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COVER: Upland Plover Nest in Baltimore County, May 18, 1936

Photo by Brooke Meanley

Line drawings: Mel Garland



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WHO LOST A PARADISE CRANE?

Virginia P. Henry

The birding team of Ross, Welch, Henry and Henry had its most exciting day of the current season on May 22, 1968, when it spotted—and after untold agonies identified—an elegant and exotic visitor to the Eastern Shore: a native of South Africa, Anthropoides paradisea, otherwise known as a Paradise, Stanley or Blue Crane.

Early on May 22, when a local farmer casually reported to Donald Ross a bird "something like a blue heron, but bigger" strutting in his newly planted corn field on the road from Easton to Oxford, other members of the team were promptly alerted. One lept out of bed and, scarcely hesitating, into his car; one dismissed a just-arrived client abruptly, muttering hoarsely about "an emergency"; and the fourth dropped the breakfast dishes into the garbage can and fled to the scene.

Fifteen minutes later all four were excitedly admiring, at some distance, a magnificent great gray bird, congratulating each other on the second occurrence of a Sandhill Crane in Maryland. But shortly, within the ranks, dissatisfaction brewed. Differences of opinion arose concerning the usual Sandhill fieldmarks, mutterings were heard about the extreme length of the primaries and the color of the crown. When a truck's backfire put the bird up, it flew for some hundred yards, displaying distinct white wing patches, clearly not owned by any Sandhill previously observed by the group. Confusion reigned.

Sneaking through the poison ivy-ridden hedgerow on the field's edge for a closer view only provoked further confusion...no red crown, or was there? Or was it perhaps white? Unusually long and dusky trailing primaries—or were they perhaps wet? But still those wing patches. We couldn't get around those; so obviously this bird did not exist. Finally the group dispersed for individual research and consultation with the experts.

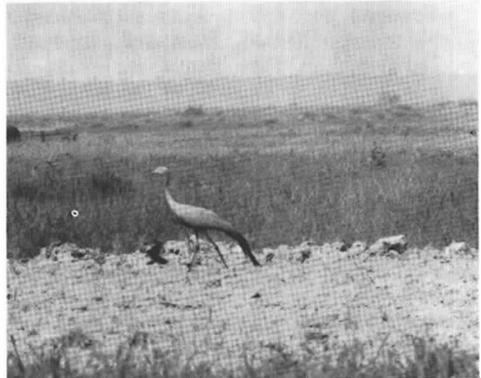


Photo by Leon Rhodes

Jan Reese was summoned, was mystified. Ted Van Velzen was consulted

at Patuxent, as was the Washington zoo. Which last, after a patronizing remark about the prevalence of Great Blue Herons, finally grasped the problem, and opted for a Demoiselle Crane, a South African favorite of local zoos. Only...our research showed this to be a considerably smaller bird. We had made no progress.

By the following afternoon, the bird had disappeared, much to the disappointment of all, but not before it had been viewed by several other knowledgeable MOS members. At least one member of the team lay awake that night worrying about trigger-happy farmers or small boys, almost certain starvation for a creature used to an exotic diet, and various other hideous ends for the magnificent stranger.

On May 24 the mystery was solved, by a series of coincidences involving Ed Unger, Chan Robbins, an overheard telephone conversation, and a visiting Refuge Manager, Mr. Bachomere of Capetown, South Africa. The bird had arrived late on May 23 at Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge, south of Cambridge, a mere 30-minute crane flight from Oxford. At Blackwater it was observed by the startled wardens, in company with Mr. Bachomere, who remarked: "Looks like our native Blue Crane." Back to our books, where we quickly confirmed the identification and breathed easily again, hoping the wanderer would have sense enough to recognize a good home

It did. As of this writing (August 29) the crane is still happily ensconced at Blackwater, where it is checked each day by Assistant Manager Leon Rhodes and other Refuge personnel, who report it has attracted numerous visitors. Any early morning or late afternoon it may be seen placidly feeding in fields adjacent to the Visitors' Center frequently in the company of the resident deer herd. The Paradise Crane is known to feed on practically anything—grains, insects, fruits, fish, and it has been observed by the vigilant Mr. Rhodes stealing wheat from the Refuge's dove traps. Mr. Guy Willey, also of the Refuge staff, reports that a farmer some three miles hence found the bird eating his corn. Possibly this catholicity of taste explains its survival in an alien environment.

The bird is quite tame, seemingly unafraid of humans or even noisy children, which leads one to the inevitable conclusion that it is an escapee, perhaps from one of Florida's many "tourist traps," such as the Parrot Jungle in Miami, or Naples' Caribbean Gardens. Subsequent conversation with the Washington zoo reveals that as these cranes are prohibitively expensive, none are known in East Coast zoos, and that this factor probably precludes private ownership. However, now we worry about winter, the dangers of a possible long trip back to the Southland, versus certain starvation in a Maryland winter.

The accompanying snapshot, taken by Mr. Rhodes in July on the Refuge, reveals the grace of the majestic creature, which is gray with darker gray primaries sweeping almost to the ground, white crown and pink bill. A colored plate may be found in Thomas Gilliard's "Living Birds of the World," published by Doubleday in 1958.

Easton



THE SEASON

APRIL, MAY, JUNE, 1968

Chandler S. Robbins

If you examine the monthly summaries published by the U. S. Weather Bureau you find that April came close to being the hypothetical 'average' month. The bird student, however, must look a bit closer, as it is not the monthly average in itself that is important; rather, it is the frequency, the intensity, and the timing of the various meteorological events that regulate the northward flow of avian migrants in April. If we take a close look at the weather data for Maryland, we find that the highest April temperatures occurred on the 14th and that warm weather during the first half of the month was followed by enough cold weather in the latter half to wipe out the accumulated excess and leave us with 'average' temperatures for the month as a whole. Although rainfall was a little subnormal in April, ground moisture was sufficient to meet the needs of the rapidly developing vegetation. The mid-April heat wave had burst the swollen buds and triggered an irreversible reaction. A myriad of phenological events followed at an accelerated pace--except for one basic, but to us important, feature of the spring season. This, of course, was the immigration of insectivorous birds. Although the vegetation remained a week or more ahead of its usual schedule, the cold northerly winds that were so prominent during the latter half of April greatly inhibited the arrival of migrants. By the time the warblers, vireos and flycatchers arrived in large numbers, the trees and shrubs were virtually opaque. This meant that the observers who identify their birds primarily by sight were severely handicapped.

May and June remained slightly on the cool side, and light rains were frequent in May. In fact, there were only three rainless days in May.

From Apr. 19 through Apr. 26, conditions for migration were only fair to poor. If we examine Table 1 for species that normally arrive during this period (e.g., Whip-poor-will, Eastern Kingbird, House Wren, Wood Thrush and Black-and-white Warbler), we find that in most cases the 1968 average arrival dates reported were 2 to 4 days later than the 10-year average. A few species arrived ahead of time (Prothonotary, Parula and Prairie Warblers, Ovenbird and Yellowthroat); but if we examine the first arrival dates for these five species combined, we find there were more arrival dates prior to the Apr. 19-26 period than during it; thus, those average dates that were earlier in 1968 resulted from bird arrivals prior to the onset of the cool weather.

Table 1. Spring Arrival Dates, 1968

Species	Median		W.Md	Fred	Balt	Howd	Mont	Pr.G	Anne	Calv	Kent	Caro	Talb	Worc
	10-yr	1968												
Common Loon	--	4/17	0	0	4/29	4/16	4/13	4/18	5/4	--	4/14	0	3/28	5/4
Double-cr. Cormorant	--	--	0	0	0	0	5/4	0	0	0	0	0	4/21	4/13
Green Heron	4/23	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	4/14	5/4	4/20	--	4/10	4/23	4/13	5/4
Cattle Egret	--	4/20	0	0	0	0	0	4/11	4/21	4/20	4/19	4/21	5/20	4/13
Common Egret	--	4/21	0	5/4	0	0	3/26	5/16	4/21	0	0	4/22	4/6	4/13
Least Bittern	--	--	0	0	0	0	5/12	5/4	5/4	0	0	0	0	0
Glossy Ibis	--	4/13	0	0	0	0	3/31	0	5/25	0	5/4	0	4/13	4/12
Broad-winged Hawk	4/22	4/18	4/14	5/1	5/4	4/16	4/20	4/8	4/21	4/10	0	--	0	0
Spotted Sandpiper	4/30	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/2	4/30	5/4	5/4	4/7	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4
Solitary Sandpiper	5/2	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/2	3/26	5/4	4/8	0	5/4	5/4	0	--
Lesser Yellowlegs	--	5/4	0	5/4	5/4	0	3/27	5/4	5/4	0	4/23	4/1	4/5	5/4
Least Sandpiper	--	5/4	0	5/4	0	0	5/3	0	5/4	0	5/4	5/4	0	5/4
Semipalmated Sandp.	--	5/4	0	0	0	0	5/4	0	5/4	0	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4
Laughing Gull	--	5/1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4/27	5/4	5/4	4/12	4/11	5/4
Bonaparte's Gull	--	--	0	0	4/23	0	4/6	0	0	0	0	0	3/31	--
Common Tern	--	5/4	0	0	0	0	5/4	0	5/4	0	5/4	--	4/27	5/4
Least Tern	--	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5/19	0	5/4	5/4
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/19	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	--	5/2	6/13	5/11
Black-billed Cuckoo	5/5	5/4	5/4	5/4	0	5/4	5/4	0	5/4	0	0	5/4	0	5/12
Chuck-will's-widow	--	--	0	0	0	0	0	5/7	--	0	5/4	5/4	4/28	--
Whip-poor-will	4/21	4/24	5/4	0	4/21	4/6	5/4	4/30	4/8	4/27	5/1	4/16	0	4/22
Common Nighthawk	5/5	5/7	5/4	--	--	5/7	5/3	--	5/26	0	0	5/4	6/15	5/11
Chimney Swift	4/15	4/16	4/14	4/17	4/16	4/14	4/20	4/15	4/15	4/19	--	4/19	4/11	4/20
Ruby-thr. Hummingbird	4/30	5/3	5/4	5/4	4/21	4/28	5/2	5/4	5/1	5/11	4/27	4/26	5/4	5/4
Eastern Kingbird	4/26	4/28	5/4	5/4	4/29	4/27	4/21	4/25	4/29	5/3	4/28	4/21	4/27	4/23
Gr. Crested Flycatcher	4/20	4/30	5/4	5/4	4/28	4/29	4/30	5/4	4/27	5/3	4/28	4/27	5/19	--
Acadian Flycatcher	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	--	5/3	--	5/1
Traill's Flycatcher	--	--	--	5/19	0	0	0	5/24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Least Flycatcher	--	--	5/4	5/4	5/5	5/21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Wood Pewee	5/4	5/4	--	5/4	5/5	5/4	5/4	5/16	5/3	5/11	5/4	4/29	--	5/11
Bank Swallow	--	5/4	0	0	5/4	0	5/4	5/4	4/21	4/17	5/4	--	0	0
Rough-winged Swallow	4/14	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	4/14	4/21	5/4	4/28	5/4	4/2	--	--
Barn Swallow	4/8	4/12	5/4	4/19	4/12	4/12	4/13	4/9	4/13	4/28	4/5	4/4	2/4	2/26
Cliff Swallow	--	--	5/4	0	0	4/16	5/4	0	4/18	0	0	0	0	0
Purple Martin	3/27	4/8	4/9	5/4	4/8	4/4	4/20	4/8	4/7	4/9	4/5	3/18	4/8	0
Blue Jay	4/27	4/26	--	5/4	4/20	4/30	4/30	4/21	4/25	4/27	5/4	5/4	4/6	--
House Wren	4/21	4/25	5/4	4/18	4/19	4/20	4/20	4/8	4/20	4/27	4/23	5/4	5/4	5/4
Lg-billed Marsh Wren	--	--	0	0	--	0	--	5/4	4/21	--	0	4/28	5/25	--
Catbird	4/27	4/30	5/4	4/28	4/28	5/2	4/30	4/20	4/23	4/27	5/4	5/3	5/4	5/4
Wood Thrush	4/25	4/28	5/4	4/28	4/28	4/24	4/30	4/21	4/27	4/27	5/4	4/20	4/27	4/20
Swainson's Thrush	5/6	5/9	0	0	5/4	5/21	5/10	5/4	5/9	5/4	0	--	0	5/12
Gray-cheeked Thrush	--	--	0	0	5/4	0	0	--	5/18	0	0	5/4	0	0
Veery	5/3	5/4	5/4	0	5/4	4/30	5/4	5/4	5/3	5/4	5/4	5/4	0	5/4
Blue-gray Gnatchr.	4/14	4/11	5/4	4/10	4/16	4/8	4/13	4/12	4/8	4/7	--	4/11	--	--
Ruby-cr. Kinglet	4/12	4/14	4/21	4/8	4/14	4/14	--	4/9	4/8	4/7	--	5/2	4/15	--
Water Pipit	--	--	3/13	3/15	3/13	0	3/13	0	0	0	0	--	0	--
White-eyed Vireo	4/26	4/27	0	5/4	5/3	4/18	4/30	4/30	4/27	4/20	4/24	4/19	--	--
Yellow-thr. Vireo	4/28	5/4	--	5/4	5/4	5/4	4/30	4/30	5/4	4/29	--	5/3	--	--
Solitary Vireo	4/26	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/5	4/23	5/4	0	0	5/4	0	5/4
Red-eyed Vireo	4/28	4/28	5/4	5/4	5/4	4/27	4/30	4/22	4/22	4/27	5/4	4/27	--	--
Warbling Vireo	5/2	5/4	5/4	5/4	--	--	4/30	--	5/4	0	5/4	4/29	--	5/4
Blk-&-white Warbler	4/22	5/2	5/4	5/4	4/23	4/20	5/2	4/16	4/8	5/4	5/4	4/8	--	5/4
Prothonotary Warb.	4/26	4/21	0	0	0	0	4/20	4/22	4/27	--	4/22	4/18	--	4/20
Worm-eating Warbler	5/2	5/4	5/4	--	5/4	5/6	5/5	5/8	5/4	5/4	0	4/26	--	--
Golden-wing Warbler	--	--	5/4	0	5/4	0	0	5/4	5/4	0	0	0	0	0
Blue-winged Warbler	5/3	--	--	5/1	5/3	0	0	0	0	5/11	0	4/27	0	0
Tennessee Warbler	--	5/4	0	5/4	5/3	5/13	5/4	5/4	5/7	5/11	0	0	0	0
Nashville Warbler	--	5/4	5/4	4/29	0	5/5	5/4	0	5/4	0	0	0	0	0
Parula Warbler	4/25	5/24	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/1	4/6	4/13	4/17	4/14	0	5/4	0	4/13
Yellow Warbler	4/27	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	4/27	5/2	5/4	5/14	4/28	5/4	4/29	--	5/4
Magnolia Warbler	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/3	5/4	5/16	5/4	0	0	5/4	0	5/4
Cane May Warbler	5/4	5/4	0	5/4	5/4	0	5/5	5/5	5/12	5/4	0	5/9	0	0
Blk-thr. Blue Warbler	5/2	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/6	5/3	5/11	0	5/4	0	--
Blk-thr. Green Warbler	5/2	5/4	5/4	5/4	4/29	5/4	5/2	0	--	5/4	0	--	0	--
Cerulean Warbler	5/3	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/19	--	4/30	5/1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Species	Median		W.Md	Fred	Balt	Howd	Mont	Pr.G	Anne	Calv	Kent	Caro	Talb	Worc
	10-yr	1968												
Blackburnian Warbler	5/4	5/11	5/4	5/4	5/19	0	5/11	--	0	5/11	0	5/17	0	0
Yellow-thr. Warbler	--	--	0	0	0	--	5/2	0	--	3/30	0	4/12	3/20	--
Chestnut-sided Warb.	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/13	5/4	5/7	--	5/11	5/4	5/4	0	0
Blackpoll Warbler	5/6	5/7	--	5/4	5/4	5/11	5/4	5/10	5/4	5/12	0	5/14	6/1	5/4
Prairie Warbler	4/25	4/21	5/4	4/19	4/27	4/17	4/30	4/17	4/21	5/4	4/14	4/18	4/28	--
Palm Warbler	--	--	0	0	0	4/9	0	0	4/8	0	4/14	0	--	--
Ovenbird	4/27	4/25	5/4	5/4	4/20	4/23	5/4	4/22	4/12	4/27	--	4/21	--	5/4
No. Waterthrush	5/2	5/4	0	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	4/28	0	0	5/4	0	--
Kentucky Warbler	5/3	5/4	--	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/1	4/30	4/28	5/4	5/4	4/28	--	--
Yellowthroat	4/21	4/20	5/4	4/28	4/21	4/14	4/15	4/23	4/20	4/28	4/20	4/17	5/4	4/13
Yellow-br. Chat	5/2	5/4	5/4	4/29	5/4	4/27	4/30	5/1	4/27	5/4	5/4	5/4	--	5/4
Hooded Warbler	4/29	5/1	0	5/4	4/28	5/5	5/2	4/30	4/21	4/27	0	5/4	0	--
Wilson's Warbler	--	--	0	0	0	5/10	5/18	5/4	5/15	0	0	0	0	0
Canada Warbler	5/6	5/8	0	5/12	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/14	5/4	5/11	0	5/16	0	0
Am. Redstart	4/29	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/3	5/4	4/30	4/22	4/27	4/27	5/4	5/4	--	--
Bobolink	5/6	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/14	5/4	5/4	5/13	5/4	0	5/4	4/14	0
Orchard Oriole	5/2	4/30	0	5/4	4/20	5/6	4/30	4/25	5/2	4/27	5/4	4/27	--	--
Baltimore Oriole	4/30	5/3	5/4	5/3	4/27	5/3	4/30	5/1	5/4	4/28	5/4	4/25	5/4	5/4
Scarlet Tanager	4/28	4/29	4/14	5/4	4/28	5/4	4/30	4/30	4/27	5/4	4/27	4/27	4/27	4/27
Summer Tanager	5/3	--	0	0	0	0	5/4	5/7	--	5/4	0	5/1	--	--
Rose-br. Grosbeak	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	0	--
Blue Grosbeak	4/30	5/4	0	5/4	0	0	5/18	5/4	5/21	4/30	4/30	4/25	--	--
Indigo Bunting	5/1	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/2	5/4	5/4	4/28	4/28	5/4	--	5/4
Grasshopper Sparrow	4/30	5/4	5/4	5/4	4/23	5/4	5/4	--	4/27	5/4	5/4	5/4	4/27	4/27
White-cr. Sparrow	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/3	5/3	4/13	5/4	5/4	0	4/23	5/4	4/21	0
Swamp Sparrow	--	4/17	--	--	4/23	4/17	--	3/28	4/8	--	--	4/18	--	--

Favorable flight conditions prevailed on the evenings preceding Apr. 27, May 3, and May 4. Since May 3 was a Friday and May 4 was the day of the State-wide Bird Count, Table 1 is badly biased in favor of May 4. May 8-10, 18, 23, and 29-31, and June 2 should also have been good migration dates, judging by the southerly winds, warm temperatures, and minimum precipitation shown on the weather maps.

Tables 1 and 2 show the earliest and latest migration dates reported for the commoner migrants in selected counties. We apologize to those observers who sent in tabulations for counties not listed in these tables; only those counties for which we had 30 or more entries were included, as it was not deemed feasible to include a column for each of the 23 counties. Both tables reflect the combined activities of scores of M. O. S. members, although as usual, certain names stand out as recurring most frequently. We feel that a special acknowledgment is owed to the following individuals: Western Maryland (Garrett, Allegany and Washington Counties)--Edgar Reynolds, Glenn Austin, Ken Hodgdon, Nellie Isaacs, Pan Minke, Billie Taylor, Alice Mallonee, Stanley R. Eckstine; Frederick County--John W. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin McKnight, Don Simonson, John Higman; Baltimore City and County--Haven Kolb, Stephen Simon, Irving Hampe; Howard County--Dorothy Rauth, Morris Collins, Rosamond (Mrs. G. Colin) Munro, Ted Van Velzen, Stuart, George and Eleanor Robbins; Montgomery--Peg Frankel, Robert Warfield, Nell and Jim Cooley, Mary Porter; Prince Georges--Chandler S. Robbins, Elwood Martin, John Fales, Jerry Longcore, Ralph Andrews; Anne Arundel--Prof. and Mrs. David Howard, Paul and Danny Bystrak, Harold Wierenga; Calvert--John Fales; Kent--Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mendinhal, Dr. and Mrs. A. Delario; Caroline--Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Fletcher, Marvin Hewitt, Ethel Engle, Alicia Knotts; Talbot--Jan Reese; Worcester--Samuel H. Dyke, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. Walter

Table 2. Spring Departure Dates, 1968

Species	Median													
	10-yr	1968	W.Md	Fred	Balt	Howd	Mont	Pr.G	Anne	Calv	Kent	Caro	Talb	Worc
Common Loon	5/9	5/6	0	0	5/7	--	5/4	--	5/4	--	5/13	0	5/4	5/12
Whistling Swan	4/21	4/12	0	4/14	3/27	--	--	--	3/22	--	5/4	4/11	5/4	0
Canada Goose	4/30	4/24	--	3/22	3/20	--	4/14	--	--	3/31	5/5	5/4	5/4	5/12
Green-winged Teal	--	4/20	0	5/4	0	0	0	3/28	0	0	--	--	4/5	5/11
Am. Widgeon	--	5/4	0	5/4	0	4/3	5/4	0	--	0	5/4	4/11	0	--
Lesser Scaup Duck	--	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	--	3/15	0	0	3/31	4/28	0	5/4	--
Bufflehead	--	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	5/4	3/31	0	0	4/14	5/4
Ruddy Duck	--	--	5/4	0	0	0	0	0	5/4	0	4/14	0	0	0
Common Merganser	--	5/4	5/4	--	5/4	3/20	5/4	5/4	0	4/6	--	2/23	0	5/11
Am. Coot	--	5/4	--	0	--	--	5/14	5/4	5/4	--	5/4	5/4	5/26	5/12
Common Snipe	5/2	5/4	0	5/4	0	0	5/5	5/4	0	0	--	5/4	4/12	0
Spotted Sandpiper	--	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/12	5/20	6/2	5/4	5/4	5/5	5/4	5/4	5/4	0
Solitary Sandpiper	--	5/11	5/4	--	--	5/10	5/30	--	5/24	0	5/4	--	0	5/12
Greater Yellowlegs	--	5/4	0	5/4	--	0	6/4	5/4	5/24	0	5/4	5/4	4/5	6/15
Lesser Yellowlegs	--	5/4	0	5/4	0	0	5/19	5/4	5/4	0	5/4	5/4	4/19	5/12
Pectoral Sandpiper	--	--	0	5/4	0	0	5/11	0	0	0	0	5/4	0	0
Least Sandpiper	--	5/8	0	5/4	0	0	5/22	0	5/24	0	5/4	5/4	0	5/12
Dunlin	--	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5/4	0	5/22	5/12
Semipalmated Sandp.	--	--	0	0	0	0	--	0	5/24	0	--	5/29	6/1	5/12
Gt. Blk-backed Gull	--	5/4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5/4	--	5/4	3/5	5/26	5/12
Ring-billed Gull	--	5/4	0	0	5/4	0	5/11	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/21	5/12
Bonaparte's Gull	--	--	0	0	4/27	0	5/4	0	0	0	0	0	5/22	5/12
Common Nighthawk	--	5/25	--	--	5/12	5/25	5/17	--	5/26	0	0	--	--	5/25
Yellow-bellied Sap.	4/24	4/27	--	--	--	4/20	5/4	4/20	5/4	--	4/22	--	--	5/4
Blue Jay	5/14	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/25	5/8	5/4	5/9	5/4	5/26	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4
Brown Creeper	4/22	4/8	5/4	--	4/9	4/6	3/26	--	4/8	4/7	--	--	--	--
Winter Wren	--	--	--	--	5/26	--	--	4/20	--	4/7	--	--	--	--
Hermit Thrush	4/28	5/4	--	--	5/4	--	--	4/23	5/4	5/6	5/4	4/28	4/19	--
Swainson's Thrush	5/24	5/19	0	0	5/19	5/26	0	6/4	5/19	5/18	0	--	0	5/12
Gray-cheeked Thrush	--	--	0	0	5/19	0	0	6/2	5/18	0	0	--	0	0
Golden-cr. Kinglet	4/11	4/8	--	--	4/10	4/16	3/22	3/28	4/8	4/7	--	4/8	--	--
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	5/2	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/13	5/5	5/6	5/4	5/8	5/4	5/4	5/4	--	--
Water Pipit	--	--	0	5/4	5/4	5/12	5/6	0	5/4	0	--	--	0	--
Cedar Waxwing	--	5/12	5/4	5/4	5/14	5/12	5/19	5/29	5/26	5/18	5/4	5/4	0	5/12
Solitary Vireo	--	5/4	--	5/4	5/4	5/4	0	5/4	5/16	0	0	5/4	0	5/11
Blue-winged Warbler	--	5/4	--	5/4	5/4	0	0	5/5	5/4	5/11	0	5/6	0	0
Magnolia Warbler	5/19	5/20	--	5/4	5/19	5/4	5/20	5/25	5/31	0	0	5/24	0	5/11
Cape May Warbler	5/10	5/6	0	5/4	5/4	0	0	5/9	5/18	5/4	0	5/9	0	0
Black-thr. Blue Warb.	5/14	5/14	--	5/4	5/19	5/5	5/14	5/6	5/15	5/18	0	5/19	0	5/11
Myrtle Warbler	5/10	5/12	--	5/4	5/19	5/12	5/22	5/17	5/24	5/11	5/4	5/4	4/21	5/12
Black-thr. Green Warb.	5/11	5/5	--	5/4	6/1	5/5	5/4	0	5/16	5/4	0	--	0	5/12
Blackburnian Warb.	--	5/19	--	--	5/19	0	--	5/24	5/18	5/18	0	5/22	0	0
Chestnut-sided Warb.	5/13	5/12	--	--	5/4	5/13	5/14	5/15	5/18	5/11	5/4	5/4	0	0
Bay-breasted Warbler	--	--	0	0	5/21	5/17	0	--	5/21	0	0	0	0	0
Blackpoll Warbler	5/28	6/2	0	6/2	6/1	6/3	6/2	6/4	6/4	5/25	0	5/21	6/1	5/12
Palm Warbler	5/4	5/1	0	0	5/4	4/16	5/1	0	5/4	0	4/14	0	--	--
No. Waterthrush	5/17	5/13	--	5/12	5/19	0	5/14	6/2	5/11	5/11	0	5/16	0	5/12
Wilson's Warbler	--	--	0	0	5/19	0	5/21	5/24	5/15	0	0	0	0	0
Canada Warbler	5/20	5/25	--	0	5/19	5/21	5/29	5/31	5/18	5/26	0	5/25	0	0
Am. Redstart	5/23	5/29	--	--	--	--	--	6/4	5/22	6/2	--	5/29	5/21	--
Bobolink	5/16	5/16	--	--	--	5/14	--	5/24	5/24	5/11	0	5/16	--	0
Rusty Blackbird	--	--	--	--	--	--	5/5	5/6	5/4	--	5/4	--	--	--
Rose-cr. Grosbeak	5/12	5/17	--	--	5/19	5/5	--	5/17	5/25	5/18	0	5/4	0	5/12
Purple Finch	5/3	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/5	5/15	5/4	5/4	5/4	--	0	5/2	4/27	--
House Finch	--	3/29	0	3/29	--	3/22	--	--	5/13	0	5/4	3/1	--	0
Savannah Sparrow	5/6	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/12	5/14	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/28	4/21	5/11
Slate-cool. Junco	5/1	4/21	4/21	5/1	5/26	4/21	5/1	4/20	4/17	4/14	4/21	4/25	4/19	5/11
Tree Sparrow	--	3/10	--	--	3/10	3/17	--	--	3/9	4/13	--	2/28	0	--
White-cr. Sparrow	5/13	5/6	5/4	5/15	5/4	5/4	5/14	5/7	5/6	0	5/4	5/7	4/21	5/11
White-thr. Sparrow	5/14	5/12	--	5/12	5/23	5/16	5/22	5/29	6/24	5/4	4/28	5/10	5/4	5/12
Fox Sparrow	4/4	3/17	--	--	3/13	4/5	3/10	--	3/17	3/31	--	--	--	--
Swamp Sparrow	5/7	5/4	--	5/4	5/13	5/4	5/4	5/7	5/4	5/4	--	5/4	--	5/11

Bohanan. A zero (0) indicates that no report of a species was received from the county in question; a dash (--) means that the species was recorded, but not on a significant arrival (or departure) date. Counties are arranged from northwest to southeast, as is our usual practice.

Loons, Grebes. The usual early morning flights of Common Loons took place during the latter half of April and the first week of May, with single birds and small groups seen flying northwestward over the uplands of Baltimore, Howard, Prince Georges and Montgomery Counties. One individual remained at least until mid-summer in Talbot County (Reese). Peak spring counts of Horned Grebes were reported from Talbot County on Apr. 6 and Apr. 13 (150 each day); by the 21st only 15 birds remained (Reese).

Cormorants, Herons. One of the problems that results from leaving half the counties out of the migration tables is that, for certain species, some of the most interesting migration dates come from counties with the fewest reports. Such is the case with the Double-crested Cormorant, which had arrived in Dorchester County by Mar. 28 (Harry Armistead), more than two weeks earlier than any date shown in Table 1. On this same day Mr. Armistead saw Cattle, Common and Snowy Egrets and American Bittern, also in Dorchester County. Note that all reporting Coastal Plain counties had Snowy Egrets this spring. One Common Egret wandered as far inland as the southern Frederick Valley, May 4 (Mr. and Mrs. E. T. McKnight).

Waterfowl. Elizabeth Slater and Friel Sanders saw 4 Mute Swans in front of their house at Churchton on May 9; this seems to be the first Anne Arundel County record for this species. April 14 was the last day for waterfowl concentrations in Talbot County: 21,000 Canada Geese, 500 Buffleheads, 50 Oldsquaws, and 150 American Coots (Reese). On Apr. 26, however, Ted Van Velzen noted 2,000 to 3,000 Canada Geese flying north over Cecil County. Among the summer strays were a Whistling Swan on June 16, a Lesser Scaup on June 14, 5 White-winged Scoters on June 1, and a Common Scoter to June 13, all in Talbot County (Reese).

Gallinules. On Apr. 6 Karl McGovern and Robert Snyder found a freshly killed Common Gallinule in the Patapsco River marshes in Baltimore County. This is one day ahead of the earliest previous spring arrival date for the State.

Shorebirds. Although the Willet breeds in salt marshes of our four southeastern counties, it is rarely found elsewhere in the State. An April 14 record of a single bird at Tanyard--the first sighting for Caroline County--is of special note (Ethel Engle). The Choptank River marshes at Tanyard lie right on the scenic route (Route 331) from Easton to Salisbury and are deserving of much more attention from ornithologists. As many as 80 Semipalmated Sandpipers were counted there on May 29 (Engle), and a thorough search would certainly reveal at least small numbers of some of the rarer shorebird species. In Talbot County Reese found Ruddy Turnstones from May 19 (10 birds) to June 9 (1), Semipalmated Plovers (11) on May 26, Willets on four dates from May 21 to June 15 (2), and Dunlins on three dates from April 14 to May 22 (18). Professor Wierenga saw 14 Ruddy Turnstones at Sandy Point State Park on May 24.

Armistead's prize shorebird was the Black-necked Stilt that he discovered at the Blackwater Refuge Visitors Center on May 4; this is the second Maryland record, but the species still remains on the Hypothetical List unless someone can substantiate its occurrence with a recognizable photograph. As many as 10 Upland Plovers were counted along New Design Road in southern Frederick County on June 30 (Sarah Baker, Phil Faurot).

Gulls. The only count of more than 15 Great Black-backed Gulls from Chesapeake Bay during this period was a tally of 70 on May 26 in Talbot County (Reese). There were no unusual weather conditions to account for such a high count on this date. Bonaparte's Gulls were included in both tables this spring, not because they were reported by many people, but rather to point out the period during which the inland birds were found. It is likely that this species occurs regularly over all Maryland counties, but it is not likely to be seen unless people spend more time watching the sky for migrating parties of gulls. The highest inland count of Bonaparte's Gulls came from Loch Raven where Douglas Hackman counted 36 individuals flying over on Apr. 27.

Flycatchers. The transient flycatchers generally evoke comment in spring from the few ardent observers who are still active at the tail end of May and the first week of June. The average active field man who knows the calls of the Traill's, Yellow-bellied, and Olive-sided Flycatchers can generally find from 1 to 5 individuals of the three species combined (excluding those Traill's Flycatchers that are at nesting locations). The farther west one goes in Maryland, the better the chances of finding any of these species. This spring seems to have been a poor one for Marylanders because I find only two reports other than my own: a Traill's Flycatcher at Sandy Point State Park on May 25 (Wierenga), and an Olive-sided Flycatcher near Highland in Howard County on May 18 and 21 (Dorothy Rauth). A Yellow-bellied Flycatcher was calling in my woods along the Patuxent River near Laurel on May 18 and May 20; and an Olive-sided Flycatcher was seen and heard singing from a treetop at Marumsco, not far from the new M.O.S. sanctuary in Somerset County on June 6--the third spring record from the Eastern Shore.

Jays. In marked contrast to last year, the Blue Jays departed northward in late April and early May as they should. The May 4 counts show some migration through all Sections of the State on that day, in spite of opposing winds. Had other observers been watching on the previous day, they could well have matched Douglas Hackman's Towson total of 1,067 between 8:15 and 9:55 a.m., as the winds were southwest, favoring northward migration.

Creepers, Wrens. Summering Brown Creepers were found again at Pennyfield (May 31 and June 9) and Sycamore Landing (3 birds on June 1) in Montgomery County (Peg Frankel) and at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center near Laurel (Robbins). A Winter Wren sang its full song at the upper end of Loch Raven at dawn on the unprecedented date of May 26 (Charles M. Buchanan). The nearest known nesting grounds are in the higher Appalachians of Pennsylvania, and the latest Maryland departure date is May 16.

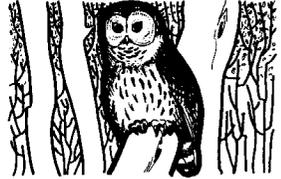
Warblers. In the State-wide Bird Count summary (Maryland Birdlife 24: 35-43) Ted Van Velzen called attention to the extraordinary list submitted by Harry Armistead from Dorchester County. Lest other observers feel too disappointed about their own efforts on May 4, I want to point out that the cards were all in his favor that day. A rapidly moving cold front swept over Maryland during the night, with warm southwest winds in front of it, and overcast skies and northwest winds behind it. Birds flying northward in the warm air were constantly being nudged eastward by the approaching front. At 7 a.m. the front lay diagonally over Dorchester County in a northeast-southwest line, and we can visualize that tens of thousands of migrants were crammed into the southern Eastern Shore counties. Armistead stated that he saw many species he had never seen previously in spring in Dorchester County. He did not specify which ones they were, but his list of 162 species included 3 Gray-cheeked Thrushes, 2 Veeries, and 1 each of Golden-winged Warbler, Magnolia Warbler, Cape May Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, and Rose-breasted Grosbeak. (It is indeed a pity that there was no comparable count from neighboring Talbot and Somerset Counties that day.) Late Mourning Warblers were found on June 1 at Glenarm, Baltimore County, on June 3 near Winfield, Carroll County, and on June 6 in Somerset County near Pocomoke City (Robbins); this is a very rare spring migrant on the lower Eastern Shore.

Tanagers. An adult male Scarlet Tanager appeared at Oldtown in Allegany County on the record-breaking date of Apr. 14 (Edgar A. Reynolds). This was at the height of the mid-April heat wave amid conditions favorable for nocturnal migration. The next arrivals of this species were not recorded until April 27, when southerly air flow returned over Maryland and Scarlet Tanager arrivals were noted in five counties.

Finches and Sparrows. Douglas Hackman counted 5 male and 2 female House Finches at Towson State College on Apr. 10; the males had been in song since late March. This still remains the sole Maryland nesting locality for this escaped species. Burton Alexander banded a stray White-throated Sparrow on June 24 at Ivy Neck in Anne Arundel County and recaptured it three days later. A late Savannah Sparrow found singing at Tanyard in Caroline County on May 28 (Ethel Engle) suggests the remote possibility that the species might nest there; as yet there have been several suggestions, but no proof, that the Savannah Sparrow nests on Maryland's coastal plain other than very locally on Assateague Island. Equally exciting is the discovery of a Swamp Sparrow singing in suitable nesting habitat in an impoundment on the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center on June 22 and 24 (Brooke Meanley); if the species were to become established at Patuxent this would be a noteworthy extension of range, as the nominate race nests no closer than the mountain valleys of Garrett County, and the resident tidewater race is restricted to the marshes of the Nanticoke River and Delaware Bay.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Migratory Bird Populations Station
Laurel 20810

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE



V. Edwin Unger

The purchase of the Somerset Tract for a wildlife sanctuary is certainly the most significant and most ambitious project yet undertaken by our Society. I commend and give the entire credit to those individuals who made the appraisal of the property, to the Sanctuary Committee for its vision, to the Trustees for their courage, and to the donors who, through their foresight and generosity, created and built the Sanctuary Fund.

Response to my current appeal to the membership for contributions has been most gratifying. Elsewhere in this issue, you will see a list of these donors as of August 20th.

While we have put into action our own conviction that wetlands constitute vital wildlife habitat and must be preserved, we are aware of the vastness of such area and of the enormity of the task of preserving it. The very factors that led us to our decision call attention to the need to preserve a hundred or a thousand times as much such acreage. What is needed is the help and assistance of a vast segment of the public.

Public interest, once aroused and skillfully directed, can be the source of great power and vast accomplishment. Conservation courses will be a part of our school curriculum when public interest therein is aroused. Conservation legislation will be enacted when such is a matter of public demand. The preservation of more and more wildlands, wetlands, forests and seashore will ensue as the fact of their importance and the threat of their loss becomes evident to the public at large.

Attainment of this sublime state will not just happen. Others are working on the problem too, and if we do our part we can help to make it happen, but we dare not rest on our laurels. More work lies before us than behind.

I am pleased to report the formation of another chapter. A group at Rossmoor (Leisure World), Montgomery County, has applied for admission to M. O. S. The enthusiasm displayed by the officers and the members at a meeting I attended on July 18 convinces me that they possess the necessary ingredients for another fine chapter.

Federalsburg

FIRST LIST of CONTRIBUTORS to SOMERSET MARSH SANCTUARY
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SLATE-COLORED JUNCO RECOVERY FROM MICHIGAN

Willet T. Van Velzen

During Operation Recovery at Ocean City, participating banders have the opportunity to handle large numbers of Slate-colored Juncos and White-throated Sparrows. When one reflects upon these waves of migrants, one often wonders about the origin of the birds. As the number of recoveries is small and as most occur at another point in the birds' migration, the breeding grounds of the birds that pass through Maryland during migration are not easily learned. An exception occurred with the recovery of a Slate-colored Junco (*Junco hyemalis*), number 114-74013, banded on October 21, 1966; this was one of 97 banded at the Ocean City station that day. This bird was subsequently retrapped by another bander, Dr. N. F. Sloan, near L'Anse in the northwestern corner of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan on June 20, 1967. The date of the recovery and the fact that this location is within the regular breeding range of the species probably indicates that the bird was on its nesting territory.

It is interesting to compare this recovery with the 20 Slate-colored Junco recoveries plotted on page 360 of *Birds of Maryland and D. C.* (R. E. Stewart and C. S. Robbins, North American Fauna No. 62, 1958). These recoveries lie roughly in a northeast-southwest belt along the Atlantic Seacoast. The Michigan recovery is far to the west of these previous recovery locations.



Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Migratory Bird Populations Station
Laurel 20810

EDITORIAL

We M.O.S. members can rightfully feel proud of our accomplishments in the field of wildlife conservation over the past decade! It was barely eight years ago that Commander Edward P. Wilson, then Chairman of our Sanctuary Committee, announced that we had rented our first M.O.S. Sanctuary, Rock Run, through the kindness and foresight of Mr. J. Gilman Paul. Then, in rapid succession, the Allegany and Talbot Chapters arranged for the acquisition of Carey Run and Mill Creek Sanctuaries, and all three are now the site of educational and research activities of many types.

Rather than being content to rest on its laurels, your Sanctuary Committee has continued to investigate new sites each year and to maintain close contact with other conservation organizations. It was through this means that our President, Ed Unger, learned of the Somerset County property that early in September became our fourth, our largest, and in many ways our most vital Sanctuary.

In the course of three short months, President Unger and your Sanctuary Committee investigated the proposed Sanctuary area, prepared reports for the Society, and launched a summer-time campaign to raise what funds they could by the September deadline and to borrow the rest. Everyone who saw the property or heard about the opportunity to obtain this large tract of tidal marsh and adjoining upland at a cost of just over \$50 per acre became an enthusiastic backer of the project. Your Trustees, at their July meeting, voted unanimously to proceed with the \$80,000 purchase, confident that our membership would accept the challenge.

And accept it you have! The first Honor Roll of contributors appears on the two preceding pages. In addition there have been many pledges. And many additional generous contributions have arrived in the ten days since the list was prepared. A second list of contributors will be published in the December issue.

As an M.O.S. member, you are now a co-owner of this fabulous 1,400-acre Sanctuary, as yet un-named. You have done more than purchase a few acres of land; your acres, together with those of fellow members, have resulted in saving a huge unit of unspoiled and highly productive wetland. Just as there is strength in the united efforts of a group of dedicated people, there is protection in a large wildlife sanctuary that would not be possible in small isolated holdings. Your Sanctuary will not only provide food and cover for thousands of birds during the coming winter, it will assure the annual production of thousands more for countless years to come. Among them will be such rare, local, or rapidly declining species as the Osprey, Barn Owl, Willet, Seaside Sparrow, and Black Rail!

I know of no surer way to contribute to wildlife conservation than to share in the purchase of this Sanctuary. Tell your friends that buying an acre now will pay continuing dividends year after year; and remind them that as American marshlands keep dwindling at an alarming rate, this Sanctuary will play an ever more important part in assuring the survival of our wildlife heritage.

C.S.R.

PROJECTS

Maryland Birdlife often carries notes about Society or Chapter projects, or requests from members for assistance in studies of various sorts. The number of such activities that are of interest to many of our members is increasing to the point where it seems desirable to start a special department in your journal that will be devoted to requests, reminders, and informal progress reports.

Breeding Bird Survey. Remember when M.O.S. and the Delmarva Ornithological Society pioneered by conducting the first trial run of this Survey in 1965 by running 50 routes in Maryland and 10 in Delaware? This cooperative project, sponsored by the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, achieved continental coverage in 1968, with over 1,200 50-stop roadside counts reported. M.O.S. members, by covering "check routes" that are also run each year by Chan Robbins, are contributing valuable information on observer variability, which is important to the interpretation of the results on a continent-wide scale.

Nesting Records. Have you sent nest record cards for all your 1968 Maryland nests to Danny Bystrak, 582 Rita Drive, Odenton 21113? See Ted Van Velzen's cumulative summary of 396 Brown Thrasher nests in the March 1968 issue of Maryland Birdlife. Then look at Mr. Bystrak's 1967 nest summary in the same issue and note that only 2 Brown Thrasher nests were reported in 1967! Remember, we need reports for the common species as well as the rare ones. Nest cards may be obtained free of charge from your local Chapter or from Mr. Bystrak.

Watch for Dyed Swans. A team of ecologists from the Johns Hopkins University has begun a study of the behavior and migrations of the Whistling Swan in collaboration with Federal, State, and private organizations. To study fall migration, swans captured on their breeding grounds in the Northwest Territories have been dyed a deep yellow on the upper half of the neck, and swans on the Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska have been dyed a deep purple (nearly black) on the upper neck.

This winter, swans in Chesapeake Bay will be dyed a deep yellow on the lower half of the neck and part of the upper body, while swans in Currituck Sound will be dyed a deep purple on the same areas. Each dyed bird will carry a colored band (blue, red, white, or black) with 3 large numbers and a letter prefix (e.g. "A104") in addition to the regular band on the opposite leg. The numbers on the color bands can be read with binoculars or a spotting scope when the swans up-end during feeding.

Report all sightings to Dr. W. J. L. Sladen, 615 N. Wolfe St., Baltimore 21205. Include date, time and place of observation, dye color, part of bird dyed (send sketch), color and number of color band, number of swans in the vicinity and number of other marked swans present, and any other information recorded such as age, with a family group, paired, or activity. Some birds may have special marks or numbers painted on the upper neck. Please include your name, address and telephone number.

Christmas Bird Count. Over 300 M.O.S. members participated last winter. See the reports in the April 1968 issue of Audubon Field Notes.

COMING EVENTS

- Sept. 5 FREDERICK Monthly meeting 7:30 P. M. Winchester Hall, E. Church St. Speaker: Mr. Albert M. Powell, "Wildflowers."
- 7 BALTIMORE Susquehanna Flats and Rock Run Sanctuary 8 A.M.
- 8 ALLEGANY Covered dish supper at Carey Run Sanctuary 5 P.M.
- BALTIMORE Twilight Funnelling of Chimney Swifts. Meet sw. cor. of Belvedere & Roland Aves. 6:45 P.M. Cancelled if raining.
- 12 BALTIMORE Lake Roland. First of three fall migration walks. 9 a.m.
- 13 HARFORD Meeting at Rock Run Sanctuary 5:30 P.M.
- 14 BALTIMORE Market Day at Cylburn Park 10 A.M. - 5 P.M.
- FREDERICK Field trip to Tresselt's Fish Ponds, Lewistown Leave Baker Field 7:30 a.m.
- 17 BALTIMORE Hawk Identification Class 8 P.M. at Cylburn
- 19 MONTGOMERY Monthly meeting 8 P.M., Auditorium of Perpetual Eldg. Ass'n., Bethesda.
- 20 TALBOT Monthly meeting 8 P.M., Library. Film "Galapagos"
- 21 ANNE ARUNDEL Kent Island Banding Station and Mill Creek Sanctuary. 7:40 a.m.
- BALTIMORE South Mountain and Lilypons 7 a.m.
- MONTGOMERY Field trip - South Mountain for hawks and Catocin for warblers.
- 22 FREDERICK Field trip to Catocin State Park, Thurmont
- TALBOT Breakfast hike 7 a.m. from St. Michaels School
- 24 PATUXENT Monthly meeting 7:45 P.M. at St. Philip's Parish House, Laurel.
- 26 BALTIMORE Lake Roland 9 a.m.
- 27-29 MONTGOMERY Cape May, New Jersey, weekend
- 28 ANNE ARUNDEL Queen Anne's Bridge in Southern Anne Arundel County. 7:40 A.M.
- 29 BALTIMORE Patapsco State Park (Glen Artney area) 7:30 a.m.
- TALBOT Breakfast hike 7 a.m.
- Oct. 2 BALTIMORE Fall dinner meeting, Govans Presbyterian Church, 5826 York Road, 6:30 P.M. \$2.00. Reservations required by Sept. 25. Film: "The Birds Around Us", by Stephen Simon.
- 3 FREDERICK Monthly meeting 7:30 P.M. Speakers: Dr. and Mrs. Elmer G. Worthley. "Birds and Plants".
- 4 ANNE ARUNDEL Monthly meeting 8 P.M., Assembly Room of State Office Bldg., Calvert St. entrance. Illustrated lecture "Whistling Swans" by Mrs. Walter Innes.
- 5 STATEWIDE Trustees meeting at Cylburn Mansion, Baltimore
- 6 ALLEGANY Bird walk at Dans Rock, 2 P.M.
- MONTGOMERY Trip to Bombay Hook and Little Creek, Delaware
- TALBOT Breakfast hike, 7 a.m.
- 8 BALTIMORE Enrichment Class: Migration. 8 P.M. at Cylburn Mr. Compton Crook.
- 10 BALTIMORE Lake Roland 9 a.m.

- Oct. 12 BALTIMORE Camp Mohawk and Camp Conoy in Southern Md. on Chesapeake Bay. 7:30 a.m.
 12 FREDERICK Field trip to Linganore Rd. 7:30 a.m.
 13 TALBOT Breakfast hike 7 a.m.
- 14 KENT First of Audubon Screen Tours - "Trails" by Hotchkiss
- 16 ALLEGANY Monthly meeting 7:30 P.M., Board of Education Bldg.
- 17 MONTGOMERY Monthly meeting 8 p.m.
- 18 TALBOT Monthly meeting 8 P.M. Library. Film: "Marshland is not Wasteland".
- 19-20 MONTGOMERY Visit to new MOS Sanctuary in Somerset County, plus Chincoteague Island.
- 20 TALBOT Breakfast hike 7 a.m.
- 22 PATUXENT Monthly meeting 7:45 p.m. at St. Philip's Parish House, Laurel
- 26 ANNE ARUNDEL Java Research Area 7:50 a.m.
- 27 FREDERICK Field trip to Greentop at Thurmont - Catoctin State Park
- 27 TALBOT Breakfast hike 7 a.m.
- 31 TALBOT Audubon Wildlife Film 8 P.M. Mt. Pleasant Elem. School. "This Curious World in Nature" by William Ferguson.
- Nov. 1 BALTIMORE Audubon Wildlife Film "Designs for Survival" by William A. Anderson, at Mergenthaler High School, 35th Street and Hillen Road. 8 P. M.
- HARFORD Dinner meeting 6:15 p.m. Churchville Presbyterian Church
- 3 MONTGOMERY Waggoners Gap, Carlisle, Penna.
 TALBOT Work trip at Mill Creek Sanctuary 9 a.m. Bring lunch!
- 7 FREDERICK Monthly meeting 7:30 P. M. Winchester Hall. Speaker: Mrs. Joshua W. Rowe, President of the Baltimore Chapter.
- 8 ANNE ARUNDEL Monthly meeting 8 P.M. Anne Arundel County Library
 Lecture: "Endangered Wildlife Species" by Glen Smart
- 9-11 MONTGOMERY Nags Head, North Carolina
- 9 FREDERICK Field trip to Lander on C & O Canal and Potomac River. Leave Baker Field 7:30 A.M.
- 12 BALTIMORE Identification Class: Winter Birds at Your Feeder. Cylburn 8 P.M.
- 15 TALBOT Monthly meeting 8 P.M., Library "Alaska Wildlife", by Chandler Robbins.
- 16 BALTIMORE Feeding Stations walk, 8 A.M.
- 20 ALLEGANY Dinner meeting at Shrine Country Club. Speaker: Mr. Chandler Robbins
- 21 MONTGOMERY Monthly meeting 8 P. M.
- 23 ANNE ARUNDEL Patuxent Wildlife Refuge. Meet Parole Parking Lot 7:40 a.m.
- MONTGOMERY Blackwater Refuge

- Nov. 24 BALTIMORE Bombay Hook N. W. R and Little Creek Wildlife Area, Delaware
- 26 KENT Audubon Wildlife Film: "Death Valley, Land of Contrast", by Kent Durben
- PATUXENT Monthly meeting, 7 p.m., St. Philip's Parish House, Laurel
- 27 TALEBOT Audubon Wildlife Film 8 P. M., Mt. Pleasant Elem. School. "Death Valley - Land of Contrast" by Kent Durben
- Dec. 5 FREDERICK Annual dinner meeting. Speaker: Mr. Chandler Robbins on "Alaska Wildlife"
- 6 ANNE ARUNDEL Monthly meeting, Assembly Room, State Office Bldg. 8 P. M. "Our Maryland Game Wardens - Their Responsibilities - Do You Know?" Speaker: Mr. W. B. Willing, State Game Officer.
- 6 BALTIMORE Audubon Wildlife Film "Wings of the Wild" by Alvah W. Sanborn. 8 P. M. Mergenthaler High School
- 8 BALTIMORE Sandy Point and Kent Island 8:30 A.M.
- 15 MONTGOMERY Hughes Hollow and C & O Canal
- 19 MONTGOMERY Monthly meeting 8 P. M.
- 21 Christmas Count Triadelphia area
- 22 " " St. Michaels
- 26 " " Blackwater
- 27 " " Allegany
- " " Ocean City
- 28 " " Baltimore
- " " Creagerstown and Lewistown
- " " Seneca
- 29 " " Anne Arundel
- " " Kent

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- Jan. 3 HARFORD Dinner meeting. Churchville Presbyterian Church 6:15 P. M.
- 7 BALTIMORE Duck Identification Class at Cylburn 8 P. M.
- 9 FREDERICK Monthly meeting 7:30 P. M.
- 11 BALTIMORE Chesapeake Bay Center for Field Biology at Ivy Neck. 8 A.M.
- 12 MONTGOMERY Roaches Run, National Airport Fringe area, Alexandria Marina
- 15 ALLEGANY Monthly meeting 7:30 P. M. Film: Caribou Caravan.
- 16 MONTGOMERY Monthly meeting
- 18 MONTGOMERY Sandy Point and Kent Island
- 19 BALTIMORE Covered dish supper at Cylburn Mansion 5 P. M. Film: "Birds of Prey of Northeastern U. S. " by David Smith



JUNIOR PROGRAM

Baltimore Chapter - M.O.S. programs for all school age children on alternate Saturdays and Spring vacation:

- Sept. 21 Talk and Film: Birds of Prey of Northeastern U. S.
Mr. David Smith 10 a.m. Bird and nature walk 10:45 a.m.
- Oct. 5 Talk: Bats of Maryland and the World - How They Find Their Food and and Home. Dr. Edwin Gould 10 a.m. Bird and nature walk 10:45 a.m.
- Oct. 19 Film: Tree Portraits - How to Identify Common Trees. 10 a.m.
Bird and nature walk 10:45 a.m.
- Nov. 2 Bird Banding 8 and 9 a.m.
- Nov. 16 Talk: Rocks and Minerals. Dr. Daniel Edwards, 10 a.m.
Bird and nature walk 10:45 a.m.
- Dec. 14 Bird walk and decorating the birds' Christmas tree. 10 a.m.

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