville 5.  
 Walter Shackleton, R. R. 1, Box 76A, Prospect.  
 Virginia Smith, Route 1, Henderson.  
 Mrs. S. Charles Thacher, 2918 Brownsboro Road, Louisville 5.  
 Mrs. Ben Allen Thomas, Shelbyville.  
 Gordon Wilson, Bowling Green (Founder).  
 Audrey A. Wright, 1312 Hepburn Ave., Louisville 4.

#### CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS

W. Scott Glore, Jr., Danville.  
 W. H. Farmer, Cuyhoga Bldg., Vet. Ad., Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Howard Rollin, Route 1, Weldona, Colorado.

## ACTIVE, CORRESPONDING, STUDENT

(New Members In 1951)

Mrs. Walter Alves, Route 2, Henderson.  
 Frank C. Anderson, 490 Lightfoot Road, Louisville.  
 Wm. Banks, Jr., 645 S. 41st St., Louisville.  
 Ruth Barnes, Star Route, Beaver Dam.  
 King Benson, Route 1, Henderson.  
 Milton Bowman, 1508 S. 28th St., Louisville.  
 John A. Cheek, Jr., 226 N. 4th St., Danville.  
 J. L. Coopridge, 703 Court St., Evansville, Ind.  
 Mrs. Estelle Dunavan, R. R. 1, Pleasureville.  
 Talbott Clarke, Ky. Woodlands, Golden Pond.  
 W. D. Dickinson, 313 Cleveland Ave., Glasgow.  
 Lida Edwards, 1128 S. E. First St., Evansville, Ind.  
 Dr. Shirley Gaddis, 104 W. Chestnut St., Louisville.  
 Mrs. Elizabeth Garriott, William St., Flemingsburg.  
 Wm. L. Gault, 726 Avalon Rd., Lexington.  
 John F. Hall, R. R. 1, Sellersberg, Ind.  
 Paul Hansen, 3110 Eagle Pass Road, Louisville.  
 Henderson Public Library, Henderson.  
 Mrs. G. B. Herr, Anchorage.  
 Miss I. Huckriedge, 512 W. Ormsby, Louisville.  
 Mrs. H. Hummell, 809 S. Third St., Louisville.  
 F. H. Johnson, 1915 Second St., Louisville.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Frank Krull, 3904 Michigan Drive, Louisville 12.  
 Jack Keeley, 2204 Locust, Owensboro.  
 Eugenia Lair, 409 Bridge St., Cynthiana.  
 Albert Larmouth, Madisonville.  
 Bertha F. Long, 2827 Slevin St., Louisville.  
 Charles Meade, 510 Third St., Henderson.  
 Elby Masoncup, 250 S. Main St., Madisonville.  
 Mrs. E. J. Meyer, 1717 Bardstown Rd., Louisville.  
 Robert Perkins, R. R. 1, Box 116, Valley Station.  
 Malvin B. Plunkett, R. R. 2, Sanctuary Hill Farm, Shepherdsville.  
 Mrs. A. L. Powell, Jr., 1908 Fleming Ave., Owensboro.  
 Dan. M. Russell, 707 Josephine Ave., Bowling Green.  
 Judge J. D. Shain, Madisonville.  
 Mrs. A. Shelton, Curator, Aud. Museum, Henderson.  
 Thomas P. Smith, W-5, Green Tree Manor, Louisville.  
 Mrs. D. W. Spitzer, 720 S. 43rd St., Louisville.  
 Mrs. Nat. Stanley, Sr., R. R. 1, Reed.  
 Mrs. Richard Stites, 512 Center St., Henderson.  
 Mabel Thacher, 221 East Patrick, Frederick, Maryland.  
 Wm. R. Turner, Cold Spring Rd., Anchorage.  
 Paul S. Ward, 300 E. Pleasant St., Cynthiana.  
 Mrs. L. C. Wetherell, R. R. 6, Box 503, Louisville.  
 Eugene W. Whitney, 1016 Hathaway, Louisville.  
 Florence Wiegand, 11490, Madison Ave., Springdale, Ohio.

\* \* \* \* \*

## BIRD LIST AT MADISONVILLE

October 12, 13, and 14, 1951. Pennyryle State Park, Dawson Springs, Madisonville, and vicinity. Weather warm and sunny.

Pied-billed Grebe, 4; Green Heron, 1; Turkey Vulture, 4; Black Vulture, 3; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 2; Killdeer, 13; Solitary Sandpiper, 1; Pectoral Sandpiper, 1; Mourning Dove, 12; Barred Owl, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 3; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 26; Pileated Woodpecker, 2; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 10; Red-headed

Woodpecker, 2; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 3; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 10; Phoebe, 2; Blue Jay, 9; Crow, numerous; Carolina Chickadee, 10; Tufted Titmouse, 8; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Brown Creeper, 1; Bewick's Wren, 1; Carolina Wren, 4; Mockingbird, 1; Catbird, 1; Robin, 3; Bluebird, 9; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 5; Starling, few; Blue-headed Vireo, 1; Tennessee Warbler, 2; Myrtle Warbler, 8; Black-throated Green Warbler, 1; Bay-breasted Warbler, 2; English Sparrow, common in town; Meadowlark, 10; Bronzed Grackle, 10; Cardinal 8; Rose-breasted Grosbeak, 1; Indigo Bunting, 5; Goldfinch, 6; Eastern Towhee, 4; Slate-colored Junco, 5; Chipping Sparrow, 2; Field Sparrow, 2; White-throated Sparrow, 3; Song Sparrow, 2. Total, 52 species. This list was compiled chiefly by the following: Mrs. Walter Alves, Roger Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Bailey, B. C. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Brecher, Helen Browning, King Benson, John Cheek, William Clay, Amelia Clutey, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Cypert, Dr. Cynthia Counts, Amy Deane, A. F. Ganier, James Hancock, T. M. Hensley, Eugenia Lair, H. B. Lovell, Mr. and Mrs. Meade, Elby Masoncup, Albert Powell, W. P. Rhoads, Mabel Slack, Bernice Shannon, Evelyn Schneider, Virginia Smith, Robert Soaper, J. D. Shain, Anne Stamm, Mrs. Nat Stanley, Charles Strull, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Thacher, Grace Wyatt, Paul Ward, Gordon Wilson, Audrey Wright.

## NEWS AND VIEWS

Albert Powell reports that he saw over 300 White Pelicans on an island in the Mississippi River at Oceola, Arkansas, approximately 50 miles north of Memphis. They allowed him to approach within 300 yards, where he was able to watch them for 2 hours. This was on October 3, 1951. There have been several occurrences of these large birds in the vicinity of Memphis, Tennessee, in recent years. This recalls the flock reported from Kentucky Lake two years ago.

**MR. J. L. COOPRIDER** Speaks to Henderson Club. An overflow attendance at the Sunday afternoon meeting at Audubon Memorial Museum greeted a showing of colored slides by Mr. Cooprider of the Central High School Biology Department of Evansville. Over 100 members enjoyed the lecture, entitled "Autumn Colors." The speaker has had colored slides accepted in 7 international salons on nature photography.

**NORRIS, ROBERT A.** Distribution and Populations of Summer Birds in Southwestern Georgia. *Occ. Pub. No. 3*, Ga. Ornith. Soc. 67 pages, 15 figures, 1951. Order from Ralph L. Ramsey, 1578 N. Decatur Road NE, Atlanta 6. This is an excellent study of the birds of a limited region in the upper coastal plain. The introduction gives a description of 13 habitats with the typical plants of each. Part I consists of an annotated list of the 96 species breeding or feeding regularly in the area in summer. Part II attempts to synthesize the facts and conclusions brought out in the study under such headings as: northern and southern affinities, yearly fluctuations in numbers, breeding boundaries, changing distributions, and subspecific trends. Part III is a summary with 5 tables of a special study on the bird populations in 3 typical habitats: old field with fence row, mature longleaf pineland, and a beech-magnolia sandy hammock. A summary and extensive bibliography concludes the paper. Similar studies of restricted regions and physiographic areas are badly needed in Kentucky.—H. B. LOVELL.