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# The Kentucky Warbler

(Published by the Kentucky Ornithological Society)

VOL. XLI

NOVEMBER, 1965

NO. 4



*American Avocets at the Federal Fish Hatchery, Franklin County.*

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## NEWS AND VIEWS

### OUR COVER

The cover photograph shows American Avocets that were observed at the Federal Fish Hatchery, near Frankfort, on August 10, 1965. See "Avocets in Franklin County," by Howard P Jones, page 63. The black-and-white print was made by Dr. Roger W. Barbour from a color transparency taken by Frederick W. Stamm.

(Continued on page 72)

## A PRELIMINARY LIST OF THE BREEDING BIRDS OF THE LOWER CUMBERLAND RIVER VALLEY<sup>1</sup>

THANE S. ROBINSON

As part of a three-year study of the vertebrate fauna of Land Between the Lakes, a national recreation area being developed by the United States Tennessee Valley Authority, a program of regular observation of birds was carried out. A total of 80 species is reported on here. The period of the study was from June through August, 1965. The investigation was supported, in part, by a research contract (TV-26285A) between the Tennessee Valley Authority and the University of Louisville.

I am indebted to the following graduate students in zoology at the University of Louisville who participated in the study: Louis Bernstein, Maxine Bingham, Frank Quick, Walter Redmon, John Riley, Ralph Taylor, William Thomas, and Bonnie Wright. Special thanks go to Mr. Paul Sturm, Supervisor of Wildlife Management for Land Between the Lakes, for his aid in the field, and for reading the manuscript of this article.

### The Study Area

The observations reported on here were made in portions of Lyon and Trigg Counties, Kentucky, and Stewart County, Tennessee. This area is approximately 40 miles long and 4 miles wide and is bounded on the north and east by the west bank of the Cumberland River, on the south by Ft. Donaldson, Tennessee, and on the west by Kentucky State Highway 453 and Tennessee State Highway 49.

Three general types of habitat for birds exist in the study area: (1) floodplain, (2) meadows, and (3) woodlands. The floodplain, comprising approximately 15 percent of the area, was denuded of vegetation in preparation for the impoundment of the Lower Cumberland River to form Lake Barkley; one to three years have elapsed since removal of the vegetation, and the floodplain now supports a great variety of tall weeds, sedges, grasses, and scattered low shrubs and saplings of pioneer species of trees. Characteristic wetland vegetation exists in and adjacent to numerous small bodies of water and a few shallow, man-made lakes in the floodplain.

Woodlands, comprising approximately 75 percent of the area, are now limited to the uplands and the vegetation there is a characteristic southern oak-hickory association. In most portions of the woodlands the canopy is well-developed, the midstory is dense, and the understory is sparse. Owing to the removal of all woody species below the future shoreline of Lake Barkley, the woodland edge is an abrupt transition from forest to grassland, or from forest to floodplain vegetation, and lacks the usual wedge-shaped profile of less disturbed stands.

The meadows, comprising approximately 10 percent of the area, are mostly man made and maintained, with fescue being the most common grass. In a few isolated areas between floodplain and woodlands there are small stands of native grasses (mostly bluestems).

### Arrangement and Annotations

The species included in the following list were ones seen nesting or with young, or ones that were seen defending territories during the sum-

1. Contribution No. 86 from the Department of Biology, University of Louisville.

mer, or gave other indications of breeding. The list is arranged according to the 1957 edition of the A.O.U. Check-list. The habitat in which each species was most frequently encountered is indicated immediately following the scientific name; for ubiquitous species the habitat listed first is the one used most often by the species. Following the indication of habitat is an assessment of the relative abundance of the species in the study area; the usual terminology is used: "A" for abundant, "C" for common, "O" for occasional, and "R" for rare.

- Great Blue Heron, *Ardea herodias*—Floodplain; C.  
 Green Heron, *Butorides virescens*—Floodplain; C.  
 Common Egret, *Casmerodius albus*—Floodplain; O.  
 Black-crowned Night Heron, *Nycticorax nycticorax*—Floodplain; O.  
 American Bittern, *Botaurus lentiginosus*—Floodplain; R.  
 Canada Goose, *Branta canadensis*—Floodplain; R.  
 Mallard, *Anas platyrhynchos*—Floodplain; R.  
 Green-winged Teal, *Anas carolinensis*—Floodplain; O.  
 Blue-winged Teal, *Anas discors*—Floodplain; O.  
 Turkey Vulture, *Cathartes aura*—Woodland; C.  
 Black Vulture, *Coragyps atratus*—Woodlands; R.  
 Sharp-shinned Hawk, *Accipiter striatus*—Woodlands; O.  
 Cooper's Hawk, *Accipiter cooperii*—Woodlands; R.  
 Red-tailed Hawk, *Buteo jamaicensis*—Woodlands; C.  
 Marsh Hawk, *Circus cyaneus*—Floodplain; R.  
 Peregrine Falcon, *Falco peregrinus*—Woodlands; R.  
 Sparrow Hawk, *Falco sparverius*—Woodlands, meadows, floodplain; O.  
 Bobwhite, *Colinus virginianus*—Floodplain; A.  
 Turkey, *Meleagris gallopavo*—Woodlands, meadows; O.  
 King Rail, *Rallus elegans*—Floodplain; R.  
 Virginia Rail, *Rallus limicola*—Floodplain; R.  
 Killdeer, *Charadrius vociferus*—Floodplain; C.  
 Mourning Dove, *Zenaidura macroura*—Woodlands, floodplain; A.  
 Yellow-billed Cuckoo, *Coccyzus americanus*—Woodlands; C.  
 Screech Owl, *Otus asio*—Woodlands; O.  
 Great Horned Owl, *Bubo virginianus*—Woodlands; C.  
 Barred Owl, *Strix varia*—Woodlands; O.  
 Chuck-will's Widow, *Caprimulgus carolinensis*—Woodlands, meadows; O.  
 Whip-poor-will, *Caprimulgus vociferus*—Woodlands, meadows, floodplain; C.  
 Chimney Swift, *Chaetura pelagica*—Edificarian; C.  
 Ruby-throated Hummingbird, *Archilochus colubris*—Woodlands, floodplain; O.  
 Belted Kingfisher, *Megaceryle alcyon*—Floodplain; O.  
 Yellow-shafted Flicker, *Colaptes auratus*—Woodlands, meadows, floodplain; C.  
 Pileated Woodpecker, *Dryocopus pileatus*—Woodlands; O.  
 Red-bellied Woodpecker, *Centurus carolinus*—Woodlands; C.  
 Red-headed Woodpecker, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*—Woodlands, meadows; O.  
 Hairy Woodpecker, *Dendrocopos villosus*—Woodlands; C.  
 Eastern Kingbird, *Tyrannus tyrannus*—Woodland, floodplain; C.  
 Eastern Phoebe, *Sayornis phoebe*—Woodlands; C.  
 Eastern Wood Pewee, *Contopus virens*—Woodlands; C.

- Tree Swallow, *Iridoprocne bicolor*—Floodplain; O.  
 Bank Swallow, *Riparia riparia*—Floodplain; O.  
 Barn Swallow, *Hirundo rustica*—Edificarian; A.  
 Cliff Swallow, *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*—Floodplain; C.  
 Purple Martin, *Progne subis*—Edificarian; C.  
 Bluejay, *Cyanocitta cristata*—Woodlands; C.  
 Common Crow, *Corvus brachyrhynchos*—Woodlands, floodplain; A.  
 Carolina Chickadee, *Parus carolinensis*, Woodlands; C.  
 Tufted Titmouse, *Parus bicolor*—Woodlands; C.  
 House Wren, *Troglodytes aedon*—Woodlands; O.  
 Carolina Wren, *Thryothorus ludovicianus*—Woodlands; C.  
 Short-billed Marsh Wren, *Cistothorus platensis*—Floodplain; O.  
 Mockingbird, *Mimus polyglottos*—Woodlands, floodplain, meadows; A.  
 Catbird, *Dumetella carolinensis*—Woodlands; C.  
 Brown Thrasher, *Toxostoma rufum*—Woodlands; C.  
 Robin, *Turdus migratorius*—Woodlands; O.  
 Wood Thrush, *Hylocichla mustelina*—Woodlands; O.  
 Eastern Bluebird, *Sialia sialis*—Woodlands; C.  
 Red-eyed Vireo, *Vireo olivaceus*—Woodlands; O.  
 Black-and-white Warbler, *Mniotilta varia*—Woodlands; O.  
 Blue-winged Warbler, *Vermivora pinus*—Woodlands; R.  
 Yellow-throated Warbler, *Dendroica dominica*—Floodplain; C.  
 Kentucky Warbler, *Oporornis formosus*—Floodplain; C.  
 Yellow-breasted Chat, *Icteria virens*—Floodplain; C.  
 House Sparrow, *Passer domesticus*—Edificarian; C.  
 Eastern Meadowlark, *Sturnella magna*—Meadows, floodplain; A.  
 Redwinged Blackbird, *Agelaius phoeniceus*—Floodplain; A.  
 Orchard Oriole, *Icterus spurius*—Woodlands; A.  
 Baltimore Oriole, *Icterus galbula*—Woodlands; R.  
 Common Grackle, *Quiscalus quiscula*—Floodplain; A.  
 Brown-headed Cowbird, *Molothrus ater*—Floodplain, meadows; A.  
 Scarlet Tanager, *Piranga olivacea*—Woodlands; R.  
 Summer Tanager, *Piranga rubra*—Woodlands; C.  
 Cardinal, *Richmondia cardinalis*—Woodlands, floodplain; A.  
 Indigo Bunting, *Passerina cyanea*—Floodplain, meadows; A.  
 Dickcissel, *Spiza americana*—Floodplain, meadows; A.  
 American Goldfinch, *Spinus tristis*—Meadows, floodplain; C.  
 Rufous-sided Towhee, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*—Woodlands; C.  
 Chipping Sparrow, *Spizella passerina*—Woodlands, meadows, floodplain; C.  
 Field Sparrow, *Spizella pusilla*—Meadows; C.

For a few of the species listed there is little known regarding their summertime status in the study area, and information in addition to the terse annotations given above seem appropriate here.

Two species of ducks, the Green-winged Teal and the Blue-winged Teal, breed in the area perhaps because of the long use of this area as a Federal refuge for waterfowl; the breeding birds seen by us may have overwintered in the area. In any event, downy young accompanied by adults were seen for both species in shallow water below the low dam of Empire Lake (7 mi. N, 1 mi. E of Golden Pond) in Trigg County, Kentucky during the month of July.

Adult Tree Swallows were seen feeding young that were perched on

small, leafless branches overhanging Cravens Creek in Lyon County, Kentucky near the crossing of that creek by Kentucky Highway 289. The adults and young were seen several times during middle and late June.

Of the three Peregrine Falcons seen during the period of observation, two were adults and one was in brown, immature plumage. No eyrie was found although seemingly suitable limestone cliffs occur along the east bank of the Cumberland River.

Five of the species listed above are included as breeding birds on the presumptive evidence that adults of all five species were seen regularly throughout the summer although neither nests nor identifiable young were found; these are the American Bittern, Marsh Hawk, Virginia Rail, Common Egret and Black-crowned Night Heron. It is likely that further investigations in the vicinity of Hematite Lake (7 mi. N of Golden Pond) in Trigg County, Kentucky may reveal the nesting sites of American Bitterns and Black-crowned Night Herons; both of these species were seen regularly along the edge of that lake.

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE,  
LOUISVILLE.

\* \* \* \*

## MOURNING DOVE BANDING IN KENTUCKY

DAN M. RUSSELL

Special banding studies on the Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*) have been conducted in Kentucky since 1950 by Fish and Wildlife biologists and others. It had been generally thought that the dove population during the hunting season was composed largely of northern doves moving through Kentucky on their southward migration. Therefore, this study was begun primarily to determine the movement of doves originating in the state. Nestling doves have been banded throughout Kentucky wherever located during the nesting season from April through September. Nestling doves were selected because of the definite location of origin. Doves banded after they have attained flight would, of course, be of indefinite origin and possible misleading conclusions could be reached when analyzing band recovery data.

By 1955 a total of 972 nestlings were banded and 59 (6.1%) were directly recovered—recovered before one migratory cycle could have been completed. Of the 59 direct recoveries, 47 (79.7%) were made within the state and these usually within the area where banded. Of further interest, only one of the 12 bands recovered out-of-state was reported as obtained prior to October 1, of the year banded.

Since that time and up through 1963, the total nestlings banded have increased to 4,402. Of this total, 194 (4.4%) have now been directly recovered. Remaining consistent with the earlier results of a smaller sample, 153 (78.9%) doves have been recovered within the state and 41 (21.1%) out-of-state. Eight of the 41 out-of-state recoveries were reported as obtained prior to October 1, of the year banded. Six of these were in Tennessee, and one each in Georgia and Mississippi.

During this same period banding of adult and immature doves was also in progress. The direct recoveries of these birds are quite comparable with those of the nestlings. A tabulation of direct band recoveries

by hunters of 677 doves, banded as adults, showed that 16 of 18 total recoveries (88.8%) were made within the state. Of 502 immature doves banded in Kentucky, 14 of 17 (82.3%) were recovered within the state.

This work is being continued. Further information is needed to isolate specific production areas and relate them to specific hunting and wintering areas. The more nearly these related areas can be delineated, the more efficient management practices can be applied.

KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES, FRANKFORT.

\* \* \* \*

## AVOCETS IN FRANKLIN COUNTY

HOWARD P. JONES

On August 10, 1965, Roy Figuered, Delmar Gaines, and William Ashe, personnel at the Federal Fish Hatchery, near Frankfort, noted the arrival of four unusual birds at one of the pools at the hatchery. With the aid of Roger Tory Peterson's *Field Guide* they identified the four birds as American Avocets (*Recurvirostra americana*). Recognizing the unexpectedness of this occurrence, they notified Mrs. W. P. Ringo, who in turn called the author. Later that afternoon Anne L. Stamm and Frederick W. Stamm drove from Louisville and observed the four. The birds left shortly before dusk and did not return then or on succeeding days.

The author observed the birds for about an hour in the mid-afternoon with 7X binoculars from distances as close as 50 feet. The birds used only one fish pool which had been drained to the point that a mud flat was exposed in one end with one to two feet of water standing in the lower section. In appearance the avocets were large long-necked wading birds with a conspicuous black and white pattern to the wings and back, tall thin light-blue legs, and a slender obviously decurved bill. Two of the birds were noticeably buffy on the neck and head, with a faint tan wash on the upper breast. The other two showed no tan, but rather a slight grayish cast on the head and back of the neck. It would appear that the former two were in breeding plumage, and the latter in fall plumage. The birds did not take flight unless closely approached. As they became disturbed they nodded slightly, took to the air, and circled over the area, always returning to the same spot.

During my observation the birds fed briefly on one occasion when a light breeze struck up. They strode forward briskly, moving their bills from side to side and dipping their heads up past their eyes in the shallow water. I could not identify what they were feeding upon. They also picked at water plants, but these were dropped and they did not appear to be eating vegetable matter. Fish Hatchery personnel reported the birds, upon arrival, had fed actively, apparently on insect larvae. One bird picked up a tadpole but did not eat it.

There have been only two previous Kentucky sight records of this western species. One was seen feeding September 25, 1946, in the embayment at the head of Jonathan Creek at Kentucky Lake where a mud flat was exposed by the fall drawdown (Morse, *Ky. Warbler*, 23:5, 1947). Mengel (*Birds of Kentucky*, P. 255) also reports as "probably accurate" a recollection by the late R. C. Soaper, of an avocet which as a boy he had killed on the banks of the Ohio, near Henderson, September, 1905.



However, there have been other recent records from neighboring states. One was seen at Mt. Gilead, Ohio, in late September and October 1961 (*Aud. Field Notes*, 16:37, 1962); avocets were also seen at Cleveland, Ohio, from August 23 to September 6, 1964 (*Aud. Field Notes*, 19:45, 1965); and six were seen near Chicago, Illinois, on August 3, 1963 (*Aud. Field Notes*, 17:464, 1963).

For the record, the weather immediately preceding this rare appearance of the avocets in Kentucky appears to have been seasonable to the west and north of Kentucky, with showers and thundershowers from the Great Lakes to the Gulf coast; high temperatures were in the 80's and 90's, with no unusually severe weather noted, although a slight cold front from the west passed through the area. On August 10 at Frankfort, the day was sunny and calm with a high of 85°.

ROUTE #6, BOX 119, FRANKFORT.

\* \* \* \*

## FIELD NOTES

### HAWK AND COMMON LOON FLIGHT OVER BERNHEIM FOREST

Due to the paucity of records of hawk migrations through the Louisville region in spring the following observations made on April 11, 1965 are of some note. The meteorological conditions on this date were typical of raptor flight days I have seen in other areas and appeared conducive to flight in every way. At 7:00 p.m. on the night of April 10, a warm front approached the area from the southwest under the influence of a low pressure center over North Dakota and a high off the North Carolina coast. This front passed through the region during the early morning hours of April 11 without precipitation. Skies were partly cloudy to clear after heavy cloud cover passed over by 7:00 a.m. The wind was WSW and fairly high and gusty throughout the night and day. It should be noted that on this date northern Indiana, Illinois and Ohio experienced severe tornado activity associated with occlusion in the northern part of the above-mentioned frontal complex. The effect of this on the flight over Bernheim cannot be assessed.

All migrants were seen between 8:30 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. over Bernheim Forest, Bullitt County. The total flight consisted of: Common Loon (*Gavia immer*), 4; Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*), 1; Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), 1; Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*), 12; and Marsh Hawk (*Circus cyaneus*), 1. The loons flew in an open group and moved from due south to due north at considerable altitude. All hawks were moving singly or in groups of two from southwest to north-northeast. Their altitude varied but most were moving in a direct line until out of sight and there was little soaring.—KENNETH P. ABLE, Louisville.

\* \* \* \*

### KNOTS AT LOUISVILLE, 1962 AND 1965

Because the Knot (*Calidris canutus*) is a coastal migrant and is rare in the midwest including Kentucky, I report the following sight records from the Falls of the Ohio at Louisville.

On August 26, 1962, members of the Beckham Bird Club (including Joseph Croft, Anne L. Stamm, and Haven Wiley) and I found shorebirds abundant on the Falls. Among them three Knots were feeding, which we watched at close range. One still bore the reddish underparts of the breeding plumage. These Knots may account for sightings that year on September 2 (one bird, Stamm) and September 6 (two birds, Croft et al.).

One Knot appeared on the Falls in September 1965. Anne Stamm and I saw it on September 6 and studied all field marks at very close range. Subsequently it was seen by Kenneth Able on September 9; by Shelley and Joan Miller of Cincinnati, Ohio on September 11; and by Stamm and a group of Cincinnati birders on September 12. On September 13 the gates of the dam were open and high water prevented further observations. The bird was not seen thereafter.

Three previous Louisville records, all from the Falls, are published in "Birds of the Louisville Region" (Monroe and Monroe, Ky. Warbler, 37:30, 1961). A fourth record, again from the Falls, is published in *Audubon Field Notes* (16:37, 1962). Robert M. Mengel (*Birds of Kentucky*, p. 247) gives only one other record for the state: two Knots on May 16, 1956, at Bowling Green (Wilson).—WILLIAM ROWE, Brandenburg.

\* \* \* \*

#### CATTLE EGRET IN PERRY COUNTY

On April 28, 1965, we noticed a strange, large, white bird walking among the sheep that were grazing in the pasture. At first we looked at it through field glasses, then found that we could go within twenty feet of it without the bird's becoming alarmed. In the evening it perched on a nearby tree. One morning we found it by a small pond, but otherwise it stalked around the pasture with the sheep for three days, then left as mysteriously as it had come.

Its markings did not tally with the Common (*Casmerodius albus*) or Snowy Egrets (*Leucophoyx thula*) which I had seen in Florida while visiting there. However, the mystery was solved when we looked up the article, "A New Bird Immigrant Arrives," by Roger Tory Peterson, published in the *National Geographic Magazine*, August 1954. A Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) had paid us a visit at Ary, Perry County, in southeastern Kentucky.—MARIE MARVEL, Ary.

\* \* \* \*

#### FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL FALL MEETING

November 5-7, 1965

The Kentucky Ornithological Society held its Forty-second Annual Fall Meeting at Kentucky Dam Village State Park, November 5-7, 1965.

The first session, on Friday evening in the Park Auditorium, was opened by Howard P. Jones, President. After welcoming members and guests he presented Mr. Paul Sturm, Wildlife Management Supervisor for T.V.A., who gave a brief history of the development of the "Land Between the Lakes," formerly known as the "Land Between the Rivers," and the plans of the T.V.A. to make this a huge recreational area with varied facilities to accommodate many people and yet retain the larger

portion as a wildlife refuge, much of it to be inaccessible to most visitors. Mr. Sturm then showed a color-sound motion picture of the area.

After announcements by Dr. Clell Peterson regarding the field trips and meetings the following day, the meeting was adjourned.

On Saturday morning four field groups, each under an appointed leader, left the Lodge at 7:30 to visit designated areas between the rivers. Since many types of habitat were covered, the combined number of species proved a rewarding one.

The Business Session was called to order at 4:00 p.m. by the president. Mr. Jones asked for a motion to approve the minutes of the last meeting as printed in **The Kentucky Warbler**. The motion was made, seconded, and passed. The Treasurer, Mrs. Gillenwater, read her report. (Copy attached.) Her report was accepted as read.

The president then called for reports from committee chairmen. In the absence of Miss Virginia Smith, Chairman of the Membership Committee, Mr. Guthrie stated that the sheet of information regarding the K.O.S. which had been sent to a number of persons and also placed in the Audubon Museum at Henderson, had brought new members. Mrs. Stamm added that fourteen new members from Louisville had joined during the year.

Mr. Brecher, Chairman of the Investments Committee, reported that consideration had been given to transferring funds from the present Building and Loan Association to another paying a higher rate of interest. Since the meeting of the Committee, however, good bonds paying better interest had become available. It was recommended that the Committee confer with the new secretary-treasurer and take appropriate action. Mr. Jones stated that the report on Endowment Funds would be published in **The Kentucky Warbler**.

Under other old business Mr. Jones reported the following:

1) K.O.S. members would be called on for assistance in working with Cletis Weller to compile bird lists for the state parks. The Society would be given recognition for participation in the project.

2) The drawing by Ray Harm of a Kentucky Warbler to be used on the new stationery had been completed, only the details of printing remaining to be done. Mr. Jones was to call Mr. Harm to make necessary arrangements.

3) In checking with Mr. Robert Bell, Commissioner of Parks, and Mr. Edward Fox, Deputy Commissioner, regarding the proposed dam above Cumberland Falls, Mr. Jones had learned that from all available opinion the issue was a closed one, at least for the present, and not likely to be re-opened in the near future. Because of the many expressions of opposition, including that of Governor Breathitt, and the fact that the state did not have the required funds for developing recreational areas, the Corps of Engineers had withdrawn its proposal. It was felt that letters from K.O.S. members had added weight to this decision.

4) The K.O.S. would continue its awards to Junior Academy of Science members for the best papers on original work in the field of ornithology.

5) Mr. Jones and Mrs. Stamm were to evaluate the nesting study records made last spring and summer for possible publication in **The Kentucky Warbler**.



bership in the K.O.S. might be awarded for a specified proficiency in ornithology.

Mr. Powell moved that a committee be appointed to discuss and formulate plans to recognize boys and girls in any youth organization for special work in ornithology and to include the possibility of providing suitable materials as visual aids to stimulate interest among young people. The motion was passed. Mr. Jones appointed A. L. Powell, Chairman, Roger Barbour, and Willard Gray to the committee.

Miss Slack suggested that in addition to papers on ornithology for which the K.O.S. gives an award, original projects might also be included. A discussion of how to evaluate such projects, which are exhibited at the regional Science Fairs throughout the state, in connection with papers submitted to the Junior Academy of Science followed. Miss Slack moved that the committee include a study of the Science Fairs. The motion was tabled.

Mr. Brecher mentioned that the suggestion had been made at the Board of Directors meeting that K.O.S. members assemble at the "Land Between the Lakes" in the spring for a study of breeding birds in the area. It was agreed that Mrs. Stamm, in charge of state breeding records in conjunction with the Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology, take the initiative in planning such a study if feasible and include an announcement in *The Kentucky Warbler*.

Mr. Stamm moved an expression of appreciation to the officers and committees of the past year, but especially to Mrs. Gillenwater, who had served for four years with noteworthy efficiency, promptness, and zeal in her demanding office. A rising vote of thanks followed.

The meeting was then adjourned.

The dinner meeting was held at 6:30 p.m. on Saturday in the Village Inn dining room annex. On exhibit were all the bird paintings, framed, which had been presented to the Society by the artist, Howard Rollin, of Weldona, Colorado. Also exhibited were paintings and drawings of birds and other outdoor subjects by Newton Belt, a new member long interested in natural history.

Mr. Jones, President, welcomed the group and thanked those who had contributed to the success of the meeting, in particular Mrs. James Gillenwater. He then recognized the new officers, guests, and among the earliest members, Oscar McKinley Bryens, who for the past ten years had attended fall meetings regularly, coming from his home in White Pigeon, Michigan. The compilation of the bird list for the day was made by Dr. Wilson. The president then introduced Leonard C. Brecher as the speaker of the evening on the subject of the Ohio River Falls. Using colored slides showing maps and many views of the area, including the old and the new dams, scenes before and after the erection of the Mc-Alpine Dam, and of birds found there over the years, Mr. Brecher traced the history of the formation of the Ohio River, the geological development of the Falls area, the import of the earlier and the later locks and dams, and the present-day effect of these changes.

On Sunday morning groups again visited various areas between the rivers. The final bird count included 85 species during the three-day period. Members and guests attending numbered 100.

Respectfully submitted,  
Evelyn J. Schneider  
Recording Secretary

## Report of Treasurer

November 4, 1965

## GENERAL FUND

Bank balance as shown by last report, dated October 8, 1964 .....\$ 490.08

## Receipts

Membership dues .....	723.50
Regular Members .....	\$585.00
Contributing Members .....	30.00
Student Members .....	26.00
Corresponding Members .....	82.50
Life Membership payments .....	27.50
Interest income—Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan Association—Endowment Fund .....	29.76
Contributions to Gordon Wilson Fund for Ornithology .....	35.00
Sale of publications .....	11.54
Sale of sleeve patches .....	13.75
Sale of check lists .....	10.02
Receipts—1964 Fall Meeting, Lake Cumberland .....	271.40
Receipts—1965 Spring Meeting, Bowling Green .....	168.50
Check returned by bank, made good .....	3.00
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS</b> .....	<b>1,293.97</b>
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$1,784.05</b>

## Disbursements

Printing costs—The Kentucky Warbler (including mailing costs from printer to treasurer) .....	663.64
Treasurer's expenses:	
Postage—\$81.00 .....	
Stationery, mimeographing—\$38.10 .....	119.10
State of Kentucky, annual corporation filing fee and statement of change of process agent .....	7.00
Refund of payment by Howard Rollin for extra copies of Warbler .....	6.84
Check returned by bank, account closed .....	3.00
Transfer to Gordon Wilson Fund for Ornithology .....	35.00
Transfer to Endowment Fund .....	52.50
Dues, Nature Conservancy .....	5.00
Expenses—1964 Fall Meeting, Lake Cumberland .....	242.13
Expenses—1965 Spring Meeting, Bowling Green .....	145.99
Prizes, Kentucky Junior Academy of Science .....	15.20
Cost of new sleeve patches .....	108.77
<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS</b> .....	<b>1,404.17</b>

Balance on hand in New Farmers' National Bank,  
Glasgow, Kentucky, November 4, 1965 .....\$ 379.88

**ENDOWMENT FUND**

Balance in Savings Account, as shown by last report, dated October 8, 1964—Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan Association .....	\$ 877.35
Seven (7) full paid shares—Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan Association .....	700.00
<b>TOTAL—Balance in Fund October 8, 1964 .....</b>	<b>\$1,577.35</b>

**Receipts**

Interest on full paid shares .....	\$ 29.76
Interest on Savings Account .....	38.35
Life Membership paid in:	
James W. Hancock .....	\$40.00
Charles S. Guthrie .....	12.50
	<u>52.50</u>
	120.61
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS .....</b>	<b>\$1,697.96</b>

**Disbursements**

Transfer of interest on full paid shares to General Fund .....	29.76
<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS .....</b>	<b>29.76</b>
Balance in Endowment Fund, November 4, 1965 .....	\$1,668.20
Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan Association, Louisville, Kentucky	

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**GORDON WILSON FUND FOR ORNITHOLOGY**

Balance in Savings Account as shown by last report, dated October 8, 1964 .....	\$ 751.41
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**Receipts**

Contributions to Fund, 1965 .....	\$35.00
Interest on Savings Account .....	31.47
	<u>66.47</u>
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS .....</b>	<b>\$ 817.88</b>

**No Disbursements**

Balance in Savings Account, November 4, 1965, in Greater Louisville First Federal Savings and Loan Association, Louisville, Kentucky .....	\$ 817.88
Principal of Fund .....	\$658.00
Accumulated Interest .....	159.88
	<u>\$817.88</u>

## BALANCE SHEET AS OF NOVEMBER 4, 1965

## ASSETS:

Cash in New Farmers' National Bank, Glasgow, Ky. ....	\$ 379.88
Endowment Fund .....	1,668.20
Gordon Wilson Fund for Ornithology .....	817.88
	\$2,865.96

NET WORTH OF SOCIETY .....\$2,865.96

Respectfully submitted,  
(Mrs. James Gillenwater)  
Treasurer

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## MEMBERS AND GUESTS ATTENDING THE MEETINGS

BLANDVILLE: Newton Belt.

BOWLING GREEN: Gail Bowman, Mrs. Harry Bowman and guests, Dr. Herbert E. Shadowen, Dr. and Mrs. Gordon Wilson.

BURKESVILLE: Charles S. Guthrie, David Wells.

EDMONTON: Glenn Scott.

FRANKFORT: Howard P. Jones.

GLASGOW: Mrs. George J. Ellis, Jr., Mrs. James Gillenwater, Tim Gillenwater, Mary Clyde Nuckols, Dr. and Mrs. Russell Starr.

GOLDEN POND: Donald F. Burchfield, Dr. Raymond N. Nall.

LA CENTER: Willard N. Gray.

LEXINGTON: Dr. and Mrs. Roger W. Barbour, Mrs. G. L. Burns, Mrs. Woodrow Feck, Tommy Feck, Mrs. J. A. Heaton, Margaret Heaton, Mrs Robert Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred M. Reece, Conley Webster.

LOUISVILLE: Mr. and Mrs. Leonard C. Brecher, Esther Clark, Mary Catherine Coll, Joseph Croft, Mary Louise Daubard, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Duncan, Mrs. Harry H. Hummel, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Jackson, Andy Lewis, Dr. and Mrs. Kenneth P. McConnell, Isabel Olson, Dorothy Peil, Evelyn J Schneider, Mabel Slack, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stamm, Elsie P. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Wetherell.

MACEO: Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Powell, Wilton Powell, George Ray, Lewis Ray.

MURRAY: Evelyn Cole, Dr. and Mrs. Hunter Hancock and students, Edwin Larson, Dr. and Mrs. Clell T. Peterson, Paul W. Sturm, Murray Troop 45, Boy Scouts—Robert Lowe, Randy Lowe, Rodney Lowe and Tommy Irvan.

RICHMOND: Mr. and Mrs. John A. Cheek II.



VALLEY STATION: Mr. and Mrs. Donald Summerfield, Donald Summerfield II.

WHITE PIGEON, MICHIGAN: Oscar M. Bryens.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE: Albert F. Ganier.

Approximate attendance—100

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## NEWS AND VIEWS

(Continued from page 58)

### LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The two notes appearing in the May, 1965, issue of *The Kentucky Warbler* concerning albino Red-tailed Hawks recalled a visit I made in 1941 to Dr. J. Van Tyne at the University of Michigan. I took with me some skins which Burt L. Monroe, Sr. wanted checked as to identification. Among them was a white buteo which had been collected near Brandenburg, Meade County, Kentucky, on October 16, 1940 and which Van Tyne identified as a Krider's Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis krideri*). This skin is now #236 in the Monroe collection at the University of Louisville.

In Appendix II of his Field Guide to the Birds of Eastern North America, Peterson described the Krider's Hawk as follows: "In appearance a partially albinistic Red-tail; birds vary from almost normal to almost white, but pale white or 'pinkish' tail is the best mark." The A.O.U. Check-list, 1957, recognizes Krider's Hawk as a subspecies of the Red-tail and gives Kentucky, Illinois, South Carolina and Georgia as part of its winter range.

I have seen several white hawks near Louisville which I thought to be Krider's Hawks. One, I remember in particular, was in Bullitt County, Kentucky. A quarter of a mile across a cultivated field was a low bluff of trees and I first thought a newspaper had blown into one of them. I stopped the car and my binoculars disclosed a buteo in repose, its white breast shining in the low autumn sun. The other hawk I recall was seen in the fall on the road which skirts the lake at the State Reformatory and which runs between U.S. 42 and the LaGrange Road.

Both Carpenter and Gray in their notes in *The Kentucky Warbler* call attention to the coloration of the tails of the birds they saw and I venture to suggest that these birds were Krideri and not albinos.—JAMES B. YOUNG, Louisville.

Editor's note: The possibility of a Krider's Hawk was discussed with Mr. Carpenter at the time he submitted his field note. However, since this race (*B. j. kriderii*) is usually found on the Great Plains and is listed in the 1957 A.O.U. Check-list as "casual" in Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, South Carolina, and Georgia, Mr. Carpenter preferred to list the hawks as Red-tails with presumptive albinistic characteristics.