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"KEARSARGE" BIRDS.

BY E. H. AND H. E. PORTER.

Kearsarge, N. H., is situated in a narrow valley of the White Mountains, having Moat Mountain and the noted White Horse ledges on the west, Mt. Kearsarge on the north, and Rattlesnake Range on the east. Through a "notch" to the northwest, the railroad leads to Fabyans and the higher peaks. Three villages are situated in this valley: Kearsarge, North Conway and Intervale. These villages are all interesting from an ornithological standpoint owing to the very varied country, but at Kearsarge village the birds are mainly those of the woods and fields, almost the only water being the diminutive Kearsarge brook.

Our summer home is some two hundred feet from the road, the intervening space being lawn, on which the Goldfinches and Robins are especially numerous. With the exception of a few acres of hay-fields, the remaining twenty-four acres of land are woods, through which Kearsarge brook runs.

This list was compiled during July, August and a part of September. Barely six *long* hunts were made during that period, the birds seen merely chanced to meet our sight, but we always carried glasses. In the list those species marked \* were seen on our own place, those marked † breeding there.

In addition to those species named, the Towhee, Black-throated Blue Warbler and Pileated Woodpecker were heard.

1. *Botaurus lentiginosus*. American Bittern. This species was seen once in July, but several times afterwards. Breeds in the Intervale marshes.

2. *Ardea herodias*. Great Blue Heron. Only once seen, the only

record of this species, as far as can be ascertained, in the valley.

3. *Accipiter velox*. \*Sharp-shinned Hawk. Commonest of the hawks.
4. *Accipiter cooperi*. \*Cooper Hawk. Semi-occasional.
5. *Buteo borealis*. \*Red-tailed Hawk. Fairly common during September.
6. *Buteo lineatus*. \*Red-shouldered Hawk. One instance noted.
7. *Falco sparverius*. Am. Sparrow Hawk. Breeds on Peaked Mountain of the Rattlesnake Range.
8. *Ceryle alcyon*. †Belted Kingfisher. One within sight or hearing almost constantly.
9. *Dryobates villosus*. \*Hairy Woodpecker. Occasional.
10. *Dryobates pubescens medianus*. †Downy Woodpecker. Common in the early summer.
11. *Colaptes auratus luteus*. \*Northern Flicker. *Rather rare*.
12. *Antrostomus vociferus*. \*Whip-poor-will. One seen.
13. *Chordeiles virginianus*. \*Nighthawk. A small flock appeared nearly every evening.
14. *Chætura pelagica*. \*Chimney Swift. Common until September 5.
15. *Trochilus colubris*. \*Ruby-throated Hummingbird. Uncommon.
16. *Tyrannus tyrannus*. \*Kingbird. Common. Breeds at Intervale.
17. *Sayornis phoebe*. \*Phoebe. Occasional.
18. *Contopus virens*. Wood Pewee. One instance.
19. *Empidonax flaviventris*. †Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. One family near Kearsarge Brook.
20. *Empidonax minimus*. Least Flycatcher. One seen in August.
21. *Cyanocitta cristata*. \*Blue Jay. Infrequent at all times.
22. *Corvus brachyrhynchos*. †American Crow. Comparatively few seen until the first part of September.
23. *Molothrus ater*. Cowbird. One recorded from the Enchanted Woods.
24. *Agelaius phoeniceus*. Red-winged Blackbird. Breeds between Kearsarge Village and Intervale.
25. *Sturnella magna*. Meadowlark. One individual remained from July 13 to 17, part of the time at Intervale.
26. *Carpodacus purpureus*. †Purple Finch. A frequent visitor to our lawn, but difficult to find when not there.
27. *Astragalinus tristis*. †American Goldfinch. Common, especially on the lawns.
28. *Poocetes gramineus*. †Vesper Sparrow. Infrequently seen.
29. *Zonotrichia leucophrys*. White-crowned Sparrow. One instance.
30. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. \*White-throated Sparrow. Fairly common on the slopes of the mountains.
31. *Spizella socialis*. †Chipping Sparrow. Abundant.
32. *Spizella pusilla*. †Field Sparrow. Rather rare.
33. *Iunco hyemalis*. †Slate-colored Junco. Abundant.
34. *Melospiza cinerea melodia*. †Song Sparrow. Very common occasionally, at other times surprisingly rare.

35. *Cyanospiza cyanea*. \*Indigo Bunting. Common along the roads.
36. *Hirundo erythrogaster*. \*Barn Swallow.
37. *Petrochelidon lunifrons*. \*Cliff Swallow.
- Two more surprisingly infrequently recorded species.
38. *Ampelis cedrorum*. †Cedar Waxwing. Very common.
39. *Lanius borealis*. \*Northern Shrike. Once recorded.
40. *Vireo olivaceus*. †Red-eyed Vireo. Commonly seen near the house.
41. *Vireo flavifrons*. \*Yellow-throated Vireo. By far the commonest of the Vireos.
42. *Vireo solitarius*. \*Blue-headed Vireo. Often seen, especially in September.
43. *Vireo noveboracensis*. \*White-eyed Vireo. Once recorded, the only time in the county, as far as can be ascertained.
44. *Mniotilta varia*. \*Black-and-white Warbler. Infrequent.
45. *Helminthophila rubricapilla*. \*Nashville Warbler. Commoner than the previous species.
46. *Helminthophila peregrina*. \*Tennessee Warbler. Twice seen.
47. *Dendroica coronata*. \*Myrtle Warbler. Rather common.
48. *Dendroica maculosa*. †Magnolia Warbler. Somewhat more common.
49. *Dendroica blackburnia*. Blackburnian Warbler. We saw one in very thick woods—a beautiful male. His song was almost precisely that of the Black and White Warbler, and the song was almost all on the same note, contrary to the usual one.
50. *Dendroica virens*. †Black-throated Green Warbler. By far the commonest of the Warblers, and commonest of all Kearsarge birds with the exception of the Chickadees, Robins, Bluebirds, Song Sparrows, Chippies, Crows and Juncos.
51. *Dendroica vigorsii*. \*Pine Warbler. Rather rare.
52. *Seiurus aurocapillus*. \*Oven-bird. Fairly common.
53. *Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla*. \*Northern Yellow-throat. Rare.
54. *Wilsonia canadensis*. Canadian Warbler. Twice seen.
55. *Setophaga ruticilla*. † American Redstart. Common until August 15.
56. *Galeoscoptes carolinensis*. \*Catbird. Casual.
57. *Toxostoma rufum*. \*Brown Thrasher. Once recorded.
58. *Certhia familiaris americana*. \*Brown Creeper. Rare at all times.
59. *Sitta carolinensis*. \*White-breasted Nuthatch. Fairly common.
60. *Sitta canadensis*. \*Red-breasted Nuthatch. Rarer than the previous species.
61. *Parus atricapillus*. †Chickadee. Common.
62. *Parus hudsonicus*. \*Hudsonian Chickadee. Very rare.
63. *Regulus satrapa*. \*Golden-crowned Kinglet. Common in September.
64. *Hylocichla mustelina*. †Wood Thrush. Rare.
65. *Hylocichla fuscescens*. \*Wilson Thrush. Commoner.

66. *Hylocichla swainsonii*. \*Olive-backed Thrush. Once seen.  
 67. *Hylocichla guttata pallasii*. \*Hermit Thrush. Commonest of the thrushes.  
 68. *Sialia sialis*. \*Bluebird. Common.  
 69. *Passer domesticus*. English Sparrow. Only once seen in Kearsarge village.

In addition to these, nineteen species were recorded from the village by four other bird-lovers, including Warbling Vireo.

The most remarkable facts are the extreme abundance of the Black-throated Green Warbler, the infrequency of all warblers and the absence of the Northern Parula Warbler, Scarlet Tanager, all Grouse and the Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.

## AN OCTOBER ALL-DAY AT BLAINE, WASHINGTON.

BY WILLIAM LEON DAWSON.

Of course it was cloudy. That it was so instead of *rainy* was a mark of special favor, received by the Bird-Man with becoming gratitude, for every loyal Puget-Sounder knows that rain has the right of way from October first *on*. The clouds formed a great leaden canopy centering over Blaine, with no visible support by way of tent poles upon either horizon, but with certain airy hangings and draperies at the edges which not even the rising sun could thrust aside. But in his attempt to do so the draperies caught fire, warming from saffron to Saturn red and rolling up from the east in billows of flame which threatened the eternal hills. Mt. Baker, our patron saint and watchful sentinel, situated some fifty miles to the east and south, stood apart from the conflict, but reflected something of the heavenly ardor from its new-fallen snows until the sun found a rift in the curtain of cloud and shot a full glance at the mountain, whereupon it cast a huge shadow athwart the sky, like the umbration of the needle upon the dial. The northeast in glory and the southeast in the shadow of our glorious mountain—it was worth the sacrifice of a few early birds to have seen it!

The first half hour of indecision, from six o'clock on, was spent awheel, ranging the sidewalks of the still silent town, gleaning the bird-notes from orchard and garden and unreclaimed ravine. The writer was just congratulating himself upon the abundance of native birds hereabouts, undisturbed