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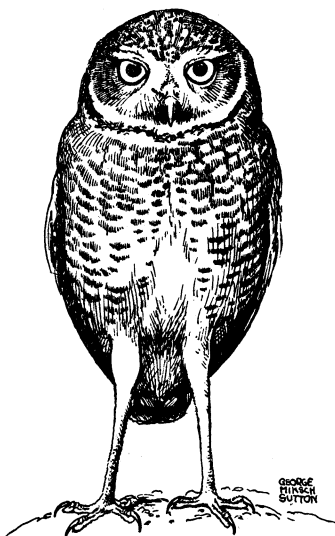
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VOLUME XI    JULY-DECEMBER, 1943    NUMBER 2

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# The Nebraska Bird Review



*A Magazine of the Ornithology  
of the Nebraska Region*

Published by the  
**Nebraska Ornithologists' Union**

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# THE NEBRASKA BIRD REVIEW

A Magazine of the Ornithology of the Nebraska Region

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## NESTING OF THE RED-SHOULDERED HAWK IN SARPY COUNTY\*

By CHARLES A. STEWART

This article concerns a young Red-shouldered Hawk, hatched in April, 1943. The nest was in a large elm tree in the Fontenelle Forest, which is located south of the City of Omaha in Sarpy County, Nebraska.

He was one of a family of three. The nest was located in the fork of the tree about sixty feet from the ground. Evidently the nestling was blessed with a mother and father whom nature had endowed with calm nerves, as the tree in which the nest was placed is immediately adjacent to the tracks of the Burlington Railroad over which the war time traffic meant many trains passing during the day and night. Also, it was close to one of the most frequented trails in the forest, over which many people travel both in winter and summer. This particular location in the forest is also one of the favorite roosting places for large numbers of wintering crows who appreciate the protection afforded by the fact that the Fontenelle Forest is a State Wildlife Sanctuary.

On February eighth I first noticed the pair of hawks in the trees across the tracks from the site of the nest, and at this time they were on very friendly terms with the crows, mixing with the flock in the same trees which had been the crows' resort all winter.

The nest in which the bird was hatched was a second hand house, I having noticed it in walking through the Forest during the winter. In selecting this location, which was probably done some years previously, the birds ran true to form, as the area is a low lying swampy woodland fed by springs and extending along the

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\*The state of Nebraska lies generally to the west of the breeding and migration range of the Northern Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus lineatus*). Nesting records for this species are not common in the state and with a few exceptions are only from points along the Missouri River. Any nesting of this bird in Nebraska is of interest and worthy of record.—Ed.

tracks for about one-half mile. In the spring the hawks decided to do some remodeling, enlarging the nest and when finished it was about three feet in diameter and about two feet in depth. The style of architecture was characteristic; the building material being twigs, some of good size about one-half inch in diameter and up to two feet long. These large sticks must have been a job to carry.

On April the thirtieth, not having given particular attention to the nest until this time, I observed three little white heads peeping from time to time over the edge of the nest to observe the wide world into which they had just entered. I judged their age to be about three weeks as they were covered completely with down, only a faint dark line on the wings indicating the sprouting wing feathers.

At this time in the rearing of a family the parents spent practically no time on the nest during the day if the weather was good. In rainy weather the mother was on the nest at the times I observed her. The hunt for food to supply a growing family of hawklets seemed to be the most pressing business and this duty was the responsibility of the mother. At no time did I observe the male bird take any part in the feeding of the young. However, he was always in the trees near by when the mother was feeding the young. His job in raising a family seemed to be that of a sentinel, as when I approached the nest if the mother was there, he would give a cry of alarm. This was the usual "Kee-Yoo" of the Red-shouldered Hawk but the intonation was decidedly different than that used when soaring in the air over the forest. It was sharper and more excited, also repeated rapidly two or three times.

During the time the nest was under observation, I timed the feeding intervals which were about one hour apart. The diet for the young birds was almost exclusively small snakes, as during the time the nest was under observation, with one exception, snakes were the only food brought to the nest by the mother. Several times when walking through the forest, particularly in the hollows, I would see the female flying low through the trees and under the branches, about twenty feet from the ground, apparently snake hunting. At this time of the year both the Red-barred Garter Snake and the Common Garter Snake are much in evidence in the hollows of the forest.

This method of hunting, used by the mother was new to me. To see a Buteo flying under the tree branches about twenty feet from the ground seemed better suited to a small hawk or an owl. These trips through the woods evidently were not without danger to the mother as when observing her in the air after the young had left the nest she showed a number of broken wing feathers. Once in a while the female would be seen taking a high trip over the willows on the bar in the river, which is the resort of many cottontails, but I did not see any rabbits fed though there were many young



*Young Red-shouldered Hawk at 4 Weeks*



*Young Red-shouldered Hawk at 6 Weeks*

ones in the willows. However, the male bird spent most of his time flying over this area.

Some observers have stated that in their experience the Red-shouldered Hawk is not much afraid of people near its nest, but it certainly was not true of this pair. Repeatedly the female would return from the woods with a snake in her mouth and upon observing me would not approach the nest but would sit in the trees across the tracks, now and then flying high over the nest and exchanging calls with the male. Eventually she would come to the nest, drop the snake and quickly fly away.

On May the third a catastrophe occurred. I had been watching the nest for about three hours and trying to get some movie shots of the feeding of the young. During the first two hours the adult birds were not present and the young were evidently quite hungry as they were restless, moving about the nest a great deal. At this time the wing feathers were quite noticeable; there was also an increase in the size of the fledglings.

Eventually the female came in towards the nest from the woods carrying this time a small rodent which looked like a striped ground squirrel. She alighted on the nest and settled down, but she must have caught sight of me and suddenly flew from the nest directly over the side instead of rising, and in doing so knocked one of the young from the nest. The little bird hung to the outside of the nest in an upside-down position for about five minutes, and then was compelled to let go. He dropped to a branch about ten feet below the nest and clung there for another fifteen minutes. In trying to move around the branch he lost his footing and came to the ground like a plummet, not being old enough to use his wings to break his fall. I immediately walked to the foot of the tree thinking that there would not be much to pick up. But this little bird was like all children, he fell relaxed, and when I reached him he was sitting on his haunches, opened his mouth and hissed at me in typical raptor fashion. I picked him up and examined his wings and legs for broken bones but he seemed to be intact.

Here began my attempt to raise a fledgling hawk. Upon taking him home I made a nest of twigs in a box and while somewhat shaken up he seemed at home, but this was only the start of my troubles as I had to use some of my precious red coupons to buy hamburger for him. This first day he would make his wants known when I approached the nest in a voice that was loud for such a little bird, and he certainly went after the hamburger. The first day he did not realize the change in his environment as he would hold his mouth open and when I placed a piece of hamburger in it he would swallow it. This continued until he had eaten almost half a pound. Inasmuch as we have three ration books, three people, two dogs and now a meat-eating hawk to feed, my wife decided then and there

that the human members of the family would be drastically reduced in their meat consumption.

The next morning the attitude of the hawklet underwent a change. He must have realized that he was not in his nest, so would not eat. I then built an imitation nest in the fork of a tree branch set in the ground in the yard but he still would not eat. I tried him on large earthworms, thinking that they would look like the snakes which had been his diet but it was no go. However, I noticed that when my shadow crossed the imitation nest he would rise up and open his mouth, apparently thinking that my shadow was that of his mother coming to feed him. This was my clue, by casting a moving shadow with my hat he would open his mouth and I filled it with hamburger or worms. After the second day he came to associate my presence with food, opening his mouth when I approached. On the third day he would take food from my fingers.

At this stage in his life he either lay flat in the nest or sat on his haunches; in fact, the callous skin on his elbows was noticeable when I picked him up after his fall from the nest. This is a confirmation that the position in which young hawks are usually seen when photographed in the nest, is the customary one.

In four days the young hawk would stand up in the nest and back up to the side to void his castings, but would then fall forward and rest on his breastbone which was the reclining position. When he slept he either put his head under his wing or more properly tried to, as there was not much wing; or lay on his breastbone with his head stretched out in front on the floor of the nest.

In less than a week he became very friendly; he would greet the family in the morning vociferously, using a call of the same tones as the adults but thinner and of a higher pitch. He also developed a method of begging for food, cocking his head to one side and picking at your fingers or coat sleeve. While in his native home his diet was certainly monotonous, but here he would not stand for the same food every day. The hamburger was soon refused and I had to vary the diet with kidneys, liver and spleen. Because of gas rationing the procurement of wild food for him was out of the question so I was much afraid of the development of rickets in a bird taken so young, and this fear was justified as rickets subsequently developed. To avoid this I fed ground green bone when I could get it and dipped his food in cod liver oil.

He grew rapidly. When first taken he was just ten inches long, showing slight indications of tail feathers and a tail about one-half inch long. Fourteen days later he measured fifteen inches, and was fairly well feathered out. In three weeks after being picked up most of the down had left except on his head and the breast feathers were pretty well out.

By the end of May he was completely feathered out but the



fatal rickets had developed in spite of the bone and cod liver oil in his diet and he showed weakness and fear in trying to fly. One evening he was sitting on my leg undergoing his usual petting, when he jumped to the ground and broke his leg due to the brittle condition of his bones. I knew this was the end, so I asked one of my neighbors to shoot him, something I could not do, for he had become my friend.

The gentle nature of the Red-shouldered Hawk, which has been noted in the literature on the species, was borne out by my observations of this family. The smaller birds showed no fear whatsoever near the nest in the woods when the adults were present, approaching to within ten or twelve feet of the nest. A female Baltimore Oriole with her mate spent half a day considering building a nest in the same tree on a branch about twenty feet away. For two years past this pair of Baltimores have built in close proximity to this nest. This year they compromised by building in a tree about sixty feet away. The young hawk himself was a friendly little bird, he desired human company and liked to be stroked and petted. My little niece would put her head down to his, even when he was practically grown, and he would chirp contentedly. He would play by the hour, picking at her fingers and coat sleeves and when she left he would turn his head and follow her with his eyes as long as he could see her.

The intelligence this young hawk showed when compared with the smaller birds was noticeably greater. Possibly this may in part have been due to the close human companionship. There is one thing that this experience did do, and that was to give me an interest in raptors which I did not have before. I had always felt, more or less subconsciously, and most people do, that a bird of prey is more or less brutal in its nature. I did not fully realize that this method of life of itself called for greater mental effort and the use of more natural intelligence in order to live, than exercised by the seed and insect eating birds. This young hawk brought this home to me.

The development of the two young hawks left in the nest progressed without further accidents. The feather development was at the same rate as their brother in captivity, but the diet certainly gave greater development of strength; as about May twenty-fifth they left the nest and four days later I saw them in the trees across the tracks from the nest. The mother was still feeding them for when she circled overhead she was greeted with loud calls from the youngsters. At this time the young birds could fly quite well.

In September of the same year I would occasionally see one of the young hawks flying over the forest, but I have not seen the parents since about a week after the young left the nest. I have hopes that next spring I will see them again raising a family in the old home.

*Omaha, Nebraska.*

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**PHOTOGRAPHING THE PILEATED WOODPECKER  
IN MINNESOTA\***

By W. L. WILCOX

I have always thrilled at the sight of a Pileated Woodpecker, so when my good friend, Walter Stickler, of Camp Idlewild, Marcell, Minnesota (Itasca County), wrote me he had found the nest of one of these birds and that it was a rare opportunity to take colored movies, I didn't waste much time getting up there.

The Pileated Woodpecker is a spectacular looking bird with its fiery red torch crest and its long black body and wide, white stripes on the side of its head and neck. It is so striking in appearance that once seen, they are very easily identified. This bird is about eighteen inches long. It has considerable white underneath the wings which shows only when flying. When perched on a tree, it looks solid black. When Audubon made his trip through Nebraska about a hundred years ago, he recorded seeing many Pileateds, but today they are extinct in this section of the country.

I arrived in camp the night of June 5th, 1943, and the next morning after breakfast found me camped at the foot of a 75 foot poplar tree, about 2 feet in diameter, with my 6-inch telephoto lens trained on an oblong hole some 35 feet from the ground. This tree was located at the edge of a swamp and on the other side was a low hill, covered with wild flowers.

The wait was not long—for soon I heard a "cluck" from a nearby tree. Watching the hole, I saw a bird come out. She was immediately joined by her mate and after a minute's consultation, they exchanged places. All this was observed through a tiny finder in my 70 D.A. Bell & Howell movie camera which I kept humming as these birds exchanged places. I took at least 15 feet of film at this first meeting and it turned out that it was the only opportunity I had in my entire stay at the camp to catch the two birds close enough together to photograph.

Their hole was on the southwest side of the tree and I discovered another hole on the east side, about three feet below the one being tenanted. I noticed the birds would always light at the old hole first, and this procedure led me to believe they were trying to

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\*Nebraskans regret that the Pileated Woodpecker once common along the eastern border of the state is no longer to be found within the state's borders. There have been some plans made to try to re-establish the species in Fontenelle Forest. Mr. Wilcox is recognized as an outstanding bird photographer. His color motion pictures of natural history subjects have provided thrills and inspiration to all who have had the pleasure of seeing them.—Ed.

protect their present home. When they hesitated there, they would look around for a few seconds before exposing their new home.

During my week's stay, I made a trip to the tree each day; staying from one to three hours each time. It might not sound very interesting to some to think a person would wait this long for a glimpse of one of these rare birds, but that isn't the case. As I sat there, I had many visitors. Occasionally, a crow would discover me and give the alarm signal to the rest of the wildlife. Or a squirrel would chat at me. One day, I heard a "thump, thump" right back of me and my first thought was that it was a deer running through the woods. Turning around, I found a very large woodchuck running by within a few feet of me. I saw Crested Flycatchers and Yellow Warblers. Several Oven-birds seemed to live in the vicinity and I could hear their shrill, "teacher" call constantly.

The margin of the nearby forest was a profusion of wild flowers. There were Lilies of the Valley, Star Flowers, Solomon's Seal, Dogwood Plant, Columbine, Purple and Yellow Violets, a few Pink Orchids, and a great many other flowers I did not recognize.

During my visits to the nest each day, I discovered the Pileated Woodpeckers changed places at intervals of one hour or more. Occasionally, I would hear their loud call ringing through the woods. If you ever hear this call, you will never forget it. It's about four times as loud as the flicker's. Often, I would catch glimpses of them working along the shore-line of North Shore Lake, which was about a quarter of a mile from the nest.

I found several places at the base of some balsam and cedar trees where the birds had drilled for insects. The largest was at the base of a balsam tree. The ground around the tree was white with chips—some of them at least six inches long. Last year, I had followed one of these birds through a swamp for three hours, taking movie shots whenever I had the opportunity. I saw them drive their powerful beaks deep into old logs and trees. With a twist of their head, they would throw the bark several feet into the air. The loud sounds made by their drilling could be heard hundreds of feet away. Several times, when trying to trail these birds through the woods, I would lose them, but soon located my quarry by listening for their hammering blows.

At this time of the year, the mosquitoes were very numerous and I was compelled to wear netting over my head and gloves on my hands and to apply mosquito repellent to my wrists. When coming out of the woods one day, my good friend, Walter Stickler, said I looked like a man from Mars. I had binoculars around my neck, a big camera and tripod on my back, and a trout basket on my side with still camera and equipment. He said all I needed was a butterfly net to complete the picture. I must have looked ridiculous, but I did have everything I wanted with me, including Peterson's Bird

Book which I always carry with me in the field. During some of my long waits, when I discover a new bird, I have the pleasure of identifying it right at the time.

A vacation of this kind gives a person peace of mind. When one is buried in the woods looking for the beauties of nature, he forgets all the turmoil in the world and gives his system a chance to function normally, which is my idea of a restful vacation.

*Omaha, Nebraska.*

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### BIRD OBSERVATIONS FROM SOUTHERN ARMY CAMPS\*

By CPL. RALPH W. VELICH

Our battalion left Camp Shelby, Mississippi, on June 15, 1943, for maneuvers in Louisiana and Texas. On our way to the maneuver area we traveled in truck convoy and crossed the Mississippi River at Natchez, Mississippi, where a Common Tern and several Laughing Gulls were seen flying about under the bridge. Near Camp Livingstone, Texas, on June 17 the Carolina Chickadee and Tufted Titmouse were noted. Near Wildville, Louisiana, I saw an adult American Egret on the bank of a small pond and a few feet away perched on a tree branch overhanging the pond an Anhinga, or Water-turkey. Two adult, and one immature Little Blue Herons in white plumage, were seen along the banks of a roadside marsh. The Eastern Cardinal, Texas Bob-white, Migrant Shrike, Eastern Mockingbird, Eastern Mourning Dove, Red-headed Woodpecker, Southern Hairy Woodpecker, Southern Downy Woodpecker, Southern Crow, Eastern Sparrow Hawk, Eastern Red-tailed Hawk, Marsh Hawk, several large flocks of Cowbirds, Eastern Kingbird, Northern Blue Jay, Black, and Turkey Vultures were seen along the way. In one farm yard I counted nine Turkey Vultures—some perched on a fence and others on the ground. This is the first time I saw this species at such close range.

At our first bivouac area a few miles south of Jasper, Texas,

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\*This article emphasizes the added enjoyment that an interest in bird study can give to the service man or woman. For those in uniform are almost certain to find themselves sooner or later in new territory, where an unfamiliar avifauna presents the stimulating pleasures of new discoveries. Cpl. Velich is attached to the Medical Detachment of the 78th Ordnance Battalion and at this writing (December 15) is somewhere on the Atlantic Ocean en route to foreign shores.—Ed.

on June 18 I heard my first Chuck-will's-widow. Early in the morning of July 1, I flushed an individual of this species within thirty feet of my tent and a few weeks later while walking down a forest road early in the evening I saw one of these goatsuckers fly across the road in front of me to the forest on the opposite side. The Florida Nighthawk was seen occasionally during the maneuvers in both Eastern Texas and Western Louisiana.

Near Call Junction, Texas, I noted the Carolina Wren, Louisiana Cardinal, Florida Nuthatch and the Southern Crested Flycatcher. Near Anococo, Louisiana, on July 8 I found several secondary wing feathers of the Short-eared Owl in the cavity of an old oak tree. Near Hornbeck, Louisiana, in July I cut down a large dead tree with two unusually large woodpecker holes which measured a little over four inches in diameter indicating that the Pileated Woodpecker had at one time been in the vicinity. We were on maneuvers almost three months and in all that time I didn't see a single Pileated Woodpecker.

On August 14 I had an interesting experience with a Southern Screech Owl in the red phase. One of the soldiers called my attention to the owl which was perched on a short leaf pine bough. We tried to catch it without success. I went to bed early, and it was a beautiful night with the full moon shining on the forest of huge slash pine trees. While lying under my mosquito bar looking at the stars, all of a sudden, a shadow seemed to drop out of the sky and stop on a pine branch about ten feet directly above me. It proved to be my Screech Owl. I watched the little fellow for a good half hour before he suddenly decided to leave.

August 28 I noted the Yellow-billed Cuckoo and the Chipping Sparrow.

We left our maneuver area September 5 for Camp Swift, Texas, and I saw my first Scissor-tailed Flycatcher a few miles out of Camp perched on a barbed wire fence. This flycatcher is rather common here at Camp Swift. Once I saw a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher turn a complete backward somersault and with spread tail head straight for the ground. The underside of the bird was towards me and the sun shining on the pink underparts brought out a pretty golden reflection. The Gray-tailed Cardinal was pointed out to me on the University of Texas Campus by a bird student the second Sunday in September.

While in Mississippi I had to limit all my field work to the vicinity of Camp Shelby and then only on week-ends when I wasn't on special duty.

The Eastern Bob-white, Eastern Mourning Dove, Southern Screech Owl, White-breasted Nuthatch, Great Horned Owl, Florida Barred Owl, Red-shouldered Hawk, Eastern Sparrow Hawk, Marsh Hawk, Turkey Vulture, Black Vulture, Southern Flicker,

Pileated, Red-bellied, Red-headed, Hairy, Downy, and the Red-cockaded Woodpeckers, Southern Meadowlark, Northern Blue Jay, Southern Crow, Carolina Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, Brown-headed Nuthatch, Eastern Mockingbird, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Eastern Bluebird, Loggerhead Shrike, Pine and Myrtle Warblers, Eastern Red-winged Blackbird, Eastern Cowbird, Eastern Cardinal, Red-eyed Towhee, and the Chipping Sparrow are permanent residents in the vicinity of Camp Shelby. I never did see an English Sparrow in Camp Shelby, but Hattiesburg—about ten miles from Camp is full of them. I saw several migrant Eastern Robins in Camp Shelby Christmas day in 1942.

On March 21 I noted a Great Blue Heron flying over our area in a northwesterly direction. March 28 I noticed a female Eastern Bluebird at work building a nest under the eaves of one of the barracks. I found a good complete Eastern Sparrow Hawk skeleton identified as a female from the few remaining tail feathers still attached to the caudal vertebrae.

The Southern Flicker and the Red-headed Woodpeckers are common in the southern part of Camp where the open pineries predominate. The Leaf River borders the north side of Camp and the bluffs resembling somewhat the terrain of the Fontenelle Forest Reserve are thickly grown over with various types of deciduous trees: oaks, beeches, tulip, and magnolia trees and in the swamps with large cypress trees. I never did see a Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, but the trunks of trees all over camp bear direct evidence of their presence during the winter months because of the many shallow auger like holes remaining in the bark.

On April 4 I saw the Brown Thrasher, Chimney Swift, Northern Blue Jay, Eastern Bluebird, Carolina Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, Southern Meadowlark, Eastern Cardinal, Black Vulture, Turkey Vulture, Loggerhead Shrike, Southern Flicker, several large coveys of Eastern Bob-whites, Eastern Mourning Dove, Chipping Sparrow, Brown-headed Nuthatch, and a species of vireo I was unable to identify. April 5 I saw for the first time, several Eastern Bob-whites roosting in a tree a good ten feet from the ground. April 6 I found a small skeleton, minus the head (probably the work of a shrike), with a few yellow feathers on the rump and three or four tail feathers. Later on I identified this specimen as a Myrtle Warbler in winter plumage. They are reported to be common winter residents of the South, but I only saw one live Myrtle Warbler, sometime last winter, since I have been in Mississippi.

The Hooded Warbler was identified on April 10 and the same day I found several Brown Thrasher nests in various stages of construction with two nests each containing a full set of six eggs. The Rough-winged Swallow was first noted on this day.

April 11 the Blue-headed Vireo, Summer Tanager, and the East-

ern Kingbird were seen along with the Chimney Swift and the Florida Nighthawk.

On April 13 I noticed a Northern Blue Jay building a nest in a large, long leaf pine tree close to the trunk about twelve feet up from the ground, and saw several Chipping Sparrows.

The Southern Crested Flycatcher and the Yellow-breasted Chat were seen on April 14 and on April 15 the Baltimore Oriole, Red-cockaded Woodpecker, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher and a Florida Yellow-throat. The same day I collected a set of four Brown Thrasher eggs, and a set of three Eastern Cardinal eggs.

The Pine Warbler was first seen on April 21 and on April 23 I identified two sparrows as the White-crowned Sparrow. Several Yellow-billed Cuckoos were seen on April 25 one of which was flying through the woods carrying twigs. The Kentucky, and Yellow Warblers were also noted. The Eastern Cardinal nest from which I collected the set of three eggs April 15 was found deserted.

Was able to catch one of two fully feathered immature Southern Meadowlarks on May 12. The Southern Meadowlarks were known to be nesting in the area where these two fledglings were seen but I never was able to locate any nests, hunt as I would. I collected a set of four Yellow-billed Cuckoo eggs in the evening of this date. I also collected three Southern Flicker eggs. The nest cavity was located in an old post about five feet from the ground and the entrance instead of being from the side, was fashioned from the top of the post. On May 14 three more eggs had augmented the two eggs I left in the nest. Was disappointed later on that I hadn't collected the entire set of five eggs because when I went to examine the nest on May 16 the post had been removed and the eggs destroyed.

Early in the morning of May 15 I met Major Irvine Phinzy M. C. of Augusta, Georgia, and at present attached to the Camp Shelby Station Compliment, and we spent the morning among the bluffs and along the river bottoms of the Leaf River. At one spot the Major called my attention to the songs of the Carolina Wren, Parula, Prothonotary, and Hooded Warblers, and the Southern Crested Flycatcher. At a small spring we were fortunate enough to see a male Parula Warbler wait patiently until a female Eastern Cardinal had finished her bath, and then proceed with his toilet. Near this spring we saw a last year's nest of the White-eyed Vireo. On the way back to Camp we heard and saw a Red-shouldered Hawk and a species of Falconidae we were unable to identify. We heard the Eastern Wood Pewee and the Major thought at one spot he heard the Acadian Flycatcher. We startled a Southern Crested Flycatcher as it was about to enter a small cavity in a tree and it dropped a quantity of cottontail rabbit fur it had been taking inside. The Hairy Woodpecker, Purple Martin, Southern Crow, and a flock of Cedar Waxwings were seen feeding on the berries of a

mullberry tree. The Major has noted the following birds in Camp Shelby that I haven't seen: Goldfinch, Painted, and Indigo Buntings, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Yellow-throated Vireo, Field Sparrow, Wood Duck, Starling, and the Eastern Green Heron.

On my way to New Orleans May 17 I positively identified the Fish Crow near Lake Pontchartrain. Saw several Laughing Gulls and a small tern I was unable to identify. Flocks of Red-winged Blackbirds were numerous and at Audubon Park in New Orleans I saw several fledgling Eastern Mockingbirds. When I visited New Orleans in February I saw several Herring Gulls on the Mississippi River near New Orleans; and the Killdeer, Cedar Waxwing, Catbird, and Eastern Robin at Houma, Louisiana.

On May 12 I found an Eastern Mockingbird's nest with three eggs which were collected. Was fortunate enough to hear a Barred Owl and I believe I could have seen the specimen with some effort on my part if I had cared to cross over a large swamp. The Orchard Oriole was seen on this day and later on in the week a nest of this species was located about twenty-five feet from the ground.

On May 24 I saw a female Ruby-throated Hummingbird. This was the second hummingbird I saw at Camp Shelby and both were females.

Found an Eastern Bluebird's nest May 30 containing three tiny black-downed fledglings apparently only a few hours out of the egg. Believe I heard a White-breasted Nuthatch and saw a Wood Thrush and a White-eyed Vireo. I found the nest of a Rough-winged Swallow containing one egg, and also found seven Eastern Mockingbird nests within a hundred yard stretch. All of them contained eggs or newly hatched young.

June 5 I took my last trip to the long leaf pine timber south of Camp and saw a male Pileated Woodpecker. Several reports have come to me concerning the occurrence of the Ivory-billed Woodpecker along the Leaf River near Camp Swift, but all these reports are entirely fallacious. The Pileated Woodpecker is commonly called the Ivory-billed Woodpecker around Camp Shelby. Was able to creep up on a Barred Owl in the evening even though it was almost impossible with the dry magnolia leaves cracking like rifle shots underfoot. Collected another set of five mockingbird eggs and found the nest of a Summer Tanager with three young. A set of two Summer Tanager eggs was collected during the summer. In a small cavity I found two bluebird eggs that had already hatched, but I took the shells and reconstructed them with glue and plaster.

When I was home on my furlough in Omaha I spent one day in the Fontenelle Forest Reserve. I saw the Eastern Robin, American Crow, Goldfinch, Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Eastern Red-tailed Hawk, Eastern Sparrow Hawk, Eastern Cardinal, and a



Brown Thrasher. On my way back to Camp Swift I saw several Pigeon Hawks (subsp.), at least twenty Marsh Hawks, and an Osprey in Eastern Texas.

On October 5 I saw a small flock of Song-sparrows (subsp.) in a live oak near Camp Swift, and on the same day in early morning I saw for the first time this season a large flock of unidentified ducks flying south, high above camp.

*Camp Swift, Texas.*

### N. O. U. COOPERATIVE BIRD MIGRATION LIST FOR SPRING OF 1943

This is the nineteenth consecutive year that the cooperative migration list has been compiled by members of the N. O. U. and published. Only the date of first noted arrival is given for each species for each locality.

The observations from Fairbury were supplied by Misses Agness and Susie Callaway and Mrs. Charles Richardson. Symbols denoting the observers from other localities are as follows:

B—Brooking Bird Club; Bk—Mrs. A. M. Brooking; Bl—Mr. and Mrs. John Bliese; Br—Mr. A. M. Brooking; C—Miss Bertha Calvert; Da—Mrs. J. M. Davis; De—Mr. August Delfs; E—Dr. and Mrs. Harry Everett; Fa—G. Fauner; Fr—Miss Annette Franz; G—Mr. Earl W. Glandon; Ga—Mr. Merwyn Glandon; Gl—Mrs. Rose Glandon; Gr—Mr. Adrian Glandon; Gr—Dr. F. D. Garrett; Gu—Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Gulotta; H—Mr. F. W. Haecker; Hi—Mr. O. G. Hitchcock; J—Mrs. A. H. Jones; Ja—Mr. William Jaques; Jo—Mrs. A. M. Jones; La—Mr. Myron Lambert; M—Dr. R. A. Moser; Ma—Miss Vera Maunder; Mg—Mr. Virgil Magnuson; Mi—Mrs. Claire Miles; Ml—Mr. Jack Miles; O—Omaha Nature Study Club; R—Miss Nelle Rowe; Re—Mr. Harold Reynoulds and Dr. C. Bertrand Schultz; Ru—Mrs. C. E. Ruch; S—Mrs. Myron H. Swenk; Sa—Mrs. Paul Sala; Sh—Dr. Addison E. Sheldon; So—Mr. Frank H. Shoemaker; St—Dr. Charles A. Stewart; T—Mrs. Dwight Thomas and Mrs. C. A. Toothaker; Wi—Mr. Melvin Wilcox; Wl—Miss Louisa Wilson; and Y—Mrs. F. L. Youngblood.

No attempt is made in this list to differentiate between subspecies and only records between January 1 and June 30 inclusive are entered. Only dates of first arrival are given.

#### 1943 Migration List

	Stapleton	Hastings	Fairbury	Lincoln	Omaha
Eared Grebe	5-23 G			5-15	
Pied-billed Grebe	3-29 G	5-26 J,Jo,Bk	4-5	5-26 Bl	4-7 M
White Pelican	4-22 De				

## BIRD MIGRATION LIST FOR SPRING OF 1943

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	Stapleton	Hastings	Fairbury	Lincoln	Omaha
Double-crested Cormorant					4-15 M
Great Blue Heron (subsp.)	4-3 G		4-6		3-14 H,M
American Egret	6-15 G				
Little Blue Heron		5-8 Br			
Eastern Green Heron		5-9 J,Jo	4-30	5-11 Bl	4-29 H
Black-crowned Night Heron	4-24 G	4-30 J,Jo		4-25 H	4-15 M
Yellow-crowned Night Heron		4-22 J,Jo,Bk			5-23 M,H,Gr
American Bittern	4-17 Ga	5-18 J,Jo,Bk	4-6		
Common Canada Goose (subsp.)	3-15 Wi	3-21 Fa		3-28 T	1-8 H
Lesser Snow Goose		3-28 Br	3-21	3-22 T	3-14 H,M
Blue Goose			3-21	3-22 T	3-14 M,H
Common Mallard	2-19 La	3-28 Br		2-13 3-14 T	2-21 M
Gadwall	4-18 G		3-20		3-14 H,M
Baldpate	3-21 G		2-21	4-20 Ml	3-14 M,H
American Pintail	2-21 G	2-21 J	2-13	3-12 Ml	2-21 M
Green-winged Teal	2-21 G	3-28 Br			
Blue-winged Teal	4-3 G	4-18 Jo	3-28	4-18 T	3-14 H,M
Cinnamon Teal	4-18 G				4-6 M
Shoveller	3-21 G	3-28 Jo	3-28	4-2 Bl	3-14 M,H
Wood Duck					5-19 Gr
Redhead	3-21 G		3-30	6-1 Bl	3-28 C
Ring-necked Duck	4-17 G				3-21 M
Canvas-back	4-3 G		3-28		2-28 M
Lesser Scaup Duck	4-13 G	3-27 J	3-25	4-17 Mi	2-21 M
Buffle-head	4-18 G				3-30 H
Ruddy Duck	4-14 G				
American Merganser		3-28 Br		4-17 Ml	1-8 H
Turkey Vulture					5-20 Gr
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1-20 G	5-1 J	1-8		
Cooper's Hawk		3-1 J	1-5	3-24 Bl	3-28 M
Red-tailed Hawk (subsp.)	3-26 G	3-28 Br	3-28	4-23 Bl	1-9 H
Northern Red- shouldered Hawk					2-8 St
Broad-winged Hawk				4-17 Mi	4-29 H
Swainson's Hawk	4-18 G	4-22 Br	4-5	5-26 Re	5-8 H
American Rough- legged Hawk		3-28 Br			1-26 H
Ferruginous Rough-leg			5-2		
Golden Eagle	1-26 G				
Marsh Hawk			1-1	1-31 T	1-9 H
Duck Hawk	5-17 G			2-2 Bl	

	Stapleton	Hastings	Fairbury	Lincoln	Omaha
Osprey		4-25 Br			4-8
Pigeon Hawk (subsp.)	1-7 G			5-29 T	4-25 M
Sparrow Hawk (subsp.)	3-12 G	2-23 J	2-11	1-3 T	1-10 M
Prairie Sharp- tailed Grouse		5-2 Br			
Eastern Bob-white	5-30 G	5-2 Bk	1-1	4-8 T	5-2 M
Ring-necked Pheasant		3-14 J	1-6	3-28 T	1-5 H
Whooping Crane	3-21 G				
Sandhill Crane (subsp.)	3-14 G	3-14 J			
Sora			4-2		5-13 M
American Coot	4-17 G	3-27 Fr	3-28	4-27 Mi	3-21 M
Piping Plover					5-13 M
Semipalmated Plover			4-7	4-20 Mi	
Killdeer	2-22 G	3-23 J,Bk	2-25	3-24 Bl	3-14 H
American Golden Plover					4-22 H
Wilson's Snipe	4-17 G	5-8 Br	3-28	4-20 Mi	4-8 M
Long-billed Curlew (subsp.)	4-8 De				
Upland Plover	5-1 G	5-16 Y			
Spotted Sandpiper	5-19 G	5-18 J,Jo	4-3	5-4 Bl	4-28 H
Eastern Solitary Sandpiper		4-23 J,Jo	4-2	6-1 Bl	5-12 M
Western Willet	4-30 G	5-11 Jo	4-7		5-12 M
Greater Yellow-legs		4-18 Jo	4-20	6-14 Mi	4-20 M
Lesser Yellow-legs	4-18 G	4-23 J,Jo	3-28		4-4 H,M
American Knot Pectoral Sandpiper		4-23 J,Jo	4-8	5-4 Bl	5-10 M,H
Baird's Sandpiper	3-29 G	5-8 Br	4-7		4-11 M
Least Sandpiper	5-1 G	4-23 J,Jo	4-7	4-17 Mi	4-22 H
Dowitcher (subsp.)	4-18 G	4-23 J,Jo	4-29		5-2 H
Stilt Sandpiper		4-23 J,Jo			4-16 H
Semipalmated Sandpiper		4-23 J,Jo	4-7		5-2 H
Western Sandpiper					5-16 M
Marbled Godwit		4-23 J,Jo			5-4 H
Sanderling			5-8		
Hudsonian Godwit					4-16 H
Wilson's Phalarope	4-19 G	5-8 B	4-7	6-1 Bl	5-2 C,H
Northern Phalarope	5-24 G				
Herring Gull					2-21 H
Ring-billed Gull					2-21 H
Franklin's Gull	4-12	4-10 Fr	4-10	4-16 Bl	4-16 H
Forster's Tern			4-29		
Common Tern					5-2 H

BIRD MIGRATION LIST FOR SPRING OF 1943 41

	Stapleton	Hastings	Fairbury	Lincoln	Omaha
Least Tern					5-20 Gr
Black Tern	5-23 G	5-11 Jo	5-8	5-11 Bl	5-8 C
Rock Dove					1-1 M
Western Mourning Dove	3-30 Ga	3-25 Jo	4-1	2-6 Ml	3-28 C,M
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	5-31 Ga	5-27 Jo	5-10	5-24 Gu	5-9 O
Black-billed Cuckoo			5-30		
Barn Owl			4-2		
Screech Owl (subsp.)		3-28 J	1-3	2-12 Gu	5-2 H,M
Great Horned Owl (subsp.)		5-8 Br	1-1		2-21 M,H
Snowy Owl			2-13		
Western Burrowing Owl	4-23 G	4-14 J	6-20		
Northern Barred Owl					5-19 Gr
Long-eared Owl	4-25 Mg	4-30 Bk, Da			
Short-eared Owl	3-19 G				
Eastern Whip-poor-will					5-22 Gr,H
Nighthawk (subsp.)	5-26 Ga	5-29 Bk	5-9	5-21 T	5-4 M
Chimney Swift		4-27 J	4-23	4-15 So	4-26 H
Ruby-throated Hummingbird			4-15	5-16 Re,	4-9 O
				Hi	
Eastern Belted Kingfisher	4-3 G	4-9 J	1-1	4-16 Bl	3-28 M
Northern Flicker	1-12 G	3-14 J	1-1	1-5 Gu	1-4 H
Red-shafted Flicker		2-17 J	4-27	3-31 Bl	
Red-bellied Woodpecker		5-1 J, Bk	4-8	2-28 T	1-1 M
Red-headed Woodpecker	5-5 G	4-29 J, Jo	5-6	2-6 Ml	4-29 H
Lewis's Woodpecker		5-30 Ja			
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker				4-22 Bl	
Hairy Woodpecker (subsp.)		2-7 J	1-1	1-3 Gu	1-10 H,M
Downy Woodpecker (subsp.)		3-8 J	1-1	1-2 Gu	1-10 H
Eastern Kingbird	5-4 Ga	4-29 Jo	5-3	5-2 Bl	4-28 H
Arkansas Kingbird	5-1 G	5-5 J, Jo	5-6	5-6 T	5-2 M
Northern Crested Flycatcher		4-29 Jo	5-6	5-4 Bl	5-2 M
Eastern Phoebe	4-24 G	4-14 J	3-28	3-24 Bl	4-4 M
Say's Phoebe	4-15 G	3-28 J			
Acadian Flycatcher				5-4 Bl	5-20 Gr

	Stapleton	Hastings	Fairbury	Lincoln	Omaha
Alder Flycatcher (subsp.)	5-4 Gl	5-9 J		5-11 Gu	5-9 M
Least Flycatcher	5-9 G	5-8 B	5-2	5-13 Wl	5-9 O
Eastern Wood Pewee			4-6		5-9 O
Olive-sided Flycatcher	4-22 G	5-5 J		6-1 Bl	
Horned Lark (subsp.)		2-9 J	1-1	1-16 Bl	1-16 H
Tree Swallow	6-20 G		5-7	5-22 Bl	4-19 H
Bank Swallow		5-26 Jo		6-1 Bl	4-30 H
Rough-winged Swallow		4-23 J,Jo	5-9	4-22 Bl	4-25 M,H
Barn Swallow	4-24 Ga	4-23 Jo	5-1	4-24 Ml	4-21 H
Northern Cliff Swallow	5-23 Gn				5-16 M
Purple Martin	5-21 G	3-29 Sa	4-6	4-8 Bl	4-4 M
Northern Blue Jay	4-28 Gl	4-26 J	1-1	2-26	1-1 M
American Magpie		5-9 Ru	1-1		
Eastern Crow		2-28 J	1-1	1-15 Bl	1-1 M
Long-tailed Chickadee (subsp.)		1-1 Jo	1-1	1-1 T,Gu	1-1 M
Tufted Titmouse			3-21	1-10 E	5-3 H
White-breasted Nuthatch (subsp.)		4-28 Bk	4-1	2-26 T	1-24 H
Red-breasted Nuthatch		1-30 J		1-10 E	1-24 H
Brown Creeper (subsp.)	2-11 Gl	1-29 J	1-1	1-1 T	1-1 M
Western House Wren	5-9 Gl	4-22 R	4-16	4-16 T	4-23 C
Carolina Wren			3-29		
Short-billed Marsh Wren				6-14 Bl	
Common Rock Wren	5-5 G				
Mockingbird (subsp.)	6-4 Gl	4-6 Bk	4-10	5-11 Bl	4-25 H
Catbird	5-22 Gl	4-27 Ma	5-30	5-4 Bl	5-6 C,H
Brown Thrasher	4-29 G	4-22 Br	5-6	4-22 T,Bl	4-21 M
Eastern Robin (subsp.)	2-8 G	2-28 J	2-11	2-20 Gu	3-4 M
Wood Thrush		5-18 Jo	4-6	5-12 Sh	5-2 H,M
Hermit Thrush (subsp.)		4-20 J	4-10	5-13 Wl	
Olive-backed Thrush	5-16 G	5-5 J	4-6	5-1 Bl	5-9 O
Gray-cheeked Thrush	5-9 G	5-13 J		5-10 Bl	5-9 O

BIRD MIGRATION LIST FOR SPRING OF 1943

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	Stapleton	Hastings	Fairbury	Lincoln	Omaha
Willow Thrush (subsp.)					5-13 T
Eastern Bluebird	3-12 G	3-28 J		2-21, 2-23 Re	3-13 H
Mountain Bluebird	2-10 G				
Townsend's Solitaire		2-17 J			
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher		5-3 Jo	4-6		5-9 O
Eastern Golden-crowned Kinglet				1-17 4-3 T	1-1 M
Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet		4-7 J	4-6	4-8 W	14-29 H
American Pipit				4-5	
Cedar Waxwing	5-26 Gl	3-26 J		1-26 1-31 T	3-7 M
Northern Shrike (subsp.)	1-28 G			3-28 T	
Migrant Shrike (subsp.)	3-12 G	4-28 Bk		2-25 5-23 Mi, Mi	
Starling		2-5 J	1-1	1-3 T	1-7 H
White-eyed Vireo					5-9 O
Bell's Vireo	4-24 Ga	5-26 J	5-7	5-11 Bl	5-9 O
Yellow-throated Vireo			5-4		5-9 O
Blue-headed Vireo (subsp.)	5-19 G			5-10 Bl	4-29 H
Red-eyed Vireo	5-25 Gl	4-26 Jo	5-6	5-3 T	5-2 H
Philadelphia Vireo				5-21 Bl	
Warbling Vireo (subsp.)	5-6 Gl	4-29 Jo	5-15	5-3 T, Bl, Gu	4-29 H
Black and White Warbler	5-2 G	5-5 Ma	5-11	4-20 W	14-29 H
Prothonotary Warbler				5-21 Bl	5-19 Gr
Tennessee Warbler	5-9 G	5-15 J	5-15	5-4 Bl	5-2 H
Orange-crowned Warbler		4-24 Jo	5-10	5-6 Bl	4-30 H
Nashville Warbler		5-14 Jo		5-11 Bl	5-9 O
Yellow Warbler (subsp.)	5-6 G	5-3 Bk	5-8	5-2 Bl	4-28 M
Magnolia Warbler	5-19 Gl	5-9 Jo		5-5 S	5-2 H
Myrtle Warbler	4-21 Gl	4-20 Jo	4-23	4-16 Bl	3-28 M
Black-throated Green Warbler					5-15 Gr
Chestnut-sided Warbler		5-8 B			
Bay-breasted Warbler				5-18 Bl	
Black-poll Warbler	5-9 Gl	5-5 J, Jo	5-7	5-12 Mi, MI	5-9 O
Northern Pine Warbler				5-27 W	

	Stapleton	Hastings	Fairbury	Lincoln	Omaha
Western Palm Warbler		5-5 J,Jo		5-6 Bl	
Oven-bird	5-17 Gl	5-9 R		5-14 Wl	5-2 H
Grinnell's Water-Thrush (subsp.)		5-8 B	5-8	5-2 Bl	4-24 C
Louisiana Water-Thrush		5-9 B			5-9 O
Kentucky Warbler					5-20 Gr
Mourning Warbler		5-26 Jo		5-31 Gu	5-20 Gr
Yellow-throat (subsp.)	5-4 G	5-2 B	4-1	5-6 Bl	5-9 O
Chat (subsp.)	5-26 G	5-26 J,Jo	5-8	5-27 Wl	5-9 O
Wilson's Warbler (subsp.)		5-9 J,Jo		5-18 Bl	
American Redstart	5-19 G	5-9 J,Jo	5-8	5-4 Bl	5-9 O
English Sparrow			1-1	1-1 Bl	1-1 M
Bobolink	5-15 Ga	5-16 Y			5-20 Gr
Eastern Meadowlark	4-17 G	5-8 Bk	4-1	4-24 Bl	5-20 Gr
Western Meadowlark	1-13 G	2-17 J	1-1	1-31 T	1-10 H
Yellow-headed Blackbird	4-6 G	5-1 J,Jo	5-6	4-16 Bl	4-27 M
Red-wing (subsp.)	1-18 G	3-14 J	2-21	3-15 Gu	3-14 M,H
Orchard Oriole	5-20 Ga	5-8 J	4-29	4-29 Bl	5-9 O
Baltimore Oriole	5-4 G	4-29 J,Jo	4-29	5-2 Gu	5-3 H
Rusty Blackbird				6-6 Gu	5-9 O
Brewer's Blackbird	4-2 G			3-30 Gu	
Bronzed Grackle	4-2 G	4-1 Jo	2-13	3-15 Gu	3-28 M
Cowbird (subsp.)	4-30 G	4-22 J	2-13	4-3 T	3-7 M
Scarlet Tanager			4-20	4-26 Re	5-9 O
Eastern Cardinal		3-14 J	1-1	1-3 Gu	1-10 H
Rose-breasted Grosbeak		5-1 J	4-6	4-30 Gu	5-9 O
Rocky Mountain Grosbeak	5-5 G	5-5 J	5-8		
Western Blue Grosbeak	5-30 G	5-20 Jo	4-9	5-29 T	
Indigo Bunting			4-15		5-9 O
Lazuli Bunting	5-17 Gl	5-9 J, Jo			
Dickcissel	5-30 G	4-30 Bk	4-7	5-11 Gu	5-8 H
Evening Grosbeak (subsp.)		4-1 J			
Pine Grosbeak (subsp.)	5-28 G		1-6		
Northern Pine Siskin	3-30 Gl	2-13 J		3-27 Wl	1-1 M
Goldfinch (subsp.)	1-19 G	2-17 J	1-20	1-5 Gu	2-2 H

GENERAL NOTES

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	Stapleton	Hastings	Fairbury	Lincoln	Omaha
Red Crossbill (subsp.)				2-22 Bl	1-1 M
Red-eyed Towhee		4-29 Jo	1-10	4-18 T	4-24 C
Arctic Towhee (subsp.)	4-25 G	4-24 Jo	2-1	4-22 Bl	
Lark Bunting	5-4 G	5-5 Ru	4-28		
Savannah Sparrow (subsp.)		3-28 Bk	4-10	5-14 W	4-11 M
Western Grass-hopper Sparrow	6-13 G	5-16 Y	4-1	4-20 M	5-20 Gr
Vesper Sparrow (subsp.)	4-21 G	4-17 Jo	4-10	3-21 T	4-11 M
Lark Sparrow (subsp.)	4-28 G	4-23 J	4-10	4-23 Bl	4-26 H
Slate-colored Junco		2-13 J	1-1	1-2 Gu	1-1 M
Shufeldt's Junco		3-28 J			1-1 M
Tree Sparrow (subsp.)		2-13 J	1-1	3-28 T	1-10 H
Chipping Sparrow (subsp.)	4-25 G	4-22 J	4-20	3-14 T	4-7 M
Clay-colored Sparrow	4-29 G	4-29 J,Jo	3-30	5-1 Bl	4-29 H
Western Field Sparrow	4-26 G	4-23 J,Jo	4-10	3-28 T	4-9 H
Harris's Sparrow	4-29 G	3-26 J	1-1	3-15 Sh	3-7 M
White-crowned Sparrow (subsp.)	4-22 G	5-1 J	4-10	5-1 Bl	4-30 H
White-throated Sparrow	5-16 G	4-19 J,Jo	4-6	3-31 Re	4-18 H
Fox Sparrow (subsp.)		3-28 J		3-28 Re	
Lincoln's Sparrow	4-29 G	5-1 J	4-5	4-16 Bl	4-29 H
Swamp Sparrow	5-27 G				
Song Sparrow (subsp.)	4-30 G	3-28 Bk	1-1	3-28 T,	Re 3-28 M
Chestnut-colored Longspur	4-1 G				
Totals	234	128	155	147	149
				174	

GENERAL NOTES

**Occurrence of the Prothonotary Warbler and Other Notes of Interest From Lincoln.**—One of the most interesting identifications made by my wife and myself during the year 1943 was that of a Prothonotary Warbler. On May 18, in Antelope Park, in one of the elm trees along the creek just back of the zoo, we had a momentary view of a yel-



low bird through our 8-power binoculars. It wasn't a Yellow Warbler, a bird familiar to both of us; and with the help of Peterson's "A Field Guide to the Birds", that we had with us, we eliminated the Blue-winged Warbler (a bird that I had identified once in the past) as a possible identification. We decided we must have seen a Prothonotary Warbler, a new bird to my wife and my own second identification of the species. Upon returning home we immediately looked up this warbler in Bruner's "Birds of Nebraska". Since Bruner said it had been seen only once before at Lincoln, we decided that perhaps we were mistaken in our identification, but put it in our record with several big question marks following it.

Three days later, on May 21, in the same locality we saw a yellow bird again. This time we had ample time to observe it carefully through our binoculars, and at a close range. It wasn't a yellow Warbler, and since the entire head was yellow it wasn't the Blue-winged Warbler. We are both personally firmly convinced that our bird was the rare (around Lincoln) Prothonotary Warbler.

\* \* \* \*

We had never quite realized what mimics Starlings could be until early in March when we happened to be taking a walk in Antelope Park. We were attracted by the not-unpleasant efforts at singing made by one of these birds, and stopped to watch and listen for several minutes. While we stood there observing, sometime with glasses and as often with naked eyes, this particular bird clearly and distinctly gave a perfect imitation of the "chick-a-dee-dee" call of the chickadee. Then, after a few seconds, the "queer", "queer" call of the Red-headed Woodpecker came from his throat. It was not as loud as the woodpecker would probably have given it, but otherwise the call was unmistakable. A little later the killdeer's call, also somewhat weak, burst forth. This starling even tried the call of the crow, but its vocal apparatus could not begin to give the volume to the call that the black bird can. All of these calls, of course, were interspersed with many sounds that clearly were efforts at original song.

\* \* \* \*

During this last spring and early summer we listened interestedly to the song of a robin that was definitely characteristic of one individual bird. Whenever this bird began its song it put in several notes that sounded remarkably like the call of the Tufted Titmouse. The remainder of the song was very robin-like. We dubbed this bird our "tufted titrobin".

\* \* \* \*

On July 7th we observed a robin in Antelope Park performing a little "dance" that was apparently a play activity of the bird. When first observed, it was perched on a cross-member of a telephone pole to one side of a wooden peg that may at one time have supported an insulator. While we watched, the robin jumped-flew

sidewise over the peg and back again. He repeated this at least a half dozen times before flying away. The bird did not seem to be after anything, but appeared only to be jumping out of sheer exuberance.—MR. AND MRS. JOHN BLIESE, *Lincoln, Nebr.*

\* \* \* \*

**Additional Records of the Whooping Crane.**—Since publication of my recent article relative to the present status of the Whooping Crane (antea, v. xi, pp. 5-8) two additional records have been received. On March 16, 1934, eight birds were seen flying over the town of Stapleton, Logan County, Nebraska, by Mrs. E. W. Glandon. On March 21, 1943, Mr. Earl W. Glandon and Mr. Mervyn Glandon saw two cranes over Amblers Lake three miles north of Stapleton.—A. M. BROOKING, *Hastings, Nebr.*

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**Notes From Fairbury.**—At our country home we had a pair of cardinals which came to our feeding board and also to an ear of corn which we have tied to a trellis on the porch all last fall, winter and spring. Early in April they nested in a cedar near a window. There were three fledglings all of which grew to maturity. The parent birds began another nest near by as soon as the family left the first nest. They also raised three fledglings from the second nest. The male cardinal fed the first family while the female incubated on the second nest. All of this was very interesting to our bird student friends and to ourselves.

On October second we saw many warblers in our yard and noted Tree and Harris's Sparrows on October 4th. On the fifth we saw juncos and Ruby-crowned Kinglets, a Red-breasted Nuthatch on the sixth, White-crowned Sparrows on the seventh and Gambell's Sparrows on the ninth. An Arctic Towhee was seen on October ninth and a Blackburnian Warbler on the fourteenth. We also noted the Tufted Titmouse on October twenty-second and the Red-shafted Flicker on the twenty-seventh.

Miss Bertha Holly noted the Eastern Wood Pewee throughout the summer in tall trees near her home in Fairbury which was very unusual.—MISSES AGNESS AND SUSIE CALLAWAY, *Fairbury, Nebr.*

\* \* \* \*

**The Eastern Pigeon Hawk in Logan County.**—While examining my correspondence with the late Professor Myron H. Swenk I made an interesting discovery. I had sent a specimen of Pigeon Hawk to him which he identified as the eastern subspecies. That form does not as yet appear on our published list although the other two Nebraska races do. Thus from the vicinity of Stapleton, Logan County, we have identified from specimens taken, Richardson's Pigeon Hawk, Western Pigeon Hawk and now Eastern Pigeon Hawk.—EARL W. GLANDON, *Stapleton, Nebr.*

**The Red-breasted Nuthatch at Superior.**—Two Red-breasted Nuthatches came to my suet on November 5, 1943, and ate ravenously all day. They would not even fly when I went out the screen door two feet away from them. Two weeks later I only saw them occasionally and noted them the last time on Thanksgiving Day. One of the birds had a lighter breast than the other. I have only seen this species in Superior once before.—MRS. H. C. JOHNS-  
TON, Superior, Nebr.

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**Occurrence of the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher in Adams County.**—On August 8, 1943, a worker from the defense plant east of Hastings told me that he had seen a pair of Scissor-tailed Flycatchers four miles south of town for a considerable period and that on August 7th he had noted six young with the two adult birds. In the evening of August 8th Mrs. Brooking and I drove to this vicinity and located the pair of adult birds and two of the young. There are only two previous records of this species from the Hastings vicinity and both of these are from south of the city so we suspect that this is not the first year that this flycatcher has nested in this area.—A. M. BROOKING, Hastings, Nebr.

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**Additional Notes on the Nesting of the Piping Plover at Omaha.**—This spring, on May 13th the Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*) returned to the nesting site in Omaha as described in The Nebraska Bird Review, volume X, number 2. In previous years there had been two separate areas used as nesting grounds by this bird and the Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum*). This year only one site was occupied by both species, probably due to the fact that the other area was grown over with willows and was more accessible to dogs and cats. A water channel acting as a barrier has been done away with.

This season sixteen adult plovers were counted and six nests found and definitely identified. All the adult birds had a complete well marked belt of black on their lower neck. This further, in my estimation, confirms the fact that the breeding Piping Plover in this region should be designated as Belted Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus circumcinctus*).—R. A. MOSER, Omaha, Nebr.

#### A MESSAGE FROM N. O. U.'S PRESIDENT

It is with a great deal of interest that I read the publications of the various state bird organizations edited by bird students I have met from time to time. It is becoming more apparent that during this period, we that are left at home should carry on and put forth continuing effort so that those returning and those coming after us will be stimulated to greater endeavor themselves in setting down the records of the natural heritage which has been given us.

Outstanding among these publications are: THE JACK-PINE WARBLER of the Michigan Audubon Society, IOWA BIRD LIFE published by the Iowa Ornithologists' Union, THE FLICKER of the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union, THE PASSENGER PIGEON from The Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, and THE MIGRANT published by The Tennessee Ornithological Society and edited by Albert F. Gainer who has taken as his motto, "The simple truth about birds is interesting enough, it is not necessary to go beyond it". We wish to add right here that Mr. Gainer is a most interesting and instructive individual. He is an excellent bird student and his interest in birds is like most of ours, not professional, but is his diversion from his regular profession of an engineer. He is one of the very few non-professional naturalists that have been honored by being made a full member of the American Ornithologists' Union.

The N. O. U. pins the well known orchid on these state groups that are carrying on during these times, not for the present active members but for the future generations.

National organizations too are operating under difficulties with curtailed personnel and without men such as George M. Sutton, Roger Tory Peterson and Allan D. Cruickshank, all in the service.

THE AUK continues as the foremost bird journal under the editorship of our own Dr. John T. Zimmer. THE WILSON BULLETIN is published at the University of Michigan by The Wilson Ornithological Club and edited by Dr. Josselyn Van Tyne. THE CONDOR of the Cooper Ornithological Club comes from the west coast edited by Dr. Alden H. Miller. Dr. Miller does this in addition to continuously teaching biology to pre-medical students coming under the Navy's V-12 educational program.

The National Audubon Society continues with its AUDUBON MAGAZINE, THE SEASON, The Breeding-Bird Census and Christmas Bird Censuses and all their activities in conservation and sanctuaries. In addition they are providing a season lecture course. We in Omaha feel fortunate to have been placed on this schedule. Locally these lectures are being sponsored by the Omaha Nature Study Club and N. O. U. members residing here. These lectures are free to the public. The first has been given by Mr. "Bert" Harwell from California and those remaining are:

John H. Storer, "Wings, Fins and Antlers", January 11, 1944,  
Alexander Sprunt, Jr., "Wonders of a Southern Wilderness",  
March 28, 1944,

Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr., "Wildlife in Action", April 21, 1944,  
Edna Maslowski, "Our Heritage in the Rockies", May 11, 1944.

I feel that to continue the interest and to disseminate greater activity in bird study there should be a meeting of the N. O. U. in 1944. There is the possibility of a joint meeting with the Iowa Ornithologists' Union and if such is not feasible the logical place this year would be in Lincoln.

R. ALLYN MOSER

**MEMBERSHIP ROLL  
OF THE NEBRASKA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION**

HONORARY MEMBERS

Hole, Mrs. H. F., 1610 Ivy Street, Crete, Nebraska .....	1919
Loveland, Mrs. G. A., River Road, Norwich, Vermont .....	1901
Niedrach, Mr. Robert J., Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado .....	1932
Oberholser, Dr. H. C., The Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Cleveland, Ohio .....	1924
Stephens, Dr. T. C., Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa .....	1911
Sutton, Dr. Geo. Miksch, Fernow Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York .....	1941
Zimmer, Dr. John T., American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, New York, N. Y. ....	1907

SUSTAINING MEMBERS

Brooking Bird Club, A. M. Brooking, Librarian, Hastings Museum, Hastings, Nebraska .....	1933
Haecker, Mr. F. W., 506 South 52nd Street, Omaha, Nebraska..	1918
Horsky, Mr. L. O., 5952 Franklin Street, Omaha, Nebraska....	1910
Inez Houghton Audubon Society, Chadron, Nebraska .....	1917
Moser, Dr. R. Allyn, 813 North 50th Street, Omaha, Nebraska..	1935
Swenk, Mrs. Myron H., 1410 North 37th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska .....	1932
Wilcox, W. LeRoy, 622 North 38th Street, Omaha, Nebraska..	1940

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Adams, Mrs. Addison, 1812 West Fourth Street, Hastings, Nebraska .....	1927
Bantin, Mrs. C. L., 6958 Minne Lusa, Omaha, Nebraska .....	1942
Blinco, Mr. George, 411 Moorhead Street, Chadron, Nebraska..	1933
Blinco, Mrs. George, 411 Moorhead Street, Chadron, Nebraska..	1919
Button, Mrs. Lily Ruegg, 616 West Eighth Street, Fremont, Nebraska .....	1915
Calvert, Miss Bertha, 5715 North 30th Street, Omaha, Nebraska .....	1934
Chapman, Mrs. Glen, Aurora, Nebraska .....	1927
Clarke, Mrs. Floyd, 5120 Chicago Street, Omaha, Nebraska.....	1942
Davis, Mrs. H. H., 112 South Elmwood Road, Omaha, Nebr....	1941
Ellsworth, Miss Mary, 6337 North 32nd Street, Omaha, Nebr...	1917
Emrich, Mr. John, 69th and Grover Street, Omaha, Nebr. ....	1938
Fichter, Dr. Edson H., 421 E. Madison Street, Springfield, Mo...	1937
Gates, Miss Doris B., 5234 Adams Street, Lincoln, Nebraska....	1937
Gates, Mr. Leroy M., 5234 Adams Street, Lincoln, Nebraska..	1913
Gifford, Dr. Harold, 1620 Medical Arts Bldg., Omaha, Nebr....	1930
Glandon, Mr. Earl W. Stapleton, Nebraska .....	1933
Hilton, Dr. David C., 2500 Woodscrest, Lincoln, Nebraska.....	1909
Horsky, Mrs. L. O., 5952 Franklin Street, Omaha, Nebraska....	1933
Jones, Mrs. A. H., 1114 North Denver Avenue, Hastings, Nebraska .....	1924

Larson, Mr. Martin E., 3320 Burt Street, Omaha, Nebraska.....	1925
Licking, Mr. Clyde L., 407 South Pine Street, North Platte, Nebraska .....	1937
Marsh, Wm., 4157 Davenport Street, Omaha, Nebraska .....	1933
Moser, Mrs. R. Allyn, 813 No. 50th St., Omaha, Nebraska .....	1941
Perkins, Mrs. S. A., 1305 South 52nd Street, Omaha, Nebr.....	1940
Slate, Mr. J. B., 3607 North 49th Street, Omaha, Nebraska.....	1940
Smith, Mr. George O., 1837 C Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.....	1932
Smith, Mrs. George O., 1837 C Street, Lincoln, Nebraska .....	1923
Stewart, Dr. Charles A., 1311 South 35th Street, Omaha, Nebr....	1943
Timmler, Mr. Rudolph, 3136 North 57th Street, Omaha, Nebr.....	1933
*Tout, Mr. Wilson, North Platte, Nebraska.....	1900
Vance, Mrs. Verne W., 5116 Hamilton, Omaha, Nebraska.....	1940
Von Bergen, Miss Alice, 683 George Blvd., Omaha, Nebraska.....	1942
Watson, Mr. Lucius H., 4103 Sheridan Blvd., Lincoln, Nebr.....	1917

## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Adams, Mr Addison, 1812 West Fourth Street, Hastings, Nebraska .....	1927
Adams, Miss Beulah, 3819 Cuming Street, Omaha, Nebraska.....	1937
Adams, Mr. Frederick J., 5103 Webster Street, Omaha, Nebr.....	1925
Allen, Mrs. Chas., 701 World-Herald Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.....	1939
Allen, Mr. Harry B, Route 4, Cozad, Nebraska .....	1937
Allen, Mrs. Harry B., Route 4, Cozad, Nebraska .....	1933
Anderson, Mr. Dana, St. Edward, Nebraska .....	1933
Anderson, Mrs. Dana, St. Edward, Nebraska.....	1934
Brooking, Mr. A. M., 1331 No. Burlington Avenue, Hastings, Nebraska .....	1918
Brooking, Mrs A. M., 1331 No. Burlington Avenue, Hastings, Nebraska .....	1927
Brown, Mr. Eddie, 1608 Ave. L, Box 460, Kearney Nebraska.....	1942
Callaway, Miss Agness, R. F. D. No. 3, Fairbury, Nebraska .....	1925
Callaway, Miss Susie, R. F. D. No. 3, Fairbury, Nebraska .....	1925
Collister, Mrs. Carl, 1418 East Second Street, North Platte, Nebraska .....	1934
Day, Mr. Fred I., 210 East Sixth Street, Superior, Nebr. ....	1933
Day, Mrs. George L., 631 Kansas Avenue, Superior, Nebraska.....	1923
Day, Miss Marian, 631 Kansas Avenue, Superior, Nebraska.....	1932
Denise, Rev. Larimore C., 2020 Spencer Street, Omaha, Nebr....	1928
Dillow, Miss Verla, 1509 South Tenth Street, Omaha, Nebr.....	1943
Fabrique, Mrs. H. L., Nelson, Nebraska .....	1933
Gannon, Mrs. Dorothy, 818 South 37th Street, Omaha, Nebr....	1943
Garrett, Dr. Frederic D., 4255 Douglas Street, Omaha, Nebr.....	1943
Garrett, Mrs. Frederic D., 4255 Douglas Street, Omaha, Nebr....	1943
Gates, Mrs. Leroy M., 5234 Adams Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.....	1933
Gedgoud, Mrs. John L., 5421 Decatur St., Omaha, Nebraska.....	1942
Greenleaf, Mr. Miles, 4680 Douglas Street, Omaha, Nebr.....	1942
Grier, Mrs. Arthur, 3622 So. 20th Street, Omaha, Nebr.....	1943
Griffin, Mrs. Thomas D., 925 S. 32nd Street, Lincoln, Nebr.....	1924

\*Charter Member.

Heffelbower, Mr. Chas. D., Box 8, Red Cloud, Nebr. ....	1943
Heineman, Mrs. Paul T., Plattsmouth, Nebraska .....	1933
Heller, Miss Carmen, 210 North Willow Street, North Platte, Nebraska .....	1937
Hollman, Mr. J. C., 1106 West Fifth Street, North Platte, Nebraska .....	1934
Holly, Miss Bertha, 922 Sixth Street, Fairbury, Nebraska .....	1927
Hudson, Dr. George E., 755 Walnut Street, Gadsden, Ala.....	1933
Johnston, Mrs. H. C., 856 Idaho Street, Superior, Nebr.....	1919
Jones, Mrs. A. M., 1015 North St. Joe Avenue, Hastings, Nebraska .....	1927
Keller, Mrs. F. J., Bridgeport, Nebraska .....	1940
Koehler, Gussie, 2454 Harney Street, Omaha, Nebraska .....	1942
Krohn, Miss Bertha, 1837 C Street, Lincoln, Nebraska .....	1933
Laffoon, Mr. Jean, 1401 West 3rd Street, Sioux City, Iowa.....	1941
Lake, Miss Flora, 4911 Davenport Street, Omaha, Nebraska.....	1940
Lionberger, Mrs. Earle L., 537 Kansas Ave., Superior, Nebr.....	1925
Loomis, Mrs. G. W., 1014 South 30th Avenue, Omaha, Nebr....	1940
Ludden, Miss Carrie, State Teacher's College, Kearney, Nebr....	1941
McCreary, Mr. Otto, Agricultural Hall, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming .....	1930
McKillip, Mrs. L. H., 149 North First Street, Seward, Nebr.....	1919
McMurtrey, Mr. M. S., Box 464, Lincoln, Nebraska .....	1940
Maunder, Mrs. E. R., 818 Ash Avenue, Hastings, Nebraska.....	1934
Maunder, Miss Vera, 818 Ash Avenue, Hastings, Nebraska .....	1933
Miles, Mr. Jack, 707 So. 26th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska .....	1943
Moon, Miss Ruth, 1106 Nebraska Avenue, Norfolk, Nebraska..	1936
Murphy, Rev. C. G., 2672 Sewell Street, Lincoln, Nebraska....	1937
Peters, Miss Blanche L., 837 Seventh Street, Albion, Nebraska..	1943
Rooney, Miss Elizabeth, 424 No. 43rd Street, Omaha, Nebr.....	1915
Richardson, Mrs. Charles, Route 3, Fairbury, Nebraska.....	1924
Smith, E. Pearl, Box 84, North Platte, Nebraska .....	1942
Stiles, Mr. Bruce F., 10th and Mulberry, Des Moines, Iowa .....	1943
Stipsky, Mr. Joseph E., Hooper, Nebraska .....	1928
Stoltenberg, Mr. O. L., Florence Station, Omaha, Nebr. ....	1939
Sylla, Miss N. Caryle, 808 N. Denver Ave., Hastings, Nebr....	1928
Tartsch, Miss Delia, 2511 Harney Street, Omaha, Nebr.....	1943
Tout, Miss Rebecca, North Platte, Nebraska .....	1942
Towl, Mr. Roy N., 506 South 57th Street, Omaha, Nebr.....	1937
Towne, Miss Mary A., 1502 North 54th Street, Omaha, Nebr....	1932
Trine, Mrs. George W., Red Cloud, Nebraska .....	1923
Turner, Mr. Harold, Route 2, Bladen, Nebraska .....	1933
Uni. Place Bird Club, Mrs. C. A. Toothaker, 2164 So. 58th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska .....	1943
Velich, Mr. Ralph, 5212 South 23rd Street, Omaha, Nebraska..	1937
Viehmeier, Mrs. Geo., Stapleton, Nebraska .....	1939
Wake, Miss Mary Ann, 716 West 27th Street, Kearney, Nebr....	1937
Wendland, Dr. J. Prentice, University Hospital, Omaha, Nebr....	1942
Wilson, Miss Louisa M., 3103 South 35th St., Lincoln, Nebr.....	1924
Wilson, Miss Susan, 1010 City Nat'l Bank Bldg., Omaha, Nebr....	1933
Woodward, Mrs. G. H., 3521 Lafayette Street, Omaha, Nebr....	1938
Woodworth, Mrs. Jennie, 314 N. Cedar Ave., Hastings, Nebr....	1919

## **NEBRASKA BIRD CLUBS**

### **Chadron—Inez Houghton Audubon Society**

Organized 1917  
President—Mrs. H. H. Camburn  
Vice-President—Mrs. L. C. Lindahl  
Sec'y-Treas.—Mrs. E. C. Byerly

### **Fairbury—Fairbury Nature Union**

Organized May, 1940. Formerly Nature Study Dept. of  
Fairbury Women's Club, organized in 1916  
President—Mrs. Charles Richardson  
Vice-President—Miss Agness Callaway  
Secretary—Miss Susie Callaway  
Treasurer—Miss Bertha Holly  
Publicity—Miss Margaret Chambers

### **Hastings—Brooking Bird Club**

Organized September 10, 1923  
President—Wm. Jaques  
Secretary—Mrs. A. M. Brooking

### **Lincoln—Lincoln Bird Club**

Organized April 2, 1940  
President—Mrs. W. S. Gulotta  
Sec'y-Treas.—Mrs. Claire Miles

### **North Platte—North Platte Bird Club**

Organized April, 1934  
President—Mrs. A. D. Middleton  
Vice-President—Mrs. Carl Hollman  
Sec'y-Treas.—Wilson Tout

### **Omaha—Omaha Nature Study Club**

Organized May, 1927  
President—Dr. Charles A. Stewart  
Vice-President—Dr. Frederic D. Garrett  
Sec'y-Treas.—L. O. Horsky

### **Superior—Garden Dept. of Superior Woman's Club**

Formerly Superior Bird Club, organized 1922.