

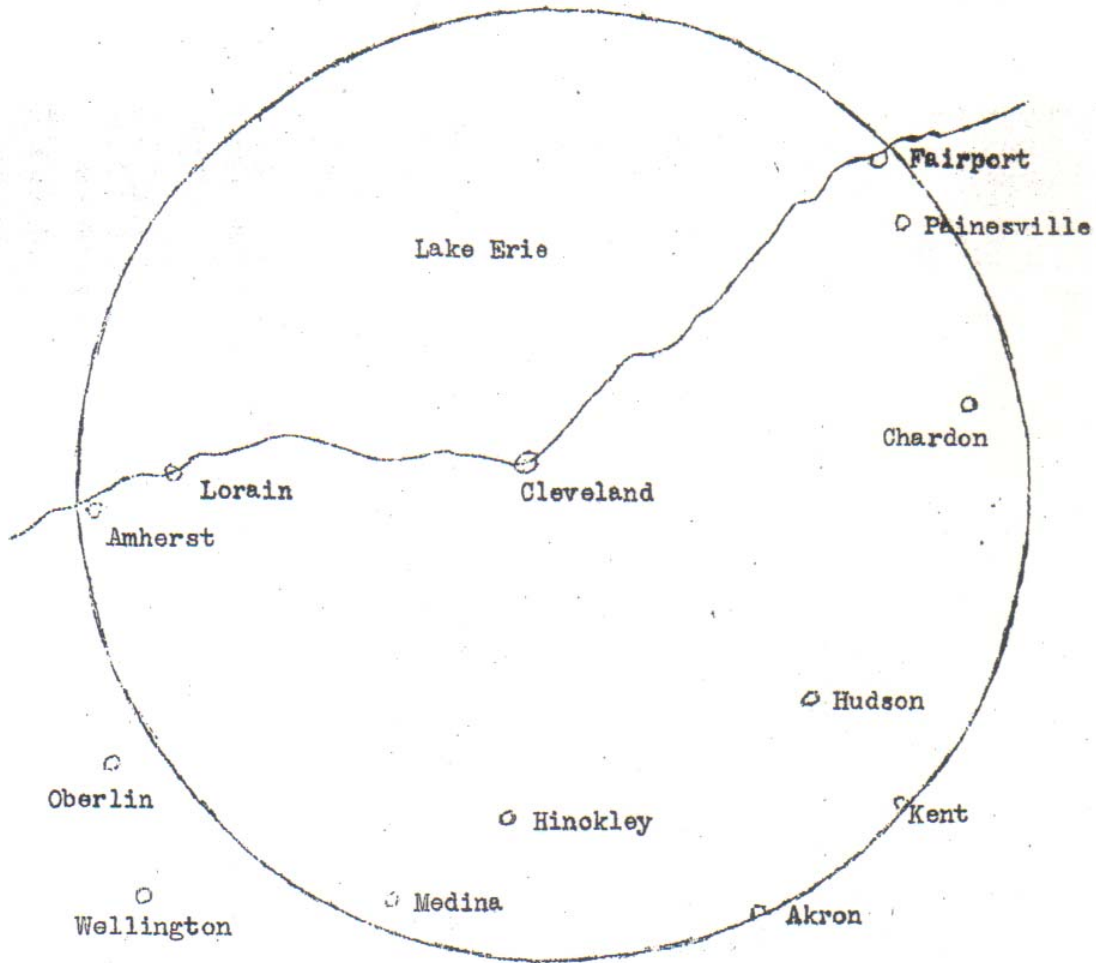
THE CLEVELAND BIRD CALENDAR

Founded by Francis H. Herrick
Of Western Reserve University in 1905

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THE KIRTLAND BIRD CLUB

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The Cleveland Region
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The circle has a thirty mile radius



At
The Cleveland Museum of Natural History
2717 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland 15, Ohio

THE CLEVELAND BIRD CALENDAR

Winter Bird Population Number

Issued April 9, 1947

Edited by Arthur B. Williams

With the inclusion of December 1946 in this issue of the Calendar we finish another full calendar year of bird records. This is the time when we usually pause to review the record of the year to see what new species, if any, have been added to the all-time list, which goes back to 1905. As this list, previous to 1944, was not restricted to the 30-mile boundary established at that time, it undoubtedly includes records from outside our present "Cleveland region". Sometime we shall make a revision of this list, but until this is done it seems permissible to continue to include Sandusky and Pymatuning records in the "all-time list" for the sake of the over-all picture which it gives. Thus two new species names appear during 1946 - the first within, the second outside the 30-mile boundary:

- No. 298 - Sandhill Crane - Reported seen at Black Brook (near Richmond Beach) April 7, 1946 Fred Ackermann, Owen Davies, Florence Gray and Marian Schutler (See Field Note, Vol. 42, No. 3, P. 15).
- No. 299 - American Avocet - Seen at Baybridge (Sandusky marsh) September 14, 22, 25, 29, October 6, 8, 13, 1946 by Fred Ackermann, James Akers, Vera Carrothers, Elsie Erickson, W. Earl Godfrey, R.W. Hill, Margaret Perner, Harold Wallin, M. B. Walters (See Field Note, Vol. 42, No. 4, pp.3, 13).

Report on Migrant Shrike - In response to the editorial request for records of the Migrant Shrike for 1946 in our last issue, only two replies have been received. J.E. Lieftinck says that his only record of this bird last year was on May 19 - a bird sitting on a telephone wire along Route 19 west of Sandusky. Owen Davies, Jr. reports seeing a Migrant Shrike September 29 just east of Lorain. This leaves us with only a single record of the Migrant Shrike in the Cleveland region during 1946. Observers are asked to be particularly alert to record the presence or absence of this species during 1947.

The 1946 Christmas Bird Count - The Seventh Annual Christmas Bird Count, conducted by the Kirtland Bird Club, was held December 21 1946. As in other years, the territory covered was to the east of Cleveland, including the Lake Erie shore, the Chagrin Valley and the Shaker Lakes. Species reported were as follows:

(1946 Christmas Bird Count continued)

Horned Grebe 4, Mallard 16, Black Duck 33, Lesser Scaup 2, American Goldeneye 24, American Merganser 4, Cooper Hawk 2, Red-tailed Hawk 1, Sparrow Hawk 3, Ring-necked Pheasant 3, Herring Gull 387, Ring-billed Gull 96, Bonaparte Gull 106, Rock Dove 123, Mourning Dove 1, Great Horned Owl 1, Barred Owl 1, Belted Kingfisher 1, Pileated Woodpecker 6, Hairy Woodpecker 14, Downy Woodpecker 29, Prairie Horned Lark 15, Blue Jay 34, Crow 2, Black-capped Chickadee 130, Tufted Titmouse 41, White-Breasted Nuthatch 43, Red-breasted Nuthatch 3, Brown Creeper 1, Hermit Thrush 1, Golden-crowned Kinglet 28, Starling 209, Myrtle Warbler 9, English Sparrow 364, Cardinal 64, Redpoll 143, Pine Siskin 2, Goldfinch 37, Slate-colored Junco 159, Tree Sparrow 226, White-throated Sparrow 1, Song Sparrow 15. Total 41 species, 2384 individuals.

Of special interest are the kingfisher, which seems to have lingered a long while here; the large number of chickadees reported; the hermit thrush, a very late record; the myrtle warblers, also late, seen in two places about 3 miles apart; the white-throated sparrow, lingering at a feeding station; the redpoll visitors from the north; and the unusual number of wintering song sparrows.

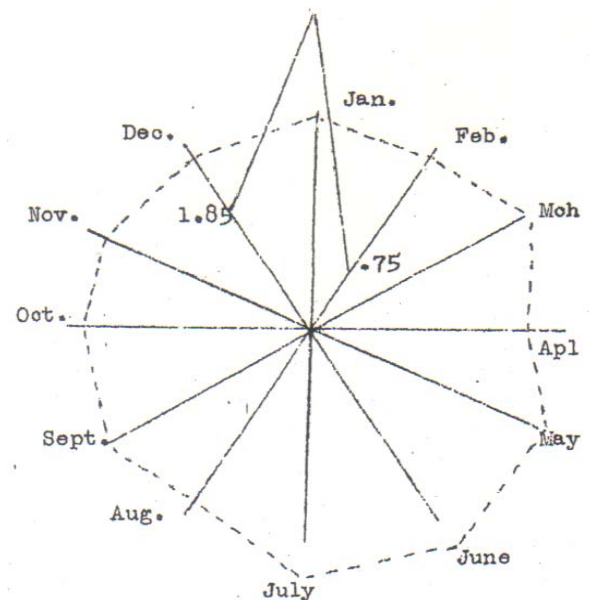
SUMMARY OF WEATHER CONDITIONS

December was mild, particularly during the first half. It was the warmest December since 1941, and closed the fourth warmest year in 76 years of record.

January was mild, the warmest January in the last 10 years, continuing the mild period that began in mid-September. An excess of precipitation of almost 2 inches (see chart below) occurred mainly during a downpour on the 30th. The lowest temperature for the winter (2 degrees below zero) occurred on the 22nd during a brief cold wave.

February was the coldest February in the last 11 years. Snow squalls were frequent and the weather rather windy, but there were no storms of destructive character.

The details of monthly precipitation are shown graphically in the chart to the right. Each spoke of the wheel from center to circumference, represents 3 inches of water. The dotted line connects the points which show "normal" or average precipitation for each month. The solid line connects points showing the actual precipitation for the months of 1946-7 indicated. Figures are records of U.S. Weather Bureau located at the Cleveland Airport.



CONTRIBUTORS

Contributors to this issue of the Calendar are the following:

James F. Akers	C. F. Gibbs	Mrs. Elmer Nichols
Llewellyn P. Barbour	Carl F. Hamann	Gladys E. Olson
B. P. Bole, Jr.	Raymond W. Hill	Margaret E. Perner
Harry E. Branch, Jr.	Lynds Jones	Frank M. Phelps
Jerry Brody	Louise Ketterer	Wilber Quay
Vera Carrothers	George King	Marjorie Ramisch
Belle L. Clisby	Richard P. Klein	Mrs. Dirk Schregardus
Owen Davies, Jr.	Isabelle H. Klein	William Scheele
Ralph W. Dexter	Rudolph Kula	Blanche Scott
H. C. Dobbins	John E. Lieftinck	Mrs. Wilber Sell
C. T. Downer	Luella Literaty	E. G. Steeb
Mildred E. Eastman	Mrs. Arthur E. Luedy	Marice B. Walters
John C. Evvard	Howard W. Martin	S. V. Wharram
Arthur B. Fuller	J. O. McQuown	Arthur B. Williams
Mrs. L. R. Fulmer	Margarette E. Morse	Mrs. S. Wise
Adella Gaede	Charles P. Mountz	Mrs. C. O. Witzel
James W. Gebhart	Donald L. Newman	Elizabeth Yoder

A familiar name missing from the above list is that of W. Earl Godfrey, who, in February of this year, left Cleveland to become the chief ornithologist for Canada, with headquarters at the Canadian National Museum, Ottawa. We shall miss Earl greatly from our field trips, from the meetings of our Kirtland Bird Club, and as a regular contributor of authoritative bird observations to this publication. Although we regret the necessity for his departure from our fellowship, we cannot but congratulate him most heartily on the splendid opportunity which is now his, as he begins a career which we feel certain will be a distinguished one. The Kirtland Bird Club has now had the unusual distinction of contributing two of its members to the two top professional ornithological positions in North America – John W. Aldrich, now chief Ornithologist of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.; and W. Earl Godfrey, now zoologist in charge of birds, Canadian National Museum, Ottawa.

INTERESTING OR UNUSUAL RECORDS

Wood Duck – A female wintered on Clague Pond, Westlake, with some “semi-tame” mallards. Seen December 29 and January 26 by Owen Davies, Jr., and January 18 by Harry E. Branch, Jr.

Surf Scoter – January 18, one seen by R. W. Hill at Richmond Beach.

Eastern Goshawk – January 10, one seen at North Chagrin by Maurice B. Walters.

Broad-winged Hawk – A single bird seen in Forest Hill Allotment December 22, January 19 and 25, by George King, always in same general Locality are carefully identified under favorable conditions (See Field Note, p. 9). Another bird (perhaps the same one) was reported seen February 14 at Shaker Lake by Mrs. Gladys Olson. A winter record of this hawk so far north is most unusual.

(Interesting or Unusual Records continued)

American Rough-legged Hawk – One seen February 12 at Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company plant on Lake Erie shore at Avon, by James F. Akers.

Duck Hawk – January 25, one seen at west approach to Main Avenue Bridge, Cleveland, by William Scheele.

Eastern Pigeon Hawk – December 8, one seen near Akron by J. E. Liefertinck. January 1, one seen in rocky River Valley by J. O. McQuown.

Iceland Gull – January 18, one seen at Edgewater Park, Lake Erie shore, by Vera Carrothers.

Great Black-backed Gull – From 1 to 7 individuals seen along Lake Erie shore during January and February by Vera Carrothers, Margaret Perner, and R. W. Hill.

Snowy Owl – At “White City” January 1, 5, 9, 11, 12 by Vera Carrothers (See Field Note, p. 9).

Myrtle Warbler – December 8, two birds reported seen at Stow, By C. P. Mountz. December 21, total of 9 birds reported in Christmas Bird Count, seen at two different Locations in the Chagrin Valley.

Eastern Evening Grosbeak – Two birds seen January 18, 19, 26 at Silver Lake by C. F. Gibbs. One bird seen at feeding station, Aurora, February 21 by Carl F. Hamann.

Canadian Pine Grosbeak – One bird seen near Brecksville in pin oak-white oak swamp by Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Klein.

Common Redpoll – Present throughout the winter in considerable numbers.

White-throated Sparrow – One bird regularly seen December 20 to 31 at feeding station in Warrensville Heights by Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Klein. Four birds seen December 8, one on February 9, 12, and 23, and two February 16 at Willoughby by L. P. Barbour. On February 12 the bird was heard singing.

SPECIES LISTS

(All records within 30 miles of Cleveland Public Square)

Late Migrant Species

Lesser Loon – January 11(7), 26(4).

Pied-billed Grebe – December 14(2), 29(1), 31(1), January 1(1), 5(1), 28(2).

Great Blue Heron – December 7(2).

Common Canada Goose – December 8(50).

Ring-necked Duck – December 7(12), 31(2).

Bonaparte Gull – Regularly reported December 1 to January 12 in flocks increasing in numbers to 15,000 (January 12). Then, January 22(75), 23(25), 29(1), 31(3), February 2(1), 9(3), 16(2), 17(1).

Eastern Winter Wren – December 3(1), January 2(1).

Wintering Grebes, Ducks and Gulls

Holboell Grebe – December 27(1).

Horned Grebe – December 1(4), 8(1), 21(4), 29(7), 31(1), January 1(2), 4(4), 12(2), 16(2), February 9(1).

Common Mallard – December 7(30), 14(4), 21(16), 29(15), January 1(1), 5(2), 18(16), 26(19), 29(25), February 2(25), 6(15), 12(23), 18(12), 24(8), 26(11).

Black Duck – December 7(6), 14(20)21(33) 27(4), January 1(1), 5(42), 6(1), 7(60), 10(50), 12(19), 18(40), 25(20), 26(17), 29(80), 31(2), February 2(75), 6(75), 12(35), 16(10), 18(92), 24(28), 26(95).

Gadwall – January 29(1), February 2(1), 6(1).

American Pintail – February 2(1).

Wood Duck – December 29(1), January 18(1), 26(1).

Redhead – December 7(1), 32(2), January 1(1000), 3(400), 4(1600), 5(35), 10(200), 12(110), 25(50), 29(1), February 24 to 29 (1).

Canvasback - December 7(1), January 1(7), 3(7), 4(7), 5(3), 10(12), 12(24), 23(1), 26(1), February 6(12), 9(4), 12(1), 16(1), 23(3).

Lesser Scaup – December 1(28), 7(4), 8(50), 21(2), 31(3), January reported throughout the month in flocks 50 to 2200, February flocks 50 to 325.

American Goldeneye – December 1(43), 7(16), 8(8), 14(16), 15(15), 21(24), 22(20), 29(2), January reported throughout the month in flocks 15 to 200, February flocks 10 to 50.

Bufflehead – January 10(4), 12(7), 20(5), 22(2), 23(1), 26(3), 29(40), February reported regularly in flocks 2 to 75.

Oldsquaw - January 1(1), 10(1), 11(1), 18(1), February 9-11(1), 12(2), 16(3), 22(2), 26(1).

Ruddy Duck – December 14(4), January 10(2), 18(3).

Hooded Merganser - December 7(26), January 1(6), 5(3), 6(7), 10(3), 11(6), February 9(1), 16(1).

American Merganser – December 1(1), 7(6), 21(4), 29(1), January 1(3), 7(3), 10(11), 11(2), 26(3), 29(7), February reported regularly in flocks 8 to 1200. Last date February 26(300).

Red-breasted Merganser – December 1(11), 8(1), 13(1), 29(15), January 6(10), 10(2), 11(4), 12(15), 22(1), 23(2), 29(1), February 9(31), 11(30), 16(10), 21(4), 22(6), 23(20), 26(14).

Iceland Gull - January 18(1).

Great Black-backed Gull – January 9(3), 10(2), 12(1), February 15(1), 21(5), 22(7), 24(2), 28(2).

American Herring Gull – Regularly reported December, January, February in numbers from single individuals to flocks of 5000.

Ring-billed Gull – Regularly reported December, January, February in numbers from single individuals to flocks of 250.

Wintering Stragglers and Delayed Migrants

Doubled-crested Cormorant – January 18(1), February 9(6), 11(2), 12(1), 15(6), 21(4), 22(5), 23(1).

White-winged Scoter - January 10(2), 18(6), 19(1), February 9, 14, 16(1), 22(2), 26(1).

Surf Scoter – January 18(1).

Broad-winged Hawk – December 22(1), January 19(1), 25(1), February 14(1).

Northern Bald Eagle – January 12(1), 26(2), February 26(3).

Duck Hawk – January 25(1).

Eastern Pigeon Hawk - December 8(1), January 1(1).

(Wintering Stragglers and Delayed Migrants continued)

American Coot – December 7(60).

Killdeer – December 1(4).

Eastern Mourning Dove – December 8(2), 21(1), 22(4), 27(2), January 12(2), 19(5), 26(10), 28(1), February 12(1), 18(1), 28(1).

Eastern Belted Kingfisher – December 7(1), 21(1), January 12(1), 15(1), February 6(1), 18(1), 24(1), (Chagrin River, Bedford, Avon).

Northern Flicker – December 3(1), 7(1), 10(1), 31(2), January 1(1), 5(1), 11(1), 31(2), February 23(1).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker – December 18(1), January 8(1).

Northern Horned Lark – February 2(1) – Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Klein.

Eastern Crow - December 15(1), 21(2), 29(1), 31(2), January, February regularly reported in small numbers, February 26(169).

Eastern Robin – December 2, 24(1), January 6(4), 12(9), 15(2), 19(3), 26(3), February 1(1), 2(9), 12, 14(1), 15(12), 16(3), 17-25(2).

Eastern Hermit Thrush – December 21(1), February 19-26(1).

Eastern Bluebird - January 19(2).

American Pipit – January 19(4).

Myrtle Warbler – December 8(2), 21(9).

Eastern Meadowlark – February 12(1).

Eastern Evening Grosbeak – January 18, 19, 26(2), February 21(1).

Red-eyed Towhee – January 25(1).

Eastern Swamp Sparrow – January 11(1) – Margarete E. Morse.

Mississippi Song Sparrow – Regularly reported during December, January, February as individual birds or in groups of 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6. December 21(15) reported on Christmas Bird Count.

Winter Visitors

Eastern Goshawk – January 10(1).

American Rough-legged Hawk – February 12(1).

Snowy Owl – January 1(1), 5(1), 9(1), 11(1), 12(1), (See Field Note, P. 9).

Red-breasted Nuthatch – December 1(1), 2(3), 3(1), 21(3), 22(1), January 10, 18, 22(1).

Brown Creeper – Regularly recorded December, January, February in small numbers.

Eastern Golden-crowned Kinglet – Regularly recorded in small numbers December, January, but no February records.

Northern Shrike – February 3(1).

Eastern Purple Finch – December 27(6), January 13(1), 19(2), 25(6), February 1(6), 14(4).

Canadian Pine Grosbeak – January 19(1).

Common Redpoll – December 7(40), 14(162), 21(143), 22(20), 24(40), 26(20), 27(109), 28(30), 31(30), January 1(90), 6(15), 9(60), 11(39), 13(19), 14(100), 25(31), 31(3), February 5(20), 6(6), 8(5), 12(150), 18(36), 20(15).

Pine Siskin – December 14(1), 21(2), 24(1), January 14(2), 18(1).

Slate-colored Junco – Regularly recorded December, January February in usual numbers.

Eastern Tree Sparrow - Regularly recorded December, January February in usual numbers.

Eastern Snow Bunting – December 7(50), 29(10), January 1(22), 8(60), February 9(25), 15(50).

Permanent Resident Species

- Sharp-shinned Hawk – December 24(1)m 27(1), January 5(1), 25(2), February 16(1).
Cooper Hawk - December 1(2), 7(2), 21(2), January 5(1), 11(1), 12(2), 13, 18, 23, 25, 26, 27(1), February 1, 11, 16(1).
Eastern Red-tailed Hawk – December 2(1), 21(1), 22(1), January 11(1), 19(2), 22, 26(1), February 12, 17, 19(1), 24(2).
Northern Red-shouldered Hawk – December 14(1), 28(1), January 6, 12(1), 28(2), February 1(3), 14(1), 18(2), 19(1).
Marsh Hawk - December 22(1), February 16, 17, 24, 26(1).
Eastern Sparrow Hawk - Regularly reported December, January, February in small numbers.
Appalachian Ruffed Grouse - Regularly reported December, January, February in small numbers.
Eastern Bobwhite – December 12(15), 14(6), 24(15), January 6(2), 7(8), 26(18), 28(8). No February records.
Ring-necked Pheasant – December 21(3), 22(1), 26(1), 29(1), January 1(13), 5(2), 6(1), 25(1). No February records.
Rock Dove – Regularly reported December, January, February.
Screech Owl – One observed regularly in hollow tree at Silver Lake January 25 to February 26.
Great Horned Owl – December 21(1).
Northern Barred Owl – December 21(1), 28(2), 30(1), January 3(1), February 14(1), 19(1).
Northern Pileated Woodpecker – December 2(1), 18(1), 21(6), 26(1), 27(1), January 6(1), February 8(1), 9(1), 24(1),
Red-bellied Woodpecker – December 14(1), 18(1), January 19(1), February 2(2), 21(1).
Eastern Hairy Woodpecker – Regularly reported December, January, February.
Northern Downy Woodpecker - Regularly reported December, January, February.
Prairie Horned Lark – Reported in increasing numbers December, January, February.
Northern Blue Jay – Regularly reported December, January, February.
Northern Black-capped Chickadee – Regularly recorded December, January, February in more than usual numbers.
Tufted Titmouse – Regularly reported December, January, February.
White-breasted Nuthatch – Regularly recorded December, January, February.
Carolina Wren – December 15, 16, 18, 20(1), 28(2), January 3, 20(1), February 2-8(1).
Cedar Waxwing – February 6(6), 22(22).
Starling – Regularly recorded December, January, February in usual numbers.
English Sparrow – Regularly recorded December, January, February in usual numbers.
Eastern Cardinal – Regularly recorded December, January, February in usual numbers.
Eastern Goldfinch – Regularly recorded December, January, February in usual numbers.

Early Spring Migrants

- Eastern Crow – February 26, 169 crows reported from Avon by James Akers as migrating easterly along the Lake Erie shore.

COMMENT ON THE RECORD

Due no doubt to the mild weather of December and January, an unusually large list of wintering stragglers and delayed migrants appear. Mourning Doves, Kingfishers, Flickers, Crows, Robins and Song Sparrows were reported regularly throughout December, January and February in such numbers that they might almost be classified as permanent residents. We prefer, however, to regard the behavior of the species as a whole as the criterion for this classification, rather than the presence of a relatively small number of individuals whose appearance here in winter is unusual. The fact that 15 Song Sparrows were reported on the Christmas Bird Count December 21 tempts one to speculate on the possible number of these birds throughout the entire territory bounded by our 30-mile radius on that day.

We note also the absence of the usual late February records of early spring migrants such as Killdeer, Robin, Bluebird, Red-winged Blackbird, Rusty Blackbird, Bronzed Grackle and Song Sparrow. This was probably a result of the severe weather of February (see weather summary, p. 2).

The unusual abundance of Redpolls throughout the winter was one of the features of the season.

Arthur B. Williams

INTERESTING RECORDS FROM NEIGHBORING LOCALITIES

Ashtabula – January 12, Horned Grebe (1), Mallard (2), Black Duck (18), Baldpate (1), Redhead (20), Canvasback (1), Goldeneye (100), American Merganser (50), Great Black-backed Gull (2), Common Redpoll (flocks of 6, 15, 60, 170), Snow Bunting (2), Lapland Longspur (1). February 9, Common Redpoll (flocks of 12, 20, 80, 120, 320) – J. E. Lieftinck.

Jefferson – A flock of about 100 Goldfinches and Pine Siskins, in approximately equal numbers, spent considerable time in an old cornfield feeding on seeds of ragweed – S. V. Wharram.

Pymatuning – Canada Goose, December 19(70), January 5(70), February 8(200); Mallard, December 19(200), January 5(200), February 8(“many”); Black Duck, February 8(“many”); Robin, February 8(3); Common Redpoll, February 8(flocks of 6, 12, 30, 40) – J. E. Lieftinck, Maurice B. Walters.

South Akron Lakes

Summit Lake – Horned Grebe, January 5(1); Pied-billed Grebe, January 19(1); Lesser Scaup, January 5(6); Goldeneye, January 5(11); Hooded Merganser, January 5(1), January 19(2); Coot, January 19(2) – J. E. Lieftinck.

Long Lake – Great Blue Heron, January 26(1); Goldeneye, January 26(12); Flicker, January 26(1); Cedar Waxwing, January 26(20); Robin, January 26(80, “obviously migrants. They were clean, noisy, and many were in song”) – J. E. Lieftinck.

Wellington – In addition to the normal permanent residents, the following have been noted: Mourning Dove, January 24(2); Screech Owl (heard occasionally all winter); Crow, February 28(3); Red-breasted Nuthatch, December 3(1), 10(1); Brown Creeper, February 17(1); Brown Thrasher (1) present every day December, January, February at feeding station; Robin, February 2(2), 4(4), 7(6); Golden-crowned Kinglet (2 present December, January, February); Meadowlark, January 27(1); Slate-colored Junco (10-12) December, January, February; Tree Sparrow (4-10 December, January, February); Song Sparrow (2 December, January, February) – Belle L. Clisby.

(Interesting Records from Neighboring Localities continued)

Oberlin – A family of Saw-whet Owls have been spending the winter on the College campus. A few Robins have wintered here – Lynds Jones.

Sandusky Marshes – January 12, Mallard (8), Black Duck (5), Gadwall (20), Baldpate (40), Pintail (40), Shoveler (4), Canvasback (3), Rough-legged Hawk (1), Bald Eagle (2), Marsh Hawk (1), Sparrow Hawk (1), Herring Gull (100), Rock Dove (10), Crow (5), Robin (1), Tree Sparrow (5), Song Sparrow (1) – Vera Carrothers.

FIELD NOTES

Greater Redpoll? – “On February 28 I saw a flock of 40 Redpolls feeding in the tamaracks near Blair’s Bridge (Pymatuning region). One Redpoll in this group was decidedly larger (1/2 Inch or more) than the others. The birds milled about quite a bit, but I could at all times spot the larger one. It may well have been a Greater Redpoll.” – J. E. Liefertinck

Golden Eagle? – “Sitting motionless on a post on a far jetty near Illuminating Company Plant February 9 (at Ashtabula) was a Golden Eagle, I believe. Due to raging blizzard it was not possible to make a definite identification. I report the incident, hoping that some other watcher will make mention of this bird.” – J. E. Liefertinck

Winter Record of Broad-winged Hawk – Forest Hill Allotment east of Lee Road and north of Mayfield, Cleveland Heights and East Cleveland. This bird was seen first December 22, 1946, and noted four or five times subsequently through January 1947, in the same general locality. Because of unusualness of this record the identification was checked carefully. The presence of a Red-shoulders Hawk in the vicinity gave opportunity for comparisons of size and behavior, and several close observations of the bird at rest were made. – George King

Redpolls – “On February 5, 1947, Mrs. Lawrence Fulmer and I observed a mixed flock of fringillids consisting of about 20 American Goldfinches and 10 Common Redpolls (*Acanthis linaria linaria*). The flock spent the entire day from morning until late afternoon on an empty corner lot at the junction of Crain and Miller Avenues in Kent. The birds fed on the seeds of grasses and weeds protruding above the six inches of snow covering the ground. They remained together in rather close formation. Occasionally they took alarm and all flew to the electric wires nearby, but soon returned, flying more or less in unison. The observers approached within some 20 feet of the flock without disturbing the birds, but upon closer approach they would move to another section of the lot or the wires. It was below freezing all day (noon temperature was 8°F.) with frequent, moderate gusts of wind. This flock with its uncommon winter residents was not seen again after February 5.” – Ralph W. Dexter

Snowy Owls – “I had not seen a Snowy Owl all winter and then I had 6 records the first 12 days of January at White City. January 1 there was a big, very white one there, but the one that was there the next day was small and heavily spotted with brown. He was intermediated between the other two in color and size. His face was so dark we called him ‘Dirty Face’. The other four records, January 5, 9, 11, 12, were probably all the same bird”. – Vera Carrothers