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The Kentucky Warbler

(Published by the Kentucky Ornithological Society)

Vol. XXXV

MAY, 1959

No. 2



HOODED MERGANSER, from a painting by Sadie F. Price now in the Library of the Missouri Botanic Gardens, St. Louis

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MR. BACON DIES

Brasher C. Bacon, one of the three Founders of the Kentucky Ornithological Society and long a great proponent of conservation, died while being taken to the Hopkins County Hospital. He had been in poor health for several years but was not regarded as in any danger until fairly recent months. He was unable to attend our fall meeting at Dawson Springs last October but sent his best wishes and his plan for placing his excellent collection of nests and eggs at the Kentucky Building at Western Kentucky State College in honor of Drs. L. Y. Lancaster and Gordon Wilson and as a good will gesture to the college where his two sons were educated.

All his life he was interested in wildlife and conservation and was a pioneer in establishing and protecting sanctuaries for songbirds. His many activities at Madisonville made his sanctuaries show places for people of similar interests as his. There was nothing quite like a trip around one of his sanctuaries with him: every tree, every brook or lake, every other natural object was made vividly alive by his accounts of how he had attempted to preserve everything in its own setting.

In April, 1923, with Dr. L. Otley Pindar and Gordon Wilson, he founded the Kentucky Ornithological Society, becoming the first vice-president of the organization and later serving as its president. Until 1941 the constitution that he prepared for the society was unchanged; meanwhile the group had grown so large that it was necessary to rewrite the constitution, but Mr. Bacon's basic features remained. From time to time he contributed articles and notes to the KENTUCKY WARBLER, but not nearly so many as the editor requested. He always hoped to have some leisure to arrange his voluminous notes for publication, but ill health and death overtook him before he was able to carry out his plans.

At the spring, 1959, meeting at Bowling Green Dr. Hunter Hancock, the president of the Kentucky Ornithological Society, appointed as a committee to draw up suitable resolutions in memory of Mr. Bacon the following: Albert F.

Ganier, Leonard C. Brecher, Gordon Wilson, and Floyd S. Carpenter. They submitted the resolutions as follows:

BRASHER C. BACON

Whereas, death has recently taken from among us our beloved Founder, Brasher C. Bacon, we, the committee of the Kentucky Ornithological Society, wish to submit the following resolutions:

1. The Kentucky Ornithological Society has lost one of its ablest and most scholarly students of Kentucky bird life.

2. The cause of conservation, one of his greatest interests in a busy life, has suffered a great loss, locally and on the whole state and national scene.

3. The cause of making and guarding bird sanctuaries has most reason to feel his death, for Mr. Bacon has done more in this field than any other Kentuckian.

4. Most of all, our members and the members of the numerous ornithological and conservation societies with which he was affiliated miss his cheerful presence, his persistent interest in every phase of protecting and preserving our wildlife.

5. A copy of these resolutions are to be sent to the bereaved family.

6. A copy will be preserved in the files of our society and published in THE KENTUCKY WARBLER.

Committee:

Albert F. Ganier, Leonard C. Brecher, Gordon Wilson, and Floyd S. Carpenter

April 19, 1959

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF SADIE PRICE ¹

By Harvey B. Lovell, University of Louisville

THE PRICE FAMILY HISTORY

Sarah Frances Price, or Sadie, as she was known, was born at Evansville, Indiana, in 1849, the third child of Alexander Price and Marie Morehouse Price. She was the youngest of three children. Her brother, Frederick S. Price, born 1843, and her sister and life-long companion, Mary Elizabeth Price, born 1845, completed the family. The Prices moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky, while Sadie was still quite young. However, they sent her back to Terre Haute, Indiana, to St. Agnes Hall, a church school run by the Episcopal Church, from which she graduated.

Her father was a successful business man, at least up to the time of the War between the States. He ran a retail and wholesale grocery business, and the family lived in a fine home on Adams Street in Bowling Green. They were prominent members of the Christ Episcopal Church, and the church records show that Mary Price was confirmed by Bishop Smith on May 12, 1861. The mother died in 1874, the father in 1875, and brother Frederick in 1879. Mary Price gave the altar at Christ Episcopal Church in memory of her parents in 1888 and at her death left the family silver to the same church to be melted down to make a communion service, again in memory of her father and mother. There is no record of Sadie's ever joining the church.

During the Civil War, Mr. Price found himself in trouble because of his Northern sympathies. His son served in the Union Army. According to one story, Mr. Price converted most of his wealth into gold and Mrs. Price stitched the coins into two belts, one of which she wore and he kept the other. In an unpublished manuscript entitled "Conscience Money" Miss Sadie tells a story which seems to be at least partly based on truth. At the end of the paper there is a note to the editor which states "It is an o'er true tale." The story described her father's experiences during the war. She writes, "In the war of secession my father's sympathies were with the Union. On the invasion of the state by the Confederates, early in the sixties, he sent his family north, intending to remain at home. . . . As my father had been repeatedly warned by acquaintances, who were avowed friends of the Confederacy, that it would be more prudent for him to leave, he finally decided to go north."

According to the story, Mr. Price was accompanied by a friend to whom he entrusted the money when he was afraid he was going to be caught, and the friend later claimed to have lost the belt. In any case the Prices were in reduced circumstances after the war.

¹ Contribution No. 26 (New Series) from the Department of Biology University of Louisville.

EARLY WORK OF SADIE PRICE

Just how Miss Sadie became interested in natural history, we do not know. It seems probable, however, that she first became interested in painting, and that she used flowers and birds as subjects. She suffered from ill-health most of her life, and was bedridden for twelve years. One of her students recalls that something was wrong with her back. She read extensively during that time and even taught drawing from her bedside. She finally took medical treatments from Dr. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia and returned six months later much improved. As she called it, she had been "patched up." This must have been by 1887 or slightly earlier, for it was then that her biological studies were begun in earnest. She made collecting trips not only in the immediate vicinity of Bowling Green but to many of the neighboring counties in southern Kentucky in order to collect flowering plants and ferns and to make observations on birds.



SARAH FRANCES (Sadie) PRICE
1849-1903)

from a small picture in **FERN BULLETIN**, 1904.

Miss Sadie was well read in literature, according to one of her pupils. Her first two publications were non-biological and consisted of compilations. **SONGS FROM THE SOUTHLAND**, a small book of thirty-two pages, was published in 1890, followed two years later by **SHAKESPEARE'S TWILIGHTS**. The latter consisted of quotations from Shakespeare which were arranged in two parts: first, his morn-

ings, and second, his evenings. These were beautifully illustrated by two artists, W. P. Chalomer and H. P. Barnes. Both books were published by D. Lothrop and Company, Boston.

THE WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT

The Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 was a great stimulus to Miss Sadie's studies in natural history. She decided to enter an exhibition of paintings of the plants and birds of Warren County and began her work in 1888 or 1889.

When the exhibit was ready, Miss Sadie held a reception at her home to show the town the results of her labors. The local paper (March 3, 1893) spoke of the collection as "a unique and interesting one. It consists of an elaborate collection of plants and botanical specimens procured wholly in Warren County. There are 720 different specimens and these are drawn and painted and arranged in series; each drawing and painting is placed on cardboard and grouped with the series to which it by nature belongs. Each of the series is enclosed in a paper case . . . Miss Price has been four years in collecting and preparing the exhibit, which is a perfect and accurate epitome of the botanical growth of Warren County."

The exhibition of plants and birds won first prize at the Columbian Exposition, and the Committee on Awards wrote her on April 17, 1894, that her award would be inscribed on a diploma and sent her. She had won over more than a hundred contestants. This must have been a great honor, especially to a woman who had spent twelve years in bed and whose life at best was extremely quiet and uneventful. The medal and diploma were presented to the University of Kentucky by Mary Price, five years after her sister's death. Dr. Harrison Garman wrote under the date of May 7, 1908: "With reference to the medal and diploma, I would say that we should be glad to take care of them here. Your sister was one of the few Kentuckians who has shown the genuine naturalist's spirit, and I do not know any institution in the state where her work is more prized."

BOTANICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Even as early as July 1, 1890, Miss Sadie was invited to membership in the National Science Club of Washington, D. C. The letter inviting her says that she was recommended by Mrs. Elizabeth G. Britton, of New York. Mrs. Britton, herself a serious student of mosses, was the wife of Dr. Nathaniel Lord Britton, Professor in Columbia University and co-author of the famous Britton and Brown Botanical Manuals. Miss Sadie frequently sent plants to the Brittons for identification.

Miss Sadie now published the FLORA OF WARREN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, a 31-page leaflet summarizing her studies on the vascular plants which she had made in connection with the fair exhibit.

It contained a list of 714 species, giving the scientific name, a common name, and in some cases a local name when known. The copies in the Missouri Botanic Garden at St. Louis, The Kentucky Building at Bowling Green, The Filson Club at Louisville, and the Louisville Public Library have 255 additional species written in the back, bringing the list to 969. This shows that Miss Sadie continued to add new species to the flora of the county at the rate of 25 per year for the next ten years.

She now began to publish short notes on her botanical discoveries in several botanical journals, beginning in 1893. In the March 1 issue of *GARDEN AND FOREST*, she commented upon her discovery on September 10, 1892 of "A Rare Fern, *Asplenium Bradleyi*," 13 miles from Bowling Green. In the same journal for September 27, 1893 she discussed cave plants. She wrote that "A different growth of plants is to be found in the cave entrances and large sink holes than along the banks of streams . . . Another very interesting sink is 'Cave Mills,' a small stream that arises above ground several yards beyond, flows into the entrance of this sink and disappears . . . It has also been called Lost River, as the stream disappears under the large arched rock of the cave, extends underground a mile or more, and then reappears above ground, following a creek that flows into Barren River.

"The third sink is not as deep as Wolf's Sink, but the entrance is about as large in diameter. It is by the side of a road leading to the river, in a dense grove of trees and so is in constant shadow. It is rather a gloomy spot, and has gained the reputation of being haunted among the superstitious negroes living nearby. I tried to hire some half-grown negro children to climb down to gather some plants for me, but they refused, saying there were 'haunts' down there." Miss Sadie evidently went to the bottom herself, for she gives a list of plants she found there. It was rugged country through which the Kentucky naturalist was pursuing her plants, and the nearly inaccessible sinks were only one of the hazards she had to face.

In 1889, Miss Sadie published a six-page leaflet entitled *THE TREES AND SHRUBS OF KENTUCKY*. It contained a list of 255 woody plants, of which 145 are trees, and 110 shrubs or woody climbers. The eleven naturalized plants in the list are indicated by bold face. In the introduction she writes, "I shall in this list, use the new nomenclature as given in Brown and Britton's new 'Flora,' and after this name give the more familiar one given in Gray's Manual. I also give the common name, and after this, in quotation marks, the local name that I have heard used by farmers while on my numerous collecting excursions through the state." She found only six additional species, as shown by this number added in writing to the copy in the library of the Filson Club.

Dr. B. L. Robinson, Curator of the Gray Herbarium, took Miss Price to task for using the unorthodox names of Britton and Brown's

FLORA. He wrote in part: "Thank you very much for your excellent list of the Woody Plants of Kentucky. It shows careful and painstaking work. I always regret to see the names of the so-called reformers used. The Latin nomenclature is such an important matter for international communication that its stability cannot be too carefully guarded." This letter must have been somewhat of a shock to Miss Sadie, who probably had not known up to this time about the bitter rivalry that was developing between the international and the American systems of nomenclature.

FERNS

Ferns were one of the chief interests of Miss Sadie throughout her active career. She constantly refers to them in her publications. She worried about the way the more beautiful forms were being destroyed around the parks and resorts, especially in the eastern mountains. Her best known contribution in this field was the *FERN-COLLECTORS HANDBOOK AND HERBARIUM*, published by Henry Holt and Company in 1897. This work contained seventy-two full-page drawings of the ferns of eastern United States drawn by her. There is a guide in the front, arranged in part like a dichotomous key as an aid to identification, but otherwise the species are not described. The plan was for collectors to use the book to keep pressed samples of each species on the blank page opposite each drawing. This book received a favorable review in the *FERN BULLETIN* by the editor, Willard N. Clute, as follows: "Another interesting volume designed to assist the beginner in fern study has recently appeared. By its use one who knows nothing of botany, may identify any fern in the region mentioned, by merely turning the pages until he comes to the illustration that matches his specimen." On the other hand *THE NATION* was mildly critical in its review: "In this Quarto, seventy-two excellent figures of our native ferns are given. We could wish that, in a few instances, the artist had carried a more steady hand, even at the risk of rendering the outlines less sketchy: to us it seems that a little more care in the representation of the axis of the fronds would not have been thrown away. . . . The artist has a gift for meeting difficulties instead of slurring them over, which we trust she will employ in further illustration. Both she and Schuyler Mathews have rendered good service in the botanical sketches, and we must ask them both for more." All in all, the publication of this book was a botanical triumph for the Kentucky naturalist, isolated in southwestern Kentucky, far from any libraries, herbaria, or talented botanists. She had to depend entirely upon the U. S. mails to keep her in touch with the scientific world. There is no evidence that any naturalist of note ever broke in upon her isolation, or that she ever visited one on her few trips out of her home territory, unless it might have been Dr. Harrison Garman of the University of Kentucky.

ORNITHOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

For many years, Miss Sadie was deeply interested in birds and drew every species she could obtain. She was familiar with most of the kinds found in Warren County, as shown by the large number of species represented in her portfolio. She had first accumulated a large series of water color paintings for her exhibit in the Columbian Exposition in 1893, and she continued to add to it through the rest of her life, as shown by the dates on some of the paintings. Many of the birds were drawn from specimens brought to her in the flesh by one of her pupils or by J. H. Claggett, and others were drawn from the collections of local taxidermists (who were free to mount any bird they wished in those days).

In 1894 Harrison Garman published his PRELIMINARY CHECK-LIST OF THE VERTEBRATE ANIMALS OF KENTUCKY, in which he quotes several birds on the authority of Miss Price. For example he lists, *Peucaea aestivalis*, the Pine Woods Sparrow (he called it the Oak Woods Sparrow), as follows: "this species has been observed by Miss Sadie F. Price of Bowling Green. It is probably not uncommon locally in western Kentucky. I have found it rather common in Illinois near our border." To have learned this inconspicuous bird was no mean feat. For the Bobolink, he writes, "Not common, Miss Sadie R. Price has observed it at Bowling Green." Mr. Garman may have seen her bird paintings, as shown by his comment on the Loggerhead Shrike: "Miss Sadie F. Price of Bowling Green has a water color sketch of a specimen obtained at that place." Since she had not published any articles on birds at that time, Garman must have obtained his information directly from her.

Miss Sadie's earliest publication on birds was entitled "Queer Misfortunes of Birds" and appeared in the *American Naturalist* in 1895. In this she described a Crow Blackbird (Grackle) which had perished by becoming caught by the neck in a string in a tree overhanging the road. A Hairy Woodpecker was found dead with its bill driven into the trunk of a tree with such force that it could not extricate itself. The rest of the article is about diseases in caged Mockingbirds.

A newspaper article published in the *Bowling Green Courier* on May 31, 1896, shows that Miss Sadie was familiar with the songs of most of the local species. She begins, "I have frequently been asked to give a list of Kentucky song birds. The following list contains the names of the principal singers that make their homes with us, or visit us in their fall and spring migrations." She arranged them by families, giving comments about the songs of some as well as giving the status of most of them, that is, whether transient, summer resident, or permanent resident. The House Wren is not mentioned, indicating that it was not then present. At the end of the article she included a list of nineteen warblers and adds, "The above is a partial list of the

Warblers seen in southern and western Kentucky. As many more probably come here occasionally. The Kentucky biologist in his 'Kentucky Vertebrates' has listed thirty-eight, while Mr. Beckham gave thirty-four. Among the family of so-called 'Warblers' there are few that can be called singers, but they are very interesting little birds on account of their varied and brilliant plumage and the habit that some have of seeking high tree tops where they flit about for insects, concealing themselves and their nests in the foliage, so that they are difficult of identification, often leading the bird students many a weary tramp before a good view of them is obtained." From this we learn that she had two recent publications on Kentucky birds, that of Garman's mentioned above and also Charles Wickliffe Beckham's LIST OF THE BIRDS OF NELSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, published in 1885.

Her two final publications on birds, which appeared posthumously in the AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGY in 1904, were written near the end of her life, probably in 1902 or 1903. The first, entitled "Bird Sketches from Southern Kentucky," gives an account of the birds observed on a field trip to a country residence in Warren County, which she reached after a two-hour trip by steamboat on the Barren River. She writes that "three days spent in the woods near the river, boating or wandering on the bluffs and densely wooded banks and open fields adjacent, gave a notebook of bird notes and a feast of musical notes long to be remembered and treasured. Southern Kentucky is rich in resident song birds and favored by many migrant singers." Her wide knowledge of literature is attested by the frequent quotations with which her writings are profusely sprinkled. She refers to the mockingbird as that "trim Shakespeare of the trees," and the Baltimore Oriole as that "scrap of sunset with a voice." Her all-round knowledge of birds is well illustrated by the following quotation: "As we glided down the stream a solitary fisherman, the Little Green Heron, 'Shide-poke' in local parlance,—was observed standing erect on a floating drift, patiently waiting an unwary fish. 'Solitary tattlers' and a Killdeer were seen near the bank. A mother Wood Duck and the young also were heard near. A glimpse of a Red-shouldered hawk and its 'chicken' was heard far over-head in a dense tree top.

"Bee-martins were seen, and a Carrion Crow ('Black Buzzard') had built its rude nest at a cave entrance in the bluff, and startled us by flapping out in our faces as we approached. The young, half-fledged, the color of young ducks, grotesque objects, all head and eyes and surrounded by anything but the airs of Araby, stood shivering at our notice.

"The Kingfisher was a common bird on the river,—while Vireos and Tit-mice, the gray Nuthatch and Carolina Wren were common notes heard every day. The 'Maryland' Yellow-throat is an early bird, beginning its matins at four o'clock or earlier." She also describes the nests of the Phoebe and Wood Pewee.

She does not give the date of this trip, but judging from the bird activity, the time must have been May or early June. The rest of the article consists of random notes on birds, particularly the Robin, Bobo-link, Cardinal, Partridge (Bob-white), Wild Turkey, Woodcock, and a list of local ducks and shore birds.

Her last article, which is entitled "Kentucky Birds," gives data on thirty-six species which Miss Sadie considered unusual or worthy of note. Among these were the Snowy Owl (occasionally seen in southern Kentucky), Golden Eagle ("I saw and identified one in a collection of birds owned by a taxidermist near Bowling Green"). Long-billed Curlew ("Rare. One was shot near here a few years ago"), Franklin Gull (a painting of this is in her collection), Sand-hill Crane, and Snowy Egret.

Most of Miss Sadie's paintings of birds are deposited in the Library of the Missouri Botanic Gardens, in St. Louis, Missouri, where they were sent after her death by her sister Mary. These paintings are mounted in a large scrap book which is rapidly deteriorating with age. The paintings themselves are in excellent shape, each one being covered by a transparent sheet of paper. The birds are arranged by orders, beginning with the ducks and ending with the hawks and owls. They may have been placed in this scrap-book by Miss Mary after her sister's death.

Most of the drawings are nearly natural size or when necessary reduced somewhat in the case of the larger birds. Most of the small birds are drawn standing on a branch. Several of the water birds are shown swimming in the water. Two birds, the Nighthawk, and the Ruby-throated Hummingbird, are in flight. In at least six cases, where species exhibit pronounced sexual dimorphism, both male and female are shown, as in the Cardinal, Summer and Scarlet Tanagers, Sparrow Hawk, Indigo Bunting, and Bobolink. In several species she has also drawn the nest, as, for example, the Chimney Swift is hanging to the side of its nest, the Wood Pewee has a nest in the crotch of a limb, and the Ruby-throated Hummingbird is flying over its nest.

Most of the pictures have little or no background, other than the perch. One cannot but wish that Miss Sadie had drawn some of her flowering plants as backgrounds, but she always kept her bird paintings and flower paintings separate.

The bird paintings are usually very accurate and well colored and in lifelike poses. However, some minor errors have been noted. The Ruby-crowned Kinglet has too much red on the back of his head, the Ruby-throated Hummingbird has the red throat extending part way down on its chest, the Chipping Sparrow does not have enough white over the eye and too much black below the white stripe. Several birds do not have proper wing bars. Not having any diagrammatic sketches of birds to compare with her paintings, it is not surprising that she

made some errors or omitted some diagnostic markings. Audubon has about the same number of inaccuracies in his paintings. Some of her birds have poor proportions or unnatural positions. However, in many cases she has captured a typical pose.

There is every reason to believe that all her paintings were made from birds obtained in Bowling Green and vicinity and are therefore fairly good Kentucky records. At least four of her birds are still not thoroughly substantiated by modern specimens and represent one of our best pieces of evidence that the species occurs in Kentucky. The Long-billed Curlew, Blue Grosbeak, Long-eared Owl, and Franklin's Gull evidently were found in southern Kentucky in Miss Sadie's time, as shown by her water-color paintings of these four species.

Four species have been included twice in the scrap-books: the Black Tern, the Pied-billed Grebe, the Yellow Warbler, and the Golden-crowned Kinglet. All together there are 152 paintings of birds, representing 142 species. In the case of the smaller birds, such as the warblers, there are several species on the same plate. There are also seven plates of bird's eggs, showing eighty-six eggs and seventy-one species. There are several drawings of Cowbird's eggs showing how the markings in the eggs of this species vary.

THE TRAVELS OF SADIE PRICE

The problems involved in travel for a woman in poor health, especially in the back country, were considerable in her time. One of her pupils states that Miss Sadie always wore long dresses to her ankles and high shoes, not boots. She was so weak that she had to be helped over fences, which luckily were mostly rail fences, and "not one inch of leg above the shoes must show." Mrs. Will Potter, one of her former students, recalled an occasion when Miss Sadie, after climbing a particularly difficult fence, leaned against a tree and laughed at her own weakness. She drove herself hard, took the most difficult trips, and nothing would deter her when she was after a rare specimen.

One of Miss Sadie's articles, entitled "Perusin' the Pennyrile Country," is an interesting account of one of her longer trips which she made with Miss Betty Patterson, a nature teacher in Ogden College. Miss Sadie was always much interested in the native vernacular. When she heard a country woman use the word "perusin'" one day, she was much taken with it and thought it the most appropriate word to fit what they were doing. "We certainly do peruse the country we visit," she said again and again, according to Mrs. Carson. In this article Miss Sadie tells, in a very entertaining way, the problems which faced two ladies in the back country in search of natural history specimens.

She writes "Our way before reaching Green River led over a long stretch of turnpike, then a rock incline until we reached the sandstone

ridge. We crossed many little streams—one of them dark with asphalt in the soil . . . After leaving the mail route we entered a rough country road that passed beneath the edge of a large rock projecting over a cave entrance. As we approached, the cave opened dark and weird before us, and the road was in deep shadow under the immense chestnut oaks and beeches that bordered it . . .”

“A feeling of sadness came over us as we watched our driver turn the horses homeward and we were left in the wilderness, many miles from a railway. The picturesque little creek of this locality,—a mere brook in dry weather with its banks covered with laurel,—is called Ivy Creek, the local name of the laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) being ‘Ivy’.”

She described her collection of the rare filmy fern: “A turn in the cliff, a lowering of the head, still lower, down on the knees, then I obtained a full view of the dainty beauty. But to collect it a humbling of my pride was necessary, as I had to cast aside hat and botanical equipment, and crawl under the projecting rock, with scarcely room for head and shoulders to enter. It meant strained muscles and fresh accumulation of mud on the dress that had already passed recognition.”

On their return the girls found “The river was out of its banks and very rapid, the boat unwieldy, and the guide not a dextrous oarsman. We made slow progress; but when the boy lost an oar, we were at the mercy of the contrary stream. The boat swung back and forth down the stream brushing against the willows on one bank and then the other so that to return was the only alternative.”

Mrs. James O. Carson, one of the most active students in the nature class, recalls many of the trips she took with Miss Sadie to Edmonson County and other nearby counties, but the naturalist preferred Edmonson County because it was wilder and yielded more unusual specimens. Usually a party of six or eight went along. In addition to Dr. and Mrs. Carson, the group usually consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence McElroy (a lawyer), Mr. Thomas W. Thomas (also a lawyer who went along because he enjoyed the trips), Mrs. Will Potter, and Miss Florence Ragland. Some trips were overnight affairs, lasting two to three days. Her older sister, Miss Mary Price, never went on the field trips, but in spite of this she knew a great deal about her sister’s collections, and when shown a new plant by a visitor, would confidently exclaim, “She has that one,” or “That is a new species.”

THE SADIE PRICE NATURE CLASS

One of the activities which added greatly to the fame of Sadie Price was her nature class. The class attracted some of the more prominent young people of Bowling Green. Mrs. Will Potter had two children, yet she still found time to attend these classes, as she told me: “Not so much that I was interested in nature, but rather because I thought it was a great opportunity to study under her. In spite of

her ill health, Miss Sadie never missed a class. There were usually ten to twelve in attendance. The class met once a week and I think we paid \$5.00 each quarter. On short field trips, the class went in an open wagon, usually driven by a negro (Mrs. Potter called it a wagonette). We took a lunch with us. Occasionally friends not in the class went along, but sometimes Miss Sadie was too ill to accompany the class. One of their favorite trips was to Bear Creek."

Another popular trip was to the Gulph, which was too difficult to drive into. Dr. Carson had to untie the horse and lead him down an eight-foot drop. Then the men let down the wagon on ropes so Miss Sadie would not have to walk so far. Edmonson County was a nest of moonshine stills. A native with a gun nearly always dropped in on the party and stayed with them. He would say he was out hunting, but the naturalists knew that he was a moonshiner who was delegated to make sure that they would not stumble on a still.

Miss Sadie had only one male pupil, Arthur Underwood, a student at Ogden College, who made a collection of plants of the area under her supervision. He was often assisted by another boy, Argo Clagett, son of J. H. Clagett, for many years professor of English at Western State College. Miss Florence Ragland recalled that upon one occasion, these two boys brought in a rare bird which they had shot. Miss Sadie became quite excited and scolded them for killing it. However, it was quite customary for them to have dead birds in the class, and later Miss Sadie made this bird the subject of a class exercise. Argo Clagett remembers the incident well but does not recall the species of bird. Since both Mrs. Carson and Mrs. Potter insisted that there were no boys in the class, it seems probable that young Mr. Underwood was a special pupil who met with her privately, at least most of the time. Underwood graduated from Ogden College, later went to West Point, and became a professional soldier.

After her death, the class continued to meet as the Sadie Price Nature Class at the homes of some of the members. They had a strong urge to continue her work, but no one had the time or ability to make original contributions and publish them. The class was very active for fifteen years and continued to meet occasionally until quite recently.

MISS SADIE'S PERSONAL LIFE AND APPEARANCE

In spite of her success as a naturalist, and the popularity of her nature class, Miss Sadie lived a life apart from the community. She had advanced ideas (for that time), even believed in woman's suffrage, and may have been an agnostic (according to Mrs. Carson). "Miss Sadie thought that men were making fun of her because she had stepped out of the usual role of a woman. She thought they objected to her activities as a naturalist, because she was doing things that only men should do. It was a fixation with her. Dr. Carson once invited her to speak to a business men's club to which he belonged. Al-

though she was fond of the doctor and believed him sincere in his request, she could not bring herself to appear before a group of men. She thought they asked her in order to make fun of her."

Although Miss Sadie was sometimes disgusted because her pupils did not work hard enough, Mrs. Potter does not remember of her ever losing her temper. She had a way of expressing disapproval by curling her lips in a characteristic way, when a student did not show as much interest as she should. Miss Florence Ragland, however, recalled very vividly an occasion when Miss Sadie did lose her temper and became so angry with her that Miss Ragland left the class and went home. A few days later Miss Sadie called on her and was very pleasant but made no reference to the episode except to ask, "I hope you will be in class next time," and Miss Ragland returned.

The Prices lived on Eleventh Street. They had a wild flower garden on the north side of their house. Miss Sadie was against bringing in flowers that would not stand transplantation. For example, she would not let the nature class attempt to transplant Dutchman's breeches, because she had found it would not live in her yard. In her writings she often speaks with regret of the destruction of the native flora.

The consensus of opinion of four of her former students was that Miss Sadie was not a pretty woman. She had prominent teeth and a nervous laugh. She was thin and rather tall—spare is the word for it, according to her best friend, Mrs. Carson. However, she was very shy and sensitive, smiled frequently, and was very friendly with her students, who adored her. She was highly respected in the town for her talents and growing fame.

We have Willard N. Clute, the editor and publisher of the FERN BULLETIN, to thank for the only extent picture of Sadie Price. Mr. Clute was publishing a series of biographical sketches of fern students and wanted a photograph of her to go with it. He wrote November 19, 1901, as follows:

"After turning over in your mind the FERN BULLETIN'S request for permission to print your portrait, I hope you have decided to accede to it. May we not have the photograph for this next volume. Those who have your fern book will certainly be very glad to see your portrait as you partly belong to the public—having published a book—the public ought to be gratified in this."

Miss Price apparently delayed so long having her picture taken that her biography turned out to be her obituary, as it was not published until 1904, six months after her death.

MOLLUSCA

In 1900 Miss Sadie published in THE NAUTILUS a list of the Mollusca of southern Kentucky. She wrote in the introduction: "While engaged in botanical work, I have collected the following land and

fresh-water shells, most of them in Warren County." Her paper contains a list of 151 species with data on the localities and abundance for most of the species. Dr. V. Sterki mentions specimens sent him in an article in the same journal, "And a few good specimens from Bowling Green, Kentucky, by Miss S. F. Price in 1899. They . . . are valuable in showing a wide geographical distribution of our species." Most of her shells were sent to the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia as follows: July 20, 1898, fourteen trays of shells; August 10, 1900, specimens of *Unio* and *Pyramidula*; and February 4, 1902, three specimens of *Polygyra*. A brief account of her life which appeared in the NAUTILUS comments, "In the last dozen years she became interested in Mollusca, and becoming acquainted by correspondence with conchologists working upon inland species, she collected assiduously and successfully, publishing a list of her local collections in this journal. Like a true naturalist, Miss Price passed on to many pupils the love of nature."

INSECTS

Strangely, Miss Price published very little about insects. She made many pages of water-color drawings of butterflies and other insects which fill a large volume in the library of the Missouri Botanic Gardens. Many of these show sequences of development from caterpillar to pupa to butterfly.

INDIAN ARTIFACTS AND FOLKLORE

The versatile Miss Price was also interested in Indian artifacts. In the summer of 1896 along Green River in southern Kentucky, she counted more than a dozen mortar holes along a ridge. She writes in the ANTIQUARIAN of an oblong knob called "Indian Fort" in the northwestern part of Warren County. In a corn field she found a group of limestone slabs, set edgewise at regular distance about a foot apart and more than half buried under the earth. Here she found a number of pieces of broken bones and a small skull. These were later identified as a child's skull, two human femurs, several phalanges, and an ear bone.

Miss Price collected a great many local superstitions which she published in 1901 in the JOURNAL OF AMERICAN FOLK-LORE. She was interested in collecting local names for plants and birds. After listing a large number of superstitions which still prevailed, she wonders, "What the schoolmaster has been about all these years, or whether in spite of his efforts, these ideas are bound to survive and always retain a niche in the minds of sensible people."

NEW SPECIES

Much of Miss Price's fame rests upon the new species of plants she discovered in her travels. Dr. E. L. Robinson of the Gray Herbarium published in 1898 in the BOTANICAL GAZETTE, "A New

Species of *Apios* from Kentucky." He named this *Apios Priceana*, and illustrated it by a drawing by Miss Price. He states that it was "collected in flower and fruit by Miss Sadie F. Price in rocky woods, Bowling Green, Warren County." It was so distinct that Dr. Robinson even made a new subgenus *Tylosemium* to contain it.

In the same year John K. Small described a new *Oxalis* in the BULLETIN OF THE TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB. He, too, named it in her honor, *Oxalis Priceae*. He wrote, "Miss Sadie Price, for whom this *Oxalis* is named, has furnished me with copious material from near Bowling Green, where she has observed this and other interesting species in the field for several years."

J. K. Small also described *Cornus Priceae*, a new species of cornel in TORREYA in 1901: "Several months since, Miss Sadie F. Price sent me flowering specimens of a *Cornus*, which she had found growing on river banks near Bowling Green."

Small also described *Clematis flaccida* in Britton and Brown's MANUAL OF THE FLORA OF THE NORTHERN STATES AND CANADA according to a letter which he wrote to Mary Price in which he states, "I have had the description of the species copied from Dr. Britton's Manual and send it to you with this note, 'New *Clematis* discovered by Sadie F. Price near Bowling Green, Ky.'" *Aster Priceae* was also named in her honor by Small in his MANUAL OF THE SOUTHEASTERN FLORA.

In 1900, Miss Price sent an unusual-looking violet to Charles Pollard of Washington, D. C. He finally published it as a new species in 1903 and wrote, "In rich soil, various stations around Bowling Green, Kentucky. The description is drawn from a clump of plants in my garden, sent me in May, 1901, by Miss Sadie F. Price; these flowered sparsely in April, 1902, but more freely in 1903, and were conspicuous when in bloom on account of the contrast between the purple margins and pale ground color of the corolla." He named it *Viola Priceana*. This violet has been grown in several gardens around Bowling Green ever since, where it is known as the Sadie Price violet. However, Brainerd regarded it as an albino form of *Viola papilionaceae*, and Fernald in Gray's MANUAL called it a synonym of *V. papilionaceae* forma *albiflora*, the Confederate violet.

Francis Lloyd and Lucien M. Underwood in the REVIEW OF LYCOPODIUM (1900) named a new species of *Lycopodium* from specimens sent by Miss Price. *Lycopodium porophilum* is described as being found on the mountains of Warren County "on the face of sandstone cliffs, June 8, 1898, S. F. Price."

Herman Von Schrenk described a new species of Basidiomycete fungus as *Polyporus juniperus* and in his description wrote, "This body does not appear to be common, for as far as known, it has been collected only twice, once in 1895 by Sadie F. Price, at Bowling Green, Ky. . . . and once by the writer near Murfreesboro, Tenn."

THE LAST YEAR

Miss Price's fame during her last year reached a climax. She was offered the position as curator of the Joliet High School Museum, according to an item in the *JOLIET DAILY NEWS*, July, 1903: "Ex-sheriff Daniels and a news party visited Miss Price at her home about three years ago and together the party collected plants over some of the rarest Kentucky collecting ground. Only in June she was half inclined to accept the position, but finally concluded to remain with her Bowling Green Class in Nature Study, for the pupils seemed more to her than anything else. Miss Price was one of the best friends of the Joliet fern and plant collection. Her latest was the crimson flax, greatly admired by frequenters of the park rock garden. No little effort was exerted to make the collection perfect in time for the anticipated and long hoped for visit from Miss Price."

Professor T. D. A. Cockerell in 1903 wrote an article for the *POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY* entitled *The Making of Biologists*, in which he states, "The South is hardly represented at all; from South Carolina came J. A. Holmes and J. P. Smith; from Kentucky, Morgan and Miss Sadie Price; Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Virginia do not appear on my list at all.

Miss Sadie's crowning glory was her inclusion in *WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA* (1903-1905). Her biographical sketch reads in part as follows: "PRICE, SADIE F., botanist; b. Bowling Green, Ky.; Grad. St. Agnes Hall, unmarried, Received award, medal, and diploma, World's Columbian Exp'n. 1893, bot. work; teacher of botany; since 1887 has been engaged in studying the flora of southern Kentucky, traveling through counties that are without railroads, by stage, farm-wagon, skiff, etc. Has discovered many rare plants, several that are new to science; has made an herbarium, also sketches in water colors of the plants (1000 or more in the higher orders alone); also water color sketches of Kentucky birds. Author: (A list of her chief publications follows)."

DEATH AND POSTHUMOUS CONTRIBUTIONS

Sadie Price died on July 3, 1903, from an attack of dysentery, at the age of fifty-four. She was at the peak of her powers and left much unpublished materials and many projects unfinished. Several of her unpublished manuscripts were submitted for publication by her sister, Mary Price. Miss Sadie had been commissioned by Willard N. Clute to prepare an article for the *FERN BULLETIN* on the fern flora of Kentucky. This appeared in the July, 1904, issue with the comment that it had been compiled from her notes. Other posthumous contributions were her manuscript on "Kentucky Oaks," which appeared in the *PLANT WORLD* in February, 1904, and two bird articles in the *AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGIST*, also in 1904. An autobiographical article describing in detail one of her longer trips, "Perusin" the

"Pennyrile" Country, appeared in two parts, also in the *AMERICAN BOTANIST*, for December, 1906, and January, 1907. These last three articles have been quoted from previously.

THE DEVOTION OF MARY PRICE

Miss Mary Price devoted herself for years to the disposition of her sister's collections. The herbarium of plants, along with the numerous water color sketches, were sent to the Missouri Botanic Gardens. Dr. Trelease, director, replied that he was much pleased to secure the specimens and sketches for the herbarium. Both the plants and the flower paintings have been distributed according to their family and genus, and the author spent several days going through the Herbarium in St. Louis, hunting up examples of Miss Sadie's work. Both the pressed specimens and the colored sketches are in excellent shape, and the water colors are as beautiful as the day they were made.

Later Miss Mary dug up many of her sister's plants and sent them alive to Dr. Trelease, who wrote on October 29, 1903: "I am most grateful for the plants which you sent the 24th, and which have safely reached us and are planted together.—with a general label showing that they are from your sister's gardens, in addition to their individual labels."

In 1908 Miss Mary sent the rest of her sister's paintings to the Missouri Botanic Gardens, and Dr. Trelease replied, "The volume and portfolio containing your sister's exquisite bird and insect sketches came to hand yesterday, accompanied by your kind letter of the 4th. There has never been made to our library a more appreciated gift than this . . . I can assure you that the sketches will always be carefully preserved in our library, and I am sure that students of birds, as well as of plants, will many times think kindly of your sister's memory when using these products of her knowledge and skill."

In 1911 Miss Mary presented to Western Kentucky State Normal School "a collection of curios from India and China, including pictures, embroidery, carved ebony box, bronze idols and rings. This collection formerly belonged to Miss Price's sister, and is known as the Sadie F. Price Collection."

Miss Mary also presented copies of her sister's publications to several libraries, particularly to the Highland Branch of the Louisville Public Library. These are now in the Kentucky Room of the main building on York Street.

Her final gift was the scrap-book of Miss Sadie's writings, letters, newspaper notices which Miss Mary had been accumulating for years. In the scrap-book is Mary's last letter, placed there no doubt by Dr. Trelease.

"September 1914

Dr. Trelease,

Dear Sir: I am directing that this note and book containing notes and short articles written by my sister and notices of her work, etc., be sent to you not on account of its value, but because it will be cared for in your library and also because her herbarium and bird pictures are there. When you receive this you may know that I am just entering or have already entered the future life.

Very sincerely,
Mary E. Price."

Acknowledgements. I am indebted to the librarian of the Missouri Botanical Gardens for the loan of the portfolio of bird paintings and the Sadie Price Scrap-book; to Thomas McCoy for the use of his manuscript on the life of Sadie Price deposited in the library of the Kentucky Building at Bowling Green, from which I obtained information on the Price Family and the early life of Miss Sadie; to Sadie Price's former students: Mrs. James O. Carson, Mrs. Will Potter, Miss Florence Ragland, and Mr. Argo Clagett, from whom I obtained intimate reminiscences about her personality and character; to Mrs. J. R. Alexander and Miss Marjorie Clagett from whom I learned a little about the Sadie Price legend; and to the Research Fund of the University of Louisville for a grant to travel to St. Louis to examine her pressed plants and water color sketches of her plants and insects.

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Minutes of the Thirty-sixth Annual Spring Meeting

April 18-19, 1959

The Kentucky Ornithological Society held its Annual Spring Meeting at the Lost River Motel at Bowling Green, Kentucky, this being the fourth consecutive field study in this location. Sixty-eight persons attended all or part of the meeting.

An informal meeting was held Friday evening in the cottage of Dr. and Mrs. Hunter Hancock. Color slides of birds and their habitats were shown by Miss Mabel Slack, Albert Ganier, and Harvey B. Lovell.

On Saturday morning the members, led by Dr. Gordon Wilson, had an interesting field trip, notwithstanding the unusual manifestation of the variability of Nature being demonstrated by the complete absence of water in the Chaney and McElroy Lakes. Here vast numbers of shore and water birds are usually observed each spring.

At noon picnic lunches were enjoyed at the well-kept roadside park on the southern outskirts of Bowling Green. Following lunch the members were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Grider, at their interesting limestone lake, where several species of ducks and grebes were observed.

The dinner meeting was held at the Helm Hotel, with Dr. Hunter Hancock presiding. After welcoming members and guests, he introduced the members of the executive board. Dr. Hancock introduced Dr. Harvey B. Lovell, who presented Dr. Frederick J. Hilton, of the University of Louisville. Dr. Hilton obtained his Ph. D. degree at Johns Hopkins University, where he did extensive research to determine the influence of hormones on the behavior of birds and small animals. This scientific address on "Bird Behavior," illustrated by graphs and professional artistry, was of unusual interest to our members.

A short business meeting was held after the main feature of the program. The treasurer, F. W. Stamm, reported on the progress of the Gordon Wilson Fund for Ornithology and said that he and co-chairman H. B. Lovell had received \$416.00, which had been placed in the Greater Louisville First Federal Savings and Loan Association. He also stated that the members of the Henderson Audubon Society had given a check for \$150.00. This was given as a memorial to the late R. C. Soaper. Shortly before Mr. Soaper's death he expressed a desire to see the Henderson group make some sort of contribution to the Fund. Mr. Soaper was interested in the work of Dr. Wilson, the Kentucky Ornithological Society, and its publication, THE KENTUCKY WARBLER. Mr. Stamm commended the Henderson group for this fine gesture and their contribution.

Dr. Gordon Wilson gave a short resume of the K. O. S., expressed his appreciation of the Fund of Ornithology that bears his name; and

extended an invitation to the Society to return to Bowling Green and "The Lakes." He also introduced the members and guests by their localities.

Mr. Albert Ganier said he had received a letter from Aaron Bagg, Secretary of the Wilson Ornithological Society, in which he said he hoped that in the near future it would be possible to hold a meeting in the south. Mr. Ganier asked if K. O. S. would be interested in co-operating with T. O. S. and inviting the Wilson Ornithological Society to hold its 1960 meeting at Gatlinburg, Tennessee. After some discussion Mr. Brecher expressed himself in favor of accepting the invitation from T. O. S. to assist with the project. Mrs. Stamm said that at present Kentucky state parks did not have ample facilities to house the Wilson group; so she, too, was in favor of K. O. S. assisting the Tennessee Society. In reply to Mr. Floyd Carpenter's question, "What would be the obligation of the K. O. S.?" Mr. Ganier stated that in all likelihood Mr. Stupka and his staff and the eastern members of T. O. S. would handle major details. Mr. John A. Cheek then moved that K. O. S. cooperate with T. O. S. in sponsoring the proposed meeting of the Wilson Ornithological Society at Gatlinburg, Tennessee, in the spring of 1960. Motion seconded by Mrs. F. W. Stamm. Motion carried.

Mr. Ganier moved that the President appoint a committee to prepare a resolution to express our great loss in the death of Mr. Brasher C. Bacon. Second by Mrs. F. W. Stamm. Mr. Floyd Carpenter, Dr. Gordon Wilson, Mr. Ganier, and Mr. Brecher were appointed.

Mr. Leonard Brecher stated that a floral tribute from K. O. S. had been sent to the funeral of Mr. Bacon, and Dr. Wilson announced that Mrs. James Gordon of Madisonville had written that her garden club would like to present a bronze plaque at Western Kentucky State College in honor of Mr. Bacon.

The convention was concluded with a very pleasant Sunday morning field trip to the picturesque summer home of Dr. and Mrs. L. Y. Lancaster, at the mouth of Gasper.

One hundred species of birds were recorded for the two days in the field.

—Margaret W. Ringo, Recording Secretary.

ATTENDANCE AT SPRING FIELD MEET, BOWLING GREEN

APRIL 17-19, 1959

BOWLING GREEN: Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Chamness, Dr. and Mrs. Nelson V. Graham, Dr. and Mrs. L. Y. Lancaster, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Long, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Milliken, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Pace, Frances Richards, Mary Ellen Richards, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Riley, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Roemer, Dorothy Shelton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Taylor, Mrs. W. G. Thomas, Mrs. F. E. Wilson, Dr. Gordon Wilson.

DANVILLE: Mrs. Powell Cheek.

FRANKFORT: Mrs. W. P. Ringo.

GLASGOW: Mrs. James E. Gillenwater, James Haynes, Dr. George McKinley, Dr. Robert McKinley, Lillian Simmons.

HENDERSON: Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Rhoads.

LAWRENCEBURG: Elizabeth Satterly.

LEXINGTON: Mrs. H. T. Holliday, Mrs. Robert Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Reece.

LOUISVILLE: Mr. and Mrs. Leonard C. Brecher, Helen Browning, Floyd S. Carpenter, James Craddock, Joseph Croft, Amy Deane, Dr. Frederick Hilton, Juanita Hyatt, Vivian Hyatt, Dr. and Mrs. Harvey B. Lovell, Marie Pieper, Evelyn J. Schneider, Mabel Slack, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stamm, Mr. and Mrs. Roderic Sommers, Mary Van Winkle, Sally Van Winkle, Haven Wiley, Audrey Wright.

MURRAY: Dr. and Mrs. Hunter Hancock.

PIKEVILLE: John Cheek, Annette Smith.

VALLEY STATION: Mr. and Mrs. Donald Summerfield.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE: Albert F. Ganier.

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SUMMER RECORDS ON THE BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO

On July 30, 1947, I observed a Black-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*) in willow trees at Spring Lake on the Spring Lake Wildlife Refuge, which is located at the west edge of Madisonville. This bird was studied at twenty feet, and I noted the dark mandibles, the smooth, even brown of the back, the white underparts, and the absence of rufous in the wings. The species was so unexpected in summer that I pondered the identification and did not publish the record. However, an experience last summer (1958) caused me to have more confidence in my 1947 record.

On July 14, 1958, I was taking an early walk on my mother's farm, which is located one and a half miles southwest of Madisonville, when I came upon a Black-billed Cuckoo in a persimmon tree near my late garden. Studying the bird while it was perched, I noted the dark lower mandible and the absence of rufous in the wings. Presently the bird flew to an apple tree and a second bird joined it, whereupon the two of them went through several seconds of a very obvious courting performance! Before they left, I got an excellent view of the red eye ring of one of these birds. I left convinced I had seen a pair of Black-billed Cuckoos.

Although I watched for them thereafter, I was unable to locate this species further, either on the farm or elsewhere.—JAMES W. HANCOCK, Madisonville.

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ANOTHER SAW-WHET OWL RECORD

There are few published records of the Saw-whet Owl (*Aegolius acadicus*) in Kentucky, and judging from these, it would seem that the species is quite rare. Therefore, I should like to add a record from western Kentucky.

On January 23, 1959, Carl Kays, local Fish and Wildlife Resources biologist, brought to me a frozen Saw-whet Owl. He found this small owl lying near a range-feeder (for Chukar partridge) in a strip-mined area, five miles southwest of Earlington. He had identified the bird before bringing it to me. We both agreed that the specimen clearly followed the size and general description of the Saw-whet.

On checking published records, I have found one by Mabel Slack (*Kentucky Warbler* XII, 1936), in which the bird was found by Dr. Arthur A. Allen in Cincinnati, Ohio, and near the Kentucky line. Frank Krull reported another at Jeffersontown, five miles east of Louisville. The latter was seen from October, 1955, regularly until

near the time of the Christmas Count, but could not be found on the day of the Louisville Count (*Kentucky Warbler* XXXII, 1956, p. 14). Roger Barbour cites one record (*Kentucky Warbler* XXVIII, 1952 p. 25), "a female collected near Morehead on October 21, 1939."

Perhaps this species is hardly so rare as these records would indicate, but it has obviously been seen by comparatively few observers in the state of Kentucky.—JAMES W. HANCOCK, Madisonville.

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BIG SPRING LISTS

As this issue goes to press, the editor has already on hand five Big Spring Lists. Please send in your list, so that it will appear in the August *WARBLER*.

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NATURE'S FERTILITY

On April 20, 1959, two young Mourning Doves (*Zenaidura macroura*) were still being fed at the nest, in a pine tree just across the street from my house, on the Western campus. Four days later a mature Mourning Dove was brooding eggs in this same nest, which did not seem to have been changed in any way from the first nesting. I had noticed the small doves for several days and was expecting them to be leaving the nest soon but did not actually see them after their being fed on April 20.—GORDON WILSON, Bowling Green.

THE KENTUCKY ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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

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