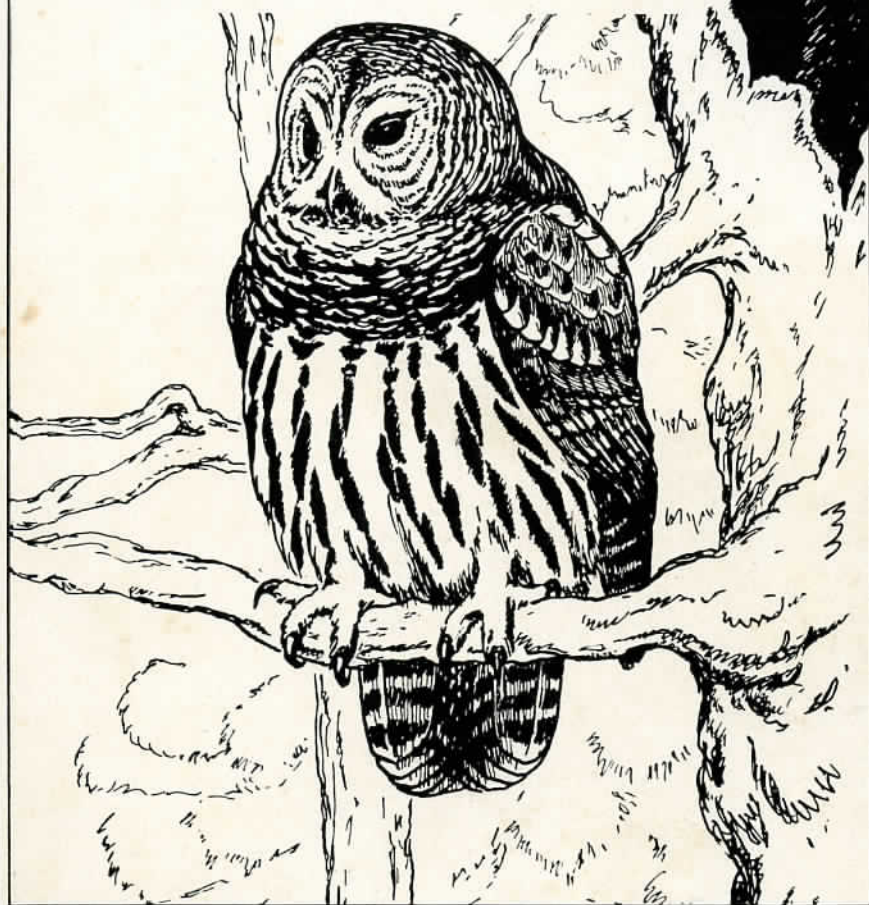


MONADNOCK SIGHTINGS

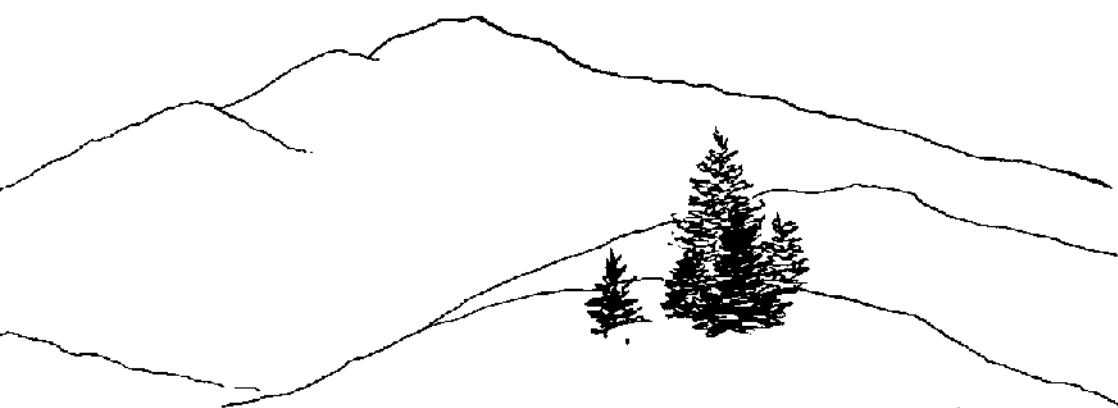
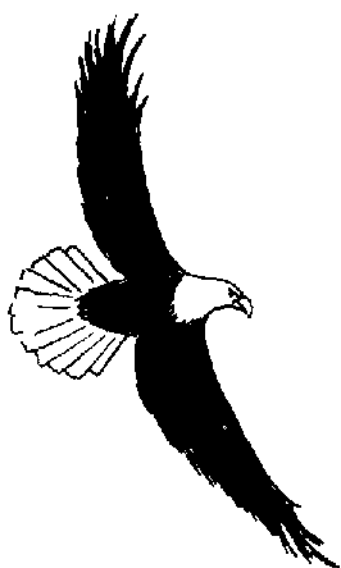


Birds of Dublin, New Hampshire 1909-1979

BY ELLIOTT AND KATHLEEN ALLISON

Introduction by Edwin Way Teale

Monadnock Sightings



Kim Honkala

MONADNOCK SIGHTINGS

Birds of
Dublin, New Hampshire
1909-1979

by Elliott and Kathleen Allison

With Gerald H. Thayer's
List of 1909

Introduction by Edwin Way Teale

Drawings by Jacob Bates Abbott
and Kim Honkala

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Introduction

BECAUSE of its closeness to Mount Monadnock and its association with famous naturalists who have visited the area, Dublin and its list of birds takes on special interest.

On his last visit to Monadnock, in August 1860, less than two years before his death, Henry Thoreau noted in his *Journal* that on his next trip to the mountain — the trip he never made — he wanted to determine the identity of the swallows he saw flying over the summit. The birds that he saw were undoubtedly one of that group that Elliott and Kathleen Allison include in their *Birds of Dublin, New Hampshire*.

The listing of birds for different areas, for farms, for counties and parishes, for states and for whole nations, has formed the avocation and the vocation of many people. Old diaries found in attics on pioneer farms list the arrival and departure and nesting time of the birds that were an important part of rural life. In the eighteenth century, Gilbert White, in his Hampshire parish of Selborne, set the style for innumerable records of the kind. The Allison's' list of Dublin birds — residents and migrants and casuals — is in line with this long tradition. Its combination with Gerald Thayer's record for the same area, made seventy years before, enhances its appeal.

For residents and visitors alike, such a list has value. It aids in narrowing down the birds to the most likely species in identification, and it forms a starting point for further interest and observation of the birds once the mere identification has been achieved.

Thoreau, of course, was right when he wrote to his friend, Daniel Ricketson, that: "A man's interest in a single bluebird is worth more than a complete but dry list of the fauna and flora of a town." But this does not invalidate the importance of the list. It is the starting point. It aids in determining the names and identities of the things we are interested in. Once the identity has been established, from there on where the interest leads depends upon the nature and the capacity of the individual involved.

Edwin Way Teale

Foreword

SEVENTY YEARS have elapsed since Gerald H. Thayer's "A List of Dublin Birds with Brief Notes" appeared in four installments in *The Dublin News*, a periodical published by the brothers Gerard and George Henderson during the summers of 1908 and 1909.

Gerald H. Thayer, son of the famous American artist, Abbott H. Thayer, achieved prominence as both naturalist and writer. He was a frequent contributor to *The Auk*, the official publication of the American Ornithologists' Union, and to bird books of his day. His book, *Concealing Coloration in the Animal Kingdom*, is a classic in its field.

But Dublin's birdlife has changed in the past seventy years and Thayer's 1909 list is no longer representative of our town's present avian population. A new local list, one which would record these changes, was needed. When we were asked by the Dublin Conservation Commission to prepare it, we were well aware of our own shortcomings. Gerald Thayer's knowledge of Dublin's birdlife was so comprehensive and so complete that he could compile his list without the assistance of others. We knew we could not. Happily, Tudor Richards, executive director of the Audubon Society of New Hampshire, and Thomas Warren, an active and experienced Dublin bird watcher, came to our aid.

Mr. Richards lived in Dublin from 1958 to 1965, while forester of Cheshire County. Of those years he wrote us: "Actually I was at the time more interested in water birds than land birds, partly because less was known about them and partly because I could so often stop the car for a few minutes and easily cover a pond with my spotting scope. Fortunately Dublin Lake and Howe Reservoir were on my way to work and back."

This was fortunate for us too, for, while we had gained some understanding of Dublin's land birds during our many years afield, our knowledge of its water and shore birds left much to be desired. Mr. Richards' help has been indispensable. He has furnished us with his Dublin records, read our manuscript with painstaking care and thoroughness, corrected our errors and made valuable suggestions.

Thomas Warren has been watching birds since he was a boy. When fourteen he added the Little Blue Heron to the list of Dublin birds — an immature bird which he discovered at Howe Reservoir. In addition to sending his records, Mr. Warren has also provided other pertinent information.

Our thanks also to Sergeant Kenneth P. Warren of the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department. As conservation officer for this area for the past thirty years, Sergeant Warren shared with us his first hand knowledge of Dublin's waterfowl and game birds.

We are also grateful to others who have provided records. Their contributions and names will be found in connection with the species about which they have reported.

It is a great honor to have our introduction written by the well known author, Edwin Way Teale, America's only Pulitzer Prize-winning naturalist. We deeply appreciate Mr. Teale's willingness to do this.

The illustrations are by a present and a former Dublin resident. The frontispiece and the drawing of the Purple Finch are by Kim Honkala, a senior at Conval High School. The remaining pictures are the work of the late Jacob Bates Abbott, a noted wildlife artist who lived in Dublin during the early 1940's. Mr. Abbott illustrated both Leon Hausman's *Field Book of Eastern Birds* and *Birds of Prey of Northeastern North America*.

In preparing this book for publication we have been fortunate to have had the assistance of two experienced publishers. William L. Bauhan has read the manuscript, offered much helpful advice, and may well be regarded as the editor. Rob Trowbridge, President of Yankee, Inc., has made valuable suggestions concerning the arrangement of our text.

We also sincerely thank the Dublin Conservation Commission, who instigated the writing of this book and saw it through the press. As far as we are aware, no other town has published, under one cover, two comprehensive records of its birdlife spanning such an extended number of years. In this respect, *Birds of Dublin, 1909-79* is probably unique.

All scientific names have been omitted. In doing so we have followed the advice of Gerald Thayer, who wrote at the beginning of his 1909 list: "Never mind Latin names. Nobody with a serious interest in ornithology can afford to bother with them, nowadays, here in America. Thanks to the persistent attacks of a small Army of the Unemployed, they have grown ephemeral as mayflies and mutable as chameleons."

Elliott and Kathleen Allison

Dublin, New Hampshire
January 1, 1979

To The Reader

In the text that follows, the Allison notes are given first in Roman type; Thayer's follow in *italics*. His notes are printed as originally published in *The Dublin News*. A few editorial interpolations, added for clarity, are designated by brackets.

When the second *History of Dublin* (1920) was being prepared, Gerald Thayer sent the editor a list of eight additional birds which he saw here for the first time in 1912. No notes accompanied the names of these species. Thayer's 1912 additions are included in the following list.

An asterisk * before the name of a bird denotes that this species is a new addition to the Dublin list — one not on Thayer's list.

The first name given for each species is its present official name. Since this often differs from that found in the standard bird guides, the more familiar name follows in parenthesis; for example, the Slate-colored Junco is now officially called the Dark-eyed Junco; this is denoted by: Dark-eyed (Slate-colored) Junco.

All species nest here unless otherwise specified. "Not known to nest here" denotes that the species probably nests in Dublin but definite proof is lacking.

The average times of arrival and departure of migrants and summer residents are given by months. Early birds, however, often appear well before these general arrival dates, while stragglers usually remain after most of their species have left. The earliest and latest dates that the more common species have been recorded in Dublin are also given; i. e. the Bluebird's usual arrival date is mid-March, its average time of departure late October. But as Bluebirds have been seen here from February 28 to November 3, these dates are also included.

The names of the principal observers are indicated by the following initials:

T.R. — Tudor Richards. T.W. — Thomas Warren.
F.I.S. — Frank Ivor Sandford. K.P.W. — Kenneth P. Warren.
A. — Allison.

Note: A few sightings by Frank W. Sandford, son of Frank Ivor Sandford, are acknowledged in the text.



Purple Finch, State bird of New Hampshire.

Birds of Dublin, New Hampshire

1909-1979

1. COMMON LOON. Uncommon but fairly regular visitor. Does not nest here. Spring: late April and early May. April 20 (T.W.) — May 1 (T.R.). Fall: late September to early November. September 15 (T.R.) — November 28 (T.R.). Our only summer record is of one seen on Dublin Lake, June 21, 1949 (T.R.).

Fairly common. Loons are still faithful to Dublin Lake as visitors, but not as nesters; we summer folks are too much for them. They have now forsaken Breed Pond (Silver Lake), in Chesham, also, I believe. They were shocked by Dr. Henderson's boys. The loons that still honor us with frequent summer visits probably come from Long Pond, Nubanusit Lake, just north of Harrisville. There a pair or two still nest. In the spring and fall, and especially during autumn storms, migrant loons from other regions often drop into our lake, sometimes in numbers, fifteen or twenty together.

2. RED-THROATED LOON. Rare and casual fall migrant. Does not nest here. Our only Dublin record is of one seen on Dublin Lake, November 28, 1959 (T.R.).

Rare and irregular. Sometimes visits Dublin in October and November, during storms. See The Auk for October, 1904, page 493. Does not nest here.

3. RED-NECKED (HOLBOELL'S) GREBE. Rare and casual fall migrant. Does not nest here. We have but two Dublin records: two seen on Dublin Lake, October 12 and 13, 1957 (T.R.); one on Dublin Lake, November 8, 1963 (T.R.).

An autumn visitant to Dublin Lake; very irregular, sometimes fairly common. Does not nest here. In October, 1903, a big easterly storm brought twelve or fifteen of these grebes — among many other seabirds — and they stayed for several days. They are sometimes rather noisy, and their notes are most extraordinary.

4. HORNED GREBE. Rare spring migrant; fairly common and regular in fall, mid-September to early November. Does not nest here. We have but two spring records: three seen on Dublin Lake, April 29, 1958 (T.R.); five on Dublin Lake, May 1, 1959 (T.R.). Our numerous fall records are from September 15 (A) to November 2 (A).

A regular and fairly common autumn visitant to Dublin Lake, rare in the spring. October to December. Does not nest here.

5. PIED-BILLED GREBE. Uncommon migrant; rare summer resident. Mid-April to early December. April 14 (T.W.) — December 4 (A). We have two records of the Pied-billed Grebe breeding at Mud Pond: female and four young, June 2, 1949 (T.R.); three young, June 29, 1950 (T.R.).

1912 addition to Thayer's list.

6. *WILSON'S STORM-PETREL. Very rare and accidental visitor; does not nest here. Our only Dublin record is of one seen on Dublin Lake, August 28, 1971, after a tropical storm (T.W.). The bird was in an exhausted condition and was observed from a canoe at a distance of less than three feet.

7. *DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT. Rare and accidental visitor. Does not nest here. The Double-crested Cormorant has been seen on Dublin Lake several times in the past few years. Our most recent record is of one seen at Howe Reservoir, September 19, 1974 (T.W.).

8. GREAT BLUE HERON. Although we have never heard of a heronry being found in Dublin, the Great Blue Heron is so often seen here that we regard it as a common summer resident. Late April to late October. April 8 (T.R.) — October 26 (A). An unusually late date is of one seen November 22, 1978, at Howe Reservoir by Larry Pollard.

Often miscalled Crane. Fairly common — for a bird so big and wild; but we do not know of its nesting in the township. April and May, September and October.

9. GREEN HERON. Rare migrant and probable rare summer resident. We have but two Dublin records: one seen on May 28, 1964 (T.R.); one on August 12, 1969 (A).

Fairly common, about the suitable muddy ponds and streams. May to September.

10. *LITTLE BLUE HERON. Very rare and accidental visitor. Does not nest here. Our only Dublin record is of an immature bird seen at Howe Reservoir August 25, 1956 (T.W.). This bird remained there until September 3 (A. et al).

11. *GREAT (COMMON) EGRET. Very rare and accidental visitor. Does not nest here. So far as we know, this egret has only once been seen in Dublin. About thirty years ago, "probably in 1948, the big year for the species in New England" (T.R.), a small flock appeared at Howe Reservoir. They stayed there several days and were seen by many people.

12. BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON. Very rare and accidental visitor. Does not nest here. We have but one Dublin record: June 12, 1958 (A).

Rather rare, and irregular. Appears most often in midsummer and early autumn. Does not breed in this immediate neighborhood. Where is the nearest night heron rookery, I wonder?

13. AMERICAN BITTERN. Uncommon summer resident; quite common here a few years ago. Late April to late September; April 16 (A) — September 29 (T.R.).

Common. There are two or three pairs each in several of the big, marshy meadows within the township. Bitterns may sometimes be seen "booming" from the Light-Works [Mud Pond] bridge, on the Peterboro road. Late April to October.

14. CANADA GOOSE. Common spring and fall migrant. Does not nest here. Spring: late March to late April. March 28 (A) — April 24 (A). Fall: throughout October. October 2 (A) — November 6 (T.W.). Our only summer record is of one seen on Mud Pond, June 21, 1949 (T.R.).

Irregular, but fairly common. March and April, October and November. Flocks sometimes rest on Dublin Lake. Does not nest here.

15. *BRANT. Very rare and accidental visitor. Does not nest here. We have but two Dublin records, both made at Dublin Lake: Sixty seen on May 22, 1947 by Mrs. Fanny Dwight Clark; one on October 29, 1963 (F.I.S.).

16. *SNOW GOOSE. Uncommon but fairly regular spring and fall migrant. Does not nest here. Our earliest spring date is of two seen on Mud Pond, April 29, 1977 (A); our latest fall record is of 200 in flight, October 13, 1974 (T.W.).

17. MALLARD DUCK. "Next to the Black (Duck) and Wood (Duck), the Mallard is now the most common Dublin duck; rare here a few years ago. Late April to mid-November" (K.P.W.). Our earliest spring record is of four seen on Mud Pond, April 11, 1965 (T.R.).

1912 addition to Thayer's list.

18. BLACK DUCK. Fairly common summer resident. Early April to mid-November; April 1 (T.W.) — November 15 (K.P.W.).

Black Duck — Red-Legged Black Duck. We don't yet know to which race the Dublin breeding birds belong, for we have had no chance to examine a specimen, being unwilling to shoot them here; but it is likely that both forms could

be found here in the spring and fall. Uncommon, but nests regularly in at least one locality. April to November.

19. *GREEN-WINGED TEAL. Rare to uncommon migrant. Not known to nest here. Spring: April and May (K.P.W.). Our earliest spring record is that of March 31, 1973 (T.W.). Fall: throughout October (K.P.W.).

20. *BLUE-WINGED TEAL. Rare to uncommon migrant. Not known to nest here. Spring: April and May (K.P.W.). Fall: late August to mid-October. We have a record of two seen on Mud Pond, August 30, 1958 (T.R.). "This species is the earliest duck to head south" (T.R.).

21. AMERICAN WIDGEON (BALDPATE). Very rare migrant. Does not nest here. We have but one Dublin record: two males and two females seen on Dublin Lake, October 12, 1957 (T.R.).

1912 addition to Thayer's list.

22. WOOD DUCK. Fairly common summer resident. Early April to mid-November; March 31 (T.R.) — November 16 (T.W.).

This glorious bird, the most beautiful duck in the world, and treasured in aviaries the world over, still nests within our township. The late summer shooting which threatened its existence here is now illegal, but it is to be feared that it has not altogether stopped. April to November. I have heard of a teal — evidently the green-winged — being shot here; but we did not see the bird.

23. *RING-NECKED DUCK. Uncommon spring and fall migrant. Not known to nest here. We have but two Dublin records: six seen at Mud Pond, April 4, 1963 (T.R.); twelve at Howe Reservoir, April 19, 1965 (T.R.). This duck is probably now more common here than our records indicate, as its numbers have increased throughout New Hampshire in recent years.

24. GREATER SCAUP (DUCK) OR LESSER SCAUP. Both species probably occur in Dublin as rare migrants but do not nest here. We have no reports of Scaups being seen here in spring. Our two fall records, both probably for the Greater Scaup, although the species could not be definitely identified, are: three seen on Dublin Lake, October 5, 1963 (T.R.); one on Dublin Lake, October 13, 1960 (T.R.).

We have had no specimens. Once or twice, in late autumn, we have seen Scaup Ducks on Dublin Lake. Does not nest here. I believe we have seen Redheads, too, but they were not surely identified.

25. COMMON (AMERICAN) GOLDEN-EYE. Uncommon to rare but regular migrant. Does not nest here. Spring: one seen on Mud Pond, April 6, 1963 (T.R.); three, Mud Pond, April 27, 1949 (T.R.).

Fall: four seen on Dublin Lake, October 29, 1963 (F.I.S.); fifteen, Dublin Lake, November 29, 1966 (F.I.S.).

Rare and irregular; late autumn. Does not nest here.

26. ***BUFFLEHEAD.** Uncommon fall migrant. Does not nest here. We have never heard of the Bufflehead being seen here in spring. The following fall records were all made at Dublin Lake: one seen on October 22, 1961 (T.R.); nine on October 29, 1963 (F.I.S.); two on November 16, 1958 (T.R.).

27. **OLDSQUAW.** Rare and irregular migrant. Does not nest here. Our spring records are: nine seen on Howe Reservoir, April 22, 1961 (T.R.); one, Howe Reservoir, April 23, 1958 (T.R.). Fall: one seen on Dublin Lake, October 20, 1958 (T.R.); one, Dublin Lake, October 21, 1960 (A); four, Dublin Lake, October 29, 1963 (F.I.S.); one, Worcester's Pond, November 13, 1966 (A).

Irregular and uncommon; October and November. We have seen one or two big flocks on Dublin Lake. Does not nest here.

28. **WHITE-WINGED SCOTER.** Rare spring migrant; uncommon fall migrant. Does not nest here. We have but two Dublin records, both made at Dublin Lake: two seen on May 18, 1962 (F.I.S.); two, October 9, 1962 (T.R.). Tudor Richards writes that the White-winged "is the only scoter that ordinarily occurs inland in spring."

Does not nest here.

29. **SURF SCOTER.** Rare fall migrant. Does not nest here. We have not heard of the Surf Scoter being seen in Dublin since Thayer recorded it here.

Does not nest here.

30. **BLACK (COMMON) (AMERICAN) SCOTER.** Fairly common fall migrant. Does not nest here. Our numerous records were all made at Dublin Lake during the month of October. October 4 (T.R.) — October 29 (F.I.S.).

Does not nest here. All three kinds of Scoter visit Dublin Lake almost every autumn. The Black Scoter is the most regular, and comes in the biggest flocks — sometimes a hundred strong; the Surf Scoter is the least common — although by no means rare. Late September to December.

31. ***RUDDY DUCK.** Very rare fall migrant. Does not nest here. We have but two Dublin records: eight seen on Dublin Lake, September 19, 1974 (T.W.); fourteen, Dublin Lake, October 15, 1957 (T.R.).

32. ***HOODED MERGANSER.** Fairly common migrant; uncommon summer resident. Early April to early November. Our earliest spring

date is of four seen at Mud Pond, April 2, 1961 (T.R.). Our latest fall record is of one on Dublin Lake, November 25, 1977 (T.W.).

33. COMMON (AMERICAN) MERGANSER. Uncommon spring and fall migrant. Does not nest here. We have but one spring record: five seen on Dublin Lake, April 7, 1949 (T.R.). Fall: nineteen seen on Dublin Lake, November 22, 1960 (T.R.); thirty-five, Dublin Lake, December 1, 1958 (T.R.).

Rare and irregular; late fall. Does not nest here. Once, in early December, after the ice had begun to form, I saw on Dublin Lake a pair of birds which were almost certainly Hooded Mergansers. They were very shy, or restless, and I failed to identify them quite positively.

34. RED-BREASTED MERGANSER. Rare and irregular visitor. Does not nest here. We have but two Dublin records: one seen on Howe Reservoir, April 22, 1958 (T.R.); four, Dublin Lake, October 29, 1963 (F.I.S.).

Uncommon and irregular. October and November. Does not nest here.

35. *TURKEY VULTURE. Rather uncommon summer visitor. Not known to nest here. So far as we know, this species was first seen in Dublin on May 3, 1964 (A). The Turkey Vulture has "greatly increased in recent years in southern New Hampshire" (T.R.).

36. GOSHAWK. Rare and irregular visitor; more common in autumn and winter. May occasionally breed here, as about thirty-five years ago Jackson Abbott found a nest on the north side of Mount Monadnock at an altitude of about 1600 feet. We have but one recent Dublin summer record: July 21, 1974 (T.W.). Our other local records are all between November 10 (T.W.) and March 12 (A). Tudor Richards writes that in recent years the Goshawk has increased to a remarkable degree as a permanent resident in New Hampshire, "possibly following the decrease of the Cooper's Hawk."

An autumn and winter visitant from the North, sometimes fairly common in November and December. Does not nest here. This is the only big hawk of our region that is much of a poultry-catcher, and at the season of its visits hens are likely to be safely housed. The Goshawk has been found nesting at Alstead, about twenty miles northwest of here.

37. SHARP-SHINNED HAWK. Rare summer resident; more common in migration. Early April to October. April 2 (A) — October 28 (T.W.). Occasional in winter; February 22, 1957 (A).

Common, April to October, most common in migration. This is a chicken-stealer, and so, still more, is the Cooper's Hawk.

38. COOPER'S HAWK. Rare visitor; possible summer resident. Spring: March 18 (A) — May 11 (T.W.); Fall: September 19 (T.W.) — October 11 (T.W.). We have four summer records, all made in 1974 by T.W.: June 15, July 12 and 21, August 11.

Fairly common, April to October, most common in migration.

39. RED-TAILED HAWK. Uncommon summer resident. Fairly common twenty years ago. Late April to late November. April 21 (T.W.) — November 30 (T.W.).

Fairly common. Next to the Osprey, the biggest hawk of this region. It is not the big hawks, however, that do most of the poultry-stealing, but some of the middle-sized and small ones. The big ones are almost all beneficial to mankind, because of the great number of mice and other harmful rodents they destroy. The Red-tail is here the year round, but seems to be rare in mid-winter.

40. RED-SHOULDERED HAWK. Rare summer resident. Fairly common twenty years ago. Early April to October. March 29 (A) — October 11 (T.W.).

Rather rare, and irregular. Absent in winter, but undoubtedly sometimes nests here.

41. BROAD-WINGED HAWK. Uncommon summer resident, but undoubtedly the commonest Dublin hawk. Late April to early October. April 13 (T.W.) — October 4 (A). Common some years in mid-September during fall migration.

Common, April to October; sometimes abundant in migration. The commonest and tameest Dublin hawk. Feeds on snakes, frogs, and caterpillars.

42. *ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK. Very rare and accidental visitor. Does not nest here. Our only Dublin record is of two seen on October 27, 1974 (T.W.).

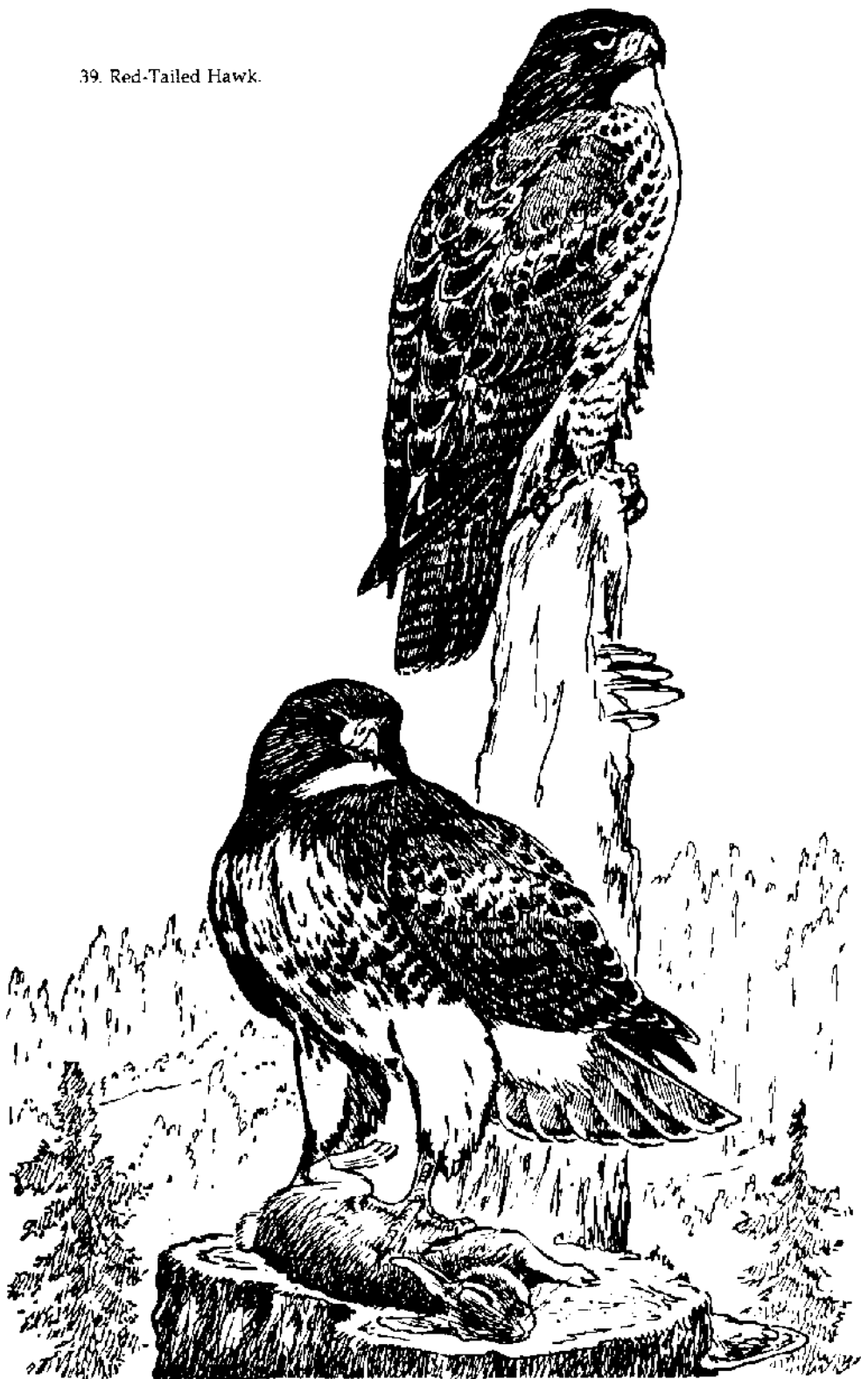
43. BALD EAGLE. Very rare and accidental visitor. Does not nest here. So far as we know, the last Bald Eagle recorded in Dublin was an immature bird seen at Howe Reservoir, May 25, 1975 (T.W.).

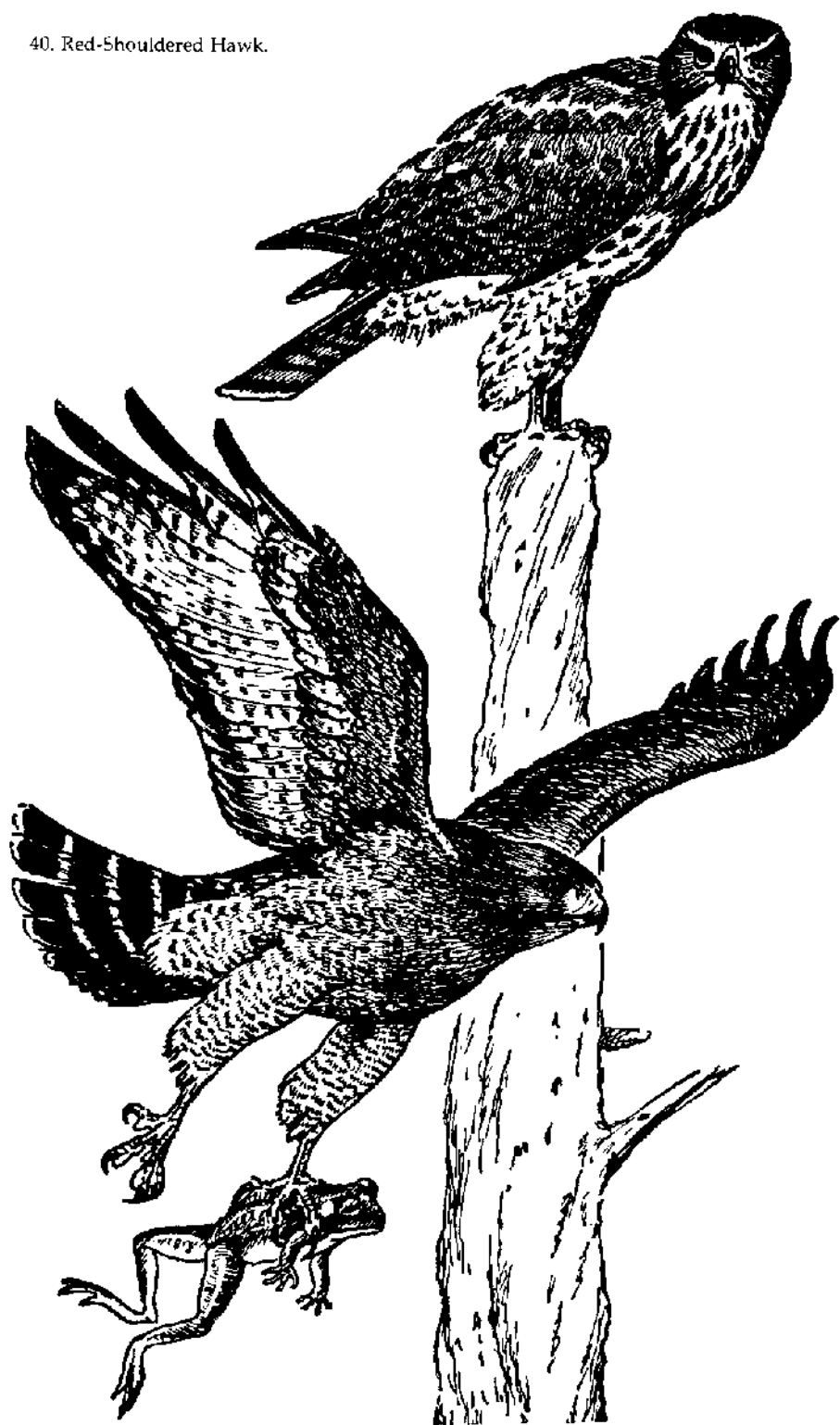
Uncommon, and I do not know of its nesting in this immediate region. We see about half a dozen eagles a year. My father once saw seven together near the top of Monadnock, but they usually appear singly. Dublin Lake and Beech Hill are favorite points of call for eagles that come this way.

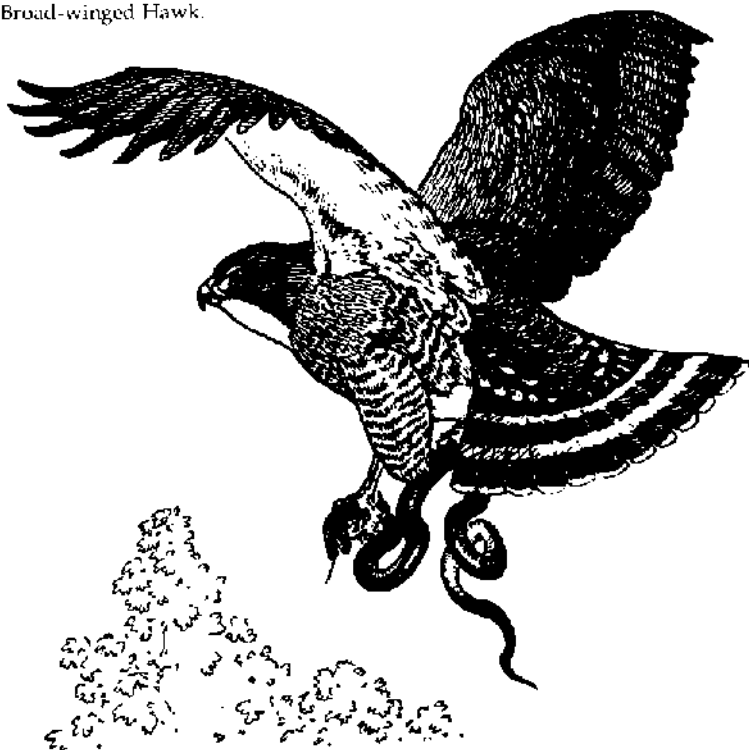
44. MARSH HAWK. Rare summer resident. Fairly common here a few years ago. Early April to mid-October. April 7 (A) — October 26 (A).

Fairly common, April to November, more common in migration.

39. Red-Tailed Hawk.







45. OSPREY. Uncommon spring and fall migrant. Does not nest here. Spring: April 20 (T.W.) — May 11 (T.W.). Fall: September 20 (A) — October 14 (T.W.). We have only two summer records: August 25, 1974 (T.W.); September 8, 1957 (A).

Fairly common in migration, April and May, September and October. Does not nest here. Ospreys are often mistaken for eagles.

46. PEREGRINE FALCON (DUCK HAWK). Very rare visitor. Does not nest here. We have but one spring record: March 28, 1961 (A); Fall: September 19 (T.W.) — October 14 (A). So far as we know, the last Peregrine Falcon seen in Dublin was on September 19, 1974 (T.W.).

The Peregrine, in some ways the finest bird that flies, is rare here, and does not nest (?) nearer than Berkshire and Franklin counties, Massachusetts, although a few years back we used pretty often to see a pair circling over Monadnock. A Falcon aerie would add wonderfully to the charm of our little mountain, although it would mean losses in doves and poultry to the farmers of the region. At least twice, in early winter, we have seen what was almost certainly a Gyrfalcon flying over Dublin. But unfortunately, we have no proved record of that noble bird's occurrence here.

47. MERLIN (PIGEON HAWK). Very rare migrant. Does not nest here. We have only three Dublin records: September 20, 1954 (A); October 3, 1961 (T.R.); October 10, 1969 (T.W.). On August 13, 1977, Tom Warren found a dead Merlin on Lake Road.

This little bird-catching falcon of the North passes through Dublin in the spring and fall, but is never common — in our experience. Does not nest here.

48. AMERICAN KESTREL (SPARROW HAWK). Rare and casual visitor. Probably more rare as a summer resident. Our only Dublin nesting record comes from Tom Warren, who writes: "We had a pair nesting in a Pileated Woodpecker hole in a large maple in 1953 and 1954. The nest tree was blown down during the winter of 1954-55 and the birds never returned." We have but four other Dublin records for the American Kestrel. Perhaps in the future the Kestrel will be seen here more often, as Mr. Richards writes that it "is now generally common in New Hampshire and a regular migrant and summer resident."

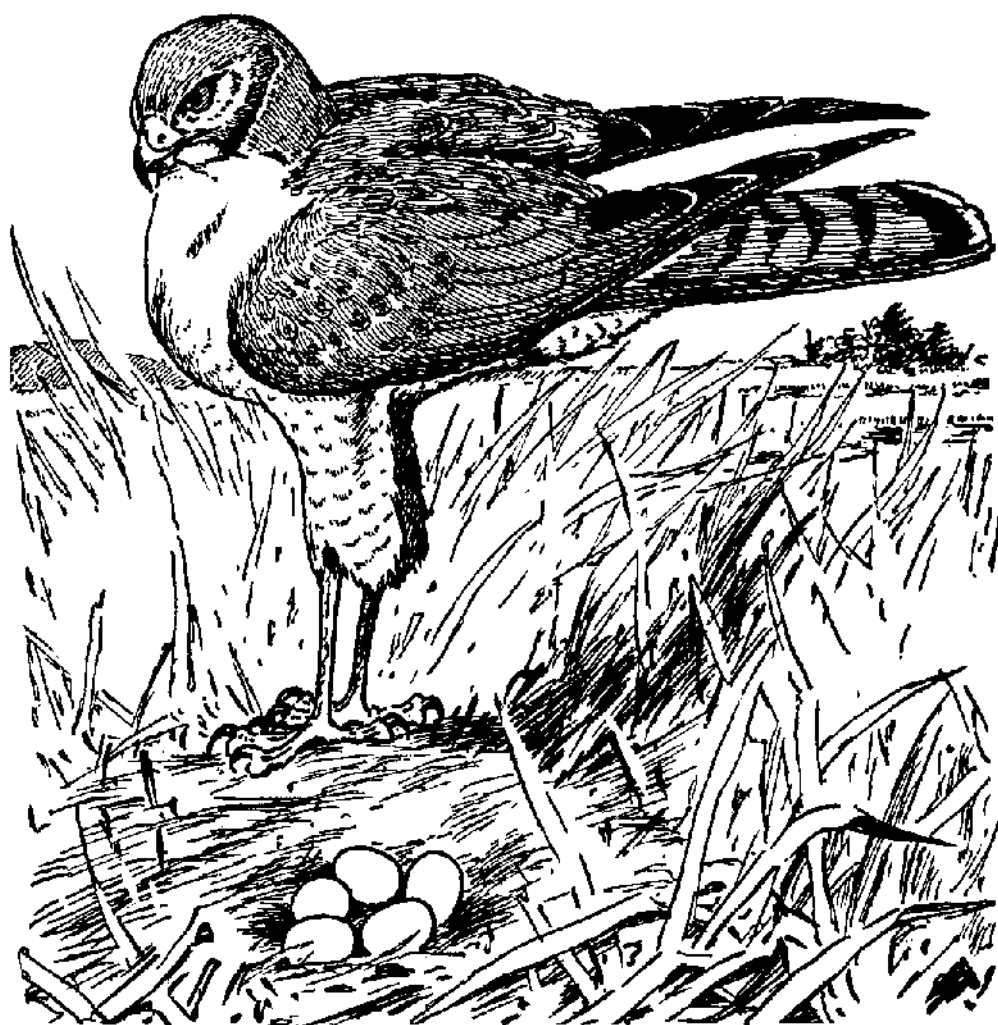
Rare here. I do not know of its nesting nearer than Keene.

49. RUFFED GROUSE. Year-round resident; fairly common some years, uncommon in others. Grouse populations fluctuate greatly from year to year.

Ruffed Grouse—Canadian Ruffed Grouse(?). Dublin birds seem intermediate between the two races, with a tendency toward the gray Canadian type on Monadnock and the higher hills, and toward the southern type in the valleys. Very common. Much of the cover here is rough and difficult for shooting, and the birds are lasting well. But it is only a small oasis in the desert of over-shot country. Grouse may sometimes be flushed from beds of mountain cranberry on the very top of Monadnock — in the late fall and during winter thaws.

50. BOBWHITE. Although the Bobwhite was found in Dublin years ago, it has long since disappeared, at least as far as the wild strain is concerned. "In the early days of rail fences, corn and grain patches, habitat conditions were most ideal for this bird. Today, with New Hampshire again mostly forested and little if any grain left to tide this bird over the winter months, our state has lost its Bobwhite habitat." So writes Hilbert R. Siegler, former Chief of Management and Research of the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department, in his *New Hampshire Nature Notes* (1962). "The hardier strain that was probably originally native and not dependent on grain (except perhaps that provided by Indians) has long since gone, very likely having been weakened by artificial introductions." (T.R.)

Rare. Quail have been brought here and liberated (?), but we used to hear them once in a while, in old times, before this happened.



48. American Kestrel



51. *RING-NECKED PHEASANT. A fairly common year-round resident in Dublin twenty years ago, the Ring-necked Pheasant is now no longer to be found here (K.P.W.).

52. *TURKEY. Uncommon to rare visitor. Not known to nest here. The *History of Dublin* states that the Wild Turkey was found by the early settlers and that it then nested here. About three years ago the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department released Wild Turkeys in Chesterfield. They survived and have increased in numbers. Within the past two years we have received two reports of Wild Turkeys being seen in Dublin (Mrs. Norman Ballou; Mrs. Matti Hamalainen).

53. VIRGINIA RAIL. Rare summer resident. We have but two Dublin records: one seen at Mud Pond, June 18, 1961, where it presumably was nesting (T.R.); one on the lawn of the Dublin Consolidated School, October 29, 1959 (A).

1912 addition to Thayer's list.

54. SORA (RAIL). Very rare migrant and "possible very rare summer resident, as at Mud Pond" (T.R.). So far as we can learn, the Sora has not been seen in Dublin since Thayer recorded it here.

Apparently rare. I have found it in the breeding season in the marshes of the Peterboro stream, Dublin Light-Works Water [Mud Pond] near the bridge on the road to Peterboro. Both the Yellow Rail and the Little Black Rail might possibly be found here also.

55. *AMERICAN COOT. Very rare and accidental visitor. Does not nest here. Our only Dublin record is of one seen at Mud Pond, October 1, 1964 (T.R.).

56. SEMIPALMATED PLOVER. Rare migrant. Does not nest here. We have never heard of the Semipalmated Plover being seen here in spring. Fall: mid-August — late September. Our nine Dublin records were all made at Howe Reservoir by Tudor Richards: six seen on August 10, 1959; one, August 12, 1963; three, August 13, 1963; six August 15, 1963; seven, August 19, 1963; three, August 28, 1963; several, September 4, 1963; one, September 10, 1961; two, September 21, 1961.

Rare migrant in the fall — Keene Reservoir [Howe Reservoir]. Does not nest here.

57. KILLDEER. Uncommon summer resident. Late March or early April to late September or mid-October.

1912 addition to Thayer's list.

58. AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER. Very rare visitor; "practically unknown in spring anywhere in New Hampshire" (T.R.). Does not nest here. So far as we know, the American Golden Plover has not been seen in Dublin since Thayer recorded it here. Tudor Richards writes that probably the present lack of extensive open fields is the reason for this.

Rare and irregular, autumn. I have seen a flock near the top of Monadnock, during a heavy easterly storm. Does not nest here.

59. *BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER. Very rare and accidental visitor. Does not nest here. We have but two Dublin records, both made at Howe Reservoir by Tudor Richards: one seen on August 13, 1963; twenty-three, August 28, 1963.

60. *RUDDY TURNSTONE. Very rare and accidental visitor. Does not nest here. Our only Dublin record is of one seen at Howe Reservoir, August 28, 1963 (T.R.).

61. AMERICAN WOODCOCK. Fairly common summer resident but restricted as to habitat. Late March to mid-November; March 24 (T.R.) — November 20 (K.P.W.).

The Woodcock is still fairly common here; and the remarkable flight-song of the male, given in the late twilight and on moonlight nights, may be heard every spring over meadows and copses in many parts of Dublin.

62. COMMON (WILSON'S) SNIFE. Fairly common summer resident in a few restricted habitats; rare elsewhere. "Early April to late November" (K.P.W.).

1912 addition to Thayer's list.

63. UPLAND SANDPIPER (UPLAND PLOVER). It is very doubtful that the Upland Sandpiper can now be found in Dublin. Henry D. Allison wrote in *Dublin Days Old and New* that, when he was a boy, these birds nested in a field between the old District Number 5 schoolhouse on Old Marlborough Road and Stone Pond.

Rare in summer; indeed, although they used to nest on Spalding's Hill, the nearest present breeding place seems to be the big Hancock meadow. More common in migration, August and September, though their presence is only betrayed by their mellow call note as they pass overhead at night.

64. SPOTTED SANDPIPER. Fairly common spring and fall migrant. Spring: May 12 (T.W.) — May 31 (A). Fall: August 27 (A) — September 10 (T.R.). Although it seems probable that the Spotted Sandpiper breeds here, we have no nesting records.

Common, early May to October.

65. SOLITARY SANDPIPER. Rare spring migrant; uncommon fall migrant. Does not nest here. Our only spring record is of one seen at Mud Pond, May 12, 1963 (T.R.). The Solitary Sandpiper is an early fall migrant. Our earliest record for its southward migration is of four seen at Howe Reservoir, July 26, 1960 (T.R.). Tudor Richards writes that his best record is of twelve seen at Howe Reservoir, August 3, 1959. Our latest Dublin record is of one seen on October 14, 1964 (A). Gerald Thayer's statement that the Solitary Sandpiper "probably nests here sometimes" surprised Mr. Richards, who wrote us, "there are no nesting records for anywhere in New Hampshire, and probably New England."

Fairly common migrant, late May, August to October. Probably nests here sometimes, as we have found it here throughout the summer.

66. GREATER YELLOWLEGS. Uncommon migrant. Does not nest here. Spring: our spring records range from May 4 (A) to May 17 (T.R.). Fall: August to October; August 9 (T.R.) — October 28 (T.R.).

Uncommon migrant, May, September, and October. Does not nest here.

67. LESSER YELLOWLEGS. Rare migrant; very rare in spring. Does not nest here. We have but one spring record: one seen at the Dublin Lake Club golf course, May 9, 1961 (F.I.S.). Our four fall records, all made at Howe Reservoir by Tudor Richards, range from August 10 to September 28. His record of forty-seven Lesser Yellowlegs seen there on August 28, 1963, is an unusually high count and worthy of special mention.

Rare migrant, May, August to September. Does not nest here.

68. PECTORAL SANDPIPER. Rare fall migrant. Does not nest here. Our five Dublin records, all made at Howe Reservoir by Tudor Richards, range from August 10 to October 25, with a high count of seventeen on September 27, 1962.

1912 addition to Thayer's list.

69. *WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER. Very rare and accidental visitor. Does not nest here. Our only Dublin record is of one seen at Howe Reservoir, September 27 and 28, 1962, following a northeaster (T.R.).

70. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER. Very rare and occasional migrant. Does not nest here. We have not heard of the Baird's Sandpiper being seen in Dublin since Thayer recorded it here.

1912 addition to Thayer's list.

71. LEAST SANDPIPER. Uncommon migrant. Spring: May. Fall: July to September. Does not nest here. We have but one Dublin spring record: two seen on May 9, 1961 (F.I.S.). Our several records for its

early southward migration were all made at Howe Reservoir by Tudor Richards. They include: five seen on July 26, 1960; twenty, August 15, 1963; eleven, September 21, 1963.

Rare (?) migrant, autumn. Keene Reservoir [Howe Reservoir]. Does not nest here. Other Sandpipers and shore birds undoubtedly visit Dublin. We have seen and heard several such, which we could not surely identify — passing, by day or by night — particularly during easterly storms in the fall. One of these is probably the Knot.

72. *SHORT-BILLED DOWITCHER. Very rare and accidental visitor. Does not nest here. Our only Dublin record is of one seen at Howe Reservoir, August 28, 1963, following a northeaster (T.R.).

73. SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER. Rare fall migrant. Does not nest here. The Semipalmated Sandpiper has never been recorded in Dublin during spring migration. The following fall records were all made at Howe Reservoir by Tudor Richards: five seen on August 10, 1959; ten, August 24, 1956; nine, September 28, 1962.

Rare (?) migrant, autumn. Keene Reservoir [Howe Reservoir]. Does not nest here.

74. *SANDERLING. Very rare and accidental migrant. Does not nest here. We have but three Dublin records, all made at Howe Reservoir by Tudor Richards: one seen on August 10, 1959; four, August 28, 1963; two, September 27 and 28, 1962.

75. RED PHALAROPE. Very rare and accidental visitor. Does not nest here. We have no record of a Red Phalarope being seen in Dublin since Thayer recorded it here.

Does not nest here. On October 2, 1907, after a storm, Miss Funnie Dwight found a Red Phalarope in silvery autumn plumage lying dead in the field east of her house. It was quite fresh and perfect without a wound; but the body, beneath its wonderful puff of soft oily feathers, proved to be sadly emaciated. Evidently this little seabird had been swept inland by the storm, and had starved to death, failing to find the proper food on ponds and lakes. Several years before this — October 11, 1903 — during a great easterly storm which brought many kinds of seabirds, my father and I saw a phalarope, probably of the same kind, on Dublin Lake. This bird was still strong of wing, and restless, and we did not get near it.

76. HERRING GULL. Fairly common spring and fall migrant. Does not nest here. Spring: mid-April to mid-May. April 7 (A) — May 11 (A). Fall: October and November; November 13 (A).

Irregular and uncommon. Occasionally pays a passing visit to Dublin Lake, especially during big autumn storms. This is the common big Sea Gull of the coast. Does not nest here.

77. *RING-BILLED GULL. Rare and accidental visitor. Does not nest here. Tudor Richards writes he is almost certain he saw one on Dublin Lake, May 1, 1959. Our only other local record is of two seen on Dublin Lake by Mrs. Duncan M. Spencer on July 14, 1977. Possibly before long the local status of the Ring-billed Gull may change from "rare" to "uncommon" or "common," as this species has increased greatly in New Hampshire in recent years.

78. BONAPARTE'S GULL. Very rare and accidental visitor. Does not nest here. Our only Dublin record is of one seen at Howe Reservoir, May 4, 1962 (T.R.).

Rare and irregular. Occasionally appears on Dublin Lake in the spring and fall — June 2, [and] October. Does not nest here.

79. *ROCK DOVE. Rare and accidental visitor. Does not nest here. Very common year-round resident in Dublin village sixty or more years ago.

80. *MOURNING DOVE. Year-round resident. Common in summer; less common in winter. So far as we know, the Mourning Dove was first recorded in Dublin on September 26, 1954 (A). Since then the species has increased greatly, both here and statewide.

81. YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO. Very rare and accidental visitor. Does not nest here. We have no spring migration dates. Fall: one seen on September 1, 1964 (A); one, October 5, 1954 (A)

Uncommon and irregular. I do not know of their nesting here. In most seasons we see none at all; but one year they were fairly common for a few days in September.

82. BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO. Uncommon summer resident; rare some years. Our arrival dates are all between May 15 (A) and May 27 (A). We have no fall departure dates.

This is the most mysterious bird in America. I will do one month's hard labor, free of charge, for anybody who explains him to me. Some years ago I wrote an article about his mysteriousness for Bird Lore, and begged people to explain him; but very little came of it. Now I beg again. The case is this: Here is a bird, a day bird, always so-called, an eater of caterpillars, a gleaner in thickets and glider among apple trees, who spends his nights in flying about, high in the empty air, over hills and forests! Almost any night, if you are out of doors for an hour in a quiet place, you will hear his little gurgling cry come down from high overhead. First overhead, and then further off, repeated once or twice as the bird proceeds upon his journey. If you spend much time outdoors of nights between May and September, you will grow to associate this voice of the Black-billed Cuckoo — the Black-billed Cuckoo of all birds! — with the star-sprinkled sky. Here in Dublin there is no other

7-4-81
Nest - 4 eggs

overhead night sound one half so common. More than this, the Cuckoo, heard and seen by day, is nowhere near so common as this night voice is. Say, then, that the Cuckoo has been misunderstood, that he is properly nocturnal, and not a day bird; does this explain it? Why should he spend his time in going long journeys through the air? I have lain under the stars on the high Monadenock ridge and heard the Cuckoo going over, there as elsewhere. This would be all very well in the season of migration: most day birds migrate by night, flying high and far; but is the Cuckoo "migrating" all summer long, back and forth, in all directions? On the contrary, we have seen a Cuckoo's nest with young on September 14, here in Dublin, and the birds first appear in May. They often call from perches in the nighttime, too; but then they more often use the reiterated "cow, cow, cow" note. Sometimes, again, they give this call when they are passing over; but the little gurgle is their usual sky-note. Certainly they are strange sprites — as yet quite unexplained.

83. SCREECH OWL. Very rare year-round resident. We have but one Dublin record: one seen on January 17, 1957 (A).

Rare. Undoubtedly nests sometimes in the lower parts of the township.

84. GREAT HORNED OWL. Rare year-round resident.

Fairly common all the year round. Most noisy in the fall and winter.

84. Great Horned Owl.



85. ***SNOWY OWL.** Very rare and accidental winter visitor. Does not nest here. Our only Dublin record is of one seen by Tom Hyman at Howe Reservoir several years ago.

86. **HAWK OWL.** Very rare and accidental visitor. Does not nest here. We have not heard of its being seen in Dublin since Thayer recorded it here. Tudor Richards writes that the Hawk Owl is "reported in New Hampshire as a whole only every several years."

We have seen two or three in the late fall and early winter. One, in late November, 1905, flew from a maple tree near the Monadnock Post Office and perched on the lightning rod crowning one of the Catlins' big chimneys! Does not nest here.

87. Barred Owl.



87. **BARRED OWL.** Uncommon year-round resident, yet probably the most common Dublin owl.

Common; the commonest Dublin owl, and the most noisy. Here all the year round.

88. GREAT GRAY OWL. Very rare and accidental visitor. Does not nest here. We have not heard of its being seen in Dublin since Thayer recorded it here. Tudor Richards writes that the Great Gray Owl is "even rarer than the Hawk Owl — very, very few recent records in New England."

Does not nest here. A man in Chesham has one, stuffed, which was shot about twenty years ago on Monadnock, near the Mountain Brook, in the late fall or winter. Some day we shall see another of these visitors from the far North.

89. LONG-EARED OWL. Very rare and accidental visitor. Not known to nest here. We have not heard of its being seen in Dublin since Thayer recorded it here.

Apparently rare; but undoubtedly nests here, and winters also.

90. Saw-Whet Owl.



90. SAW-WHET (ACADIAN) OWL. Irregular visitor and rare year-round resident. In both 1973 and 1974 a pair were known to nest in Dublin (Frank W. Sandford and T.W.). A real invasion of these little owls occurred here during the winter of 1952-53.

Sometimes fairly common in the late fall and early winter. Probably nests here. Two or three years ago my father and I heard and saw here — at night — what we believed to be a Richardson's Owl; but we did not manage to make sure.

91. WHIP-POOR-WILL. Rare summer resident. Early May to September. Fairly common here a few years ago, it is possible that the Whip-poor-will no longer nests in Dublin. Tudor Richards writes that it "has disappeared from most places, perhaps from the decreasing amount of farmland combined with abnormal numbers of nest predators such as raccoons, skunks, red squirrels, and possibly pesticides on their winter range."

Fairly common, but rather local; more common from Dublin downward, in all directions. Early May to late September.

92. COMMON NIGHTHAWK. Rare migrant. Probably no longer nests in Dublin. We have no dates for its spring migration. Fall: late August to early October; August 27 (T.W.) — October 3 (A).

"Hawk" is a nickname, the bird being a mild, swallow-like cousin to the Whip-poor-will. Not common nowadays in summer. Nests on the bare Monadnock ridge, on high roofs in the heart of Keene, and on a few bleak hilltops. Big or small migrating flocks trail over Dublin in the early autumn, traveling by day.

93. CHIMNEY SWIFT. Fairly common summer resident; more common in migration. Early May to early September; April 29 (A) — September 6 (A).

Commonly but mistakenly called Chimney Swallow. Common; end of April to late September.

94. RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD. Fairly common summer resident; more common in migration. Mid-May to late September; May 9 (A) — October 1 (A).

Females and young lack the ruby throat. Common; May 20 to late September.

95. BELTED KINGFISHER. Fairly common summer resident. Mid-April to late October; April 10 (A) — November 9 (A). An unusually late record is of one seen on November 28, 1959 (T.R.).

Fairly common, early April to November.

96. COMMON (YELLOW-SHAFTED) FLICKER. Common summer resident. Mid-April to mid-October; April 1 (A) — October 28 (A).

Common, in migration abundant. Mid-April to November.

97. PILEATED WOODPECKER. Uncommon year-round resident.

This magnificent bird, still fairly common here, and apparently not decreasing, ought to be most rigorously protected. Local gunners and taxidermists in adjoining towns still occasionally kill one, I am afraid. The Pileated is the surgeon general of our big timber, destroying borers and other pests deep in

the tree trunks, where nothing else can reach them. True, he makes great holes in the trees; but every tree he opens would probably have died without him, and he not only keeps the pest from spreading, but undoubtedly, by this heroic treatment, keeps individual trees, otherwise doomed, alive for years. Withal, he is a bird we should be proud of, for his size and beauty and distinguished habits, and because over the greater part of the United States he has become extinct, so that he may be looked on as a rarity. Nests and winters here.

98. *RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER. Very rare and accidental visitor. Does not nest here. Our only Dublin record is of one seen in March, 1976, by Norman Davis near his home.

99. RED-HEADED WOODPECKER. Very rare visitor. Does not nest here. We have but two Dublin records. Twenty or more years ago, Henry N. Gowing told us of seeing a Red-headed Woodpecker in his apple orchard. Our latest record is of one seen on May 13, 1974, by Frank W. Sandford at Fairwood on Old Marlborough Road, where it visited a feeder for three or four days.

Very rare and irregular. In the course of twenty years we have seen about four, in late summer and autumn. Does not nest here.

100. YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER. Common summer resident. Mid-April to late October; April 7 (A) — November 8 (A).

Nests here, in big woods, but not very commonly. In migration, April, September, and October, very common. This is the bird that bores the apple trees. He drinks sap, but also eats insects that gather at the sap-holes. Does not winter here.

101. HAIRY WOODPECKER. Common year-round resident.

Fairly common all the year; perhaps most so in winter.

102. DOWNY WOODPECKER. Common year-round resident.

Fairly common, all the year round.

103. BLACK-BACKED (ARCTIC) THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.

Very rare and accidental visitor. Does not nest here. We have not heard of its being seen here since Thayer's time.

Very rare and irregular. Spring; late autumn. Winter? Does not nest here.

104. EASTERN KINGBIRD. Common summer resident. Mid-May to late August; May 6 (A) — September 3 (A).

Common. Early May to late August.

105. GREAT CRESTED FLYCATCHER. Uncommon summer resident. Mid-May to late August; May 9 (A) — September 4 (A).

Very rare. Arrives in late May or early June.

106. EASTERN PHOEBE. Common summer resident. Late March to mid-October; March 25 (A) — October 26 (A).

Fairly common, nesting under bridges and about bath houses and other buildings. March to October.

107. YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER. Rare migrant; very rare summer resident. We have no spring migration records. Our three fall dates are between September 1 (A) and 7 (A). Tudor Richards writes that on June 8, 1958, he saw a Yellow-bellied Flycatcher in the boggy woods beyond the Dublin golf course. He would have considered this a late migrant except that he heard two in the same location on July 8 or 9 and saw one there on July 11, indicating a presumed nesting.

Dublin is, I think, the only place south of the White Mountains where this bird has been found breeding. I discovered a pair here several years ago in the boggy woods whence nowadays five times a day the great scream issues. The birds were there for several successive summers; but I'm afraid it's all up with them now. More common in migration: late May, early June, and early September.

108. ALDER FLYCATCHER. Fairly common summer resident in a few swamps. Late May to early September; May 22 (A) — September 9 (A).

The eastern race of Traill's Flycatcher. Fairly common, but very local. There seem to be only two or three places within this township where it can be found, in the nesting season.

109. LEAST FLYCATCHER (CHEBEC). Fairly common summer resident. Early May to early September; April 30 (A) — October 22 (A).

Very common. Early May to late August.

110. EASTERN WOOD PEWEE. Common summer resident. Late May to mid-September; May 12 (A) — October 16 (A).

Fairly common; mid-May to September.

111. OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER. Rare summer resident. Late May to early September; May 23 (A) — September 9 (A).

This fine bird is by no means common here nowadays; in the last year or two we have seen it very seldom. An inhabitant of heavy timber, mixed or coniferous. Late May to September.

112. HORNED LARK. Very rare visitor at the Dublin level. Does not nest here. Tom Warren reports having seen Horned Larks on the Dublin golf links in the late 1960s. We have three records made between September 1 and 25 on Mount Monadnock, where it is more common during migration.

Irregular and apparently rare. Winter. Does not nest here.

113. TREE SWALLOW. Common summer resident. Mid-April to mid-August; April 6 (A) — August 21 (A).

Fairly common, nesting both in birdhouses and tree-holes. March 24, in very early seasons, to August. Breeds early, and then makes for the seacoast marshes.

114. BANK SWALLOW. Uncommon local summer resident. Dublin has but few suitable nesting sites for Bank Swallows. We have no arrival or departure dates. Although we have but two Dublin records — fifty pairs nesting at the town dump, June 22, 1966 (A) and fifteen pairs seen at Mud Pond, May 26, 1975 (T.W.) — the Bank Swallow is probably more common here than these two records imply.

Not common. There used to be a colony near what is now Mrs. Amory's farmhouse [off Old Troy Road]. Now, I know of none nearer than Marlboro, but the birds still appear in Dublin. Does not nest here?

115. *ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW. Very rare summer resident; probably absent many years. We have but four Dublin records: one seen at Cobb Meadow, May 13, 1975 (T.W.); one seen entering its nest in the old gravel bank at the town baseball field, May 14, 1956 (A); eleven, Cobb Meadow, May 24, 1961 (A); one, Mud Pond, July 27, 1958 (T.R.).

116. BARN SWALLOW. Common summer resident. Late April to early September. April 11 (T.R.) — September 8 (A).

Common, late April to September.

117. CLIFF SWALLOW. Rare summer resident. Five years ago Cliff Swallows were common in Dublin village, where they built under the eaves of the town hall, fire station, Consolidated School and an occasional house. But when the nests were completed they were usurped by belligerent House Sparrows, and after an unsuccessful nesting in 1974 the Cliff Swallows deserted the village. Cliff Swallows nested at Deacon Brodie's Tavern in 1978 (Mrs. Stephen G. Avery); probably elsewhere in town as well, but we have no other records.

Fairly common. There are two or three colonies, maybe more, on barns, in this township.

118. PURPLE MARTIN. Uncommon migrant. Very rare summer resident. In 1966 two or three pairs nested at Fairwood in a Martin house built by Frank W. Sandford. The birds returned in 1967 but deserted after an unfortunate incident. So far as we know, this is the only time the Purple Martin has ever nested in Dublin.

The nearest tenanted Martin houses I know of are in Hancock and Marlboro. The birds appear in Dublin now and then, but cannot be induced to take a house here.

119. BLUE JAY. Common year-round resident.

Common all the year round, but most in evidence in winter.

120. *COMMON RAVEN. Very rare and accidental visitor. Does not nest here. We have but one Dublin record: on October 9, 1978, Peter Alden of Lincoln, Mass., and his father, John C. Alden of Concord, Mass., saw and heard two Ravens when about three-fifths of the way up the Dublin (Farmer's) Trail on Mount Monadnock. The former is the leader of Massachusetts Audubon bird trips all over the world. His world life list now totals more than 4,000 species. Tudor Richards writes that "Ravens are increasing up North and moving South."

Does not nest here. On July 4, 1903, a Raven flew over my camp on the Monadnock ridge. Later I learned to my dismay that one had escaped a few weeks before from the aviary of John E. Thayer, at Lancaster, Massachusetts, less than forty miles away. There is every reason to believe it was his bird that visited Monadnock. See The Auk for October 1904, page 491, and January 1905, page 81. The nearest legitimate Raven country is the middle or middle-southern Maine coast.

121. COMMON CROW. Common summer resident. Late February to early December. A few Crows usually spend the winter here.

Common, late February to December. Winters as near as Keene.

122. BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE. Common year-round resident.

Very common all the year round.

123. BOREAL (BROWN-CAPPED) (HUDSON'S BAY) CHICKADEE. Rare winter visitor. Does not nest here. Our five winter records for the Boreal Chickadee are all between December 1 (T.R.) and February 10 (T.R.). We have but one fall record: one seen by Tudor Richards on September 27, 1961.

Very rare. We have seen it twice, in the late autumn, in spruce woods at Monadnock's northern base. Does not nest here.

124. *TUFTED TITMOUSE. Rare and unpredictable visitor; more frequent in winter. Does not nest here. So far as we know, the first Tufted Titmouse recorded in Dublin was one seen by Mr. and Mrs. J. Herbert Swanson at their feeder, December 10, 1971.

125. WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH. Common year-round resident.

Not common. Here all the year round. This is a bird of leaf trees, particularly large ones, about homesteads and villages whereas the little Red-belly is a bird of the evergreen forests.

126. RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH. Uncommon year-round resident; more common some winters than others. Most common in September and October during fall migration.

Rare in winter, more or less common in summer, and often very abundant in the autumn migration, September to December.

127. BROWN CREEPER. Uncommon year-round resident. Most common in September and October during fall migration.

Rare in summer. Sometimes breeds on the northern slope of Monadnock. Common in migration, particularly in late September and October. Rare or absent in midwinter.

128. HOUSE WREN. Uncommon summer resident. Mid-May to early October; May 2 (A) — October 16 (A).

Rather rare, irregular, and late to arrive in the spring. Dublin is a little high and cold for House Wrens.

129. WINTER WREN. Uncommon summer resident. More common on Mount Monadnock. April through October. April 12 (A) — November 10 (T.W.).

Fairly common in summer on Monadnock, and wherever there is any heavy old growth among the neighboring hills. Its magically brilliant and dainty song may often be heard along the Monadnock ridge, from April to August. More common in the autumn, rare or absent in midwinter.

130. *LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN. Very rare visitor. May occasionally nest in some of our marshes. We have but two Dublin records: one seen at Mud Pond, June 21, 1949 (T.R.); one, Worcester's Pond, October 15, 1953 (A).

131. SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN. Very rare summer resident. We have no report of the Short-billed Marsh Wren being seen in Dublin since Thayer recorded it here. Tudor Richards writes that the



Short-billed Marsh Wren "has become extremely rare throughout New Hampshire."

Very rare. I found one nesting pair for two successive summers in the marshes bordering the "Peterboro Stream" or "Dublin Light-Works" water [Mud Pond]. Somewhere in these marshes the birds could probably be found, any summer.

132. *MOCKINGBIRD. Rare and irregular visitor. Not known to nest here. Although our first recorded Dublin date for the Mockingbird is of one seen on June 12, 1972 (A), there are unconfirmed reports that it was seen here a year or two earlier. An unusual record is of a pair that spent the winter of 1978-79 on the grounds of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Bauhan. They arrived in the fall and were still there in late February.

133. GRAY CATBIRD. Common summer resident. Early May to mid-October; May 1 (A) — December 13 (A).

Common, early May to late September.

134. BROWN THRASHER. Fairly common summer resident. Early May to early October; April 25 (A) — October 28 (A).

Erroneously called Brown Thrush. The bird is kindred to the wrens rather than the thrushes. Fairly common, early May to October.

135. AMERICAN ROBIN. Common summer resident. Mid-March to early December; February 28 (A) — December 15 (A). A few Robins occasionally spend the winter here. We have seen them every month of the year.

Abundant, as everybody knows. End of February to December. One or two sometimes linger through December, in sheltered nooks.



136. WOOD THRUSH. Common summer resident. Early May to late September; May 1 (A) — October 1 (A).

Fairly common nowadays. This bird has been extending its range northward and up mountain slopes. Rare here fifteen years ago, it has been gradually growing common. Partial to deep groves of leaf trees, especially maples. Early May to September.

137. HERMIT THRUSH. Fairly common summer resident. Mid-April to early November; February 15 (A) — December 5 (A).

Very common. Early April to November. The Hermit's second song season begins late in July, and lasts till about the middle of August.

138. SWAINSON'S (OLIVE-BACKED) THRUSH. Uncommon summer resident. Often common in migration, especially in the fall. Mid-May to mid-October; May 8 (A) — October 19 (A). Common on Mount Monadnock in summer.

Fairly common in summer in the higher spruce woods of Monadnock. Rare and local at the Dublin level, except in migration, when it is common everywhere. The Olive-back's charming song, to be heard any afternoon along the Monadnock ridge, is somewhat like the Veery's song inverted, but tenderer. Early May to mid-October.

139. GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH. Very rare migrant. May occasionally nest on Mount Monadnock, where the following two records were made: one seen on July 2, 1951 (T.R.); one, October 10, 1977 (T.W.). We have no record of the Gray-cheeked Thrush being seen at the Dublin level.

Uncommon migrant, in the latter half of May, late September, and early October. Does not nest here. Bicknell's Thrush, a smaller sub-species of the

Gray-cheek, which has been found breeding on Mount Greylock, undoubtedly occurs here, in migration, but we have never surely identified one.

140. VEERY. Common summer resident. Early May to mid-September; May 6 (A) — September 14 (A).

Common. Early May to September. A bird of leaf trees and the lowlands rather than of the evergreen forests.

141. EASTERN BLUEBIRD. Uncommon to rare summer resident. Rather common here twenty years ago. Mid-March to late October; February 28 (A) — November 3 (A).

Fairly common, but varies much from year to year. This year there is a dearth of Bluebirds. End of February to end of November.

142. GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET. Uncommon year-round resident. Often very common in fall migration (October and November). Rare in summer at the Dublin level; more common at this season on Mount Monadnock.

Common in migration, and fairly common in summer in the spruce woods of Monadnock and the neighboring hills. Always here, except sometimes in mid-winter.

143. RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET. Very common migrant. Does not nest here. Spring: late April to mid-May. April 15 (A) — May 16 (A). Fall: early October to early November; September 23 (A) — November 16 (A).

Common in migration, middle of April to early May; early October to early November. Does not nest here.

144. WATER PIPIT. Rare spring migrant; fairly common fall migrant. Does not nest here. We have no spring migration records. Fall: mid-September to mid-October; September 16 (A) — October 19 (A).

Passes through in the spring and fall. Sometimes fairly common in October. Usually rather rare. I have seen two or three small flocks on the very top of Monadnock. Does not nest here.

145. CEDAR WAXWING. Common summer resident. Late May to mid-October; May 19 (A) — October 31 (A). Rare in winter. February 5, 1956 (A); March 12, 1968 (A).

In summer always very common, May to October. At other seasons irregular, and often absent.

146. NORTHERN SHRIKE. Uncommon winter visitor. Does not nest here. November 25 (T.W.) — March 4 (A).

Uncommon, late fall and early spring. Apparently rare or absent in mid-winter. Does not nest here.

147. LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE. Rare and irregular visitor. Does not nest here. We have but two Dublin records: September 2, 1957 (A); March 29, 1970 (A).

Migrant Shrike, the name now given to the northeastern race of the Loggerhead Shrike. Two or three years ago, in autumn, I saw one near the Hitchcock house [at west end of Lake]. Does not nest here.

148. *STARLING. Introduced into the United States in 1890, the Starling is now a common year-round Dublin resident. The year of its arrival in Dublin is not known.

149. *YELLOW-THROATED VIREO. Very rare migrant. Does not nest here. We have but two Dublin records: one seen on June 3, 1967 (A); one, September 27, 1953 (A).

150. SOLITARY (BLUE-HEADED) VIREO. Uncommon summer resident. Fairly common in migration. Late April to mid-October; April 20 (A) — October 15 (A).

Common April to October. Partial to heavy growth containing evergreens.

151. RED-EYED VIREO. Common summer resident. Mid-May to late September; May 10 (A) — October 5 (A).

Very common. The ceaseless voice of summer — persistent through the dog-days, when most birds are still.

152. PHILADELPHIA VIREO. Rare migrant. Not known to nest at the Dublin level, but may nest on Mount Monadnock, at least some years. Tudor Richards writes that "the Philadelphia Vireo is probably regular in migration but overlooked."

Migrant, not very rare in the fall, late September and early October. We have one spring record from Fitzwilliam, but none from Dublin. Does not nest here.

153. WARBLING VIREO. Rare summer resident. Our arrival dates are all between May 12 (T.R.) and May 21 (A). We have no fall departure dates.

Rare. A pair or two nest in the lower village. Partial to elms and maples in towns. Common in Keene.

154. BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER. Common summer resident. Late April to late September; April 24 (A) — October 4 (A).

Common. Late April to September.

155. GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER. Very rare and accidental visitor. Does not nest here. We have but one local record: one seen on May 27, 1967 (A).

Years ago my father saw one on the Jaffrey road. Locally common eighty miles from here — Cambridge, Massachusetts, etc. Does not nest here?

156. TENNESSEE WARBLER. Fairly common migrant. Does not nest here. Spring: latter half of May. May 12 (A) — May 23 (A). Fall: throughout September, September 4 (A) — October 5 (A).

Very rare migrant, late May. Does not nest here.

157. NASHVILLE WARBLER. Rather rare summer resident. Common at higher elevations on Mount Monadnock. Early May to late September; April 30 (A) — October 4 (A).

A common and characteristic summer bird. In June it is hard to get out of earshot of its sprightly song. Partial to gray-birch copses and overgrown pastures. Early May to late September.

158. NORTHERN PARULA WARBLER. Uncommon summer resident; fairly common in migration. Early May to late September; May 6 (A) — October 13 (A).

Locally common in summer, very common in migration. The saying is that wherever there is "usneu," the grey beard-moss of the North, there the Northern Parula Warbler is likely to be found nesting. All, or nearly all the nests that have been found have been built in and almost wholly of this moss. One that I found several years ago in the Frosts' swamp, now being lumbered, contained no other material, except for a scanty lining of wild cherry stems. Late April to September.

159. YELLOW WARBLER. Uncommon but regular migrant. Rare summer resident. Tom Warren writes, "I have found this bird nesting at Mud Pond just about every year." Mid-May to mid-September; May 14 (A) — September 17 (A).

Rather rare in Dublin, though common in neighboring lowland towns. I do not know of its nesting nearer than Marlboro. Early May to late September.

160. MAGNOLIA WARBLER. Uncommon summer resident. More common on Mount Monadnock. Mid-May to early October; May 10 (A) — October 13 (A).

Common. Preeminently a bird of the spruces. Spruce copses bordering

pasturelands are its especial choice. Early mid-May to late September.

161. CAPE MAY WARBLER. Rare to uncommon migrant. Does not nest here. We have but four Dublin records: May 7, 1974 (T.W.); May 18, 1974 (Frank W. Sandford); May 20, 1973 (T.W.); August 31, 1974 (T.W.).

Very rare migrant; late May and September. Does not nest here.

162. BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER. Fairly common summer resident. Early May to end of September; April 28 (A) — October 16 (A).

Common. A bird of the undergrowth in heavy woods. Early May to October.



164. Black-Throated Green Warbler.

163. YELLOW-RUMPED (MYRTLE) WARBLER. Common summer resident. Often abundant in October during the fall migration. Late April to end of October; April 18 (A) — November 30 (A).

Common, and in migration abundant. A characteristic summer bird of the high Monadnock ridge, though it also nests at the Dublin level. Mid-April to November. Most abundant in October.

164. BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER. Common summer resident. Often abundant during the fall migration. Late April to mid-October; April 27 (A) — October 23 (A).

Very common, high and low, although partial to evergreens. Late April to mid-October.

165. BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER. Fairly common summer resident. Early May to late September; May 5 (A) — October 6 (A).

Very common. A bird of the deep woods, partial to evergreens, and preferring big trees. Early May to late September.

166. CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER. Common summer resident. Early May to late September; April 28 (A) — October 4 (A).

Very common. A bird of the roadsides, scrub-lots, and lighter mixed woods. Early May to September.

167. BAY-BREASTED WARBLER. Rather uncommon but regular migrant. May occasionally nest on Mount Monadnock. Spring: late May to early June. May 27 (A); June 4 (A). More common in fall migration, early September to early October; September 6 (A) — October 11 (A).

Migrant. Sometimes common in spring, about the middle of May. September. Does not nest here.

168. BLACKPOLL WARBLER. Uncommon but regular migrant. Does not nest here. Spring: latter half of May. May 15 (A) — June 4 (A). Fall: early September to early October; August 30 (A) — September 28 (A).

Fairly common, sometimes abundant, in migration. Early mid-May to second week in June, early September to October. Most common in autumn, in immature plumage. Does not nest here.

169. PINE WARBLER. Very rare migrant. Does not nest here. Our only Dublin record is of one seen on September 12, 1957 (A).

One or two singing males appear in Dublin about midsummer, almost every year. Occasional in migration also. Nests in the white pine groves of Keene, and perhaps even nearer Dublin. Does not nest here?

170. PRAIRIE WARBLER. Very rare and casual visitor. Does not nest here. We have not heard of the Prairie Warbler being seen in Dublin since Thayer recorded it here.

A southern bird. One of the few New Hampshire records for this species, I believe, is that of a male which I shot here this year in early May. Fairly common no further off than Cambridge, Massachusetts. Does not nest here?

171. PALM WARBLER (YELLOW PALM WARBLER). Fairly common in migration. Does not nest here. Spring: latter half of April to early May. April 18 (A) — May 7 (A). Fall: late September to mid-October; September 30 (A) — November 1 (A). The Western form or race of the Palm Warbler is a rare spring migrant and uncommon fall migrant. Does not nest here. Our only spring record is of one seen on May 12, 1962 (A). Our fall records are all between October 4 (A) and October 16 (A).

Common migrant, most common in the fall. Latter half of April and early May; late September to early October. The true Palm Warbler, a subspecies,

smaller, and duller in color, we have never yet surely identified here. Does not nest here.

172. OVENBIRD. Common summer resident. Early May to mid-September. April 30 (A) — September 30 (A).

Abundant. Almost the dominant bird, in summer, and the chief night singer. Its vigorous flight song, given in the air above the treetops, is a common and familiar night sound throughout the first half of the summer. Early May to mid-September.

173. NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH. Uncommon summer resident confined to woodland bogs. Early May to mid-September; April 1 (A) — September 13 (A).

Rather rare, in summer, nesting in several woodland bogs. Common in migration, almost throughout May and from mid-August to October.

174. LOUISIANA WATERTHRUSH. Very rare visitor. Not known to nest here. Our only Dublin record is that of April 30, 1966 (A).

"Thrush" is an old name, and erroneous. These birds are really Warblers, like the Ovenbird. As reported in The Auk for July, 1902, I saw one of these birds here on August 19, 1901. To make this record pass muster among birdmen, I should have shot the bird. This I tried but failed to do. A straggler from the South, breeding as far north as southern Berkshire County, Massachusetts. Does not nest here.

175. CONNECTICUT WARBLER. Very rare migrant. Does not nest here. We have not heard of its being seen in Dublin since Thayer recorded it here. In Frank M. Chapman's *The Warblers of North America* (1907), Gerald Thayer wrote that the Connecticut Warbler is "sometimes fairly common in the fall, from mid-September to early October, in bushy roadside copses and damp thickets in and near woods. In spring it is very rare here. We have seen only two or three in the course of a dozen years." Tudor Richards writes that the Connecticut Warbler "seems to have become very much scarcer in recent decades," and adds that he has "practically no records for the whole of New Hampshire."

Middle of September to early October. Usually rare; sometimes fairly common. I believe we have no spring record. Does not nest here.

176. MOURNING WARBLER. Rare migrant. Does not nest here. We have but two Dublin records: one seen on May 27, 1960 by Tudor Richards; on June 3, 1961, Frank I. Sandford brought us an injured Mourning Warbler that had flown against a window at Fairwood. It died shortly afterwards.

Rare. We have seen a few in spring, and, I think, only one in the fall. Late May to September. Does not nest here.

177. COMMON YELLOWTHROAT. Common summer resident. Early May through October; April 28 (A) — November 12 (A).

Common everywhere, even high up on Monadnock. Early May to mid-October.

178. *YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT. Very rare and accidental visitor. Does not nest here. Our only Dublin record is of one seen at Worcester's Pond, Church Street, September 21, 1960 (A).

179. WILSON'S WARBLER. Uncommon migrant. Does not nest here. We have but two spring records: one seen on May 16, 1977 (A); one, May 22, 1978 (A). Fall: early September to late October. Our numerous fall records are all between September 4 (A) and October 9 (A).

Fairly common in the spring migration, during the second half of May. Apparently less common in the fall. Does not nest here.

180. CANADA WARBLER. Fairly common summer resident in moist woodlands. Mid-May to early September; May 9 (A) — September 12 (A).

Common. Nests in damp woods with a great deal of undergrowth. Middle or late May to September.

181. AMERICAN REDSTART. Common summer resident. Early May through September; May 7 (A) — October 10 (A).

Very common, late April to mid-September.

182. HOUSE (ENGLISH) SPARROW. Common year-round resident in Dublin village; rare or absent some winters.

This powerful little vulgarian is well established in Dublin village, but does not wander abroad much.

183. BOBOLINK. Fairly common summer resident in the few large fields within our township. Mid-May to early August.

Fairly common, in the larger mowings. This year rare or absent.

184. EASTERN MEADOWLARK. Uncommon migrant. Not known to nest here. Spring: late March to late April. March 11 (A) — May 6 (T.W.); Fall: mid-October to mid-November; October 11 (A) — November 13 (A).

We have only once or twice seen a meadowlark in Dublin. Fairly common in

the Keene valley, where it nests. Does not nest here.

185. *YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD. Very rare and accidental visitor. Does not nest here. We have but one Dublin record: two seen at Cobb Meadow, October 25, 1964 (A).

186. RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD. Common summer resident; often abundant in spring migration. Mid-March to early August. March 5 (A) — August 9 (A). Casual in winter: December 23, 1967 (A); January 18, 1971 (A); February 23, 1976 (A).

Common, in the few suitable marshes. March to August.

187. NORTHERN (BALTIMORE) ORIOLE. Common summer resident. Early May to early September; May 2 (A) — November 25 (T.R.). Rather rare at the Dublin altitude; common in Keene. May to September.

188. RUSTY BLACKBIRD. Rare summer resident. More common in spring and fall migration. Spring: April 8 (T.R.) — April 28 (A). Summer: a family of four seen near Howe Reservoir, July 19, 1962 (T.R.); two, July 21, 1963 (T.R.); eight, including two-plus young birds, July 30, 1963 (T.R.). Fall: September 10 (A) — November 9 (A).

Uncommon. April, late September and October. Does not nest here.

189. COMMON GRACKLE. Common summer resident. Often abundant in migration. Mid-March to mid-November; March 2 (A) — November 22 (A). In recent years Grackles have increased greatly here.

Rare and irregular in Dublin. Does not nest here. Breeds, or used to a few years ago, in Keene.

190. BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD. Common summer resident. Often abundant in migration. Mid-March to mid-November; March 5 (A) — November 27 (A). Casual in winter. We have many records for December and January.

This rascal is very rare in Dublin. We have seen it only once or twice, in early spring. Not rare in Keene, where it breeds. Does not nest here.

191. SCARLET TANAGER. Common summer resident. Early May to late September; May 5 (A) — November 17 (A).

Common, early May to September.

192. *CARDINAL. Uncommon and irregular visitor; may appear at any time of the year. Not known to nest here. Although our first recorded Dublin date is of one seen on May 29, 1966 (A), we have unconfirmed reports that it was seen here a year or two earlier.

193. ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK. Common summer resident. Early May to mid-September; April 29 (A) — October 10 (A). An unusually late date is of an adult male seen November 6, 1960 (T.R.).
Common, early May to September. A great destroyer of potato bugs.

194. *BLUE GROSBEAK. Very rare and accidental visitor. Does not nest here. Our only Dublin record is of one seen by Mrs. Frederick L. Weis, et al., on May 3, 1974. The bird continued to come to her feeder for several days and was carefully studied.

195. INDIGO BUNTING. Fairly common summer resident. Mid-May to early September; May 11 (A) — September 5 (A). An unusually late date is of one seen November 6, 1962 (T.R.).

Fairly common in the lower, alluvial parts of the township. Late May to September.

199. Common Redpoll.



196. EVENING GROSBEAK. Common winter visitor. Early September to late May; September 4 (A) — May 26 (A). It seems probable that the Evening Grosbeak occasionally nests in Dublin, for in 1967 a pair visited our feeder regularly throughout June and July. On July 9 we saw the male feeding what was apparently a young bird. They remained until July 29 (A).

Does not nest here. In the early winter of 1906 a flock of six stayed for two weeks or more about the house of Mr. Fred Gowing [between lower village and Bond's Corner]. One, a fine male, the only one of the six that could then be found, I shot, on December 7, with the kind permission and help of the Gowings. This bird is now in our collection. As far as I can find out, this is the first sure record of the Evening Grosbeak's appearance in New England since the great invasion of 1890.

197. PURPLE FINCH. The state bird of New Hampshire. Common summer resident. Early March to mid-November; March 1 (A) — November 24 (A). Uncommon in winter. We have recorded the Purple Finch here in every month of the year.

Very common. March to November. Occasional in winter.

198. PINE GROSBEAK. Irregular winter visitor; common some years, uncommon, rare or absent in others. Does not nest here. Mid-October to early April; October 12 (A) — April 21 (T.R.).

Sometimes abundant, sometimes wholly absent. October to April. Does not nest here.

199. COMMON REDPOLL. Irregular winter visitor; common to abundant some years, absent in others. Does not nest here. Late November to late April; November 23 (A) — April 30 (A).

Very irregular, sometimes common. October to April. Does not nest here.

200. PINE SISKIN. Irregular winter visitor; common some years, absent in others. Late September to late April; September 27 (A) — April 28 (T.W.). Our two summer records, June 8, 1974 (T.W.) and June 28, 1969 (A), may indicate that the Pine Siskin sometimes nests here.

Common, sometimes abundant; very irregular. May breed here, as we have seen it in almost every month of the year. Most common in the late fall.

201. AMERICAN GOLDFINCH. Common summer resident. Late April to mid-November; April 21 (A) — November 17 (A). A few Goldfinches often spend the winter here.

Common. Usually absent in midwinter.

202. RED (AMERICAN) CROSSBILL. Rare and irregular fall and winter visitor; more common on Mount Monadnock. A female at Tom Warren's feeder, June 2, 1974, indicates that the Red Crossbill may sometimes nest here.

Common, but irregular. Doubtless sometimes nests here.

203. WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL. Rare and irregular winter visitor; more common on Mount Monadnock where it may sometimes nest.

Often common. Very irregular. Almost certainly nests sometimes in the Monadnock spruce woods. We have seen it here at all times of the year. Most common in the late fall.

204. RUFOUS-SIDED (RED-EYED) TOWHEE. Common summer resident. Late April to early November; April 21 (A) — November 12 (A). An unusually early record is of one seen February 8, 1965 (A).

Common. Early May to October.

205. SAVANNAH SPARROW. Uncommon summer resident. More common in migration. Spring: mid-April to early May; April 7 (A) — May 10 (A). Fall: mid-September to mid-October; September 17 (A) — October 22 (A).

In summer uncommon, breeding in upland pastures and big alluvial meadows. April to October. More common in migration.

206. HENSLOW'S SPARROW. We have not heard of the Henslow's Sparrow being seen in Dublin since Thayer recorded it here. Tudor Richards writes that it now "seems to have almost completely disappeared from New Hampshire."

Fairly common in the big Hancock meadow. Within the Dublin township limits we have found it only once or twice. Late May, to September?

207. VESPER (BAY-WINGED) SPARROW. Very rare migrant. Not known to nest here now. We have no spring migration dates; our few fall records are from October 15 (A) to October 25 (A). Tudor Richards writes that the Vesper Sparrow "has greatly decreased as a summer resident (and migrant) in New Hampshire."

Fairly common, April to October.

208. DARK-EYED (SLATE-COLORED) JUNCO. Fairly common summer resident; often abundant in spring and fall migrations. Mid-March to mid-November, March 19 (A) — November 28 (A). A few Dark-eyed Juncos sometimes spend the winter here.

Very common, and in migration abundant. Breeds on Monadnock, and scarcely less commonly at the Dublin level.

208A. DARK-EYED (OREGON) (WESTERN) JUNCO. (Now classified as a subspecies of the above.) Very rare and casual visitor. Does not nest here. Our only Dublin record is of one which came for seeds at the back of our house from March 29 to April 1, 1971 (A).

Junco Hyemalis shufeldti, *J. h. connectens*, *J. montanus*, or *J. oregonus* — the names and relationships are still in dispute among birdmen. Does not nest here. Although Mr. William Brewster could see no proof that the mutilated fragment of a specimen I sent him had not belonged to a common Junco, I have lived among Juncos too long to be easily persuaded that this bird, which I hunted all one autumn morning for its wholly new and peculiar notes, and finally shot to pieces, was not a straggler from the West. There are other such records, in Massachusetts.

209. TREE SPARROW. Common winter visitor. Does not nest here. Late October to mid-April; October 16 (A) — May 14 (A).

Fairly common. October to December, early March to late September. Does not nest here.

210. CHIPPING SPARROW. Common summer resident. Late April to late October; April 13 (A) — November 18 (A). An unusually late record is of one seen December 1, 1972 (A).

Abundant, late April to mid-October.

211. FIELD SPARROW. Rather uncommon summer resident; more common here a few years ago. Mid-April to mid-October; April 9 (A) — November 9 (A).

Common. April to late September.

212. WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW. Uncommon but regular migrant. Does not nest here. Spring: first half of May. April 30 (A) — May 23 (A). Fall: October and November; September 26 (A) — November 23 (A). An unusually late record is of one seen December 23, 1969 (A).

Late May and October. Sometimes common in spring. Does not nest here.

213. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW. Common summer resident; often abundant during the fall migration. Mid-April to late November; April 12 (A) — December 1 (A). A few White-throats occasionally spend the winter here.

In summer local and not common, in migration abundant. April to November; early May and October. One or two occasionally linger through December.

214. FOX SPARROW. Uncommon but regular migrant. Does not nest here. Spring: late March to mid-April. March 7 (A) — April 24 (A). Fall: late October to early December; October 5 (A) — December 9 (A). An unusually late record is of one seen December 20, 1976 (A).

Fairly common. Late- or mid-March to late April; late October to mid-November. Does not nest here.

215. LINCOLN'S SPARROW. We have not heard of the Lincoln's Sparrow being seen in Dublin since Thayer recorded it here. Tudor Richards writes that it is "probably an uncommon to rare but regular migrant, as it is almost everywhere in New Hampshire except up north, where it nests."

Fairly common, late May and late September. Does not nest here. I found a pair evidently breeding at Nubanusit Lake, just north of here. See The Auk for July 1902, page 295.

216. SWAMP SPARROW. Fairly common summer resident in some of our swamps. Late April to late October; March 30 (A) — November 1 (A).

Common in all our large, swampy meadows, and in migration outside them also. April to November.

217. SONG SPARROW. Common summer resident. Mid-March to mid-November; March 5 (A) — November 19 (A). Occasionally a few stragglers winter here.

Abundant. March 13 to November.

218. SNOW BUNTING. Irregular winter visitor; common some years, absent in others. Does not nest here. Late October to mid-March.

Fairly common, but very irregular. October to April. Apt to appear first on Monadnock. Does not nest here.

Index

- Baldpate, 14
- Bittern, American, 13
- Blackbird, Red-winged, 47
 - Rusty, 47
 - Yellow-headed, 47
- Bluebird, Eastern, 40
- Bobolink, 46
- Bobwhite, 21
- Brant, 13
- Bufflehead, 15
- Bunting, Indigo, 48
 - Snow, 52
- Cardinal, 47
- Catbird, Gray, 38
- Chat, Yellow-breasted, 46
- Chickadee, Black-capped, 36
 - Boreal, Brown-capped or Hudson's Bay, 36
- Coot, American, 24
- Cormorant, Double-crested, 12
- Cowbird, Brown-headed, 47
- Creeper, Brown, 37
- Crossbill, Red or American, 49
 - White-winged, 50
- Crow, Common, 36
- Cuckoo, Black-billed, 28-29
 - Yellow-billed, 28
- Dove, Mourning, 28
 - Rock, 28
- Dowitcher, Short-billed, 27
- Duck, Black, 13-14
 - Bufflehead, 15
 - Goldeneye, Common or American, 14-15
 - Greater Scaup, 14
 - Lesser Scaup, 14
 - Mallard, 13
 - Oldsquaw, 15
 - Ring-necked, 14
 - Ruddy, 15
 - Wood, 14
- Eagle, Bald, 17
- Egret, Great or Common, 12
- Falcon, Peregrine, 20
- Finch, Purple, 49
- Flicker, Common or Yellow-shafted, 32
- Flycatcher, Alder, 34
 - Great Crested, 34
 - Least, 34
- Olive-sided, 34
- Yellow-bellied, 34
- Goldeneye, Common or American, 14-15
- Goldfinch, American, 49
- Goose, Canada, 13
 - Snow, 13
- Goshawk, 16
- Grackle, Common, 47
- Grebe, Horned, 11
 - Pied-billed, 12
 - Red-necked or Holboell's, 11
- Grosbeak, Blue, 48
 - Evening, 48-49
 - Pine, 49
 - Rose-breasted, 48
- Grouse, Ruffed, 21
- Gull, Bonaparte's, 28
 - Herring, 27
 - King-billed, 28
- Hawk, Broad-winged, 17
 - Cooper's, 17
 - Duck, 20
 - Goshawk, 16
 - Marsh, 17
 - Pigeon, 21
 - Red-shouldered, 17
 - Red-tailed, 17
 - Rough-legged, 17
 - Sharp-shinned, 16
 - Sparrow, 21
- Heron, Black-crowned Night, 13
 - Great Blue, 12
 - Green, 12
 - Little Blue, 12
- Hummingbird, Ruby-throated, 32
- Jay, Blue, 36
- Juncos, Dark-eyed, Oregon or Western, 50-51
 - Dark-eyed or Slate-colored, 50
- Kestrel, American, 21
- Killdeer, 24
- Kingbird, Eastern, 33
- Kingfisher, Belted, 32
- Kinglet, Golden-crowned, 40
 - Ruby-crowned, 40
- Lark, Horned, 35
- Loon, Common, 11

- Loon, Red-throated, 11
- Mallard, 13
- Martin, Purple, 36
- Meadowlark, Eastern, 46
- Merganser, Common or American, 16
- Hooded, 15-16
- Red-breasted, 16
- Merlin, 21
- Mockingbird, 38
- Nighthawk, Common, 32
- Nuthatch, Red-breasted, 37
- White-breasted, 37
- Oldsquaw, 15
- Oriole, Northern or Baltimore, 47
- Osprey, 20
- Ovenbird, 45
- Owl, Barred, 30
- Great Gray, 31
- Great Horned, 29
- Hawk, 30
- Long-eared, 31
- Saw-Whet, 31
- Screech, 29
- Snowy, 30
- Partridge (Ruffed Grouse), 21
- Peregrine Falcon, 20
- Petrel, Wilson's Storm-, 12
- Pewee, Eastern Wood, 34
- Phalarope, Red, 27
- Pheasant, Ring-necked, 24
- Phoebe, Eastern, 34
- Pigeon (Rock Dove), 28
- Pipit, Water, 40
- Plover, American Golden, 25
- Black-bellied, 25
- Semipalmated, 24
- Upland, 25
- Rail, Sora, 24
- Virginia, 24
- Raven, Common, 36
- Redpoll, Common, 49
- Redstart, American, 46
- Ring-necked Duck, 14
- Robin, American, 38
- Ruddy Duck, 15
- Sanderling, 27
- Sandpiper, Baird's, 26
- Least, 26-27
- Pectoral, 26
- Semipalmated, 27
- Solitary, 26
- Spotted, 25
- Upland, 25
- White-rumped, 26
- Sapsucker, Yellow-bellied, 33
- Scaup, Greater, 14
- Lesser, 14
- Scoter, Black, Common or American, 15
- Surf, 15
- White-winged, 15
- Shrike, Loggerhead, 41
- Northern, 41
- Siskin, Pine, 49
- Snipe, Common or Wilson's, 25
- Sora, 24
- Sparrow, Chipping, 51
- English, 46
- Field, 51
- Fox, 51
- Henslow's, 50
- House, 46
- Lincoln's, 52
- Savannah, 50
- Song, 52
- Swamp, 52
- Tree, 51
- Vesper, 50
- White-crowned, 51
- White-throated, 51
- Starling, 41
- Swallow, Bank, 35
- Barn, 35
- Cliff, 35
- Rough-winged, 35
- Tree, 35
- Swift, Chimney, 32
- Tanager, Scarlet, 47
- Teal, Blue-winged, 14
- Green-winged, 14
- Thrasher, Brown, 38
- Thrush, Gray-cheeked, 39-40
- Hermit, 39
- Swainson's or Olive-backed, 39
- Wood, 39
- Titmouse, Tufted, 37
- Towhee, Rufous-sided or Red-eyed, 50
- Turkey, 24
- Turnstone, Ruddy, 25
- Veery, 40
- Vireo, Philadelphia, 41
- Red-eyed, 41
- Solitary or Blue-headed, 41
- Warbling, 41
- Yellow-throated, 41
- Vulture, Turkey, 16
- Warbler, Bay-breasted, 44
- Black-and-White, 42
- Blackburnian, 43
- Blackpoll, 44
- Black-throated Blue, 43
- Black-throated Green, 43
- Canada, 46
- Cape May, 43
- Chestnut-sided, 44
- Connecticut, 45
- Golden-winged, 42

- Magnolia, 42
 Mourning, 45-46
 Myrtle, 43
 Nashville, 42
 Palm, 44-45
 Parula, 42
 Pine, 44
 Prairie, 44
 Tennessee, 42
 Wilson's, 46
 Yellow, 42
 Yellow-rumped, 43
 Waterthrush, Louisiana, 45
 Northern, 45
 Waxwing, Cedar, 40
 Whip-poor-will, 32
 Widgeon, American, 14
 Woodcock, American, 25
 Wood Duck, 14
 Woodpecker, Black-backed or
 Arctic Three-toed, 33
 Downy, 33
 Hairy, 33
 Pileated, 32-33
 Red-bellied, 33
 Red-headed, 33
 Wren, House, 37
 Long-billed Marsh, 37
 Short-billed Marsh, 37-38
 Winter, 37
 Yellowlegs, Greater, 26
 Lesser, 26
 Yellowthroat, Common, 46



NOTES

A Unique Record of Bird Life

"Because of its closeness to Mt. Monadnock and its association with famous naturalists, Dublin and its list of birds takes on special interest. The Allisons' list . . . in combination with Gerald Thayer's record for the same area made 70 years before, enhances its appeal . . . for residents and visitors alike."

*From the Introduction by
Edwin Way Teale*

This book presents a unique comparison of birdlife, as it exists today in a small area of New England and as it was 70 years ago, when recorded and published in 1909 by the naturalist Gerald H. Thayer. Altogether, Elliott and Kathleen Allison have documented 218 species in Dublin and on nearby Mt. Monadnock, including both contemporary sightings and the 181 species listed by Thayer early in the century. While some birds observed in 1909 have disappeared from the region, there has been, surprisingly, an overall increase in the number of species in the intervening 70 years.

The authors have augmented their own recent observations with others from reliable bird authorities, including Tudor Richards, a former Dublin resident and now director of the New Hampshire Audubon Society.

The Authors

Elliott and Kathleen Allison have collaborated in the recording and teaching of nature and birdlife for over 30 years. Mr. Allison has been a frequent contributor to *Appalachia*, *Vermont Life*, *Yankee* and *New Hampshire Profiles*. Kathleen Allison, English-born and a former librarian, was for many years co-author with her husband of regular columns on bird lore in several New Hampshire newspapers and nature periodicals.

The other major contributor to this book, Gerald H. Thayer (1883-1939), son of the artist Abbott H. Thayer, was best known for his pioneering book *Concealing Coloration in the Animal Kingdom*. Edwin Way Teale, who wrote the introduction, is one of America's foremost naturalists and 1966 winner of the Pulitzer Prize for his *Wandering Through Winter*. Most of the illustrations are by the late Jacob Bates Abbott, onetime Dublin resident and notable bird artist, whose work has appeared in many books and magazines.

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