

THE CLEVELAND BIRD CALENDAR

Winter Number

Issued April, 1955

by
Cleveland Audubon Society, Inc.
and
The Kirtland Bird Club

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

As it enters its fifty-first year of continuous publication, The Cleveland BIRD CALENDAR becomes a joint endeavor of the Cleveland Audubon Society, Inc., which has assumed the responsibility of publication, and of the Kirtland Bird Club, which will continue the editorial direction. It is hoped that the association of these two organizations in a common purpose will be mutually beneficial and, of most importance, will serve to make the CALENDAR better both in the quality of content as well as in coverage of the Cleveland region.

In celebration of the beginning of our second half-century of publication, we are proud to present essays by two of the former editors of the CALENDAR: Dr. John W. Aldrich, Chief, Section of Distribution of Birds and Mammals, of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and Dr. S. Charles Kendeigh, of the Department of Zoology, University of Illinois. In addition, we have a third special contributor, Dr. Harry C. Oberholser, dean of American ornithologists, who inspired the joint publication of the CALENDAR by the Cleveland Audubon Society and the Kirtland Bird Club. To these distinguished men we say "thank you" for your continuing interest in our activities and for helping us to see the importance of the role of the amateur in field ornithology.

Though their voices are stilled, the contributions of the other two of the four scientists who have edited the CALENDAR should not be overlooked. For Dr. Francis H. Herrick, its founder, had the vision to see the value of gathering and publishing regularly the bird records of this particular locality, from which a picture could be formed showing the composition of the bird population at each season of the year. In Dr. Arthur B. Williams, the CALENDAR had an editor whose unflagging energy and infectious enthusiasm stimulated others to make a more intensive and orderly study of bird life with the result that the breeding bird censuses, which he initiated and directed, helped us to gain an appreciation of the ecology of birds.

To each of the previous editors and to the scores of contributors who have supplied the records which were and are the bone and sinew of the CALENDAR, the present editors are grateful for the opportunity to guide this publication into the beginning of its second half century. We can only hope that the many serious bird students throughout the Cleveland region will continue to help us, with their records and observations, to produce a BIRD CALENDAR which will maintain the high standards set by our predecessors and which may in some measure, broaden the frontiers of our knowledge.

SUMMARY OF WEATHER CONDITIONS

From U. S. Weather Bureau Reports (Cleveland Hopkins Airport)

- December - Gloomy and overcast, the percentage of sunshine (21%) somewhat below the monthly average. Though light snow was frequent it was not lasting, and on only 11 days did the ground accumulation measure 1 inch or more. Temperature averaged 32.1 degrees, with a low of 8 degrees on the 20th and a high of 56 on the 27th.
- January - Mild until the 13th when the temperature fell below normal and continued that way for the rest of the month, dropping to zero on the 28th and -1 degree on The 29th, the lowest readings since December, 1951. From the 13th to the end of the month, there was some snow on the ground, the heaviest fall occurring at about mid-month.
- February - Rather cold during the first half of the month in which snow fell on all but 2 days, though never to any great depth. The last half of the month was marked by a warm spell, the temperature reaching a high of 58 degrees on the 28th. Sunshine was deficient.

COMMENT ON THE SEASON

A review of the records for the winter months reveals that the passerine population was essentially the same as in other years, and there was no sizable incursion of far northern birds though we do have records of a few Northern Shrikes, a small band of White-winged Crossbills, and several Snowy Owls. Notably lacking was the Snow Bunting, of which we have just two records; perhaps, however, our observers did not visit the right spots to see this bird. Also lacking were reports of wintering flocks of Robins, which might have been expected in view of the generally mild weather.

Not only were the waterfowl present in large numbers but the composition of the population seemed more diverse than in other years, with Canvasback, Bufflehead, Ruddy Duck, and Redhead comprising a considerable proportion of the total population. The peak of

COMMENT ON THE SEASON (Cont'd.)

numbers was apparently reached about January 23, after which there was a sudden and sharp decrease. For example, there were an estimated 10,000 Lesser Scaup present on the 23rd, while on January 31, only 120 were reported; Redheads decreased from a high of 62 to just 3; and the count of Goldeneye fell from 125 to 2. This reduction in population exactly paralleled the fall of the mercury, which touched -1 on January 29, and, of course, with the increasing cold the areas of open water along the lakefront were greatly diminished, producing, in turn, a decline in the number of ducks present.

Analysis of the duck population discloses one notable phenomenon: the exceptionally small numbers of American and Red-breasted Mergansers, particularly the former, which in the winter of 1939-40, for example, constituted 20.9% of the general population and 53.8% of the true winter population (THE AUK, 59: 1942). In the winter of 1950-51, American Mergansers were present "in flocks at times estimated at 10,000 or more; Red-breasted Mergansers in lesser numbers." (Cleveland BIRD CALENDAR, 47 (1):5. 1951). Yet in the present winter these two species comprised only an insignificant portion of the population: the maximum of American Mergansers was 40 on January 23, and of Red-breasted Mergansers, 61 on December 26. It will be interesting to learn whether this same condition prevailed in the other Great Lakes regions.

Among the early evidences of the beginning of the spring migration was the fervent caroling of a newly-arrived Song Sparrow in Cleveland Heights on the morning of February 20, while on February 25, in a field just east of Cleveland there was a flock of Red-winged Blackbirds estimated at 2000. From Magee Marsh, Karl Bednarik writes that "the duck migration apparently got underway on February 14, when the weather was so pleasant and the wind was blowing from the southwest. Pintails, Baldpates, and large flocks of Mallards and Black Ducks came into the region." He also reports "a spectacular flight of Crows", possibly as many as 5,000, which "moved along the lake shore in the course of the day."

NOTEWORTHY RECORDS

Holboell's Grebe - One observed off Edgewater Park on January 1, by Earl Godfrey.

Black-crowned Night Heron - On February 7, near her home in Painesville, Mrs. Robert V. D. Booth discovered an immature bird, which had been injured.

Whistling Swan - A flock of 15 to 20 flying high overhead was observed by Helen B. Murray at Willoughby, on December 3, which is the only record of this species for this particular winter season.

Gadwall - At Summit Lake on February 12, Stephen Harty recorded 32 of these ducks, which is an exceptionally large number for this uncommon migrant, especially during the winter when generally only straggling individuals occur irregularly.

Greater Scaup Duck - Although this species has been classed as an "uncommon winter visitor" and is infrequently reported, Owen Davies regularly observed this Bluebill from January 9 to February 20, principally at Gordon and Edgewater Parks. Numbers of individuals varied from a maximum of 2000 on January 23, to a minimum of 6 on January 30, with other weekly counts ranging from 40 to as many as 600 birds. Many of these observations were made at sufficiently close range so that such definitive identifying characters as color of the head and markings of the wings and sides were clearly seen.

NOTEWORTHY RECORDS (Cont'd.)

Harlequin Duck - This bird of more northern climes, which is not recorded in *Birds of Cleveland* (1950), was first observed at East 49th Street and the lakefront on February 1, by Mrs. Sue Storer. Subsequently it was seen there by many other observers, and was present as late as February 21. This is not, however, the very first record of this species for the Cleveland region because we have now discovered an earlier valid record published in *AUDUBON FIELD NOTES* (1954:254), which reveals that on January 23, 1954, Hugh F. Schaefer observed an adult male at Edgewater Park.

Ruddy Duck - This little "Sprigtail" was present in exceptional numbers during both December and January. Vera Carrothers reported 200 on December 11, and 250 on December 18, along the lakefront, while Owen Davies recorded an estimated 500 on January 9, and Adela Gaede some 250 on January 22. Other than in migration these are the largest numbers ever reported.

Broad-winged Hawk - To our three previous winter records, Vera Carrothers added a fourth record of a bird observed on February 19, at Lander Road and Gates Mills Boulevard.

Virginia Rail - In a backyard on East 38th Street, R. J. Kula on December 6, found this bird which was too weak to fly.

Purple Sandpiper - Raymond Hill observed a lone individual at White City on December 2, which is the only record for the season.

Red Phalarope - This bird was first seen at the Illuminating Company plant at East 72nd Street on January 1, when Earl Godfrey accompanied by Vera Carrothers identified it as Phalaropus fulicarius. Throughout the next nine weeks it was usually present in the open water channel near the bridge, where it was last observed on February 27. The only previous winter records of this rare visitor are of a bird, probably the same one, seen at Gordon Park on December 20, 1953 and again on January 1, 1954, by Raymond Hill.

Great Black-backed Gull - Just two records for the "Saddleback": one at Edgewater Park January 10; and one at Eastlake, January 30.

Little Gull - On January 24, 25, 29, and 30, this extremely rare visitor was present at East 72nd Street and the lakefront, where it was first identified by Vera Carrothers and Dr. Harry C. Oberholser. This is only the third record of this species in the Cleveland region.

Snowy Owl - James Akers observed one of these northern visitors on December 9, and again from December 30 through January 3, at Cleveland-Hopkins Airport, while on December 27, two birds were present. Our only other record was reported by Owen Davies from Lakewood Park on February 27, where the Owl was standing on an ice floe.

Cedar Waxwing - Sizeable flocks of this bird were reported throughout the winter from various localities, including a group of at least 100 which appeared in the backyards of Adela Gaede on January 26, where they fed on the fruit of the high-bush cranberry.

Northern Shrike - The first of two birds which frequented a two-mile stretch along Gates Mills Boulevard east of Lander Road was discovered by Raymond Hill on December 3, and it was seen frequently thereafter by many observers, the last date being February 17. On

December 13 and 15, Hill saw two Shrikes in this same area, while R. J. Kula reported having seen them there on January 19. Our only other record came from Chagrin Falls, where on December 22, Mary Levenberg saw a Northern Shrike in her backyard.

Goldfinch - A flock estimated at 150, the largest he has ever seen, was observed by M. B. Skaggs on February 1, in Wickliffe where they were picking up gravel along the edge of a road.

White-winged Crossbill - Leo Deininger and Robert Sullivan discovered a band of 10 of these rare visitors on February 20, in the small patch of swamp in the Middle Woods of the Shaker Lakes region, and five were still present on February 25. These birds were feeding on the seeds in the heads of teasel and probably also on the fruit of hawthorns. Our most recent previous record of this Crossbill is February 10, 1951, when 5 were seen by Lucille Mannix at North Chagrin Reservation.

Field Sparrow - Apparently this bird has established a wintering colony in the Rocky River Reservation for Owen Davies, who reported 3 individuals there last winter, observed four birds on January 2, and again on February 27. At his home in Willoughby, M. B. Skaggs banded a solitary individual on February 14.

ADDENDUM

Arkansas Kingbird - Inadvertently omitted from the Autumn, 1954 issue of the CALENDAR was a record of this bird seen near Lake Rockwell on September 19, 1954, by Mr. and Mrs. George Wiley and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Staiger, who watched it closely for more than 30 minutes. The only other record in our region is that of Dr. Arthur B. Williams who on June 1, 1945 while looking out his office window in the Cleveland Museum of Natural History discovered this western species on the grounds adjoining and studied it at close range for about 10 minutes.

FIELD NOTES

Early-Arriving Sheldrakes? A male and female Hooded Merganser, possibly early spring migrants, were observed from a bluff overlooking Rocky River approximately one-half mile upriver from the Brookpark Bridge, at 8:30 a.m., February 26. Both were resting on an exposed stone several yards off the far bank. When I appeared on the river bank perhaps 30 yards distant, they alerted immediately, the male flaring his crest, and in less than a minute were winging off upriver. Birds of Cleveland gives the earliest spring date as March 2.

ALLEN E. VALENTINE

Winter Records from Magee Marsh Wildlife Area. Snowy Owls were quite common in the marsh country this past winter. I had the opportunity to see 23 of them in the course of the winter. Black-backed Gulls were rather numerous in this region, too. Mr. Laurel Van Camp, Ottawa County Game Protector, reported seeing a Greater Shearwater on the Portage River, just west of Port Clinton. We had several excellent opportunities to view the bird, at times as close as 30 yards. We believe that this record is a "first" for this section of Ohio. (While Magee Marsh is not a part of the Cleveland region, these records are surely of interest to us. - Ed.)

KARL E. BEDNARIK

CHRISTMAS BIRD CENSUSES

	12/26/1954 Cleveland Kirtland Bird Club	12/26/1954 Lakewood (Owen Davies)	1/1/1955 Cuyahoga Falls Audubon Club
Horned Grebe	15	2	4
Pied-billed Grebe			18
Cormorant	1		
Great Blue Heron	1		
Mallard	290	43	126
Black Duck	285	9	365
Gadwall		1	
Pintail			5
Redhead	3	5	
Ring-necked Duck	1		1
Canvasback		15	
Greater Scaup		25	
Lesser Scaup	221	6778	1
Goldeneye	21	121	10
Bufflehead	1	50	2
Ruddy Duck	7	181	5
Hooded Merganser	4		1
American Merganser	16	18	5
Red-breasted Merganser	61		
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1		1
Cooper's Hawk	1		
Red-tailed Hawk	4		2
Red-shouldered Hawk	1	2	1
Marsh Hawk			1
Sparrow Hawk	6	2	4
Ruffed Grouse	2		
Bobwhite	67	2	70
Ring-necked Pheasant	1	16	13
Coot	3	3	33
Herring Gull	40	73	
Ring-billed Gull	513	1059	
Bonaparte's Gull	352	1686	
Mourning Dove	32		3
Screech Owl	1		1
Barred Owl	1		
Kingfisher	6	1	2
Flicker	3	1	3
Pileated Woodpecker	3		
Red-bellied Woodpecker	3		
Red-headed		1	
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	1		1
Hairy Woodpecker	19	5	6
Downy Woodpecker	84	19	65
Blue Jay	130	82	101

CHRISTMAS BIRD CENSUSES (Cont'd.)

	12/26/1954 Cleveland Kirtland Bird Club	12/26/1954 Lakewood (Owen Davies)	1/1/1955 Cuyahoga Falls Audubon Club
Crow	11	39	8
Black-capped Chickadee	302	46	204
Tufted Titmouse	73	35	67
White-breasted Nuthatch	84	38	48
Red-breasted Nuthatch	28	2	1
Brown Creeper	1	3	5
Winter Wren	1		
Carolina Wren	2	5	1
Robin	7	1	6
Hermit Thrush		1	
Bluebird	1		
Golden-crowned Kinglet	5		2
Ruby-crowned Kinglet			1
Cedar Waxwing	73		10
Northern Shrike	2		
Starling	649	233	1195
English Sparrow	773	373	783
Cowbird			4
Cardinal	121	77	136
Evening Grosbeak	4		
Pine Grosbeak	21		
Common Redpoll	13		
Goldfinch	26	2	46
Red-eyed Towhee	1		
Slate-colored Junco	138	70	154
Tree Sparrow	103	42	202
Field Sparrow		2	
White-crowned Sparrow			1
White-throated Sparrow	1		1
Song Sparrow	12	7	20
Snow Bunting		11	
TOTAL SPECIES	62	44	50

Radius of Areas - 7 1/2 miles.

Description of Areas:

Cleveland - Gordon Park eastward to mouth of Chagrin River along Lake Erie shore; inland to Shaker Lakes, Gates Mills, North Chagrin Reservation and Willoughby.

Lakewood - Edgewater Park to Avon Lake, Clague Park, Olmsted Falls, Avon; Rocky River Metropolitan Park from the mouth of the river to the Brook-park bridge; suburban areas in Lakewood, Rocky River, Bay Village and Westlake.

Cuyahoga Falls - 7 1/2 mile radius centering on the square of Cuyahoga Falls, and including Lake Rockwell, Lake Mogadore, and Summit Lake.

BIRDS AND ENVIRONMENT

by
John W. Aldrich

The Whooping Crane will probably be the next North American Bird to become extinct. If this happens it will be largely the result of the great reduction in area of favored nesting habitat--the prairie marshes. If the Ivory-billed Woodpecker precedes or follows the Whooping Crane to the Happy Hunting Ground of vanished species, it too will have been forced out by reduction of its habitat--the virgin deciduous forest of our southern river swamps. Both of these species--one a forest dweller, and one a denizen of scattered wet areas in vast grasslands--appear to be so finely adjusted to a need for large areas of a definite habitat type that they have been unable to flourish in greatly diminished remnants or fringe areas of less optimum type.

Bird students of Ohio have been among the leaders in appreciating the importance of environment to bird life, and the need for studying habitat in conjunction with birds to get the proper perspective. Knowledge of this relationship usually gives the key to bird abundance and is thus essential in any conservation movement. The Cleveland region is endowed with one of the greatest varieties of habitats of any area of comparable size in the eastern United States, and thus has one of the greatest diversities of breeding birds. The influence is felt of the Appalachian Highlands, which contribute a few boreal types; the Mississippi Lowlands, which supply the bulk of the bird life from the biologically rich eastern deciduous forest; the Great Lakes Plain, which supplies both an avenue of intrusion of western prairie types and a large body of water attractive to other species not found elsewhere.

Cleveland has not only been fortunate in the diversity of its environment types, but also in having citizens with sufficient vision to create metropolitan parks which will preserve good sized chunks of habitat from too serious encroachment by civilization. The more of these areas that can be set aside and the more different types of habitat included the greater will be the assurance that northern Ohio will continue to rate high in the diversity of its interesting birdlife.

THE ORIGIN OF THE BREEDING BIRD CENSUS

by
S. Charles Kendeigh

When I came to Western Reserve University in September, 1930 to teach zoology, ornithology, and ecology, I soon learned about the BIRD CALENDAR that had been kept so many years by Dr. Francis H. Herrick. I welcomed the opportunity to carry it on, and was interested in expanding it to cover not only the spring migration, but also bird activities at all seasons of the year. With the help of members of the Cleveland Bird Club, especially J. W. Aldrich, B. P. Bole, Jr., B. T. Barnes, D. C. Kellogg, Margarette E. Morse, Ralph O'Reilly, M. B. Skaggs, and A. B. Williams, we maintained records not only of all species seen on every field trip, but also the number of individuals of each species, the hours and miles covered, the types of habitat visited, and similar data. This permitted working out an index of abundance and ranking the different species in order of their numbers in each of the various habitats of the Cleveland region. This study was published in ECOLOGICAL MONOGRAPHS (Vol. 14, 1944: 67-106) and attracted considerable attention.

No study of bird numbers is as accurate or as satisfactory as in the breeding-bird census that originated with the Cleveland group in the 1930's. Dr. A. B. Williams made a detailed study of the birds and other animals as well as the vegetation at the North Chagrin Metropolitan Park for his Ph. D. research thesis. He discovered by using a map of his study area and spotting the location of every bird seen on each survey trip during the nesting season that at the end of the summer the location of individuals for any species, when plotted on a separate map, fell close together in a number of groups. Each group of records represented the location of a pair of birds on its territory. During the following winter when the leaves were off the trees, he could often find the nests of the species in the middle of the territories that had been mapped the previous summer. He thus obtained a very accurate knowledge of just how many birds were nesting each year, as well as an intimate acquaintance with the birds themselves and the daily routine of their lives. In 1947 AUDUBON FIELD NOTES 1 (6):205-210, he published a 15-year summary of this information.

Similar breeding bird censuses in other habitats were made by a number of other members of the Cleveland Bird Club, and their studies furnished the stimulus and the greatest bulk of records in initiating a country-wide survey of breeding birds undertaken by the National Audubon Society. Actually, members of the Cleveland Bird Club contributed 14 of the 30 reports in the first published Census. These studies are being continued every year. The eighteenth such national survey of breeding birds has just been published in AUDUBON FIELD NOTES 8 (6) 1954: 364-384). I was surprised and chagrined to find no contribution from any Cleveland observer. What has happened?

I believe it would be very interesting indeed for the Kirtland Bird Club to undertake a resurvey of the breeding birds of North Chagrin and other areas for comparison with twenty years ago, and continue these studies indefinitely year after year. There is much fascination in making such surveys and the scientific value of the data is immense. It is a wonderful hobby. It gives a person considerable satisfaction to feel he is doing something worthwhile. I give it to you as a challenge.

FIFTY YEARS OF THE CLEVELAND BIRD CALENDAR
by
Harry C. Oberholser

The Cleveland BIRD CALENDAR has just completed its first half century of publication. This is a notable achievement, for only four other current ornithological serials in North America can claim this distinction: THE AUK, THE WILSON BULLETIN, THE CONDOR, and BIRD LORE (with its continuation, AUDUBON MAGAZINE). Only one other, THE OOLOGIST, founded by Frank H. Lattin of Albion, New York, has ever survived so long, and it has now ceased publication.

The Cleveland BIRD CALENDAR was begun in 1905 by Dr. Francis H. Herrick as a means of recording the occurrence and movements of birds in the Cleveland region. It was issued privately at first, but in 1931, which was its twenty-seventh year, it was put out by the Western Reserve University Department of Biology and the Cleveland Bird Club, and edited by a committee of which Dr. S. Charles Kendeigh was the chairman.

Beginning in 1935 Doctor Kendeigh appeared as the editor, and the name changed to the BIRD CALENDAR of the Cleveland Bird Club. This arrangement continued until number four of 1938 when Dr. John W. Aldrich took over the editorial duties, which he two years later relinquished to Dr. Arthur B. Williams, though the name of the publication remained the same.

FIFTY YEARS OF THE CLEVELAND BIRD CALENDAR (Cont'd.)

In 1943, however, the first three numbers appeared as supplements to the magazine BIRD LIFE, under the heading Cleveland Bird Calendar, which name it has retained to the present day.

In 1948 the sponsorship was again changed, this time to the Kirtland Bird Club and the Cleveland Bird Club, but still under the editorship of Doctor Williams. The first two numbers of 1951 (volume 47) were published by the Kirtland Bird Club and the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, and edited by Doctor Williams; but the latter two numbers were prepared by a committee consisting of R. J. Kula, Harold E. Wallin, and Lida H. Whittier.

Beginning with volume fifty, number two, when it began to be published by the Kirtland Bird Club alone, this committee was again changed, this time to consist of James F. Akers, Lucille Mannix, Donald L. Newman, and Harold E. Wallin. This arrangement continues with the exception of the withdrawal of Mr. Akers and Mr. Wallin.

This publication, issued usually four times a year, over the past half century, contains a great accumulation of valuable records, including life history notes, and is essential to a proper understanding of the bird life of the Cleveland region. It is unfortunate that practically no entire file exists. Probably the most nearly complete series is to be found in the library of Western Reserve University.

With the present number the CALENDAR auspiciously begins the second fifty years of its usefulness.

THE BIRD CALENDAR: A LOOK BACKWARD

by

Donald L. Newman

Snowflake, Crow Blackbird, Sand Martin, Turtle Dove, Blue Black Snowbird - strange and unfamiliar names are these, suggestive of the nomenclature of birds of a foreign land. Yet these names taken from the early issues of the BIRD CALENDAR describe species well known to us under their standardized and less colorful titles of Snow Bunting, Bronzed Grackle, Bank Swallow, Mourning Dove, and Junco. Such is the fascination of studying the files of the CALENDAR during its first 10 to 15 years, when field ornithology gradually became accepted as a recognized and respected science.

The first issue of the CALENDAR, which is reproduced below exactly as it may be seen in the files of the Biology Library of Western Reserve University, was typewritten on red-margined onionskin paper and was illustrated with a photograph, about postage stamp size, of a House Wren carrying food to her young in a hole in the trunk of a black cherry tree. Presumably Dr. Francis H. Herrick was responsible for the tiny photo, but we can be sure it was the typist and not Dr. Herrick who was responsible for the misspelling in the title because he was much too meticulous and learned to be guilty of such a solecism. Notice how the Latin names of the species have changed since that long ago day in 1905 when the CALENDAR, like an altricial bird, made its feeble entrance into the world.

Bulletin No. 1, 1905

BIRD CALENDAR

Robin (*Merula migratorius*). Sunday, March 5. Flock of about twenty Robins in orchard in Newburgh; reported by Mr. H. D. Pallister.

Sunday, March 5. Case Avenue. Reported by Miss Chandler.

Tuesday, March 7. Wymore Avenue, E. Cleveland. Miss Kendall.

Song Sparrow (*Melospiza fasciata*), heard in Newburgh, March 8, by Mr. H. D. Pallister.

Unfortunately, Bulletins No. 2 and No. 3 for 1905 are missing, but No. 4 consisting of two typewritten pages shows a marked improvement over the very first issue both in content and makeup. Among the records reported is an observation by Mr. H. H. Skinner of a Bald Eagle at Rocky River on March 25, and Dr. Herrick has illustrated the bulletin with a small photograph of the head of this species as well as a snapshot of the nest of a Shrike in a tree at Mayfield and Noble Roads, Cleveland Heights, which was then farm country though the interurban streetcar traveled out Mayfield as far as Gates Mills.

Since Western Reserve University was on the outskirts of the city in the first decade of the 20th century, it wasn't necessary to go far to observe birds. Many of the areas mentioned in the CALENDAR of those early years are familiar to us though not all of them are still suitable for bird study. Some of the areas from which reports came were Lake View Cemetery, Doan Brook, Euclid Heights, and Wade Park, with sometimes reports from such more distant places as Aurora Pond, Northfield, and a tamarack swamp in Macedonia. For two days in March, 1908, a Bufflehead "or Butter-Ball Duck" was seen resting and feeding on Wade Park Pond, where Kingfishers and Pied-billed Grebes were frequently observed. Even as late as the year 1917, by which time the city had engulfed the Wade Park area, Professor H. W. Hulme, on April 4, observed a "White-headed Eagle" over the Pond, and a few weeks later he reported a Mockingbird near the University campus. Other records of particular interest from the pre-World War I years are those of the attempted nesting of a Carolina Wren on the window-ledge of a house in Newburgh Village, in March, 1910, and the shooting of 3 Whistling Swans "near Bratenahl, on the lake shore, November 13, 1913." One of the birds brought to Dr. Herrick at the Biological Laboratory of the University weighed 22 pounds.

Like a chapter out of ancient history is the following observation which appeared in Volume 6, Bulletin No. 2, published in April, 1910:

Passenger Pigeon (?) March 18, a flock of 10, thought to be this species reported by Orville Wright at Northfield; they were probably Doves.

This celebrated bird, formerly so abundant in many parts of the continent, disappeared about 1885, and is now thought to be entirely extinct by many.

A systematic search is now being conducted over the entire country, and the finder of the first undisturbed nest will be rewarded with a prize of \$1,000.00.

Over \$2,000.00 have been offered in additional prizes for the discovery of undisturbed nests or live birds . . . "

As the years passed, the CALENDAR acquired a more professional appearance and a more scientific tone, but throughout his long editorship it always reflected the spirit of its founder, who while ever seeking to add to our knowledge of birds never lost sight of the bird as a living reality, possessed of a beauty of form, of flight, of song, and of plumage to be enjoyed for their spiritual or esthetic value alone. As he wrote, in Volume 9, Bulletin No. 1, published March 26, 1913, "The birds, especially our birds, are things of beauty, and consequently they must be, according to Keats, joys forever."