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THE KENTUCKY WARBLER

Vol. XXXII

NOVEMBER, 1956

No. 4

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THE KENTUCKY ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

(Founded in 1923 by B. C. Bacon, L. Otley Pindar, and Gordon Wilson)

President.....	Anne L. (Mrs. Frederick W.) Stamm, Louisville 5
Vice-President.....	Hunter Hancock, Murray
Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.....	Mrs. William B. Tabler, 6 Glen Hill Road, Louisville 7
Recording Secretary	Mrs. Ben Allen Thomas, Shelbyville

Councillors:

W. P. Rhoads, Henderson, 1955-1957
Okie Green, Ashland, 1955-1957
Rodney Hays, Lexington, 1954-1956
Amelia Klutey, Henderson, 1956

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Curator.....	Burt L. Monroe, Sr., Ridge Road, Anchorage
Editor.....	Gordon Wilson, 1434 Chestnut Street, Bowling Green
Assistant Editors.....	Leonard C. Brecher and Roger W. Barbour

Chairmen of Committees:

Helen Browning, Membership; Leonard C. Brecher, Endowment; Rodney Hays, Conservation and Legislation.

NEWS AND VIEWS

DR. FRAZER DIES

Dr. T. Atchison Frazer, who has been known so long as the "grand old man of the Kentucky Ornithological Society," died on October 22, 1956, after several years of poor health; he was eighty-six years old. Though very busy as a country doctor for more than a half century, he took time to see birds and to talk conservation before clubs and schools. He served as president of our society, he became one of our first life members, and he loved our annual meetings. Tall, immaculately dressed, distinguished in appearance, he was a familiar figure in our meetings and in all groups of nature-lovers. Outdoor life was to him life itself; he loved his farm and his places of observation in Crittenden and adjoining counties. It was one of the treats of some of us ornithologists to go with him on calls in his wide area of practice and to watch the respect in which he was held by rich and poor, country and town people alike. Later the WARBLER will publish a more extended article about this great friend of wild life.

* * * * *

Mrs. William B. Tabler, our corresponding secretary-treasurer, is at present Chairman of Birds of the Garden Club of Kentucky. At the club's recent annual meeting in Lexington Mrs. Tabler conducted a workshop, the subject being "Birds, with Emphasis on Sanctuaries."

* * * * *

Excellent reports are coming from our Frankfort Chapter, the Frankfort Bird Club. Members are enjoying their meetings, and in July the group held a picnic supper at the Game Farm. After supper they studied bird skins from the collection of Ralph Penn. Mrs. W. P. Ringo is the able president of the chapter, and our society wishes her every success in her activities.

* * * * *

Our immediate past vice-president, Robert A. Pierce, who moved to Iowa, is combining business with college work: he is attending Iowa State College three days a week. He has been the recent chairman of the Conservation Committee of the Wilson Ornithological Society. In the September issue of the WILSON BULLETIN he reported on the work of the committee accomplished during the last two years.

* * * * *

Burt L. Monroe, Jr., has an article in the September, 1956, issue of the WILSON BULLETIN on "Observations of Elegant Terns at San Diego, California." The K. O. S. is proud of the many records he has established for the state of Florida, also. Our congratulations!

* * * * *

MRS. FREDERICK W. STAMM, LIFE MEMBER

Anne L. Stamm has long been interested in birds, and during the last ten or fifteen years ornithological research has become the most important activity of her busy life. Among her many interests has been bird banding, which she began as an assistant to Mrs. Dorothy Hobson

Luther. Later she obtained a banding permit and has been especially successful in trapping fall warblers, including a couple of the rare Orange-crowned.

Mrs. Stamm has devoted much time to the breeding habits of birds and has been very successful in finding the nests of such species as the Warbling Vireo, the Grasshopper Sparrow, the Dickcissel, and the Cedar Waxwing. She has kept careful notes on the breeding habits of the House Wrens in her yard over a period of years and through banding has learned how long wrens stay mated. She is directing a five-year breeding-bird study at Kleber Songbird Sanctuary, the results of which are being published in AUDUBON FIELD NOTES.

She has taken part in a large number of Christmas Bird Counts in Louisville and Otter Creek Park, which have been published in the KENTUCKY WARBLER and in AUDUBON FIELD NOTES.

She has unselfishly devoted a great deal of her time to advancing the work of the bird clubs of Kentucky. She has been an active member of the Audubon Screen Tour Committee since its inception and usually meets the visiting speakers. She has held many offices, including the presidency of the Beckham Bird Club twice and was recently elected for her third year as president of the Kentucky Ornithological Society. She has helped to organize a chapter of the society at Frankfort and revived the chapter at Paris. She also gives many talks to garden clubs and other groups and leads many field trips. She has been most generous with her time in helping new members, young and old, in their quest for bird lore.

She has published over twenty-five papers on birds in the KENTUCKY WARBLER and one in AUK, describing her observations and discoveries in Kentucky. In recognition of her brilliant work the Beckham Bird Club last year bestowed its annual award upon her for her "constructive contribution to Kentucky Ornithology."

* * * * *

THE WOODBURN LAKES—1951-1956

by

Gordon Wilson, Bowling Green

My most recent summary of the wet-weather lakes near Woodburn, "The Woodburn Lakes Since 1939," appeared in the February, 1951, issue of THE KENTUCKY WARBLER. With the exception of 1954, when no water appeared, these seasons, 1951-56, have been better than average in number of species recorded and among the best in number of individuals. In the five seasons I have taken 121 field trips to one or both farms when the lakes were present, besides some 20 when there was no water. And more than half of the group of people who have observed the lakes with me since 1927 have visited the lakes in these five excellent seasons, that is, more than 80 of the slightly more than 150 observers whose names I have kept with my records.

Table I—Earliest and Latest Dates of Lakes

1951—January 1-June 1
1952—January 1-May 24
1953—March 7-July 1
1955—February 19-June 25
1956—February 10-June 3

Table II—Number of Water Species Recorded

1951.....	54
1952.....	52
1953.....	53
1955.....	52
1956.....	58
Total for Period	71

Table III—Kinds of Water Species Recorded

	1951	1952	1953	1955	1956
Loon-Grebes	3	3	3	4	2
Cormorants	1				
Hérons	6	6	8	6	8
Geese-Ducks	20	21	20	22	23
Rails-Coots	1	3	3	1	2
Shorebirds	14	17	16	13	17
Gulls-Terns	5	2	2	1	5

The early rising of the lakes each season except 1953 accounts for the large records of geese and ducks. The late date of the disappearance of the water, in general, shows why there were a fairly large number of shorebirds. However, in 1955 the number of individual shorebirds was astonishingly small, even though a fairly large number of species appeared.

The season of 1956 was, in most ways, the best of the five. The 58 species recorded set a record second only to 1950, when the lakes remained through the summer and into November. That year brought 60 water species, among the number being several that I had never previously seen in the fall migration. One of the reasons why 1956 has been good is that I have had many trained eyes to help me. Almost 60 K. O. S. members visited the lakes on April 14, 1956; smaller numbers have been with me on several other trips. Besides, the lakes, especially the McElroy Lake, were easily accessible just at the time when the ducks and geese were at their best; the water was not so high that fence rows and trees came between us and the birds.

In these five seasons only one new species for the lakes has been added, the Knot. Two birds of this species were seen several times at close range on May 16, 1956, in a flock of some thirty Black-bellied Plovers. The Glossy Ibis was recorded for a second time on the lakes on May 12, 1956, the only previous record being for April 21, 1945. On January 20, 1952, our party, consisting of Dr. Russell Starr, Mrs. Mary Clyde Nuckols, Miss Alice Furber—all of Glasgow—and me, watched for some time two Canada Geese of a smaller race, probably the Lesser Canada Goose, as they seemed larger than the Hutchins Goose is described. Fortunately, we had a normal-sized honker with the two to make comparisons. On several previous occasions I had thought I was seeing some smaller Canada Geese, but I was never sure, because of intervening cornstalks and brush.

Several memorable experiences came in 1956, especially those that had to do with seeing Snow and Blue Geese. Ever since 1933 I have recorded a few Blue Geese on one or both lakes, never more than a dozen or so at a time. The Snow Goose was recorded only once before this year: on October 19, 1950, there were six of this species with

nine Blue Geese on the Chaney Lake for just the one day. The two species appeared at the McElroy Lake on March 8, 1956, with 5-10 Snow Geese and some 75-90 Blue Geese. I was glad that their arrival in the pastures near the barns coincided with the visit of Mrs. F. W. Stamm, Mrs. S. Charles Thacher, and Miss Marjorie Clagett. I had been at the lake for some time on this bright, calm late-afternoon trip, exulting in the fine views of nearly all the species of ducks that visit the lakes. This afternoon was one of the few of the season when there wasn't a strong wind or a heavy fog. Just as I was turning back to my car to drive home, I saw the big flock of geese circle over the lake and land in the pasture. I was cautiously approaching them when the other observers arrived and shared with me the strange thrill of walking close to nearly a hundred of these formerly rare birds, rare, that is, in our state. Some of the immature Snow Geese looked like something strange and new to us until we had had time to read about them in the larger bird books. On March 10 I visited the same place and was able to count 126 geese before they flew toward the Chaney Lake. There seemed to be 15-25 Snows among the Blues. They did not appear again until April 14, the day the K. O. S. members were so eagerly expecting them. This time there were 5-8 Snows and 45-50 Blues. They may have remained on the lakes or in the fields beyond April 14, but I did not see them again.

Two late-spring field trips stand out because of the unusualness of my finds. On May 12, 1956, I waded out into the mud at the McElroy Farm and was literally surrounded by shorebirds, most of them in good numbers. Eleven species were recorded in the two and a half hours I spent in the mud. The largest were of the Semipalmated Plover, the Greater and Lesser Yellow-legs, the Least Sandpiper, and the Semipalmated Sandpiper. Most of the ducks had gone by this time, but some other species made up for their loss: American Egret, Snowy Egret, Black-crowned Night Heron, and Glossy Ibis. The puddles were astir with tadpoles and other wriggling water life; the herons and their allies were having a field day. The Glossy Ibis fed near me, circled overhead several times, uttered its quaint squawk, and showed no fear of me. There were hundreds of shorebirds in the air or running along the edges of the muddy water, now down to seventy-five acres.

Four days later, on May 16, 1956, in the same muddy fields, now down to fifty acres, I found thirteen species of shorebirds. Meanwhile the Black-bellied Plovers had arrived in big numbers, and the Knot was with them. Some thirty Dowitchers, recorded first for the season on our April 14 field day, fed very near me as I toiled through the deep, smelly mud. The Black Tern had also arrived in good numbers. But the most memorable feature of the day was the sight of more swallows than I had ever seen before in my area. All five species were present, with more Cliff Swallows than I had ever seen before in one day, anywhere. This swallow group reminded me of the great flocks that I have seen a few times at Reelfoot Lake. By May 20, only four days afterwards, there were no swallows left except the few pairs of Barn Swallows that nest in the barns on the farm.

The twenty-five field trips to the lakes this year have been among the best in the more than forty years that I have studied this area. Each year I fear a return of some of the bleak years that I have had, when there would be only a small body of water and not more than twenty species of water birds. Maybe this fear drove me to go oftener and stay longer.

FIELD NOTES

TUFTED TITMICE PLANT SUNFLOWER SEEDS

For several years we have practiced year-round feeding of song birds. During the late summer and the fall the bountiful supply of natural food makes this unnecessary, but we believe it keeps us on good terms with many interesting species and individuals. One feeder box is close against a window where we can enjoy the bird antics while sipping our morning coffee. On October 12, 1956, several Tufted Titmice were feeding early in the morning when we noticed them carrying away sunflower seeds only to return almost at once for more. Knowing from observation that it takes several moments to open the seed, we felt that the birds were not eating them. Taking a station where they could be observed, we saw that the seeds were carried first to the lower branches of shrubs. From there the birds quickly dropped to the ground and pushed the seeds deeply into the sod. No well-defined area was used for this, as each seed was placed in a different spot. We have not seen the birds attempting to recover any of their loot. Our theory is that this is a manifestation of the well-known hoarding instinct that many creatures display in periods of plenty. Instead of being a waste, as one might suppose, it is merely a part of the intricate economy of nature whereby forest trees are planted by rodents and other living agencies. Now we know that the Titmouse may unwittingly sow the seeds of favorite food plants.—HELEN and PAUL OWEN, Frankfort.

* * * * *

NEST OF THE YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON IN THE LEXINGTON AREA

On July 22, 1956, a single nest of the Yellow-crowned Night Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*), with four young, was observed by Eugene E. Simpson, a K. O. S. member, Wickliffe Johnson, and me. The nest was located about thirty-five feet up in an oak tree on the Preston Johnson Farm, five miles north of Lexington. This horse farm is adjacent to the Bryan Station Spring property and contains about twenty-five acres of woods. The nest-tree was about an eighth of a mile from a dammed-up stream, where undoubtedly the parent birds fed. Simpson and I visited the area again on July 27 and found three young in the nest and one young standing on a limb above and to the right of the nest. An adult bird was observed on each trip. It is believed that this is the first breeding record for this species in the Lexington area.—AL H. MAYFIELD, Lexington.

* * * * *

OBSERVATIONS ON THE NESTING OF A NIGHTHAWK

Every one knows that each species of bird has its own special nesting habitat, but one species that we seldom have an opportunity to observe nesting is the Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*), which frequently chooses a gravel roof for its nesting site.

On the morning of May 24, 1956, the secretary of the Legal Section of the Kentucky Department of Highways in Frankfort telephoned to say that a rather strange-looking bird was sitting within

reaching distance near the window on the flat gravel roof. It was mottled gray, black, and tawny, with wings that seemed too long and eyes too oval for most accepted standards. Stiff bristles encircled its mouth, which seemed like a miniature cavern. The clattering of the window shade caused the bird to fly several feet, thus revealing one dull-white egg. It was evenly marked with small, irregular-shaped blotches of grayish-brown that were the same color as the bird and the roof.

At eight o'clock the next morning, May 25, there was a second egg. Both eggs were beside a part of a broken plank. So as not to disturb the bird, the shade in the office remained closed. The female, distinguished by a more buffy appearance than the male, did all the incubating.

On the morning of June 11 the female was still incubating the eggs, but at three o'clock in the afternoon the male was seen standing over the young. He was making a sound similar to the song of an old Leghorn hen, "cur-cur-cur," with his throat puffing in and out at each tone. From this time on the male seemed to assume authority. The incubation period covered 18 days, although a detailed account of a study cited by Bent covered a period of 19 days.

On June 13 the fluffy, down-covered young, which now seemed to be about three times the size of the egg, had been moved to the shady side of a skylight. On June 22 the entire family had disappeared, probably moving to an area not visible from our office. Then on June 23 they all returned to the original nesting site, in the full sun, sleeping in a tight little group.



Two adult Nighthawks and their two downy young
on a Frankfort roof, June, 1956

The aid of Mr. John Dunlap, official photographer of the Kentucky Highway Department, was enlisted. When he opened the office window and placed the camera near the birds, they were not much disturbed and were soon back at the nest site. The accompanying cut shows the two adults and two downy young, as they appeared on that date. The family was in evidence on the roof until July 2, after which they were no longer noticeable.

In the case cited by Bent above (A. C. Bent, LIFE HISTORIES OF NORTH AMERICAN CUCKOOS, GOATSUCKERS, HUMMING-BIRDS, AND THEIR ALLIES, United States National Museum Bulletin 179, pp. 217-221, 1940), the female stayed with the young until it was thirty days old; then she forsook it except at feeding time. The young bird took longer and longer flights each day but returned always to the roof until August 15 when it left with other Nighthawks on the southward migration.—MRS. MARGARET W. RINGO, Frankfort.

* * * * *

OLIVE-SIDED AND YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHERS AT MAMMOTH CAVE

This seems to be the year for Olive-sided and Yellow-bellied Flycatchers in Kentucky. On September 27 I found a single Yellow-bellied Flycatcher behind the post office at Mammoth Cave. It perched a number of times in bright light and showed every distinctive characteristic of the species. On October 6, up near my private camping area at the Maintenance Garage, I saw repeatedly two Olive-sided Flycatchers for more than an hour. They were perched on high, bare limbs of an oak tree and made forays for insects again and again, always returning to their favorite perches. They, too, were in bright light the whole time I watched them from only a few yards away.—GORDON WILSON, Bowling Green.

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MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL FALL MEETING

The Kentucky Ornithological Society held its thirty-third annual fall meeting at Kentucky Dam Village State Park on October 12-14, 1956, with seventy-five in attendance. On Friday evening, October 12, our president, Mrs. F. W. Stamm, after welcoming the members and guests to the first session of the convention, introduced Mr. James W. Hancock, of Madisonville, who gave an interesting talk on "The Swainson's Warbler in Hopkins and Webster Counties." Dr. Hunter Hancock outlined the field trips for the next day, supplying each member with a field map and a field log. The meeting assumed an international air when Professor Gerhard Megow, of the Foreign Language Department of Murray State College, gave us a glimpse of Germany's birds and wild life with "Concert in the Pond" and "Nimrod with the Camera," two films, translating for us the explanations. The evening program was concluded by Mr. R. C. Soaper's showing of two color films—"The Lower Soures Refuge" and "Know Your Hawks"—sponsored by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

On Saturday morning the society enjoyed two field trips in the Kentucky Woodlands Wildlife Refuge, "between the rivers." One was to Hematite Lake and was led by Dr. L. Y. Lancaster and Dr. Hunter Hancock; the other was to Honker Lake and was led by Gordon Wilson and Mr. Sedgwick Watson, assistant refuge manager.

In the afternoon business session the minutes of the spring meeting, as published in the KENTUCKY WARBLER, were approved. Mrs. William B. Tabler gave the treasurer's report, which was also accepted. The secretary summarized the actions taken by the Executive Board at their meeting on October 12 as follows:

1. Recommend the deletion of Section B of Article II of the By-laws, which reads: "Where membership dues are paid through the treasurer of a local affiliated chapter, in which at least ten paying members are also members of the Kentucky Ornithological Society, fifty cents may be withheld from each active or contributing member's payment for the purpose of sustaining activities of the local chapter. If any local chapter requires a retention of more than said fifty cents per member, such additional retention may be accomplished by a corresponding increase in the amount of the dues paid through said local chapter."

2. Permit members who write articles for the society's publication, the KENTUCKY WARBLER, to get extra copies of that issue at cost, if they notify the editor at the time of sending in the manuscript; otherwise, extra copies will be sold at "subscription price plus 10%."

3. Offer again a three-year subscription to the KENTUCKY WARBLER to the high school student writing the best paper based on original bird study.

Mr. Louis H. Pieper, chairman of the auditing committee, reported by letter that the committee had audited the books of the treasurer on Oct. 5, 1956, and had found them to be correct and in order. Miss Helen Browning, membership chairman, reported the addition of 62 new members in 1956, making a total membership of 312. Dr. Wilson, editor of the KENTUCKY WARBLER, urged all members to send him notes for the magazine. Mr. F. W. Stamm announced that the profits on the sale of books totaled \$30.41, and bird books are still available at a discount. Mrs. Stamm called attention to the Cooperative Migration Study sponsored by the Fish and Wildlife Service and urged all members to cooperate. The nominating committee, composed of Evelyn H. Schneider, chairman, H. B. Lovell, Eugenia Lair, Mary Lou Cypert, and Gordon Wilson, presented the following names for election to office:

President.....	Mrs. F. W. Stamm, Louisville
Vice-President.....	Dr. Hunter Hancock, Murray
Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.....	Mrs. William B. Tabler, Louisville
Recording Secretary.....	Mrs. Ben Allen Thomas, Shelbyville
Councillors:	

Miss Amelia Klutey, Henderson—1956-58
Mr. John A. Cheek, Jr., Pikeville—1956-58

(Note: Mr. W. P. Rhoads, Henderson, and Mr. Okie Green, Ashland, continue as councillors for another year.)

The secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the above slate.

The corresponding secretary was instructed to write notes and extend warm greetings from the society to Brasher C. Bacon, one of

the founders of our society, and Dr. T. Atchison Frazer, our oldest living member. Both were prevented by illness from attending our meeting.

After a brief intermission Mr. Howard M. Barbig, Memphis, thrilled us with his motion pictures of "The Birds of Reelfoot Lake and the Duck River Heronry."

At the executive board meeting which followed it was agreed to investigate reprinting back issues of the KENTUCKY WARBLER by photo copy method and report at the April meeting. The board decided to hold the spring meeting at Bowling Green, or at Mammoth Cave National Park if the Woodburn Lakes failed to appear. Mrs. Stamm appointed Dr. Wilson to confer with her in investigating places for the 1957 fall meeting, to be decided on at the spring meeting in 1957.

The annual dinner was held on Saturday night in the auditorium of the Village Theater, with 71 in attendance. Mrs. Stamm, after welcoming the members and guests and introducing the officers and councillors, read messages from Brasher C. Bacon, Madisonville, and Robert A. Pierce, of Des Moines, Iowa. Dr. Harvey I. Fisher of the University of Southern Illinois, former editor of the AUK, made the address of the evening, "Some Experimental Studies on the Ways Pigeons Land." His scholarly handling of the subject, aided by his sense of humor, afforded the society a very pleasant half hour. Two bird paintings in water color by Thomas Smith of Pewee Valley were on display during the evening.

The convention was concluded Sunday morning with an interesting field trip around the Village. Though birds were not so plentiful as at other meetings, the fall coloring and beautiful weather made this well-planned meeting a great success. All told, the species listed in the two days of field trips numbered 90.

The seventy-five members and guests who attended were as follows: KENTUCKY: Anchorage: Mr. and Mrs. Burt L. Monroe, Sr.; Ashland: Mr. and Mrs. Okie S. Green; Bowling Green; Dr. L. Y. Lancaster, Dr. Gordon Wilson; Corydon: Maralea Arnett, Malcolm Arnett; Frankfort: Mrs. W. P. Ringo; Glasgow: Mrs. Mary Clyde Nuckols; Henderson: Amelia Klutey, Mrs. Fred Klutey, Louise Reuter, Katherine Reuter, Charles Meade, Edwin Sells, W. P. Rhoads, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Soaper, Edna Vogel, Helen Vogel; Hopkinsville: Ollie Mae Williams; Lancaster: Helen Gill, Martha Gill; Lexington: Mr. and Mrs. Al H. Mayfield, Agnes McDowell; Louisville: Mr. and Mrs. Leonard C. Brecher, Floyd S. Carpenter, Carlyle Chamberlain, Joseph Croft, Amy Deane, Mrs. F. P. Shannon, Roderic Sommers, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Stamm, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Strull, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Summerfield, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Tabler, Haven Wiley, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Wiley, Frank Wiley; Madisonville: Mr. and Mrs. James W. Hancock, Brenda Hancock, Maurice Gordon Hancock; Murray: Dr. and Mrs. Hunter Hancock, Professor and Mrs. Gerhard Megow; Princeton: Mrs. Carl Beasley, Dr. Cynthia Counce, Mrs. Clarence Neighbors; Reed: Mrs. Nat Stanley; Shelbyville: Mrs. Ben Allen Thomas; West Paducah: C. R. Jones; TENNESSEE: Nashville: Albert F. Ganier; Memphis: Mr. and Mrs. Howard Barbig, Tommy Barbig; ILLINOIS: Carbondale: Dr. and Mrs. Harvey I. Fisher, James Fisher, Dr. and Mrs. William Lewis; MISSOURI: Kansas City: Mr. and Mrs. J. Rossacker; LOUISIANA: Mr. and Mrs. John DeLime (formerly of Murray, Kentucky.)

—VESTINA BAILEY THOMAS, Recording Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT, OCTOBER 13, 1956

Balance on hand, April 14, 1956.....	\$ 277.18
Receipts:	
Dinner reservations, spring meeting	85.05
Membership dues	92.50
Sale of check lists	9.50
Sale of WARBLERS	32.40
Gift from Beckham Bird Club, Louisville	50.00
Dividend, Jefferson-Federal Savings	11.38
Miscellaneous	1.05
Second payment on life membership	25.00
Profit on books	1.50
TOTAL	\$ 589.56
Disbursements:	
Dinners at spring meeting	\$ 89.10
Printing May and August WARBLERS	337.16
Postage and envelopes	35.10
Miscellaneous	3.69
Filing fee for corporation	1.00
Life membership fees deposited in savings acct. ..	75.00
TOTAL	\$ 541.05
Balance on hand, October 13, 1956	\$ 48.51

In our endowment fund we have seven \$100 shares in Jefferson-Federal Building and Loan Association. There is also a savings account of \$226.63 at Jefferson-Federal, of which \$1.63 is interest and should be added to our checking account, making our true balance \$50.14.

—FAN B. TABLER, Treasurer.

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BIRDS RECORDED ON OUR FIELD TRIPS

Since the 90 species recorded on our field trips in the Woodlands and around Kentucky Dam Village represent the largest list ever made by our society at a fall meeting, it seems logical that the list should be published in this issue, along with the minutes of our very successful meeting. The large number of water species was due to the lake and to the feeding marshes of the refuge. The number of individuals was not large, even though we saw so many species. Here is a list to make history: Loon, Pied-billed Grebe, Double-crested Cormorant, Great Blue Heron, Canada Goose, Mallard, Black Duck, Baldpate, Green-winged Teal, Blue-winged Teal, Shoveller, Turkey Vulture, Black Vulture, Cooper's Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Bald

Eagle, Marsh Hawk, Sparrow Hawk, Bob-white, Ring-necked Pheasant, Turkey, Killdeer, Wilson's Snipe, Lesser Yellow-legs, Pectoral Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Red-backed Sandpiper, Stilt Sandpiper, Herring Gull, Ring-billed Gull, Mourning Dove, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Barred Owl, Belted Kingfisher, Yellow-shafted Flicker, Pileated Woodpecker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Hairy Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Phoebe, Wood Pewee, Horned Lark, Blue Jay, Crow, Carolina Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, White-breasted Nuthatch, Brown Creeper, Bewick's Wren, Carolina Wren, Mockingbird, Catbird, Robin, Bluebird, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Pipit, Cedar Waxwing, Starling, Philadelphia Vireo, Tennessee Warbler, Orange-crowned Warbler, Myrtle Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, Bay-breasted Warbler, Palm Warbler, Oven-bird, Connecticut Warbler, English Sparrow, Meadowlark, Red-wing, Purple Grackle, Cowbird, Cardinal, Indigo Bunting, Pine Siskin, Goldfinch, Towhee, Savannah Sparrow, Slate-colored Junco, Chipping Sparrow, Field Sparrow, White-crowned Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, Fox Sparrow, Song Sparrow.

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1953-1956

Because of lack of space, it has been thought advisable to omit the names of participants in Christmas Bird Counts and Big Spring Lists. These can be found under the place names in the issues concerned. Also the names of species in such counts, unless accompanied by notes, do not appear in this index.

INDEX TO AUTHORS

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