

AN ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF THE BREEDING BIRDS OF DUTCH MOUNTAIN, PENNSYLVANIA

Skip Conant

Although some 160 species have been recorded on Dutch Mountain, this checklist will only include the breeding birds. The modern study period was from June 1985 through August 1989 and represents more than three hundred hours of actual field observations. All observations were by the author or by Doug Gross, the Regional Coordinator for the Pennsylvania Breeding Bird Atlas Project.

One of the problems with checklists is the use of terms like abundant, common, etc. Does the word "common" mean a given species is highly visible and easy to identify, or is the species "common" from a density standpoint? Great Blue Heron, an uncommon bird on Dutch Mountain, enjoys high visibility and is usually easy to see. Conversely, Wild Turkey, a common species, is hard to find because of its natural wariness. Three categories, common, uncommon and rare, will be used in the checklist, with the emphasis on actual abundance rather than visibility.

The opening comments for each species will covers its degree of abundance during the study period along with brief notes on visibility and preferred habitat. Doug Gross supplied much of the information about areas adjacent to the study area. Subsequent comments for the status of each species in former years are based on the following literature.

- Dwight, Jonathan Jr. 1982. Summer Birds of the Crest of the Pennsylvania Alleghenies. *Auk* 9:129-141.
- Stone, Witmer. 1900. The Summer Birds of the Higher Parts of Sullivan and Wyoming Counties, Pa. *Abstract of the Proceedings of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club 1898-1899*
- The Otto Behr Letters. A collection of 66 letters written to Witmer Stone from 1897 to 1934.
- The personal lists and recollections of Dr. Edward (Bud) Reimann for the years 1943 through 1953.

For the checklist, Dutch Mountain will be defined by the following Pennsylvania Breeding Bird Atlas Project blocks (Figure 1):

Lopez 2	Dutch Mountain 1
Lopez 4	Dutch Mountain 3
Lopez 6	Dutch Mountain 5
	Dutch Mountain 6

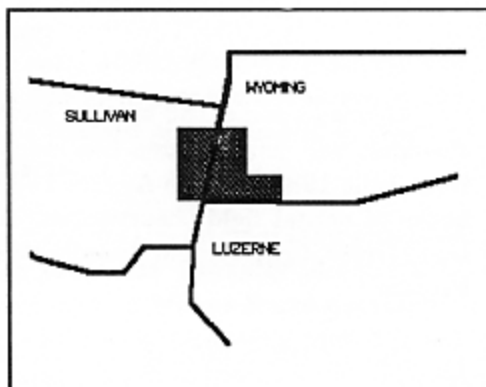


Figure 1

GREAT BLUE HERON (*Ardea herodias*) Uncommon but easily found near ponds and streams. Not mentioned in the early checklists or the Behr letters. Observed regularly by Reimann.

GREEN-BACKED HERON (*Butorides striatus*) Rare. Probably nests. An immature was observed in July 1987. Not listed in the early checklists or observed by Reimann.

CANADA GOOSE (*Branta canadensis*) Uncommon. A few pairs nest every year at ponds and beaver dams. Not reported in the early lists.

WOOD DUCK (*Aix sponsa*) Common in ponds and beaver dams. Not included in the early checklists. Otto Behr reported it nesting at Shuman's Lake in 1929 and Reimann observed a female with brood in 1947.

GREEN-WINGED TEAL (*Anas crecca*) Rare. In May 1987 a pair was observed in courtship display on a State Game Lands propagation pond. In July 1987 the female was seen with 10 young. This was one of only two nesting records for the state during the Breeding Bird Atlas Project. None was observed in 1988, but in June 1989 two drakes were seen at the same pond. Dan Brauning advises me he has received reports from the Pennsylvania Game Commission of the presence of this species at Splashdam Pond and the area where I observed it, but nesting was not confirmed. Not reported in any previous checklist.

AMERICAN BLACK DUCK (*Anas rubripes*) Uncommon. A few pair nest every year on ponds and beaver dams. Otto Behr reported them nesting at Shuman's Lake in 1929.

MALLARD (*Anas platyrhynchos*) Common. Not listed in the early checklists.

HOODED MERGANSER (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) Rare. A few pair nest every year in small ponds with wooded borders. No early reports.

- TURKEY VULTURE** (*Cathartes aura*) Common. Probably nests on the mountain but no sites located. Observed by Reimann but not listed in the early reports.
- NORTHERN HARRIER** (*Circus cyaneus*) Rare. In the five-year study two females and one immature were observed. Nesting has occurred in Sullivan County near Laporte. Otto Behr reported finding a nest with eggs in May 1913. Reimann observed one each in 1943 and 1947.
- SHARP-SHINNED HAWK** (*Accipiter striatus*) Rare. Courtship flights have been observed on several occasions. Listed by Stone, but with no comments.
- COOPER'S HAWK** (*Accipiter cooperii*) Rare. May nest on the mountain. Observed by Stone.
- NORTHERN GOSHAWK** (*Accipiter gentilis*) Rare. Found in remote areas, often near stream headwaters. At least one pair still nests on the mountain, but some nesting areas in Sullivan County have been destroyed by lumbering. A nest and eggs, sent to the Academy of Natural Sciences in 1897 by the Behr brothers, was the first nesting record for Pennsylvania.
- RED-SHOULDERED HAWK** (*Buteo lineatus*) Uncommon, but a regular nesting species in mature forest. Listed by Dwight and Stone. Observed by Reimann in 1947.
- BROAD-WINGED HAWK** (*Buteo platypterus*) Common. A regular nesting species in all forests. Observed by Stone, Behr and Reimann.
- RED-TAILED HAWK** (*Buteo jamaicensis*) Rare. A few individuals are seen over open meadows every year. No early reports.
- AMERICAN KESTREL** (*Falco sparverius*) Rare. Found in open fields and roadsides. Observed by Stone and Reimann.
- RUFFED GROUSE** (*Bonasa umbellus*) Common. Regular in all woodlands. All the early reports note this species as common.
- WILD TURKEY** (*Meleagris gallopavo*) Common. Widespread but elusive in woodlands and other habitat. Not noted in any of the early reports.
- VIRGINIA RAIL** (*Rallus limicola*) Not personally observed during the five-year study. John Dunn, a wildlife biologist for the Pennsylvania Game Commission, reported seeing and hearing one at Splashdam Pond (Lopez 6) in July 1989. Has been observed by Gross elsewhere in Sullivan County. No early reports.
- KILLDEER** (*Charadrius vociferus*) Common in open fields. Not reported by Dwight, Stone or Behr. Observed by Reimann in 1943 and 1947.
- SPOTTED SANDPIPER** (*Actitis macularia*) Uncommon. Found near streams and ponds. Not reported in the early lists nor observed by Reimann.
- AMERICAN WOODCOCK** (*Scolopax minor*) Uncommon. Pastures, wetlands and wet woods. Not listed by Dwight or Stone. Otto Behr reported finding a nest with eggs in 1897 and Reimann heard them calling in 1943.

- MOURNING DOVE** (*Zenaida macroura*) Common near agricultural areas. Listed as common in all the early reports.
- BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO** (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*) Uncommon but observed fairly regularly in wood edges and thickets. In 1984, the year of the gypsy moth infestation, this species was abundant or at least highly visible. Not listed by Dwight, but Stone listed it as common. Observed by Reimann.
- EASTERN SCREECH-OWL** (*Otus asio*) No records. Observed by Gross near Eagles Mere. Stone included it in his list, but with no comments.
- GREAT HORNED OWL** (*Bubo virginianus*) Common in wooded areas. Included in Stone's list, but with no comments.
- BARRED OWL** (*Strix varia*) Uncommon. Mature forests and wooded wetlands. Dwight reported hearing them every evening on North Mountain. Stone listed it as common, and Otto Behr reported finding half-grown young in 1897.
- NORTHERN SAW-WHET OWL** (*Aegolius acadicus*) Rare. One was heard calling in late May 1989 and continued to be heard until mid-June. Observed by Gross in second growth woods near Splashdam Pond (Lopez 6) in May 1988 and elsewhere on North Mountain. Stone listed it as common and reported finding an immature in June 1898.
- WHIP-POOR-WILL** (*Caprimulgus vociferus*) Uncommon. Second-growth forest. Heard fairly regularly during June and early July each year. Several were observed by Gross in 1988. This species was common during the 1930s and 1940s but disappeared completely in the 1950s and was not heard again until 1983. Stone reported it as common but "not found before the lumbering began."
- CHIMNEY SWIFT** (*Chaetura pelagica*) Common. Listed by Stone as common and observed by Reimann.
- RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD** (*Archilochus colubris*) Common. Dwight reported it as rare, but Stone listed it as common.
- BELTED KINGFISHER** (*Ceryle alcyon*) Uncommon. No nesting burrows have been found, but probably nests. Listed by Stone as "common along streams."
- YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER** (*Sphyrapicus varius*) Common and widespread in orchards and moist forest. Dwight reported it as occasional, but Stone listed it as "very common."
- DOWNY WOODPECKER** (*Picoides pubescens*) Common in all forests and orchards. Stone reported it as less common than the Hairy Woodpecker, and that would still be true.
- HAIRY WOODPECKER** (*Picoides villosus*) Common in mature forests. Reported as common in all the early lists.
- NORTHERN FLICKER** (*Colaptes auratus*) Common. Dwight listed it as fairly common and Stone listed it without any comments. Observed by Reimann.

- PILEATED WOODPECKER** (*Dryocopus pileatus*) Uncommon and widespread especially in large timber and extensive forest. Dwight commented, "I've heard of the presence of this species, but did not actually observe it." Stone remarked, "It was formerly common but is rapidly disappearing." Behr reported nesting cavities.
- OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER** (*Contopus borealis*) Two sightings, both during Spring migration, and neither in proper breeding habitat. Not listed by Dwight. Stone reported as follows, "Rather common; scattered at intervals over the mountains, its penetrating call heard continually." A nest was found by Stone in 1898.
- EASTERN WOOD-PEWEE** (*Contopus virens*) Common in all forest land. Dwight reported it as rare, but Stone listed it as common. Observed by Reimann.
- YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER** (*Empidonax flaviventris*) Two sightings, both during Spring migration. One was in early June in proper breeding habitat, but could not be relocated. Gross found an adult with young near Nordmont in 1981. Dwight reported it from several places on North Mountain. Stone commented, "Mr.O.Behr described a flycatcher he observed some years ago, which was pretty certainly this species."
- ALDER FLYCATCHER** (*Empidonax alnorum*) Common in open wetlands with extensive brushy cover, especially alders and saplings. The following comment appears in Dwight's list. "Dr. Warren says: 'I have been informed that Traill's flycatcher has been seen in the mountainous parts of the state during the summer. The possibility of error in identifying the small flycatchers is so great that the actual capture of the bird should be the only authority for stating its occurrence.'" Not reported by Stone. Observed by Reimann in 1947.
- LEAST FLYCATCHER** (*Empidonax minimus*) Common in all forests. The most common *Empidonax*. Observed by Dwight and Reimann. Stone reported it as common. Otto Behr found several nests.
- EASTERN PHOEBE** (*Sayornis phoebe*) Common near buildings and bridges. Reported as common by Dwight and Stone. Observed by Reimann.
- GREAT CRESTED FLYCATCHER** (*Myiarchus crinitus*) Common in relatively mature forests. Observed by Dwight.
- EASTERN KINGBIRD** (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) Common along roadsides particularly in farm country. Stone reported it as common.
- HORNED LARK** (*Eremophila alpestris*) No observations. Listed by Stone as occasional in cleared fields. Observed by Reimann in June of 1943 and 1947.
- TREE SWALLOW** (*Tachycineta bicolor*) Common. Observed by Dwight and Reimann. Listed by Stone as common.
- BANK SWALLOW** (*Riparia riparia*) Neither this species nor the Northern Rough-winged Swallow has been found on the mountain. Colonies of both

have been found elsewhere in Sullivan County. Stone listed the Bank Swallow but remarked it was not common.

CLIFF SWALLOW (*Hirundo pyrrhonota*) Uncommon and local. Found near barns and old buildings. Noted as common by Stone and observed by Reimann.

BARN SWALLOW (*Hirundo rustica*) Common near barns and buildings. Listed as common in the early reports.

BLUE JAY (*Cyanocitta cristata*) Common in a variety of habitats. Listed as common in all the early checklists.

AMERICAN CROW (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) Common in settled areas and forest openings. Dwight stated, "There were no crows on North Mountain." Stone reported them as abundant.

COMMON RAVEN (*Corvus corax*) Uncommon and widespread in forested areas. This bird was not here during the 1930s and 1940s when I was summering here. It started to appear in the 1970s and is now seen and heard on a regular basis. Reported as rare by Dwight and Stone.

BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE (*Parus atricapillus*) Common in all woodlands. Listed as common by Dwight and Stone. Observed by Reimann. Several nests with eggs were collected by Otto Behr.

TUFTED TITMOUSE (*Parus bicolor*) Rare and local. Only a few pairs nest on the mountain. Has been heard singing on territory on several occasions. Otto Behr reported finding a nest in 1897, but neither Dwight nor Stone even listed this species.

RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH (*Sitta canadensis*) Uncommon and local. Found in conifer stands. Otto Behr reported nesting in 1896. Listed by Stone as "not rare."

WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH (*Sitta carolinensis*) Common in most woodlands. Dwight reported it as occasional, but Stone listed it as common. Observed by Reimann.

BROWN CREEPER (*Certhia americana*) Uncommon and widespread. Often overlooked. Reported as abundant by Stone, occasional by Dwight. Nests with young were observed by Dwight and Otto Behr.

HOUSE WREN (*Troglodytes aedon*) Common in woodlands, wood edges and near homes. Reported by Stone as common. Observed by Reimann.

WINTER WREN (*Troglodytes troglodytes*) Uncommon and local along heavily wooded stream ravines. In June 1988, seven were heard along a half-mile stretch of this habitat in a remote section of the mountain. Reported as common by Dwight and Stone.

GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET (*Regulus satrapa*) Uncommon and local in conifer stands, especially Red Spruce and Eastern Hemlock. Gross reported finding six singing males very quickly in a stand of Red Spruce in Dutch Mountain 4. Dwight reported observing one pair and Stone lists it as "rather common." Otto Behr observed four immatures in July 1897.

- BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER (*Polioptila caerulea*) Rare. One pair observed in July 1985. Not reported in the early lists.
- EASTERN BLUEBIRD (*Sialia sialis*) Uncommon and local where there are bluebird boxes. Also in wooded wetlands and beaver dams. Otto Behr reported it as a regular nesting species. Dwight and Stone both listed it as common.
- VEERY (*Catharus fuscescens*) Common. Conspicuous singer in moist, mature woods. Listed by Dwight and Stone as common. Observed by Reimann.
- SWAINSON'S THRUSH (*Catharus ustulatus*) Observed only during spring migration. Found by Gross in Wyoming State Forest and several other locations in Sullivan County during breeding months. Prefers hemlock groves near water at higher elevations, generally above 1500 feet. Reported by Dwight and Stone as abundant. This species seems to be one of the most affected by the extensive lumbering of the hemlock forests at the turn of the Century.
- HERMIT THRUSH (*Catharus guttatus*) Common. The most common spotted thrush in this area. Easily found in moist woods by its beautiful song. Reported by Dwight, Stone and Reimann as abundant.
- WOOD THRUSH (*Hylocichla mustelina*) Common in moist woods. Reported as common in all the early lists.
- AMERICAN ROBIN (*Turdus migratorius*) Common. Reported as common in all the early lists.
- GRAY CATBIRD (*Dumetella carolinensis*) Common along roadsides, brushy areas and wooded areas with extensive undergrowth. Only a few observed by Dwight, but reported as common by Stone and Reimann.
- NORTHERN MOCKINGBIRD (*Mimus polyglottos*) Rare. This species is starting to show up occasionally. A singing male was observed in June 1989. Not reported in the early lists.
- BROWN THRASHER (*Toxostoma rufum*) Uncommon. Found along roadsides and in brushy areas. Dwight reported it as fairly common, but Stone listed it as "not common." Observed by Reimann.
- CEDAR WAXWING (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) Common. Found easily throughout the area, particularly where summer fruits are prevalent. Listed as common in the early lists.
- EUROPEAN STARLING (*Sturnus vulgaris*) Uncommon. Almost exclusively near houses and barns. Not listed by Dwight or Stone. Observed by Reimann.
- WHITE-EYED VIREO (*Vireo griseus*) One record. A single male was heard singing and observed on June 29, 1986. It continued to be heard through July and August, but nesting was not confirmed.
- SOLITARY VIREO (*Vireo solitarius*) Common in conifer groves, especially hemlock. Reported as abundant in the early lists.
- RED-EYED VIREO (*Vireo olivaceus*) Common in wooded habitat. Reported as abundant in the early lists.

- NASHVILLE WARBLER** (*Vermivora ruficapilla*) Uncommon and local in open meadows with Highbush Blueberry and scattered trees. Also in brushy, boggy areas. Listed by Stone as "not common." Observed by Reimann.
- NORTHERN PARULA** (*Parula americana*) No observations. Found by Gross in mature woods, always near water, in several locations in Sullivan County, but considered rare by Gross. Reported as abundant by Dwight and Stone.
- YELLOW WARBLER** (*Dendroica petechia*) Common in wetlands, roadsides and overgrown fields. Listed as "not common" by Stone. One observation by Reimann.
- CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER** (*Dendroica pensylvanica*) Common in second-growth forest and brushy roadside edges. Only observed once by Dwight, but listed as abundant by Stone.
- MAGNOLIA WARBLER** (*Dendroica magnolia*) Common and local in small hemlocks. Listed as common by Dwight and Stone. Observed by Reimann.
- BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER** (*Dendroica caerulescens*) Rare. Found in laurel and small hemlocks. Reported as abundant by Dwight and Stone. Several nests were found by Otto Behr. Observed by Reimann.
- YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER** (*Dendroica coronata*) Common in conifers particularly near bogs. Not reported by Stone or Otto Behr. Dwight commented, "There are no Myrtle Warblers, so truly Canadian." Observed by Reimann in June 1953.
- BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER** (*Dendroica virens*) Common and widespread in all woods. Dwight remarked that it is "seen only occasionally," but Stone reported it as abundant. Observed by Reimann.
- BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER** (*Dendroica fusca*) Common in mature conifer stands. Reported as abundant in the early lists.
- PRAIRIE WARBLER** (*Dendroica discolor*) One observation. A singing male was found in June 1989 and was observed throughout the month. Found by Gross in Christmas tree plantings west of Dushore.
- BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER** (*Mniotilta varia*) Common and widespread in all woods. Dwight remarked that it is "seen only occasionally," but Stone listed it as abundant. Observed by Reimann.
- AMERICAN REDSTART** (*Setophaga ruticilla*) Common in second-growth woods and wood edges. Not observed by Dwight and listed as "very rare" by Stone. Observed by Reimann.
- OVENBIRD** (*Seiurus aurocapillus*) Common in all woodlands. Listed as abundant in the early checklists.
- NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH** (*Seiurus noveboracensis*) Rare and local in wetlands and bogs. Dwight found several nests. Listed as common by Stone.
- LOUISIANA WATERTHRUSH** (*Seiurus motacilla*) Not observed on Dutch Mountain, but locally common along woodland streams nearby. Not included in the early lists.

- MOURNING WARBLER** (*Oporornis philadelphia*) No records for the mountain. Rare and local in wild raspberry bushes along roadsides. Two pairs have nested three consecutive years (1987-1989) near Muncy Valley. Not observed by Dwight, but listed by Stone as common.
- COMMON YELLOWTHROAT** (*Geothlypis trichas*) Common. One observation by Dwight. Listed as common by Stone and Reimann.
- CANADA WARBLER** (*Wilsonia canadensis*) Uncommon and local in woods with laurel or blueberry understory. Listed by Dwight and Stone as abundant and observed by Reimann.
- YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT** (*Icteria virens*) No current records. Usually found at lower elevations. One observation by Stone in June 1898 and one by Reimann in June 1947.
- SCARLET TANAGER** (*Piranga olivacea*) Common in most woodlands. Listed as common by Dwight and abundant by Stone. Observed by Reimann.
- NORTHERN CARDINAL** (*Cardinalis cardinalis*) Rare. In 1988 and 1989 there were a number of sightings, including pairs and males singing on territory. No early reports.
- ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK** (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*) Common in woodlands. Reported as common by Stone.
- INDIGO BUNTING** (*Passerina cyanea*) Common and widespread along roadsides and in overgrown fields. Dwight reported it as "common on North Mountain." Stone listed it as "not common." Observed by Reimann.
- RUFIOUS-SIDED TOWHEE** (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) Common in brushy roadsides, overgrown fields. One observation by Dwight. Stone commented, "Formerly very rare but increasing where the timber is cut though not yet very common." Observed by Reimann.
- CHIPPING SPARROW** (*Spizella passerina*) Common. Listed as common in the early checklists.
- FIELD SPARROW** (*Spizella pusilla*) Common in overgrown fields. Listed as common in the early checklists.
- VESPER SPARROW** (*Poocetes gramineus*) Rare. Found in fields with bare ground and hedgerows close by. Listed by Stone as abundant.
- SAVANNAH SPARROW** (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) Common in open fields. Listed by Stone as abundant.
- GRASSHOPPER SPARROW** (*Ammodramus savannarum*) No records. Local in colonies in hay fields and Christmas tree farms near Dutch Mountain. Reported by Otto Behr in July 1920 and observed by Reimann in 1947.
- HENSLOW'S SPARROW** (*Ammodramus henslowii*) No records. Has been found in isolated colonies in Wyoming and Bradford counties. Otto Behr reported finding a nest on his farm in August 1899 and again in July 1920.
- SONG SPARROW** (*Melospiza melodia*) Common. Listed as common in the early checklists.
- SWAMP SPARROW** (*Melospiza georgiana*) Common in wetlands. Listed as "fairly common" by Stone. Observed by Reimann.

WHITE-THROATED SPARROW (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) Common in moist woods with extensive blueberry understory. Dwight stated, "There are no White-throated Sparrows." Stone commented as follows: "A male of this species was found in full song on the edge of a high, open pasture among a scattered growth of pines on 19 June 1898. It evidently had a nest nearby, but a careful search failed to discover it. The Messrs. Behr assure me that they never saw the bird in summer previously, and a visit to the same locality the following year failed to discover anymore." Otto Behr then reported hearing one singing in August 1899.

DARK-EYED JUNCO (*Junco hyemalis*) Common in moist woodlands. Dwight reported this species as "nowhere abundant." Stone listed it as "very common." Otto Behr reported finding a nest in 1898.

BOBOLINK (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) Common in hayfields. Reported by Stone as "not common." Observed by Reimann.

RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) Common in wetlands and open fields. Stone reported it as "not widely distributed." Reimann reported it as common.

EASTERN MEADOWLARK (*Sturnella magna*) Common and conspicuous in grassy fields. Stone listed it as "common in cleared ground." Observed by Reimann.

COMMON GRACKLE (*Quiscalus quiscula*) Common in wetlands. Not listed in the early checklists. Otto Behr reported it as "not on the mountain."

BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD (*Molothrus ater*) Common in agricultural areas. Not listed in the early checklists. Observed by Reimann.

NORTHERN ORIOLE (*Icterus galbula*) Common in large trees near water. Reported as "not common" by Stone. One observation by Reimann.

PURPLE FINCH (*Carpodacus purpureus*) Common and local in mature woods and edges of clearcuts. Dwight reported seeing a few individuals. Stone reported it as "regular, but not very common." Observed by Reimann.

HOUSE FINCH (*Carpodacus mexicanus*) Uncommon. A few have reached the town of Lopez. No early reports.

RED CROSSBILL (*Loxia curvirostra*) Rare winter visitor to conifer groves. Dwight reported them in June 1891 and Stone observed them one summer.

AMERICAN GOLDFINCH (*Carduelis tristis*) Common in a variety of habitats. Dwight reported a few individuals. Stone reported it as "regular, but not very common." Observed by Reimann.

HOUSE SPARROW (*Passer domesticus*) Rare around barns and buildings. No early records.

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It is impossible to complete a project of this magnitude without the help of many people. My thanks to all those who joined me for field trips on the mountain and assisted in locating the different species.

My thanks also to my daughters Carol and Chris who shared in the typing.

The following people played a major role in the project and to them I extend a heartfelt thanks.

DAN BRAUNING, Coordinator for the Pennsylvania Breeding Bird Atlas Project. Dan introduced me to the atlas project four years ago and encouraged me to do a couple of blocks on Dutch Mountain. The two blocks turned into about fifteen, but what a rewarding experience. Dan also reviewed the manuscript and the drafts of the checklist with much constructive criticism. I thank him for his patience for all the questions and problems this amateur birder had to overcome.

DOUG GROSS, Regional Coordinator for the Pennsylvania Breeding Bird Atlas Project. Doug was my companion on many of the field trips and supplied me with much information from his own "atlasing" work in the rest of Sullivan and western Wyoming counties. Doug also reviewed the checklist and was at the same time my severest critic, but most ardent backer.

FRANKLIN AND BARBARA HAAS. Frank, as editor of *Cassinia*, first suggested doing an article about my "Dutch Mountain" experience to compare the birdlife on the mountain a century ago or words to that effect. Little did we know at the time it would turn into such a major project. Barbara did much of the editing and final typing. My thanks to both of you.

DR. EDWARD (BUD) REIMANN. Dr. Reimann, or "Bud" as he prefers to be called, was a D.V.O.C. member for fifty years before his resignation in the 1970s. Bud birded the Dutch Mountain area extensively during the 1940s and early 1950s. He supplied me with a number of his personal checklists and much additional information for that time period.

CAROL SPAWN, Head Librarian, Academy of Natural Sciences. Carol's help in locating much of the source information in the archives was invaluable. At our first meeting I asked her if the Academy had any correspondence from Otto or Herman Behr. Without checking any references she replied, "Yes." I was astounded.

Last but not least, my dear wife, GINNY, for her patience and forbearance with this "nutty" birder.