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THREE NEW SHORE-BIRDS FROM THE FALLS OF THE OHIO

By Burt L. Monroe, Sr., and Burt L. Monroe, Jr., Anchorage

The fall shore-bird migration of 1946 at the Falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky, uncovered three new records for the Falls, two of which appear to be new for the state.

While observing shore-birds on the Falls on August 24, 1946, a group of observers of the Beckham Bird Club, Louisville, discovered a Northern Phalarope (LoMpes lobatvs) swimming in the small pot holes. The bird was collected and proved to be a female in fall plumage. This is the first record of its occurrence in Kentucky. The following year on October 9, 1947, another Northern Phalarope was recorded by Jerry Smith and Robert Steilberg also on the Falls. Butler (1898) reported that two Northern Phalaropes were taken in Boone County, Indiana, June 7, 1889, and placed in the State Museum at Indianapolis.

A week later, on August 31, several strange sandpipers were noted among the hundreds of "peeps" present. They were grayish, and when in flight the characteristic white rump could be seen. Two of these White-rumped Sandpipers (Erolia fuscicollis) were collected to substantiate the record. These birds also constitute a first state record. Several more individuals were seen the same day.

On October 19, 1946, a flock of about twenty-five large sandpipers alighted on the rocks. Their long bills with a downward droop were immediately noted. Two males were taken, which proved to be Red-backed Sandpipers (Erolia alpina pacifica) as expected. The only other records for the state are those of Gordon Wilson of Bowling Green, Kentucky, who observed individuals in spring plumage in
May of 1935, 1937, 1939, and 1948, at McElroy Farm (Wilson, 1940, and letter). The flock on the Falls was again noted the following day, October 20.

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BUTLER, AMOS W.

WILSON, GORDON

SONG SPARROWS BREEDING AT PROVIDENCE

By Mabel Sisk Holt and Sue Wyatt Semple, Providence

The Song Sparrows (Melospiza melodia) are gradually extending their territory in Western Kentucky. Every month during the past three years, they have been observed or heard in an area ranging from the water plant to Princeton Street in Providence, a distance of two miles. They have also been heard singing as late as June 23 in other parts of Webster County and adjoining counties—late enough to establish them as permanent residents in this part of the state.

During the winter of 1948-49, a Song Sparrow frequently sang in a mulberry tree located in the back garden of Mrs. Inez Sisk on South Broadway. In March, 1949, a Song Sparrow began proclaiming his territory around the Sisk-Holt premises. That spring he sang almost continuously in the top of a maple tree on the front left lawn. On April 1, he and his mate were discovered building their nest in a honeysuckle trellis near the back porch. Meanwhile, they spunkily chased away English Sparrows and Carolina Wrens. Their home-building continued until April 19, when the nest was completed. By accurate measurements the nest was four feet from the ground, facing toward the street, well concealed by thick vines, and twenty-four feet from the kitchen windows.

The first egg was deposited in the nest April 15, with one egg each successive day until there were four eggs April 18. The eggs were light blue, profusely spotted with brown. Incubation began immediately and continued until April 28, during which time the male was observed feeding his mate on the nest. She was wary of visitors at first, quietly slipping off the nest, but never leaving the trellis when we approached. Later she became less suspicious and allowed herself to be approached closely.
On the morning of April 29, there were two downy nestlings and the next day two more. Checking the feeding proved difficult, because the adults were so cautious and would not go near the nest when they were being watched. However, it was noted that the female procured food close by, while the male searched farther away.

The sheathed contour feathers began to show by May 5, by May 8 the nestlings had really feathered out. Two of the juvenals were out of the nest May 9, and the next day the nest was empty. However, the parents were seen slipping into the trellis to feed their young. May 11 there were soft little "sweet-sweets" in the trellis—the first sounds the little Song Sparrows were heard to utter. The adults spent that entire day patiently getting their brood from the trellis to the back of the garden into some shrubs, where they were heard calling for several days.

The empty nest was collected and examined closely. Its outside measurements were five inches in diameter, four inches high in the back, tilting forward to two inches in the front. Its inside measurements were three inches in diameter, with a depth of three inches and one inch, respectively. The exterior was made of loosely woven honeysuckle and Hibiscus bark and maple leaves. The next layer was more compactly fashioned of fine limbs and small stems and grasses. The interior was snugly lined with soft, short, black hair, evidently from the black cocker spaniel belonging to Mrs. Holt.

Further examination of the trellis revealed the presence of three additional nests, similar to the one collected, indicating that Song Sparrows had been nesting there one and perhaps two years before.

Although the Song Sparrow has been recorded as being present in Kentucky in the summer with increasing frequency in recent years, the only other published record of a nest appears to be that of H. B. Lovell for Jefferson County (Bird-Banding, 16:145-146, 1945).

THE BREEDING BIRDS AT OTTER CREEK PARK
By Harvey B. Lovell, Biology Department, University of Louisville

(Continued from page 47 of the August Issue)

WOOD THRUSH, Hylocichla mustelina. Common summer resident. A nest 5 feet from the ground was observed in a clump of bushes on the edge of an old clearing, containing 3 large young on June 30, 1945. Another nest was discovered in a slender sassafras tree, 16 feet above the ground in a dense grove of the same species. It contained on July 16, 1945, one young newly hatched, two eggs of
the Wood Thrush, and one Cowbird's egg. The tree was so slender
that the nest could be reached only by balancing a ladder vertically
and sending up a light camper. A third nest, ten feet from the
ground, was placed in a flowering dogwood and a mass of grape vines.
This nest was located in new growth but surrounded by tall trees.
It contained 3 eggs. A fourth nest with 3 eggs was found by Cornett
in the vertical fork of a small oak, 7 feet high, on the edge of dense
woods below the filter plant, on June 9, 1946.

EASTERN BLUEBIRD, Sialia sialis. Uncommon permanent resi-
dent, restricted to the buildings at Pioningo. On June 11, 1943, with
the aid of my son, John, a family of 4 Bluebirds was banded from a
post at the tennis courts. On June 30, 1945, there was a nest with 5
eggs in the same post. On April 20, 1946, a nest containing 4 eggs
had been placed in a different post. There was also a nest with 3
eggs on May 11, 1947, in the second post. An unusual nest was found
on a beam of the porch of the shower building, containing one egg,
on May 14, 1944.

BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER, Polioptila caerulescens. Fairly com-
mon summer resident. Breeds rather early. Amy Deane and Helen
Pell reported several nests near Big Bend. They pointed out one 25
feet from the ground in the crotch of a small tree. Two Gnatcatchers
were observed building a nest in a small crotch in thick woods back
of Tall Trees Camp.

CEDAR WAXWING, Bombycilla cedrorum. The status of the
Waxwing is uncertain. Two adults were observed perched on wires
or flying over Pioningo during the month of July, 1945. It is
probable that they bred.

EUROPEAN STARLING, Sturnus vulgaris. Not common in the
dark, and no nests have been found. Probably occurred before the
farm buildings were removed.

WHITE-EYED VIREO, Vireo griseus. Fairly common summer
resident in areas where new growth is established. A nest decorated
with moss and with a ragged bottom was found 3 feet from the
ground. It was empty, but a White-eyed Vireo was calling close by.

YELLOW-THROATED VIREO, Vireo flavifrons. Uncommon
summer resident in mature woods. A pair acted disturbed at my
presence in an oak woods in July, 1945.

RED-EYED VIREO, Vireo olivaceus. Abundant summer resi-
dent. One of the commonest birds in all wooded parts of the park.
The birds occur in pioneer growth, open woods, and dense woods,
but the nests are usually placed on the edge in new growth or near a
clearing. One nest was found near the edge of a grassy field in a
small catalpa on July 3, 1845, containing 3 eggs. When examined on
July 15, it held only one nestling. A nest in a large black locust only
7 feet from the ground contained one large fledgling and one Cow-
bird's egg, which had failed to hatch because it had sunk into the
bottom of the nest. A third nest was in the top of a small sassafras
tree 15 feet up in a dense stand of sassafras. When disturbed, two
large fledglings flew from the nest. The highest nest observed on
July 13, 1945, was 27 feet high in a small black locust in a stand of
new growth. It contained large fledglings. A Red-eyed Vireo's nest
was observed on May 20, 1949, on the lowest limb of a sugar maple
along the road to Blue Hole. The nest was over a shoulder of the
road only 8 feet above the road bed, where it was in danger of being
struck by the top of passing vehicles. It contained 3 eggs. The
trees on both sides of the road were rather large.
BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER, Mniotilta varia. Fairly common summer resident in mature woodlands. Adults observed feeding young on August 2, 1945, and numerous other occasions. The food call of the fledglings out of the nest is very characteristic.

PROTHONOTARY WARBLER, Protonotaria citrea. Fairly common summer resident along Otter Creek. A nest containing 4 nearly fledged birds was examined near Blue Hole on June 9, 1943. The nest was in a hole near the top of a rotten stump 10 feet from the ground. A second nest also in a stump 10 feet from the ground was discovered in the process of construction on May 3, 1948. The female made six trips to the hole with nesting material while the male scolded the intruder. The female was noted to pull a piece of bark from a tree and carry it into the hole.

WORM-EATING WARBLER, Helmitheros vermivorus. A rare summer resident, confined to the steep slopes along the Ohio River and Otter Creek. For several years a male proclaimed his territory near Lover's Leap.

YELLOW WARBLER, Dendroica petechia. Rare summer resident along the Ohio River; only occasionally found on the plateau.

CERULEAN WARBLER, Dendroica cerulea. Fairly common in wooded areas, especially along Otter Creek.

YELLOW-THROATED (SYCAMORE) WARBLER, Dendroica dominica. A few remain each summer in the tall sycamores along Otter Creek.

PRAIRIE WARBLER, Dendroica discolor. Common summer resident. One of the most abundant species in the old fields now

![Nest of Prairie Warbler in tiny sugar maple, viewed from the side. The four eggs are not shown.](image-url)
Growing up with pioneer vegetation. Four occupied nests have been examined. One in a sassafras near the tennis court hatched 3 eggs on July 20, 1945. The second also had three eggs on July 14, 1945, in a tiny maple only 3 feet from the ground. A third nest with 4 eggs was discovered by Cornett on May 22, 1949, 6½ feet up in a red cedar, and the fourth nest was found by Don Summerfield on the same date in a tiny sugar maple 30 inches from the ground. It also contained 4 eggs. The females sit very close and flush reluctantly. On nest two I was able to walk within 2 feet of the nest and pick the female off with my hand. After being banded, she was back on the nest in a short time.

**LOUSIANA WATER-THRUSH, Seiurus motacilla.** Fairly common summer resident along streams. Mrs. Stamm observed one carrying food on May 28, 1949. Adults have given alarm notes at intruders on numerous occasions.

**KENTUCKY WARBLER, Oporornis formosus.** Fairly common summer resident. Generally found near openings in wooded areas. A nest has been described previously (Lovell, 1943).

**YELLOW-THROAT, Geothlypis trichas.** Fairly common around all the ponds and other wet areas where the growth is small and shrubby.

**YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT, Icteria virens.** Common summer resident in the first stages of reforestation. A nest was located by Cornett in a small red cedar, 3 feet from the ground, back of Big Bend on June 9, 1946. It contained 3 eggs. Another nest below the new picnic area was found by the writer 3½ feet up in a red cedar on May 29, 1949. It contained 4 eggs.

**HOODED WARBLER, Wilsonia citrina.** A fairly common summer resident in mature woodlands. Carlyle Chamberlain photographed a nest on the area in the summer of 1947.

Several other species of Warblers have been recorded in spring that may nest in the park. These include the Parula and Blue-winged Warblers, Ovenbirds, and Redstart.

**ENGLISH SPARROW, Passer domesticus.** Fairly common permanent resident around Piomingo, the headquarters, and old farm buildings. Their nests line the beams under the porch of the shower room. A large bulky tree nest was observed near the dining hall on May 29, 1949. The nest was domed over and entered from the side through a small hole. Such a nest shows why the English Sparrow is classified in the weaver-finch family.

**MEADOWLARK, Sturnella magna.** Formerly a common summer resident in the open farm lands and pastures. It has deserted all the main parts of the park since about 1944.

**RED-WING, Agelaius phoeniceus.** Formerly a summer resident in the larger ponds of the area. A large colony nested in the little pond back of the superintendent’s residence. Twelve nests were counted by members of the Beckham Bird Club on the field day, May 19, 1940. On May 14, 1944, I was able to find only a single nest with 4 eggs at this pond. Dry weather during the two previous summers had caused all the ponds to dry up, and the cat-tails and other semiaquatic plants had been badly depleted. No nests have been found since 1944.

**ORCHARD ORIOLE, Icterus spurius.** Uncommon summer resident. Adults were observed feeding young on July 5, 1945.
BALTIMORE ORIOLE, Icterus galbula. Rare summer resident. A pair nested near the home of Mr. Shain for several summers. The empty nests were observed after the leaves had fallen.

BRONZED GRACKLE, Quiscalus versicolor. Rare in the park. No evidence that it breeds has been obtained.

COWBIRD, Molothrus ater. Fairly common summer resident. Eggs have been found in the nests of the Red-Eyed Vireo and the Wood Thrush.

SCARLET TANAGER, Piranga olivacea. Probably a rare summer resident. There are several June and July records. A pair of Scarlet Tanagers made a great fuss over my presence on the path to the Swimming Pool on July 5, 1945, and gave the impression they had a nest nearby.

SUMMER TANAGER, Piranga rubra. Fairly common summer resident in the wooded sections. A nest was examined in a large hickory on July 5, 1945. It was 11 feet from the ground near the end of the branch and contained one large young and one sterile egg.

CARDINAL, Richmondena cardinalis. Common summer resident in all parts of the park except the most mature woods. Numerous nests have been examined, most of which were in red cedars. The highest was 20 feet up, the lowest only two feet from the ground in a wild rose and trumpet creeper complex. Most nests had three eggs or young.

INDIGO BUNTING, Passerina cyanea. Common summer resident in the new growth. A nest with 3 eggs was located on July 15, 1945, in a small bush only 15 inches from the ground, along the path
to Big Bend. On July 19, 2 young had hatched. On July 29 the nest was empty but one fledgling was perched near the nest.

COMMON GOLDFINCH, Spinus tristis. Common permanent resident.

EASTERN TOWHEE, Pipilo erythrophthalmus. Common permanent resident. A spotted juvenal was trapped at Piomingo on July 30, 1946. A nest with 4 eggs was discovered in an old field on April 21, 1946. It was under a clump of grass and partly shaded by a 2-foot red cedar, but otherwise in a very exposed place. A nest with 4 eggs was found by Cornett in a red cedar 29 inches from the ground on May 29, 1949. The area was rather thickly grown up.

GRASSHOPPER SPARROW, Ammodramus savannarum. This bird was probably a summer resident formerly. None have been seen or heard by me on the park area since I began to keep records in 1939. The species is not uncommon in adjacent farm lands.

PINE WOODS (BACHMAN'S) Sparrow, Ammodramus aestivalis (bachmani). Uncommon summer resident. Singing males have been observed in several eroded areas in May, June, and July. One male back of the tennis courts was seen and heard regularly about sunset during July, 1945.

CHIPPING SPARROW, Spizella passerina. Uncommon summer resident. A nest near the recreation hall in a red cedar 11 feet up was examined on July 5, 1945. It contained 3 well-fledged young, which left the nest immediately.

FIELD SPARROW, Spizella pusilla. Common summer resident. With the Prairie Warbler, the most abundant species in the shrubby fields. It has become somewhat less common during the last 4 years. Numerous nests have been found, all close to the ground. One on June 30, 1945, was one foot high in a coralberry and contained 3 young. Another nest was in a clump of greenbrier, 18 inches from the ground, and contained 4 large fledglings. Cornett found a nest in a tuft of broomsedge and goldenrod containing 4 eggs which was only 8 inches off the ground. Several nests have also been seen in red cedars.

SONG SPARROW, Melospiza melodia. Permanent resident, rare in summer. A few pairs regularly spend the summer in the strip along the Ohio River. I have no summer records on the plateau. This region is near the southern boundary of the breeding range of the Song Sparrow.

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LOVELL, HARVEY B., and C. M. KIRKPATRICK

McCLURE, DAVID

SCHNEIDER, EVELYN J.
BREWER'S BLACKBIRD IN KENTUCKY

On March 28, 1948, in a marshy field near Brownshoro, Oldham County, Kentucky, a flock of twelve blackbirds was noted. Four of these blackbirds proved to be Cowbirds (Molothrus ater) and the remaining eight adult male Brewer's Blackbirds (Euphagus cyanocephalus). One male was collected. Later that same day another group of blackbirds was observed at Worthington, Jefferson County, Kentucky. These birds were around a wet-weather pond in a cornfield. All but four of these birds were Grackles (Quiscalus quiscula). The other four were two male and two female Brewer's Blackbirds. The brown eyes of the females and the purple head reflections were very evident. One of the females was collected to substantiate this record. These two specimens constitute the first authentic record for the Brewer's Blackbird in Kentucky. J. D. Figgins reported a sight record of a male in Woodford County, May 12, 1938 (Figgins, Birds of Kentucky, 1945, p. 300). This bird may prove to be a regular spring migrant.

—BURT L. MONROE, SR., and BURT L. MONROE, JR., Anchorage.

NEST OF THE AMERICAN WOODCOCK IN JEFFERSON COUNTY

On April 1, 1949, it was reported to the writer by an experienced hunter that he had flushed an American Woodcock (Philonela minor) from a nest near Mill Creek in south-western Jefferson County, Kentucky. The nest was reported to contain four eggs. Since this appears to be the maximum number of eggs produced by this species except in rare instances (Bent: U. S. National Museum Bulletin 142, Part 1, page 67), combined with the fact that the eggs had hatched when the nest was visited 15 days later, it would seem safe to assume that incubation had been under way for at least 5 or 6 days when the nest was first found.

Although several attempts were made to contact the finder of the nest, it was not until April 16 that the writer was shown the nest. At this time the nest was deserted. The broken shells of the hatched eggs were still in the nest and strewn about its rim. The nest itself was constructed wholly of leaves of the previous year's origin, fitted into a saucer-like construction 5-7 inches in diameter. Pictures were taken of the deserted nest and the broken shells collected. The nest was of such an unconsolidated nature as to render collection unprofitable.

On April 18 the writer again visited the area where the nest was found, and after considerable hunting found one parent and one fledgling some 100 yards from the location of the nest.

The nest was located in a field-and-woodland environment. The nest proper was placed just at the edge of a blackberry bramble, and blended protectively with the surrounding vegetation.

—DONALD SUMMERFIELD, Valley Station.

EARLY APRIL ON THE KENTUCKY RIVER

During the spring of 1910, Dr. L. Otley Pindar, one of the founders of the K. O. S., had the opportunity to take a most enviable
motorboat trip up the Kentucky river and chronicled his observations in The Oologist for October, 1924 (41:120-122). Since this account has been read by but few of our present members, some extracts from it may be worth preserving in The Kentucky Warbler. Being a guest of the boat's owner and two of the latter's friends, Dr. Pindar had no other duties than to list the birds along the 133 miles of river traversed. In his article, he lists the birds observed each day, from the point of embarkation at Tyrone (west of Versailles) upstream to Irvine in Estill county. While only 30 species of birds are mentioned, this was doubtless caused by the fact that observations were made almost altogether from the moving boat rather than from excursions afoot upon the shores.

Of water birds, he identified the Pied-billed Grebe, Mallards, Green-winged Teal, Lesser Scaup, Red-breasted and Hooded Mergansers, Canada Geese (flock of 10), Coot, Kingfisher, Great-blue and Green Herons. Of the birds of prey, there were Black and Turkey Vultures, Cooper's Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Sparrow Hawk, Duck Hawk, Great-horned, Screech and Barred Owls.

Perhaps the most interesting of his observations was the following: "Two Duck Hawks were seen over the river above Ford, Ky., flying in circles and evidently a pair. The Duck Hawk is now of rare or irregular distribution in this State but I have for many years believed that it is a resident and that it breeds in the Kentucky river cliffs although I have no proof of this and no evidence except that it may be seen at any time of the year and has been seen at varying intervals all along the upper part of the river during the breeding season."

Since the Peregrine Falcon or Duck Hawk is known to lay its eggs early in March, it would seem almost certain that the pair observed were nesting at the date of Dr. Pindar's observations. Here is a good lead to be followed up by some Kentucky ornithologist.
—ALBERT F. GANIER, 2112 Woodlawn Drive, Nashville, Tenn.

A SIGHT RECORD OF A WESTERN GREBE ON KENTUCKY LAKE

A Western Grebe (Aechmophorus occidentalis) was observed on Kentucky Lake in Marshall County on May 25, 1949. It was on the water about 100 yards off the fill leading to Kentucky Dam. I first observed the bird through 8-power binoculars but then used a 20-power telescope to make the identification. Through the scope all field marks could easily be seen. Its long, swan-like neck and large size were especially apparent. The Grebe appeared larger than a Red-breasted Merganser, several of which were in the vicinity for comparison. I am sure that my identification was correct, as I am thoroughly familiar with this species of Grebe, having frequently observed these birds while spending two years on the coasts of Washington and Oregon between 1939 and 1941. The Western Grebe was also observed at the same time by my assistant, Joe Davis, and my wife, Nancy Morse. Although neither was familiar with the bird, they both agreed on its identification after comparing the bird with its picture in Peterson's, A Field Guide to the Birds, a copy of which we had with us at the time. I believe that this is the first record of the Western Grebe in Kentucky, although John H. Steenis of the United States Fish and Wild Life Service has observed this bird at Reelfoot Lake.
During the fall season of 1949 the following shore birds were identified, and those starred were collected. *Stilt Sandpiper, Sept. 28; *Semipalmated Plover, Sept. 29; Greater Yellowlegs, Sept. 28 and Oct. 18; *Pectoral Sandpiper, Oct. 17; *Sanderling, Oct. 17. H. B. Lovell and Don Summerfield also reported several Least Sandpipers on Sept. 11.

—JOHN S. MORSE, Federal Aid Project Leader, Route 3, Benton.

A PUGNACIOUS ROBIN

In February, 1948, a Robin (Turdus migratorius) took possession of the feeder on our kitchen window. It would not allow any of the other birds to come near and would spend hours just sitting in the feeder. On January 16, 1949, a Robin again took possession of the feeder, sitting there by the hour, eating only suet, and flying at all birds attempting to use the feeder. Because of its similar behavior, we believe it was the same bird back again. On one occasion we observed this Robin leave the feeder and attack another Robin which had come into the yard. He knocked it to the ground and was pecking it vigorously when we rushed out and rescued it. We gave the injured bird some water and put it into a box on the back porch. It revived a little and tried to stand but died within an hour. On another occasion we watched the pugnacious bird chase other Robins. Sometimes he would spring from the ground at them. Later he mated, and a nest was built under the eaves of our house. He continued to be pugnacious, chasing a Crested Flycatcher, Blue Jays, Catbirds, Wood Thrush, and English Sparrows from the yard. After raising one brood, the Robins built a second nest on the other side of the house and raised another brood. While the Robin is recognized as a courageous bird well able to protect himself and his family, he is not usually so intolerant of the presence of other birds, nor does he usually stake out and protect a feeding territory in the middle of the winter as this one did in January. However, such behavior is common in the Mockingbird, which regularly protects a winter territory in which there are bushes loaded with berries or a feeding shelf on which there is suet.

—ANNIE THACHER, 2918 Brownsboro Road, Louisville.

YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERONS AT INDIAN HILLS AGAIN

Yellow-crowned Night Herons (Nyctanassa violacea) were observed by the writer for the second consecutive year in the Louisville area on May 1, 1949. The previous record was on May 24, 1948 (Steilberg, Ky. Warbler, 25:16, 1949). Later, on May 21, 1949, four of the herons, and possibly a fifth one were observed in the swamp. They were also recorded on May 8, in the swampy corn field, along the Country Club Road, by several members of the Beckham Bird Club. Two of the herons were in fully adult plumage, whereas the other three were less brightly marked and were either immature or females.

—ROBERT STEILBERG, University of Kentucky, Lexington.
The annual fall meeting was held at Henderson, Kentucky, on October 14, 15, and 16 with headquarters at the Soaper Hotel. It was a joint meeting with the Indiana Audubon Society and the Henderson and Evansville Audubon Clubs.

The opening session Friday evening was held in the Trellis Room with the president, Mary Lou Frei, presiding. Miss Susan S. Towles welcomed the visitors and described the town's successful efforts to erect a museum as a shrine in Audubon's memory, efforts in which Miss Towles was always in a place of leadership. Miss Virginia Smith, the president of the Henderson Audubon Society, and the very efficient chairman of the local committee on arrangements, gave a brief outline of the plans for the next two days. Brief remarks were also made by Captain R. C. Soaper, Federal Conservation Agent, William B. Barnes of Indianapolis, and Russell E. Munford of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Donald Summerfield, president of the Beckham Chapter, gave a talk on "Notes on a Trip through Kentucky Woodlands." He gave a very witty description of this famous wildlife refuge and the varied and exciting work of the refuge manager, Talbott Clarke.

Walter Shackleton, assisted by Mrs. Shackleton, presented a color film entitled "Nature Close-Ups," which showed many unusual views of birds. These included the feeding of young Hummingbirds, a young Nighthawk on top of a Louisville building, a young Great Horned Owl, the building of the nest of the Yellow-throated Vireo, and finally some fine shots of a Ruffed Grouse incubating in the mountains of eastern Kentucky, the latter scenes taken with the aid of Frederick Hardy.

Saturday morning the group visited Hovey Lake in southwestern Indiana. This beautiful cypress swamp is one of the most interesting and unusual habitats in the whole state. The Indiana Department of Conservation furnished transportation on the lake in the form of three boats tied together with a wooden bar in front and a wire behind and propelled by a single outboard motor in the middle boat. On the lake were seen at least 8 Cormorants, a Great Blue Heron, Pied-billed Grebes, Coots, Mallards, and a flock of 20 Pintail Ducks in flight over one corner of the lake. A duck trap used to band ducks and other water fowl was demonstrated in one corner among the cypress trees. One side and end of the lake is fenced off as a refuge, while hunting in season is allowed on the rest of the lake.

Among the birds listed near the lake were Cooper's and Sparrow Hawks, Black-billed Cuckoo, Red-bellied and Red-headed Woodpeckers, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Migrant Shrike, Magnolia Warbler, and White-throated Sparrow.

Saturday afternoon the group visited New Harmony, Indiana, where the famous colony of scientists and naturalists flourished around 1825 under the leadership of Robert Owen and William McClure. The grave of the famous entomologist and all-round naturalist, Thomas Say, was seen. Many of the old buildings built around 1814 by followers of George Rapp are still standing. The town is lined with hundreds of Golden Rain Trees, or Gate Trees, as they are locally known, which were introduced by Say.
Saturday evening the annual dinner was held in the Soaper Hotel, with 108 present. Mrs. Frei introduced Dr. Howard Michaud, Lafayette, Indiana, president of the Indiana Audubon Society, who in turn presented the other Indiana officers present: Mrs. Dorothy Hobson, president-elect; Miss Margaret Umbach, secretary-treasurer; Howard F. Wright, editor of the Year Book, which is soon to be changed to a quarterly. Then Mrs. Frei called upon the two living founders, Dr. Gordon Wilson and Brasher Bacon, both of whom spoke briefly about their bird work. She then introduced the K. O. S. officers present: Audrey Wright, vice-president in charge of the program; Mrs. S. Charles Thacher, secretary-treasurer; Harvey Lovell, editor of the Kentucky Warbler; and Walter Shackleton and Grace Wyatt, councillors. Then the presidents of the local clubs were introduced: Donald Summerfield, the Beckham Chapter; Mrs. John W. Visher, Evansville Audubon Club; and Virginia Smith, president of the Henderson Club. Miss Smith then introduced her local committee. Mr. Ganier of Nashville gave all present an invitation to the annual field day of the T. O. S. Leonard Brecher gave a discussion of the Audubon Screen Tours.

The report of the nominating committee, consisting of Mabel Slack, James W. Hancock, and Gordon Wilson, chairman, was as follows: president, Leonard C. Brecher, Louisville; vice-president, Virginia Smith, Henderson; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. S. Charles Thacher, 2918 Brownsboro Road, Louisville; councillors: Ernest Edwards, University of Kentucky; Helen Browning, Louisville; and Tom Butler, Murray.

John DeLime, Project Leader at Kentucky Woodlands, gave the principal talk of the evening, "Days with a Live Trapper," in which he showed pictures of Wild Turkeys, Deer, Beaver, and other game species in their native haunts and as they are trapped alive for restocking.

Sunday morning the group took a field trip in Audubon State Park and visited the interesting museum as the guests of the Audubon Museum.

The following members of the K. O. S. were present. Louisville—Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Brecher, Helen Browning, Louise Isfort, Hazel Kingery, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Lovell, Edith Parson, Donald Summerfield, Mabel Slack, Evelyn Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Strull, Mrs. and Mrs. S. Charles Thacher, Audrey Wright; Sleepy Hollow; Hopkinsville—Dr. Cynthia Counce; Glasgow—Lennie Britt, Mrs. Nelson Nuckols; Murray—Grace Wyatt, Thomas Butler, Mr. and Mrs. John DeLime; Lexington—Ernest P. Edwards; Horse Cave—Mary Lou Frei, Mrs. Walter Short; Madisonville—Brasher C. Bacon, James W. Hancock; Bowling Green—Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Wilson; Providence—Mabel Sisk Holt, Sue Wyatt-Semple; Nashville—A. F. Ganier; Paris, Tenn.—Eugene Cypert; Indianapolis—Mrs. Dorothy Hobson; Henderson—Mary Dennis, Mrs. Irene Fauquier, Amelia Klutz and Mrs. Klutz, Mrs. Phelps Lambert, Virginia Lockett, Maud Musgrove, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Alves, Mrs. Theo Posey, Mrs. Walter Quinn, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Rhoads, Virginia Smith, Mrs. Grover L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Soaper, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stites, Mrs. Ernestine Seibert, Mrs. Leila Thixton, Lily Towles, Susan Towles, Mrs. Susan D. Thompson, Edna Vogel, Evansville, Indiana—John Berkemeier, J. L. Cooper, Professor and Mrs. A. B. Cope, Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Crawford, Lide Edwards, Bettie Miller, Russell Mumford, Mrs. E. Sternberg, Mrs.
The following birds were reported from Audubon State Park, October 15, 1949: Canada Geese, 5; Turkey Vulture, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Mourning Dove, 1; Barred Owl, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Flicker, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Phoebe, 1; Blue Jay, 3; Crow, 5; Carolina Chickadee, 2; Tufted Titmouse, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Brown Creeper, 1; Carolina Wren, 1; Mockingbird, 1; Robin, 2; Hermit Thrush, 5; Olive-backed Thrush, 1; Bluebird, 2; Cedar Waxwing, 10; Starling, 5; Yellow-throated Vireo, 1; Tennessee Warbler, 1; Myrtle Warbler, 5; Chestnut-sided Warbler, 1; Bay-breasted Warbler, 5; English Sparrow, several; Meadowlark, 1; Bronzed Grackle, 1000; Cowbird, 25; Cardinal, 5; Goldfinch, 5; Eastern Towhee, 2; Slate-colored Junco, 10; Field Sparrow, 1; White-throated Sparrow, 1.

The K. O. S. extends to Miss Smith, Captain Soaper, and the other members of the committee their sincere thanks for the hard work and skill which made this Henderson meeting one of the most successful in the history of the society. We are also indebted to Melicent B. Quinn and the Henderson Gleaner and Journal for the most complete and accurate job of reporting the meeting that we have ever witnessed.

—MRS. S. CHARLES THACHER, Secretary-Treasurer, 2318 Brownsboro Road, Louisville.

* * * * *

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR OCTOBER 14, 1949

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>Balance on hand November, 1948</td>
<td>$200.44</td>
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<td>215 Memberships</td>
<td>338.00</td>
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<td>Junior Academy of Science, 34 clubs at .50</td>
<td>17.00</td>
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<td>Dividends on endowment</td>
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<td>Sale of back issues of KENTUCKY WARBLER</td>
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<td>Sale of field cards</td>
<td>4.50</td>
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<td><strong>Total receipts</strong></td>
<td><strong>$598.64</strong></td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>Printing 4 issues of Kentucky Warbler</td>
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<td>Rubber stamp and pad</td>
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<td>Donation to Atherton High School Bunsen Club</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditures</strong></td>
<td><strong>459.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Balance October 14, 1949, In Bank** $139.64
MEMBERSHIP LIST OF THE KENTUCKY ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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Ann Macke, 1710 Tyler Pky., Louisville.
Mrs. Dee McMillan, Route 6, Box 64, Louisville.
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Mrs. T. C. Mapother, Sr., 304 Cannons Lane, Louisville 6.
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Harold Mayfield, 2557 Portsmouth Ave., Toledo 12, Ohio.
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Louisville 8.
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Burt L. Monroe, Jr., Ridge Road, Anchorage.
Howard C. Mitchell, 4435 S. Third St., Louisville 8.
Harry C. Monk, 406 Avoca St., Nashville 5, Tenn.
Dr. Walter Lee Moore, Route 1, Coral Ridge.
Mrs. W. S. Morrison, 1393 S. Third St., Louisville 8.
John S. Morse, R. F. D. 3, Benton.
Mrs. Nelson Nuckols, 708 N. Race St., Glasgow.
Fred Wolk, 107 Esplanade Ave., Louisville.
Mrs. Leo Wolkow, 2114 Bonneycastle Ave., Louisville 5.
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J. Hardin Ward, 1929 Spring Dr., Louisville 5.
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Thelma Westphal, 4038 Taylor Blvd., Louisville 8.
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Chas. A. Woerner, 1207 S. First St., Louisville 3.
Grace Wyatt, Murray State College, Murray.
Charles S. Yentsch, 4518 Varble, Louisville.
James B. Young, 514 Dover Rd., Louisville 6.
Mrs. Henry Zimmer, R. R. 6, Box 499, Hikes Lane, Louisville.
Henry Zimmer, R. R. 6, Box 499, Hikes Lane, Louisville.

LIBRARIES AND INSTITUTIONS
Louisville Free Public Library, 301 Library Place, Louisville 3.
The Library, Berea College, Berea.
The Library, American Museum of Natural History, 79th St. and Central Park West, New York City.
The Library, Sue Bennett College, London.
The Library, Murray State College, Murray.
The Library, Ohio State University, Columbus 10, Ohio.
The Library, University of Kentucky, Lexington.
The Library, Fish and Wildlife Service, Room 2258A. S. Interior Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.
Library Extension Division, Dept. of Library and Archives, Frankfort.
Library, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
The Library, Eastern State College, Richmond.
Library, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

PLEASE PAY YOUR 1950 DUES. Pity the poor treasurer, Mrs. S. Charles Thacher, 2918 Brownsboro Road, Louisville. Lighten her load by sending in your dues promptly. Beckham members pay dues to your chapter treasurer, Mrs. William B. Tabler, 2914 Riedling Dr., Louisville. The Society cannot afford to send the WARBLER to members in arrears. If you do not plan to continue your membership, please send in your resignation promptly. During 1949 we have given you 84 pages; a new record for the WARBLER. The editors would appreciate comments and suggestions for the coming year. Please send them any observations on birds which you have made during the recent year.
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