

Harry C. Monk Papers, 1897-1976 (bulk 1917-1976)

Collection Summary

Creator: Monk, Harry C. (Harry Crawford), 1902-1982

Title: Harry C. Monk Papers

Inclusive Dates: 1897-1976 (bulk 1917-1976)

Summary/Abstract: The papers, records, and data of Harry C. Monk, an avid ornithologist and lepidopterist, and a longtime Nashville resident.

Physical Description/Extent: 23.91 cu. ft.

Series: Three series:

- I. Birds
- II. Butterflies
- III. Family

Linking Entry Complexity Note: Forms part of the Carrie Mae Weil Ornithological Collection

Accession Number: MSS78-1

Language: English

Stack Location: Closed stacks workroom range 3 sections 1-3

Repository: Special Collections Division, Nashville Public Library, 615 Church Street, Nashville, TN 37219

Chronology

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1883 | Albert Ganier born |
| 1885, Dec. 12 | Amelia Laskey born in Indiana |
| 1902, July 1 | Harry Crawford Monk born in Pontiac, Illinois |
| 1914 | Radnor Lake constructed for use by the Louisville & Nashville (L&N) Railroad |
| 1915, Oct. 7 | Tennessee Ornithological Society (T.O.S) founded in Nashville by Dixon Merritt, Judge Herman Yates Hughes, Dr. George R. Mayfield, Alonzo C. Webb, Dr. George Curtis, and Albert F. Ganier |
| 1916, Feb. | Harry Monk begins keeping daily journals |
| 1919, Feb. 28 | Monk joins the Tennessee Ornithological Society |
| 1919, March | Monk starts butterfly journals |
| 1921 | Amelia Laskey and husband Fredrick move to Nashville |
| 1923 | At the request of the Tennessee Ornithological Society, the Executive Vice President of the L&N Railroad declared the Radnor Lake area a "Wildlife Sanctuary." Albert Ganier, an L&N employee and a founder of T.O.S., was instrumental in persuading the railroad to take this action. |
| 1924 | Monk leaves Vanderbilt University after 3 years, did not graduate |
| 1926 | Monk serves briefly as T.O.S president |
| 1928, Feb. 27 | Amelia Laskey joins T.O.S and purchases a life membership |
| 1930, June | Tennessee Ornithological Society launches its quarterly publication, <i>The Migrant</i> |

- 1931 Amelia Laskey granted banding permit by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- 1931, Aug. 5 Laskey's first female Eastern Bluebird trapped in nest box, followed by two banded males 6 weeks later
- 1932, Oct. Monk publishes "The Water Birds of Radnor Lake" in *the Journal of the Tennessee Academy of Science* and in *The Migrant*
- 1933 The mockingbird becomes the Official State Bird of Tennessee, following a referendum and voting sponsored by the Tennessee Ornithological Society
- 1936, April 25 Warner Park attached to Laskey's Eastern Bluebird work; becomes her laboratory
- 1941-1942 Monk employed by H.K. Ferguson Company in Milan, Tennessee
- 1943, March 3 Monk joins the Army and stationed at Camp Detrick in Fredrick, Maryland
- 1943, Sept. The first nighttime bird casualties by a ceilometer light at the airport are recorded. Laskey studied bird casualties for 20 years
- 1943, Dec. 13 banded Chimney Swifts killed in Peru; one banded by Laskey, helping to prove and identify their winter home
- 1946, June 17 Monk leaves active service in the Army
- 1966 Amelia Laskey made a Fellow of the American Ornithologist's Union
- 1973 Radnor Lake Preservation Fund formed and Radnor Lake becomes Tennessee's first State Natural Area, helped by Monk's "The Water Birds of Radnor Lake" and Ganier's fund-raising
- 1973, Dec. 19 Amelia Laskey dies in Nashville
- 1973, Dec. 20 Albert Ganier dies in Nashville
- 1977, Nov. Library Board Member Simon S. Weil purchases Monk's papers and donates them to the Nashville Public Library, in memory of his late wife, Carrie Mae Weil. The books and manuscripts are formally known as the "Carrie Mae Weil Ornithological Collection."
- 1982, Nov. 25 Harry Monk dies at the age of 80 in Nashville

Biographical/Historical Sketch

HARRY C. MONK

Harry C. Monk was an avid ornithologist and lepidopterist from Nashville, Tennessee. Although not formally schooled in either field, he nevertheless kept extraordinarily detailed records throughout his lifetime about his observations.

While still a teenager, he joined the Tennessee Ornithological Society (T.O.S.) in 1919, serving as secretary from 1920 to 1925. At age 24, he became its youngest president in 1926, though his term was less than three months' duration. He served as the Middle Tennessee vice-president from 1928-1929, and as curator in 1930.

Monk intensely studied birds in a number of areas in and near Nashville, Tennessee. He birded Centennial Park for over 50 years. Monk made more than 300 visits to Radnor Lake over the course of 14 years. The records of his observations and his article, "The Water Birds of Radnor Lake" were so thorough and accessible that they were instrumental in demonstrating the significance of the area, and helped create the Radnor Lake State Natural Area. Monk's records of nesting and song data in the Nashville area are among the most detailed records of the kind. Monk's interests extended to butterflies, about which he also recorded detailed observations in his daily journals.

Harry C. Monk was born July 1, 1902 in Pontiac, Illinois and moved to Nashville early in his life. He attended Hume Fogg High School, where he was a member of the Junior Audubon Society. He continued his education at Vanderbilt University, where he studied civil engineering for three years, departing in 1924.

Monk was in the Army during World War II, from March 1943 until June 1946. He attended Engineer School at Fort Belvoir, Virginia for twelve weeks and served as assistant post engineer at Camp Detrick, in Fredrick, Maryland. Ever the obsessive birder, Monk did not let his military duties interfere with his ornithological observations, and he continued to maintain detailed records and journals while in Maryland. When his military service ended, he returned to Nashville, where he worked as a construction inspector. Monk died in Nashville on November 25, 1982 at the age of 80.

AMELIA LASKEY

In 1921, Amelia and Fredrick Laskey moved from Chicago to Tennessee and Amelia joined the Tennessee Ornithological Society (T.O.S.) on February 28, 1928. Amelia's main passion was bird banding, which she started in her own yard and in 1931, she was given a banding permit by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Over the next 40 years, Laskey would publish papers on over ten species including the Blue Jay, Wren, Mockingbird, Cardinal, Tufted Titmice, and Brown-headed Cowbird.

Laskey's most important ornithological research was her study of the Eastern Bluebird, which lasted for over 40 years. Her first large banding project was of Eastern Bluebirds, beginning in 1931. Laskey also used the Warner Parks as her laboratory and the park was attached to her Eastern Bluebird project on April 25, 1936. Laskey placed 26 boxes in the park and kept them under observation. She recorded the number of eggs laid, how many hatched, how many nestlings fledged, repeat and return records, movement and mating, and predation statistics. Her data extended from 1936 up to her death in 1973. Her legacy continued through the Eastern Bluebird Nesting Box Program from 2002 to 2005. Laskey's Bluebird Trail is one of the oldest continually monitored nesting box programs in the country.

Another important banding project in the 1930s and 1940s sought to determine the winter home of Chimney Swifts. Laskey was one participant in this large project, involving thousands of birds. The birds' winter residence was discovered when 13 banded birds were killed in Peru, one of which was banded by Laskey

In September 1943, the first nocturnal bird casualties in Nashville were reported. These deaths were caused by ceilometer lights at the airport and on TV towers. Over the next 20 years, Laskey recorded the number of bird deaths caused by ceilometer lights. Her records resulted in the U.S. Weather Bureau instructing its stations to use filters over their ceilometer lights.

Because of her extensive and detailed work over the years, in 1966 Laskey became a Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union.

Amelia Laskey died December 19, 1973 in the process of summarizing her work on the Eastern Bluebird.

ALBERT GANIER

Albert Ganier was born in 1883. He was one of the six founders of the Tennessee Ornithological Society in 1915. He was known for scaling cliffs and climbing 100 feet up trees to check on bird nests. He was a civil engineer at the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Ganier's

connection to the railroad played an important role when persuading the L&N Railroad's vice president to make Radnor Lake a Wildlife Sanctuary in 1923; the railroad owned the Radnor Lake area for 60 years. Ganier died on December 20, 1973.

TENNESSEE ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The Tennessee Ornithological Society (T.O.S.) was founded in 1915 in Nashville by Dixon Merritt, Judge Herman Yates Hughes, Dr. George R. Mayfield, Alonzo C. Webb, Dr. George Curtis, and Albert F. Ganier. This society was the first statewide ornithological organization in the southeast. That same year marked the first of the annual Christmas Bird Counts, or censuses. T.O.S. was also known for its Field Days, which began in 1921. These events involved at least one hike and a meal provided by society members. Their field days often drew people from miles around. The society's journal, *The Migrant*, began publication in June 1930 and consisted of society members' records and observations of birdlife, giving them a place to permanently record their observations, and helping to strengthen chapters' communication and their knowledge of each other's work. As of 2018, the Tennessee Ornithological Society is Tennessee's oldest conservation group still in existence.

Scope and Contents of the Collection

ABSTRACT

The Harry C. Monk Papers are focused on his work as an avid bird watcher in the Nashville, Davidson County area and are comprised of his daily journals, bird observations and data, various documents from ornithological associations, correspondence, photographs, maps, butterfly observations, and family papers. Various papers from other local noted ornithologists, such as Amelia Laskey, Albert Ganier, and George Mayfield, and others, are also interspersed throughout the collection.

Monk's records of nesting data represent the most detailed record of such information for the Nashville area. Likewise, his study of the frequency and occurrence of bird songs is the only local record of its kind. Monk's interests also extended to butterflies, where he likewise kept copious notes about his observations in the Nashville area.

Monk's detailed records enable the exploration of other wide-ranging subjects which may not have been examined or anticipated by Monk, and are seldom if ever directly mentioned. Such topics could include: environmental impacts, climate change, extreme weather events, and similar studies based upon researchers who do their own compilations and analysis of large quantities of Monk's raw data.

Family papers include materials related to Harry's father's service during World War I; Harry's mother's ownership and operation of the Old Hickory Shoe Shop, located in downtown Nashville; Harry's education at Vanderbilt and service in the Army during World War II; and family genealogical information.

BIRDS

Monk's Daily Journals, which he kept for 60 years (1916-1976), are the heart of the collection and document Monk's daily activities, bird and butterfly observations, and weather records. They also occasionally include inserts in the form of maps, typescripts, graphs, drawings, and newspaper clippings.

Many of the other records Monk created are based on extracts or compilations of data from his journals. Some of the other records he created serve as different ways to access the data from his journals, based upon bird species, particular bird behavior, or a specific location. Often, Monk's other records serve as abstracts or indexes, directing the researcher back to a journal entry for a particular day for more detail. (For a visual representation of the interconnectedness of Monk's records, see diagram in Appendix A.)

Monk recorded additional bird population data in his Field and Species Cards, Observations, and Nesting Data. His Field Cards and Observations give an insight into the migration of bird populations, records of specific species moving into and out of areas, and bird behavior. His Nesting Data provide breeding records for the Nashville Area along with his oology (study of eggs) work and collection. Monk also kept Song Data, bird count lists, records of bird casualties at ceilometers and TV and radio towers, and roosting data.

Monk's Daily Journals, Nesting Data, and Field Cards and Observations have a strong relationship to each other and can be cross-referenced.

His Occurrence data was recorded from 1914-1975 and is organized by species and location. There is a significant quantity of observations in Acklen Park (1917-1932), Centennial Park (1917-1939) and Radnor Lake (1917-1974). The maps in the collection are of hikes and observations, general published resources such as highway and road maps, development and civil defense evacuation maps, property and area maps, and a map of the Tennessee Ornithological Society's 27th annual fall Field Day.

Monk's general correspondence consists primarily of incoming letters from fellow bird and butterfly enthusiasts, containing information about observations in the letter-writer's location of residence, questions about identification and behavior, and similar topics. A number of the correspondents were living outside of Tennessee, including some as far afield as Arizona, although there is also much correspondence with members of the Tennessee Ornithological Society, including Amelia Laskey. There is also some correspondence to Harry Monk from relatives about family genealogy.

Tennessee Ornithological Society documents range from 1915 to 1945 and include meeting minutes, membership lists, lists of officers, financial reports, and society programs.

Monk's papers also include various periodicals which primarily consist of scattered issues of *The Migrant*, *The Kentucky Warbler*, and the *Cumberland Naturalist*. His Newspaper Clippings are a collection of bird and natural history articles organized by author and year. Pamphlets consist of reprints of articles on various bird and butterfly topics, as well as articles by members of T.O.S. A number of pamphlets concern the research and reports of banding and observations by Amelia Laskey.

Part of the genius and value of Monk's extraordinary collection is the multiple means Monk created to access his data. Below follows a partial listing of records which use a particular method of organization and access:

ACCESS BY:

Date	Species (or AOU #)	Location
Daily Journals	Occurrence Data	"Trips Beyond Nashville" (index by location, incl. Nashville)
Field Cards (Counts)	Species Cards & Logs	Tower Casualties
Monthly Bird Count Lists	Special Studies Data (part)	Locality Data
Correspondence	"Birds of Nashville"	Maps

Regardless of the means of access, or which particular unit of the collection is used, researchers are reminded that much of the collection is interconnected and full of cross-references to other parts of Monk's papers, so a thorough search will likely use multiple record types. Appendix A of this finding aid attempts to diagram these various connections among Monk's records. Appendix B provides a glossary of common ornithological terms encountered in the collection.

Throughout the collection, including in Monk's Daily Journals, researchers may encounter notations recorded in a similar manner as the method described by Monk during the early days (circa 1917) of his Species Cards:

"The data on these cards gives the SIGNIFICANT dates of occurrence of the various species in the region of NASHVILLE TENN. (within a 25 mile radius). A date followed by a dash, thus, "1917. April 17 – " indicates a record of occurrence on that date with no mention of the number of individual birds observed. In every case the count of individuals, where available, follows the date and is encircled, thus "(42)". The letter "c" when so encircled denotes "common", when given otherwise denotes "CALL NOTES." Likewise "S" denotes "SONG".

The AOU numbers used by Monk throughout the collection are most likely from the official lists issued by the American Ornithologist's Union in 1910, 1931, and 1957. Appendices D and E of this finding aid provide abbreviated versions of the 1957 list in both numeric and scientific order, which should serve as a guide to most of Monk's data. Researchers who require more information are encouraged to consult the following:

- 1910 = *Check-list of North American Birds* (3rd ed., rev.). American Ornithologists' Union (NY: n. pub., 1910). Available online from the Biodiversity Heritage Library: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/48603>
- 1931 = *Abridged Check-list of North American Birds* (from 4th ed.). American Ornithologists' Union (Washington, DC: n. pub., 1935).
NPL Call number: Weil 598.2973 A51a (Reference Division)
- 1957 = *Check-list of North American Birds* (5th ed.). American Ornithologists' Union (Baltimore: Lord Baltimore's Press, 1957).
NPL Call number: Weil 598.0973 A51269c (Reference Division)
Also available online through the Internet Archive:
<http://www.archive.org/details/checklistofnort00amer>

Lastly, because of the breadth and longevity of Monk's observations, researchers may be able to extract or compile information from Monk's raw data which may reveal the impact of urban growth and development on local bird life. In 1920, about the same time that Monk began keeping records, Nashville's population was about 118,300. By 1970, its population had almost quadrupled to 426,000. Although Monk kept no explicit records on these topics, major events which may have had an impact on bird life include: the growth of automobile travel, the paving of roadways, and the construction of interstate highways; expansion and development of housing subdivisions and suburban communities; growth, preservation, or changes in local parks; the change from coal-burning residential and commercial heat sources and its accompanying soot to cleaner energy sources such as natural gas or electric; and other circumstances related to significant changes in the local environment. Other major areas of potential longitudinal study are the impact of TVA and Corps of Engineers projects on local rivers, including the Cumberland and Stones Rivers, and their associated bird life; the creation of Old Hickory (1954) and Percy Priest Lakes (1968) in Davidson County, resulting in notable increases in the presence of waterfowl; and many other topics. However, despite the potential for exploring such broad topics, researchers are cautioned and reminded that Monk's records only provide large quantities of raw data for such studies, and these subjects are rarely, if ever, directly addressed in his records. Furthermore, although Monk was an avid birder in west and south Nashville, he seems to have seldom visited areas towards the east and north, so direct observations at the two Corps of Engineer lakes may be minimal.

BUTTERFLIES

Monk compiled two types of information in his Butterfly records, organizing the data into volumes by date and by species. The bulk of the records span from the 1950s to the 1970s, although some notes are as early as 1919. Monk's observations about butterflies are not quite as detailed as his bird records, but nevertheless remain an important resource for lepidopterists in Tennessee. He includes information about the species observed, describes the butterfly's actions, the quantity of a particular species, and the plants the butterfly was attracted to during his observation. Further details are often recorded in Monk's Daily Journals.

FAMILY

The family papers consist of records of the Monk family finances, correspondence, and occupational records. It includes the correspondence and receipts of Charles and Katherine Monk (Harry's parents) along with Charles' military records from World War I. There are also Harry's class notes, account book, receipts, and military records from his service during World War II. Financial and legal documents relating to the Old Hickory Shoe Shop, located in downtown Nashville and owned by Katherine Monk, are also included. Genealogical materials on the Monk and related families, some of York, Penn., are also part of the collection. Some genealogical correspondence may be interfiled with Monk's General Correspondence, part of Series I. Birds.

The photos in this collection include various members of Monk's family, their residences, nature, hiking sites such as Mt. LeConte and Roan Mountain, and photographs of early birders and members of the Tennessee Ornithological Society. Several were taken by Jesse M. Shaver and Albert Ganier.

Organization/Arrangement of Materials

Organization: Three series:

- I. Birds
- II. Butterflies
- III. Family

Arrangement: Series arranged by subject; thereunder varies according to specific record type and function.

Restrictions

Restrictions on Access: In library use only. Available by appointment.

Restrictions on Use and Reproduction: Some materials are fragile and may require extra care during handling. Index cards are especially well-worn and brittle; to avoid further damage, please do not "tab thru" index cards. Please ask for guidance from staff before handling these fragile materials.

Index Terms

Personal Names:

Ganier, Albert F.
Laskey, Amelia, 1885-1973
Mayfield, George R.
Monk, Charles E., 1880-1920
Monk, Harry C. (Harry Crawford), 1902-1982
Monk, Katherine, d. 1966
Monk family – Genealogy

Corporate Names/Organizations:

Hume-Fogg High School (Nashville, Tenn.) – Alumni and alumnae
Old Hickory Shoe Shop (Nashville, Tenn.)
Southern Leather Co. (Nashville, Tenn.)
Tennessee Ornithological Society
Vanderbilt University -- Students

Subjects:

Bird banding – Tennessee
Bird populations – Tennessee
Bird surveys – Tennessee
Bird watchers – Societies, etc.
Bird watchers – Tennessee
Bird watching – Southern States
Bird watching – Tennessee
Birds – Behavior

Birds – Breeding – Tennessee
Birds – Eggs
Birds – Geographical distribution
Birds – Habitat – Conservation – Tennessee
Birds – Habitat – Tennessee
Birds – Maryland – Frederick
Birds – Migration – Tennessee
Birds – Mortality
Birds – Research
Birds – Societies, etc.
Birds – Southern States
Birds – Tennessee
Business enterprises – Tennessee – Nashville
Butterflies – Southern States
Butterflies – Tennessee – Nashville
Butterfly watching – Southern States
Butterfly watching – Tennessee
Ecology – Tennessee – Nashville
Important bird areas – Southern States
Important bird areas – Tennessee
Important bird areas – United States
Lepidopterists – Tennessee
Lepidopterology -- Tennessee
Nature observation – Tennessee
Ornithologists – Tennessee
Ornithology – Tennessee
Radio and television tower bird strikes
Songbirds – Southern States
Songbirds – Tennessee
Water birds – Tennessee – Nashville
Weather – Observations
Wildlife watching – Tennessee – Nashville
Women-owned business enterprises – Tennessee – Nashville
World War, 1914-1918 – Veterans – United States
World War, 1939-1945 – Veterans – United States

Places:

Acklen Park (Nashville, Tenn.)
Centennial Park (Nashville, Tenn.)
Cumberland River Watershed (Ky. and Tenn.)
Edwin Warner Park (Nashville, Tenn.)
Fort Detrick (Frederick, Md.)
Frederick (Md.)
Nashville (Tenn.) – Climate
Nashville (Tenn.) – Description and travel
Nashville (Tenn.) – History – 20th century – Sources

Nashville (Tenn.) – Societies, etc.
Percy Warner Park (Nashville, Tenn.)
Radnor Lake (Tenn.)
Southern States – Description and travel
Tennessee – Description and travel
Tennessee – Societies, etc.
York (Pa.) – Genealogy

Genre/Document Types:

Black-and-white photographs
Booklets
Brochures
Business records
Card files
Clippings (information artifacts)
Correspondence
Diaries
Family papers
Field notes
Financial records
Ledgers (account books)
Lists (document genres)
Manuscripts (documents)
Maps (documents)
Military records
Notebooks
Photographs
Records (documents)
Reports
Research notes
Tables (documents)
Taxonomies (documents)

Occupations:

Lepidopterists
Ornithologists

Added Author (Personal Name):

Ganier, Albert F.
Laskey, Amelia, 1885-1973
Mayfield, George R.

Added Author (Corporate Heading):

Tennessee Ornithological Society

Added Title:

The Cumberland Naturalist

The Kentucky Warbler

The Migrant

Associated and Related Material:Associated Material:

The Tennessee State Library and Archives holds the Albert F. Ganier Photographic Collection, as well as a few maps of T.O.S. Field Days.

The Warner Parks Nature Center holds the Amelia Laskey Papers. Researchers are advised these documents are only available by advance appointment.

Although some references within the Harry C. Monk Papers may refer to a Ganier collection of skins, birds, or eggs at the Cumberland Science Museum, its successor, the Adventure Science Center, no longer has permanent collections. Their director of education confirmed in summer 2018 that all of their collections were deaccessioned in the early 2000s.

Related Material:

Issues of *The Migrant*, the journal of the Tennessee Ornithological Society, are available in the periodicals section of the Special Collections Division of the Nashville Public Library.

The Carrie Mae Weil book collection, consisting of Harry C. Monk's personal ornithological library, is housed in the Reference Division of the Main Branch, Nashville Public Library.

A small quantity of letters from Harry Monk to Amelia Laskey, 1957-1972 are housed as a separate collection in the Special Collections Division of the Nashville Public Library. These materials have not yet been cataloged (as of Jan. 2019).

Separated Material

Separation notices have been used within the collection when an item was moved to oversize storage.

Administrative Information**Additional Physical Form Available:****Location of Originals/Duplicates:**

Copyright: Literary rights to the unpublished writings found in this collection are reserved to The Public Library of Nashville and Davidson County. Single photocopies may be made for purposes of scholarly research.

Preferred Citation: *[Specific record type, subseries, or other appropriate designation]*, *[Series]*, Harry C. Monk Papers, Special Collections Division, Nashville Public Library.

Immediate Source of Acquisition: Donated to the Nashville Public Library in 1977 by Library Board member, Simon S. Weil in memory of his wife, Carrie Mae Weil.

Ownership and Custodial History: Harry C. Monk's personal estate went up for auction in the fall of 1977. Seeing the research value of Monk's immense volume of

ornithological observations and records, Library Board Chairman, Charles C. Trabue, Jr.; David Marshall Stewart, Library Director; and board member Simon S. Weil, sought to obtain the collection on behalf of the Nashville Public Library. Simon S. Weil purchased the collection from the estate via the court system, and subsequently donated it to the Nashville Public Library in memory of his late wife, Carrie Mae Weil in November 1977.

Upon its acquisition by the Library, the collection was formally named the Carrie Mae Weil Ornithological Collection. However, despite the formal designation of the collection in Weil's name, the materials themselves are entirely the personal ornithological library and papers of Harry C. Monk. They contain no content relating to Simon or Carrie Mae Weil.

Processing Information: Initial processing and creation of finding aid in 1979 by Susan Hayden and Leonard W. Tidwell. Rehousing of journals and some preservation work by Special Collections staff member, Tracey Howerton, 2006. Further rehousing of journals and additional processing of Christmas cards, field cards, species cards, and other materials, and development of rough draft of finding aid, to include newly processed materials, by intern K.C. New, summer 2015, under supervision of staff member Linda Barnickel. Final processing, some preservation work, weeding of catalogs, periodicals, and tourist items about the Parthenon, by intern Catherine Colbran, summer 2018, under supervision of staff member Linda Barnickel. Colbran and Barnickel also jointly developed a new finding aid (this document), which organized the collection based upon intellectual arrangement and unity of content, rather than by strictly box number or format.

Accruals: No further accruals expected.

Other Finding Aids: An original typescript finding aid from 1979 by Peabody MLIS student, Susan Hayden, and Leonard W. Tidwell omitted portions of the collection and is superseded by the present finding aid, dated 2018.

Electronic Location and Access

References to Works by or about Collection Creator/Topic

- Birds of the Nashville Area*, Henry E. Parmer, 3rd ed., 1975. (Tenn. 598.29768 P25b 1975)
- The Carrie Mae Weil Ornithological Collection: Books, Journals, Daily Diaries of Bird Sightings, and Personal Notes Assembled Over a Period of Sixty Years by Harry C. Monk of Nashville*, Public Library of Nashville and Davidson County, 1977. (Tenn. 016.9768 P97w)
- A Century of Birds: the Tennessee Ornithological Society*, DVD, Daniel Shelton, 2015.
- “Conrad Jamison Jr.: The Brief Life of a Tennessee Naturalist,” Roger A. McCoy and Thorunn A. McCoy, *Tennessee Conservationist* (Sept./Oct. 2004), pp. 4-7.
- “Harry Crawford Monk, Nashville’s Quiet Naturalist,” Carol Farrar Kaplan, *Tennessee Conservationist* (Mar./Apr. 2003), pp. 4-7.

And various other articles in the *Tennessee Conservationist*.

See Appendix C for a partial bibliography of Harry Monk's published writings.

Detailed Description of the Collection

I. BIRDS

A. Observations

Arrangement: Varies.

Description: includes Monk's daily journals, occurrence data in the form of species and field cards, monthly bird count lists, and photographs. His observations provide data on birds' migration patterns and population within the Nashville area.

<u>RECORD TYPE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>BOX #</u>	<u>FOLDER</u>
Daily Journals	1916-1976	35-55	
Arrangement: chronological			
Description: includes detailed bird observations, daily weather data, descriptions of hikes, rarely but occasionally accompanied by sketch maps, and Monk's daily general activities. Some journals may have had loose items removed to a separate folder, which will follow the journal.			
Occurrence data	1914-1975	19-25	
Arrangement: grouped by scientific family or species			
Description: Includes observation data, migration routes, notes, nesting information, banding data, TV Tower Casualties, and illustrations clipped from published sources.			
Loons, Grebes		19	1
Pelicans, Cormorants, Anhinga		19	2
Hérons, Bitterns, Ibis		19	3
Swans, Geese		19	4
Ducks		19	5-7
Vultures, Kites		19	8
Hawks		19	9
Osprey, Falcons		19	10
Sparrow Hawk		19	11
Grouse, Quail, Pheasant, Turkey		20	1
Cranes, Limpkin, Rails, Gallinules, Coots		20	2
Plovers, Woodcock, Snipe		20	3
Sandpipers, Avocet, Phalarope		20	4
Gulls, Terns		20	5
Doves & Columbidae (Pigeons)		20	6-10
Owls		21	1
Paroquet, Cuckoo		21	2
Swift		21	3

Kingfisher	21	4
Hummingbird	21	5
Goatsuckers	21	6
Woodpeckers	21	7-10
Kingbird	22	1
Flycatchers	22	2-4
Phoebe	22	5
Horned Lark	22	6
Swallows	22	7
Martins	22	8
Titmice, Nuthatches, Creeper	22	9
Blue Jay, Crow	22	10
Wrens	22	11
Mockingbird, Catbird, Thrasher	22	12-13
Robin	23	1-2
Thrushes, Bluebird (Turdidae)	23	3
Gnatcatcher, Kinglet	23	4
Pipit, Waxwing, Shrike	23	5
Starling	23	6
Vireos	23	7
Warblers	23	8-9
Warblers (cont'd)	24	1-3
Passeres	24	4
Icteridae	24	5
Grackle	24	6
Cardinal	24	7
Cowbirds, Redwing	24	8-9
Grosbeaks, Bunting, Dickcissel	24	10
Purple Finch	25	1
Siskin	25	2
Goldfinch	25	3
Crossbill	25	4
Towhee, Lark Bunting	25	5
Sparrows (incl. Junco)	25	6-20
Lapland Longspur, Snow Bunting	25	21

Species cards 1914-1945 58-61

Arrangement: numeric by AOU number

Description: These cards were used by Monk to compile notes and data about individual species, based primarily upon his observations as recorded in his daily journals. At times Monk also supplemented his species notes from other sources such as publications, lectures, T.O.S. meetings, and similar resources.

Monk's own introductory notes to some of his earliest species cards describe his method of notetaking: "The data on these cards gives the SIGNIFICANT dates of occurrence of the various species in the region of NASHVILLE TENN. (within a 25 mile radius). A date followed by a dash, thus, "1917. April 17 – " indicates a record of occurrence on that date with no mention of the number of individual birds observed. In every case the count of individuals, where available, follows the date and is encircled, thus "(42)". The letter "c" when so encircled denotes "common", when given otherwise denotes "CALL NOTES." Likewise "S" denotes "SONG".

Monk also kept extensive species notes on particular localities, including: Acklen Park, Centennial Park, and near Frederick, Maryland; as well as cards for the 1918 migration and nesting summer season in Nashville; all are housed in Box 58. Refer to Locality and Special Studies sections of this finding aid for more details.

Identifying the AOU number:

If you have the AOU number of a species, but do not know the species name, refer to Appendix D.

If you have the species name, but do not know the AOU number, refer to Appendix E.

Species Cards

AOU #1-390 (Western Grebe to Kingfisher)	59
AOU #392-617 (Ivory-Billed Woodpecker to Rough Wing Swallow)	60
AOU #618-766 (Bohemian Waxwing to Bluebird)	61
Misc. (insects, animals, flowers, bibliographies, behaviors, etc.)	61

Species Log	1920-1922	25	22-24
Arrangement: AOU number			
Description: Same information as Species Cards (above) except recorded in a ledger book.			

Field cards (counts)	1917-1946	64
Arrangement: chronological		
Description: Typically a pre-printed card with a list of common species, with a small space to record the number of each species seen on a particular day at a specific location.		

Monthly bird count lists	1917-1970	13-A & B
Arrangement: chronological		
Description: Lists containing the number of birds of a particular species seen by Harry Monk in a single month. Numbers were probably compiled from Monk's Field Cards and/or Daily Journals.		

Observations from Others 1897-1973 62-63, 65

Arrangement: alphabetical by last name of the observer

Description: includes observations, in the form of field notes, field cards, journals, notes from published sources, unpublished manuscripts (some possibly presented at T.O.S. meetings), or other documentation, as compiled by:

Name	Date(s)	Box	Folder(s)
Michael Bierly	1970-1973	62	1-2
John B. Calhoun	1932-1937	62	3-9
Field cards	1932-1935	65	-
John B. Calhoun, compiled records of:			
Conrad Jamison	1938-1943	62	10
Henry M. Stevenson	1940-1941	62	10
W.M. Walker Jr.	1922-1926, 1945-1946	62	10
A.K. Fisher	1897	62	11
George Foster	1936	62	12
Albert Ganier (mostly writings)	1917-1973	62	13-16
Field Cards	1914-1921	65	-
Jeanne M. and John Goodman – Reelfoot Lake, 1951		62	17
Arthur Howell	1909	62	18
Conrad Jamison (see John B. Calhoun, above)			
Amelia Laskey	1945-1973	63	1
George Mayfield	1915-1964	63	2-5
Field Cards	1916	65	-
H.E. Palmer	1958-1970	63	6-7
Jesse M. Shaver	1935-1962	63	8-12
Walter Spofford	1945-1947	63	13-14
Henry M. Stevenson (see John B. Calhoun, above)			
Harry S. & Stella Scott Vaughn	1955-1960	63	15
William M. Walker Jr.	1922-1946	63	16-17
(see also John B. Calhoun, above)			
Field Cards	1935-1946	65	-
Field Trips	1922-1932	65	-
George Woodring	1933-1936	63	18
Christmas Counts	1914-1915	65	-
Ganier Christmas Count compilation			
by species, 1915-1931		65	-
T.O.S. Fall Field Day, 1962		65	-

Photographs (part) 1921-1959 31 49-89

Arrangement: Numeric by photograph number assigned by staff at time of initial processing in 1978.

Description: Photo numbers 49-89 include outdoor scenes, birds, nests and ornithologists, including members of T.O.S.

<u>Descript</u>	<u>Date(s)</u>	<u>Box</u>	<u>Photo #</u>
Scenics:			
Falling Water Creek, Cumberland County	1935	31	49
Sevier County (incl. Mt. LeConte)	1935	31	50-61
Monroe County	1935	31	62-64
Nolichucky River near Erwin, Unicoi Co.	1935	31	65
Roan Mtn., Carter County	1935	31	66-72
Collins River Gorge, Grundy Co.	1930	31	78-82
Harper's Ferry, West Virginia	1944	31	83-84
Birds:			
Nests: Swift, Dove	1959	31	73-74
Woodcock Nest (first of kind in Nashville)	1922	31	75
Glaucous Gull (only record in Nashville)	1969	31	76
Birders:			
Harry Vaughn at Edwin Warner Park	1938	31	85
"The Early Birders" incl. Monk & others	1921	31	86
Jack Calhoun & O. Park	n.d.	31	87
Knoxville Chapter of T.O.S.	1940	31	88
25 th Anniversary T.O.S. Banquet	1940	31	89

B. Locality Data

Arrangement: grouped by location

Description: Focusing upon bird populations in specific areas, mostly in the vicinity of Nashville or Middle Tennessee, bird lists by locality provide information on when birds were spotted, what species, where, and how many, as well as other details about observations, such as behavior. Locations of particular interest or depth of detail include: Acklen Park, Centennial Park, and Radnor Lake. A number of maps, many of them commercially produced and of a general nature, but including a few that are hand-drawn and specifically relate to Monk's bird observations, are also included. In addition, various compilations by Monk and others to develop a resource containing comprehensive data about the "Birds of Nashville" rounds out this portion of the collection.

<u>Location:</u>	<u>Date(s)</u>	<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder(s)</u>
"Trips Beyond Nashville"	1917-1948	10	1
Although titled "Beyond Nashville" – some trips are as close as five miles, and include such areas as Radnor Lake and Warner Parks. This folder serves as a <u>geographic index</u> to Monk's observations, with references to dates of trips. Using the dates, a researcher can subsequently look up more information in Monk's Daily Journals, his Field Cards, or other chronologically arranged materials.			
Acklen Park Notes	1917-1932	10	2
Acklen Park Species Cards	1917-1932	58	

Buena Vista Notes	1914-1959	10	3
State Capitol Lists	1925-1931	10	5
Carport Observations (Avoca St.)	1961-1970	10	6
Frederick, Maryland	1943-45	10	4
Maryland Species Cards	1943-1945	58	
Grundy County Notes	to 1974	10	7
Rare Birds of Middle Tennessee	1907-1971	10	8
Reelfoot Lake – Bibliography & notes	1874-1933	10	9
Smoky Mtns., Signal Mtn.	1924-25	10	4
Centennial Park			
Birds of Centennial Park	1946	10	10
Species Cards	1914-1934	58	
Annual Lists	1917-1946	10	11
Misc. data & maps	1924-1941	10	12
Occurrence data	n.d.	10	13-16
Grackle studies	1917-1933	10	17-21
Radnor Lake			
Observations	1917-1971	11	1-2
"Water Birds of Radnor Lake"	1932	11	3
"Birds in Radnor Lake Area"	1972	11	4
Breeding notes	1917-1965	11	5
Ducks	1916-1936	11	6
History	n.d.	11	7
Maps	n.d.	11	8
Misc.	1916-1974	11	9
T.O.S. Advisory Committee	1972	11	10

Maps

Arrangement: by date or location

<u>1925-1950, mostly Nashville & Monk's birding, hand-drawn:</u>	10	22
Sketch Map showing Counties in Arkansas adjacent to Tennessee		
Virginia Counties adjacent to Tennessee		
Jocelyn Hollow & Nine Mile Hill Valleys, Feb. 7, 1925		
9 Mile Hill Valleys & West Meade Rd., Dec. 7, 1930		
Terminus of the Belle Meade carline & vicinity, n.d.		
unidentified location showing wheat fields near Reservoir Hill (probably vicinity Belle Meade), n.d.		
Orphanage Road map (Dec. 28, 1922) with survey notes (Aug. 1924)		
Indian Creek & River Roads near Cumberland River, Nov. 9, 1930		
27 th Annual Fall Field Day, Nashville Chapter, T.O.S., Edwin Warner Park, Oct. 18, 1942 (blueprint – protect from light!)		
Fuqua Rd. near Stones River, Feb. 25, 1950		

OVERSIZE MAPS (Drawer K-4):

1918 Season nests near Parthenon Ave. Oct. 1918 – (folder 25)

Harpeth River Valley from Kingston Springs to Cumberland River, n.d. - (folder 26)

Stewarts Ferry Pike to Idlewild Wood, n.d. – (folder 26)

Map of Area Lying between Harding and Charlotte Pikes, n.d. – (folder 27)

Nashville, various, mostly mass-produced, 1940-1973

10 23

Areas Affected by the Urban Renewal Plan Amendment and the Vanderbilt University Campus Development Plan, 1973

Areas Affected by Amendment No. 1 to Bill No. 73-587 (related to preceding map), 1973

Districts for Project Area Committee Representatives, University Center Urban Renewal Area–One, 1970

Old Stone Fort State Park, Coffee County, (map and brochure) n.d.

Map of central Davidson County, with annotation “sign location” (otherwise unidentified), n.d.

Evacuation Routes, Davidson County [in case of nuclear attack, related to Civil Defense], ca. 1955

Nashville Civil Defense Mutual Aid Counties [Middle Tennessee], ca. 1955

OVERSIZE MAPS (Drawer K-4)

Index Map for Property Map Sheets, Nashville, 1964 - (folder 27)

J. Percy Priest Reservoir, 1961 – (folder 27)

Scenic Historic and Recreational Areas, Tenn., 1940 – (folder 27)

Nashville vicinity (most of Davidson Co.), n.d. – (folder 26)

Nashville area & Vanderbilt (photocopies)

10

24

Center Hill Dam & Reservoir opening, 1949

City Extension Hearing, 1950

McGavock’s first Nashville map in 1786 (publ. 1950)

City Population Densities, 1958

Cities in Davidson Co., 1959

Interstate Highways under Construction, 1960

Percy Priest Lake and Dam, Davidson and Rutherford Counties, 1962

Proposed auditorium at Centennial Park, n.d.

New Ward boundaries of City of Nashville annexations, n.d.

Unidentified, vicinity of West End, Euclid, Parthenon St., n.d.

Vanderbilt campus map, n.d.

“These Hundred Acres” Vanderbilt brochure & map, 1953

General Road maps

10

25

Eastern U.S. and New York, ca. 1950

Florida, 1930

North & South Carolina, 1946

Birds of Nashville

Description: Various iterations of attempts by Monk, Parmer, and Bierly to develop a comprehensive guide to the Birds of Nashville, including compiled occurrence data, earliest and latest sightings, and other information.

Birds of Nashville Region (Monk)	1917-1926	12	1-7
Birds of Nashville Area (Parmer & Bierly)	1965-1975	12	8-13
"Sparrows of the Nashville Region" (Monk)	1927	12	14

C. Special Studies

Arrangement: In two subseries, Behavior and Topics, with some additional sub-subseries.

Description: Compilations of data concerning specific topics and behavior such as: bird bathing and anting; nesting; breeding; bird songs; migration data; and TV tower (ceilometer) casualty lists which record the species and quantity of birds killed, location and date. Also includes tabular and quantitative data compiled by Monk on various topics, such as tallies for species occurrence, number of unique species seen each year, and similar information.

Behavior

Bathing & Anting	1936-1969	18	2-3
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Nesting & Breeding Data

Arrangement: chronological and by species

Description: List of the number of nests, the number of young in nests, and dates for egg collection. Most information abstracted from Monk's Daily Journals

Chronological data:

Nesting Data Notebooks	1919-1934	14A	2-5
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By species:

Nesting Records	1917-1970(bulk 1917-1936)	14B	1-6
Nesting Records	1940-1969	15	2-4
Species Cards: "Record of Migration, Nesting, Arrival and Departures of Summer Residents..."	1918	58	
Prairie Warbler	1919-1927	14B	3
Oology (eggs)	1904-1932	14B	7

Breeding

Breeding Records	1918-1924	14A	1
"Breeding Birds of Tenn."	1950	15	1
Breeding References	1916-1971	15	5-6

Song Data

1918-1974

16

Arrangement: by AOU number [though number is seldom given – see description]

Description: serves primarily as an index to Monk's daily journals for times when he noted observations about birds singing. Provides the date of observation, and sometimes includes number of birds singing, time of day, or other relevant notes. Monk provides an introductory note in front of the first song notebook. Monk's primary interest in compiling the song data seems of have been more about the time (season, month, time of day, breeding or nesting period) birds were most likely to be in song or to utter unique calls or sounds, rather than to provide a description of the song itself. However, researchers are encouraged to cross reference the data they find in the Song Data records with Monk's daily journals, where it is possible that more details are recorded. In addition, although the records are arranged in AOU numeric order, the vast majority of entries use only the common name of the species, and make no direct reference to the AOU number. Researchers will need to refer to Appendix D in order to have an effective understanding of the arrangement of this group of records.

Migration

Arrangement: chronological

Description: raw data, notes, compiled information, and written reports about migration of various species in to and out of Nashville

“Bird Migration at Nashville”	n.d.	17	1
Species Cards: "Record of Migration, Nesting, Arrival and Departures of Summer Residents..."	1918	58	
“Bird Migration”	1921	17	2
Migration Data – Spring	1924	17	3
Migration Reports, 39 Species	1953	17	4
Spring Migration	thru 1950	17	5
Spring Migration	1956	17	6
Fall Migration	1956	17	7
Spring Migration Lists	to 1967	17	8

Topics

Banding	1936-1941	18	1
Tower Casualties	1948-1975	18	4-12
Monk Writings & Notes	1921-1973	18	13
Misc. Special Studies	n.d.	18	14
Roosting Notes	n.d.	18	15
Misc. notes	n.d.	18	16
Spring notes from Tenn. – Bradford Torrey (1896)		18	17
Misc. bibliographies	n.d.	18	18
Misc. bird notes	n.d.	18	19
Bird counts misc.	1969-1970	18	20
Tabular data			
Occurrence records	1917-1946	18	21
Monk tabulations	1917-1936	18	22

D. Correspondence:

Arrangement: chronological within each subseries, except for Christmas Cards (no arrangement scheme)

Description: letters to and from Monk, and bird-themed Christmas Cards sent to Monk by friends. Letters often contain detail about bird observations, bird behavior, and responses to readings or lectures. Christmas Cards typically have bird-themed illustrations. Some wedding and baby announcements, and hospital cards are also included. Senders of cards include the Laskeys, Ben and Lula Coffey, the Comptons, the Calhouns, and T.O.S. members.

Incoming	1922-1974	1-6 (part)
Outgoing	1919-1972	6 (part)
Christmas Cards	1938-1973	56

E. Ornithological Societies

Tennessee Ornithological Society (T.O.S.) 1915-1945 7-8

Arrangement: by format

Description: constitution, meeting minutes, member rosters, financial records, information about club officers and chapters, and field day notes

Constitutions	1921-1948	7	1
Minutes	1915-1932	7	2-12
History	1934, n.d.	7	13
Affiliation with Wilson Ornith. Club	1924	7	14
Field Days	1921-1945	7	15
News clippings	1917-1924	7	16
Officers & Membership	1915-1962	8	1-8
Chapter histories	ca. 1961	8	9
Financial records	1917-1947	8	10-14
Correspondence	1921-1955	8	15-17
Misc.	1915-1973	8	18
Newsletters	1958-1964	8	19-20
Programs	1923-1974	8	21-22
Records sessions	1962-1970	8	23-24
The Migrant (finances)	1938-1946	8	25
The Migrant (errors)	1963-1974	8	26

Other Ornithological Societies 1917-1975 9

Arrangement: alphabetical by association name

Description: various reports, newsletters, programs, correspondence, and bird notes

American Ornithologists' Union	1924-1961	9	1
Cooper Ornithological Society	1928-1965	9	2
Georgia Ornithological Society	1938-1949	9	3-4
Hawk Mountain Sanctuary...(Penn.)	1949-1954	9	5
Kentucky Ornithological Society	1940-1958	9	6
Lepidopterists' Society	1955-1975	9	7
Mid-South Bird Notes (Memphis)	1952-1956	9	8-9

Museum of Comparative Oology	1920-1925	9	10-11
North American Nest Record Pgm.	1969-1970	9	12
Tennessee Academy of Science	1917-1951	9	13-15
Wilson Ornithological Club	1923-1953	9	16-17
Misc. Societies	various	9	18-19

F. Publications:

Arrangement: by format

Description: newspaper clippings on various people and bird or naturalist topics; pamphlets, journal reprints, and other publications; advertisements and catalogs of birding and butterfly publications and supplies; and compilations of various bibliographic information. Key people appearing in clippings include Ben Coffey, Albert Ganier, Amelia Laskey, George Mayfield, including his columns "Fins, Furs, and Feathers," Jesse Shaver, and Harry and Stella Vaughn. Notable publications include the *Cumberland Naturalist* and a few early issues of *The Migrant*.

Newspaper clippings

Misc.		30	1
Alpha by name		30	2-6
George Mayfield columns		30	7-9
Harry & Stella Vaughn		30	10
Chronological by decade	1919-1970 (no 1920s)	30	11-23
Undated		30	24-25

Pamphlets and Reprints

Arrangement: alphabetical by author

		32	1
Allen, Robert W. and Margaret M. Nice, "A Study of the Breeding Biology of the Purple Martin (<i>Progne Subis</i>)," <i>The American Midland Naturalist</i> , 47, no. 3 (May 1952), reprint.			
Bauer, David L., "A New Race of <i>Papilio Indra</i> from the Grand Canyon Region," <i>The Lepidopterists' News</i> , (1955).			
Burleigh, Thomas D., "The Birds of Athens, Clarke County, Georgia," Occasional Paper No. 1 of the Georgia Ornithological Society, (Feb. 1938)			
		32	2
Campbell, Louis W., "Birds of Lucas County," <i>Toledo Museum of Science Bulletin</i> , 1, no. 1 Toledo: Toledo Zoological Society, (Oct. 1, 1940).			
Coastal States Gas Corporation Annual Report, 1973.			

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Coffey, Ben B., Jr., "Post-Juvenal Migration of Herons,"
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Memphis," *Bird Banding*, 29, no. 2, reprint.
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Coues, Elliott and D. Webster Prentiss, "Avifauna
Columbiana: Being a List of Birds Ascertained to
Inhabit the District of Columbia, with the Times of
Arrival and Departure of such as are Non-Residents,
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Habits of the Morning Dove in North Carolina."
Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society, 69,
no. 2, (Dec. 1953), reprint.
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Edge, Rosalie, "Conservation And Defense: Notes, News
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Conservation Committee for the Year 1940.
_____, "Conservation – Up And Doing,"
Emergency Conservation Committee Annual Report,
1944.
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Errington, Paul L., Frances Hamerstrom, and F. N.
Hamerstrom, Jr. "The Great Horned Owl And Its
Prey In North-Central United States." Agricultural
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- Grobel, Kendrick, "A Chiastic Retribution-Formula in Romans 2." *Zeit Und Geschichte*, 1964. Reprint, cover in German, article text in English.
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- Hicks, Lawrence E., "Distribution of the Breeding Birds of Ohio." *Ohio Biological Survey*, Bulletin No. 32, vol. 6, no. 3, (Nov. 10, 1935), reprint.
- Hines, Bob, *Ducks At A Distance: A Waterfowl Identification Guide*, (Washington, DC: Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of the Interior, 1963).
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- Ijams, H.P., *The Passing of the Passenger Pigeon*, (Knoxville: Fidelity Trust Company, n.d.)
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- _____, "Blue Jays Feed Tent Caterpillar Pupae to Nestlings," *The Wilson Bulletin*, 66, no. 1, (Mar. 1954), reprint.
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- _____, "Breeding Biology of Mockingbirds," *The Auk*, 79, no. 4, (Oct. 31, 1962), reprint.
- _____, "A Courting Carolina Wren Building Over Nestlings." *Bird-Banding*, 21, no. 1 (Jan. 1950), reprint.
- _____, "Evidence of Polyandry at a Bluebird Nest," *The Auk*, 64 (Apr. 1964), reprint.
- _____, "Fall and Winter Behavior of Mockingbirds," *The Wilson Bulletin*, 68, (Dec. 1936), reprint.
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Periodicals		
Arrangement: alphabetical by title of publication		
<i>The Auklet</i> [parody]	34	1
<i>Birds of Illinois</i>	34	2
<i>Cumberland Naturalist</i>	34	3-8
<i>Flower and Feather</i> (Chattanooga Audubon Soc.)	34	9
Hawk Mtn. Sanctuary Assn. annual report 1944-45	34	10
<i>The Kentucky Warbler</i>	34	11
<i>The Migrant</i> (T.O.S.)	34	12
<i>Tennessee Valley Historical Review</i>	34	13
<i>The Trailblazer</i>	34	14
Advertisements and Catalogs		
Arrangement: alphabetical by subject		
Butterfly Supplies	34	15
Ferns of Tennessee (Shaver)	34	16
Jacobs Bird-House Co.	34	17

Oologist's Price List	34	18
Tours	34	19

Bibliography Cards 57

Species notes with bibliographic references
Arrangement: by AOU number

Unidentified author index
Arrangement: reverse chronological order by publication date

Author index, Tenn. Academy of Science 1926-1950
Arrangement: alphabetical by last name of author

II. BUTTERFLIES

A. Journals

1919-1975

26-27

Arrangement: chronologically, thereunder by volume as originally designated by Monk
Description: compiled from Monk's daily journals, contents include details about butterfly observations. Volumes coordinate with each other, with one volume covering a specific time period, with entries in chronological order; and a subsequent volume covering the same time period, with entries listed "in checklist order" by scientific family and species.

1919-1962

Vol. 1 – chronological	26	1-6
Vol. 2 – "check list order"	26	7-15

1962-1975

Vol. 3 – chronological (1962-1967)	26	16-21
Butterfly notes – misc. [probably found loose in journals]	27	1
Vol. 4 – chronological "continue vol. 3" (1968-1975)	27	2-6
Vol. 5 – by family & species - Nymph to Papilio	27	7-12
Vol. 6 – by family & species - Pieridae to Skippers	27	13-16

B. Lists & Notes

"thru 1973"

28

Arrangement: by subject matter
Description: includes notes on particular geographic locations, as well as notes and drafts of materials relating to efforts to compile a comprehensive Nashville area list of species as well as a statewide list for Tennessee.

Basin Springs list	28	1
Brimley, C.S. – North Carolina insects	28	2
Butterflies of Nashville Region	28	3
Butterflies – misc. notes	28	4
Tentative State Butterfly List	28	5

C. Occurrence & Related Records “thru 1973” 28

Arrangement: in volumes as original compiled by Monk, generally arranged by scientific family and species, with some topical notes

Description: data compiled and summarized by Monk consisting of total number of a particular species seen, earliest and latest dates of occurrence, migration data, number of dates seen within a particular month, and more. Also includes observations and notes about butterflies as prey, and their predators, as well as flowers attractive to butterflies.

“Green binder” (no longer in binder but this kept as a heading for clarity when referred to elsewhere by Monk)

Occurrence records – Pieridae	28	6
Occurrence records – Skippers	28	7
Butterflies as Prey	28	8

“Blue binder” (no longer in binder but this kept as a heading for clarity when referred to elsewhere by Monk)

Flowers & butterflies of Nashville	28	9
Occurrence records – Nymphs	28	10
Occurrence records – Lycaena	28	11
Occurrence records – Papilio	28	12

III. PERSONAL

A. Family Papers 1908-1973 29

Arrangement: topical

Description: includes correspondence from Katherine and Charles Monk, (Harry’s parents); cancelled checks and receipts, including many from Charles' time in the military; military records for both Charles (World War I) and Harry (World War II); legal and financial records relating to the Old Hickory Shoe Shop, located on Eighth Avenue North and co-owned by Katherine Monk and W.H. Page, including ledger and account books, and numerous invoices from the Southern Leather Company of Nashville and items relating to the Champion Shoe Machinery Co. of St. Louis, Mo.; Harry Monk’s account books; class notes from Vanderbilt; and genealogical information.

Charles and Katherine Monk

Correspondence	1908-1966	29	1-3
Charles' military records	1917-1919	29	4
Checks & receipts	1913-1930	29	5

Old Hickory Shoe Shop

Records & account books	1922-1944	29	6-9
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Harry C. Monk

Financial records:

Account Books	1920-1921; 1966-1972	29	7, 10
Receipts	1920-1976	29	11

Vanderbilt records:

Geology quiz notebook [Vanderbilt?]	1923-1924	29	12
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APPENDIX A:

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INSERT SEPARATE FILE OF DIAGRAM:

**"VARIOUS MEANS OF ACCESSING INFO
IN MONK'S DAILY JOURNALS"**

APPENDIX B:
GLOSSARY

for common ornithological terms encountered in the Harry C. Monk Collection

ABUNDANCE: (terms as defined by Henry E. Parmer, *Birds of the Nashville Area*, 2nd ed. 1970):

Common: seen on every field trip under proper conditions and in suitable habitat

Fairly Common: seen regularly, but one cannot be sure of seeing it on every trip under proper conditions and in suitable habitat.

Uncommon: regular in limited numbers, not present in all suitable habitat.

Rare: observed only once or twice each year.

Occasional: observed only once every few years.

Accidental: occurring outside its usual range.

ANTING:

Passive anting is when a bird sits among a colony of ants and allows the ants to roam across its body and into its plumage. Active anting is when a bird places an ant in its beak, and rubs the ant across its plumage. The behavior seems to have something to do with the bird seeking the formic acid from the ant's body.

CHRISTMAS COUNT (or CENSUS):

Begun in 1900 by the National Audubon Society, and still overseen by that organization, the annual Christmas Count occurs between December 14 and January 5 each year. Formal guidelines and instructions are in place; volunteers typically are assigned a designated area within a 15-mile radius where they count all birds they see or hear, all day, on a single, specified day.

DISTRIBUTION:

determining where a bird is present or absent

(The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Ornithology, Michael Brooke and Tim Birkhead, 1991)

the range of a species, where it is regularly found

(National Geographic Birding Essentials, Jonathan Alderfer and Jon L. Dunn, 2007)

OCCURRENCE:

The likelihood of encountering a particular species. When and where I am most likely to encounter a particular species? Is the bird a permanent resident of an area, or a visitor?

PASSERIFORMES:

Latin name of Scientific Order referring to birds who perch

(The Audubon Society Encyclopedia of North American Birds, John K. Terres, 1995)

STATUS: (terms as defined by Henry E. Parmer, *Birds of the Nashville Area*, 2nd ed. 1970):

Year-round: present throughout the year, but level of population may vary.

Transient: passes through in spring and fall.

Nester: breeds in the area.

Winter: present during December, January, and/or February

APPENDIX C:

Partial Bibliography of Harry C. Monk's Published Works as compiled by Michael Bierly

In Chronological Order

- "Migration," *The Migrant* (1930) v. 1, no. 1, p. 5.
- "Ducks," *The Migrant* (1930) v. 1, no. 3-4, p. 16.
- "The Water Birds of Radnor Lake," *Tennessee Academy of Science*, (1932) v. 7, no. 4, p. 217.
- "Review Avifauna No. 1 and 2," *The Migrant* (1933) v. 4, no. 1, p. 7.
- "Habits of the Warbling Vireo," *The Migrant* (1934) v. 5, no. 3, p. 33.
- "A List of T.O.S. Officers," *The Migrant* (1935) v. 6, no. 3, p. 67.
- "Nocturnal Migration in Stormy Weather," *The Migrant* (1935) v. 6, no. 4, p. 79.
- "Cowbird Nesting Records for Davidson County," *The Migrant* (1936) v. 7, no. 2, p. 32.
- "A Record Flight of Wild Geese at Nashville," *The Migrant* (1937), v. 8, no. 4, p. 80.
- "Late Chimney Swift Records at Nashville," *The Migrant* (1937), v. 8, no. 4, p. 85.
- "Early Marsh Hawk Record," *The Migrant* (1938), v. 9, no. 3, p. 69.
- "Winter Records of the Ruby-Crowned Kinglet for the Nashville Area," *The Migrant* (1939), v. 10, no. 1, p. 17.
- "Souvenirs of Spring Migration," *The Migrant* (1939) v. 10, no. 2, p. 34.
- "The Upland Plover at Nashville," *The Migrant* (1940), v. 11, no. 1, p. 10.
- "The Season: Nashville Area," *The Migrant* (1940), v. 11, no. 4, p. 103.
- "The Season: Nashville Area," *The Migrant* (1941), v. 12, no. 1, p. 16.
- "The Season: Milan Area," *The Migrant* (1941), v. 12, no. 2, p. 37.
- "The Wrens of Tennessee," *The Migrant* (1942), v. 13, no. 1, pp. 2-11.
- "A Loon Visits a City Park," *The Migrant* (1942), v. 13, no. 1, p. 24.
- "A Kingbird Roost," *The Migrant* (1946), v. 17, no. 2, p. 17.
- "In Memorium – William Massie Walker, Jr." *The Migrant* (1947), v. 18, no. 1, p. 1.
- "Nesting of the Mourning Dove at Nashville," *The Migrant* (1949), v. 20, no. 1, p. 1.

APPENDIX D:

NUMERICAL LIST OF BIRDS BY AOU CHECKLIST NUMBER **especially helpful when using Monk's Species Cards**

The list of species which appears below are based upon *Birds of the Nashville Area*, a booklet by Henry E. Parmer, first published in 1965. Although Parmer did not use AOU numbers in his work, he did list species in order of their appearance on the AOU *Check-list of North American Birds*, 5th edition, issued in 1957. Parmer counted a total of 272 species in the Nashville area in his work.

Harry Monk filed his Species Cards and some of his other records numerically by AOU number. Since the use of numbers to identify birds was discontinued by the AOU in 1998 with the publication of the 7th edition of their check-list, present-day researchers may not be familiar with this numbering system.

Harry Monk's Species Cards include more than just the birds of Nashville, however. Therefore, the use of Parmer's list does not provide a comprehensive list of all species noted by Monk. It can, however, serve as a useful general guide to the majority of Monk's Species Cards.

A researcher who needs to look up an AOU number not appearing on the list below should consult: *Check-list of North American Birds* (5th ed.). American Ornithologists' Union (Baltimore: Lord Baltimore's Press, 1957). NPL Call number: Weil 598.0973 A51269c . As of 2018, the Weil collection is housed on the 3rd Floor of the Main Library, as part of the Reference collection. This work is also available online through the Internet Archive:

<http://www.archive.org/details/checklistofnort00amer>

2	Red-Necked Grebe
3	Horned Grebe
4	Eared Grebe
6	Pied-Billed Grebe
7	Common Loon
51	Herring Gull
54	Ring-Billed Gull
58	Laughing Gull
59	Franklin's Gull
60	Bonaparte's Gull
64	Caspian Tern
69	Forster's Tern
70	Common Tern
74	Least Tern
77	Black Tern
118	Anhinga
120	Double-Crested Cormorant
125	White Pelican
129	Common Merganser
130	Red-Breasted Merganser
131	Hooded Merganser
132	Mallard
133a	Black Duck

135	Gadwall
137	American Widgeon
139	Green-Winged Teal
140	Blue-Winged Teal
142	Shoveler
143	Pintail
144	Wood Duck
146	Redhead
147	Canvasback
148	Greater Scaup
149	Lesser Scaup
150	Ring-Necked Duck
151	Common Goldeneye
153	Bufflehead
154	Oldsquaw
165	White-Winged Scoter
166	Surf Scoter
167	Ruddy Duck
169	Snow Goose
169.1	Blue Goose
172	Canada Goose
188	Wood Ibis
190	American Bittern
191	Least Bittern
194	Great Blue Heron
196	Common Egret
197	Snowy Egret
199	Louisiana Heron
200	Little Blue Heron
201	Green Heron
202	Black-Crowned Night Heron
203	Yellow-Crowned Night Heron
207	Limpkin
208	King Rail
212	Virginia Rail
214	Sora Rail
215	Yellow Rail
218	Purple Gallinule
219	Common Gallinule
221	American Coot
222	Red Phalarope
223	Northern Phalarope
224	Wilson's Phalarope
225	Avocet
228	American Woodcock
229	Common Snipe

231	Short-Billed Dowitcher
232	Long-Billed Dowitcher
233	Stilt Sandpiper
234	Knot
239	Pectoral Sandpiper
240	White-Rumped Sandpiper
241	Baird's Sandpiper
242	Least Sandpiper
243	Dunlin
246	Semipalmated Sandpiper
247	Western Sandpiper
248	Sanderling
254	Greater Yellowlegs
255	Lesser Yellowlegs
256	Solitary Sandpiper
258	Willet
261	Upland Plover
262	Buff-Breasted Sandpiper
263	Spotted Sandpiper
270	Black-Bellied Plover
272	American Golden Plover
273	Killdeer
274	Semipalmated Plover
277	Piping Plover
289	Bobwhite
300	Ruffed Grouse
316	Mourning Dove
325	Turkey Vulture
326	Black Vulture
327	Swallow-Tailed Kite
329	Mississippi Kite
331	Marsh Hawk
332	Sharp-Shinned Hawk
333	Cooper's Hawk
334	Goshawk
337	Red-Tailed Hawk
337d	Harlan's Hawk
339	Red-Shouldered Hawk
343	Broad-Winged Hawk
347	Rough-Legged Hawk
349	Golden Eagle
352	Bald Eagle
356	Peregrine Falcon
357	Pigeon Hawk
360	Sparrow Hawk
364	Osprey

365	Barn Owl
366	Long-Eared Owl
367	Short-Eared Owl
368	Barred Owl
372	Saw-Whet Owl
373	Screech Owl
375	Great Horned Owl
376	Snowy Owl
387	Yellow-Billed Cuckoo
388	Black-Billed Cuckoo
390	Belted Kingfisher
393	Hairy Woodpecker
394	Downy Woodpecker
402	Yellow-Bellied Sapsucker
405	Pileated Woodpecker
406	Red-Headed Woodpecker
409	Red-Bellied Woodpecker
412	Yellow-Shafted Flicker
416	Chuck-Will's Widow
417	Whip-poor-will
420	Common Nighthawk
423	Chimney Swift
428	Ruby-Throated Hummingbird
444	Eastern Kingbird
447	Western Kingbird
452	Great Crested Flycatcher
456	Eastern Phoebe
459	Olive-Sided Flycatcher
461	Eastern Wood Pewee
463	Yellow-Bellied Flycatcher
465	Acadian Flycatcher
466	Traill's Flycatcher
467	Least Flycatcher
474	Horned Lark
477	Blue Jay
488	Common Crow
493	Starling
494	Bobolink
495	Brown-Headed Cowbird
498	Redwinged Blackbird
501	Eastern Meadowlark
506	Orchard Oriole
507	Baltimore Oriole
509	Rusty Blackbird
510	Brewer's Blackbird
511	Common Grackle

514	Evening Grosbeak
517	Purple Finch
529	American Goldfinch
533	Pine Siskin
534	Snow Bunting
536	Lapland Longspur
540	Vesper Sparrow
542	Savannah Sparrow
546	Grasshopper Sparrow
547	Henslow's Sparrow
548	Le Conte's Sparrow
549	Sharp-Tailed Sparrow
552	Lark Sparrow
553	Harris' Sparrow
554	White-Crowned Sparrow
558	White-Throated Sparrow
559	Tree Sparrow
560	Chipping Sparrow
563	Field Sparrow
567	Slate-Colored Junco
575	Bachman's Sparrow
581	Song Sparrow
583	Lincoln's Sparrow
584	Swamp Sparrow
585	Fox Sparrow
587	Rufous-Sided Towhee
593	Cardinal
595	Rose-Breasted Grosbeak
598	Indigo Bunting
604	Dickcissel
608	Scarlet Tanager
610	Summer Tanager
611	Purple Martin
612	Cliff Swallow
613	Barn Swallow
614	Tree Swallow
616	Bank Swallow
617	Rough-Winged Swallow
619	Cedar Waxwing
622	Loggerhead Shrike
624	Red-Eyed Vireo
626	Philadelphia Vireo
627	Warbling Vireo
628	Yellow-Throated Vireo
629	Solitary Vireo
631	White-Eyed Vireo

636	Black-and-White Warbler
637	Prothonotary Warbler
638	Swainson's Warbler
639	Worm-Eating Warbler
641	Blue-Winged Warbler
--	Brewster's Warbler (Hybrid cross between 641 & 642, not numbered in 1957 AOU List)
642	Golden-Winged Warbler
645	Nashville Warbler
646	Orange-Crowned Warbler
647	Tennessee Warbler
648	Parula Warbler
650	Cape May Warbler
652	Yellow Warbler
654	Black-Throated Blue Warbler
655	Myrtle Warbler
657	Magnolia Warbler
658	Cerulean Warbler
659	Chestnut-Sided Warbler
660	Bay-Breasted Warbler
661	Blackpoll Warbler
662	Blackburnian Warbler
663	Yellow-Throated Warbler
667	Black-Throated Green Warbler
671	Pine Warbler
672	Palm Warbler
673	Prairie Warbler
674	Ovenbird
675	Northern Waterthrush
676	Louisiana Waterthrush
677	Kentucky Warbler
678	Connecticut Warbler
679	Mourning Warbler
681	Yellowthroat
683	Yellow-Breasted Chat
684	Hooded Warbler
685	Wilson's Warbler
686	Canada Warbler
687	[American] Redstart
688.2	House Sparrow
697	Water Pipit
703	Mockingbird
704	Catbird
705	Brown Thrasher
718	Carolina Wren
719	Bewick's Wren
721	House Wren

722 Winter Wren
724 Short-Billed Marsh Wren
725 Long-Billed Marsh Wren
726 Brown Creeper
727 White-Breasted Nuthatch
728 Red-Breasted Nuthatch
731 Tufted Titmouse
736 Carolina Chickadee
748 Golden-Crowned Kinglet
749 Ruby-Crowned Kinglet
751 Blue-Gray Gnatcatcher
755 Wood Thrush
756 Veery
757 Gray-Cheeked Thrush
758 Swainson's Thrush
759 Hermit Thrush
761 Robin
766 Eastern Bluebird

APPENDIX E:
LIST IN SCIENTIFIC ORDER, with AOU NUMBERS
especially helpful when using Monk's Species Cards

The list of species which appears below are based upon *Birds of the Nashville Area*, a booklet by Henry E. Parmer, first published in 1965. These species, identified by their common name, appear below in their scientific order, mimicking the order of their appearance on the AOU *Check-list of North American Birds*, 5th edition, issued in 1957. The number appearing to the left of the bird's name is the identifying number assigned to that species in the AOU *Check-list*.

Harry Monk filed his Species Cards and some of his other records numerically by AOU number. Since the use of numbers to identify birds was discontinued by the AOU in 1998 with the publication of the 7th edition of their check-list, present-day researchers may not be familiar with this numbering system.

This appendix serves as a helpful, though incomplete guide. Monk's Species Cards include more than just the birds of Nashville, so the use of Parmer's list does not provide a comprehensive list of all species noted by Monk. Nevertheless, it is hoped that by consulting the list below, a researcher will be enabled to make maximum use of Monk's records.

A researcher who wishes to obtain the AOU number of a species not appearing on the list below should consult: *Check-list of North American Birds* (5th ed.). American Ornithologists' Union (Baltimore: Lord Baltimore's Press, 1957). NPL Call number: Weil 598.0973 A51269c . As of 2018, the Weil collection is housed on the 3rd Floor of the Main Library, as part of the Reference collection. This work is also available online through the Internet Archive: <http://www.archive.org/details/checklistofnort00amer>

LOONS & GREBES

- 7 Common Loon
- 2 Red-Necked Grebe
- 3 Horned Grebe
- 4 Eared Grebe
- 6 Pied-Billed Grebe

PELICANS, CORMORANTS, ANHINGA

- 125 White Pelican
- 120 Double-Crested Cormorant
- 118 Anhinga

HERONS, BITTERNs, IBIS

- 194 Great Blue Heron
- 201 Green Heron
- 200 Little Blue Heron
- 196 Common Egret
- 197 Snowy Egret
- 199 Louisiana Heron
- 202 Black-Crowned Night Heron
- 203 Yellow-Crowned Night Heron
- 191 Least Bittern
- 190 American Bittern
- 188 Wood Ibis

SWANS, GEESE

- 172 Canada Goose
- 169 Snow Goose
- 169.1 Blue Goose

DUCKS

- 132 Mallard
- 133a Black Duck
- 135 Gadwall
- 143 Pintail
- 139 Green-Winged Teal
- 140 Blue-Winged Teal
- 137 American Widgeon
- 142 Shoveler
- 144 Wood Duck
- 146 Redhead
- 150 Ring-Necked Duck
- 147 Canvasback
- 148 Greater Scaup
- 149 Lesser Scaup
- 151 Common Goldeneye

153	Bufflehead
154	Oldsquaw
165	White-Winged Scoter
166	Surf Scoter
167	Ruddy Duck
131	Hooded Merganser
129	Common Merganser
130	Red-Breasted Merganser

VULTURES, KITES

325	Turkey Vulture
326	Black Vulture
327	Swallow-Tailed Kite
329	Mississippi Kite

HAWKS

334	Goshawk
332	Sharp-Shinned Hawk
333	Cooper's Hawk
337	Red-Tailed Hawk
337d	Harlan's Hawk
339	Red-Shouldered Hawk
343	Broad-Winged Hawk
347	Rough-Legged Hawk
349	Golden Eagle
352	Bald Eagle
331	Marsh Hawk

OSPREY, FALCONS

364	Osprey
356	Peregrine Falcon

SPARROW HAWK

357	Pigeon Hawk
360	Sparrow Hawk

GROUSE, QUAIL, PHEASANT, TURKEY

300	Ruffed Grouse
289	Bobwhite

RAILS, GALLINULES, & COOTS

207	Limpkin
208	King Rail
212	Virginia Rail
214	Sora Rail
215	Yellow Rail

- 218 Purple Gallinule
- 219 Common Gallinule
- 221 American Coot

PLOVERS, WOODCOCK, SNIPE

- 274 Semipalmated Plover
- 277 Piping Plover
- 273 Killdeer
- 272 American Golden Plover
- 270 Black-Bellied Plover
- 228 American Woodcock
- 229 Common Snipe
- 261 Upland Plover

SANDPIPERS, AVOCET, PHALAROPE

- 263 Spotted Sandpiper
- 256 Solitary Sandpiper
- 258 Willet
- 254 Greater Yellowlegs
- 255 Lesser Yellowlegs
- 234 Knot
- 239 Pectoral Sandpiper
- 240 White-Rumped Sandpiper
- 241 Baird's Sandpiper
- 242 Least Sandpiper
- 243 Dunlin
- 231 Short-Billed Dowitcher
- 232 Long-Billed Dowitcher
- 233 Stilt Sandpiper
- 246 Semipalmated Sandpiper
- 247 Western Sandpiper
- 262 Buff-Breasted Sandpiper
- 248 Sanderling
- 225 Avocet
- 222 Red Phalarope
- 224 Wilson's Phalarope
- 223 Northern Phalarope

GULLS, TERNS

- 51 Herring Gull
- 54 Ring-Billed Gull
- 58 Laughing Gull
- 59 Franklin's Gull
- 60 Bonaparte's Gull
- 69 Forster's Tern
- 70 Common Tern

- 74 Least Tern
- 64 Caspian Tern
- 77 Black Tern

DOVES & COLUMBIDAE (PIGEONS)

- 316 Mourning Dove

CUCKOOES & PAROQUET

- 387 Yellow-Billed Cuckoo
- 388 Black-Billed Cuckoo

OWLS

- 365 Barn Owl
- 373 Screech Owl
- 375 Great Horned Owl
- 376 Snowy Owl
- 368 Barred Owl
- 366 Long-Eared Owl
- 367 Short-Eared Owl
- 372 Saw-Whet Owl

GOATSUCKERS

- 416 Chuck-Will's Widow
- 417 Whip-poor-will
- 420 Common Nighthawk

SWIFTS & HUMMINGBIRDS

- 423 Chimney Swift
- 428 Ruby-Throated Hummingbird

KINGFISHERS

- 390 Belted Kingfisher

WOODPECKERS

- 412 Yellow-Shafted Flicker
- 405 Pileated Woodpecker
- 409 Red-Bellied Woodpecker
- 406 Red-Headed Woodpecker
- 402 Yellow-Bellied Sapsucker
- 393 Hairy Woodpecker
- 394 Downy Woodpecker

FLYCATCHERS

- 444 Eastern Kingbird
- 447 Western Kingbird
- 452 Great Crested Flycatcher

456 Eastern Phoebe
463 Yellow-Bellied Flycatcher
465 Acadian Flycatcher
466 Traill's Flycatcher
467 Least Flycatcher
461 Eastern Wood Pewee
459 Olive-Sided Flycatcher

LARKS & SWALLOWS

474 Horned Lark

SWALLOWS

614 Tree Swallow
616 Bank Swallow
617 Rough-Winged Swallow
613 Barn Swallow
612 Cliff Swallow
611 Purple Martin

BLUE JAY, CROW

477 Blue Jay
488 Common Crow

TITMICE, NUTHATCHES, CREEPER

736 Carolina Chickadee
731 Tufted Titmouse
727 White-Breasted Nuthatch
728 Red-Breasted Nuthatch
726 Brown Creeper

WRENS

721 House Wren
722 Winter Wren
719 Bewick's Wren
718 Carolina Wren
725 Long-Billed Marsh Wren
724 Short-Billed Marsh Wren

MOCKINGBIRD, CATBIRD, THRASHER

703 Mockingbird
704 Catbird
705 Brown Thrasher

ROBIN, THRUSHES, BLUEBIRD

761 Robin
755 Wood Thrush

- 759 Hermit Thrush
- 758 Swainson's Thrush
- 757 Gray-Cheeked Thrush
- 756 Veery
- 766 Eastern Bluebird

GNATCATCHER, KINGLETS

- 751 Blue-Gray Gnatcatcher
- 748 Golden-Crowned Kinglet
- 749 Ruby-Crowned Kinglet

PIPIT, WAXWING, SHRIKE, STARLING

- 697 Water Pipit
- 619 Cedar Waxwing
- 622 Loggerhead Shrike
- 493 Starling

VIREOS

- 631 White-Eyed Vireo
- 628 Yellow-Throated Vireo
- 629 Solitary Vireo
- 624 Red-Eyed Vireo
- 626 Philadelphia Vireo
- 627 Warbling Vireo

WOOD WARBLERS

- 636 Black-and-White Warbler
- 637 Prothonotary Warbler
- 638 Swainson's Warbler
- 639 Worm-Eating Warbler
- 642 Golden-Winged Warbler
- 641 Blue-Winged Warbler
- Brewster's Warbler (Hybrid cross between 641 & 642, not numbered in 1957 AOU List)
- 647 Tennessee Warbler
- 646 Orange-Crowned Warbler
- 645 Nashville Warbler
- 648 Parula Warbler
- 652 Yellow Warbler
- 657 Magnolia Warbler
- 650 Cape May Warbler
- 654 Black-Throated Blue Warbler
- 655 Myrtle Warbler
- 667 Black-Throated Green Warbler
- 658 Cerulean Warbler
- 662 Blackburnian Warbler
- 663 Yellow-Throated Warbler

- 659 Chestnut-Sided Warbler
- 660 Bay-Breasted Warbler
- 661 Blackpoll Warbler
- 671 Pine Warbler
- 673 Prairie Warbler
- 672 Palm Warbler
- 674 Ovenbird
- 675 Northern Waterthrush
- 676 Louisiana Waterthrush
- 677 Kentucky Warbler
- 678 Connecticut Warbler
- 679 Mourning Warbler
- 681 Yellowthroat
- 683 Yellow-Breasted Chat
- 684 Hooded Warbler
- 685 Wilson's Warbler
- 686 Canada Warbler
- 687 [American] Redstart

HOUSE SPARROW

- 688.2 House Sparrow

MEADOWLARKS, BLACKBIRDS, TROUPIALS

- 494 Bobolink
- 501 Eastern Meadowlark
- 498 Redwinged Blackbird
- 506 Orchard Oriole
- 507 Baltimore Oriole
- 509 Rusty Blackbird
- 510 Brewer's Blackbird
- 511 Common Grackle
- 495 Brown-Headed Cowbird

TANAGERS

- 608 Scarlet Tanager
- 610 Summer Tanager

GROSBEAKS, FINCHES, SPARROWS & BUNTINGS

- 593 Cardinal
- 595 Rose-Breasted Grosbeak
- 598 Indigo Bunting
- 604 Dickcissel
- 514 Evening Grosbeak
- 517 Purple Finch
- 533 Pine Siskin
- 529 American Goldfinch

587 Rufous-Sided Towhee
542 Savannah Sparrow
546 Grasshopper Sparrow
548 Le Conte's Sparrow
547 Henslow's Sparrow
549 Sharp-Tailed Sparrow
540 Vesper Sparrow
552 Lark Sparrow
575 Bachman's Sparrow
567 Slate-Colored Junco
559 Tree Sparrow
560 Chipping Sparrow
563 Field Sparrow
553 Harris' Sparrow
554 White-Crowned Sparrow
558 White-Throated Sparrow
585 Fox Sparrow
583 Lincoln's Sparrow
584 Swamp Sparrow
581 Song Sparrow
536 Lapland Longspur
534 Snow Bunting