

Journal, 1904-  
1905.

nal  
4  
Nov.  
05  
Nov.



Bethel, Maine.

1904  
Feb. 12-29

1. Parus atricapillus 13<sup>(3)</sup> 14<sup>(1)</sup> 16<sup>(1)</sup> 17<sup>(1)</sup> 18<sup>(4)</sup> 21<sup>(1)</sup> 23<sup>(1)</sup> 25<sup>(1)</sup> 27<sup>(5)</sup>  
 Woods on grounds near Dr. Scharp's Wood Road.  
 Dr. Scharp's woods: 29<sup>(1)</sup> c. eating birds of cones, pecking them into shavings & chipping; very thin shavings just as the Redpolls do.  
 28<sup>(1)</sup> alone - eaten into wood, then Wood Thrush.

Wm. Brewster has checked the Bethel passages in this vol. for 1904. There are no Umbagog notes. I have copied the passages into Systematic Notes.

Walter Deane, Nov. 13, 1907.

Wood Road 24<sup>(1)</sup> perched on limb of 50' yard's from edge of Dr. Scharp's

Woods Thrush,

Wood. 13<sup>(3)</sup> eating birds. 15<sup>(1)</sup> 2 red 10 gray 8 red 7 gray 3 red. Dr. Scharp's woods. 16<sup>(1)</sup> red 8 a.m. 17<sup>(1)</sup> 8 a.m. 18<sup>(1)</sup> 7 gray 9 a.m. 20<sup>(1)</sup> red 5 a.m. 22<sup>(1)</sup> red 5 a.m. 23<sup>(1)</sup> 26<sup>(1)</sup> 27<sup>(1)</sup> 28<sup>(1)</sup> 29<sup>(1)</sup> 30<sup>(1)</sup> 31<sup>(1)</sup> 32<sup>(1)</sup> 33<sup>(1)</sup> 34<sup>(1)</sup> 35<sup>(1)</sup> 36<sup>(1)</sup> 37<sup>(1)</sup> 38<sup>(1)</sup> 39<sup>(1)</sup> 40<sup>(1)</sup> 41<sup>(1)</sup> 42<sup>(1)</sup> 43<sup>(1)</sup> 44<sup>(1)</sup> 45<sup>(1)</sup> 46<sup>(1)</sup> 47<sup>(1)</sup> 48<sup>(1)</sup> 49<sup>(1)</sup> 50<sup>(1)</sup> 51<sup>(1)</sup> 52<sup>(1)</sup> 53<sup>(1)</sup> 54<sup>(1)</sup> 55<sup>(1)</sup> 56<sup>(1)</sup> 57<sup>(1)</sup> 58<sup>(1)</sup> 59<sup>(1)</sup> 60<sup>(1)</sup> 61<sup>(1)</sup> 62<sup>(1)</sup> 63<sup>(1)</sup> 64<sup>(1)</sup> 65<sup>(1)</sup> 66<sup>(1)</sup> 67<sup>(1)</sup> 68<sup>(1)</sup> 69<sup>(1)</sup> 70<sup>(1)</sup> 71<sup>(1)</sup> 72<sup>(1)</sup> 73<sup>(1)</sup> 74<sup>(1)</sup> 75<sup>(1)</sup> 76<sup>(1)</sup> 77<sup>(1)</sup> 78<sup>(1)</sup> 79<sup>(1)</sup> 80<sup>(1)</sup> 81<sup>(1)</sup> 82<sup>(1)</sup> 83<sup>(1)</sup> 84<sup>(1)</sup> 85<sup>(1)</sup> 86<sup>(1)</sup> 87<sup>(1)</sup> 88<sup>(1)</sup> 89<sup>(1)</sup> 90<sup>(1)</sup> 91<sup>(1)</sup> 92<sup>(1)</sup> 93<sup>(1)</sup> 94<sup>(1)</sup> 95<sup>(1)</sup> 96<sup>(1)</sup> 97<sup>(1)</sup> 98<sup>(1)</sup> 99<sup>(1)</sup> 100<sup>(1)</sup>

6. Acanthis linaria - 14<sup>(1)</sup> 15<sup>(1)</sup> 16<sup>(1)</sup> 17<sup>(1)</sup> 18<sup>(1)</sup> 19<sup>(1)</sup> 20<sup>(1)</sup> 21<sup>(1)</sup> 22<sup>(1)</sup> 23<sup>(1)</sup> 24<sup>(1)</sup> 25<sup>(1)</sup> 26<sup>(1)</sup> 27<sup>(1)</sup> 28<sup>(1)</sup> 29<sup>(1)</sup> 30<sup>(1)</sup> 31<sup>(1)</sup> 32<sup>(1)</sup> 33<sup>(1)</sup> 34<sup>(1)</sup> 35<sup>(1)</sup> 36<sup>(1)</sup> 37<sup>(1)</sup> 38<sup>(1)</sup> 39<sup>(1)</sup> 40<sup>(1)</sup> 41<sup>(1)</sup> 42<sup>(1)</sup> 43<sup>(1)</sup> 44<sup>(1)</sup> 45<sup>(1)</sup> 46<sup>(1)</sup> 47<sup>(1)</sup> 48<sup>(1)</sup> 49<sup>(1)</sup> 50<sup>(1)</sup> 51<sup>(1)</sup> 52<sup>(1)</sup> 53<sup>(1)</sup> 54<sup>(1)</sup> 55<sup>(1)</sup> 56<sup>(1)</sup> 57<sup>(1)</sup> 58<sup>(1)</sup> 59<sup>(1)</sup> 60<sup>(1)</sup> 61<sup>(1)</sup> 62<sup>(1)</sup> 63<sup>(1)</sup> 64<sup>(1)</sup> 65<sup>(1)</sup> 66<sup>(1)</sup> 67<sup>(1)</sup> 68<sup>(1)</sup> 69<sup>(1)</sup> 70<sup>(1)</sup> 71<sup>(1)</sup> 72<sup>(1)</sup> 73<sup>(1)</sup> 74<sup>(1)</sup> 75<sup>(1)</sup> 76<sup>(1)</sup> 77<sup>(1)</sup> 78<sup>(1)</sup> 79<sup>(1)</sup> 80<sup>(1)</sup> 81<sup>(1)</sup> 82<sup>(1)</sup> 83<sup>(1)</sup> 84<sup>(1)</sup> 85<sup>(1)</sup> 86<sup>(1)</sup> 87<sup>(1)</sup> 88<sup>(1)</sup> 89<sup>(1)</sup> 90<sup>(1)</sup> 91<sup>(1)</sup> 92<sup>(1)</sup> 93<sup>(1)</sup> 94<sup>(1)</sup> 95<sup>(1)</sup> 96<sup>(1)</sup> 97<sup>(1)</sup> 98<sup>(1)</sup> 99<sup>(1)</sup> 100<sup>(1)</sup>

7. Plectrophenax nivalis - 12<sup>(1)</sup> 4 back of about 12 seen on intervale near Ryerson's by Magnus.

8. Passer domesticus - 12<sup>(1)</sup> 13<sup>(1)</sup> 14<sup>(1)</sup> 15<sup>(1)</sup> 16<sup>(1)</sup> near railway station & in town part of village.

9. Cyanocitta cristata - 23<sup>(1)</sup> 24<sup>(1)</sup> 25<sup>(1)</sup> 26<sup>(1)</sup> 27<sup>(1)</sup> 28<sup>(1)</sup> 29<sup>(1)</sup> 30<sup>(1)</sup> 31<sup>(1)</sup> 32<sup>(1)</sup> 33<sup>(1)</sup> 34<sup>(1)</sup> 35<sup>(1)</sup> 36<sup>(1)</sup> 37<sup>(1)</sup> 38<sup>(1)</sup> 39<sup>(1)</sup> 40<sup>(1)</sup> 41<sup>(1)</sup> 42<sup>(1)</sup> 43<sup>(1)</sup> 44<sup>(1)</sup> 45<sup>(1)</sup> 46<sup>(1)</sup> 47<sup>(1)</sup> 48<sup>(1)</sup> 49<sup>(1)</sup> 50<sup>(1)</sup> 51<sup>(1)</sup> 52<sup>(1)</sup> 53<sup>(1)</sup> 54<sup>(1)</sup> 55<sup>(1)</sup> 56<sup>(1)</sup> 57<sup>(1)</sup> 58<sup>(1)</sup> 59<sup>(1)</sup> 60<sup>(1)</sup> 61<sup>(1)</sup> 62<sup>(1)</sup> 63<sup>(1)</sup> 64<sup>(1)</sup> 65<sup>(1)</sup> 66<sup>(1)</sup> 67<sup>(1)</sup> 68<sup>(1)</sup> 69<sup>(1)</sup> 70<sup>(1)</sup> 71<sup>(1)</sup> 72<sup>(1)</sup> 73<sup>(1)</sup> 74<sup>(1)</sup> 75<sup>(1)</sup> 76<sup>(1)</sup> 77<sup>(1)</sup> 78<sup>(1)</sup> 79<sup>(1)</sup> 80<sup>(1)</sup> 81<sup>(1)</sup> 82<sup>(1)</sup> 83<sup>(1)</sup> 84<sup>(1)</sup> 85<sup>(1)</sup> 86<sup>(1)</sup> 87<sup>(1)</sup> 88<sup>(1)</sup> 89<sup>(1)</sup> 90<sup>(1)</sup> 91<sup>(1)</sup> 92<sup>(1)</sup> 93<sup>(1)</sup> 94<sup>(1)</sup> 95<sup>(1)</sup> 96<sup>(1)</sup> 97<sup>(1)</sup> 98<sup>(1)</sup> 99<sup>(1)</sup> 100<sup>(1)</sup>

10. Dryobates villosus - 19<sup>(1)</sup> 20<sup>(1)</sup> 21<sup>(1)</sup> 22<sup>(1)</sup> 23<sup>(1)</sup> 24<sup>(1)</sup> 25<sup>(1)</sup> 26<sup>(1)</sup> 27<sup>(1)</sup> 28<sup>(1)</sup> 29<sup>(1)</sup> 30<sup>(1)</sup> 31<sup>(1)</sup> 32<sup>(1)</sup> 33<sup>(1)</sup> 34<sup>(1)</sup> 35<sup>(1)</sup> 36<sup>(1)</sup> 37<sup>(1)</sup> 38<sup>(1)</sup> 39<sup>(1)</sup> 40<sup>(1)</sup> 41<sup>(1)</sup> 42<sup>(1)</sup> 43<sup>(1)</sup> 44<sup>(1)</sup> 45<sup>(1)</sup> 46<sup>(1)</sup> 47<sup>(1)</sup> 48<sup>(1)</sup> 49<sup>(1)</sup> 50<sup>(1)</sup> 51<sup>(1)</sup> 52<sup>(1)</sup> 53<sup>(1)</sup> 54<sup>(1)</sup> 55<sup>(1)</sup> 56<sup>(1)</sup> 57<sup>(1)</sup> 58<sup>(1)</sup> 59<sup>(1)</sup> 60<sup>(1)</sup> 61<sup>(1)</sup> 62<sup>(1)</sup> 63<sup>(1)</sup> 64<sup>(1)</sup> 65<sup>(1)</sup> 66<sup>(1)</sup> 67<sup>(1)</sup> 68<sup>(1)</sup> 69<sup>(1)</sup> 70<sup>(1)</sup> 71<sup>(1)</sup> 72<sup>(1)</sup> 73<sup>(1)</sup> 74<sup>(1)</sup> 75<sup>(1)</sup> 76<sup>(1)</sup> 77<sup>(1)</sup> 78<sup>(1)</sup> 79<sup>(1)</sup> 80<sup>(1)</sup> 81<sup>(1)</sup> 82<sup>(1)</sup> 83<sup>(1)</sup> 84<sup>(1)</sup> 85<sup>(1)</sup> 86<sup>(1)</sup> 87<sup>(1)</sup> 88<sup>(1)</sup> 89<sup>(1)</sup> 90<sup>(1)</sup> 91<sup>(1)</sup> 92<sup>(1)</sup> 93<sup>(1)</sup> 94<sup>(1)</sup> 95<sup>(1)</sup> 96<sup>(1)</sup> 97<sup>(1)</sup> 98<sup>(1)</sup> 99<sup>(1)</sup> 100<sup>(1)</sup>

11. Bonasa u. togata - 13<sup>(1)</sup> 14<sup>(1)</sup> 15<sup>(1)</sup> 16<sup>(1)</sup> 17<sup>(1)</sup> 18<sup>(1)</sup> 19<sup>(1)</sup> 20<sup>(1)</sup> 21<sup>(1)</sup> 22<sup>(1)</sup> 23<sup>(1)</sup> 24<sup>(1)</sup> 25<sup>(1)</sup> 26<sup>(1)</sup> 27<sup>(1)</sup> 28<sup>(1)</sup> 29<sup>(1)</sup> 30<sup>(1)</sup> 31<sup>(1)</sup> 32<sup>(1)</sup> 33<sup>(1)</sup> 34<sup>(1)</sup> 35<sup>(1)</sup> 36<sup>(1)</sup> 37<sup>(1)</sup> 38<sup>(1)</sup> 39<sup>(1)</sup> 40<sup>(1)</sup> 41<sup>(1)</sup> 42<sup>(1)</sup> 43<sup>(1)</sup> 44<sup>(1)</sup> 45<sup>(1)</sup> 46<sup>(1)</sup> 47<sup>(1)</sup> 48<sup>(1)</sup> 49<sup>(1)</sup> 50<sup>(1)</sup> 51<sup>(1)</sup> 52<sup>(1)</sup> 53<sup>(1)</sup> 54<sup>(1)</sup> 55<sup>(1)</sup> 56<sup>(1)</sup> 57<sup>(1)</sup> 58<sup>(1)</sup> 59<sup>(1)</sup> 60<sup>(1)</sup> 61<sup>(1)</sup> 62<sup>(1)</sup> 63<sup>(1)</sup> 64<sup>(1)</sup> 65<sup>(1)</sup> 66<sup>(1)</sup> 67<sup>(1)</sup> 68<sup>(1)</sup> 69<sup>(1)</sup> 70<sup>(1)</sup> 71<sup>(1)</sup> 72<sup>(1)</sup> 73<sup>(1)</sup> 74<sup>(1)</sup> 75<sup>(1)</sup> 76<sup>(1)</sup> 77<sup>(1)</sup> 78<sup>(1)</sup> 79<sup>(1)</sup> 80<sup>(1)</sup> 81<sup>(1)</sup> 82<sup>(1)</sup> 83<sup>(1)</sup> 84<sup>(1)</sup> 85<sup>(1)</sup> 86<sup>(1)</sup> 87<sup>(1)</sup> 88<sup>(1)</sup> 89<sup>(1)</sup> 90<sup>(1)</sup> 91<sup>(1)</sup> 92<sup>(1)</sup> 93<sup>(1)</sup> 94<sup>(1)</sup> 95<sup>(1)</sup> 96<sup>(1)</sup> 97<sup>(1)</sup> 98<sup>(1)</sup> 99<sup>(1)</sup> 100<sup>(1)</sup>

12. Hawk species? - 18. Seen flying just above the tops of some tall dense balsams in the Glen Woods. I saw it dash on its wings across an opening for about 5 yards only. It looked like a ♂ Buteo lineatus or a ♀ B. calurus but I got no definite points. Probably it was a ♂ Buteo atricapillus. Found remains of Parus killed by a hawk or owl in these woods last December.



## BOSTON HERALD

Vol. CXV., No. 63.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1904.

### BIRDS HAVE SUFFERED DURING THE HARD WINTER.

Result of the Investigations of Mr. Edward Howe Forbush.—Not Too Late for All to Help.

To the Editor of The Herald:

Another snow storm is making conditions worse than ever for the birds, and another appeal should be made to the people to feed them. In a recent trip made through central and western Massachusetts, to collect information relative to the destruction of birds by storms, the writer found that the supply of winter-cured berries, on which so many birds depend for food during storms, was largely exhausted. Early in the season a great flight of pine grosbeaks took many, if not most, of some kinds of berries. Flocks of crows from the north have been forced to live much on bayberries here, thus cutting off the food supply of the smaller birds. Woodchoppers and others reported finding coveys of the bob-white or quail dead in the woods.

The freezing weather following snow and rain froze the snow solid and imprisoned grouse and quail beneath it. There are a few quail left alive in the Connecticut valley and live grouse were found here and there. In some sections grouse, jays and crows are coming into the villages to be fed. It is a very hard winter that will starve out grouse, for they can exist if they can find a few fresh twigs. Jays and crows were found to be picking up refuse thrown out near hotels and boarding houses. One crow in this town came so near a house that it was caught by a cat. When the wary crow is reduced to this, what must be the fate of the smaller birds.

A teamster in Amherst hauling wood was surprised when eating his lunch in the woods to see the birds come and try to take the food from his hand. People in this part of the state believe that the meadow larks which usually winter here have nearly all died.

All these birds might have been saved by feeding them a little grain. Fortunately, the appeals made through the press by the Audubon societies and by Mr. Baynes have induced some people to feed birds. Where food had been put out some birds were seen, but elsewhere they had nearly all disappeared. All that is necessary now to provide food for most birds until spring opens is to throw out crumbs from the tables, chaff from barn or stable floors and a little cracked grain.

This will provide food for sparrows, larks and quail. We should also tatten on trees, out of reach of dogs, uncleaned bones from the market cracked open to expose the marrow, also pieces of beef trimmings, suet or any fat, unsalted meat; this will feed chickadees, woodpeckers, nuthatches and jays.

If chaff or cracked grain is thrown under an open shed facing south, this will provide both food and protection.

When food is put out at a distance from buildings care should be taken to place it within a few rods of a thicket or a group of thick evergreen trees, to which birds can fly if pursued by hawks. The season of 1903 and the following winter have been memorable because of the destruction of birds by the elements. The hot, dry weather of May was followed by numerous forest fires which destroyed the nests of the wood birds. Then the cold rains of June killed many swallows, martens, chimney swifts and other insect-eating birds. The floods resulting from the rains drowned out the nests of the swamp and marsh birds. Later violent wind storms blew down the nests of many arboreal species. All this has been followed by one of the hardest winters ever known, with much suffering among the winter birds.

The destruction among these useful creatures has been so great that it now becomes our duty to assist them to re-establish themselves.

Birds should now be fed and encouraged in every possible way. Teach the children to feed the birds, to put up nesting boxes and furnish nesting material. The child who begins by working for the birds will not end by destroying them. The writer will be glad to hear from those who have facts as to the destruction of bird life by the elements or other causes, or the means that have been taken to relieve them.

EDWARD HOWE FORBUSH.

Wareham.

Concord, Mass.

1904  
March 29

Brilliantly clear with light N. W. wind. Ther. 24° at sunrise.

Came to Concord by 1.47 P. M. train driving down from the Station. Am told that a week ago to day the entire country was snow covered. To day the fields were entirely bare and the roads melted and dry but there is still plenty of snow in the woods.

Birds were abundant everywhere. I saw quantities of Robins & heard a number of Bluebirds singing. Saw a flock of about 25 of Sparrows in Potts meadow and found as many more at the farm where they were feeding on millet seed in the patch by the barn. There were a number of Junco & Song Sparrows with them. Saw a Phoebe by the barn & another on the Station floor. Red-wings & Ravens flying over at evening. At sunset a woodcock began peeping in the grass pasture & a Cattle Crier at home & sang a number of times.

Birds noted at Bethel, Maine

1904. September 8 - 30

1. Merula migratoria <sup>28 hd. 30<sup>4</sup></sup> 9' 10<sup>15</sup> 12<sup>10</sup> 13<sup>10</sup> 16<sup>4</sup> 18<sup>4</sup> 19<sup>30</sup> 20<sup>(20)</sup> 21<sup>10</sup> 22<sup>(15)</sup> 23<sup>6</sup> 24<sup>4</sup> 25<sup>hd.</sup> 26<sup>(8)</sup> 27<sup>8</sup>
2. Turdus padasi <sup>27, 28, 29, 30</sup> 10<sup>(3)</sup> 16<sup>(2)</sup> 18<sup>(5)</sup> <sup>mind</sup> 19<sup>(5)</sup> 20<sup>(1)</sup> <sup>offer</sup> 22' 23' 24' 26<sup>5</sup> 27<sup>4</sup> 28<sup>2</sup> 29<sup>3</sup> 30<sup>2</sup>
3. " swainsoni 10' 12'
4. Sialia sialis 10<sup>hd.</sup> 13<sup>(6)</sup> 15<sup>(4)</sup> 16<sup>hd.</sup> 17<sup>(6)</sup> 18<sup>(5)</sup> 20<sup>(4)</sup> <sup>20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30</sup> 22<sup>(6)</sup> 23<sup>(6)</sup> 24<sup>hd.</sup> 26<sup>(10)</sup> 27<sup>30</sup> 29<sup>3</sup>
5. Parus atricapillus 10<sup>hd.</sup> 12<sup>hd.</sup> 16<sup>hd.</sup> 17<sup>hd.</sup> 18<sup>hd.</sup> 20<sup>hd.</sup> 22<sup>hd.</sup> 26<sup>(6)</sup> 27<sup>(6)</sup> 30<sup>(8)</sup>
6. Sitta canadensis 11<sup>hd.</sup> 17<sup>(2)</sup> 26<sup>(3)</sup> 27' 29' 30'
7. Certhia americana 9' 10' 15' 17<sup>hd.</sup> 19<sup>hd.</sup> 20<sup>hd.</sup>
8. Dendroica coronata 9<sup>hd.</sup> 10<sup>hd.</sup> 15<sup>hd.</sup> 16<sup>hd.</sup> 17<sup>hd.</sup> 19<sup>hd.</sup> 20<sup>hd.</sup> 22<sup>hd.</sup> 23<sup>hd.</sup> 24<sup>hd.</sup> 26<sup>hd.</sup> 27<sup>hd.</sup> 28<sup>hd.</sup> 30'
9. " maculosa 10' 27<sup>hd.</sup>
10. Helminthophila rufopicta 10' 27<sup>(2)</sup>
11. Vireo gilvus 10<sup>hd.</sup> 11<sup>hd.</sup> 12<sup>hd.</sup> 13<sup>hd.</sup> 16<sup>hd.</sup> 17<sup>hd.</sup>
12. Ampelis cedrorum 9<sup>hd.</sup> 10<sup>hd.</sup> 12<sup>hd.</sup> 13<sup>hd.</sup> 15<sup>hd.</sup> 16<sup>hd.</sup> 20<sup>hd.</sup>
13. Carpodacus purpureus 9<sup>hd.</sup> 10<sup>hd.</sup> 12<sup>hd.</sup> 13<sup>hd.</sup> 15<sup>hd.</sup> 16<sup>hd.</sup> 19<sup>hd.</sup> 20<sup>hd.</sup> 24<sup>hd.</sup> 26<sup>hd.</sup> 27<sup>hd.</sup>
14. Zonotrichia albicollis 9<sup>2</sup> 12<sup>2</sup> 13<sup>2</sup> 15<sup>2</sup> 17<sup>hd.</sup> 21' 22<sup>(3)</sup> 23<sup>(6)</sup> 24<sup>(3)</sup> 25<sup>(3)</sup> 26<sup>(3)</sup> 27<sup>hd.</sup> 28<sup>10</sup> 30'
15. Spiridilla socialis 8<sup>(50)</sup> 9<sup>(50)</sup> 10<sup>(50)</sup> 12<sup>(30)</sup> 13<sup>(30)</sup> 14<sup>(30)</sup> 15<sup>(30)</sup> 16<sup>(30)</sup> 17<sup>(10)</sup> 18<sup>(10)</sup> 19<sup>(30)</sup> 20<sup>(30)</sup> 21<sup>(5)</sup> 22<sup>(10)</sup>
16. Turdus hyemalis 8' 12' 13' 15' 16' 17' 18' 19' 20' 21' 22' 23' 24' 25' 26' 27' 28' 29' 30'
17. Melospiza melodia 8<sup>2</sup> 9<sup>2</sup> 10' 13<sup>2</sup> 15<sup>2</sup> 17<sup>2</sup> 21' 22<sup>2</sup> 23<sup>2</sup> 24<sup>8</sup> 25<sup>2</sup> 26<sup>2</sup> 28<sup>hd.</sup> 30<sup>(2)</sup>
18. Spinus tristis 10<sup>hd.</sup> 12<sup>hd.</sup> 13<sup>hd.</sup> 15<sup>hd.</sup> 16<sup>hd.</sup> 18<sup>hd.</sup> 23<sup>hd.</sup> 28<sup>hd.</sup>
19. Corvus americanus 9<sup>hd.</sup> 10<sup>hd.</sup> 13<sup>(5)</sup> 15<sup>hd.</sup> 16<sup>hd.</sup> 19<sup>hd.</sup> 20<sup>hd.</sup> 23<sup>hd.</sup> 24<sup>(3)</sup> 25<sup>(3)</sup> 26<sup>hd.</sup> 27<sup>hd.</sup> 28<sup>hd.</sup> 30<sup>(3)</sup>
20. Cyanocitta cristata 9<sup>hd.</sup> 12<sup>hd.</sup> 15<sup>hd.</sup> 16<sup>hd.</sup> 18<sup>(2)</sup> 20<sup>(2)</sup> 26<sup>(3)</sup> 27<sup>hd.</sup> 28<sup>hd.</sup>
21. Geothlypis trichas 9<sup>hd.</sup> 19' 26<sup>3</sup>
22. Trochilus colubris 11' 12' 15'
23. Sayornis phoebe 9' 12' 16' 21'
24. Dendroica pensylvanica 12<sup>hd.</sup>
25. Buteo lineatus 9<sup>hd.</sup> 12<sup>hd.</sup> <sup>1 seen well</sup> <sup>2 seen</sup> <sup>3 seen</sup> <sup>4 seen</sup> <sup>5 seen</sup> <sup>6 seen</sup> <sup>7 seen</sup> <sup>8 seen</sup> <sup>9 seen</sup> <sup>10 seen</sup> <sup>11 seen</sup> <sup>12 seen</sup> <sup>13 seen</sup> <sup>14 seen</sup> <sup>15 seen</sup> <sup>16 seen</sup> <sup>17 seen</sup> <sup>18 seen</sup> <sup>19 seen</sup> <sup>20 seen</sup> <sup>21 seen</sup> <sup>22 seen</sup> <sup>23 seen</sup> <sup>24 seen</sup> <sup>25 seen</sup> <sup>26 seen</sup> <sup>27 seen</sup> <sup>28 seen</sup> <sup>29 seen</sup> <sup>30 seen</sup>
26. " latissimus 12<sup>(2)</sup> <sup>1 seen</sup> <sup>2 seen</sup> <sup>3 seen</sup> <sup>4 seen</sup> <sup>5 seen</sup> <sup>6 seen</sup> <sup>7 seen</sup> <sup>8 seen</sup> <sup>9 seen</sup> <sup>10 seen</sup> <sup>11 seen</sup> <sup>12 seen</sup> <sup>13 seen</sup> <sup>14 seen</sup> <sup>15 seen</sup> <sup>16 seen</sup> <sup>17 seen</sup> <sup>18 seen</sup> <sup>19 seen</sup> <sup>20 seen</sup> <sup>21 seen</sup> <sup>22 seen</sup> <sup>23 seen</sup> <sup>24 seen</sup> <sup>25 seen</sup> <sup>26 seen</sup> <sup>27 seen</sup> <sup>28 seen</sup> <sup>29 seen</sup> <sup>30 seen</sup>
27. Circus hudsonius 11<sup>hd.</sup> <sup>1 seen</sup> <sup>2 seen</sup> <sup>3 seen</sup> <sup>4 seen</sup> <sup>5 seen</sup> <sup>6 seen</sup> <sup>7 seen</sup> <sup>8 seen</sup> <sup>9 seen</sup> <sup>10 seen</sup> <sup>11 seen</sup> <sup>12 seen</sup> <sup>13 seen</sup> <sup>14 seen</sup> <sup>15 seen</sup> <sup>16 seen</sup> <sup>17 seen</sup> <sup>18 seen</sup> <sup>19 seen</sup> <sup>20 seen</sup> <sup>21 seen</sup> <sup>22 seen</sup> <sup>23 seen</sup> <sup>24 seen</sup> <sup>25 seen</sup> <sup>26 seen</sup> <sup>27 seen</sup> <sup>28 seen</sup> <sup>29 seen</sup> <sup>30 seen</sup>
28. Myiarchus cinerascens <sup>15</sup> <sup>16</sup> <sup>17</sup> <sup>18</sup> <sup>19</sup> <sup>20</sup> <sup>21</sup> <sup>22</sup> <sup>23</sup> <sup>24</sup> <sup>25</sup> <sup>26</sup> <sup>27</sup> <sup>28</sup> <sup>29</sup> <sup>30</sup>
29. Arctophaga lagopus 15<sup>hd.</sup> 17<sup>(6)</sup> 19<sup>(2)</sup> 26<sup>hd.</sup> 27<sup>(6)</sup>
30. Vireo solitarius 16<sup>hd.</sup> 20<sup>(8)</sup> 27'

Birds noted at Bethel, Maine.

1904. September 8 - 30

31. Amorthisa hyemalis 16' 26'
32. Dendroica virens 16' juv 26' <sup>2 adult</sup> 27' <sup>29'</sup>
33. Ceryle alcyon 13' (1 male / 21' do. 22' flying over 23' house 24')
34. Cataxoscoptes savanna. 16' (4) <sup>1 female</sup> 19' 26'
35. Poocetes gramineus 16' " 23' 27<sup>2</sup>
36. Regulus calendula 16' 26'<sup>3</sup>
37. Colaptes auratus 15' 17' 19' 20' 21' 22' 26<sup>2</sup> 27<sup>2</sup>
38. Sitta carolinensis 17' <sup>1 nest</sup> 17' <sup>1 egg</sup>
39. Bonasa umbellus lagotis 17' (3) 18' (1 nest) 24' (1 nest) 26' (3) 27<sup>4</sup>
40. Phycosophus saltonis 17' hd. flying over 19' <sup>1 nest</sup> <sup>1 egg</sup>
41. Dendroica p. hypochrysa 19' <sup>Dr. G's</sup> <sup>1 nest</sup>
42. Dryobates pubescens 20' <sup>Dr. G's</sup> woods 22' do. 27'
43. ✓ " villosus 20' " 30'
44. ✓ Sphyrapicus varius 20' <sup>1 juv. Dr. G's</sup> <sup>1 nest</sup> (apple orchard) 26'
45. Geothlypis trichas 20' <sup>1 nest</sup> <sup>Dr. G's</sup> woods. 23' do. 25' do. 26' do
46. Regulus satrapa 20' hd. 25' hd. 26' hd. 27<sup>4</sup> 28' hd. 30'<sup>4</sup>
47. ✓ Sialia naevius 21' <sup>Dr. G's</sup> woods
48. ✓ Acipiter velox 21' <sup>3</sup>
49. ✓ Galeoscoptes carolinensis 20'
50. ✓ Zonotrichia leucophrys 23' (2 juv. on lawn with Chaffin's sparrow) <sup>1 nest</sup> 27' juv. 29' (4 juv) 30' (1 ad 3 juv)
51. ✓ Hirundo horreorum 23' (2) <sup>flying over</sup> <sup>Dr. G's</sup> <sup>1 nest</sup> <sup>at camp</sup>
52. ✓ Ardea herodias 27' <sup>flying over</sup> <sup>Dr. G's</sup> <sup>house at camp</sup>
53. ✓ Sturnus pinus 30' <sup>1 nest</sup> <sup>Dr. G's</sup> woods



Philohela minor

Bethel, Maine

1904

October 18

At coming as twilight was falling Dr. Gehring heard Woodcock rising & flying from place to place in the birch woods below the house. One of them alighted in the opening in front of the stack & ran & flitted from place to place along the margin of the little pond. Dr. G. saw it repeatedly jerk up & spread its tail while thus moving about. Presently another bird came flying to the pond and the first resumed to the lower opening where it uttered the hoop call a number of times. The second bird <sup>was seen to answer this call once or twice</sup> behaved much like the first but did not jerk up nor spread its tail while Dr. G. was watching it. He thinks he heard at least four or five different birds rise from this cove to night (I heard one there the following evening)

✓  
Woodcock

1904

October 18

Cambridge  
Mass.

Lonchichia albertis.

Found a remarkable number of White-throats in our garden to-day, not less than 35 or 40 I should say. I was puzzled at first to conjecture what they could be eating as there are few seeds of the big Polygonum this autumn. The vines over the arbor are loaded with ripe grapes, however, and I soon noticed that the birds seemed to congregate there. Presently I saw two of them engaged in sucking the grapes. They would drive their bills to the base into the grape & keep them there for several seconds at a time moving the mandibles slightly. The grapes thus attacked were Isabella's. There were also ripe Concord & Catawbas in the arbor.

Birds noted at Bethel, Maine.

1904 October 1-2 and 20-31.

1. Turdus pallasi 1<sup>2</sup> 2' 21' 23<sup>②</sup> 27'
2. Merula migratoria 21<sup>hd.</sup> 22<sup>⑥</sup> 27' <sup>21<sup>st</sup></sup> } <sup>21<sup>st</sup></sup> <sup>12<sup>th</sup> 30<sup>th</sup></sup> <sup>45</sup> <sup>seen along roadside during drive from</sup>  
Bethel to Bethel & back.
3. Siaticia sialis 1<sup>US</sup> 2<sup>(20)</sup> 22<sup>hd.</sup>
4. Regulus satrapa 24<sup>hd. (20, 21)</sup> / 29<sup>hd. (20, 21)</sup> / 30<sup>②</sup>
5. Parus atricapillus 1<sup>hd.</sup> 21<sup>⑥</sup> 22<sup>hd.</sup> 23<sup>⑥</sup> 25<sup>hd.</sup> 28<sup>hd.</sup> 29<sup>hd.</sup> 30<sup>hd.</sup>
6. ✓ " hudsonicus 23<sup>hd. in woods</sup> / 29<sup>2 hd. in mixed woods by pond</sup> / 29<sup>on W. side of house hill</sup> / <sup>R. Salsola with him</sup>
7. Sitta canadensis 1' 23'
8. Dendroica coronata 1<sup>4</sup> 2<sup>2</sup> 22<sup>2</sup>
9. ✓ " cærulescens 21<sup>②</sup>
10. Zonotrichia albicollis 2<sup>③</sup>
11. ✓ Spizus tristis 22<sup>hd.</sup> 28<sup>③</sup> 29<sup>hd.</sup> 31<sup>hd.</sup>
12. Zonotrichia leucophrys 2<sup>1 ad.</sup>
13. Spizella monticola 25<sup>hd.</sup> 21<sup>④</sup> 22<sup>8</sup> 23<sup>4</sup> 25<sup>4</sup> <sup>(25<sup>4</sup> full song)</sup> / 27<sup>50</sup> 28<sup>④</sup> 29<sup>②</sup> 30<sup>hd.</sup>
14. Spizella socialis 1<sup>4</sup> 2<sup>10</sup>
15. Melospiza fasciata 22<sup>1</sup> <sup>(Shunk Hollow)</sup> / 25<sup>1</sup> <sup>(Diana)</sup>
16. Turdus hyemalis 1<sup>4</sup> 2<sup>25</sup> 20' 22<sup>6</sup> 23<sup>2</sup> 24' 25<sup>②</sup> 27<sup>20</sup> 29<sup>②</sup>
17. Geothlypis trichas 25<sup>hd. twice, apparently</sup> / 31<sup>2nd heard at once, apparently on wing</sup> / <sup>1st heard at once, apparently on wing</sup>
18. ✓ Corvus americanus 1<sup>③</sup> 21<sup>hd.</sup> 27<sup>⑥</sup>
19. ✓ Otocorys alpestris 22<sup>hd.</sup> 23<sup>hd.</sup> 25<sup>hd.</sup>
20. Sayornis phoebe 1'
21. ✓ Dryobates villosus 22' <sup>in elm</sup> / <sup>near house.</sup>
22. ✓ Geothlypis trichas? 1' 2<sup>2</sup> 25' 31' <sup>(25' from tree)</sup> / <sup>(31' from tree)</sup>
23. ✓ Syrnium nebulosum 25<sup>Partridge yell followed by wood,</sup> / <sup>21<sup>st</sup> in woods, 9 P.M.</sup>
24. ✓ Pardalinus carolinensis 1<sup>1</sup> <sup>heard in</sup> / <sup>19<sup>th</sup> house.</sup>
25. ✓ Passercella iliaca 27<sup>⑧</sup>
26. ✓ Cyanocitta cristata 21<sup>hd.</sup> 23<sup>②</sup> <sup>singing 7<sup>th</sup></sup> / 29<sup>hd. at</sup> / <sup>from hill</sup>
27. ✓ Perisoreus canadensis 25<sup>1</sup> <sup>seen near Bethel race track</sup> / <sup>by W. Dean</sup> / 29<sup>1</sup> <sup>hd. W. side of house hill</sup> / <sup>(29<sup>1</sup> with call melody being)</sup> / <sup>chatter several</sup>
28. ✓ Phalobula minor 18<sup>2</sup> <sup>seen near</sup> / <sup>at eve. by 215.</sup> / 19<sup>1</sup> <sup>heard singing</sup> / 23<sup>1</sup> <sup>at evening</sup> / <sup>1 observed</sup>

Birds noted at Bethel, Maine

1904 October 1-2 and 20-31.

- 29 Coccyzus pileatus 28<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> (Dr. Schuyler's woods),
- 30 Nyctala acadica . - 28<sup>1</sup> heard at sunset in Dr. Schuyler's woods. It called three times giving each time a succession of 4 whistles (hees, hees, hees, hees) Dr. S. has heard this same bird near his tent in the middle of the night on three occasions this month.
- 31 Merganser americanus 28<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> (1) 1 Mottled Merganser in water in Androscoggin R. just above Cornell Bridge. flying down river
- 32 Lophodytes cuscutatus . 28<sup>1</sup> in 2 swimming & diving in company with 5 Goldeneyes in Androscoggin River above Cornell Bridge. 7 hrs off with Goldeneyes.
- 33 Lanius  borealis . - 29<sup>1</sup> brownish bird, from Mill road.
- 34 Anas obscura . - 31<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> (5) flying high over Dr. Schuyler's place Bethel, Maine, 9 am.

Birds noted at Bethel, Maine.

1904 November. 6.

- 1 ✓ Parus atricapillus. 6<sup>(2)</sup> 8<sup>(2)</sup> 9<sup>(3)</sup> 10<sup>+</sup> 12<sup>(3)</sup> 13<sup>(3)</sup> 17<sup>(3)</sup> <sup>Green Hill</sup>
- 2 ✓ Regulus satrapa 6 <sup>hd.</sup> 8 <sup>hd.</sup> 11 <sup>hd.</sup> 12 <sup>hd.</sup> 17 <sup>hd.</sup> <sup>Dr. G's</sup>
- 3 ✓ Sitta canadensis 6 <sup>hd.</sup> 12 <sup>hd.</sup> 13 <sup>hd.</sup> <sup>Green Hill</sup>
- 4 ✓ Bonasa u. togator 6 <sup>hd.</sup> 8 <sup>(2)</sup> 9 <sup>(3)</sup> 12 <sup>(2)</sup> 20 <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>Green Woods</sup>
- 5 ✓ Dryobates pubescens 7 <sup>Dr. G's</sup> 10 <sup>Dr. G's</sup> 13 <sup>Dr. G's</sup>
- 6 ✓ Spinus tristis 8 <sup>hd.</sup> 9 <sup>(6)</sup> 10<sup>+</sup> 11 <sup>hd.</sup> 13 <sup>(32)</sup> 17 <sup>(16)</sup> 20 <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>Dr. G's woods</sup> <sup>feeding on</sup> <sup>black birds</sup> <sup>about 15 with each</sup> <sup>last 2. Puffins</sup>
- 7 ✓ Cyanocitta cristata 8 <sup>Parade Hill</sup> 9 <sup>Apple</sup> 10 <sup>hd.</sup> 13 <sup>Dr. G's woods</sup>
- 8 ✓ Cophlocolus pileatus 9 <sup>Dr. G's woods</sup> 12 <sup>Green Woods</sup>
- 9 ✓ Junco hyemalis 8 <sup>Parade Hill</sup> 9 <sup>(2)</sup> 12 <sup>Apple Orchard</sup>
- 10 ✓ Spizella monticola 9<sup>+</sup>
- 11 ✓ Acanthis linaria 9 <sup>Parade Hill</sup> 10 <sup>(3)</sup> 20 <sup>Dr. G's house</sup> <sup>swarm in flock composed chiefly</sup> <sup>of Goldfinches (S. tristis)</sup>
- 12 ✓ Corpodacus purpureus 9 <sup>Parade Hill</sup> 10 <sup>in pasture</sup> 13 <sup>hd. in</sup> 17 <sup>Dr. G's woods</sup> <sup>same place</sup> <sup>hd. in</sup>
- 13 ✓ Parus hudsonicus 9 <sup>Parade Hill</sup> 12 <sup>Green Woods</sup>
- 14 ✓ Dryobates villosus 10 <sup>Apple Orchard</sup> <sup>Parade Hill</sup>
- 15 ✓ Plectrophenax nivalis, 12 <sup>(6)</sup> <sup>flying along</sup> <sup>Androscoggin Riv.</sup>

Birds noted at Bethel, Maine.

1904 November 6 -

16 ✓ Corvus americanus 12 ② flying over Acadetocogon  
then near Corned Gully.

17 ✓ Pinicola canadensis 13 ③ seen in woods near two  
off to north side. One notched.

18 ✓ Nyctale acadica 13 ④ 21. 84, woods.  
? the hear. hear. hear. hear and heard  
near 9 a.m. cloudy & mild

Concord, Mass.

1905.  
April 5

Fox Sparrows have been abundant on the farm for the past few days. They feed much in vegetable garden behind the house (especially where millet was planted last year) when the weather is calm but whenever there is a high wind they retire to sheltered nooks in the woods. All of them go to roost every night about sunset in dense young white pines in the Purple Rock woods. They sing freely from sunrise (seldom earlier) to about eleven o'clock in the forenoon. I rarely hear them in the afternoon and not often at sunset although at the latter time they utter the rising call and the chup note a good deal. Although alert and rather shy at all times they are less subject to foolish panics than are certain others of the Sparrows (especially the Juncos). Indeed, a large number of them will often feed quietly in one place for half-an-hour or a time without once taking wing. They are greedy selfish birds, quarreling and driving one another away from spots where food that they like is especially plenty.

Habits of  
Fox Sparrows.

Balls Hill, Concord, Mass.

1905

April 12

A. M. cloudy; P. M. clear. moderate N. E. wind. A few birds rather cool day.

Awakening at daybreak I heard a heavy fluttering of wings followed by a sound as of something falling on earth. Looking out of the little windows over my bed I saw almost beneath it and within ten feet of the cabin a hen Partridge which had just alighted on the ground. She stood erect & motionless for a moment and then started up the hillside moving no faster than a domestic fowl, taking short steps and winding in and out among the stems of the trees. I watched her until she was out of sight. Evidently she was unaware of my presence for she seemed entirely unconcerned.

A Partridge  
alighted within  
10 ft of the  
Cabin.

As I was starting motionless among the oaks on the hillside half past 5 of the cabin a Carolina Dove cooed very near me. Presently I saw the bird perched on the top of the horse shed. It remained there for upwards of 20 minutes preening its feathers, occasionally making a few steps on the flat ground beneath, now & then cooing. It seemed as much at home there as a Town Pigeon. When it cooed it bowed its head to below the level of its shoulders & jerked out its chest. It was a trim, graceful creature of eminently refined, quite being indulging in no sudden or undignified movements or postures until it caught sight of me when it began <sup>bobbing</sup> jerking its head up & down and jerking its tail in the most energetic manner. Sometimes it raised its tail sharply only to lower it again as a Hawk thrust, sometimes it threw it up sharply, sometimes it depressed it like a Phoebe, over or under it would it sideways. These Doves are very numerous here this Spring. I saw 8 together in Bird Field on the 9<sup>th</sup>. The female, measured today is over in my care as I show

Carolina Dove  
on top of  
shed

1905

April 12

(No 2)

through the pine firs that line the edges of barren fields.

Saw the first Boreal Owl this morning. It was flying past Park's Hill looking loudly. This is an early date.

Another animal was the Prairie Squirrel. I heard one making the common call on the edge of the woods near Pine Park.

The following birds were heard between dog track and Park's house near the cabin. Robin 1x; Bluebird 1x; Song Sparrow, singing at several x; Fox Sparrow, 2 singing; Pine Warbler, 2x; Flicker, 1x; dog track. Blue Jay 2 singing; Redwing 5 or 6x, Rusty Blackbird, several; Crows, 2 or 3; Goldfinch 1 calling. Carolina Dove 1x

Hylas and Wood Frog are now in full cry. One or two Wood Frog began singing this forenoon. Painted Tortoise out in numbers. Gopher now a fourth South, a Florida.

Walking along the river bank at evening I heard one woodcock & heard another singing. The water has been comparatively low this spring & I think the woodcock has been trapped less than usual from the gophers.



Concord, Mass.

1905.  
April 14

Clear and warm with light N. to E. wind.

Arrivals:- Chippy & Singing in afternoon on the Farm  
Billie -- & pumping near head of Great Meadows.

Arrival

Spent the forenoon at the Farm planting Cedars in  
Birch Field. Saw Blue Jays making the bell-note call  
and two Red-shouldered Hawks scolding three Fox Sparrows  
before them here, one singing.

As I was taking a stroll in a corner over the Great  
Meadows at evening I heard the first Billie of the season.  
He was pumping near the head of the meadow. 4 Norway  
Ducks passed over the meadow flying rather high towards the S.

I have heard or seen Red-bellied Nuthatches of both in  
Popple Rock woods, in Prescott's pine, and on Davis Hill.  
About 2 P. M. to-day as I was on the north slope of  
Pine Hill (or Pine Ridge) near the swamp I heard what I  
took to be a woodpecker tapping rather loudly. Presently I  
discovered the bird which proved to be a ♂ Red-bellied Nuthatch.  
It was hard at work excavating a hole in a chest white pine  
about 20 ft. above the ground. The hole had been carried in so  
far that as the bird worked I could see only the tip of  
its tail. Every half minute or so it backed out with a  
mouthful of chips which it scattered on the ground. By a  
quick jerk of the head. A ♀ Nuthatch evidently its mate  
was feeding among the branches of a white pine only a  
few rods away. Both birds were very silent. I think  
they would be intending to nest in the hole. I  
believe the pair I have seen in Popple Rock woods will  
nest there also.

Sitta Canadensis  
his work;  
on pine in  
Pine Ridge  
woods

1905  
April 14  
(Wed)

About 5 P.M. Gilbert while standing in the cabin door saw a ♂ Sharp-shinned Hawk come skimming along the river bank. It passed the old cabin within a few yards and alighted on a low branch not over fifteen feet from the front of Gilbert's cabin where it remained for about half a minute. Presumably, for some thing has happened at least then or from this time the cabins were built. I remember on one occasion finding the feathers of a Sparrow that had been killed by a Hawk.

Cambridge, Mass.

1905.

April 30

The chorus of Robin voices began about 4 o'clock this morning and lasted about half-an-hour without the slightest pause. At least five or six birds were singing near our house, and the combined volume of sound was most impressive. After 4.30 I heard only one bird at a time, nor have I heard more than one or two at a time of late. The full chorus being so rarely compared to the early morning hours. The birds have not begun nesting in the holes as yet.

Robins sing in chorus only in early morning hours.

A Ruby-crowned Kinglet has been singing in the garden since the 28<sup>th</sup>. I have heard <sup>at</sup> all hours of the day but especially often between 8 and 10 a.m. The song of this species may be best characterized I think by the adjective "ethereal". Its quality is unique in respect to delicacy and spirituality. It is also one of the most rapid of all bird songs. The bird sings pretty closely to a thicket of hemlocks.

Song of Ruby-crowned Kinglet

We heard a Solitary Vireo sing for ten or fifteen minutes at short intervals, in the garden. Although all its notes were unusual I suspect that the bird is the same as that which has passed the last two summers here (It was the same for in the afternoon I heard it sing the other song.)

Solitary Vireo

About 9 a.m. I found a Yellow-bellied Woodpecker clinging to the trunk of the Austrian pine in the jungle just below the cluster of holes that a bird of the same species deserted last year. I think this bird seen to-day was a female but I did not get a good view of it.

Sapsucker

On the Freezer-house St. about 10.30, I found a Brown Creeper running up the trunk of an elm. There it climbed one way then on in presence of a flying woodpecker returning to the hole then again. Heard a hoop Peepertuck dropping on yellow's floor.

Creeper.  
(Curtis)

First Creeper.

Concord, Mass.

1905.

May 3

Clear and very warm with strong S.W. wind. Ther. 44°, 79°.

Arrivals: - Catbird 1 (new), Nashville Warbler (1 silent ♂), Maine Warbler  
(3 ♂♂), Black & Yellow W. 1 silent ♂, Black-throated Blue W. 1 ♂, Maryland Yellow-throat 1 silent ♂, Redstart 1, Water Thrush 1, Bobolink 1, Baltimore Oriole 1, Kingbird 1, Cooled Flycatcher 1, Least Flycatcher 1, Solitary Vireo 2, Spotted Sandpiper 1. Ovenbird 2.

It was a great bird day. A big wave of migrants arrived last night just in advance or, at least, on the crest of, the warm wave, as is often happens. As I was driving this morning I heard an Oriole fluting near the cabin and a little later a Bobolink in full ecstatic song across the river. Just after breakfast an Ovenbird sang on the wire - later I heard one at the farm. A Water Thrush began in Bob's Hill Swamp & a silent ♂ Maryland Yellowthroat near the cabin. A Ruby-crowned Kinglet thrummed. 7 Parula birds together in the river path at evening. A Thrasher singing across the river. A Catbird nesting in the swamp.

At 8.30 a.m. I staked for the farm. Saw a Kingbird in Benson's field & near his house a pair of Downy Woodpeckers, one of them drumming on a resonant elm trunk. A Solitary Vireo was singing gloriously in the old oak woods behind his house.

At the Ricker place I found a pair of Tree Swallows sucking about the boxes and two or more Barn Swallows entering the barn. A Chipping Sparrow was singing near the house. One of the Phoebe's was sitting on the nest in the barn cellar. A Brown Thrasher & a vesper Sparrow singing across the road. A Bluebird flitting about the playground. The tulips & hyacinths in front of apple cellar in full bloom.

1905.

May 3  
(No 2)

There were only a few birds (mostly Chipping & White-throats) near the farm house but in the woods near Pulpit Rock I found an interesting lot of freshly arrived migrants including a Redstart (♂), a Black & Yellow Warbler (silent ♂), a Nashville Warbler (silent ♂), a Solitary Tanager (♂), a Yellow Warbler, three House Wren (♂, ♀, ♀), a Black-throated Green Warbler (♂), a Black-throated Blue Warbler (♂), and - most unexpected of all - a Great-crowned T. Gnatcatcher. The last named bird flew up from a pool in the swamp where he had evidently been bathing. After shaking the water from his dressed plumage he called a few times. Unlike most of his kind he was very tame permitting me to approach within six or eight yards. I doubt if he was the bird that breeds in our orchard but he may have been. (He must have been the same for he was in the same woods on the 4 and in the orchard near the nest on the 5<sup>th</sup>.)

I found a Blue Jay's nest on the south side of Ball's Hill this morning. It was in an unusual situation, near the end of a long, densely-foliaged, horizontal white pine branch about 20 ft. above the ground. Both birds were flitting close about it and one of them spent a minute or more in it, hardly turning around & around apparently to smooth the lining. The male was silent.

Heard two Ruby-crowned Kinglets singing and saw a third which uttered the day, strutting chatter. The song of this species may be characterized as brilliant yet ethereal or spiritual, exceedingly rapid yet smooth flowing. It is sometimes loud and ringing, sometimes rather low & subdued.

1905.

May 3  
(No 3)

Noted the Spring flight call of the Cowbird as tolee, lee-  
dee. It is usually given just as the bird takes flight  
but also when it is fairly on wing and occasionally  
just before it leaves its perch. I think it is peculiar  
to the S. I seldom or never hear it in later summer or  
autumn.

Shortly after sunset as I was standing in front  
of the cabin the wind which had been blowing violently  
from the S. W. all the afternoon changed suddenly to  
E. & the temperature fell rapidly. A few moments  
later. A few moments later great numbers of Swallows  
appeared coming from the N. E. at a considerable height  
and dropping on set wings under the lee side of the  
hill, afterwards dropping off out of sight over the meadows.  
I never have seen 300 or 400 in the course of a few  
minutes. Their flight was so peculiar that I could not  
identify them by sight. They used their wings but little  
merely soaring or floating as they drifted before the wind.  
Judging by their calls the majority were Barn Swallows  
but I also heard the notes of Bank & Tree Swallows.  
There was no Swift among them but I saw four  
Swifts flying in company over the hill earlier in  
the day.

Remarkable  
flight of  
Swallows  
at evening

In a ditch in Bassett meadow saw a ♂ Spotted Towhee  
pursuing a ♀ with anxious intent under cover. He clasped her  
once but lost his hold. She then dove to the bottom & buried  
herself in the mud. The ♂ sought her persistently but vainly.  
Every minute or so he raised his head above the surface for air  
gasping with neck open mouth. Yet the ♀ remained submerged  
at the bottom during the 15 minutes I kept watch.

1905

May 4

Morning cloudy & misty; afternoon brilliantly clear.  
Cool N. E. wind all day.

Birds: Wilson's Thrush (1 silent bird - silent); Yellow Warbler  
(2 silent, Ball's Hill); Chestnut-sided Warbler (2 silent ♂♂, Ball's Hill);  
Rose-breasted Grosbeak (silent ♂ at farm); Whippoorwill (3\* on  
W. Red. Hill of Ball's Hill at evening) Carolina Rail 1\* at evening.  
Green Heron (1 off. Ball's Hill)

There were only a few small birds at Ball's Hill to-day  
most of them along its southern slope near the water where  
they found shelter from the keen E. wind. When I went  
to the farm in the afternoon I found cotton wood trees  
Thrushes were singing loudly wherever I went to-day.  
I heard a Canada Nuthatch whining in Pusey's pines.  
It is probable I think that most of the birds  
wintered to-day for the first time ever here yesterday also.

At evening I walked along the river path to  
Buck's Cove & beyond. As I was watching a muskrat  
crossing the calm river a Whippoorwill began singing in  
the woods on the W. side of the meadow. At  
the same instant two Swifts & perhaps more rose  
from the marsh scoping heavily and going off towards  
the water as I would tell by the sound of their voices.  
Still later a Carolina Rail called cr-e a few times.  
There was a Green Heron flying about the river  
opposite the hill all day. In the forenoon I saw  
a ♂ Wood Hawk & in the afternoon a ♀. Both  
passed the hill on the opposite side of the river beating  
the marsh closely.

Evening  
walk.

1905

May 4  
(No 2)

We have been feeding the Song Sparrows in front of the cabin with hemp seed & corn or two or three more of the corn. There were two together this morning. As I was watching them a Robin approached them gathering strands of dry grass for her nest. Suddenly one of the Sparrows attacked her with a vindictiveness that I have rarely seen equalled. He flew straight at her and seized her throat feathers in his bill hawking on like a little bull dog. This was repeated three times the Robin resisting without much spirit, however, & flying farther & farther away after each onslaught. After she had departed altogether the Sparrow returned and began quietly feeding again.

A. hespericus  
Song Sparrow



1905.  
May 5

Clear wind E. in a.m., S. W. in P. M. Heavy haze from this evening.  
Ther 33° - 64°.

Arrivals Yellow-throated Vain (1 ♂ W. Hill. off. Ball's Hill, 7 a.m.);  
Scarlet Tanager silent (♂ at foam in blossoming plum tree at noon);  
Wood Thrush (♂ in full song in Barretts Run at foam about sunset.  
Its song like the bird that was there last summer).

Despite the remarkably cold weather & the equally remarkably  
backward condition of vegetation the May birds are arriving  
every night and most of them considerably in advance of their  
usual dates. They are coming scattering, however, and there has  
been no real rush since the 3<sup>rd</sup>. Besides the new ones noted  
above there was a marked increase to-day in the numbers  
of Herbivore Warblers, Yellow Warblers, Redstarts, Maryland Yellow throats  
& Grackles.

At 8 a.m. saw a pair of Downy Woodpeckers in young oaks  
behind Ball's Hill behaving very strangely. They kept flying from  
tree to tree flapping their wings slowly & feebly like butterflies,  
sometimes moving on a level plane sometimes, in long leaps,  
occasionally sailing from tree to tree in a long deep arch.  
Their wings had a strong fire-like appearance, probably, to  
the way they were held or flapped. They both uttered a low  
hoarse chattering cry about incessantly. No doubt this was a  
love performance but they were ♂ & ♀ & both "thinned off" in  
the same way. Both legs drawn, also.

At 8.30 a.m. as I was near the Barretts spring I heard  
twice & perfectly distinctly the long quivering cough of a Brown.  
The bird was apparently flying west over Bird Field.

Concord, Mass.

1905.

May 10

Clear and cool with high W. wind.

I was absent from Concord to-day but Mr. Forbush watched the birds closely. He reports a large flock of migrants on Bow's Hill. Most of them were Yellow-crowned Kinglets but he also saw a pair of Black-throated Blue Kinglets and a 5 Wilson's Black-caps.

1905.

May 12

Morning cloudy and calm with fine misty rain. Afternoon clear with light N. E. wind.

Arrivals:— Golden-winged Warbler 1<sub>30</sub>, in orchard at farm; Lincoln's Finch, 1 in millet patch at farm, 1 in road just north of Mansons' house; Black-billed Cuckoo, 1<sub>30</sub> at Boss's Hill, 1 at farm; Yellow-billed Cuckoo, 1 (silent) at farm.

Saw two male Rose-breasted Grosbeaks escorting a female from tree to tree in an apple orchard. All three birds were silent. The males showed us rivalry or jealousy of one another. Walter Dean tells me that he saw a similar trio in the garden in Cambridge the other day but his male birds were displaying their plumage most vigorously as they fluttered about the female & they also had a singing contest.

A Grosbeak in the woods near Pulpit Rock this morning was giving the autumn note at short intervals and another bird was answering in the same way. I noted this call on two spots thus: "Heiw-e, heiw-e" a rather sad note resembling somewhat the autumn call of the "Bobolink."

The Bittern when on wing at a distance may be distinguished from the Night Heron by its smaller wing beats, its longer slender shape, & by the more pronounced ocell of the back. Bittern

There were 4 Bats in the shed at the farm on May 4<sup>th</sup> Arrivals  
(there were none on the 2<sup>nd</sup>), 6 on the 5<sup>th</sup>, 9 to-day (12<sup>th</sup>). Bats at  
farm. farm.

1905.

May 12  
(No 2)

As I was following the cart path over Pine Ridge this morning a Carolina Dove fluttered out of some dense white pines within a few yards of me, simulating the actions of a badly wounded bird. Alighting in a pine I began uttering a succession of simple, uniform coos very like those of a town Pigeon. Seven or eight of these notes were given in succession at short, regular intervals. As I approached the bird it again took wing fluttering out into an open field occasionally along the ground it cooing (the high, uniform coos) as it flew. It must have had young in the pines but I searched for them in vain. I have often seen a nesting Dove behave like this but never before have I heard any Carolina Dove coo as this one did.

Carolina  
Dove with  
young.

Concord, Mass.

1905.

May 14

Cloudy and calm with showers of fine misty rain in P.M.  
Rather warm wind light from S.W. in a.m. No wind in P.M.

Arrivals: The only birds noted for the first time were  
the Black-bell Woodpecker, 3 seen by F. on Balls Hill, and  
Canadian Woodpecker 2 ♂♂ found by me at the base of Davis Hill.  
There was, however, a sudden and very great increase in the  
numbers of Cott Gulls and Osprey birds. Of the latter I heard  
fully 25 notes flying between Balls Hill & the farm.

The apple trees at the farm are in full bloom to-day.  
In one of them we found a party of 5 Cedar Birds (then, by  
the way, we also went to my season's last hour) all of which were  
busily engaged in picking off and devouring the petals of the  
blossoms. I watched them at close range (about 20 ft) for  
fully 15 minutes. During this time each bird would have  
eaten a dozen or more petals. These were sometimes swallowed  
whole (not without some difficulty), sometimes torn into halves  
before being swallowed. As the birds remained nearly motionless  
the whole time, simply bending down & taking the petals  
within easy reach without showing any apparent choice  
I was convinced that they were eating only the petals &  
not selecting those that may have had insects on them.  
This habit of the Cedar Bird (if it is really a bird) is quite  
new to me.

Cedar birds  
eating petals  
of apple  
blossoms.

To my great delight I found that a pair of House  
Swallows have begun a nest in the little barn attached  
to the Benzons at the farm. I saw both birds & one of them  
was picking up stems & taking them in through an open  
window. I also saw two birds enter the Putnam barn  
last evening I saw a pair in Berens barn.

1905.

May 14  
(Wed)

In the afternoon I haddled up river as far as Red Bridge with Geo. V. Barrett. Red-wings and Bobolinks appeared to be fully up to their normal numbers in the meadows along this stretch of river. There were also as many Spotted Sandpipers as usual but we saw only one Solitary. There were plenty of Barn Swallows, a few Bank Swallows, a pair of Tree Swallows, & a high % Martin near F'lints Bridge. I have not noted a high Barn Swallow as yet & I fear there are none in this part of Concord this year.

Cherry Swifts have been very scarce up to yesterday afternoon when I counted 25 in one flock covering about Boon's Hill. F'lints tells me he has about as many there to-day. I had only four up the river (at F'lints' Bridge).

Covered, Mass.

1905.

May 15

Cloudy with light showers. Wind N.E. in P.M. Rather warm.

The country was better supplied with birds to-day than on any previous date this month but they were very generally distributed as is usually the case when the weather is calm & cloudy. At Ball's Hill there were several Yellow throats, a Magnolia Warbler, a Canadian Warbler & a Wilson's Black-cop. At the farm in the apple orchard, where the blossoms had already begun to cover the ground with their fallen petals (especially after the rain began falling) I found a considerable number & variety of bees. There were two Masked, a Golden-wing, two House hawks, a Black-bell, a Black-throated Green, a Black-burnian, two of Black & Yellow, two Canadian Warblers, and a Wilson's Black-cop besides the numerous Yellow throats & Robins. All these birds spent much of their time hovering for insects among the heavy clusters of apple blossoms, also flying to the oaks in the neighborhood woods at intervals.

Yesterday I saw a Chickadee near the farm house with a big tupe of wool in its beak. To-day I followed it to its nest which is in a hole in the under side of a dead snag of an elm directly over the door yard and fully 50 feet above the ground. I saw the bird enter the hole with a piece of wool & emerge without it. I have never before known a Chickadee to nest so high.

The ♂ bird has been visiting much of late. The hole is near the end of the snag & is a round plugged hole.

The birds in the third winter in numbers. There were ten yesterday and fourteen to-day (See entry under May 12)

Bates.

1905

May 16

Cloudy with N. E. wind and light rain at frequent intervals, cooler.

A big Warbler day; in fact I have seen nothing like it since the memorable flight of . When I awoke this morning I imagined for a moment that I was in the Maine woods. For the songs of such Warblers as the Bay-Breast, Magnolia, Yellow-rump, Black-throated Blue, Black-burnian, Usnea, Black-hall, Wilson's Black-cap, Canadian, and Water Thrush came to my ears from over side of the cabin. There were at least fifty small migrants flying the hill side of the hill, as I found when I came down to breakfast. Besides the species just mentioned I found among them a Yellow-bellied Flycatcher & two Swainson's Thrushes; also a rather curiously colored Golden-winged Warbler, probably a female. There were also several of the commoner local birds such as Towhees, Grosbeaks, Cat-birds, a Thrasher etc.

Later I found in Davis Swamp behind Benson's a smaller flock containing chiefly House Wren, Canada Warbler, Redstart, Yellow-rump, a Black-burnian and a Lincoln's Finch. The last named bird was among black cabbage on wet ground & was evidently common & sluggish. I had a fine view of it at close range.

Bird Field & Purple Rock woods appeared mostly lifeless but there were numbers of Warblers in the open orchard and woods of them in Bassett Run, where I fairly believe the total number were here exceeded 200. Usnea & Canadian Warblers predominated. There were two Black-caps, a Bay-Breast in full song, a Black-burnian, at least 4 Black & Yellow etc. I saw a Gray-chest Thrush on the ground in the very deepest of the old woods.



1905.

May 16  
(ms 2)

Returning via Howe's meadows I found a number of birds in the woods at the base of Holden's Hill. I saw here 4 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ *Troglodytes* perched together among ~~some~~ bushes at the edge of the woods.

It was interesting to note that while the migrants were collected in large numbers in a few Holland places our local birds (even, in some cases, of the Lower Series, were scattered about a day to their usual stations despite the keen east wind. Most of the birds kept low down but in Holland pass the warblers fed a good deal in the tops of the oaks.

1905.

May 17

Cloudy with strong cold N. E. wind.

Returning from Cambridge (where I spent last night) by the morning train I crossed the river at Ball's Hill and walked through the woods to the farm. I was out again, most of the afternoon, with D. C. F. Leach, in the woods on the farm. Although north-bound migrants seemed less numerous than they were yesterday they were nevertheless abundant especially in places sheltered from the wind. I saw nothing of especial interest, however. The bulk of the flight seemed to be composed of common birds such as Redstarts, Common Kinglets, Oven birds, Black & White Campers etc.

There were only a few Swallows on the marshes yesterday & to-day although the weather has been of just that kind which usually induces them to congregate there.

1905.

May 18

Morning cloudy; afternoon clear and calm up to five o'clock after which it rained heavily until nine o'clock or later. Decidedly warm especially in the early part of the afternoon.

I was out all day in company with D. C. & wife. We spent the forenoon rambling slowly towards Balls Hill by way of Prescotts Pice and Davis Hill reaching the cabin about noon and dining there. About 2 P.M. we started up river in a boat. Landed at Dolkin's Hill and spent an hour or more there. Returning to the cabin we walked slowly back to the farm by way of Holden's Hill where we spent an hour or so.

I do not think that I have ever seen a heavier flight of small north-bound migrants than that noted to-day. Although so generally and evenly distributed that no one piece of woods or thicket seemed especially favored they were nearly everywhere as numerous as I found them in the Barrett Run at the farm two days ago. Indeed the entire region between the farm and Balls Hill seemed to be occupied by one continuous flock and practically every tree top had at least one bird on, often, three or four. Most of these birds were Warblers. Especially numerous were House Warblers, Redstarts, Oven Birds and Canadian Warblers. There were also many Redwings & Black & Yellow Warblers, Yellow Black Caps & Yellow Thrushes.

Hummers (chiefly Olive-backed) were common. The most interesting species noted was the Bay-breasted Warbler of which we have two males. In Holden's Hill woods we found a flock of eight Scarlet Tanager, six males and two females. They kept close together & as a rule were on the ground.

1905.

May 21

Clear and cool with high N. W. wind. My register thermometer fell to 39° last night and the same day the ground was white with hoar frost early this morning.

Arrivals: Cape May Warbler, 8; Alder Flycatcher, 1; Nighthawk, 1.

The country continues flooded with northern migrants many of which, I think, have been here (individually I mean) since the 16<sup>th</sup> although a certain proportion have evidently arrived and a certain other proportion departed) within the past two or three days. The thrifting of Sparrows has been less marked than that in the relative number of individuals of the various species and that count is not very pronounced. The heaviest wind of the day, like that of the 16<sup>th</sup>, caused the birds to congregate in sheltered places. There was a small mixed flock on the slope of the hill below the barn at the farm, another on the lane to Benson's, a large one in the wooded run near Peepin Rock, a still larger one along the eastern base of Davis Hill, a smaller one on the north slope of Bass Hill, a very large and interesting assembly in the oak scrub on the Blackstone Hill with the wire and a small gathering in the flat woods north of Walden's Hill. Most of the birds seen in these places were evidently north-bound migrants although some of them belonged to species which breed here. The weather, curiously enough, did not seem to affect our summer resident birds (excepting possibly the Towhees) for they were found scattered about everywhere in about their usual summer numbers.

I made no census of the birds seen on the farm & in its woods but they were with in some of the other places were counted as accurately as possible and noted on the spot. The birds are as follows:

1905.

May 21

(No 2)

Noted at Davis Hill, chiefly in the fringe of bushes bordering the  
river bank: - Swainson's Thrush 1, Catbird 2, Chickadee 2, Chestnut  
sided Warbler ♂, Maryland Yellow-throat 4♂♂, Water Thrush 6,  
Canadian Warbler 6♂♂, Wilson's Black-cap 8♂♂, Redstart 1♂♂,  
Yellow-throated Vireo 1♂, White-throated Sparrows 1 pair about, Song  
Sparrows 1, Lincoln's Finch 1, Swamp Sparrows 1, King bird 1,  
Wood Pewee 1, Alder Flycatcher 1

Noted at Ball's Hill, chiefly low down on its southern slope and in  
the brush along the river path: - Wilson's Thrush 1, Swainson's Thrush 2,  
Catbird 4, Black & white Cuckoo ♀, Olive Warbler 2♂♂, Chestnut-  
sided Warbler 1♂, Yellow-rump Warbler ♂, ♀, Black-foot W. 1♂,  
Black & Yellow Warbler 1♂ 2♀♀, Black-throated Green Warbler 2♂♂,  
Maryland Yellow-throat 2♂♂ 1♀, Oven bird 1♂, Water Thrush 2,  
Canadian Warbler 2♂♂ 1♀, Wilson's Black-cap, (3♂♂), Redstart,  
2nd ♂♂ 1♀ or pair, Bank Swallow 10 or 12, Song Sparrows 3 (1♂),  
Swamp Sparrows 1♂, Kingbird 2, Phoebe 1, Golden Robin (♂♀).

Noted on the Blackmore Hills, chiefly in the oak scrub  
bordering the river path. Catbird (3), Black & white Cuckoo 1♂, ♀,  
Nashville Warbler 1♂, Olive Warbler 1♂ 1♀, Yellow-rump 2♂♂ 1♀,  
Cape May Warbler 1♂, Black-burnian Warbler 1♂, Black-throated Green  
Warbler ♂♀, Black-throated Blue Warbler 1♀, Chestnut-sided  
Warbler 2♂♂ 1♀, Black & Yellow Warbler 1♂, Maryland Yellow-throat  
1♂ 2♀♀, Canadian Warbler 4♂♂ 1♀, Redstart 2♂♂, Scarlet  
Tanager 2♂♂, Lincoln's Finch 1.

Noted at Hodin's Hill in the flat woods bordering Bonnell meadow.  
Black-foot Warbler 1♂, Yellow-rump 2♀♀, Oven bird 1♂,  
Maryland Yellow-throat 2♀♀, Redstart 2♂♂, Canadian  
Warbler 4♂♂, Yellow-thr. Vireo 1♂, Song Sparrows 1♂, Cowbird 1, Downy W. 1.

1905.

May 21  
(No 3)

The Cape May Warbler noted to-day was first seen in a young swamp white oak (about 25 ft. high) on the edge of the Marsh meadow in company with a ♂ Black-burnian, a ♂ Magnolia Warbler & a Nashville Warbler. Just across the wood road in which I was standing the oak woods on the hillside were alive with various kinds of Warblers most of which were evidently winter-bird migrants. The Cape May was under my glass for fully 15 minutes & not over 30 ft. from me. He was rather dull-colored for a Spring ♂. He spent most of this time in the top of the oak feeding among the tassled blossoms with his sharp, slender bill. His movements were comparatively (ie for a Warbler) slow and deliberate and very unlike those of a Black-burnian. Viewed from beneath he might easily have been taken for a Magnolia Warbler. He made no sound of any kind. After a time his companions joined the bulk of the flock on the hillside but he remained alone in the oak for five minutes or more after they had left being finally following them, however.

I saw no less than four different Lincoln's Finches this morning. The first was feeding in the millet patch in front of the old barn. He flew to a bush near stone wall where I left him. Less than two minutes later I started another (certainly a different bird) from the ground at the foot of the raspberry patch. He also took to a wall. The third I found in the bushes on the river bank at Davis Hill and the fourth in a precisely similar place on the edge of the river a little west of Benson's Knoll. All four birds were silent & seemed rather than wary. I saw them all through my glass only a few yards away & certainly saw every one of them distinctly. The two at the river bank were in the millet patch just before sunset.

1905.  
May 22

Clear with high cool W. wind. Ther. fell to 40° last night & there was a heavy hear frost this morning.

Some of the north bound migrants here yesterday evidently continued their journey last night but a great many apparently postponed it. The following lists made in nearly the same places as yesterday justify both inferences.

Noted at Davis Hill, chiefly near the river - Robin 3, Wilson's Thrush 1, Black & White Creeper 1x, House Wren 1x, Pine Warbler 1x, Black-hood Warbler 2x, Bay Breasted Warbler 1x (singing in big pine), Chestnut side Warbler 1x, Black & Yellow Warbler 3x, Black-burnian Warbler 3x, Maryland Yellow-throat 2♂♀, Cow Bird 1x, Water Thrush 2(1x), Canadian Warbler 3♂♂, Wilson's Black-cop 1x, Redstart 2 ad ♂♂ 1 p in pine, Red eye vireo 1x, Swamp Sparrow 3, Lincoln's Finch 1 (in exactly the same place as yesterday), Rose-breasted Grosbeak 2x, Blue Jay 1, Wood Pewee 1x, Flicker 1.

Noted at Ball's Hill, chiefly in the deep hollow by the little pond & on the lower slope of the hill. (The west wind blew on the river from to day) Robin 4(2x) met with large party, Veery 2(1x) Swainson's Thrush 4(2x at frequent intervals 10-12.30 a.m.), Cat bird 4(3x), Chickadee (2), Black & white Creeper 2x, Nashville Warbler 3x, House Warbler 2x♂♂, Black & Yellow Warbler 5-♂♂, Chestnut sided Warbler 1♂, Black-throated Green Warbler 4♂♂ 1♀, Black-throated Blue Warbler 2x♀, Yellow-rump Warbler ♀, Black-hood Warbler 3, Blackburnian Warbler 3x, Maryland Yellow-throat 2♂♂ 1♀, Cow Bird 3, Water Thrush 2, Redstart 5 ad ♂♂ 2 p in pine, Canadian Warbler 4♂♂, Wilson's Black cop 2♀, Song Sparrow (2), White-throated Sparrow 1 in, Rose-breasted Grosbeak (2♀), Crow 2, Blue Jay 1, Cow Bird 1 ad, Red wing 1 ad, Phoebe 2 at shed.

1905,  
May 22  
(No 2)

Early yesterday afternoon and again to-day at nearly the same hour I heard a night hawk peeping in the oaks behind the barn. It was unquestionably present on one of the occasions of their long time but I looked for it in vain. The weather was clear on both occasions. The bird kept his eyesight turned on these interests.

On the morning of the 19<sup>th</sup> I found two northern Water Thrushes among low bushes that border a stone wall on the hillside just below our barn and at noon to-day I started one in the flower garden behind the farm house. It is very unusual for them to frequent such elevated, dry places on this season, at least in this neighborhood.

Swainson's Thrushes are unusually common here this spring. Two in the deep hollow behind Barrs Hill were singing and carrying worms of the forenoon. Two others were calling in Birch Field - a favorite haunt of theirs. I noted their calls thus Whip, whip, whip - crrr and peep, peep the latter being apparently a variation of the whip note. The song is und. w. g. l. impossible to render here I noted it wher - er - eo - eee

Saw several Black-throated Green Warblers to-day in low bushes and two or three hopping about on the ground in company with Maryland Yellow-throats. This hopping, I believe, only being migration & when the weather is exceptionally cool.

Tanagers are frequenting open places & keeping low down this cool weather. I saw a pair on the ground in a ploughed field yesterday & again to-day. They are evidently tame, also.



1905.

May 22

(No 3)

The song of the Canadian Warbler may be best described as an interrupted or stuttering warble very sweet and pleasing if not eminently melodious. It is usually preceded by a hesitating tee, tee as if the bird were clearing its throat.

Wilson's Black-cop is a most interesting little bird very like the Canadian Warbler in general behavior but fatter and more animated. It feeds chiefly among low bushes (especially willows) near water and is incessantly in motion. It is much given to making short, abrupt upward flights to seize insects from the under sides of the leaves. It jerks its tail upward every few seconds and also waves it from side to side much after the manner of a Goldfinch.

It frequently darts out after flying insects and most infrequently descends to the ground to search for food among the fallen leaves; when on the ground it hops about busily & often flutters its wings. Its song is variable. Sometimes it recalls a Nashville Warbler's, sometimes a Water Thrush's.

The Partridge when unconscious of observation and wandering through the woods in search of food often makes a surprising amount of noise during the day hours. I heard one to-day just over the crest of a little knoll and felt sure that some creature at least as big as a Fox must be coming very near. Stealing to the crest of the knoll I flushed a cock Partridge.

A hen Partridge has been sitting on nine eggs for a week or more in the brush behind Harris Hill. The nest is raised a foot or more above the ground among the stems of a cluster of alders. One road runs within ten feet of it. At first the bird flew every time we approached & at 2 o'clock we saw the old hen as she passed on another road.

1905.

May 22  
(No 4)

Of the Hylocichlae the Gray-chinned Thrush is the most dignified and graceful and the kinest the least so. The latter bird has two habits which impress one as somewhat vulgar viz. that of clucking and that of throwing up his tail. The Gray-chin is the real aristocrat of an aristocratic family. His silent reserve goes well with his unobtrusive grace of movement and firm, proud bearing. Some of his poses, especially when he is on the ground, are strikingly picturesque. He is more awkward and less shy than before a bird who evidently prefers not to be readily started at by man carrying opera glasses.

I have been seeing much of him here of late especially in the woods below the house. Last evening I watched a bird feeding in the pines. He moved very lightly along the knobby ground by a succession of long springy bounds very easy & graceful. As twilight was falling he called twice.

The Black-throated Blue Warblers at Ball's Hill to-day were in oak scrub. They kept very near the ground flitting and hopping among the stems of the grass stems. Their movements were slow & less animated than those of most of the other Warblers, yet not sluggish & heavy as are those of the Black-hull & Bay Breast. They executed their movements with grace. The male carried his tail high & the tips of the wings curved. He sang freely  
ē, ē ē-ēē.

1905

May 23

Clear with strong, chill N. E. wind. Warmest last night the minimum register being 48°. Maximum to-day 68°.

The flood of north-bound migrants also but slowly.

It is evident that numbers of them pass on their way every night (at least the past two nights) but their plans are much made good by wind arrivals. At least this is the influence I get from the clear water where I have been looking on the woods in this neighborhood the past three or four days. Although I noted no new species this evening the presence of the big flock in the Barrett woods had evidently changed somewhat since yesterday. Thus there were more Black and Yellow Warblers, four Canadian Woodpeckers and almost no House Warblers and Redwing Woodpecker. The Redstarts, Black-burnians and Olive-backed Thrushes remained about the same and I saw the same number of May-broods (ie two in the Beech woods). I spent the entire morning in the Barrett Run, in the old oak woods between this run and Pearson's Cove, and in the pine woods north of Pulpin Rock also visiting Birch Field and Reeder's Pines. Despite the chill and rather strong N. E. wind the birds were very generally distributed and apparently in the best of spirits for very long winging. I thought I saw a Tennessee Warbler in the top of a tall oak but could not make sure.

About 8 o'clock on the night of the 14<sup>th</sup> as it was raining heavily I heard the crying calls of warblers passing overhead and on the previous night (17<sup>th</sup>) when it was cloudy but not raining I heard one such call. This establishes the fact that even on these apparently unfavorable nights migration was in progress.

1905  
May 23  
(No 2)

Our birds have been very numerous the past few days. Some of them seem to be migrating, others settled & preparing to breed. I frequently come upon mated pairs in dense woods fitting close to the ground, gnawing their wings and making a low chirping twittering te-te-te-te-te audible only a few yards away and suggesting the cry of a very young bird. They also use the common tsup note a good deal but they are singing only a very little now.

A least Flycatcher's nest, found yesterday by Gilbert in the orchard behind our farm house, is in a most unusual position: about seven feet above the ground, within eight inches of the extremity of a slender, drooping branch of an apple tree. The branch extends out apart from any others and the nest is supported partly by it but also by a cluster of lower twigs, the branch at this point being seven inches than a lead pencil. The nest is a large one & chiefly composed of whitish fibres and is not as yet covered by any foliage. Indeed it is a most conspicuous object from every side. I saw the bird go to it twice to-day. When Gilbert found it an Orchard Wren was working at it & the Flycatcher was trying to drive her away.

May 24<sup>th</sup> on following page

1905.

June 6

N. E. rain storm.

As Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Balthasar and I were in the A Crow wood shed at the farm about 11 a.m. we heard the agonized Cawing or screams of a young Robin immediately followed by a hubbub of mixed bird voices. Rushing out we at once traced the sounds to the top of the tall elm that stands in front of the barn. It was fairly alive with birds of various kinds - Robins, Bluebirds, two Phoebe, a Cuckoo & Jay, Chipping etc. They were fluttering about in the greatest excitement and in their midst, greatly excited, apparently, was a large Gray Squirrel which, at first, we supposed to be the cause of the disturbance. Presently, however, a Crow emerged from a cluster of dense foliage in the very middle of the throng and flew off bearing, clutched in one of its feet, a young Robin apparently nearly fully grown & fluttering its little wings feebly as it dangled beneath the claws of the Crow. The

latter bird was followed for one hundred yards or more by the mob of smaller birds but they soon gave up the chase and stopped back in silence. It is unusual for Crows to overturn so near their home but I have a pair of them taking in acorns here and there around near the barn a while or so ago. Occasionally one would alight in an apple tree for a moment. They were evidently looking for birds nests & the Robins were greatly distressed at the presence.

see previous page for June 6

1905

May 24

Clear with fresh S. W. wind. Ther. fell to 38° last night and there was a heavy haze first this morning but the day was the warmest we have had for some time (max. temp 76°)

The big Western flycatcher is practically over. It lasted a full week. To-day only a few western birds were left at least in the woods on the farm. I saw on land 4 Black & Yellow Warblers, 2 Canadian Warblers, Allen W., a pair of Bay-breast, one ♂ Blackpoll, 3 ♂ Black-burnians, 2 Swainson's Thrushes. The dove birds, Black-throated Green, Chestnut-sided, Crows and Nuthatch Warblers were apparently down to their usual summer numbers but there were evidently more Redstarts than before here.

Early this morning I saw the first White-crowned Sparrow that I have noted in Concord since 1900. It was a beautiful adult and very tame allowing me to approach it within a few yards as it sat quietly on the old wall at the east end of the dog yard. About sunset I found it feeding on the ground within a yard of the kitchen door step. It flew to the back yard where it remained until I closed the door.

As twilight was falling this evening a Tanager sang in the air over the orchard & nearly one when I was standing. It was so dark that I could not see the bird but I am sure it was on wing & at a height of at least 100 feet. It gave the warbling song but distinctly followed it by two chip-chimes. I think I have known the Tanager to sing on wing before but I do not know that I have ever heard one sing on all its life. I did not look at my watch but the time was about 6 P.M.

Flight song  
of Tanager

1905.

June 6

(No 2)

For several weeks past I have heard a Solitary Vireo singing in the swamp west of Davis Hill. I found its nest this afternoon on Pine Ridge. As I was passing along the crest of the ridge, following a cut path, a small bird darted from a spray of foliage near the extremity of a drooping branch of a white pine just above the level of my head (about 7 feet above the ground) and flew a foot or so to one side of my face.

Immediately after alighting it began singing & I found it was a Solitary Vireo. The work instantly its mate appeared & both birds began uttering a low holding chatter. I saw the nest almost and soon as I began looking for it and drawing it down a little by the tip of the branch found that it contained four eggs, which looked quite fresh. The nest was less ornate than usual & indeed, almost exactly like that of a Red-eye. The eggs, also, resembled those of the Red-eye, being only a few from shape. This is the first Solitary's nest that I have found in this neighborhood for several years past.

1905

June 6  
(no 3)

On May 11<sup>th</sup> Gilbert found the nest of a  
Ruffed Grouse in the swamp behind Balls Hill. It  
was raised nearly a foot above the ground among the  
stems of a circled cluster of older spruce <sup>these stems</sup>  
within about 5 feet of a cone path. Gilbert saw that <sup>passed the nest</sup>  
the nest was well-filled with eggs but he did not  
count them. The next day I examined the nest &  
found that there were nine (9) eggs. The bird laid  
no more. For several days the invariably flew from  
the nest whenever any one approached it within a  
foot or in a wagon usually being within the timber  
less fully 20 yards distant; but by degrees the  
became accustomed to the frequent passing and  
would permit us to within walk or drive past the  
without warning. On one occasion I took six people  
by her in a line, containing them, all to keep moving.  
The last, a lady, stopped for an instant to get a  
better view of the bird when at once she wing.  
We visited the nest daily during the latter part  
of May, but never disturbed the bird. When I  
passed it on the afternoon of June 3<sup>rd</sup> the  
was sitting quietly. On June 5<sup>th</sup> Mr. E. H. Hibbard  
found the old bird leading her brood of young through  
the bushes very near the nest. All the eggs had hatched,  
probably on this date although the nest was not  
visited by any of us on the 4<sup>th</sup>.

One singular fact about this nest is that no  
Partridge has descended within hearing of the spot.  
This spring. As I was lying at the cabin the first  
two weeks of May, I can assure this positively. Yet I  
often observed a Crow bird near or near the nest before  
she began sitting & was there the nest.



Coveard, Mass.

1905.

June 8

As I was standing in front of the barn at the Ritchie place about half past five this afternoon a ♀ Hummingbird passed me flying only a few feet above the ground in long, easy undulations. On reaching a low spreading isolated apple tree that grows on the crest of the hill in open, cultivated ground she made an abrupt upward turn and disappeared among the foliage. If I am not mistaken she turned not only upward but also doubled back on her course for she seemed to have passed completely under the tree before she changed her course. I have seen this done before & I at once suspected a nest which I quickly found, tucked on the drooping twig of the tree about 7 feet above the ground. The bird flew from it when I was still ten yards away and when I got under it she darted about my head coming within three or four feet of my face and making a loud angry buzzing with her wings which sounded exactly like that of an enraged Bumble Bee. There were two eggs which looked as if they were rotted for several in incubation. There was a pair of Hummers about the farm house in May but I have seen none there of late. The last bird I saw was a ♀ feeding among the blossoms of a horn chestnut at the Ritchie place

Hummingbird  
nest.

Concord, Mass.

1905.

June 14

7 or the last three evenings I have heard about  
8 o'clock a sound that I cannot identify but that I  
heard last year about this time in the same place  
- the cotton oak woods just across the road from one  
farm house. This sound is unlike any other that I  
know although it suggests the scolding call of the Linnæ  
and also a man whistling for a dog. One day being,  
an Irish terrier, noticed it at once this evening as he  
was lying on a rug in the parlor and rushed to the  
open window with frisked ears greeting a bitch. This, too,  
despite the fact that the previous call was half drowned  
in a waddy of voices of the Garden Lark, Jun Lark  
and Pittsburg Hylar that come from the same woods.  
The strange cry was a rather low quoi-quoi-quoi-  
quoi-quoi (5 or 6 to 8 or 10 notes) & was repeated only  
five or six times at long irregular intervals although  
we heard it a dozen times or more on the 12<sup>th</sup>  
All three evenings were damp and still & on the  
12<sup>th</sup> & 13<sup>th</sup> there had been heavy rains. These brought  
out the Larks & Hylars in great numbers & caused  
them to renew their early spring concerts with  
full vigor. I suspect that the strange call must  
come from some Boleston but the creature does  
not utter it with the persistence of most  
animals of this class. It is strange that I should  
have heard it two years in the same place & each  
year should have heard but one call. I wonder  
if he is not Albert Hooper's "ghost". His description  
of the creature he heard at Monksville is very like this.

Another  
"Mystery"

Gilbert saw a Woodcock in the garden carrying a hawk.

1905  
June 15

Visited the Hummingbirds' nest at the Rietini place this evening. The ♀ flew from it when I was about twenty yards distant. She did not return nor hover about when I was examining the nest. The eggs were incubated but very dark colored.

Hummingbird  
nest.

There are apparently ~~four~~ pairs of Swifts established on this place. One pair occupy a chimney in the Bungalow, there are two pairs in the chimneys of the old house and one pair in the lowest chimney of the Rietini house. I saw one of the last named birds drop into the chimney this evening carrying a small twig held crossways in its bill. A dead bird was found in one of the chambers of this house a few days ago. One came down the back floor of the front house last evening & feathered against the fire screen for some time. When I let it out into the room it flew feebly about for a few seconds and then feathered down to the floor where it lay with outstretched wings. I caught it and observing my own up the floor rebounded to whom it mounted upward & judging by the bend of its wings, flew straight out of the chimney. It is pleasant to hear the hum of Swifts wings & afterwards their joyous twittering as they drop into our chimney when we are at the house upon evening. I saw five together to-night cawing just over the tops of our chimneys.

Swifts

1905  
Jan 17

Intensely hot with light S.W. wind.

About noon to-day I saw a Phoebe bathing in a small pond in the Berry Pasture. It flew from a dead branch about 15 feet from the pond and alighted above the grassland striking the surface with its breast & with such force as to make a cotton loud sound as well as to send heavy ripples rolling to every part of the pond. This action was repeated three times or about intervals. There can be no question that the bird was bathing & not picking up floating insects for each time it returned to its perch I could see that it was dripping wet. After fluffing its plumage from most of the water by a vigorous shake or two it would preen its feathers for a few moments and then take another dip.

Phoebe's  
method of  
bathing.

The mysterious creature in the little marsh just across the road from the farm house has called over or twice (not more than twice) every evening since the 14<sup>th</sup>. Always about eight o'clock and always when the Toads were also clamoring. I heard him only a few minutes ago while writing the above notes on the Phoebe. On this occasion his calling reminded me a little of that of the Glaucochim that I used to hear at Copano, Am. Ind. The rapid, even intervals was similar, & the quality of the note not unlike that of Glaucochim but there were only five or six notes instead of a long series of them.

Concord, Mass.

1905:

June.

Summer Residents of our Place.

The following list includes only species which I noted during the breeding season this year and which I have good reasons for believing have bred in or very near our place.

1. Wood Thrush: - Two pairs, one in the Barrett Run, the other in Davis Swamp.
2. Wilson's Thrush: - These Thrushes have been uncommonly scarce this season. I am hear of only two breeding pairs, one in the Barrett Run, the other in Davis Swamp. Occasionally a bird has been seen at Ball's Hill, also.
3. Robin: - Present in about the usual numbers. There were at least four or five pairs nesting about the farm house, one or two pairs on the Rieton floor, one pair in their field spring, two or three pairs at Ball's Hill.
4. Catbird: - Commoner than last year. Two pairs at Ball's Hill, one pair at Davis Hill, one pair at Rieton floor, two pairs at farm (one nesting in Blakely Pasture, the other at the end of one flower garden).
5. Brown Thrasher: - Rather commoner than usual. There were a pair at Pine Park, two pairs on Benjamin's fresh green woods, one pair at Green Field & a pair in the garden at our farm. The last-mentioned in doubt nests only near our house. The 6<sup>th</sup> sang regularly in the above trees.

1905.

Concord, Mass.

Summer Residents of our Place.

6. Bluebird: - A pair nesting in Benson's Pasture (in the hole occupied by Hairy Woodpecker last year), another pair (possibly two pairs) on the Ritchie Place, a pair in the field opposite the farm house (nesting in a box) and a fourth pair occupying a box (& nesting in it twice this season) on a pole in our flower garden. These are all the birds I found nesting. No doubt there have been other pairs for the birds have been very numerous on all sides of us.
7. Chickadee: At least two pairs at the farm, one at Balls Hill & one in the Spring between Balls & Davis Hills. The last named birds nested in a low stump at the edge of a belt of bushes. One of the pairs at the farm nested in a dead prong of the big elm that stands at the end of our wood shed and at a height of fully 50 feet.
8. Black and White Cuckoo: - Rather less numerous than usual. Not more than 5 or 6 pairs noticed on our land.
9. Golden-crowned Kinglet: - A male established in the Blenheim Pasture singing frequently, also, in the orchards near the house. This was the only bird I noticed.
10. Nashville Warbler: - One male singing in Back Field, another in the Back Hill Area. I saw the latter one in company with its mate.

1905

Concord, Mass.

Summer Residents of one Place.

11. Yellow Warbler: - As usual a pair nesting in the garden at the farm, another in thicket by the roadside on the Rabbit place, a third in the thickets along the river on Balls Hill.
12. Chestnut-sided Warbler: - At least four pairs at the farm, two on the wooded slope east of the old barn, two in the Blewbury Pasture, one in Barrett Run. No doubt there were others in the Balls Hill region of which I took no note.
13. Blackburnian Warbler: - Two males singing vigorously in the white pine woods east of Pulpit Rock. On June 7<sup>th</sup>, after hearing both these birds in their usual places, I found a third male, not too remote later, in the Barrett Run near the Rabbit barn.
14. Black-throated Green Warbler: - Two ♂♂ singing in Pulpit Rock woods, two on Pine Ridge, one in Purcell's Pine, one in the pine grove of Jonathan Ball's Hill on South Side of Spring.
15. Pine Warbler: - One ♂ in Pulpit Rock woods, another on Davis Hill, a third on Pine Ridge, a fourth on Balls Hill, a fifth on Dallis's Hill.
16. Oven bird: - Much less common than usual. Two or three pairs in the farm woods and four or five pairs elsewhere would probably be a large number.

Concord, Mass.

1905.

Summer Residents of our place

17. Northern Maryland Yellow-throats: - Two pairs at the farm one on the rocky ledge behind the barn, the other in the Berry Pasture. Several pairs also along our river front.
18. Redstart: - One pair breeding in the oak grove behind the old barn at the farm, another near Dennis Knoll on the river front. There were all I noted.
19. Red-eyed vireo: - Much less numerous than usual. We had two pairs near the house at the farm & two or three more pairs in the farm woods. I noted very few in the North Hill region.
20. Solitary vireo: - One June 6 I found a nest with four fresh looking eggs. It was on Plum Ridge suspended about 7 feet above the ground in the terminal foliage of a slender branch of a white pine. Both birds were at the nest, the ♀ sitting. It sang usually in Davis Group. It seemed more song through June in the Pulpit Rock woods & occasionally in the trees about the farm house.
21. Yellow-throated vireo: - A pair at the farm (their nest was in a large oak behind the barn) another at Davis Hill, a third at Holden's Hill. There was also a male singing near the station at West Bedford on June 10.



1905-

Coveport, Me.

Summer Residents of our Place.

22. Working birds:- A bird singing in the orchard near the West Baptist Church, another in the elms at Mr. Harris' place. The latter bird (probably) laid one from a nest on the evening of June 17<sup>th</sup>.
23. Cedar bird:- A flock of 12 seen feeding on cedar worms in Mr. Gotta's orchard at W. Bedford on June 2. Birds heard near one from house on June 4<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup>. I am by no means sure there any have bred on one from this year.
24. Barn Swallows:- Two pairs nesting on one place one in the barn at the Morgans, the other in the Pettie barn. There are also a pair in Benson's barn & one or two pairs in Mr. Harris' barn.
25. White-bellied Swallows:- A pair nesting in a box on a pole on the Pettie place, another pair in a box on one from house at the farm.
26. Bank Swallows:- A colony of about a dozen pairs nesting in the sand bank on Baker's Hill.

[ Edge Swallows. I saw one or two Barn Swallows flying over the meadows near Baker's Hill on May 18, 19 & 22. They were probably migrants for some have been noted here. George Parker tells me there are no nests on his father's barn this year. Last year there were four or five breeding pairs for sure.

1905:

Concord, Mass.

Summer Birds of our Place.

27. Scrub Jay: - Present in about the usual numbers. I have noted a male especially in the oaks bordering our orchard, another in the woods near the Barrett Spring, a third at Davis Hill.
28. Purple Finch: - One singing regularly near the farm house.
29. Goldfinch: - One or two pairs frequenting the orchard at the farm.
30. Grass Finch: - A pair at Pine Park, another in Mr. Harris' pasture, a third in Benjamin's field.
31. Chaffinch: - As numerous as usual. We have had about four nesting pairs at the farm. I often see two or a dozen adult birds in Benjamin's pasture at one time.
32. Field Sparrow: - I have heard birds singing during this breeding season on Pine Ridge, on the lower crest of Benjamin's, in Black Field & in our Berry Pasture. These are the usual haunts of the species here here before & since.
33. Song Sparrow: - Two or three pairs at the farm. Found a nest with four among the lower pines at the head of our garden on the farm. Have heard the usual number of birds along the lower pines.

1905.

Concord, Mass.

Summer Residents of our Place.

34. Swamp Sparrows: - Two were singing near Ball's Hill.
35. Towhee. Two or three pairs at the farm where they chiefly frequent the Berry Pasture & the Duck Run although the woods sing frequently in the trees close about the house & I have suspected that there may have been a nest in the thickets on the east of our garden. There are also a pair of Towhees down here in Thick Field.
36. Rose-breasted Grosbeak: - Two or three pairs in the farm woods, a pair at Davis Hill and a pair in Ball's Hill woods. Last year a pair had three young in the forgotten bush in front of the farm house but were soon nested under the woods this year.
37. Indigo Bird: - Two pairs nesting at the farm one nest being in the forgotten bush in front of the house, the others among wild raspberry bushes in the rear of the Kitchen Garden. A third nest has been very few days on the rear of our flower garden but I doubt if he has had a mate.
38. Bobolink: - Completely scarce this year. A pair near West Bedford Station, another pair in the Harris woods & a third pair in Lawrence's field (opposite the Barnyard) are all I feel sure can be counted.

Concord, Mass.

1905:

Summer Residents of our Place.

39. Cowbird: - Present in the usual numbers but strongly overabundant (as usual) after the laying of eggs.
40. Red-winged Blackbird: - About six to eight nests being along the line between Perkins & Davis Hills. This is a Cayan number than I expected in view of the fact that the birds were broken up by floods in June 1903 & 1904.

[Meadow Lark on June 16 I heard a Lark in the Baytown Brook woods opposite Rudolph Petersons house. This is as near our place as they often (or ever) come.

41. Baltimore Oriole: - A pair breeding in Bennett's elms, another at the rear of one farm house (in an elm) a third in Mr. Harris' elms. There are several more in this neighborhood. Last year we had two nests at the farm very near the house. The notes of all the pairs great unvaried being exactly the same song & a peculiar song it is. I do not hear it except in this neighborhood.

42. Broward Grack: A pair nesting in the cone white pine at West Bedford Station & occasionally visiting Hollis Hill.

1905.

Covered, Mass.

Summer Residents of our Place.

43. Crows :- More numerous than last year but not so yet back to normal numbers. A nest on Balls Hill & another in pines on Mt. Bedford above opposite this hill.
44. Blue Jay :- Unusually numerous, ranging the woods in search of eggs in pines & occasionally in parties of three or four. I think at least two pairs have been in our woods. I found a nest in May on Balls Hill.
45. King bird :- Exceptionally scarce. A pair nested in a bush on the window seat of Balls Hill & another pair have frequented the Patten Place. None have been this year in the orchard at our farm.
46. Crested Flycatcher :- As usual a single pair in the farm orchard. There was no nest in the usual place but on June 18 I saw the female enter a hole in an apple tree lower down the hill. I have suspected both last year & this that there was a second pair breeding in Bush Field where we often find the birds but they wonder to I cannot be sure they are not our farm birds.

1905.

Covead, Mass.

Summer Residents of our Place.

47. Phoebe: - Four nesting pairs, one in the barn shed at Balls Hill, one at Bensons, one in the cellar of the Pileoni barn and one in the wood floor under the eaves of an old barn. The Pileoni floor bird is now (June 18) sitting on her second clutch of eggs.
48. Wood Pewee: - A bird at the farm (singing sometimes in the big oaks on the rear of the farm, sometimes in Polys's Rock woods) another in the oak woods east of the Pileoni barn, a third in Prescott's woods, a fourth on Davis Hill.
49. Great Flycatcher: One pair at the Pileoni barn, another at the rear of our flower garden, a third in Mr. Grotts' orchard at West Bedford. The birds in our garden built their nest in a corner position (of fence).
50. Hairy Woodpecker: - A pair visiting the flower garden at the farm almost daily. Saw the ♂ there June 14. On June 8 found nest 2 eggs in isolated apple tree front of Pileoni barn. On the 15<sup>th</sup> saw both eggs. Found one of them hatched on morning of 18<sup>th</sup>.

Concord, Mass

1905:

Summer Residents of our Place:

51. Chipping Swift: - Two pairs at Farm, one at Ricketts place, one at Bensons. Frequently heard birds in our chimney & saw one enter chimney of Ricketts house bearing a twig in its bill on evening June 15.
52. Whifflebird: Heard nearly every evening in way out the fence usually one or two birds towards the W. & N. W. Also heard frequently in early June. On the evening of May 4 a bird began singing opposite Bolls Hill in the woods near my boat house. I heard it there afterwards & indeed heard it regularly through the first half of June. I have never before known a Whifflebird to spend the breeding season so near Bolls Hill.
- [Hairy Woodpecker. I doubt if any Hairy woodpeckers have bred on our land this year although I noted two down April 9 & one on June 3. I have never known them to be so nearly absent before.]
53. Downy Woodpecker: - A pair nested at the Farm in a hole under the one on Bassett Run & I saw another well in a paper at W. end of Bolls Hill.
54. Flicker. About the usual number. A nest in tall elm at N. end of farm house in June held three fine hatched birds June 20.

1905

Common, Mass

Summer Residents of our Place.

55. Red-throated Hawk: Seen or heard very frequently especially about the farm & also at Boies Hill. No nests found. The nest on edge of Davis Swamp where a brood was heard last year was not occupied this season. I have never known a pair to build twice in the same nest, or even in the same woods, in this neighborhood.
56. Carolina Dove. Exceptionally common in early April. but I think only one or two pairs built to build. I about found a nest with 2 eggs on Pine Ridge May 16 but it was apparently rotted probably by jays. I found a bird which acted as if she had young, in the same woods on May 12.
57. Ruffed Grouse: Rather more common than usual. Birds nesting in Marshall Run, Birch Field, at the Spring & in Davis Swamp nest of eggs Boies Hill Swamp. All eggs hatched & brood seen later. Another brood seen in Poplar Rock woods
- [ I don't even know exactly on the farm May 21 & 23 but none later ]
58. Green Heron. One or two pairs only - along the river



1905-

Concord, Mass

Summer Residents of our Place.

59. Night Heron: One to three birds seen almost every day (usually heard at night) flying over Great Meadows during May & June. I had 4 pass over the farm house on May 30. I think there must have been a breeding colony in Bedford Brook.

[Woodcock: - Only one record of occurrence, for April 3 when a bird sang over the Perry Pasture at the Farm. A pair bred here last year.]

60. Spotted Sandpiper: - In usual numbers along our river front & on Doherty's Hill.
61. Virginia Rail: - I heard one or two in May & others were heard by 7 o'clock in early June, in the woods opposite Bull's Hill.

1905

July 10

On June 8<sup>th</sup> I found a Hummer's nest in apple tree on the Ricci plain. It was attached to a drooping branch or twig (about 1/2 in. diameter) from seven feet above the ground, and then contained 2 eggs which looked dark-colored as if somewhat incubated. On the 18<sup>th</sup> there were one egg and a freshly hatched bird. On July 1 there were 2 young about half-grown and covered with whitish down. On July 9 (7 P.M.) the young were still in the nest sitting facing the same way, side by side. They appeared fully grown and feathered and their bills were of full length & shaped like an adult's. The next morning when I visited the nest at 8 o'clock one of the young had disappeared. The other was perched on the rim of the nest sitting very quiet & still. I touched it back with my finger when it at once took wing flying like an adult, very fast, and landing down for the height of the tree about 4 degrees. I have not seen the old bird near the nest for two or three weeks. Forbush, however, has repeatedly seen him there and as late as yesterday he visited her feed the young by regurgitation. He also saw the young pick ants off the edge of the nest & eat them. A male Hummer, presumably the father of these young has haunted the flower garden at our house (about 300 yds from the nest) during the entire season but he has not been seen at the nest.

Hummer's  
nest.

Cambridge, Mass.

1905

July 13

I have been at home most of the time since July 5<sup>th</sup> Robin roost and have watched the Robin roost in the lilacs nearly every evening when the birds were coming in. Up to the 11<sup>th</sup> I saw no more than twenty-five or thirty but on that evening there were at least one hundred and on last evening and this fully two hundred. Their incoming occurs later and extends over a shorter period than has been the case at this roost during previous years. In fact few birds appear now until sometime after sunset and most of them come in practically together just before dark. A large proportion are young in full adult plumage. The old males still sing freely. The roost was not kept under close observation through the Spring. Mr. Deane tells me that he noted the birds resorting to it first on May 27 when, at 7 P.M., about twenty-five were seen darting about the lilacs and others heard in the foliage.

Mr. Deane has repeatedly seen Robins eating fruit in the catapaws here this season. A large hump of fruit, supposed there in February or March, has lasted until very recently and has been frequently visited by Robins, Catbirds and Orioles. The Robins were seen eating it on April 17, May 29, and June 7.

Shortly before sunset this evening a number of Chimney Swifts Flock of Swifts appeared at a considerable height over the garden. There were six or eight, four afterwards eight, and finally ten. They remained in sight for upwards of twenty minutes & then drifted off in different directions. I was surprised at seeing so many together here at this date which is too early, I think, for migration. Heretofore no more than two have been noted at any one time this year. I cannot ascertain when Swifts commence to roost in Cambridge.

1905,

September.

1905  
September Bethel, MaineSp. F. A.  
L. 2

- ✓ *Turdus fuscescens* 2' 10m
- ✓ " *palasi* 1' 10" 2' 3' 7' 8'
- ✓ *Mimus* 2' 6" 20' 8'
- ✓ *Sialia* 4' 6" 6' 7"
- ✓ *Tamias striatus* 2' 2' 2' 6" 8' 2'
- ✓ *Merula* 1' 1' 2' 8' 8' 8'
- ✓ *Dendroica caerulescens* 3'
- ✓ " *coronata* 6' 50' 7' 5' 8' 4'
- ✓ *At. ruficapilla* 7' 8'
- ✓ *Tris. olivaceus* 6' 4' 7' 4' 8'
- ✓ *S. t. phoebe* 5' 8'
- ✓ *Sylvania can.* 3'
- ✓ *Harporhynchus* 3' 3' 8'
- ✓ *Melospiza mel.* 3' 2' 4' 3' 6' 10' 7' 3'
- ✓ *Spizella socialis* 2' 5' 3' 12' 4' 11' 6' 50' 7' 13'
- ✓ *Spinus tristis* 3' 4' 4' 4' 5' 6' 40' 5' 8'
- ✓ *Coccyz. corn.* 2' 3' 4' 5' 6' 10'
- ✓ *Dryobates pubescens* 5' 4' 7' 4' 8'
- ✓ *Geothlypis* 2' 4'
- ✓ *Trochilus* 1' 1' 4' 1' 6' 1' 4'
- ✓ *Buteo lineatus* 8' 4'

1905

Bethel, Maine

Sp. F. A.

September.

- ✓ *Asperula* 2' 4' 4' 6' 4' 7' 4' 8' 4'
- ✓ *S. p. f.* 5' 2' 6' 10'
- ✓ *Certhia f. ann.* 6' 8'
- ✓ *Colaptes* 6' 7'
- ✓ *Geothlypis trichas* 2' 4' 4' 6' 4'
- ✓ *Dendroica virens* 5' 1' 8' 2' 2' 2' 2'
- ✓ *Seiurus aurocapillus* 2'
- ✓ *Sitta canadensis* 8' 10'
- ✓ *Tris. borealis* 8'
- ✓ *Turdus* 2' 8' 4'

Concord, Mass.

1905

Sept. 29

Brilliantly clear and very warm. Forenoon calm; E. wind in P.M.

About 8 a.m. a flock of 24 Black Ducks appeared over Ball's Hill coming from the north. They circled very many times over Great Meadow, evidently attempted to alight, but they were finally frightened by some juncos who were chattering at Snipe.

There was evidently a heavy flight of Snipe for forty fifty shots were fired in the meadows during the day. I saw three Snipe on wing just after the Ducks passed and heard one bird drum once just before this

Snipe  
departs at  
8 a.m. in  
clear weather

October 1

Early morning cloudy; remainder of day clear and very warm. Light S.W. wind.

A flock of 10 Black Ducks passed over Ball's Hill about 10 A.M. An hour earlier I saw fully 100 Anas in the meadows just below Nick Island.

About noon Mr. Forbush and I were standing in front of the cabin when we heard a continuous low vibrant sound not unlike the rattling of a Rattle Snipe.

It proved to come from a small Wood Frog which a ~~vulture~~ large Red-tailed Frog was swallowing head first. The sound ceased before we found the Frog, but there was no question as to its origin.

As I was crossing Mr. Howe's pasture about 2 P.M. I saw a large woodchuck flattened out on a rotten bar, nearly level ground, some forty yards off. I flung a stone at him but he did not move. Continuing to belt him with stones I approached him slowly within four feet. He neither moved nor threatened. As I began to circle around him he made a rush for his hole which I kept up to that time unwittingly cast him off from!

Concord, Mass.

1905.  
October 17

Clear and cool with light N. wind.

At 7.30 P. M. I started to walk from the cabin to the farm taking a lighted lantern. It was a clear, calm starlit night. As I neared bird gate two muskrats in the river made a succession of abrupt startled plunges close to the bank.

Nothing else of interest happened until I reached the woods that lie between the farm and the Ritchie place. As I was crossing the causeway in these woods a Saw-whet Owl began calling among the large maples on my right & another answered from the distance to the westward. The first was about 50 yds off.

He regularly uttered eight or ten notes in rather slow succession. His voice was startlingly loud in the still night air. His calls reminded me strongly of the notes of the Black-billed Cuckoo's song. Indeed they were very like them but louder & more noise steady. He called in all a dozen times or more. This happened about half an hour before the moon rose.

After listening to the Saw-whets for several minutes I started on when I noticed for the first time what looked like a V-shaped piece of white paper in the path. I walked forward & stopped within two feet of it holding the lantern well up. It still looked like a piece of paper & I was about to stoop & pick it up when a dusky form began to materialize about it. This slowly resolved itself into the shape of a large Skunk who had flattened himself on his belly in the path facing me. I now saw his nose working as he sniffed the air & his little glistering body eyes. After talking to him awhile I stepped back a few paces when he rose to his feet turned about & trotted off up the path as nimbly as a cat & with head turned the same way carry his long tail nearly straight out on a level with his back. Finally he turned out of the path & vanished off among the trees. He did not even utter a sound.

Cambridge, Mass.

1905  
Nov. 10

Clear and cool with strong N.W. wind.

As I was writing in the Museum this evening (about 9.30 P. M.) I heard twice apparently coming from the garden the long even roll with which I heard here so often last spring and which I believe to be the low song of the Screech Owl. It was in every respect identical with this spring roll and distinctly different from, although not wholly unlike, the series of notes (not the whirring ones) that the bird often utters in summer and autumn. When I described (& illustrated) this spring roll to T. W. Chapman he assured me that he had heard the T. Screech Owl make similar sounds at the approach of its breeding season. Messrs. G. H. Forbush also tells me that he has heard the same roll at Wrentham in February and March but not on other seasons.

Low notes  
of Myotis  
otis.

Without referring to the notes which I believe I made last spring I should describe the roll that I heard to-night as follows. It consisted of a number (certainly more than a dozen) of low, hollow notes given with exceeding rapidity and all on the same key without special emphasis. The general effect may be imitated by forcibly expelling the breath at the same time tilting the palm of the hand as rapidly as possible against the lips a trick well known to & often practiced by street gamins. The rolling roll of the Owl, however, is less loud than that made by the small boy. It is also more hollow and the notes are given more quickly and successively. Furthermore it has somewhat equal proportions & it is often difficult to decide as to the direction whence it comes.

Cambridge, Mass.

1905.

Nov. 11

Clear & mild with light S. W. wind.

Awakening at 7 a.m. at Mrs. Scudder's on Buckingham Cardinal  
Street where I am working at present I heard coming in Grackles  
through the open windows and evidently from very near at hand  
the sharp metallic chirp of a Cardinal. The sound soon ceased  
but when I stepped outside at 7.40 I heard it again and  
quickly caught sight of the bird perched in a maple within  
a few yards of the front steps. It was a male in full  
but rather light red plumage. I watched the song notes many  
times but the bird paid us apparently heed to them. A few  
minutes later he flew off into the Smith's grounds - or perhaps  
into those of Mr. Spelman just beyond - and I saw no  
more of him. This, no doubt, was the same bird as  
that which has been seen repeatedly during the past month  
in and near the Botanic Garden. On October 24<sup>th</sup>  
Miss Pearson telephoned me that he had been seen almost  
daily in their ground (on Garden Street very near the  
Botanic Garden) "during the past few weeks."

There were many birds in our garden to-day - a  
Robin, a Cedar bird, two Chickadees, a Kinglet, a Hermit,  
two Fox Sparrows, a Yellow-rumped Warbler and a  
Downy Woodpecker & a Blue Jay.

Birds in  
the Garden

The Cedar bird seen in the Garden looked like a very  
young bird. It had about us signs of a crestless warbler  
and the obscure streaks on the breast, which are found  
in young in full plumage, were plainly visible. I doubt  
if it could have been more than five weeks old. It  
was in the Parkman's office inspecting the fruit which, however,  
it was not slow to eat. I got within a few yards of it.

Young  
Cedar Bird.



Cambridge, Mass.

1905  
Nov. 20

H. M. Spelman announced at the meeting of the Cardinal Club this evening that a ♂ Cardinal has been spending the past week in his father's grounds on Sparks Street. This no doubt is the same bird that I saw on Mrs. Scudder's on the evening of the 11<sup>th</sup> and that has been frequenting the Botanic Garden corner in the autumn. Some men who have been destroying gipsy women's nests in our grounds during the past week (when I was in New York) tell me that they saw a large bright red bird with a conspicuous crest in our garden, on the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> of the month. It was also seen in the same place by one of Mrs. Bates's daughters.

" 23

I had the pleasure of seeing the Cardinal in our garden this evening - in the red cedar at the rear of the house. It was evidently the same bird I saw on Mrs. Scudder's on the 11<sup>th</sup> - a rather pale red male. It chirped vigorously but did not sing.

" 30

Heard the Cardinal in our lilacs later this afternoon. It chirped loudly and incessantly for several minutes but I could not get a sight at it although I followed up the branch until it finally ceased.

Dec. 8

The Cardinal spent nearly an hour in our garden this forenoon. After hopping over the ground about the pond and under the lilacs he visited the ~~suet~~ <sup>suet</sup> ~~nest~~ <sup>nest</sup> respecting it from a distance of less than 2 ft. but was offering to touch it. His note, a sharp, metallic chirp, was uttered every few seconds. Still later: The Cardinal ~~came to a small pine~~ <sup>came to a small pine</sup> of ~~slight~~ <sup>slight</sup> ~~height~~ <sup>height</sup> ~~on the outer ledge~~ <sup>on the outer ledge</sup> of my study window and helped himself freely to the suet which we keep there for the birds.



Jour

18

Feb.

19

Apr.