



MARBLEHEAD NECK SANCTUARY

by Dorothy E. Snyder, Salem

The former Marblehead Neck post office bore the official name of Nanepashemet, an Indian name for the old Marble Harbor or Marble Necke. In 1629 Rev. John Higginson described the rocky headlands which line the shore thus: "Marble stone. . . we have great rocks of it and a harbor hard by. Our plantation is from thence called Marble-Harbor." Actually the rocks of the Neck are a jumbled mixture of metamorphics with later inclusions and some older sedimentaries, which led someone to call this area the "glory-hole" of Essex County rocks.

Originally a heavily wooded island ("bee as it were a thicke wood"), the Neck is about a mile in length, half as wide, and contains roughly 300 acres of land connected to the mainland by a sand bar that is awash at high tide. The trees were probably mainly oak and hickory with some hemlock, pitch and white pine, chestnut, maple and beech. The building of houses and ships drew heavily upon this supply of wood so that as early as 1678 there were laws concerning its use.

The ancient highway to the Neck, a sand road often washed out by tide and storm, was laid out in 1670 through the Devereux farm. In the latter part of the 17th century the Neck was principally used for pasturage and fish-yards where fish was dried on flakes. By 1835 Marblehead Neck was advertising that locations for summer cottages were equal to those at Nahant! However, in the decade between 1850 and 1860, most of the Neck was a 240-acre farm owned by Ephraim Brown.

The first summer residents came from Nashua, New Hampshire, arriving in 1867; six families bought land and built cottages on the harbor side. The Brown farm was sold in 1872 to a development company but was repossessed by the Brown heirs when the company failed. The delights of summering on the Neck were becoming better known, and in a few years the shores were said to present the appearance of an army encampment, with hundreds of tents set up along the water.

The only mention of birds in early history is in 1854 when an inn, the Manataug House, advertised in the People's Advocate that "the Neck lands are the favorite resort of Plover and Curlew and afford sport for Gunners during the season," a testimony to the disappearance of the "thicke wood" and its replacement by fields.

Until 1910 it was necessary for the inhabitants to use boats to reach the mainland during high tides; the road to the Neck was passable for horse and buggy only part of the time. The present causeway was constructed then; battered by many a storm and hurricane, it was patched here and there until it was largely rebuilt in 1953. With the addition of two well-known yacht clubs, the Corinthian and Eastern Point, the Neck became a yachting center. Houses were first built along the entire shore line, then inland. By 1952 there was only one naturally wild area left. A real estate company was negotiating for this land and planned to erect a large number of dwellings.

Since Essex County is on the Atlantic Coast Flyway, its outlying points have always had a concentration of birds during migration. Plum Island,

Marblehead Neck, and Nahant are natural stopovers for passerine birds in spring and fall and are flooded with migrants in favorable weather. The Neck is the least famed of the three locations, but with the rapid build-up of the other areas, birders visited it in increasing numbers during the 1950s and 1960s.

The late Mrs. David Searle, who had been observing birds at the Neck for several years, in 1947 first suggested to Walter M. McKim, then president of the Marblehead Neck Improvement Association, that the area should be a sanctuary. This idea met with his instant approval, and for two years he worked untiringly to make it a reality. Part of the land was donated and the rest purchased with money given by the association and some 35 private donors. Mr. McKim raised an endowment of \$10,000 to insure the acceptance of this 15- to 16-acre sanctuary by the Massachusetts Audubon Society which occurred in October, 1953. The entrance to the sanctuary is on Risley Road, off Ocean Avenue (a SANCTUARY sign points to it), and parking area is available. The sanctuary was opened to the public in the summer of 1954.

Actually, this area has been a sanctuary for migrating birds for untold years. They come by the hundreds when the wind is favorable, and many stay for days or even weeks to nest in this wooded area which includes a man-made pond and some open spaces. Birders and others can wander through its lanes and paths as I have done for 30 years.

The flora, as well as the birds it attracts, is interesting. Some of the plants of years ago have disappeared as the areas became overgrown by trees and shrubs. Gone, for example, is the wool grass in a swampy area that provided good cover for birds. Edges of paths are apt to be lined with clethra whose flowers scent the air in late summer. Winterberry, Tartarian honeysuckle, arrowwood and elderberry, with the prevalent staghorn sumac, still provide good food for birds, together with the tangles of blackberry, Virginia Creeper and wild rose. The swampy areas have a luxuriant growth of poison sumac, and the Yellow-breasted Chat often sits in such a bush, quite immune to its ill effects. There is a small colony of English oaks, escapees from trees planted on Neck estates, near the center of the area. Most of the smaller trees are gray birch and aspen which attract warblers and other insectivorous birds. There are few of the fine old maples left on the edges of paths. These provided lookouts for hawks, Olive-sided Flycatcher, and other high-perching birds. North of the pond and swamp area, there is a dry gravel opening where Lapland Longspur and Eastern Meadowlark have been found. Edging this is an abundant growth of goldenrod; in October its seeds attract both warblers and finches. With patience, an Orange-crowned Warbler or Indigo Bunting may be coaxed into view.

Birds tend to stay in the area for several days; thus, especially during September and October, at least a few may be found almost any time. One memorable May day, as a party of us entered the alder swamp area, out flew an adult Little Blue Heron in the soft blue plumage. Black-crowned Night Heron are often seen, and I have been told that they used to nest in the upper maple swamp near the south gate.

In the first decades of the sanctuary, hawks were often seen perched on the tall old maples; Peregrine Falcon, Merlin, Red-tailed, Cooper's, and Sharp-shinned Hawks, and American Kestrel were seen each year.

American Woodcock were flushed from the neighboring aspens and great skeins of cormorants flew overhead accompanied by an occasional Osprey. Chester Elaszczak recently had over 22 Sharpshinned Hawks in view at once, an encouraging sign.

Flycatchers frequent the sanctuary during spring and fall; never a year passes without our seeing all the species on the state checklist except the Western Kingbird (there are not enough open field areas to attract this species). Yellow-bellied Flycatchers perch low in small bushes by the edge of lanes in September while the Olive-sided is seen silhouetted high against the sky. Late in migration, the last of May and first week of June, we hear the "way-bee-o" and occasionally the "fitz-bew" which distinguish the similar Alder and Willow species. In recent years, the Acadian Flycatcher has also been heard--as many as four in a single day.

The undergrowth is well-suited to wrens; Winter and House Wrens stay late, and a stray Long-billed Marsh Wren turns up in some years. In 1953 Mrs. Searle added Carolina Wren to our list when she found one in a moist tangle. I once had a Short-billed very close and calling by the pond (September 29, 1958). Of the swallows we have had the six species, but in the 1970s the Cliff Swallow and Purple Martin are seldom seen.

Blue Jay, Common Crow, and Black-capped Chickadee are common and nest here. Once I was lucky enough to catch a fine look at a Boreal Chickadee. A Tufted Titmouse first came from the sanctuary across the road to Mrs. Priscilla Lord's feeder in February, 1963; it has fed there yearly since but is not so often seen in the sanctuary. The two nut-hatches are found yearly and the White-breasted may nest. The Mockingbird was first recorded by me on October 19, 1959 and has become increasingly common as it feeds on the plentiful rose hips.

We see all the thrushes, usually feeding in the deep shade of narrow lanes, but they are never as common as at Nahant. Blue-gray Gnatcatchers turn up each year, usually in spring, but there are two fall records. There are good flights of both kinglets lispings and singing in the trees, the Ruby-crowned being common.

Among the vireos, the sanctuary is now an excellent place for the White-eyed, with many May records. However, the Warbling Vireo is seldom found and the Yellow-throated not much more often; even the Red-eyed seems to be less abundant than in early years. Though the Philadelphia Vireo is more often recorded in the fall, I have four spring records.

Among the warblers, 38 forms have been recorded including the hybrids, Brewster's and Lawrence's. A total of 235+ species have been recorded on the sanctuary grounds. The following list is of course incomplete. It includes my own records from 1948 to 1976 and all others I knew of who were considered reliable and had the data. Mrs. Ruth Emery gave me a few others. I should be very glad to hear of any omissions with the details of the observations.

The following abbreviations have been used: Y - yearly, m - migrant, s and f - spring and fall, B or B? - breeds, and # - various observers.

Dates are given for some birds and the initials indicate the observers whose full names appear at the end of the list.

Birds at Marblehead Neck Sanctuary, 1948 - 1977

- Common Loon: Y m (flock of 15 flying over once) to 10/8/67, CL
Horned Grebe: in pond 5/7/66, DS
Pied-billed Grebe: 8/23/63 (later found killed), DS; 8/31/72, BS;
9/13/73, JS
Gannet: flying over 5/21/69, DS
Great Cormorant: 10/3/63 and 11/4/63, DS
Double-crested Cormorant: Y m s and f, #
Great Blue Heron: Y m s and f, # Feeds on fish in pond as do other
herons.
Green Heron: Y m s and f Has bred.
Little Blue Heron: blue phase 5/7/50, DS; "pied" phase 5/6/72, DS
Cattle Egret: 5/20/64, MS, BP
Great Egret: 5/23/76, CB; spring of 1978, SI
Snowy Egret: 8/29/68, 9/22/72, JS; 5/2/76, CB
Black-crowned Night Heron: Y m s and f, # A few pairs formerly bred
in Upper Maple Swamp.
Yellow-crowned Night Heron: 8/10/59, DS; 8/26/68, DS, DM; 9/22/72, JS
Least Bittern: near pond in swamp now overgrown 7/4/61, DS
American Bittern: 6/4/61, DS; 8 of the 15 years from 1961-75, #
Glossy Ibis: 5/31/76, CB, LM
Canada Goose: Y? (10 years of 15), #; chevron overhead 10/13/75, CB
Mallard: flock flying south over pond 10/8/68, DS Others tame.
Black Duck: Y m in pond or over, #
Pintail: 9/7/60, DS
Green-winged Teal: 4/22/61, Searle; in pond 10/17/61, DS
Blue-winged Teal: 8/31/63, 5/26/71, DS; 5/22/72, #, DS
Wood Duck: y s and f m until 1970s, 8/28/75, MK (only record)
Greater Scaup: on pond 9/17/61, DS
Common Goldeneye: on pond 3/5/59, CL, DS
Bufflehead: pair on pond 1972, DS
White-winged Scoter: flock over pond 10/10/59, DS
Hooded Merganser: flock flying over 9/30/73, SI, #
Common Merganser: flying over 9/24/54, DS
Red-breasted Merganser: 4/9/67, DS
Black Vulture: 1/26, 27/55 Searle Well seen on two days.
Goshawk: two in 1950s, DS, #; 8/19/50, DS, Searle; 9/11/58, DS, SI;
5/12/66, 1/3/67, DS, #
Cooper's Hawk: Y s and f in 1950s; 7 of 10 years, 1960s; 9/27/77, CB
Sharp-shinned Hawk: Y from 1950s on s and f; 22 migrants observed 9/22/77 CB
Red-tailed Hawk: Y m in 1950s, 6 of 10 years in 1960s, 1970s?, #
Red-shouldered Hawk: Y in 1950s, DS, #: 6 of 10 years in 1960s;
1970s?, #
Broad-winged Hawk: 8/19/58, DS; 5/14/59, Griscom, #; 4 of 10 years in
1970s, MK, #
Rough-legged Hawk: 9/6/62, DS; 10/21/68, CL
Golden Eagle: 10/1/68, CL
Bald Eagle: 9/6/61, 9/5/62, 10/4/62, DS; 10/21/68 CL
Marsh Hawk: Y m 1956-70, then 1 year of 5, CB
Osprey: Y m 1950s to 9/7/71, CL None later?
Peregrine Falcon: Y m 1950s through 1968, DS, #; 1 in 1977, CB

Merlin: Y m in 1950s, DS, Searle, #; s and f 1960s, #; 9/70, BS, #;
 9/71, 9/21/72, #; 9/22/74, JS
 American Kestrel: Y m s and f B? 1950s, 60s, 70s
 Ruffed Grouse: 1965, T. and C. Banes; B? May, June, September 1966,
 5/25/69, #
 Bobwhite: 5/12/62, NS
 Ring-necked Pheasant: Y B, #
 King Rail: 5/12/62, NS, #; 5/15/71, Iarrobino
 Virginia Rail: 10/2/48, DS; 1960, DS
 Sora Rail: 9/28/58, 9/11/65. DS No rails later with marsh pond over-
 grown.
 Semipalmated Plover: 8/4/60, 8/26/63, DS; 9/13/64, CL
 Killdeer: 5 years out of 10 1950s, 1960s, #
 Black-bellied Plover: 9/22/62, DS; 8 in 1960s; 2 in 1972, flock of 7
 5/22/76, MK
 Ruddy Turnstone: 5/9/61, BP; 3/13/61, DS; 9/4/69, CL
 Whimbrel: flying over 9/9/65, CL
 Greater Yellowlegs: Y m 1950s through 1970s, #
 Lesser Yellowlegs: at side of pond 9/22/63, DS; 5/15/77, MK
 Solitary Sandpiper: beside pond Y 1960s, 1970s, #
 Spotted Sandpiper: Y m since pond was built, #
 Willet: flew over pond calling 5/21/75, DS
 American Woodcock: 10/6/61, 11 of 15 years, DS, BP, MK, #
 Common Snipe: 7 of 10 years 1950s, 1960s; 1 in 1970s, MK
 Short-billed Dowitcher: m 9/1/63, DS
 Sanderling: m 4/3/60, CL; 8/14/73, JS; 6 on 9/6/76, CB
 Semipalmated Sandpiper: 5/4/58, DS; 10 of 16 years by 1969; 5 more.
 records to 8/27/75, MK
 Least Sandpiper: 5/20/62, 1963, 1968, 5 on 5/26/71, D
 "white-winged" gull: "smaller or size of Herring with it, probably
 Glaucous" MK
 Great Black-backed Gull: Y over pond, #
 Herring Gull: Y w and s Common, especially when hawks are migrating.
 Ring-billed Gull: over pond 10/8/62, DS; 10/22/64 CL
 Laughing Gull: 1962, CL, SI; 8/14/64, CL; 8/25/65, CL, SI
 Bonaparte's Gull: m 8/1/61, 8/27/63, 8/14/64, CL
 Common Tern: 1957, Y m 13 of 17 years in 1960s, 1970s, DS
 Least Tern: 2 on 8/20/76, MK
 Rock Dove: Y, # Probably every month.
 Mourning Dove: Y B
 Yellow-billed Cuckoo: m 8 records in 1950s - 1970s, #
 Black-billed Cuckoo: Y m through 1970s, #
 Screech Owl: probably Y 12/20/60, CL and D. Strickland; 9/1/65,
 9/7/71, DS
 Snowy Owl: January 1954, PL, Walter McKim
 Barred Owl: 10/15/68, CL
 Long-eared Owl: 3/31/58, 4/19/64, 9/26/65?, DS; 10/15/68, CL
 Short-eared Owl: 10/7/54, 10/4/60, DS; 10/20/62 ? More open country
 then.
 Saw-whet Owl: 10/3/65, JD, DS, #; 4/16/68, JS; 10/2/68, CL; 10/15/76,
 MK; 10/30/77, J. Connor
 Whip-poor-will: 5/8/51, DS; heard in spring, most calls in May, BP;
 4/29/72, #
 Common Nighthawk: probably Y 1940s on, BP; 9/1/66 through 1970s, DS
 Chimney Swift: Y m most often May, #
 Ruby-throated Hummingbird: Y m s and f some high counts, 4/26/63, SI;

to 10/1/71, DS

- Belted Kingfisher: Y m usually s 1/1/ , BS
Common Flicker: Y most months B often winters
Red-bellied Woodpecker: 11/20/71, DS Flew in front of me and landed
on dead birch
Red-headed Woodpecker: 10/22/62, SI; 4/20/63, DS; 2 on 9/24/67, #
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: Y m s and f
Hairy Woodpecker: Y m s and f 8 of 15 years in winter
Downy Woodpecker: Y B resident
Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker: 11/11/59, Ian Nesbit
Eastern Kingbird: Y s and f B, #
Western Kingbird 9/2/61, 9/25/62, DS; 9/25/63, DS, SI
Great Crested Flycatcher: Y s and f B (a few)
Eastern Phoebe: Y s m B (a few) f to 10/23/68, #
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: Y m late s and f
Acadian Flycatcher: 6/8/62, DS; 5/30/63, JS; 5/30, 31/72, Ingalls, DS,
Jodrey, #; 6/3/77, MK, CB, SI; 6/6/77, 2 of spe-
cies at north and south gates, MK, CB; to 6/26/77,
MK, GS
Willow Flycatcher: m A few heard, DS
Alder Flycatcher: Y m late spring Many heard, DS
Least Flycatcher: Y m s and f (only twice) 9/14/69, 9/7/70 Now less
common.
Eastern Wood Pewee: Y s m a few f B?
Olive-sided Flycatcher: Y m s and a few f 10/6/53 to 11/12/63, DS
Horned Lark: 10/25/60, DS; 4/10/77, MK
Tree Swallow: Y m early s to 11/1/68, DS
Bank Swallow: Y in early 1950s, then only 4 of 12 years, #
Rough-winged Swallow: Y m in April B
Barn Swallow: Y m Feeds over pond.
Cliff Swallow: Y 1950s, Searle, DS; 6/2/63, 9/2/63, DS; 5/24/75 CB
Purple Martin: m 5/31/58, 4/29/60, 5/11/62, DS; 5/3/70, SI; 5/21/71,
BP; 6/3/77, MK
Blue Jay: Y B winters
Common Crow: Y B winters
Black-capped Chickadee: Y B winters
Boreal Chickadee: 10/25/61, DS
Tufted Titmouse: Y (now) 2/63, PL At feeder in winter.
White-breasted Nuthatch: Y B
Red-breasted Nuthatch: Y m winters
Brown Creeper: Y m B? winters
House Wren: Y m B
Winter Wren: Y m s and f 3 winter records, 12/31/68, 1/3/69, #
Carolina Wren: m s and f 8 records in 1960s, 2 on 8/29/60, Snows;
16 records to 5/10/75, MK
Long-billed Marsh Wren: 9/21/54, s and f m 5 records to 10/23/68, DS;
16 records to 5/10/75, MK; none later as
marsh near pond overgrown.
Short-billed Marsh Wren: 9/29/58, DS Seen and heard very close.
Mockingbird: 10/9/59, DS; then Y B? winters
Gray Catbird: Y m s and f B
Brown Thrasher: Y m B often winters
American Robin: Y m B often winters
Wood Thrush: Y m s and fewer f B?
Hermit Thrush: Y early m s and f a few winter records
Swainson's Thrush: Y m s and f

Gray-cheeked Thrush: Y m s and f less common
 Veery: Y m s and f B?
 Eastern Bluebird: 8/28/54, Searle and DS; 10/12/64, WP #
 Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: Y m s and f 3 to 5 a day sometimes.
 Golden-crowned Kinglet: Y m s and f winters
 Ruby-crowned Kinglet: Y m s and f to 11/21/68 More common than other.
 Water Pipit: m rare 2/20/60, 10/5/60, 10/25/62, DS
 Cedar Waxwing: Y m s and f Feeds over pond.
 Northern Shrike: 10/19/60, 12/23/60, DS
 Loggerhead Shrike: 10/16/53, 9/18/64, DS
 Starling: all year, taking over nesting holes from native species
 White-eyed Vireo: Y m s and f B occasionally Records all one summer.
 Yellow-throated Vireo: 9/16/49, DS; m 14 of 18 years, usually f, #
 Solitary Vireo: Y s and f m to 10/27/68, CL
 Red-eyed Vireo: Y s and f m to 11/8/69, DS
 Philadelphia Vireo: Y m few s common f to 10/22/68, DS, #
 Warbling Vireo: Y m (1 or 2) 5/26/54, a number to 10/3/62, DS; 13 of
 15 years, #
 Black-and-white Warbler: Y m s and f B, #
 Prothonotary Warbler: 5/23/61, Stricklands; 8/30/62, CL; 6/3/67, DS;
 5/17 to 8/30/62, CL; 6/3/67, DS; 5/17/72 female, J. Kelly, DS;
 8/6/75; 5/19/77, A. Murphy; 5/20/77, CB, LM; 5/21, 22, 23/77, JS, BS,
 SI, MK, #; 5/26/77, #
 Worm-eating Warbler: 5/25, 26/54, DS; 7 records in 1960s, 1970s to
 8/16/75, #
 Golden-winged Warbler: Y m s and f to 9/16/68, CL; 1970s
 Blue-winged Warbler: Y m since 1960s s and f to 9/16/68, CL
 "Brewster's" Warbler: 5/21/62, SI, BP; 9/25/64, SI; 5/21/67, 10/5/67,
 DS, T. and C. Banes; 1970s?
 "Lawrence's" Warbler: 1956, D. Searle, DS
 Tennessee Warbler: Y m s and f to 10/6/68, CL
 Orange-crowned Warbler: Y m s and f (5 s, 11 f to 11/13/60), DS, SI
 Nashville Warbler: Y m from late 1940s - 1970s
 Northern Parula: y m s and f to 10/26/74
 Yellow Warbler: Y m s and f to 10/21/69, CL; B?
 Magnolia Warbler: Y m s and f to 10/17/68, #
 Cape May Warbler: Y m s and f to 10/13/68, #
 Black-throated Blue Warbler: s and f to 10/19/68; CL
 Yellow-rumped Warbler: Y m sometimes winters
 Black-throated Green Warbler: Y m to 10/31, #
 Cerulean Warbler: 5/?/65, WP, SI; 5/31/72, JS, DS
 Blackburnian Warbler: Y m s and f to 10/6/68, CL
 Yellow-throated Warbler: 5/18/54, DS, Searle; 9/13/66, WN
 Chestnut-sided Warbler: Y m s and f to 10/12/69
 Bay-breasted Warbler: Y m s and f (flock of 5 once, DS, #); to 10/5/68,
 CL
 Blackpoll Warbler: Y m s and f to 11/18/67, BS
 Pine Warbler: 1950s, DS; 1960, 61, 67, 68 (10/31/68), CL; 4/20/77,
 CB; 5 in 15 years after 1950s, RH
 Prairie Warbler: Y m s and f to 11/29/68 CL
 Palm Warbler: Y m s (Yellow) f (Western) to 10/31/68 CL
 Ovenbird: Y m s and f B?, #
 Northern Waterthrush: Y m s and f to 10/3/69 B?
 Louisiana Waterthrush: m 10/9/61, DS; 4/28/74, CB, MK
 Kentucky Warbler: 10/9/61, DS, SI; 5/9/64, Howard Rich; 5/9/75, MK;
 5/11/75, SI; 5/18/77 (adult female) MK; 5/22/77,

same bird, GS
 Connecticut Warbler: Y m f 1950s - 1977 Late date 10/6/73
 Mourning Warbler: Y m s and f Late date 10/14/71, DS
 Common Yellowthroat: Y m s and f Late date 11/30/69, CL
 Yellow-breasted Chat: Y m s and f; probably nested once, D. Searle
 Late dates 10/23/68, CL; 2/6/73, JS
 Hooded Warbler: m s and f 12 of 16 years, #; Late date 10/26/68, DS
 Wilson's Warbler: Y m, s & f Late date 10/6/68, CL
 Canada Warbler: Y m s & f Late date 10/17/71, DS
 American Redstart: Y m, s & f. Breeds. Late date 11/1/69, DS
 House Sparrow: in sanctuary all year.
 Bobolink: 9/4/58, DS and Y m calling over pond DS # Late date 9/24/72, DS
 Eastern Meadowlark: 3 of 12 years to 1971, CL, BP
 Red-Winged Blackbird: Y m, early s, and f; B in upper Maple Swamp
 Orchard Oriole: Y m s & f, pair 5/18-26/69, # DS
 Northern Oriole: Y m, s & f to 11/27/69, DS, B
 Rusty Blackbird: Y m, s & f to 10/12/69, CL
 Common Grackle: M s & f, B, winters
 Brown-headed Cowbird: Y m, s & f, B
 Western Tanager: 8/20, 9/1, 11/9/57, BP, DS, Searle; 8/14/60, DS,
 9/5/66 WP; 5/12/69 Cyr & Garrett; 8/16/72 J.S., DS,
 SI; pair in 68 # DS
 Scarlet Tanager: Y m, s & f to 10/23/68 CL. B?
 Summer Tanager: 11/9/57, BP & DS, 5/21/62 DS, SI; 5/19 & 8/18/63 DS
 10/7/67 DS 8/6/72 J.S.
 Cardinal: 11/16/57, P. Lord Y from 60's on, winters, 2-3 pairs B
 Rose-breasted Grosbeak; Y m, s & f. B
 Indigo Bunting: M, s & f. Not common
 Dickcissel: 9/2/54 DS, 9/28/63 DS, 10/12/64; only 5 records in 60's
 Evening Grosbeak: 13 of 15 years, s and winter; flock of 17 on
 4/21/77 MK
 Purple Finch: Y, s m; 15 records on 14 years. Winters
 House Finch: Every year since Feb. '63, P. Lord
 Pine Grosbeak: 10/13/57 DS, 10/19/60 DS, s & f m 64-69 incl.;
 11/9/70 DS, 1973; 5/29/73 CB#, and 10/18/73 DS
 Common Redpoll; M s & f, 12 of 17 years
 Pine Siskin: 50's DS, M s & f, 12 of 17 years, 3 January records #
 American Goldfinch: Y m s f, Winters
 Red Crossbill: M s f, Winters, 10 of 15 years, and 10/1/72 (striped
 young, DS)
 White-winged Crossbill: 50's, DS, and s, f, winter, 9 of 16 years in
 60's, 2-70's
 Rufous-sided Towhee: Y m s f winters, B
 Savannah Sparrow: Y m, s & f, to 10/15/62 DS
 Grasshopper Sparrow: M 5/15/61 Searles; 10/11/62, SI
 Henslow's Sparrow: 8/10/60, DS
 Sharptailed Sparrow: 9/29/61 DS#, 5/23/66 BP
 Seaside Sparrow: 9/21/68, CL
 Vesper Sparrow: M 50's, DS#; '62 DS & Searles, 4/26/70, SI; None reported
 since
 Lark Sparrow: 9/28/54 DS & Searles; 5/5/68, Tom Martin
 Dark-eyed Junco; Y m, s & f, winters
 Tree Sparrow: Y s & f m; winters
 Chipping Sparrow: Y m, s & f; 12 found on 10/13/68 CL
 Clay-colored Sparrow: 9/23/59, DS, seen and heard; 9/29/61, DS
 Field Sparrow: Y s f m, 1 winter record, 1/19/63, DS

White-crowned Sparrow: Y m, s & f to 11/11/70, B. Skinner #
White-throated Sparrow: Y m, s & f, winters
Fox Sparrow: Y m s & f, 5 winter records
Lincoln's Sparrow: Y m s & f; not uncommon
Swamp Sparrow: Y m, s & f, wintered twice
Song Sparrow: Y m s & f, often winters, B?
Lapland Longspur: 10/10/53, Searle
Snow Bunting: Flock 10/30/68 DS; 11/29/69 CL; PL 12/31/73 and
1/4/74

OBSERVERS:

Chester Blaszczak, Justin Dee, Richard Heil, Robert Ingalls, Sally Ingalls, Lawrence Jodrey, Mark Kasprzyk, Christopher Leahy, Priscilla Lord, Donald McKenna, Lorene Melvin, Ian Nesbit, Whitney Nichols, Betty Perry, Wayne Petersen, Ben Shreve, Jan Smith, Myra Smith, Noble Smith, Dorothy Snyder, Gerald Soucy, Robert Stymeist

CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS

The Greater Boston Christmas Count will be held on Sunday, December 17th. Anyone interested in participating in this count can contact Bob Stymeist, 46 Beaver Street, Waltham, MA 02154 (891-7313).

The Newburyport Christmas Count will be held on Saturday, December 23rd. Anyone interested in participating in this count can contact Rick Heil, 20 MacArthur Circle, Peabody, MA 01960 (531-7790).

It should be noted that there is a mandatory participant fee of \$1.50 per count.

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