

JOURNAL 1942

JAMES W. BEE

1/4/42

420104-1

Bird Census. Interstate Bridge east along shore line to McLaughlin or point opposite Portland Municipal Air port. Mainly along water front but occasionally dropping inland to investigate likely points. Shore line sandy in places and others rough with high steep erosional bank with isolated line of cottonwoods, willows etc. Beyond this tree line is found agricultural fields and pastures. Left Barnes General Hospital at 8:00 A.M. and returned 5:00 P.M. Day clear but windy and frigid from 10:00 A.M. on. Birds observed.

Passer domesticus: Residential area.

Turdus migratorius courensis. Approx 16 in groups of 3 or 4 resting on limbs or feeding on ground in association with blackbirds habitat.

Larus argentatus smithsonianus. One among a group of 80 other gulls at Pearson Air port.

Larus glaucescens. Common and dominant gull of area.

Larus delawarensis. 5 among above flock and others observed later flying along Columbia river course.

Larus calurus brachyrhynchus. About in numbers to ringbills but fewer if any. Gull flock at air port proportioned as follows.

80 glaucescens
1 smithsonianus
5 delawarensis
5 brachyrhynchus.

Melospiza melodia morphna: Dominant and generally distributed. Thirty in an area of about 1 acre. Tail pattern good identification mark up bird alighting in brush. Groups of 10 not uncommon. Birds not as alert or agile as other birds. Few singing. Probably several hundred.

Corvus brachyrhynchus hesperis. Present practically at all times mainly in morning. Several nests in cottonwoods may be this species. 30 were mixed with flock of 90 gulls at air port in early morning. They left first upon approach and recolllected in another area from gulls.

Spinus pinus pinus. 40 birds in one flock in residential section.

Phasianus colchicus torquatus. Occasionally observed. Not many conspicuous in a few fields.

Oxyechus vociferus vociferus. Probably 60 birds in fields and shoreline.

Thryomanes bewickii calaphonus. 25-30 observed during day.

Dendroica auduboni auduboni. 4 singles. One dead at base

of river ⁴²⁰¹⁰⁴⁻² night freezing.

Psaltriparus minimus minimus. 3 separate flocks of 8-4-3

Sporus psaltria hesperophilus. May be S. t. saheamons. Several feeding on ground with Junco and Golden Cr. Sparrows.

Pipilo maculatus oregonus. 4 single birds

Talos sparverius sparverius 3 singles

Sturnella neglecta. Heard occasionally. These birds have since a few weeks ago congregated in one large flock of approximately 85 birds travelling together.

Regulus satrapa alvaceus. Several small flocks. One flock of 8.

Corthylio calendula generalis. Few small groups. They travel with Regulus & Penthestis.

Penthestis alvicapillus occidentalis. Few small groups.

Buteo calurus. 2 pair at one time. Observed at several points.

Junco oreganus oreganus. Common in flocks of 10-15

Anas p. platyrhynchos. Groups of 8-30-2-20-100 mainly in lagoons at edge of river. Resting. Baldpate mixed.

Anthus sp. maletta. 4 in field.

Colaptes cafer cafer. 8 single birds.

Corpodicus mexicanus fontalis. ♂ & ♀ feeding along occasional river bank.

Megascops asio calurus. 1 bird observed at 2 places along river.

Chaulelasmus streperus. 2 birds

Mareca americana. 40 - mixed with mallards and resting in the main.

Mergus americanus americana. 2 ♂ and 7 ♀ together.

Davia stellata. 2 singles. Feeding under water more than on top. They worked progressively down river at edge.

Phalacrocorax auritus albicollis. 7 birds in one area only.

Nyroca valisineria. 1 bird with mallard group.

Dryobates pubescens gardneri. 2 birds in willows and cotton wood along river. Singles.

Agelaius (sp.) Flocks of about 150 birds.

Euphagus cyanocephalus. Mixed with red-wings.

Ardea herodias fannini 2 single birds.

Zonotrichia coronata Flocks of 8 feeding with juncos at edge of bush growth. Juncos fly out 20-30' and sparrows would fly out 5-10' - Both groups return to bush on some warning signal.

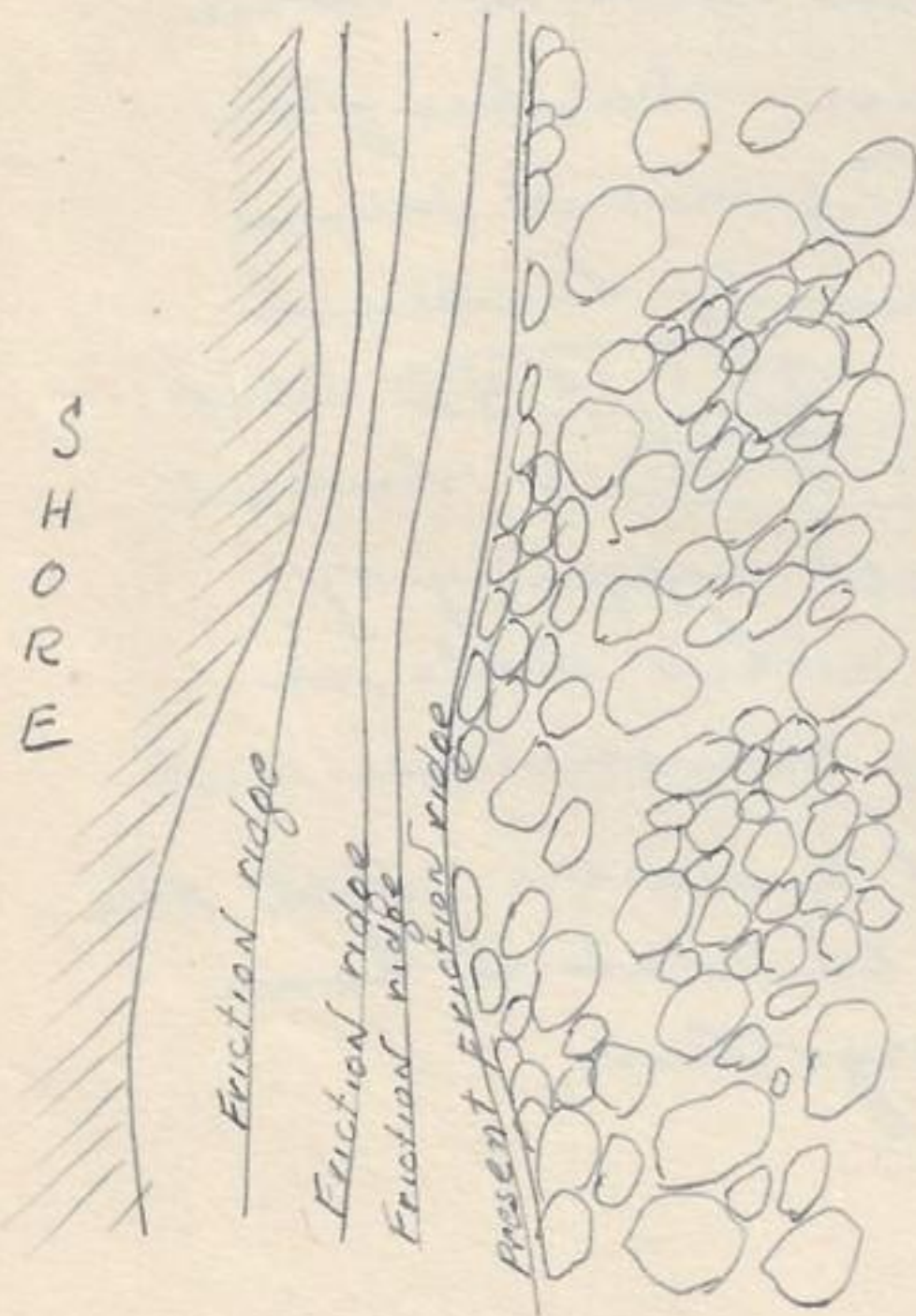
Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus ^{spring} Few birds

Today's list comprises 41 birds. Unusual observations are: congregation of duck; lack of pair of *Actitis macularia* along river that had been observed several times previous at or about the same area. Congregation of bird life in any area that has suffered a change as a newly worked field, gravel and dirt runway at air port etc.

1/10/42

Flock of 20 Varied thrush feeding on ground in U.S. Cemetery. Last mite as Nellie Vaughan and I were returning from Portland where we had visited the Audubon Society meeting we paused to watch the ice flow under the interslate bridge. A most unique site. To think that this river could dispose of such a tremendous amount of ice and accomplished with such a degree of ease. The force and dynamic power displayed was a thriller.

The ice flow was moving in main river and concentrated in the north 3rd of the river. Both sides of river on peripheral edges showed friction ridges. Loose ice flows grating slightly on more recent friction ridge. Intervening area between ridges are of compacted ice flows. Individual ice flow from 1/2' to 6-7' in diameter with water separating. Edges of flows with built up borders of whiter crystals or low frost. Distance from last friction ridge to shore line some 150 or so feet. The shore line is fairly well sealed in by the flow compaction. The



Silver Thaw which is contemporary with this condition is also unique. It represents in the main a freezing of rain and moisture in the rain upon all existing objects not under cover and produces a film of ice upon the ground which obliterates irregularities and creates a solid lake of ice to walk upon. Vegetation is coated with about a 3/4 inch layer of ice.

If there ⁴²⁰¹¹⁰⁻⁴ is a better [→] element or force in nature that so completely seals all existing things I would like to know about it. To walk thru it is like walking through a China circus shop and crushing the delicate objects under ones feet. This coating is the only thing that will make a thorny blackberry patch penetrable as all thorns are encased in a layer of ice. The most eloquent site is the individual berries in a crystal globe of ice. The white bush bush berry is a notable example. Took one picture 1-1-9-42 of tree with my branches ~~of~~ of general view with frost and icy covered ground. It appears as frost but in reality is solid a pure ice surfacing.

1-10-42



2-1-9-42

x

1-1-10-42

Approximate date of unusual snow in Vancouver, Washington Eighteen inches on the ground. The following pictures were taken at Barnes General Hosp, Vancouver, Washington 1-1-10-42 general view with heavily burdened conifers, 2-1-10-42 Ibid and 3-1-10-42 a branch of fir with copping of snow. This date is used for convenience and does not compare with the actual, the date I have since forgotten.

2-1-10-42

3-1-10-42



1/11/42

Made bird census today, covering identical area as of 1-4-42 in respect to position and time. Started 8:00 A.M. and finish at late twilight. Day freezing on north exposures but sky clear and sun shining. Practically no wind. Ice completely or at least 90° coverage on Columbia river and all moving except stable peripheral edges. River choked entire day. Last nite not quite so bad and night before still free from ice flow but covering 8% of river channel. Birds observed:

Dendroica auduboni auduboni: 4 single birds. One of them feeding with a flock of Oregon Junco in cultivated field. Very seldom seen in large aggregations. Their call is very diagnostic and frequently offered.

Megascops alcyon caurina: Heard several times and observed the bird at several points but am of the opinion that it is the same individual. ♂.

Dryobates pubescens gardneri. Seven birds at different points generally found in either cottonwood or willow growth fringing river edge. They call continually.

Penthestis atricapillus occidentalis. Small groups of 2-7. Probably 20 birds all told. Feeding with own species.

Nannus hiemalis pacificus. One bird only at hospital in deep conifer forest. Not as confiding as Seattle wren.

Sturnella neglecta: Early singers in spite of the extreme low temp. One flock of about 40 birds otherwise very few.

Buteo borealis calurus. One bird probably manning area and observed several times during day.

Anthus spmalitta: Several small groups of from 2 to 15. A general readjusting after sun had gone down and other birds more or less quieted. Frequently found with Junco or other birds. Not in large aggregations as of previous trips of a month ago.

Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos: 2 single pairs where last week supported several dozen. Duck practically deserted river. Small group of 15 in marsh some 500' from river. They left and returned to same place later. Heard at late twilight on river. Twenty five birds in all. No other species of duck.

Larus gausseus. Extremely unusual but no birds observed until 11:00 A.M. Few gulls moving down river about noon and in afternoon but no east movement at all. Some birds riding ice flows.

Larus argentatus. 1 bird.

420111-6
Larus delawarensis. Few.

Larus calurus brachyrhynchus brachyrhynchus. Reg. 4 birds.

Mergus merganser americanus: 3 birds feeding in open in lee of piling. In going away in flight they suggest a gadwall. Broadside flight and diving characteristic. At a great distance look like murrelet or goldeneye.

Goldfinch. Flock on sands. Sp. (?), probably green-back.

Pipilo maculatus oregonus. 13 single birds.

Falco sparverius sparverius. One bird. Did not recognize red on back so may be young. It lit in willow tree for about 2 minutes and then continued down river.

Janus borealis invidiosus. One bird. Rahim concerned and followed it about but in a rather passive way.

Zonotrichia leucophrys pugetensis. Mixed in among group Juncos. Bill a conspicuous and striking yellow with eye line to bill.

Agelaius (Sp. ?) One main flock of about 40 ♀ birds. no. ♂. They were found in same area as last week but in much fewer numbers. Yellow eye line conspicuous.

Euphagus cyanocephalus. 7 birds mixed in among above redwing group.

Melospiza melodia morphna: Omnipresent in all areas where protection affords. Have observed a few trailing Junco flocks but as to how far they attend them is unknown! Their plain and subdued call is hardly logical for such a rugged dominant bird.

Junco oreganus oreganus Several flocks of from 5-40. They apparently remain in same area as they were found in almost identical areas as of last week. Several variation and would not be surprise if the Shufeldts and Pink side are represented.

Regulus satrapa alvaceus: Several small groups, mainly distinct.

Coereba calendula grinnelli: Not many of these birds in comparison with above species.

Setta canadensis: Heard 2 birds in conifer forest east of hospital.

Spinus pinus pinus. 35 birds lit in top of fir tree and then left. Ice of silver thaw partly covering cones and limbs. When they left 3 finch of some species remained.

Colaptes cafer cafer: About 10 single birds.

Phasianus colchicus torquatus: Occasionally observed.

Thryomanes bewickii calophonus: Common and generally associated with song sparrows.

Sporeus noevius. 10 birds at hospital. One at sundown at river.

Passer domesticus. Few in residential section. 420111-7

Asio flammeus flammeus. 3 birds flying together ~~in~~ above weed field south of air port. 9:00 A.M. and sun shining. It is likely they use this field for resting and hunting. Many Song Sparrows in area. One bird observed flying in same area at late twilight.

Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos. Extremely poor eastern flight this morning. Bird returned west at sundown and flying high. Their movement is east or up river at sunrise & down river at sun down.

Melospiza lincolni gracilis (sub. sp.?) One lone bird and one flock of about 12. Ruddy Song Sparrow follow it around as if for curiarity. Approached within 10' in the one case. When it flew it leaves and flies more directly and then drops abruptly as contrasted to the irregular short hops of the song sp. more abrupt flapping of tail when alighting. A flock of 12 did not let me approach except within 90'.

Turdus migratorius caurinus. Approx 15 in small groups.

Zonotrichia coronata. 8 birds observed in same area as of last week. One white cr. Sparrow associated with them. Watched several bath in spring. These birds definitely remain in same area. One Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli but questionable.

Capella delicata. 10 birds found in same area as of last week.

Psaltriparus minimus minimus. (sub sp.?) Only one group of 13 birds in ^a pure flock. It appears to me as if the Kinglet, Chickadee and bush tit are segregating into pure flocks.

Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis: 4 birds.

Sphyrapicus varius ruber: One bird feeding at twilight on cottonwood tree. Hole in same tree not 10' away. It may be used as a night nesting tree.

Oryzopsis vociferans vociferans: Common, but not as prevalent as of last week.

Passercella iliaca fulgida. One bird.

4 1/2 birds. In many respects the picture of wild life remains the same but in other respects the situation is quite different. This silver thaw and cold weather has produced effects upon the following.

Interrupted morning movement of gulls and ravens.

Checked appearance of cormorant and ducks in ponds at edge of river.

Created fewer aggregations of bird groups.

Dispersed pipit flocks.

Decreased blackbird numbers.

Created ~~an~~ inhospitable river edge by ice packs and freeze.

Decreased gull activity.

Most of the country today was sealed in ice. Trees managed to rid themselves of nearly all their ice which fell to the ground and formed a ice fragment heap beneath. Birds dodging falling fragments all day. Watch a robin and a flicker flying toward each other. The flicker snapped out of it ~~only too~~ just in time to avoid a collision as if it did not see the robin coming straight on. The robin in turn darted at the flicker. Certain areas support certain types of bird life which retain that type from week to week.

1/16/42

Attended Audubon Society meeting at Portland Library. Mr. Crowell gave an interesting lecture with colored and Kodachrome slides of the Bird Refuge supported by the organization. Nellie obligated to High School orchestra that evening.

1/18/42

Continued bird census today. Area covered and time involved as of last two Sundays census. Day cold, windy and high overcast. Practically all of Silver thaw disappeared except on favorable north exposures, dense grasses, deep forests as east of hospital. Ground muddy but frozen deeper. Birds and animals observed.

Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis. Present nearly all day but mainly in early morning and afternoon. There is a decide east migration shortly after sunset. During morning a S.W trend is noticeable. Usually at about 8:00 A.M. one will see flocks of 5 to 20 crows flying to the east over Barnes General Hospital. This morning while going down east reserve st. recorded flocks of 12-8-4-2-6-1, at the Pearson air port counted 110 birds feeding together on new dirt runway.

Corvus corax sinuatus. Questionable

Passer domesticus. Residential area.

Regulus satrapa alvaceus. Flocks of 8-8-5-9 at hospital grounds. Rather flocks along river. These birds have taken over as I did not observe one Corthylis c.c. today. There has been in the last few weeks a noticeable change from a dominance held by Corthylis c.c. to a dominance now of Regulus s. al. Taking them as a whole they are not as numerous as 3 weeks ago.

Junco oregonus oregonus. Usual numbers. Groups of 10-5-2-8-3-5-20-32-28-2-4-9-1. - Unquestionably Spitfeldt represented

Colaptes cafer cafer. Groups of 1- 2- 1- 1- 3- 1- 1- 7- 2- 3- 1- 4- 2

Turdus migratorius caurinus. Groups of 1- 29- 2- 1- 8- 2- 4- 10- 7- 3- 1-
more evidence of robin activity. The group of 29 birds had collected with a few Stareus to harass an owl or hawk that was in some brush. The robins flew in from every direction.

Sturnella neglecta. Singing shortly after sunrise when air still bitter cold. Observed about 28 birds mainly in small groups. No large aggregation as of last week. Probably cold weather creates this aggregation phenomena.

Dendroica auduboni auduboni. Only singles and about 8 in all.

Phasianus calchicus torquatus. Groups of 3- 10- 2- 1- 3- 8- 10.

Cyanocitta stelleri stelleri. 2 birds in conifer forest east of hosp.

Melospiza melodia morphna. Decided lack in numbers, at least they were not making themselves known. Many singing better than I have heard this winter. Normally the forest fringe along river is populated with these birds but they were not in evidence as normally. They appeared to me to be much smaller and more conscientious in their work.

Larus glaucescens. Dominant gull. Collected at new Shipyard as earth is worked over by caterpillars. They were gorging themselves with angle worms. Mainly immature birds.

Larus delawarensis. Just a few mixed with other gulls. probably 6 out of 40 gulls

Larus cornus brachyrhynchus. About same status as Larus delawarensis

Buteo borealis calurus. Observed several times but presumably the same pair. Recorded another hawk about size or larger than red-tail with dark tail and golden brown in wings and back. Am wondering if possibly it could be Buteo swainsoni. It appeared however, larger than either the redtail or swainsons.

Spermus pomus pomus. Flock of about 130. They have been seen on several ^{previous} occasions on about the same numbers. The flock takes on an oval form. While feeding in Douglas Fir an alarm was given and all birds dropped down through conifer openings and then reformed later. Generally they fly out from point of feeding. Hospital grounds only.

Sitta canadensis. Heard 2 birds

Falco sparverius sparverius. Observed six different times during day. one time a pair flew together.

Pipilo maculatus oregonus. As usual. About 10 birds

Stareus naevius naevius. Six birds with a flock of robins. Their call reminds one of a frog call.

Oryzopsis vociferus vociferus. Decidedly fewer killdeers. Approx 12 birds.

Penthestes atricapillus occidentalis
fewer in individual flocks.

Lophortyx californica californica. 13 feeding in center of Pearson Air Port. They flew about 300' and lit again.

Spinus tristis selacumens. Flock of 28 on sands. Pair later on.

Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos. Only 4 birds represented by 2 pair.

Troglodytes aedon. One group of 5 in pure flock. Feeding in cottonwood tree along river.

Anthus spinoletta. 2 flocks of 6-12

Euphagus cyanocephalus. Mixed with redwings. These birds are always found near a large dairy farm. In the evening at sundown, they leave and fly west along old lake terrace toward Vancouver Lake, direction.

Agelaius (sp.?) About 200 of these birds and 130 brewers.

Capella delicata. 5 birds and found in same place as of previous census. Fewer of these birds today.

Zonotrichia leucophrys jugoslavica. 1 bird. May be same one as last week as found in same situation.

Zonotrichia coronata. 13 birds. In identical same place and associated with juncos. They keep their group identically however. Feeding just out from brush.

Mergus merganser americanus. 8 ♀ and 2 ♂ in river. Kept in general area.

Accipiter cooperi. 2 birds. One lit in tree below Blackbird resting tree at dairy. Birds returned to roost after harassing hawk before it alighted but did not endeavor to chase it as it left a few minutes later.

Passercillo iliaca fuliginosa (sub. sp.?) 1 bird observed at the same identical place as of last week.

Thryomanes bewickii californicus. A remarkable change has occurred in the case of this species. Last week and the week before it was a very common bird probably represented by 35 or 40 birds but today I fail to either notice or ~~hear~~ hear this bird until the last of the census at about 4:00 P.M. when I found 2 of them. This condition was hardly to be expected but the situation was forcefully evident. Certainly there has been a shift of these birds. There had been a good many changes in percent frequency of other birds but nothing as unusual as this instance.

Dryobates pubescens gardneri. Fewer of these birds today. 4 in all.

Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus (Sub. sp.?) 420118-11
* 1 bird.
Dafila acuta tzigiboa Flock of 32 flew overhead at sundown. Other than 4 high flying ducks this morning and 2 this afternoon no other ducks except mallard recorded were observed. I have always felt that this Columbia river, at least at this point, is poorly supplied with duck or shorebirds. Presumably the potential food supply is a factor as the shorelines are nearly always bare, rocky, sandy etc.

From the census today I can say that there is more activity in the deep conifer forest and less activity in the field and river edge. This is just a reversal of last week. One cannot be too positive in making assertions as many unknown factors might have been operating to influence the census trend as for example: the new ship building yards has completely changed the picture at the spot it is now being developed as the fringing trees and willows along the river are being cut down and burned. Many small directions are tramping the field with surveying instruments etc. This new outfit has been active now for the last two days and certainly could influence such things as the presence of ducks etc. No evidence of Great Blue or Cormorants. As the conditions now are about the same as 2 weeks ago do not see why they are not here. Probably the ice forced them seaward. Only remnants of ice remain upon the shore line. Water contact upon sands with these small ice fragments upon the beach. Ice will be gone shortly.

1/21/42

Attendant to Los Aninos, Colorado. Author Alfred patient. Major Markut, Siminton, Coleman, Jordan group from Barnes General. Left Portland about 9:35 P.M. and travelled Union Pacific directly to Denver Colorado, hence Santa Fe to Los Aninos. Snow on ground shortly after leaving Portland.

1/22/42 (cont.)

Awakened at Huntington, Oregon. Observations from here to Pocatello, after which darkness set in. Birds observed.

Falco sparverius sparverius. Occasional one.

Pica hudsonicus. Probably as generally distributed as any bird. Even out on the Snake River plains the bird was occasionally observed with nothing present but Artemisia and brood exposures of land. Around water courses with willow fringes and in agricultural areas they were commonly observed.

Circus hudsonicus. Not uncommon in agriculture areas but occasionally observed in out of way places.

Juncos. Mainly in area bordering Snake river and along agricultural districts.

Corvus brachyrhynchos hepersis ^{wintered} Observed mainly in agricultural areas where farmers were feeding stock and sheep where they occurred as large aggregates of several hundred. Other smaller groups and few singles. One flat Artemisia plain observed rarely.

Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos. While not occurring in great aggregations, found them in most every available water situation possible.

Nettion coralinense: About same status as above.

Spatula clypeata. Reorganized one bird only.

Glaucoccyzusa (Glaucula) americana. Appeared to be the dominant bird when first contacting the Snake river after Huntington. From that point on up the river found them always present but not in some degree of frequency. The birds with other deep sea feeding forms were always the forms feeding in the swift and rippled portion of the river. Was rather surprised to find them dominating the duck population in Snake river near Huntington and for several miles up the river. Possibly 200, ^{ducks of all species} 500 would not exaggerate the estimate.

Fulica americana. Always found at the edge of the river course along the edge of the ice or shoreline. Occasionally found swimming in river proper. Not in aggregations but invariably in groups of 2 or 3 but most commonly one.

Ardea herodias tringoides. Generally distributed along water course. About 15 herds in all, generally found along water edge.

Branta canadensis. Flock of 15 at Glenns ferry and group of 8 along water course beyond Huntington crossover. 2 other singles. One of them feeding along edge and one in center of river. Their choice conforming to duck population.

Agelaius phoeniceus. Not as many as possible I would expect. Few large aggregations of 1000 birds associated with Crow populations. Few single small flocks along river edge.

Mergus merganser americana. Some areas supporting greater populations than others, but generally distributed. Feeding mainly in small groups.

Mergus serrator. Not as common as the American.

Phasianus colchicus torquatus. As usual but impressed with one thing. In inhospitable areas would see neither bird or track but if a single favorable field was situated near the area or among the area one would find as high as 30 birds in an acre.

Capella delicata Observed only those birds along the Snake river that happened to be resting or walking across ice or snow.

Turdus migratorius propinquus. One doubtful record only along Snake river.

410122-13

Lophortyx californicus: Observed many small groups of about 15-20 birds but could not satisfy myself on their identification. They seemed larger than quail but did not have topnot. Tails average and rounded upon alighting.

Megascops alcyon caurina: One bird at Boise.

Fasser domesticus. Residential areas

Falco mexicanus (?) one bird near Glenns Ferry.

Nyroca valisneria. Generally distributed but rare. Generally single or in groups of 2 or 3.

Sayornis atzihcoae. When found in small groups. Not generally distributed. Mainly at Glenns Ferry.

Nyroca affinis. Some status as canvas backs, but less common

Mareca americana. Dominant duck on river constituting about 80% of the population.

Chaulelasmus streperus. Rare comparatively speaking.

Podilymbus podiceps podiceps. Generally distributed. Peripheral edges

Colymbus auritus. (?) several forms

Otocoris alpestris. Of the great expanse of Snake river plains these birds were found most frequently at the N.W. end beyond south of Glenns Ferry. The area seemed as typical as the rest of the plains. They preferred the wind sweep outcropping. Snow covering surface of ground except where blown. Some flocks of 1000 birds to small flocks of 15-20. Probably 4,000 birds observed. One long line about 300' long. This area was unusual in ^{supporting} these birds and nothing else but an occasional magpie.

Buteo lagopus s. jaboronis one bird near Glenns Ferry only.

Buteo borealis calurus. Total of 5 birds.

Euphagus cyanocephalus. Associated with Agelaius and probably constituting dominance.

In traveling by train one is limited in chance to carefully identify bird forms, and as attendant one cannot devote as much time to observation as he would like. I am sure that in the case of the ducks only those more conspicuous forms were observed. There were three areas that impressed me as being unique in one way or another. The first area from the point where train crosses the Snake river this side of Shoshone up along river to point where train leaves water course; the area from Glenns Ferry south to point where river cut small gorge in solid lava formations; and the desert regions of the Snake River Plains. One will never realize the impressive site.

1/23/42 (Continued)

Awakened somewhere in Colorado. The journey into Denver impressing me as quite destitute of bird life. While in Denver visited the Colorado Natural museum. New Shippo Auditorium added since last visit. Could not see Bailey as he was at a banquet at the time. New habitat scenes startling. Daylight from Denver to Colorado Springs. Ponderosa pine conforming to new erosional areas as river banks etc. Few hawk and magpie nests in trees along river and canals south of Denver. Area around Tomah and Jarkspar similar to Price Country in Utah. Abrupt front range from Palmer lake to Colorado Springs. Good Felsen Country near Castle Rock. mainly Ponderosa Pine and Cliff area. Not much bird life except an occasional Magpie, 1 hawk, cottontail juncos and oriole nest.

1/25/42 (Continued)

Left Denver 9:30 A.M. - Phasianus colchicus torquatus 3, Colaptes cafer collaris. Brighton, Colaptes cafer collaris, Agri area, Pica hudsonius, Agelaius 400, Passer domesticus 18, Sparrow Song 40-10 - South Platte River. Gravel. Fucine. Otocoris alpestris 12, Agelaius 400. Run Otocoris alpestris 30, Pica hudsonius 12. Down. Pica hudsonius, Pica hudsonius, Jack rabbit, Hawk, Carr. Hawk, Pica hudsonius, Wyoming line. Otocoris alpestris 40, Top of divide. Large hawk, Boise. Summit. This area around summit and to the south and south west is extremely interesting. Pinyon and aspen trees occasionally. Pinyon general near. Hermosa junction. Farmie Broad flat prairie to north. Baker. matchweed common at second snow sled. Few small birds on flat. Otocoris alpestris at third snow tunnel. Upturned several miles east of Calvin. Snow. Rowling Otocoris alpestris. Triple sun down.

1/26/42 (Cont.)

Arrived in Provo 3:30 A.M. this morning and spent day with folks. Drove up canyon and in afternoon to Salt Lake City when I continued.

1/27/42 (cont)

Awakened somewhere south of Boise. First duck since daybreak at Boise. From here kept record of ducks observed in fields and creeks along way. Counted only those forms that the train frightened into the air. I am confident that many more were to be found feeding in these fields. numbers indicate groupings as observed. Boise 1 duck meridian 2-150-30-2-2-8-6-8-7-300-2-200-300 Norma 9:45 A.M. 350-20 (250 Crow)-1-1-3-(80 Crow)-100-20-2-2-4-40-10-20-3, ducks in every stream and irrigation ditch, Caldwell 2-(Crow generally distributed) 2 4-4-3-2-18-30-5-4-2-2-30-16-2-30-(groups of 5 or 10 every 200' along river west of Caldwell mainly mallards, Caldwell Cont, teal, Crow, blackbirds, G.B. Heron, sp. Hawk) 2-4-6-4-6-7-2-4-6-9-1 Parrina 2-4-4-2-2-2 4- Golden eye, 1 canvas back, Myra 4-2-(400 Crow) Country now not too favorable fields for ducks. Arrived at Ontario at 10:30 A.M. and prepared to see the hundreds of thousand ducks on the river of the Snake but was startled to now see an entirely different picture. At first river crossing

beyond ⁴²⁰¹²⁷⁻¹⁵ no ducks, second crossing 20 ducks. From
Payette to Wash ^{Ontario} - Payette Co line 150 ducks, 1 ♀ Blue Heron. Ducks
about 20 per 1000' of river. In the areas where the confection
occurred 3 days ago at Glenns Ferry, Along Snake river before
turning west to Huntington found only a few ducks where the
other day thousands dotted the entire river course. Those present
were 30 mergansers, 10 coot, 5 goldeneye and few others. This complete
change of duck picture is possibly accounted for in the follow-
ing manner. Deep snows of last week drove these herds to the
river and as the snows cleared from the fields the ducks again
abandoned the river and migrated back to the fields again where
they were found upon the occasion of my return trip. There was
a noticeable change of habitat in the last 3 or 4 days and one
realizes that nature can accommodate a great many more water-
fowl if man would give her the chance. Certainly there must
be an abrupt degree of ecological relationship take place when
such a large aggregate of animal forms change from the river
environment to the field habitat.

3/1/42

Trip as of 1-18-42 from new site of Shipyards east along river course
to image, hence return along railway tracks. Left hospital at 7:10 A.M.
and returned to hospital at 10:30 A.M. Birds and animals observed:

Ophechus vociferans vociferans. Groups of 2-1-2-1-12-4-3-2-4
Except for small group of 12 and 4 these birds were in small grouping and
generally distributed. During winter period these birds were in larger
aggregations.

Mergus merganser americana. 2 ♂ and 6 ♀ together in isolated
bay but connected with river by small channel. They chose to swim
to safety rather than fly from pond when we approached. 2 other pairs
but could be of same group.

Nyroca vancouveria. One bird only. This bird the aggressor when
2 American merganser approached. Curiosity expressed by Canvas back.

Accipiter cooperii. ^{individual} 2, birds during day.

Colaptes cafer cafer. Singles, 9 in all.

Dryobates pubescens gardneri. 5 single birds.

Anas p. platyrhynchos. Groups of 9-8-4-2

Hesperiphona vespertina brooksi. 3 birds flew over hospital area.

Larus glaucescens. 4 birds only. 2 of them may have been of
some other species. Rather startling to find so few birds where weeks

ago hundreds were observed.

420301-16

Turdus migratorius caurina. One compact group of 130 birds feeding in field, willow patch and hillside. Another group of 16. Otherwise in small groups or singles.

Corvus brachyrhynchos leucurus. First flock flew east as usual at 7:45 A.M. Consisting of about 4 birds. Groups of 8-1-20-15-3-1-1-5-3-2-4-3-8-1-1-3-2 and probably others.

Melospiza melodia morphna. About 40 birds or more in singles or small groups of 3-4. They were singing nearly every hour of the day.

Passerculus alaudinus sandwichensis. 12 birds feeding together in cultivated field. They flew to river edge and made themselves at home in low willow trees.

Phainopepla nitens. 5 birds.

Thryomanes bewickii californicus. Groups of 1-2-2-2-1-2-2-2-2-1

Zonotrichia coronata. Groups of 3-10-2-4-3-1

Pipilo maculata oregonus. Groups of 3-1-2-1-1-2. Singing occasionally.

Junco oregonus oregonus. Fewer than previous trips but not too noticeable a difference. In groups of 8-2-4-6-34-2-3-8-2-1

Sitta canadensis. 1-1-1-2-1-1

Passer domesticus. 1-2

Falco sparverius sparverius. 3 birds and single. One hovering for several minutes in one spot.

Sturnella neglecta. Congregation tendency last but now in singles and pairs. Singing. About 25 in all.

Agelaius phoeniceus. 3-45-7

Passercella iliaca townsendi (? sub. sp) 2 single birds. One of them mixed with flock of Zonotrichia coronata.

Buteo borealis calurus. 2 lone birds, could have been same bird

Anthus spualitta. 8 birds in group.

Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis. 4 birds, 2♂ and 2♀ together

Tyto alba pratincola. 1 dead bird at image among large cottonwoods alder, willow. Several favorable nesting holes, some with pellets of about barn owl size.

Sphyrapicus varius ruber. 1 bird, associated with downy. About 3 blocks from one observed several weeks ago. In same area as turn owl

Dendroica auduboni auduboni. Singles. 5.

Psaltriparus minimus minimus. 10 birds together at end of conifer stand among bordering willows. Travelling in close formation.

Jan 420301-17 gophers, male, present. Collected the following amphibians ^{Cottontails, active} mainly in small ditch paralleling railroad grade with strip cut on north which would act as an absorbing medium for heat rays from the sun. Several groups of *Thamnophis sirtalis parietalis* ^{were} found on these south exposure basking in close contact.

no. (1-3-1-42) Hyla regilla. Collected at Amago, few miles east of Vancouver along Columbia River. Associated with egg masses. When collected in the evening were singing continuously with heads just out of water. Most difficult to locate. I would generally recognize us at 15'.

no. (2-3-1-42) Hyla regilla Ibid.

no. (3-3-1-42) Hyla regilla Ibid.

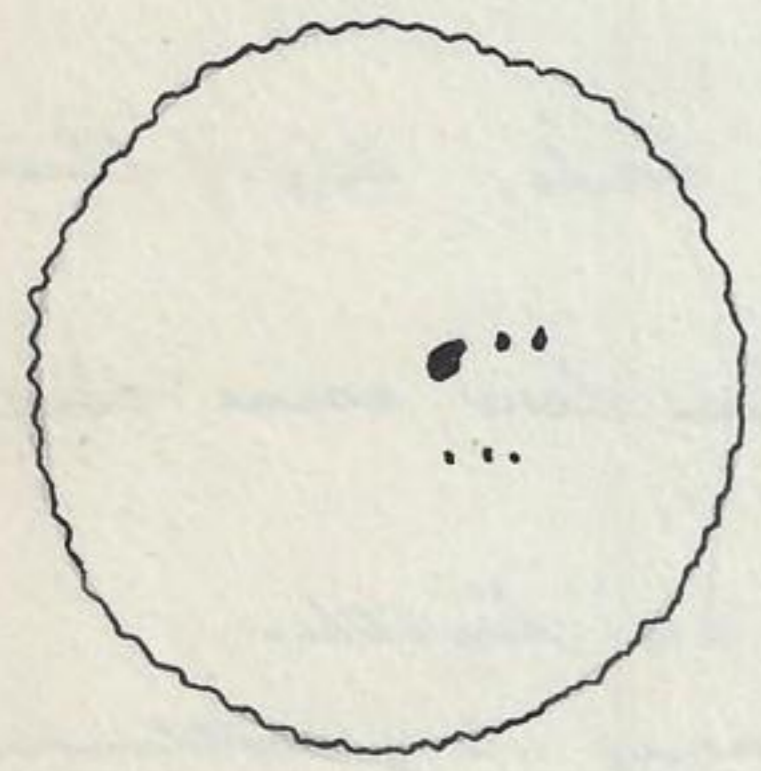
no. (4-3-1-42) Frog (small) Ibid. Associated with egg mass. Individual eggs had lost individuality.

no. (5-3-1-42) Larg Toad Found in artificial spring trap. Appeared to me that it could easily have escaped if it wished to do so.

no. (6-3-1-42) Small Toad Found in association with the above forms.

no. (7-3-1-42) Salamander and (8-4-1-42) Salamander associated with above. more evident and active in $\frac{1}{2}$ springs and side ditches at twilight. mainly in water.

During the morning sunrise observed a phenomena which I had never observed before under such excellent conditions. Observed the sun spots thru the haze of early morning. The refraction of these fog clouds and atmospheric interruptions cause an enlargement of the sun some 2 or 3 time normal size, magnifying the sun spots as well. These sunspots were discernable with the natural eye and took on these proportions.



It appeared to me that the upper three moved perceptibly to ^{wards} the upper pole. Peripheral edge of sun with a crenated edge which changed rapidly. With such perfect filtering conditions feel that these irregularities upon the suns surface were actually heat flames forming and disappearing upon the suns surface. While passing thru horizontal

layers of haze, the sun would take upon an irregular form indicating the relative degree of atmospheric refraction. Nellie made the comparison to the large yellow-orange suspended in mid air. The site was indeed a rare occasion. This observation was verified by official record of sunspots and their ^{magnetic} interference with communications etc during some period.

Fulica americana. Group of 12 birds feeding on mud flats at mouth of Severitch Creek. Found in an area of typical mud flat where the name mud hen was applicable. They walked to creek and then swam out into Vancouver Lake. Another group 5 birds down lake shore in pond.

Nettion coralinum. Groups of 80-6-23. The groups of six were found in inlet of Severitch with 37 mallards and 68 Baldpate.

Querula acuta tzigibae. Groups of 2-1 with larger flocks of mallard and Baldpate and Green-wing teal. Mareca americana 58-20-66.

Anas p. platyrhynchos. Groups of 37-68-250-25 and others, mainly at south east shoreline of Vancouver lake and inland ponds adjacent lake.

Aryohalis pubescens gardneri. 1 bird in black willows bordering lake.

Oxyechus vociferans vociferans. Groups of 25-4-2.

Phasianus colchicus torquatus. Heard occasions particularly at Fruit Valley.

Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis. Only two birds flying west and north over Vancouver lake in late twilight.

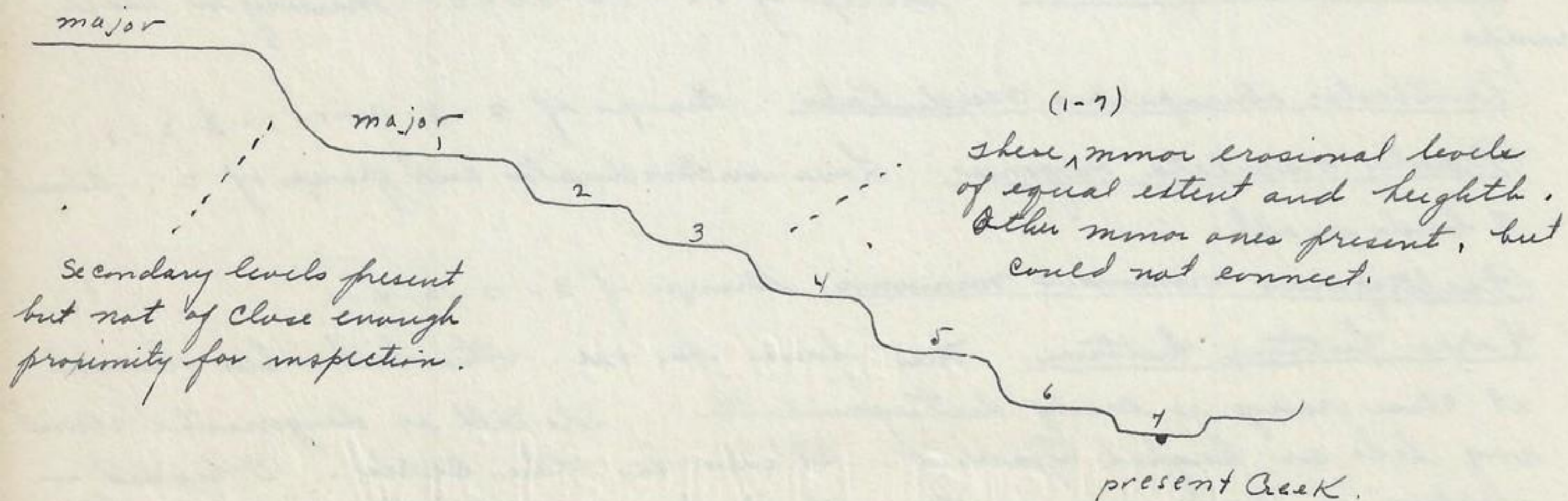
Larus occidentalis occidentalis (?) Only 3 birds during entire trip. Rather peculiar when a few months ago one found hundreds of ~~these~~ gulls.

Corythoichthys calandula grinnelli. Few birds only. Probably 6.

Accipiter cooperii. One bird flew south across mouth of Severitch creek. One Sooty Song Sparrow ceased its singing as hawk approached.

Bonasa umbellus sabinus. 2 birds feeding among conifers and brush on side-hill.

Abies grandis, Cedar, small and large leaved Douglas fir, madrona, yew. (has a sharp point as contrasted to rounded hemlock leaf) hemlock, dogwood, salmon berry, poison oak, oak, alder catkins in full swing, their perpendicular arrange noticeable, large leaf maple, vine maple. etc. common.



Erosional levels of Severitch Creek.

3/8/42

nellie Vaughan and I made trip to Vancouver Lake via of Severitch Creek, to inlet, hence south along shore to south end of lake. Left Vancouver at Hospital at 1:00 P.M. and returned 9:30 P.M. Spent late evening at lake. Day dull, cold, intermittent rains. Bird observed. Approximations in many cases.

Sturnella neglecta. Generally distributed along entire route but mainly in field along Severitch Cr. Valley. Probably 15 birds in all.

Passer domesticus. In residential area only.

Geothlypis trichas ssp. breweri 30 birds in tree at the Vaughan home. These birds had been observed in this area for several months during the winter period. In Severitch valley observed 18. pine siskin and four grosbeaks flying together. They lit in top of poplar tree and remained for some time. The siskin left and 4 robins arrived in same trip afterwards the grosbeaks left.

Turdus migratorius caurinus. In groups of 4-2-3-4-6-3-2-1
nellie reports of an albino robin with shoulders, neck, and back affected.

Cyanocitta stelleri stelleri. Group of six of these birds together - along willow in Severitch creek. One lone bird near mouth of Severitch.

Junco oregonus oregonus. Probably 30 in small groups.

Junco oregonus shufeldti. Few mixed in among above.

Sialia mexicana occidentalis. 4 together near Vaughan Home. associated with siskin, English sparrow and junco.

Melospiza melodia morphna. Generally distributed. many in song.

Colaptes cafer cafer. Groups of 1-2-2-1-1-1-1. Called few times.

Spermus pinus pinus. Groups of 18-30-80-8. mainly in large groups.

Penthestis atricapillus occidentalis. Groups of 2-3-2-1-1-3-2-1

Pipilo maculata oregonus. Lone individuals and groups of 2. about 8 birds in all.

Psaltriparus minimus minimus. Groups of 3-2-2-4-1

Vireo huttoni huttoni. New form for me. This bird when observed at close range is easily distinguishable. Its call is diagnostic sound - ing like an English Sparrow. It also has other calls. Observed in willows in Conifer area in Severitch Park. Worked at 15-20'. This bird attracted. Ruby Cr. Kinglet, Bushlit, and Chickadee. may have been two birds.

3/14/42

Beautiful clear, cold day. Audubon Warblers incidence in what appears to be an increased population. Started Optical School in Portland on the 5th and to continue until 19th. Have noticed en-route to Portland each day at 7:00 A.M. in morning and 4:30 P.M. in the evening a near total lack of gulls or any loony form on Columbia river. Of late have observed maybe one or two gulls either on Columbia or Willamette. No ducks.

3/15/42

Heard first robin singing in early morning at 6:45 A.M. at about daybreak. A good sign of spring.

3/16/42.

Census trip to Vancouver Lake as of 8-3-42, plus an extension of area west to Channel and lakes at south end of lake. It was in these ponds and lakes that many new birds were added to the list. Could not definitely say that there were definite changes in bird numbers or movements. Day dull with afternoon and evening with a cold rainy and windy atmosphere, cold enough to stiffen skin on face. Birds and animals observed.

Sturnella neglecta. seven or eight in all. Probably fewer birds in evidence than of last week.

Passer domesticus. Residential section.

Nesphiphona vesperina brooksi. 3 birds at the Vaughan home. Nellie reports 9 earlier this morning. They were associated with pine siskin and crossbills. 3 other birds flying high across the out lit of Vancouver lake.

Dendroica auduboni auduboni. 10 birds in groups or 2 or singles.

Turdus migratorius caurinus. 12. mainly singles.

Spizella socialis socialis. One bird with robin

Junco oregonus oregonus. Generally represented probably 40

Junco oregonus shefeldti. Small percent of above figure.

Cyanocitta stelleri stelleri. Group of 2 and 6 and 2

Spinus pinus pinus. Groups of 2-7-2-10-2

Bonbycilla cedrorum. Group 14 feeding in apple tree.

Regulus satrapa olivaceus. Group of 10-8-2-5

Neotrichia guttata (Sub. sp.) associated with Junco + song sparrow.

Pipilo maculata oregonus. Groups of 2-1-1-2-1-1

Nannus hiemalis pacificus. 2. in heavy timber and underbush associated with Towhee and Kinglets.

Thryomanes bewickii calophaea. 2 together.

Penthestes atricapillus occidentalis. Probably 12 birds in small groups.

Colaptes cafer cafer. Groups of 1-2-1-1-1-1-1 mainly observed flying. One calling 2 working on trees

Sialia mexicana occidentalis Groups of 4-1-2-1-1

Euphagus cyanocephalus 3.

Marca americana. The following ducks from inlet of Severich to south end of lake. In the inlet at same spot as of last week observed 55 birds as compared to 58. Probably 350 in groups along shore and ponds on south end of lake. The cold winds ^{were} probably ~~was~~ responsible for their congregation at the south end of the lake.

Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos. More generally distributed than other ducks and would vie ~~with~~ for dominance. Probably 300 with groups of 30-50-30 etc. Definitely paired.

Nettion carolinensis. Dominant bird represented by about 500 birds.

Ardea herodias farrini. 18 or 20 birds small either singles or as a result of disturbance group of 15. Group of 3 common. Feeding along edges of lake.

Fulica americana Groups of 19-5-8. Keeping group identity.

Oxyechus vociferans vociferans. Groups of 2-2-1-2-1-2-1

Phalacrocorax auritus (sp.) 6 birds resting in center of lake, probably standing on some ~~adjoined~~ support. 2 others fed about 2 blocks away.

Anthus spinoletta Groups of 20-32-4-2

Branta canadensis (sp.) Group of 15 resting quietly and unnoticed until approach 200'. They left and circled over Vancouver Lake for 10-12 gyrations and then left in straight line to the west.

Larus glaucescens 2 birds.

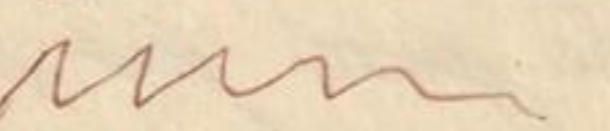
Larus argentatus 2 birds.

Larus (?) 3 birds. Gulls rare as compared to later populations.

Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis. One group of about 200 birds coming into south end of lake area from the east along Columbia river. Birds in evidence from bay to south end of lake where they were found in greatest numbers. From the Hospital area and along upper Columbia where I found them numerous a few months ago find them now uncommon. They are unquestionably present in the lake area and am supposing that they are eradicating and frequently change their areas of feeding according to available food and disturbance. Noticed about 15 nests in black willow, etc that could have been the crow nests.

Scofala acuta tzigelana 1-5-2-1-3.

10. Loxia curvirostra bendirii 1 - Seen near Lemich Creek at Park.
11. Spinus pinus pinus 10(?) - 2 Flitting and playing hide-and-seek among the firs.
12. Hyalocichla guttata guttata 1 Very possibly the same bird we saw the week before.
13. Bonasa umbellus sabinii 1 - In woods near Ampere.
14. Regulus satrapa olivaceus 4 to 6 - 1-2 First seen on the little hill across the road from Ampere.
15. Pipilo maculatus regorus 1-1 One of these was very reluctant to admit my presence - finally I left it.
16. Accipiter velox 1 Soaring over the old highway bridge where it crosses the RR grade. A pleasant surprise supplied him the necessary currents on which to ride.
17. Sitta canadensis 1 Merely heard
18. Thryomanes bewickii calophonus 1-1 Quite scarce.
19. Psaltriparus minimus minimus 2-9-3-1-2 These were present everywhere along the way especially so along the RR grade.
20. Hesperiphona vespertina brooksi 1 Just heard him.
21. Coccyz nuchyphynchus hesperis 2 - First heard near the duck pond in the inlet. Later on I just didn't count them. They were generally numerous - suppose I saw some 123 or so.
22. Penthestes atricapillus occidentalis 1-2-2 So-so
23. Oxyechus vociferous vociferous 3-3-1-2-1-1-1-1-1
All near the lake they remained quite numerous.
24. Mareca americana 3-890 (hopeful guess) - 81-55
Feeding as usual, all over the place. The big flock really startled me - could a knocked me down with a pin feather.

25. Anas platyrhynchos 8-2-74-10-4-73-6-6 - Still quite a few left, all paired, perhaps beginning to nest.
26. Fulica americana 5-15-16 More than I had ever seen before on the lake.
27. Dryobates pubescens gairdneri 1-1
28. Passercella iliaca townsendi (sub?) 1
Associated with the southshore inlet flock of birds. Really a gathering of stray and beautiful feathers.
29. Sporus naevius naevius 1 In the top of a fir near that "family cow" of Daniel's. I didn't hear any others either. They seem to be leaving.
30. SWALLOWS - 7 - EITHER VIOLET-GREENS OR TREE SWALLOWS.
RECALLING THAT WE FOUND TREE SWALLOWS ON THE CADDO FARM 3 WEEKS LATER, IT IS LIKELY THAT THESE WERE Iridoprocne bicolors.
31. Euphagus cyanocephalus 8
32. Prdlea herodias gairdneri 1-1-1-1-1-3
33. Larus occidentalis 16 - Now think these were Herring Gulls. One had the doggondest rising and falling call .
34. Petron carolinense 500 to 700 - 21-10-73-59-15-4
Very gregarious in the ponds south of lake.
35. Phalacrocorax auritus auritus (sub?) 11 In one group in the lake - 4 swimming - the rest sitting on that bar or whatever it is!
36. Aix sponsa 3 In the second pond toward the point. A sure sign of spring. These birds were not very wary at the time.
37. Dendroica coronata H⁽²⁾ - number indefinite
38. Dendroica auduboni 4 - " "
These 2 warblers were working in the fuzzy top of one of the willows. The first Myrtles I have seen this year. They seemed to be paired - all of them, that is, Audubon's to.

39. Spatula clypeata 3 males couldn't count females.
40. Tyronea valisneria 1-3-1 on the pony pool south of Cado's farm. Saw the first on Cado's pool though.
41. Anthus spinoletta pubescens 1-5-1-13-8-3-3-2-22-23 -
Quite a bunch. I believe they had been feeding as a general flock, but my presence caused them to rise in alarm in broken formation as I neared the spread out members.
42. Dafila acuta tizikova 2-9-2-2 - Rather general in the pools. The Pintails haven't been so numerous this year, seems to me. Probably don't know what I'm talking about.
43. Asio flammeus flammeus 2-1-1 Battling back & forth about 500 yards away, for the most part. Saw me quite close though. Another was kind enough to perch on a fence post.
44. Tyronea marila 1 The last bird to fly from the South pool. Before hand he had accompanied the few canvasbacks in the pool but seemed reluctant to fly until I approached to about 200 yards. Was quite certain of the identification.
45. Chauleasmus
Chauleasmus streperus 4 to 6 'rather unsafe because it didn't seem just right at the time'. However, I'm rather certain that a few were present, and I think it can be recorded as such.

Note - Several thousands gulls were returning overhead at about 4:30 or 5:00 till 7:00 o'clock.

Also - one drake shoveller, after flying away with some mallards & other shovellers, returned to see if his mate had left also - she had - so he promptly waved good-bye to me - flew the coop as it were.

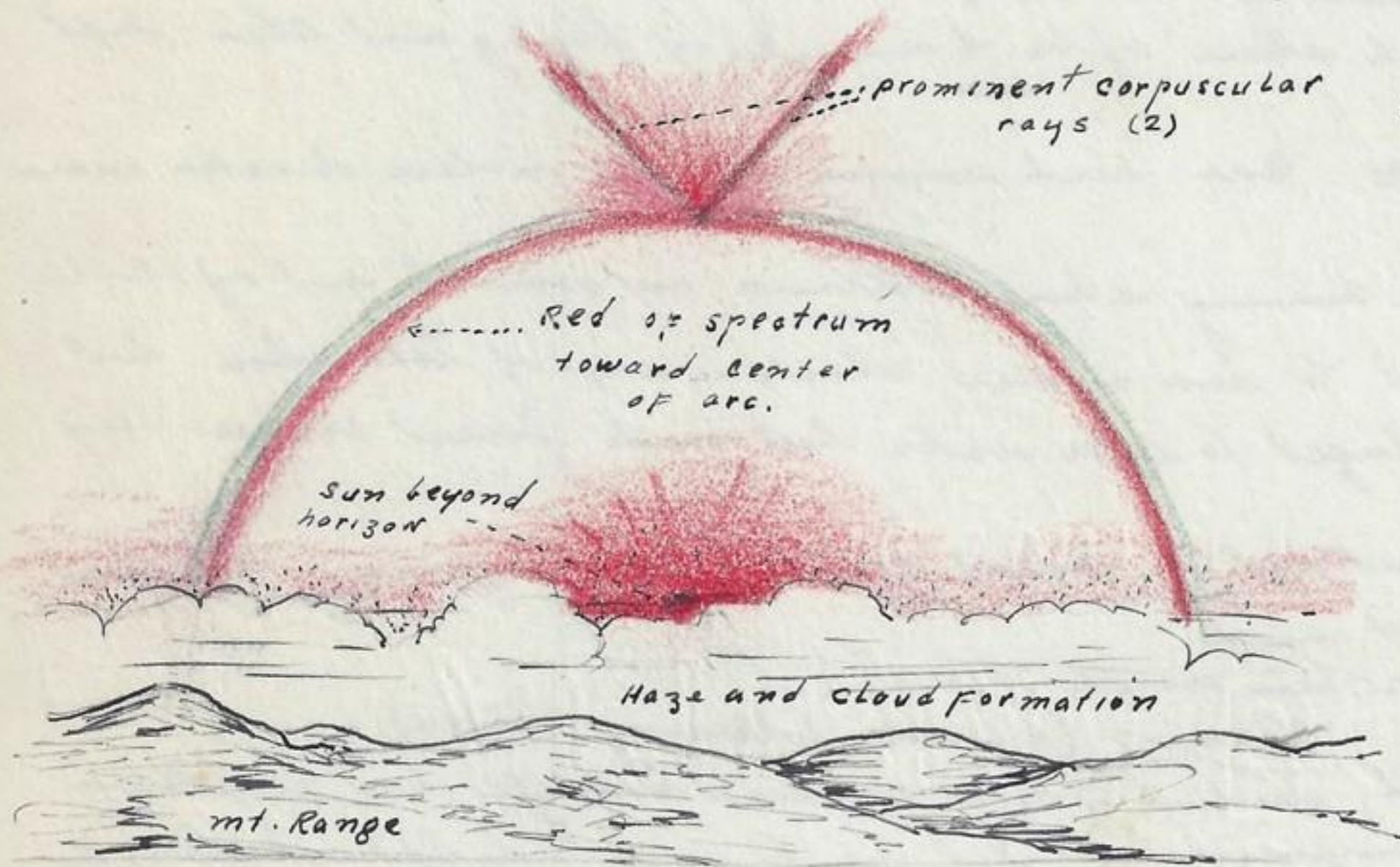
Jillie D

420322-27

While crossing Columbia river this morning observed for the first time the normal appearance in numbers of the gull. Prior to this date had only observed one or two birds on river but today the picture was entirely different. Hundreds of gulls swarmed the river and adjacent forming area. The smelt run in river which occurs at this time may have been responsible for the abrupt appearance and great numbers of these birds. Change of seasons is in evidence. Nellie Vaughan reports Selasphorus rufus at his home for the first time this spring on March 20, 1942. Remains near his home and feeds upon blossoms of shrubs etc.

3/27/42

Observed this evening between the hours of 7:00 P.M. and 7:30 P.M. which was incidental to the sunset, one of the most unique natural refraction phenomena and life picture I have witnessed for some time. The western sky presented the fallow display which retained its.



Across this arc flew for a period of about 20 minutes a continuous formation of Larus. Each formation consisting of about 200-300 individuals. Their flight formation either long single undulating line or a more common wedge shape formation like many of the water fowl. I have never observed this perfected mass movement in

such formation. The undulating movement is referable to those of the pelican formation. Maximum flight at 7:15 P.M. just as the sun had set behind the distant horizon. Probably 10,000 gulls involved in this flight.

3/29/42

Nellie and I made trip of same itinerary of 3/16/42. Recorded the following birds:

Passer domesticus residential area
Turdus migratorius caurinus
Phasianus colchicus torquatus
Tachycineta thalassina lepida Several in air throughout day.
Corthylis calendula gunnelli Six singles.

Spatula Chrypeata 2 birds together separated 420329-26 of ducks.
but associated with 3 pintail, one scaup and, bufflehead.
from main grouping

Charionetta albeola One bird associated as above. After other ducks had left it raised from the surface of the water and flew around the pond as if annoyed. The speed of this bird was terrific. It left the area and probably flew about other ponds or lit in lake, but shortly it returned to same portion of pond and lit beside the lone scaup. This scaup was the only bird that remained in pond and during the time it swam with a low profile as if wading or feeding with body and head horizontal. It dove frequently. This instance indicated the close affinity of the ocean or deep feeding birds.

Nyroca marula (? sp.) bird of above.

Prasobia melanotos Species highly questionable. Group of about 30 birds flying as if perturbed. They were rather loathe to leave the pond and would fly about in close order in an unbelievable degree of coordination. The pond being small did not allow them to develop much of a straight headway. Pond probably 300' wide and 500' long. They lit once on south shore after 4 minutes of flying and then left area entirely.

Buteo borealis calurus One bird among ponds where ducks were found.

Accipiter cooperii Among shore willows on south end of lake

Brush Rabbit Forced to run across shallow edge of lake shore but when closely cornered refused to enter water but made forced escape by water edge.

Found wing of short eared owl. Small black sores in grass, somewhat in same area as of last week.

[see page 420322-20 for date march 22, 1942]

3/22/42 (see notes following 3/8/42)

Ted Salstrom of Portland, student of N. W. Optician College and employee at American Optical Company, invited me to join the Optical Society on a skiing trip to Timberline lodge on Mt. Hood. Skied on upper slopes above lodge and made descent to Government camp via Alpine and Blossom trail. Slopes above lodge not too steep but perfect under ideal snow surfaces. They are characterized by long slopes. Only two species of birds observed. Meizopoda columbiana and Perisoreus ^{newously} obscurus griseus present. Jays smaller and more agile and active than our jay of Utah. Clouds and blizzards intermittent ^{practically} ^{alternately} entire day. Mosses and mesetae dominant about 100' below Timberline lodge. They are present on conifers and hemlock at Timberline. Approx. 10' of snow. Aggregation of people and the purpose of their visit to area rather disheartening. Their appreciation for the out of doors is not indicative to the fine qualities that are to be found there. Nellie Vaughan presented me with his list of birds observed at same area as of last Sunday. Many new spring arrivals in evidence. Notes mailed next page.

- Melospiza melodia morphna. As usual.
Sturnella neglecta. Few during day. Lack of birds in city district but found in outer limits.
Sialia mexicana. Several.
Junco oregonus oregonus
Junco oregonus shufeldti.
Pipilo maculatus oregonus 4 or 5
Lopia curvirostra bendirii. Few in residential
Spinus pinus pinus.
Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis 4 in one group.
Dendroica auduboni auduboni. The more brilliant males and sprung plumage in evidence.
Sitta carolinense.
Thryomanes bewickii calophonus.
Zonotrichia leucophrys pugensis. 2 birds
Psittiparus minimus minimus.
Colaptes cafer cafer groups of 1-1-1-1-1-1
Cyanocitta stelleri stelleri. 4 together
Myiophobus vespertina brooksi. 18
Zenaidura macroura marginella 3
Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos 13-16 and other groups
Marca americana 78-823 and small groups
Meltonia coralinae 23-69 and other small groups.
Oxyechus vociferans vociferans. 1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1
Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos 2-1-2-1-1-2
Aix sponsa 1-5
Euphagus cyanocephalus 21
Accipiter cooperi 1
Penthestes atricapillus occidentalis
Selasphorus rufus 11
Fulica americana 14-6
Agelaius phoeniceus 30
Ardea herodias farringtoni.
Anthus spinoletta
Larus glaucescens Group of about 6,000 gulls with mixed species.
Dryobates pubescens gardneri. 1
Passerculus s. alaudinus 1
Spatula clypeata 2-2-2-4
Chondestes streperus 3
Dafila acuta tzelzhae. 4
Tyto alba 1 dead

Charionetta albeola 7Capella delicata 4Larus delawarensis dominant in above gull group.2 BatsCottontail 2mushrat 2Eutamias 2

Lepidoptera noticeable for first time this season.

Insects in evidence, none bark leaves 1 inch wide.

Tamiasciurus douglassii active

Today represents the most noticeable change of spring.

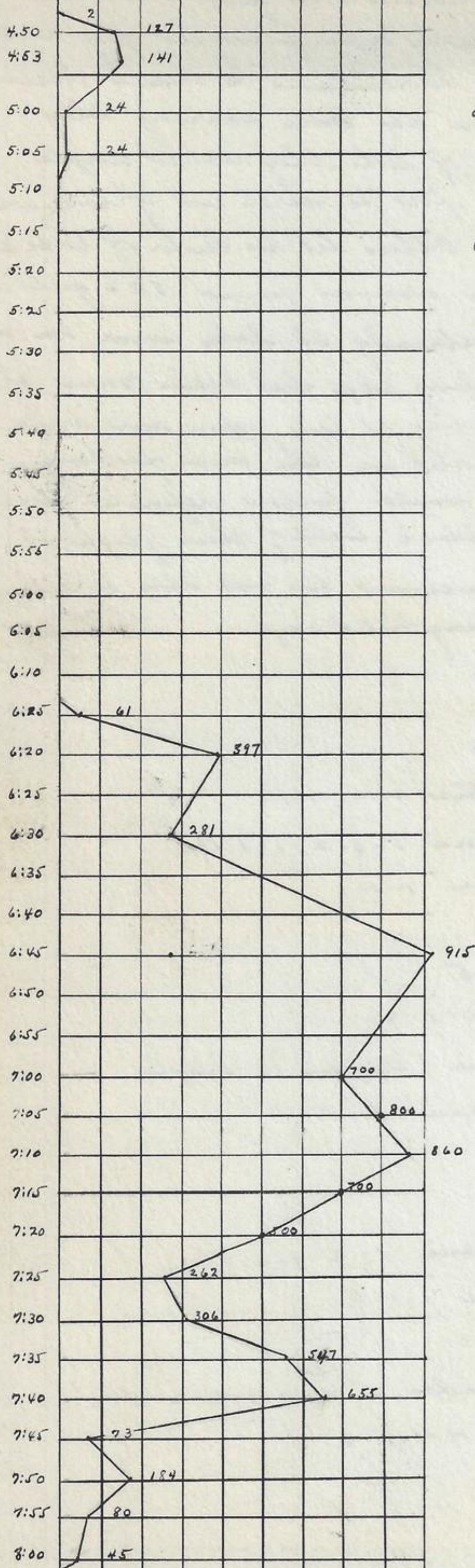
4/1/42

Melie Vaughan and I made trip to Vancouver Lake. Instead of regular itinerary down Leveitch Creek, trended directed west from Hospital down 26th. Gained south end of lake and stationed ourselves at an advantageous point with the intention of counting the gulls as they returned from their feeding ground along the Columbia river. The events leading up to this problem was the recognition of the fact that the gulls after feeding along the Columbia would return to Vancouver Lake for roosting. Recognized this phenomena for the first time 3/22/42 and was repeated regularly up to this date. The sudden appearance of the gulls this year was camedental to the run of smelt up the Columbia river. The movements of these gulls as I could detect is as follows: Rest at night at Vancouver Lake and then during the day fed upon the upper course of the Columbia along the Sandy River, Willamette, etc. Toward evening they would leave and return to Vancouver Lake and other points down river. From our station at the south end of Vancouver Lake recorded the following.

3:00 P.M.	40	4:50 P.M.	2			
4:50 P.M.	127	Continuous	for 3 minutes			
4:53 P.M.	8-12-8-10-15-15-5-16-11-3-8-18-13	general distributed				
5:00 P.M.	21-2-1					
5:05 P.M.	6-8-6-4					
5:10 P.M.						
5:30 P.M.						
6:15 P.M.	49-6-2-4					
6:20 P.M.	40-2-3-1-6-40-6-100-20-20-100-20-4-2-10-5-10					
6:30 P.M.	12-20-2-4-1-1-9-7-1-10-6-3-16-2-6-2-1-2-1-8-1-3-12-15-20-15-31-30-40					
6:45 P.M.	5-4-26-500-100-150-130	continuous.				
7:00 P.M.	700	continuous				
7:05 P.M.	800	"	7:25 P.M.	262	7:50 P.M.	184
7:10 P.M.	860	"	7:30 P.M.	306	7:55 P.M.	80
7:15 P.M.	700	"	7:35 P.M.	547	8:00 P.M.	45
7:20 P.M.	500	"	7:40 P.M.	655	Flight stopped at 8:00 P.M.	
			7:45 P.M.	73		

Graph on following page indicating the flight frequency. In comparing this flight with one of previous visit find that the gull flew much higher. Occasionally a group would fly with an emphasized speed as if racing or over anxious to reach their destination. The higher the gulls flew the more soaring they indulged. At about the south end of lake they would angle down to water. Most of the gulls flew to north end of lake where the main mass of gulls were resting. Others lit in center of lake and form a long linear raft. Upon our arrival found 322 gull in south inlet and about 4,000 gulls already at lake some in raft in center of lake, a few isolated groups along edge but main mass at north end of lake. These gulls were already at lake upon our arrival and question whether they had participated in the mass feeding movements today. Ordinarily they would follow definite flight lines. Today they had shifted about 3 block south of their flight of several day ago. As to the species concerned am not able to estimate but found about 80% of them of the ring billed size. The birds observed today are as follows:

- Spinus pinus pinus* 6-2-2
- Phasianus colchicus torquatus* 1-1-1-1-1
- Turdus migratorius caurinus* 3-4-2-1-3-1-1
- Spizella passerina arizonae* 1-1-1
- Passer domesticus*
- Junco oreganus shufeldti* 5
- Junco oreganus oreganus* 10-8-2
- Melospiza melodia morphna* Approx 15 singles
- Desperaphana vesperina brookii* 4-5
- Selasphorus rufus* 1
- Colaptes cafer cafer* 5-1-1-1
- Dendroica auduboni auduboni* 1-2-1-1
- Passerella iliaca townsendi* 1-1
- Falco sparverius sparverius* 1
- Tachycineta thalassina lepida* 4-4-2-1-4-2-5-2-1-1-2
- Sturnella neglecta* 1-1-2-4-1-1-1
- Nettion carolinense* 250
- Aix sponsa* 8-2-3-2-41
- Marca americana* 350



Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus
2-2-1-1-1-1

Oxyechus vociferans vociferans
1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-H

Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos
60

Dryobates pubescens gairdneri 1

Penthestes atricapillus occidentalis
1-2-1-1-1-2

Anthus spinoletta rubida
60-10-6

Dendroica coronata
4

Fulica americana
2

Thryomanes bewickii calophanus
1-1-1-1-1-1

Totanus melanoleucus
2

Larus delawarensis
80% of gulls

Larus glaucescens - other gulls present but not identifiable.

Spatula clypeata
4-2-3-2

Dafila acula tzitzikas
2-2

Ardea herodias farditti
1-1-1-1-1-1

One of these birds were being chased by two gulls and presenting as much agility and control of sharp movements as the gulls. It was pursued for about 3 blocks.

Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos.
always present at the lake.

During the course of the afternoon recorded the following pictures.

no. 1-4-1-42 of Nellie Vaughan with a background of clouds which appeared and disappeared during the course of the afternoon but remaining in the

same general area. used yellow and 6x ⁴²⁰⁴⁰¹⁻³² red filter with fair results. no. 2-4-1-42 and 3-4-1-42 of same subject and same area. no 4-4-1-42 of pasture oak with typical duck pond in background where Buffle head, scaup, and other ducks were observed on previous trips. There are many ponds but some appear to be more attractive than others. no 5-4-1-42 of Vancouver Lake from south end looking north. no 6-4-1-42 of ~~the same area~~ Barnes General Hospital. no. 7-4-1-42 of the Vaughan Family at their home taken the Sunday previous. The Cloud study no 8-4-1-42 of area at the Hospital.



1-4-1-42



2-4-1-42



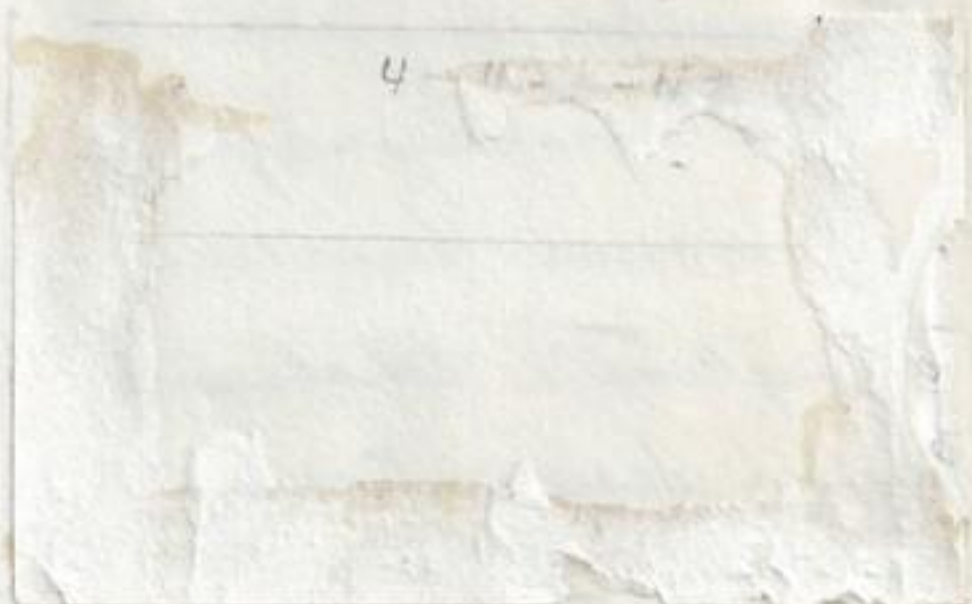
3-4-1-42



4-4-1-42



5-4-1-42



6-4-1-42



7-4-1-42



8-4-1-42















4/12/42

Trip to Vancouver Lake as usual. Leventick Creek to lake hence south to Chemical Plant hence east to Vancouver. As of previous trips (see notes for more exact itinerary) Observed the following. Day clear and balmy. no wind but cool in shade.

Zonotrichia leucophrys pugetensis . 5-2-1

Spizella passerina arizonae 1-1-1-1-2-1-1-1 . more in evidence than usual indicating gradual increase from week ago when they arrived.

Dendroica auduboni auduboni 2-2-2-1-1-2-2-2-2 more prevalent. aggressiveness in pair presented.

Selasphorus rufus . 1-1-1

Hesperiphona vespertina brooksii . 25-3-6-4

Junco oregonus oregonus 6-4-2 fewer today.

Junco oregonus shefeldti . 3.

Pipilo maculata oregonus 1-2-1-1

Sialia mexicana occidentalis 1-1-1

Phasianus colchicus torquatus 1-1-1-1-1-1-1

Colaptes cafer cafer 1-2-1-1-1-1

Turdus migratorius caurinus 3-2-1-6-2-1

Cyanocitta stelleri stelleri 4-5

Spinus tristis salicamans . 1

Spinus pinus pinus . 4-6-2-6

Sturnella neglecta 1-1-1-2-1-1-1-1

Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos 8-4-3-2-1-2

Thryomanes bewickii calophanus . 1-1-1-1-1

Tachycineta thalassina lepida In air continually.

Passer domesticus

Melospiza melodia morphna . Generally distributed.

Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis 2-1-2-1

Dryobates pubescens gardneri 1-1

Sitta canadensis 1-1-1

Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos . 8-15-10-20-8-2-2-2

Capella dehcata - 2-2-1-1-1

Oxyechus vociferans vociferans . 2-2-1-1-2-2-1

Vermivora celata lutescens

Regulus calendula gunnelli .

Psittiparus minimus minimus

Penthestes atricapillus occidentalis .

Buteo swainsoni
Nettion carolinense
Junco oreganus shufeldti
Bombycillus cedrorum
Euphagus cyanocephalus
Anthus spinoletta
Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus
Iridoprogne bicolor
Ardea herodias faninni
Spatula clypeata
Larus glaucescens
Larus argentatus
Otocoris alpestris strigata
Dafila acuta tizitchoa
Totanus melanoleucus



1-4-12-42



2-4-12-42

4/19/42

Nellie Vaughan and I made trip to Vancouver Lake as of last week. Tarrived longer in Seavitch Creek area. Left 1:30 P.M. and used all available light. Vancouver lake area investigation out short. At the lake found the waters high enough to allow carp to invade ponds and as a result found them teaming with fish. While this condition existed found only 2 blue heron in evidence. List of birds as follows.

Hesperiphona vespertina brookii
Junco oreganus oreganus
Pipilo maculata oregonus
Turdus migratorius caurinus
Corvus brachyrhynchus hesperis
Euphagus cyanocephalus
Psaltirparius minimus minimus
Melospiza melodia morphna
Colaptes cafer cafer
Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus
Lanius salitarius cassinii
Pooecetes gramineus confinis
Phasianus colchicus torquatus
Geothlypis trichas occidentalis
Dendroica auduboni auduboni
Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis
Sialia mexicana occidentalis



3-4-12-42

no 1-4-12-42. egg mass of morning cloak butterfly. Laid on an average of 1 per 1 second for 7 or 8 eggs then momentary pause. Ovipositor possessing perfect sense of feel. Each egg was placed systematically on stem. no 2-4-12-42 of same lepidoptera in its normal position on stem being head down in position. Willow repository. no. 3-4-12-42 of Nellie Vaughan during lunch.







Vermivora celata lutescens
Corthylis calendula gunnelli
Riparia riparia riparia
Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos
Mareca americana
Fulica americana

Picture no (1-4-19-42) of Nellie
 Vaughan at Vancouver Lake.
 From east side just south
 of mouth of Leventich Creek
 and look west across lake.

Nethon carolinense
Chrychus vociferans vociferans
Cyanocitta stelleri stelleri
Ardea herodias janinae

Creunetes mawii. Group of about 30 at bay of Leventich Cr.

Totanus melanoleucus Group 2 in class proximity of sandpipers

Tochycyba thalassina lepida

Capella delicata

Aix sponsa

Zonotrichia leucophrys pugetensis

Sturnus pinus pinus

Sturnus tristis salicamans

Spizella passerina arizonae

Observed 15 muskrats in 2 acre area. 5 feeding within 8' of each other at lower end of Leventich Creek.

[see page 42050 2-38 for April 24, 1942]

4/26/42

Spent afternoon in Creek at Leventich Creek at end of Q street. Area of brushy hillside and supersaturated creek bottom of willow, alder, etc. In this confined area found the following birds, many of them new to the bird lists.

Zonotrichia coronata. 2 of these birds per 20 white Cr. Sp.

Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis. Pairs feeding with white Crs.

Vireo solitarius cassinii. Calling occasionally.

Wilsonia pusilla chryseola. 2 birds in full plumage.

Geothlypis trichas occidentalis. 1 bird

Icterus virens longicauda. 1 bird calling occasionally

Dendroica nigrescens. probably 3 or 4 birds

Vermivora celata lutescens 2 birds

Melospiza lincolni 5 birds in group. mainly paired

Spizella passerina arizonae. 2.

Regulus calendula gunnelli 15

Penthestes atricapillus occidentalis 5

Penthestes rufescens rufescens 2

Turdus migratorius caurinus
Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos 4 (2 pair)
Phasianus colchicus torquatus
Sturnella neglecta
Othyromanus bewicki calophanus
Tachycineta thalassina lepida 1
Dryobates pubescens gardneri 1

4/27/42

At 12:40 P.M. a flock of 275 Canadian Geese flew S.W. over Barnes General Hospital. Flying about 400' in beautiful formations. Raining during the time and period previous a dull dreary rain. They call frequently.

5/1/42

Nellie reports 2 2 day old killdeer near Vancouver Lake. Also that the Barn Swallow, Purple Martin, Redbreasted Sapsucker included in his list. He examined a nest of young pine-siskin.

5/2/42

Nellie and I spent the day on Columbia River. Left Vancouver and travelled on Washington side to Gods, (budge of,) hence to Mayhill Ferry, hence across to Washington again, hence to Vancouver.

at Barrack at Hospital found the following:

Dryobates pubescens gardneri
Spizella passerina arizonae

Branta canadensis canadensis

Spinus pinus pinus

Pipilo maculatus oregonus

Sitta canadensis

Lepus curvirostris sitchensis

Turdus migratorius caurinus

Passer domesticus

Hesperiphona vespertina brookii

Melospiza melodia morphna

Columba fucata fucata

Vermivora celata lutescens

Phasianus colchicus torquatus

Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos

Sturnella neglecta

Colaptes cafer cafer

Junco oregonus oregonus

Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis

Tachycineta thalassina lepida

Regulus calendula gairdneri

Vireo solitarius cassinii

This list of birds observed from 7:45 A.M. to 8:15 A.M.

Enroute 420502-37 found many of these birds repeated particularly
 the *Hesperiphona vespertina brookii*. Also added *Euphagus cyanocephalus*,
Dendroica aestiva aestiva at Punkin Center. Examined more thoroughly
 the birds at the Mayhill Ferry on benches to south. Made ascent to
 plateau via canyon gulch directly south of Ferry. From this point
 took several pictures as listed below. The birds now coming into
 play are:

Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos
Ardea herodias fanoirini
Pica pica hudsonica
Corvus corax sinuatus
Tyrannus verticalis
Sayornis saya saya
Petrochelidon albifrons albifrons
Salpinctes obsoletus obsoletus
Falca sparverius sparverius
Buteo borealis calurus
Agelaius phoeniceus
Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis
Sturnella neglecta
Colaptes cafer collaris
Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos (?)
Spizella passerina arizonae
Spinus pinus pinus
Turdus migratorius propinquus
Zonotrichia leucophrys putgensis (?) sub. 40 m group.
Sturnella neglecta
Euphagus cyanocephalus

mammals observed are:

Citellus grammurus (sub.) Common
Citellus lateralis (sub.) few One of these at Mayhill Ferry
Eutamias (sp.) few on south side.



1.5-2-42



2.5-2-42







1-4-24-42



2-4-24-42



3-4-24-42



4-4-24-42



5-4-24-42



1-4-19-42



6-4-24-42



7-4-24-42

[Entered May 2, 1942]

- 1-4-24-42 Vancouver Barracks between hospital & lower post and represents old pasture grounds for mules
 2-4-24-42 Barnes General Hospital
 3-4-24-42 Outskirts Vancouver
 4-4-24-42 Leventish Creek bottoms east and north of Vancouver
 5-4-24-42 Ibid
 6-4-24-42 Orchards north and east of Vancouver
 7-4-24-42 Oak stand at Vancouver Barracks.
 1-4-19-42 (see notes of this date)



















3-5-2-42

3-5-2-42 Dogwood blossoms, Vancouver Washington. These larger stable trees are generally found in association with the shaded environments of the conifer forests.



4-5-2-42

4-5-2-42 Nellie Vaughan at Celis Falls along the Columbia River, opposite Maryhill, Wash but on Ore. side. *Tyrannus verticalis* and *Phoebe* found in such an area as this. Ambition is to traverse north ridge



5-5-2-42

5-5-2-42 Columbia River above Hood River. South shoreline of interest due to its rather straight course. Isolated ponds and lakes of a rather recent origin.



6-5-2-42

6-5-2-42 Cloud study near Maryhill area.

1-5-2-42 Afternoon waters on the Columbia river at the Maryhill Ferry. Shore line of rounded boulders. The cloud in center of

Picture remained in same relative position during the entire afternoon; unquestionable responsible by the wind currents at this peak where ^{up Canyon} river winds strike at it in a rather abrupt manner. My long standing ambition to traverse the Columbia River from Celis Falls to Vancouver, ^{via canoe} is being overwhelming accumulation until now I can almost realize it as only of tomorrow. I have become to love the Columbia River gorge as if it were my native surroundings of long standing. (7-8-9-5-2-42 Dogwood - see 1-12-31-42)

(Picture only)











1-10-12-42
[insert, entered May 9, 1942]



1-5-9-42. (see notes of this date; Lucia Fall)





1-5-9-42

420509-41

Spent day at Lucia Falls, Washington along the Lewis River. This river looks good to me but from what I understand it is much lower and less attractive in later summer. Waters at present crystal clear. All pictures at Lucia Falls.



1-5-9-42



2-5-9-42



(picture only)

3-5-9-42



4-5-9-42

no. 1-5-9-42 Best shot of Falls. Evening lights playing upon one section of falls.

no. 2-5-9-42 General view of falls from a rock semi island. The presence of 4' logs stranded 10 or so above the level of the river would indicate a high water level and forcefulness of river during early spring floods.

3-5-9-42 Life and death. This entire area at one time or other has suffered from the periodic fires of man, destroying a resource that will take many hundreds of years to replace. 4-5-9-42 Another shot at falls. 5-5-9-42 Ibid. Pictures from north side of river.



(picture only)

5-5-9-42











5/17/42

Lewitch Creek approx 1 mile directly north at end of Q street.
made survey in curve of creek on north side hill. Day clear
in morning, clouded from 1 P.M to 4:30 P.M then clear. Observat-
ion in field from 3:00 P.M to sundown or twilight at 9:00 P.M.
Area approx 6 sq acres of typical bushy hillside and creek
loving willows etc. Birds observed:

<i>Passer domesticus domesticus</i>		
<i>Turdus migratorius caurivorus</i>	usual	
<i>Junco oregonus oregonus</i>	uncommon	
<i>Melospiza melodia morphna</i>	usual	
<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	usual	
<i>Dendroica aestiva brewsteri</i>	increase, decided	12
<i>Tachycineta thalassina lepida</i>	usual	
<i>Colaptes cafer cafer</i>	usual	
<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>		
<i>Hesperiphona vespertina brooksi</i>	usual	20
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis</i>	usual	6
<i>Spinus pinus pinus</i>	usual	15
<i>Wilsonia pusilla chrysata</i>	increase	7
<i>Spinus tristis salicamans</i>	decided increase	10
<i>Troglodytes aedon sitheniis</i>	usual	
<i>Vireo solitarius cassinii</i>		4
<i>Opornis talonii</i>	one bird	
<i>Geothlypis trichas occidentalis</i>	decided increase	15
<i>Icteria virens longicauda</i>	pair	
<i>Dryobates pubescens gairdneri</i>	1 bird	
<i>Dendroica nigrescens</i>	3 birds	
<i>Psaltriparus minimus minimus</i>	1	
<i>Salasphorus rufus</i>	1	
<i>Pipilo maculatus oregonus</i>	7 birds	
<i>Phasianus colchicus torquatus</i>	several	
<i>Hedymeles melanocephalus melanocephalus</i>		3 birds
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys pugtensis</i> (? sub. sp)		2 birds
<i>Thryomanes bewickii calophona</i>	1 bird	
<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	2 birds	
<i>Oryzopsis vociferans vociferans</i>	1	
<i>Zenaidura macroura marginella</i>	1	

Empidonax difficilis difficilis (sub.sp.?)

420517-43

Spizella passerina arizonae 6

Penthestis atricapillus occidentalis 1

Passerina amoena 1

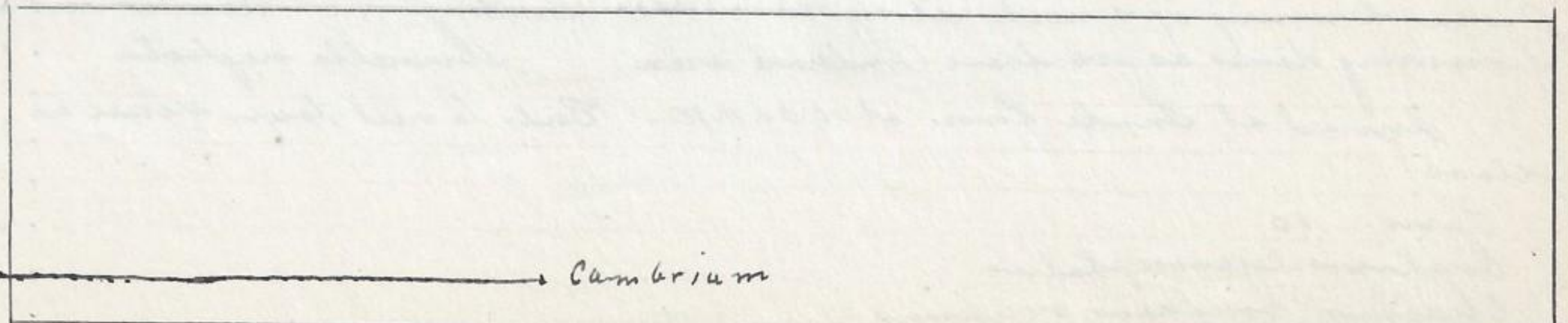
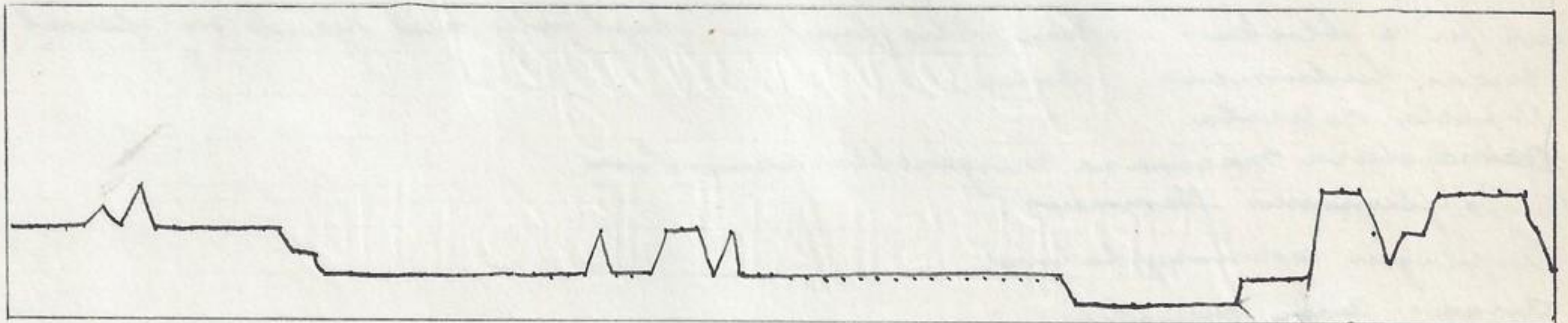
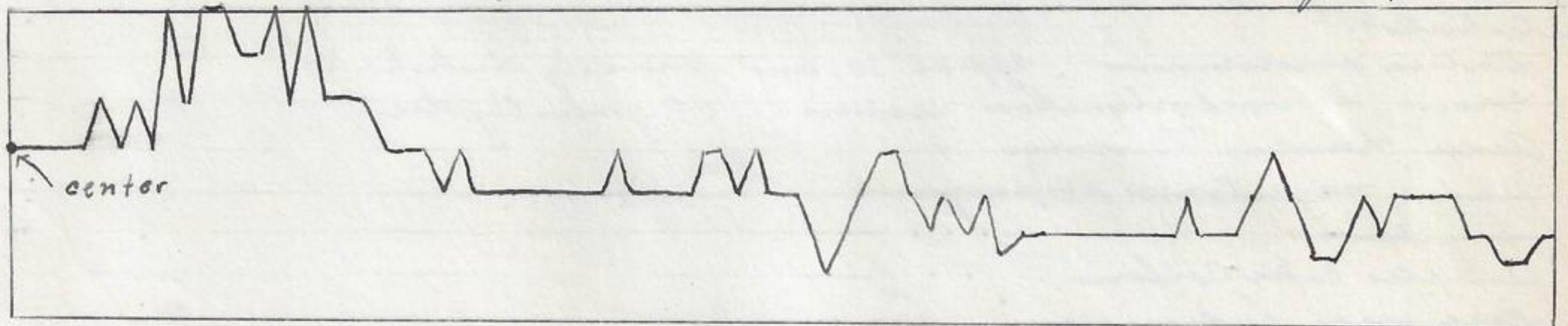
Hylocichla guttata guttata 1

Myiochanes richardsoni richardsoni 1

nuptial

Observed the flight of the Chat. In a 15' descent in about 7 steps it raised wing over back and dropped in graduated descent. It called as it perfected its flight. Observed a light color *Eutamias* copulate with darker color form of same species. Robins carrying worms and building materials. Yellow Warbler(?) fed young 3/4 size. Goldfinch with mud on bill. The sudden cloudiness change song of birds. Some bathed at this time. From observation at this same point of 4/26/42 find a decided increase in numbers of yellow warblers, yellow throat, pileolated warbler, and a decrease of kinglet, chickadees. Cannot conceive the finding of the yellowthroat in hillside brush habitat here while in Utah they are very seldom found outside of their tule and swampy habitat.

Trend of annual rings of conifer near plat. height = 5 m.m = 1 m.m annual ring
2 m.m laterally = 1 year



5/22/42

Nuttallornis mesoleucus at Barnes General Hospital. East woods among conifers. Douglas fir, white fir and a few Cedar. Controls about 1 sq acre of timberland reposing faithfully upon the uppermost branches of the conifers, mainly live limbs. After having inspected air for insect and after having once spotted one in a near proximity leaves post to retrieve prey and then gently sallies forth to nest tree or back to some perch. Its common call is as Peterson describes, a short and heavily accented whip, followed by two more notes a whew whew. - whip 'whew whew'. The second note higher. This call plus its less common note a pip-pip-pip is ~~show~~ surely a sign of the Olive sided flycatcher. The three ^{common} calls are given in a heavily accented manner.

5/25/42

Detached service to Utah. Escorted patient to state mental. Recorded following enroute. Left Portland 9:50 p.m. Next day awakened on train 30 miles west of La Grande. Larch characteristic of this region. From the point where train enters La Grande valley to south end of same valley recorded the following. This area of cultivated lands, damp meadows, willow growths etc.

Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos. About 150 birds in pairs and generally distributed.

Fulica americana. Approx 30 and generally distributed

Corvus b. brachyrhynchus hesperis. 50 generally dist.

Ardea herodias tragonzi

Turdus migratorius propinquus.

Swallows

Colaptes cafer colboris

Pica pica hudsonicus.

From the south end of this valley up narrow meadowed valley counted about 2 crows per 2 blocks. From this point on kept only new records or special areas.

Circus hudsonicus. Baker

Copella delicata "

Zenaidura macroura marginella. Huntington

Actitis flammeus flammeus.

Euphagus cyanocephalus

Corvus Corax sinuatus

Falco sparverius sparverius

Ardea herodias of 7 nests along river near Huntington. Decided increase of mowing dams as we leave Ponderosa area. *Sturnella neglecta*.

Arrived at Snake River at 10:00 A.M. Birds to nest town were as follows.

Larus. 10

Euphagus cyanocephalus

Oxyechus vociferans vociferans.

Anas p. platyrhynchos 1-2-2-1-1-2
Ardea 1
Pica pica hudsonia 1-1-1-1-1-1-1
Zenaidura macroura marginella 1-1-1- Group 250
Agelaius phoeniceus - many
Pelecanus erythrorhynchos 2-20-12
Corvus b. hesperis 5-2-1-1-1-1-2-1-2-1
Colaptes cafer collaris 1

Weiser 10:20 A.M.

Pantothocephalus pantothocephalus - many.
Ardea herodias 2-1-1-
 Gulls many

At Boise observed:

Sperdyto cucularia hypugca 2
Megascops alcyon calvinia.

In vicinity of Glenns Ferry:

Ardea herodias treganxi 1
Pelecanus erythrorhynchos 8
Tulcia americana 20
Anas p. platyrhynchos - few.
 no gulls

Sayornis cyanoptera 2
Marmota flaviventris Subsp.
 many *Agelaius phoeniceus*.

Gooding - *Marmota flaviventris*.
 Am. Falls. *Mergus merganser americana*. Several.

[see first written page following for date of 5-30-42]



1-5-30-42



14-5-30-42



2-5-30-42



3-5-30-42



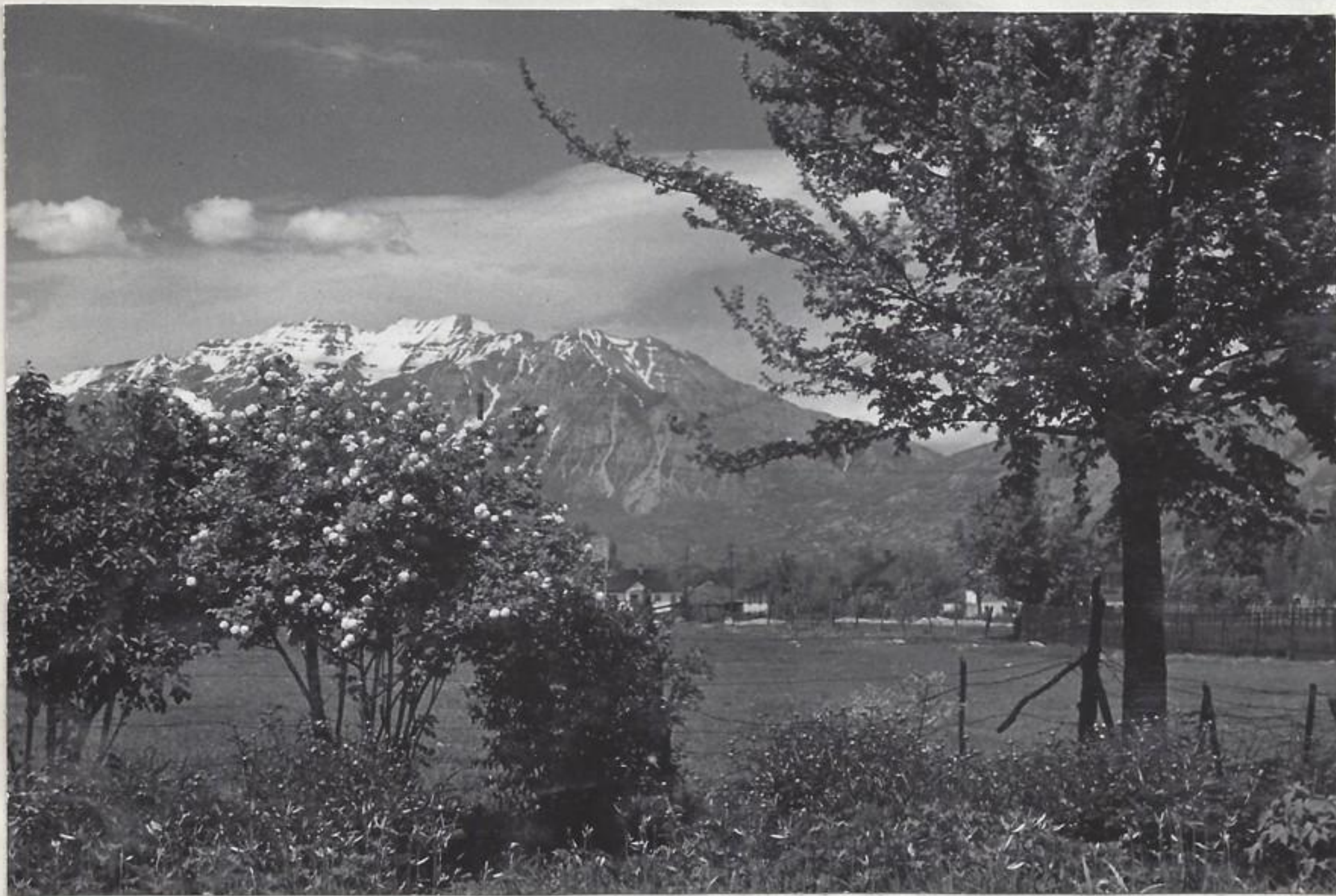








4-5-30-42



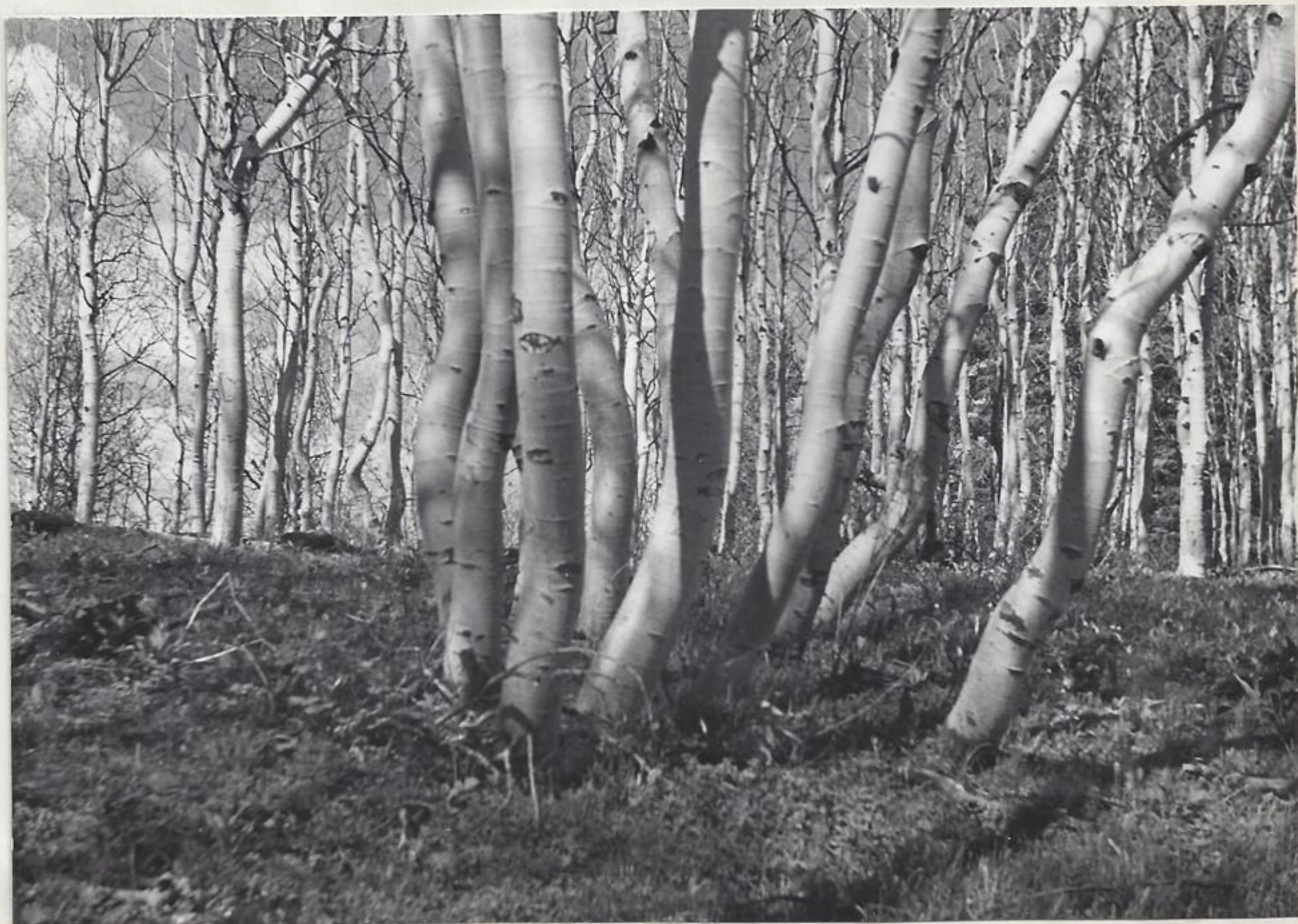
5-5-30-42







6-5-30-42



7-5-30-42





420530-48



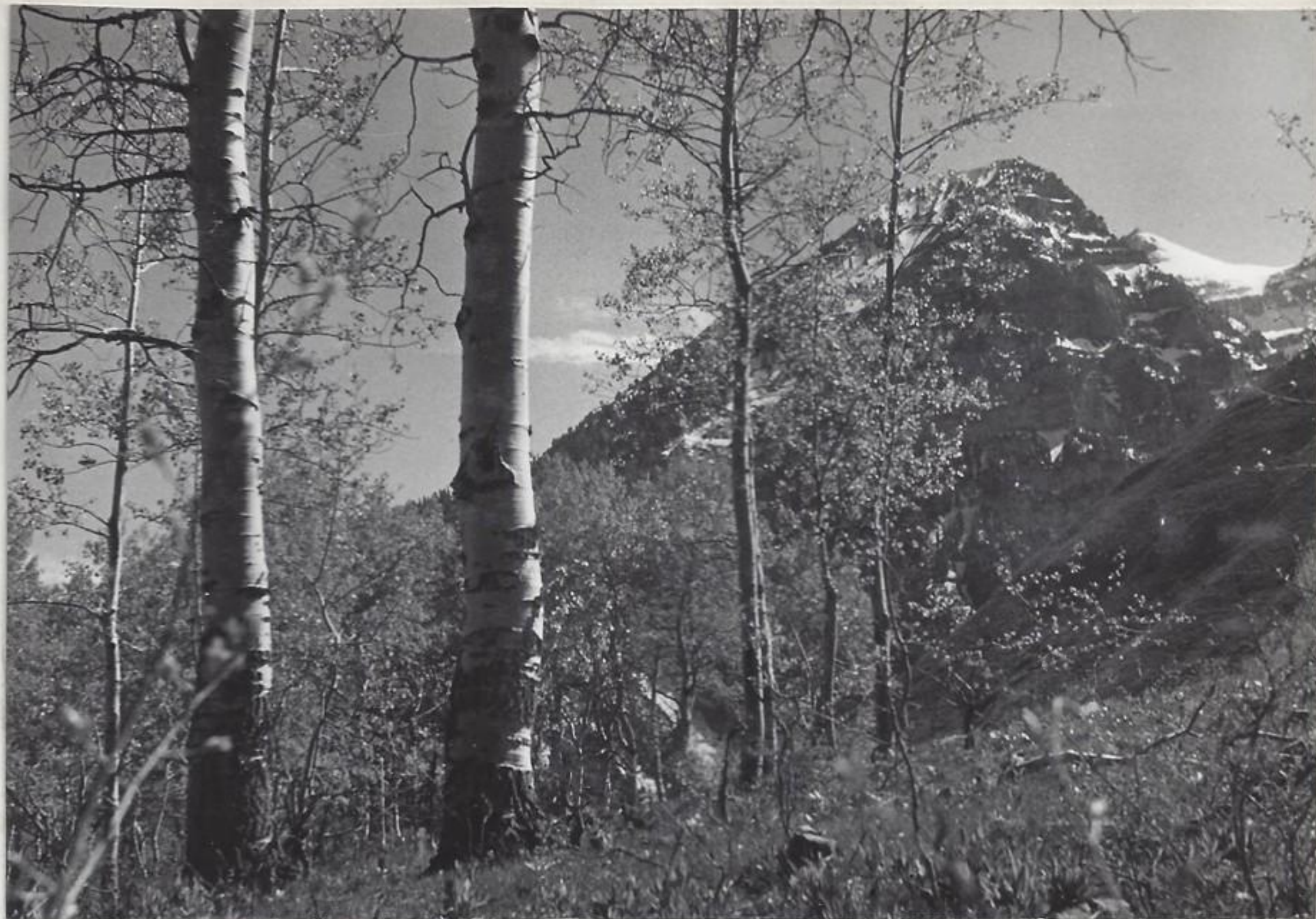
8-5-30-42



9-5-30-42







10-5-30-42



11-5-30-42





420530-50



12-5-30-42



13-5-30-42





The area south of Glenns Ferry, and ^{extending for many} miles to the south and east across the Snake River Plains is characterized by but mounds and ridges beset and and fractured as if recently pushed up from below. The first this and Brewster seen near Logan Utah. Arrived in Provo 2:00 A.M. Wed. morning. Remained in Provo wed. Thurs. Fri and Saturday. Visited several friends and a day at the University. Dr Tanner first completing speech to be given at Tri Beta in Calif., Dr Beck and Lynn escorted me through new chapel. Dr Beck's home and garden landscape well under way. Lynn has acquired new home. Culminated short trip to Provo with a trip ⁽⁵⁻³⁰⁻⁴²⁾ around Timpanogas with mother and Dad. Mt. in a most beautiful and eloquent mood. being just at that stage of transformation between winter and spring, particularly was it true with the higher reaches of our trip. If there is such a feeling of wonderland or dreamland, it was certainly experienced upon this trip. After having been away for a year the reacquaintance portches of an entire new world, familiar in a way at yet imitating a new sensation never experience upon its shoulders in previous years. While encircling Trump. recorded a few favorite scenes as we drove along. no. 1-5-30-42 of Aspen Grove looking south toward Cascade. no. 2-5-30-42 of Sleigh Runner or Redelder Peak from divide. no. 3-5-30-42 of Am. Fork Cirque from divide. no. 4-5-30-42 Timpanogas from River Bottoms near Edgewood. no. 5-5-30-42 " from porch of Red Beddolph. no. 6-5-30-42 mile flat starting south. Cascade in distance no. 7-5-30-42 Rhythum in aspens. at divide no. 8-5-30-42 Am. Fork and Timpanogas cirques. no. 9-5-30-42 Divide with Aspen Grove Cirque. no. 10-5-30-42 Aspen Grove Cirque from mile flat no. 11-5-30-42 Bird Valley - Aspen Grove Cirque & Elk Peak. no. 12-5-30-42 Same ^{area} as no 8-5-30-42 no. 13-5-30-42 Elk Peak and terraces above Aspen Grove. no. 14-5-30-42 Stewart Cirque.

All pictures with Super-X-X taken with Epakta. 5-30-42
Arrived in Salt Lake and left in evening. 5-31-42
the following: An Sunday recorded

Artemisia area south of Boise. A.M.

Corvus corax sinuatus
Centrocercus urophasianus ?

Buteo -

Circus hudsonicus

Pica pica hudsonia

Sturnella neglecta. (more commonly observed here than in damp meadows at Boise)

420531-52

Lepus californicus deserticola ↑ uncommon.
Zenaidura macroura marginella decidedly common.

Vicinity of Caldwell

- Nyroca americana*
- Fulica americana*
- Pelicanus erythrorhynchos*
- Recurvirostra americana*
- Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*
- Agelaius phoeniceus*
- Euphagus cyanocephalus*
- Querquedula cyanoptera*
- Sayella acuta tzitzilao*
- Oxyechus vociferans vociferans*
- Anas p. platyrhynchos*
- Ardea herodias tringae*
- Tyrannus verticalis*
- Zenaidura macroura marginella*
- Chardeiles (Sp. ?)
- Swallows.

At point where Snake River enters hills. 11:20 A.M.

Branta Canadensis Canadensis (large rock in river)

families of ♂ ♀ and 4 young -
 adult and one young } within 10' of each other
 adult and 2 young }
 adult and 5 young }

Pelicanus erythrorhynchos. 10-12-1-6-4-3-2-1

no ducks!

Left river at 11:25 and trend up Canyon toward Huntington.

Above observation from 11:40 to about 11:25 A.M. The pelicans and geese are always found at this same area whenever I have passed by.

First contact with Columbia River.

- Ardea herodias tringae* 1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1
- Gulls generally distributed.
- Zenaidura macroura marginella* 6-2-3-3-4-2-5-5-5-5-1-2
- Corvus b. hesperis* 1-1-1-2-1-2-1
- Euphagus cyanocephalus* 1-1-2-1-1-1-2-1-2-1
- Prca prca hudsonia* 1-2-2
- Anas p. platyrhynchos* 2
- Oxyechus vociferans vociferans* 1
- Agelaius phoeniceus* 2-1-1
- Querquedula cyanoptera* 1-1-
- Corvus corax sinuatus* 1-1-1
- Hydroprogne caspia imperator* 1-1-1-1-1
- Sterna forsteri* 1-1

Arlington (Ardea and Branta Census only)

Ardea herodias treganzi 1-1-1-1

Ducks 2-1-1

Branta canadensis canadensis.

2 adult and 5 young

1 adult and 2 young

1 adult and 1 young

1 adult alone

} at Rufus.

Maryhill Ferry

Ardea herodias treganzi 1-1-1*Branta canadensis canadensis* 30 in one group. Several families accompanying. (these directly across from Maryhill museum)near Deschutes river observed one family of ♂ & ♀ and 10 young Canadian geese. also groups of *Mergus merganser americana* (?) 5-8-10-2-2

Celilo Falls.

Beyond this point did not see heron or any of the characteristic birds observed in vicinity of Deschutes River.

From this hurried trip across the Western States can make the follows summary:

Onychus vociferous vociferous the most generally distributed bird. The *Zenaidura macroura marginella* decidedly an increase and found as a very common form and generally distributed of the three species of blackbird would say that the *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus* is more dependent upon the pure stands of rushes and tules than either of the other two and will probably be the first bird to show signs of the effect of swamp and meadow drainage. It is quite dependent upon typical pond rushes. The *Agelaius phoeniceus* rated second and *Euphagus cyanocephalus* as third in respect to dependence upon typical pond set-up. The *Ardea herodias treganzi* stop at about Dalles and are found to increase steadily per river mileage as one progresses east. The fauna at the Deschutes river very characteristic and congested. Why pelicans are not found in this section of the river is a mystery. The duck population on Snake near Glenns Ferry and Weiser in winter and summer of interest. Millions in winter and a rare duck in spring. Coats inhabit shore line of snake. Continued to Vancouver, Washington

6/7/42

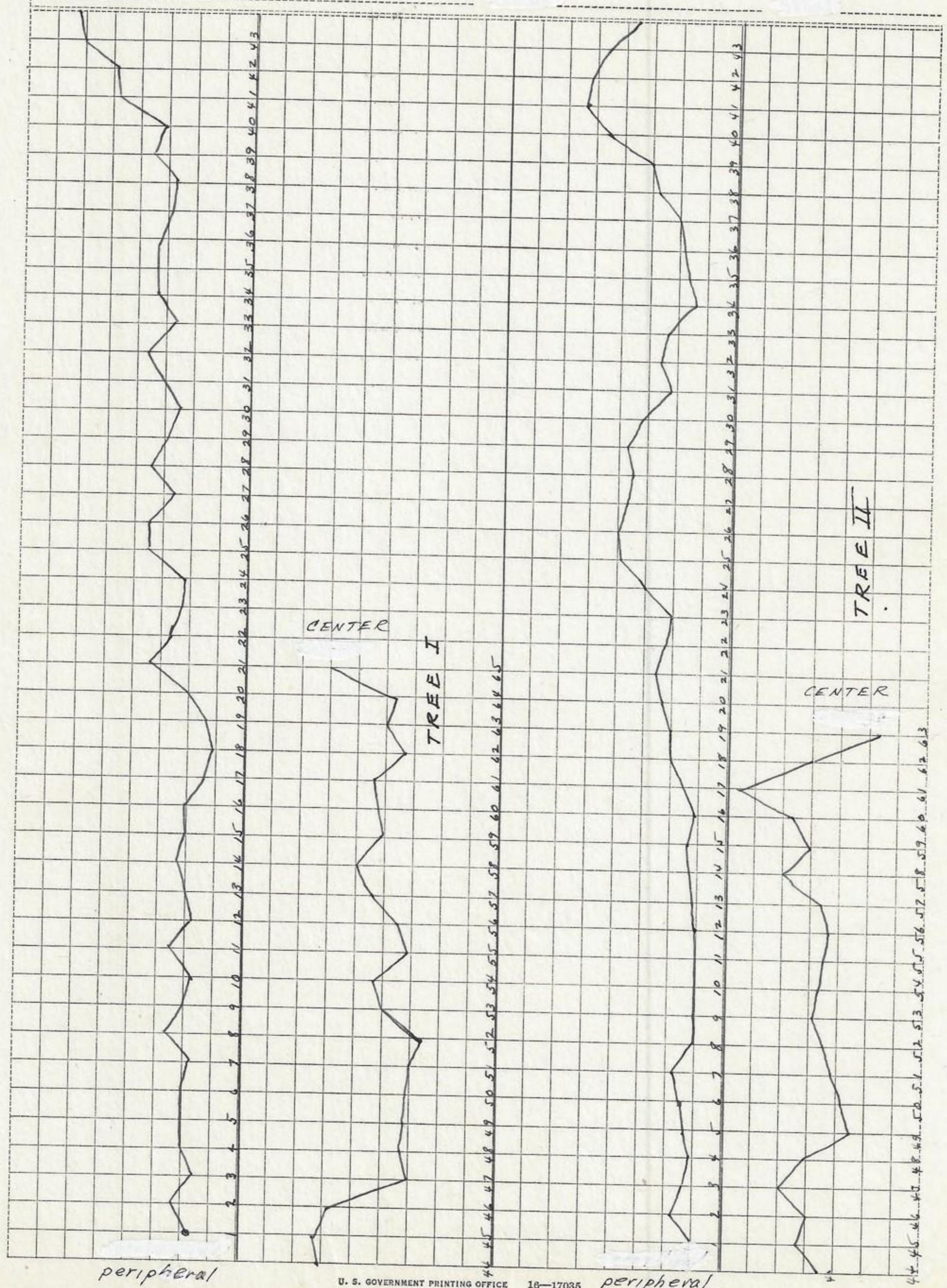
made census ^{separated} in Cuck bottom 1 mile east of Hospital at end of Q street in Vancouver. Same area as of previous census. Recorded the following species. Day cloudy and intermittent sun. Cool.

- Sturnella neglecta* 8
- Melospiza melodia morphna* 15
- Spinus tristis salicamans* 6
- Zonotrichia leucophrys pugetensis* (nest 3 eggs) 12
- Turdus migratorius caurinus* 10
- Mitellalania mesoleucus* 2
- Mniotilta richardsoni richardsoni* 2
- Empidonax traillii brewsteri* 12
- Geothlypis trichas occidentalis* 3
- Colaptes cafer cafer* 3
- Aryobates pubescens gairdneri* 2
- Eutamias* (Sp.) like *umbrinus* 10
- Icteria virens longicauda* 6
- Selasphorus rufus* 2
- Spizella passerina arizonae* 8
- Tringa ludovicianae* 5
- Hedymeles melanocephalus melanocephalus* 7
- Sitta canadensis* (feeding young) 2
- Vireo solitarius cassinii* 4
- Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis* 2
- Psaltriparus murinus minimus* (nest of 3 young, dead) 3
- Zenaidura macroura macroura* 3 (in willow 12', ants eating recently dead young)
- Pipilo maculatus oregonus* 4
- Cassina arctica* (nest 4 eggs) 2
- Indoprogne bicolor* 3
- Stelgidopteryx serripennis* 12
- Regulus satrapa olivaceus* 3
- Hyalocichla ustulata ustulata* 8
- Sialia mexicana* 1
- Vermivora celata celata* 2
- Dendroica aestiva brewsteri* 6
- Oporornis tolmiei* 5
- Zenaidura macroura marginella* 5
- Vireo gilvus swainsoni* 4
- Hirundo erythrogaster* 3
- Passer domesticus*
- Phasianus colchicus torquatus* 7
- Thryomanes bewickii colophonus* 1
- Cuplagus cyanocephalus* (heard)
- Junco oreganus shufeldti* (?) 3

Micratus swam creek
in perfect olympic style.
Numerous runway in
creek bottoms near creek
and damp fields.

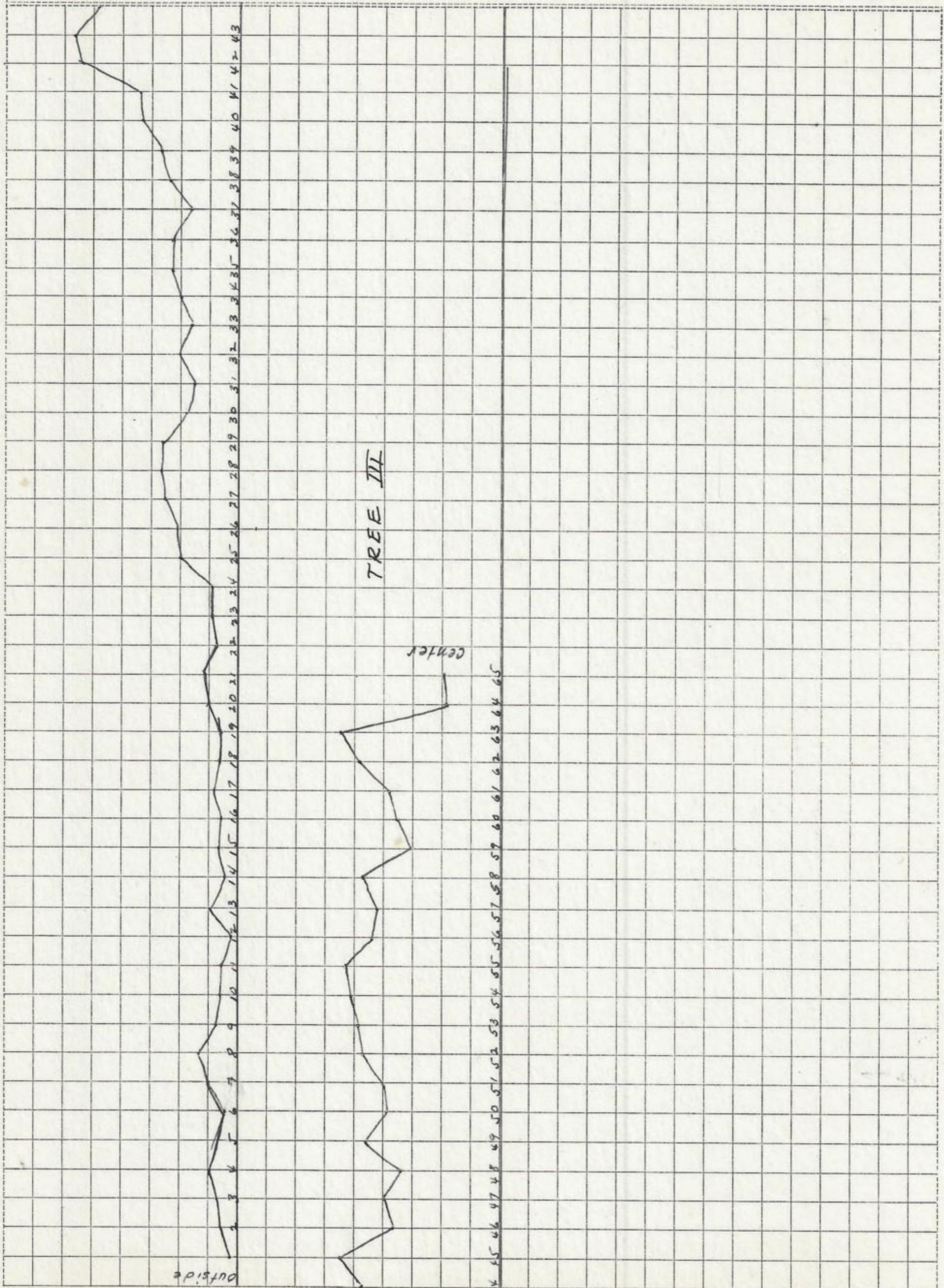
Recorded annual rings
of three trees cut last
year. Ring growth accent-
uated 4 times actual size.
Fluctuations can be closely
correlated. Douglas fir.
Tree no 1-2-3 are record
graphically on following
scaled paper.

ANNULAE OF DOUGLAS FIR



GRAPHIC CHART

Name _____ Grade _____ Ward _____



6-8-47

420608-57

Night Hawks arriving at about this date.

6-14-47

Nellie and I spent today on Lyle ridge. This ridge leaves mouth of Klucatat river and trends east along Columbia River for many miles. From this high ridge one receives a commanding view of the cascade mountains to the west. The day was cloudy and visibility confined to east slope but understood that on clear days one can even see Mt Shasta in California. Objective was to receive a list of birds and animals from this oak-juniper-pine area. The lower reaches of this ridge and to the west is dominated by oak, some trees 4 feet in diameter but as one proceeds east the dominant form is lost entirely. The south slope is supplied with Douglas fir and other conifers.

While passing the woods along East Reserve in Vancouver, recorded the following:

Colaptes cafer cafer
Tachycineta thalassina leucoides
Turdus m. propinquus
Veris s. cassinii
Passer domesticus
Geothlypis trichas occidentalis
Psaltriparus ludovicianus
Junco shufeldti
Corvus b. harrisi
Pipilo m. oregonus
Melospiza m. morphna
Sturnella neglecta
Myiochanes richardsoni richardsoni
Phasianus colchicus torquatus
Spizella passerina arizonae
Dendroica aestiva brewsteri
Zonotrichia leucophrys pugentensis
Zenaidura m. macroura
Passerculus s. alaudinus

Birds observed at Washougal.

Bombus cedrarius (building nest)
Spinus tristis subcaninus
Hyloterpe ustulata ustulata

420614-57.1

Vireo gilvus swainsoni.

Loria curvirostra sitchensis.

Additional birds observed at Carson

Columba fasciata fasciata (observed in same area on several occasions, generally perched in upper branches of a dead tree.

Dryobates pubescens gardneri

Cathartes aura aura. frequently observed.

Piranga ludoviciana

Carpodacus frontalis mexicanus

Vireo gilvus swainsoni.

and others. Collect. *Coluber constrictor* (sub. sp.) among oak and ponderosa pine near junction to Carson.

Birds observed at Underwood.

Cyanocitta stelleri stelleri

Cathartes aura aura.

Pipilo m. oregonus

Melospiza r. richardsoni

Birds seen record.

Melospiza r. richardsoni

Corvus corax sinuatus

Petrochelidon albifrons

Dendroica aestiva brewsteri.

Passerina amoena

Spizella passerina arizonae

Zenaidura m. marginella

Toxostoma thalassina lepida (nests complete and incomplete.)

Spinus tristis salicamans

Salpinctes obsoletus obsoletus.

Lyle to base of ridge.

Icterus bullocki

Carpodacus f. mexicanus

Melospiza r. richardsoni

Euphagus cyanocephalus

Sturnella neglecta

From base of Lyle ridge, east to divide before ascent of high ridge

Petrochelidon albifrons

Salix mexicana

Zenaidura macroura marginella.

Salpinctes ob. obsoletus

Penthestes atricapillus oregonus.

Passerina amoena

Buteo calurus



1-6-14-42



2-6-14-42







3-6-14-42



4-6-14-42



5-6-14-42

(picture only)



6-6-14-42







(5720 247317)



Falco sparverius sparverius

Flycatcher (sp.?)

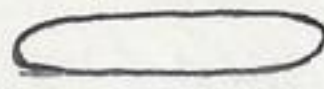
Piranga ludoviciana

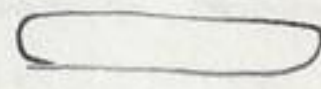
Turdus m. propinquus

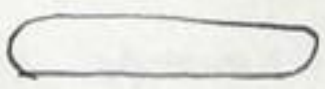
Dendroica auduboni auduboni (insects and probably

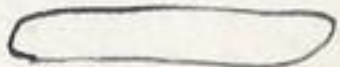
feeding young)

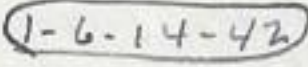
Vireo solitarius Cassini (carry worms.)

Grasshoppers common in this exposure. near divide at high point found an unusual aggregation of these forms, so thick that one could not possibly count them as they would leave the ground ahead. It was in this unusually congested area where a *Coluber constrictor* and a *Pituophis crotaphis dorsalis* were observed. The latter no.  was collected. In this same area also collected:

Sceloporus graciosus. 

Sceloporus. 

Gerrhonotus multicarinatus 

Picture no  will indicate the lower limits of this ridge near Lyle. As one gains the top of the ridge will find solid stands of oak and a few mixed ponderosa pine. Condition in general dry. The dominant bird is the Towhee bunting which is to be found singing from the tops of dead oak with dense brush below. Two forms of *Sceloporus* common and possessing the habit of climbing trees for protection. *Citellus grammurus* common and represented by both adult and immature. Young one always discernible by call. Counted 18 so far from base of ridge to divide. Poison oak exceedingly common.

Just beyond the divide and at a point where one leaves the lower ridge and begins the ascent up main ridge found an unusual congregation of birds restricted to an area about 100' along the ridge. Typical north exposure vegetation on one side and oaks on south side. This grouping is:

Colaptes cafer cafer

Setta canadensis

Dryobates pubescens gardneri

Junco oreganus shefeldti

420614-61

*Cyanocitta stelleri stelleri**Citellus grammurus**Passerina amoena*

Usual Common grasshoppers

*Vireo solitarius Cossini**Pipilo maculatus oregonus**Turdus migratorius propinquus**Chaetura vaupei*

As to just the cause of this aggregation could not be determined but am wondering if they could not have been drawn to the area by the likely presence of an owl, the pellets and feathers found at this point. Picture no. 3-6-14-41 taken up river toward the Dalles with undisturbed penplain lying to the south and abutting against the east exposure of the cascades. Oak and ponderosa pine represented.

As one leaves the oak groves and ascends the open sky meadows he finds a dearth of bird or animal life. The meadowland is about the best represented form. The first *Otocoris alpestris* was observed just east of divide on first exposed ridge & frequently observed hence after. Oak groves below on flat sections of ridge pure. As we gained the top of ridge found the country as represented in picture 2-6-14-42. Conifers on east slope and flower field on ridge proper. Flower replaced by dry grasses on south slopes but at this season grasses green. First island in river an ideal burial island. Active gophers along entire route, *Peromyscus merrilli* runs in this particular field of flowers. *Thryothorus* present at this level and collected one near here. The two pictures, no 1-6-14-42 and 2-6-14-42 give one an idea of the vegetation of the two exposures of the ridge. Former south side later north exposure. Continued up ridge to highest point, hence S. east to main highway far below and to the south. Located Cooper hawk nest in isolated tree group near bottom of gully. Cottontail rabbit allowed us to pet and turn over on one side before it decided to escape. no jacks present. Horned larks common. Pictures 4-6-14-42 of ruelle Vaughan as we left Lyle; no 5-6-14-42 as of no 1-6-14-42, and 6-6-14-42 of sky and ruelle at Interstate bridge at Hood and White Salmon.

6-16-42

Recorded mastoid surgery at Barnes General Hospital. Major Wilbur M. Patton assisted by Miss L. E. Galbraith, our chief and nurse of the E. E. N. T. Clinic. Pictures no. 1- to 9-6-16-42



SURGEON AT WORK.

1-6-16-42

major Bolton and miss Galbraith



2-6-16-42

miss Galbraith assistant.



(picture only)

3-6-16-42



4-6-16-42

Captain Foster anesthesiologist

Handwritten text on the right margin, partially obscured and difficult to read.



(Picture only)

5-6-16-42



major B.

6-6-16-42

miss G.

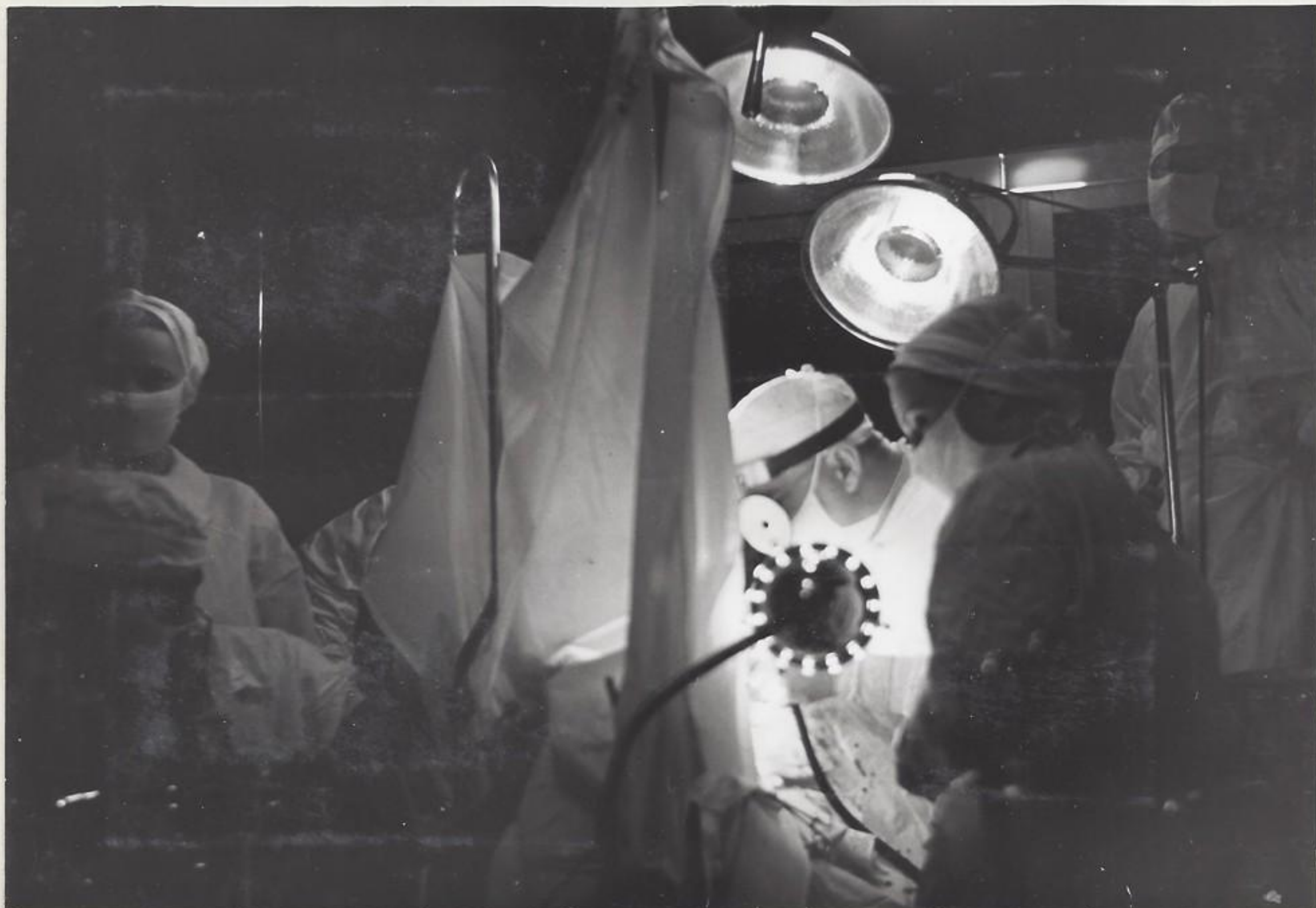


7-6-16-42



10-6-16-42

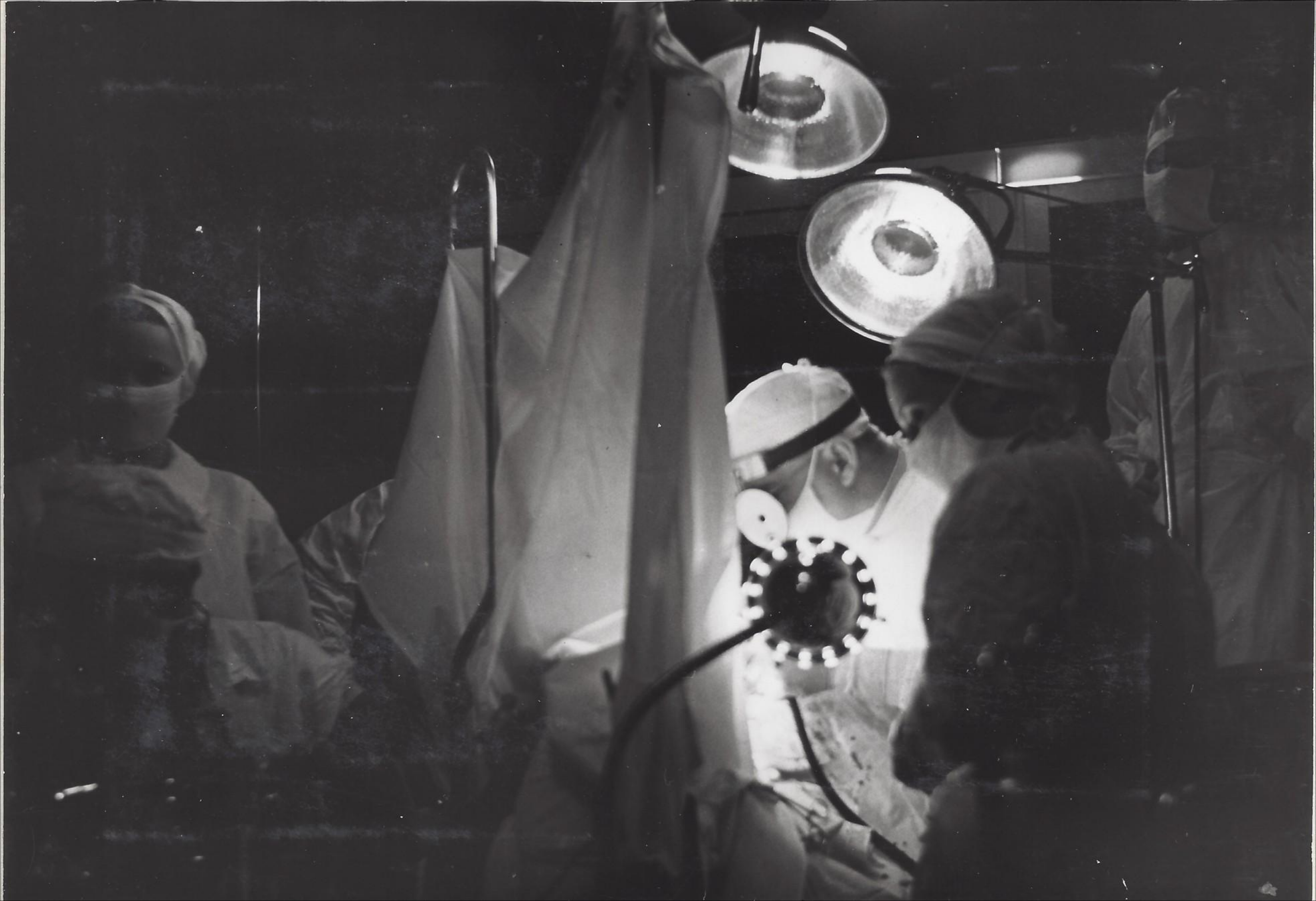
8-6-16-42



9-16-16-42









1-6-21-42



2-6-21-42



3-6-21-42



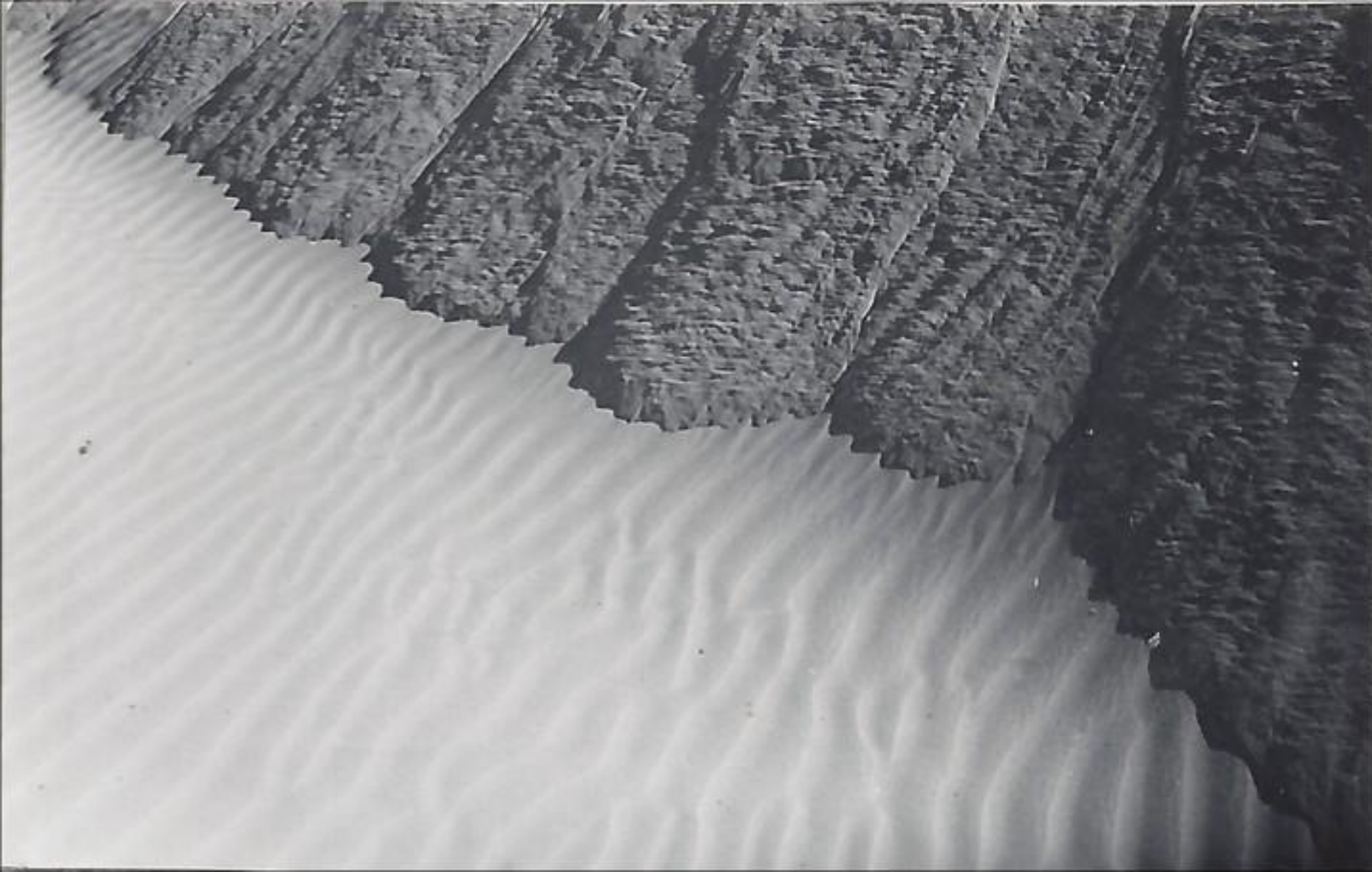
4-6-21-42



5-6-21-42













6-6-21-42



7-6-21-42



8-6-21-42



9-6-21-42



10-6-21-42



11-6-21-42



12-6-21-42

6/21/42

Preceding pictures (1-12)-6-21-42 of sand dunes between the Dalles and Celilo Falls, bordering Columbia river. Extraordinarily eloquent to say the least. These dunes vary from those found upon the broad windswept expanses, enjoying a greater degree of wind consistency and antagonistic cross winds. Their freedom for perfect formation is allowed in this river gorge. One peculiarity found is the presence of a layer of black capping, represented in picture 6-6-21-42, am at lost as to an explanation at present. If the beauty of this dune could be preserved and presented to the peoples of Portland am satisfied that it would create as great a degree of pleasure as could be derived from a visit to the art gallery of that City.















Nellie Vaughan and I made trip to Eagle Creek Canyon. Traversed Canyon trail for approx 4 1/2 miles and returned. Enroute recorded birds found in Canyon proper. Creek clear and supporting many smaller fish. Recorded following birds:

Hyalocichla ustulata ustulata.

Vireo gilvus swainsoni

Melospiza melodia morphna

Piranga ludoviciana

Penthestes rufescens rufescens

Cyanocitta stelleri stelleri

Dryobates villosus larrisi

Turdus migratorius caurinus

Sceloporus rufus

Cinclus mexicanus (nesting).

Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis (mouth of canyon only)

Cathartes aura septentrionalis (mouth of canyon only)

Two common trees were almost oregona and *Totus brevifolia* many *Sceloporus*. Nellie reports approx 2,000 *Cyanocitta stelleri stelleri* in a 12 acre flat during winter season at Vancouver Washington, an area now occupied by Barnes & Corp.



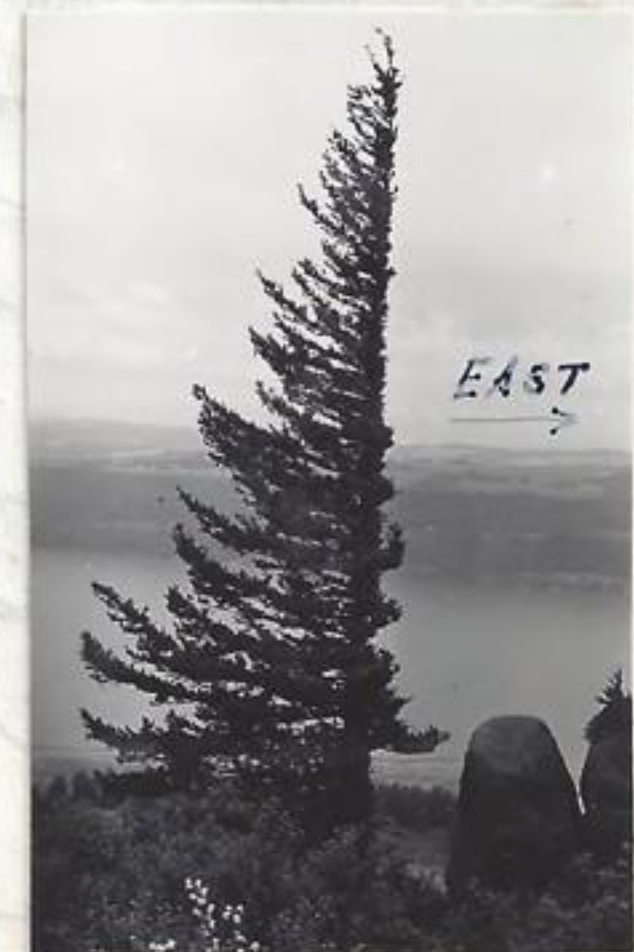
2-6-28-42

1-6-28-42

1-6-28-42 Nelson taking 5 at upper falls of Eagle Creek.

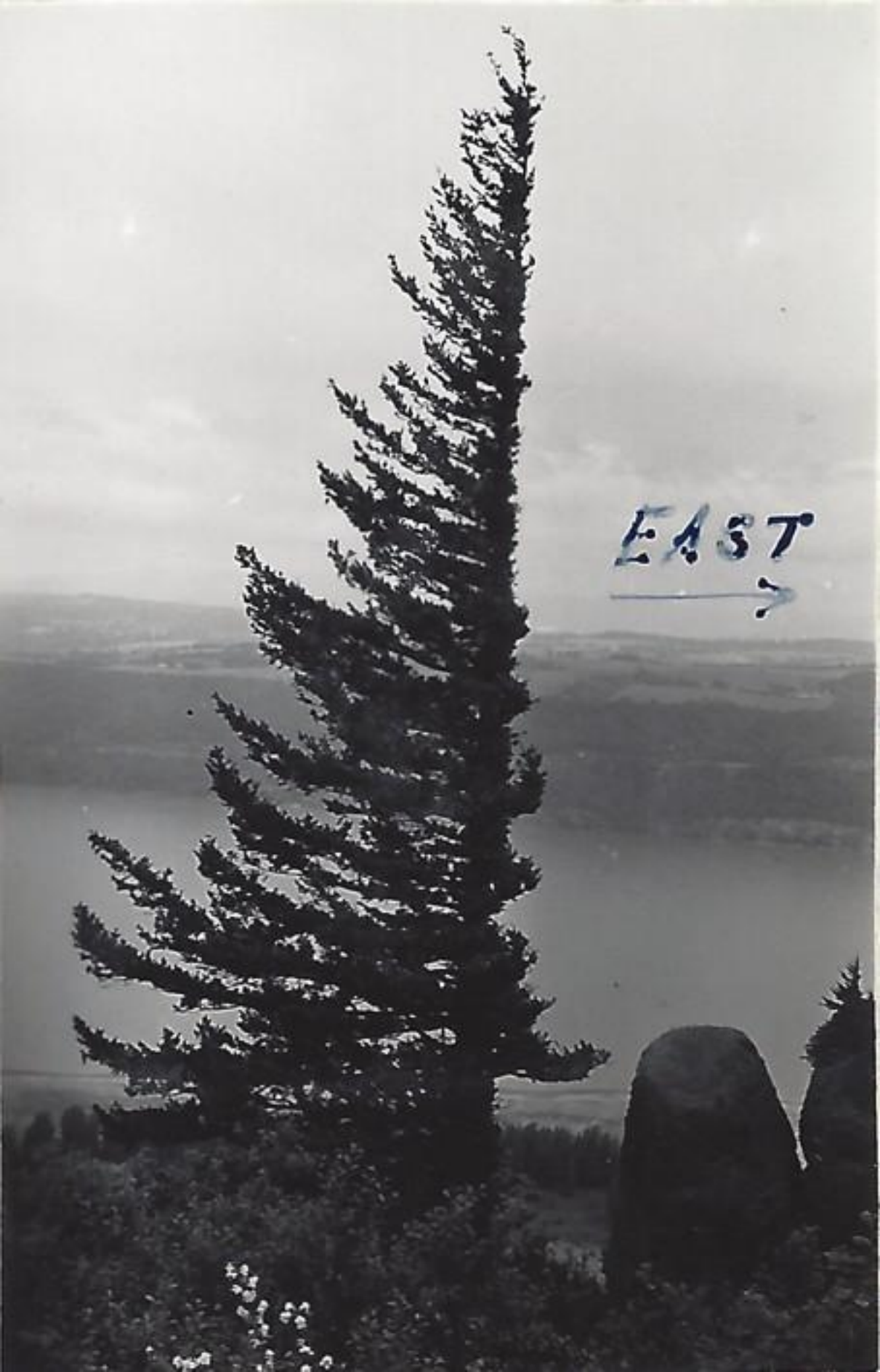
2-6-28-42 *Pinella* Root foliage possessing striking resemblance to the wing pattern of a Lepidoptera

3-6-28-42 Conifer subjected to the elements of the Columbia River Gorge and obeying to the command of the river winds. Near Crown Point on Oregon side.



3-6-28-42





EAST
→

7-4-42

Spent the afternoon up the Willamette Valley. but no recordings of any significance. Nelson spent the week end at Cannon Beach. A duplicate of his notes are recorded as follows. Cannon Beach - July 3-4-5, 1942.

On the trip - weather clear and hot - time 6:30 - 10:00 P.M.

Melospiza melodia morphna

Turdus migratorius caurinus

Oxyechus vociferous vociferous

Chordeiles minor hesperis (on the burn past Half Creek)

Saturday morning July 4, 1942

Clear at dawn - turning cloudy and raining from 8:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M. and on into the afternoon. I started about 6:00 A.M. or thereabouts.

Colaptes fasciata fasciata - very numerous again for the first time in 3 years that I know about.

Spinus trichas salicorum

Scelaspharus rufus - very common in open spots, over fern banks and slash. I saw nearly 12 on Chapman Point alone.

Turdus migratorius caurinus

Tachycineta thalassina leucida.

Hirundo erythrogaster - at the creek.

Dryobates pubescens gardneri

Bombilylla cedrorum.

Sylphochla ustulata ustulata - always exceptionally plentiful in this region. They are often seen and almost perpetually heard singing and whistling.

Melospiza melodia morphna.

Zonotrichia leucophrys pugitensis (Chapman Point)

Dryobates villosus harrisi

Larus occidentalis - numerous nests along entire coast on offshore rocks or inaccessible heights.

Larus glaucescens - one lone bird north of Chapman Pks. on the beach.

Melanitta deglandi - first seen off Chapman Pt. (3 birds north of point) later nearly a hundred mixed white wings - surf scoters, possibly American scoters, and probably a few Harlequin ducks, resting on the sea north of Ecola Point and just south of the first outstanding rocks, possibly

150 yards north of Eccla. more ⁴²⁰⁷⁰⁴⁻⁷⁰ & I think than
I've ever seen before on one, almost, raft.

Cephus columba - happy birds possessing a very
high, thin, weak whistle, and one short rather
melodious louder whistle. There were 24 of these
in the Chapman Point area and an additional
15 perhaps near Eccla. Near Eccla I watched
one bird fly to the nest which, unfortunately, was
not able to be seen. Nine of them perched on a
small rock about 30 feet from me. Seemed
that they didn't particularly mind my intrusion.

Lunda cirrhata - only saw 2 of these birds off
Chapman Point where they were probably nesting.
They make a singular appearance - the white face
acting more or less as a headlight to the watcher.
Megascops alcyon alcyon. 2 birds nesting in the
hills north of Chapman Point. This trip I did
not observe them as they fished in surf or creek.

Phalacrocorax auritus auritus (or albicollis).

nothing special - nesting numerously as usual -
making the rocks rather whitewashed through the
generations.

Phalacrocorax pelagicus resplendens. - a new bird,
much smaller than the double crested cormorant
so common. The 3 birds I saw were feeding
close inshore - very differently than the larger
birds. While they flew hurriedly when approached
too closely they seemed reluctant to leave.

Melanitta perspicillata - fairly numerous - about on
a par with the white-winged scoter. I didn't see any
American scoters for sure.

Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis.

Corvus corax sinuatus 4 of which I am fairly
certain. Always more wary than the crow.

Haematopus bachmani, saw several perched,
more at Chapman Point, most at Eccla and also
one group of three flying near Eccla. They fly
rapidly with a rather slow wing beat for a shore
bird. I presume they nest in the vicinity.

Histrionicus histrionicus pacificus. one lone bird
north of Eccla Point. His facial pattern and raised
tail identified him. He was not closely associated

with the scoters nearby.

Melanerpes formicivorus chryseola. on top of the point. This bird which always seems quite silent and retiring to me evidently nest along the coast in some numbers - how many I could not say.

Nannus harrisi pacificus. I never did see this little fellow in the heavy undergrowth he frequented, but his amazing song, such a tone without a breath, was very common in the woods.

Gavia arctica pacifica. (immature) seemed very content with a limited feeding range on Elk Creek and in some ways very reticent of close approach, in fact it did not once do a real crash dive to my knowledge. It would occasionally submerge lazily and swim around for awhile, finally rising again to continue swimming along slowly with its head and neck occasionally going under the water, apparently feeding but I don't know what on. Once Sunday morning I saw him rise and stretch his wings as ducks do, whipping them energetically for just a moment and then subsiding on the water again contented. I don't know when I've had such a good time watching a bird.

Agelaius phoeniceus caurinus. One pair nesting on the island in Elk Creek by the bridge. Had little difficulty in locating the nest which contained 3 young birds. The male bird never was brave enough to approach more closely than 10 feet, flying, while the female would scold at a distance of 6 or 7 feet.

Petrochelidon albigularis albigularis. Fairly numerous by the creek where they were also continually gathering mud for nest building.

Larus delawarensis. one immature (2 years) bird standing in the surf in the evening as we walked toward Chapman Point as the sun set.

Puffinus griseus } The had been washed up on the
Diomedea nigripes } beach by the surf about 20 feet from each other, a most amazing coincidence to me. The identification is quite positive to me. The albatross had the distinct white face, slightly whitish rump and black feet. I was surprised at the birds size and to even find the one that I was more or less stunned with good luck the remainder of the evening. Such a thing could only happen through great good fortune. It would be

420704-72

interesting to know where the ^{birds died or were} killed. With the Japanese current swinging south along our shores these birds may have succumbed many miles north and west of Cannon Beach. There was no noticeable flight of Shearwater along the coast during any of my observations, a situation I lamented.

Four young water birds which I hesitated to identify. These were seen at late dusk directly underneath the Elk Creek bridge which I was crossing at the time. They were about the size of Pied-bill Grebes but they had white tails, a most disturbing characteristic.

Sunday morning - July 5, 1942 (continued)
Weather, overcast but no rain.

Hylocichla ustulata ustulata

Sporus trichas salicamons

Dryobates pubescens gardneri

Turdus migratorius caurinus

Myrochanes richardsoni richardsoni

Savia arctica pacifica (same bird)

Hirundo erythrogaster

Agelaius phoeniceus caurinus

Tachycineta thalassina lepida

Columba fucata fucata (feeding on red elderberries.)

Megascops alcyon caurinus

Melospiza melodia morphna

Petrochelidon albigrons albigrons

Chaetura vauxi. At least 3 of these. The violet greens and the Rough wings chased them, managing to pursue to quite well, hounding them thoroughly.

Sporus naevius naevius I heard one of these continually that morning as he "querried" the surrounding darkness of the spruce swamp. A most happy occasion.

Larus occidentalis. At the mouth of the Creek, the usual aggregation of 40 to 60 gulls.

Zonotrichia leucophrys pacificensis

Stelgidopteryx ruficalis

Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis

Sitta canadensis

Nannus 420704-73

hiemalis pacificus

Colaptes cafer cafer. not extremely common, quite a change from the situation here.

Selasphorus rufus.

Phalacrocorax auritus auritus

Ardea herodias hyperborea. These 2 were flying over Cannon Beach (the town) and constituted the only ones I saw.

Junco oregonus oregonus. Heard on the hike into Short Sands Beach.

Melospiza pusilla chrysola. Perching on a telephone wire about 15 feet over the salmon berries.

I also heard on both days a Kinglet and the Chickadee. I suspect the Golden-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus satrapa olivaceus*) and the Oregon Chickadee (*Parus atricapillus occidentalis*) but I could of course be wrong both times. At times such as that I found that positive identification was high impossible for me. Note. I have not yet developed a great taste for salmon berries though red huckleberries were there to take and taste out of my mouth.

7/10/42

Spent the evening at Lacamas Lake with personnel of Barnes General Hospital. Observed the *Aix sponsa* and ^{*Ardea*} *herodias fannini* in late twilight.

7/12/42

Utilized Sunday afternoon in Columbia Gorge. Stopped at Lacamas Lake for an afternoon of canoeing. At hospital at Vancouver, east woods, recorded the following birds.

Passer domesticus

Myiochanes richardsonii richardsonii

Dendroica auduboni auduboni

Junco oregonus shufeldti

Pachycineta thalassina lepida

Thryomanes bewickii calophonus

Zonotrichia leucophrys pugetensis

Empidonax traillii brewsteri

Turdus migratorius caurinus



1-8-12-42



2-7-12-42



No negative

3-7-12-42



4-7-12-42



5-7-12-42



6-7-12-42



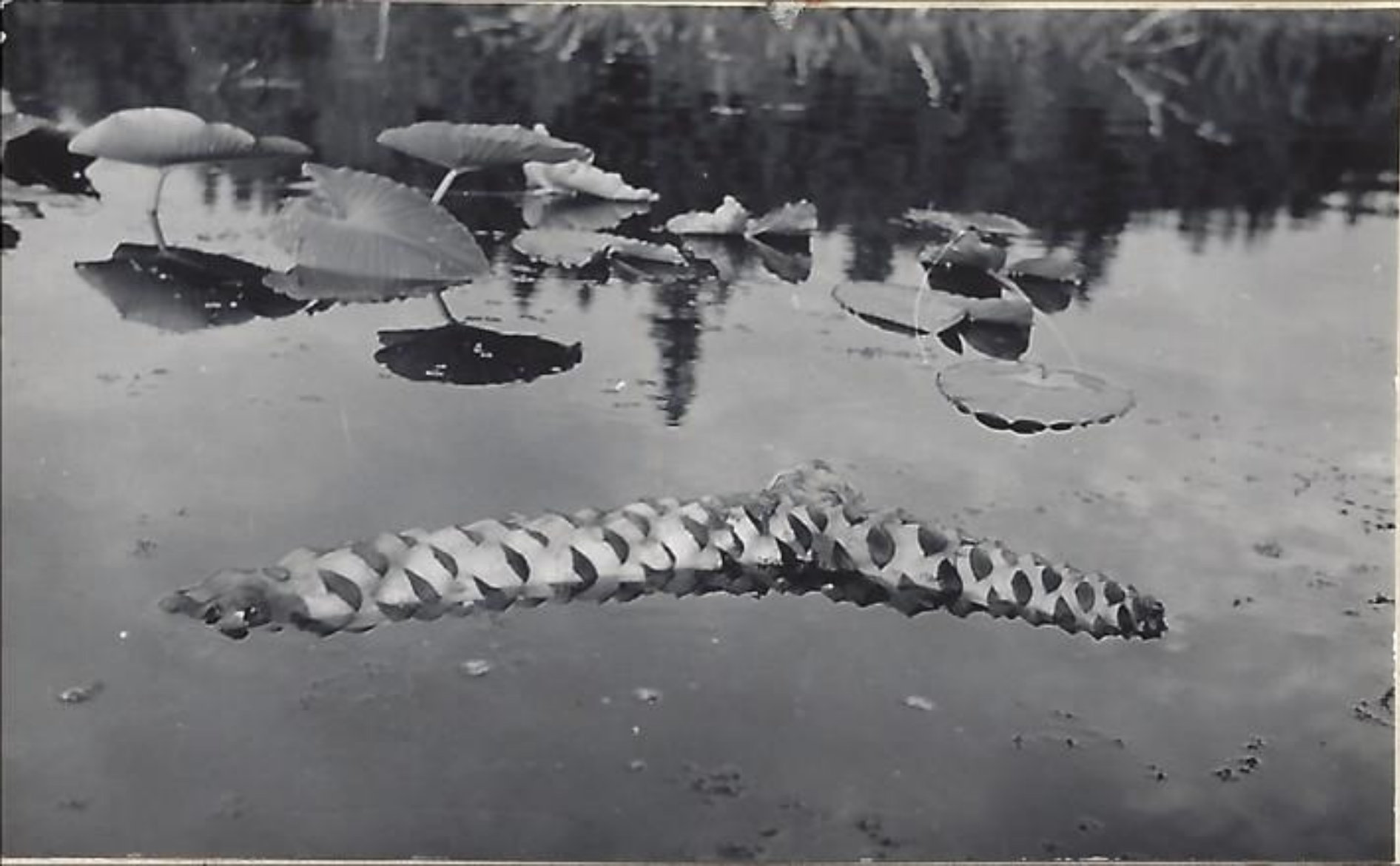
7-7-12-42











Pipilo maculatus oregonusHylacichla ustulata ustulataSpizella passerina oregoniaPhasianus torquatus

From Camas made the Lake approach via of Creek, past abandoned saw mill at falls, hence up creek to the impounding dam, hence to Lake proper. Rented a canoe and traversed to north west end to inlet, hence up a tropically lined Creek to point where Bonneville Light Poles cross the Creek. Birds recorded in near proximity of Lake are as follows:

Dendroica aestiva brewsteriTurdus migratorius caurinus

Bombycilla cedrorum. One can say that the warblers are making themselves known in Vancouver but nothing compared to the frequency of occurrence at Camas. I have observed this on many occasions. They definitely nest in the vicinity.

Spinus tristis salicamonsTachycineta thalassina lepidaMelospiza melodia morphnaMyiochanes richardsonii richardsonusSpizella passerina arizonaePipilo maculatus oregonusIndopiranga bicolor. nesting in trees in lake.

The northern violet green also utilize these dead trees remaining upright after lake level effected.

Empidonax traillii brewsteriColaptes cafer caferNettion alburnus mesoleucusHylacichla ustulata ustulataPerisoreus ludovicianus

Accipiter cooperi. Family accompanied with young calls. Remained in the same conifer area.

Megascops asio caurina. Feeding in creek, falls and lake. The bird at the falls circled in falls clearing for several minutes as if anxious for protection of probable nesting site.

Stelgidopteryx serripennis. Two birds nesting in a cavity

at falls. 420712-77 ^{→ immediate} surrounding damp and supporting growths of maiden hair fern, moss, lichen etc.

Oporornis talpacoti

Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis. Always present and calling from shores of lake, spending most of their time flying from tree to tree.

Penthestes atricapillus occidentalis.

Pandion haliaetus carolinensis. Arrived in afternoon from the north. It descended from skies in gradual degree until 50 above water where it remained for a few minutes. It then decided to alight upon the uppermost branch of a dead willow where it reposed until the limb broke. This sent the osprey down but in a graceful readjustment again alighted upon a more substantial limb a short way beyond.

Buteo swainsoni anthonyi. one bird.

Pit. sponso 3 birds

Ardea herodias fannini. One bird remained in submerged willow swamp for afternoon.

Mallard. Rare.

Sandpiper. (Sp. questionable but quite confident is the spotted sandpiper, actitis macularia).

Bull frog called about 1 per 5 minutes.

Recorded the following pictures:

no. (1- 7-12-42) Royal Lily from Camas Gardens.

no. (2- 7-12-42) Water Lily from upper limits of Lacamas lake. Recognized only 2 patches of these pure white lilies. They are unquestionably one of the main attractions of the lake features.

no. (3- 7-12-42) Ibid.

no. (4- 7-12-42) Lacamas lake looking N and west. West and south side during twilight lights and shadows make ideal Canoeing.

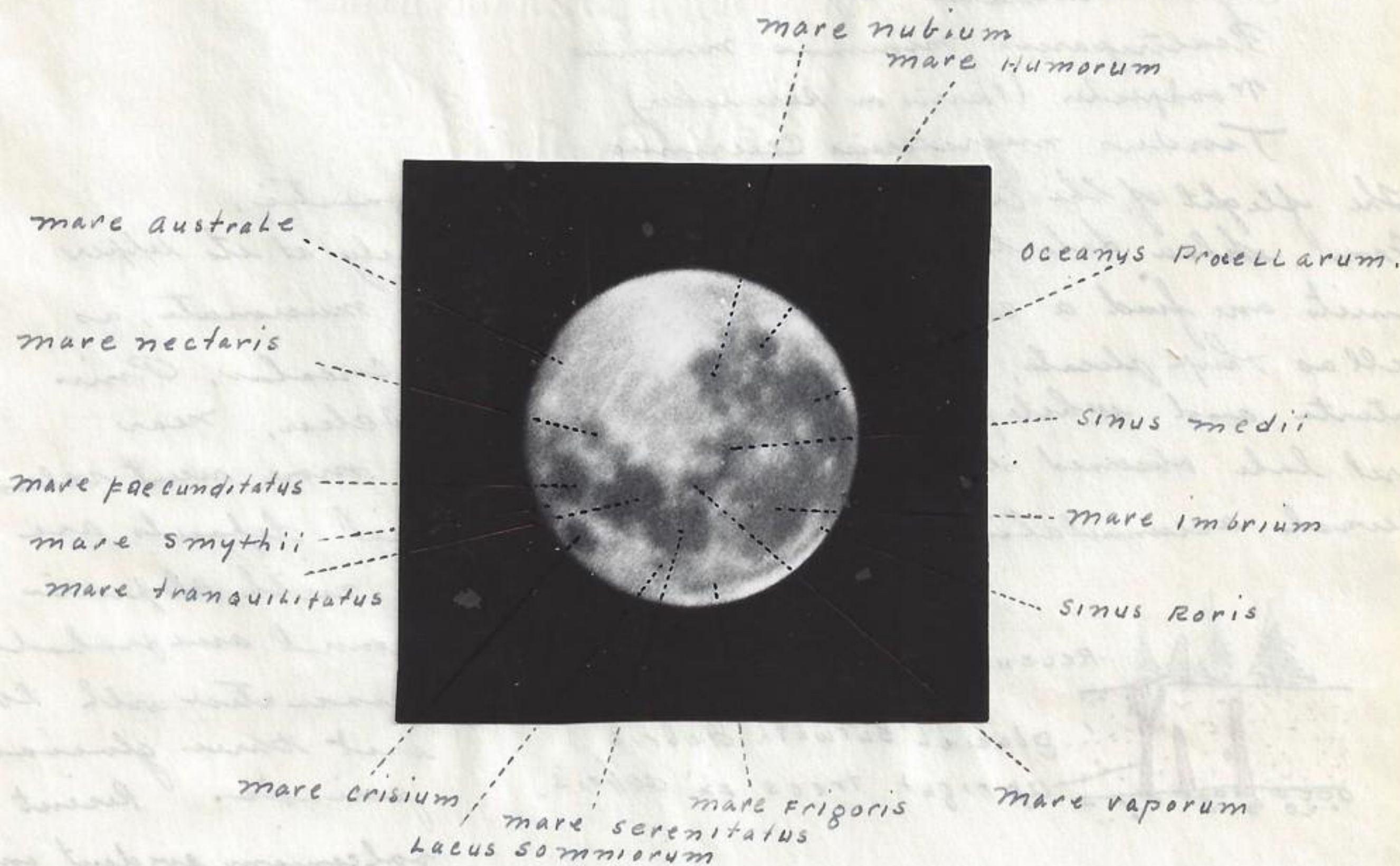
no. (5- 7-12-42) Small water lilies in juxtaposition. These, as far as I could tell, do not support flowers but are associated with the native yellow lilies.

no. (6- 7-12-42) Ibid.

no. (7- 7-12-42) Tuber of lily. Species questionable. Size 2 1/4 inches; 5" in diameter. Has sweetening order.

7/15/42

Insertion of picture of moon taken several weeks ago.
 E. H. H. X super film; taken with aid of 8X binoculars
 negative enlarges approx 7 times. Such a photograph as
 this one represents the degree of shading that is not usually
 discernable in a large picture from wide lens telescopes.



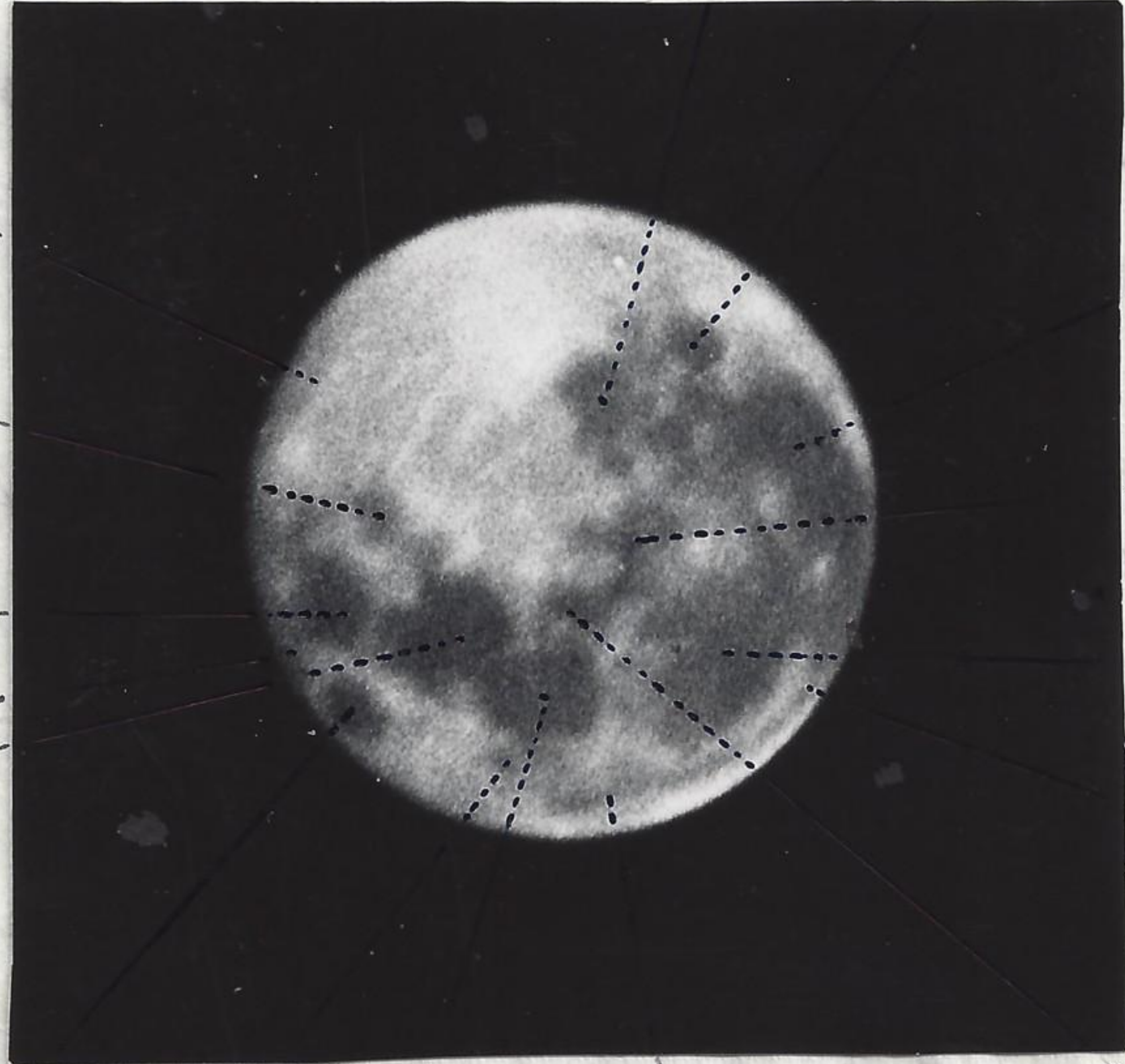
7/19/42

Mellie and I spent day at Spirit Lake on north side of Mt.
 St. Helens, arriving at 1:00 P.M. and leaving at about 8:20 P.M.
 Usual observation with common interest. However, the
 record of three other more than repayed us for all efforts and
 time expended. Enroute recorded the evident forms from points
 along the way.

Castle Rock.

Toxycinetes thalassina lepida
Zonitrichia leucophrys pugitensis
Empidonax traillii brewsteri
Melospiza melodia morphna
Spinus tristis salicamans
Passerculus sandwichensis abundantus
Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis

mare nubium
mare humorum



Oceanys Procellarum

mare australe

mare nectaris

sinus medii

mare fecunditatus

mare imbrium

mare smythii

mare tranquillitatus

sinus roris

mare crisiium

mare serenitatus
lacus somniorum

mare frigoris

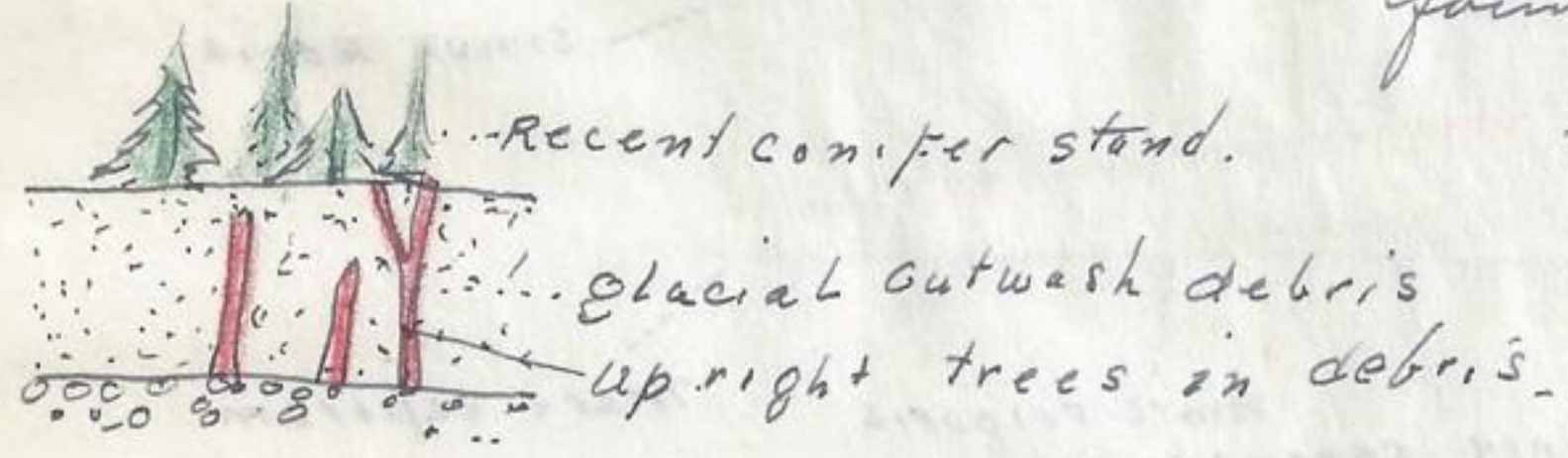
mare vaporum

Thamnophilus stratalis parvialis?

Silver Lake

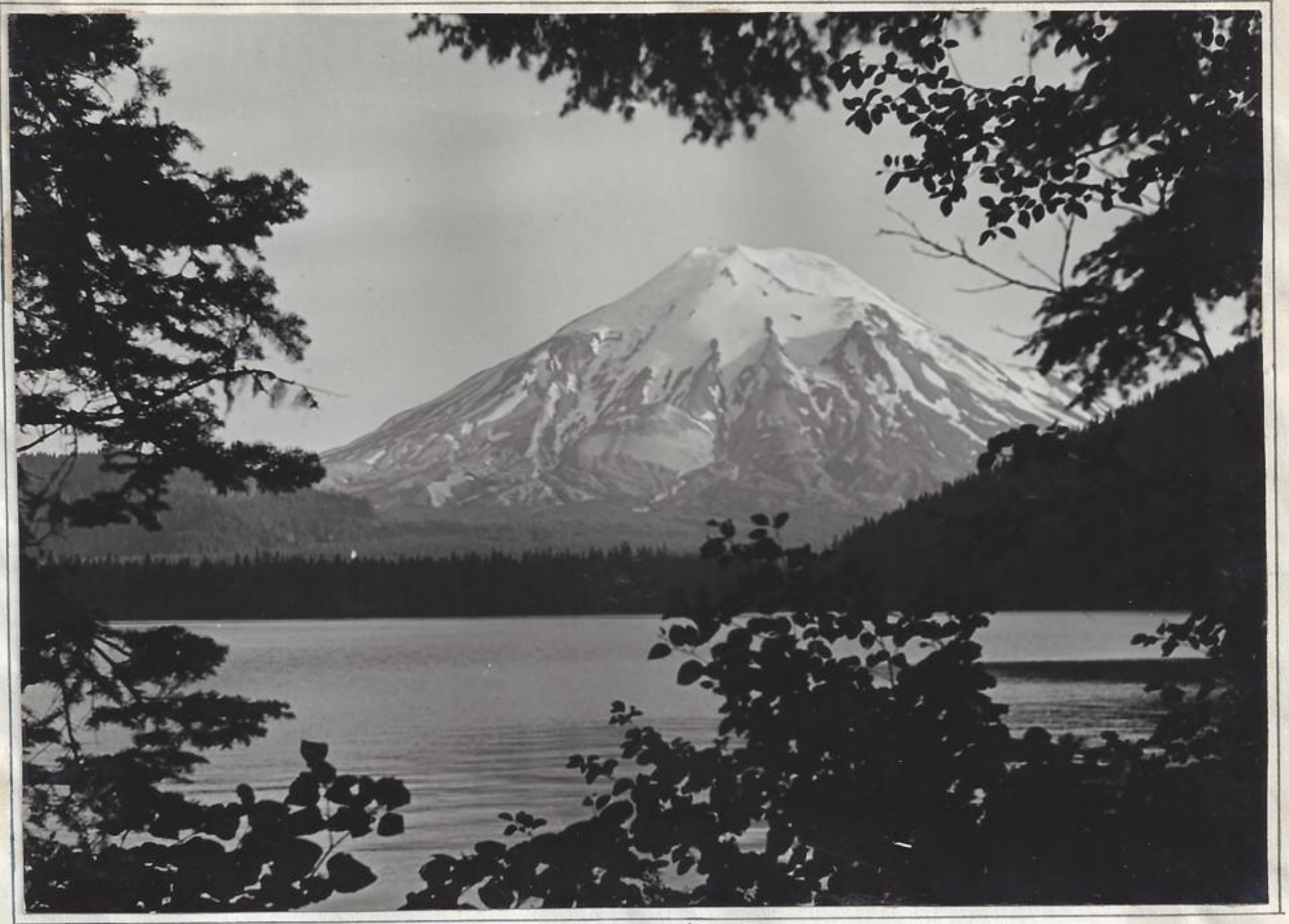
- Butorides versicolor anthony*
- Agelaius phoeniceus*
- Vireo gilvus swainsoni*
- Tachycineta thalassina leucophaea*
- Certhia*
- Merula erythrogastra*
- Pipilo maculatus oregonus*
- Psaltriparus minimus minimus*
- Woodpecker. (Harris or Redbacked)
- Turdus migratorius caurinus*

The flight of the Anthony green heron is diagnostic.
 From Silver Lake to Spirit Lake, and particularly at its upper limits one find a classical area of *Pseudotsuga mucronata*, as well as *Thuja plicata*, Hemlock, Noble Fir, *Abies concolor*, *Pinus contorta* and white pine. Tangle Creek crystal clear, near Spirit Lake observed the former surface prior to more recent volcanic outwash accumulation. Many classical glacial deposits are

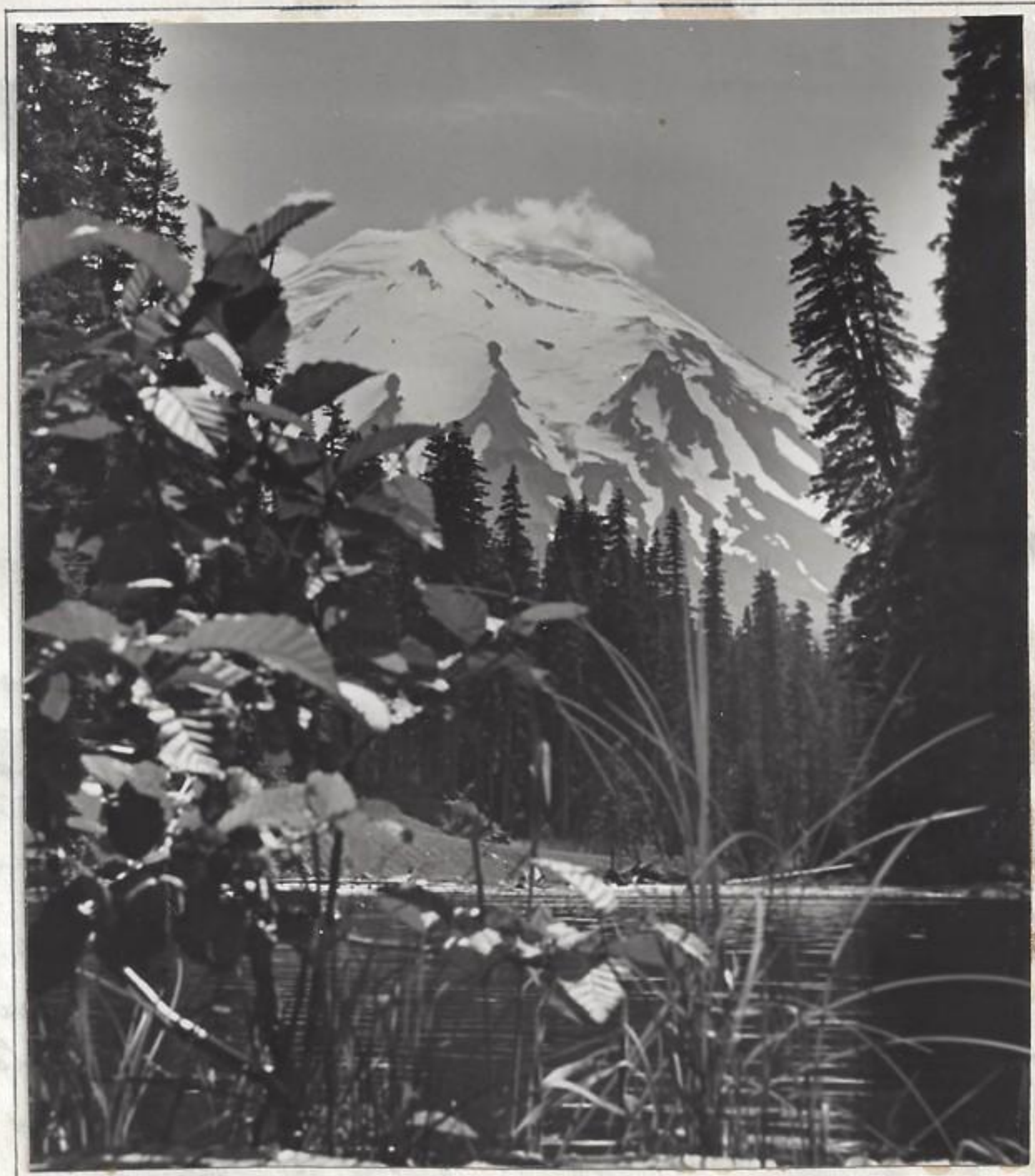


found on north slopes in some general area probably associated with the last three glacial periods. Recent volcanism evident on

n. west slopes of mt. One of the characteristic rocks of the area is a light pumice, capable of floating upon the surface of the water. A beach of rounded, white pumice stones is a sight of beauty, particularly when contrasted against the dark hue of the conifer forests which line the water edge. Have noticed, particularly where trees have been uprooted and some 150 feet above present level of lake, the occurrence of the same size waterworn pumice stones as are found along the shore line, indicating the the waters were higher than at present or glacial deposits being responsible for their position. Lake water crystal clear with a varied and extremely fascinating submerged shore line with ^{fallen} clean trees and root systems distinctly expose in their sub-aquatic grave. Trout rare but suckers of two species not uncommon. Several points supports upright trees with roots anchored several feet beneath the surface of the water. There must have been some time in the distant past when the lake waters are lower than at present. The following



4-7-19-42



5-7-19-42







6-7-19-42



7-7-19-42



8-7-19-42



9-7-19-42



10-7-19-42



11-7-19-42



12-7-19-42



13-7-19-42



14-7-19-42

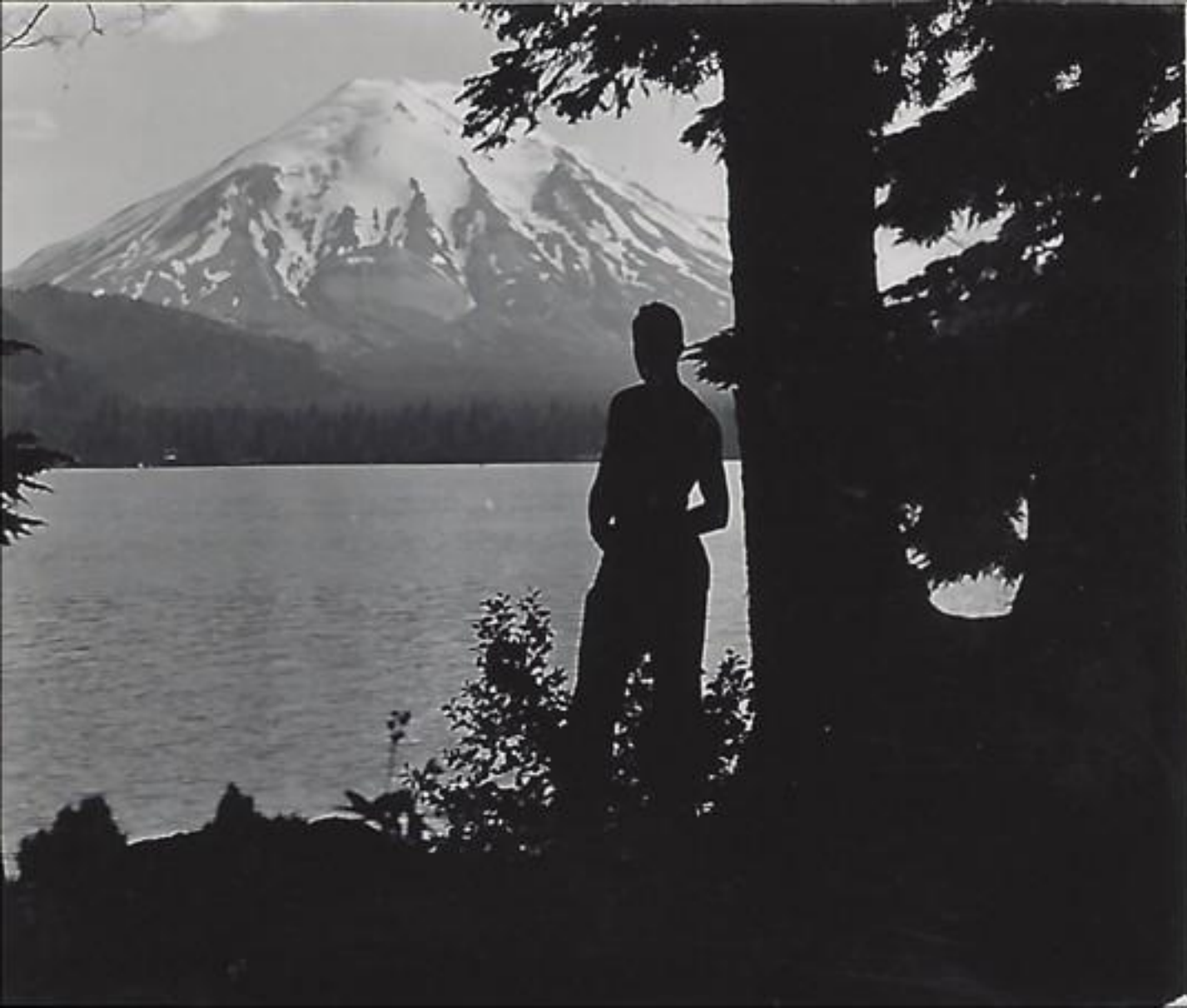
- 4-7-19-42 Mt. St. Helens and Spirit Lake, from north end of lake.
 5-7-19-42 Mt. St. Helens from outlet of Spirit Lake to Foulds Creek.
 6-7-19-42 M. St. Helens and Spirit Lake Nellie Vaughan at the helm.
 7-7-19-42 Telephoto of M. St. Helens crest.
 8-7-19-42 Ibid with fissures, crevasses

and bergschrunds indicated and proper ascent indicated its illuminated ice hazards. 9-7-19-42; 10-7-19-42; 11-7-19-42; 12-7-19-42 and 13-7-19-42 of Spirit Lake setting and background of Mt. St. Helens. No 14-7-19-42 indicates our position at moment when otter gracefully passed in review along lake shore.





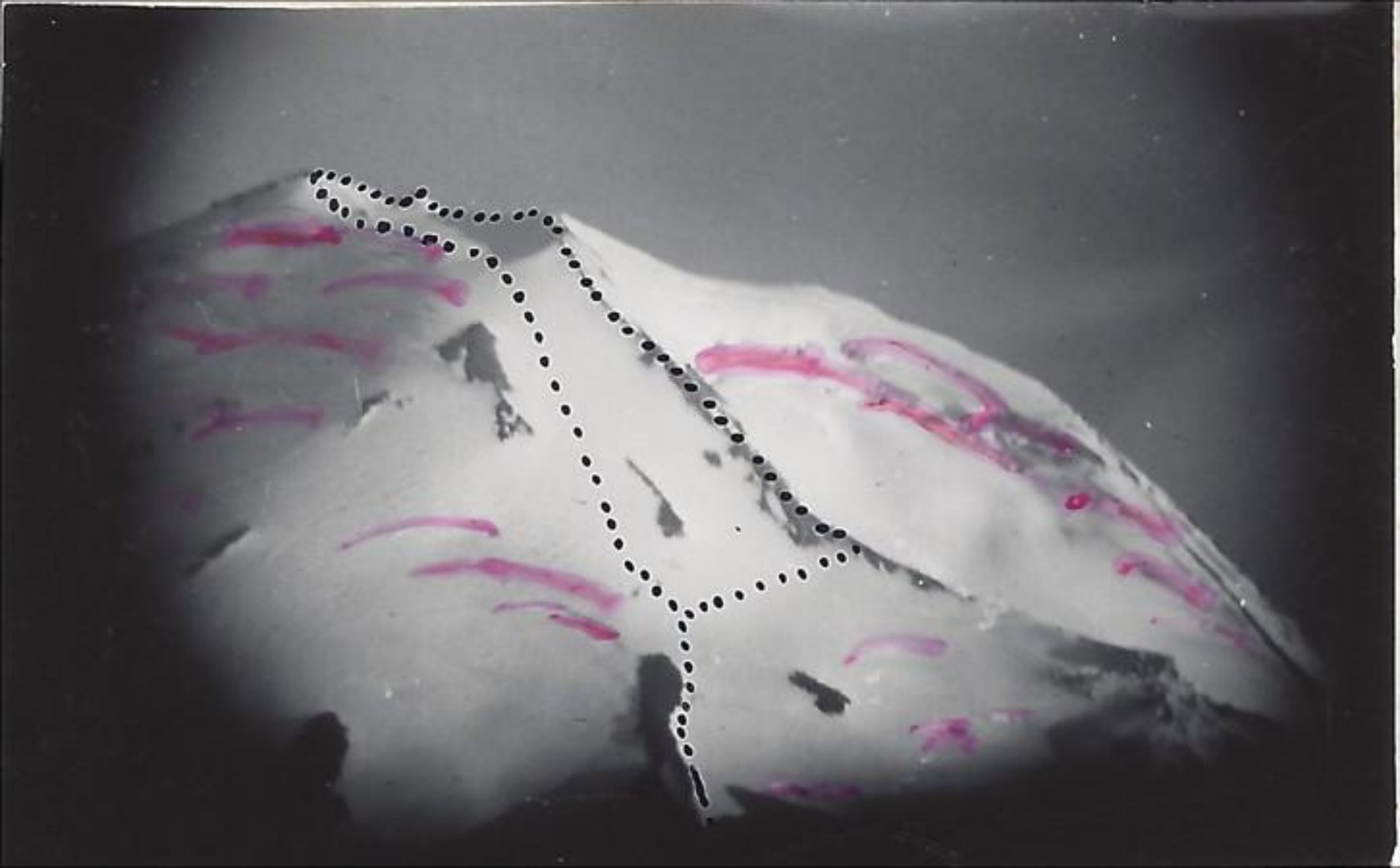















animal forms occurring at Spirit Lake. 420719-82

Cinclus mexicanus. In Tangle Creek. Same section of creek as observed on trip up to Lake.

Nannas leonialis pacificus. Among conifers at peripheral edge. Otter. We pleasantly surprised in observing 3 otter as they passed by not over 8 feet away. They were traveling along^{near} shore at about 5' from shore edge. Their swimming movement could easily be confused with an extra large trout, however their undulating course in an up and down manner is diagnostic.  They continued along shore line even after realizing of our whereabouts. The caretaker of one of the boating houses reports that last year there remained at the lake a group of 7 otter but during winter are trapped out by the trapper. They were surprised to hear of their occurrence this year.

Selasphorus rufus. Frequently observed.

Perisoreus ludovicianus. Frequently heard calling in conifers

Regulus satrapa abruceus. Groups.

Tamiasciurus. Rarely heard. Observed 2 animals.

Melospiza melodia morphna.

Junco oregonus shufeldti (Sub sp)

Mergus serrator. Group of 11 birds. Probably of this species. They chose the floating logs around the Lake edge as their resting abode. When approached they would leave by dropping from their log platform and with the initial motion were well on their pattering way. Their repose upon these logs was a new site for me and an impressive one to say the least.

Ardea herodias fannini. One bird observed. It would flush at about 150 feet and after flying 400' or so would again take up its dignified position along the timbered shoreline, only to remain long enough to allow our horse to approach. This act was repeated a dozen or so times until it finally left for opposite side of lake.

Actitis macularia. Observed 3 pairs. One pair reacted forcefully to the presence of the Great Blue Heron, objection by voice only.

Bubo virginianus satunatus. One bird on west shoreline near entrance

of small creek into lake.

Megascops. alen caurinus. One bird.

Turdus migratorius caurinus. Few.

Certhia familiaris occidentalis. One bird at upper reaches of lake.

Chordeiles. minor hesperis. One bird active as sun set behind western horizon.

Collected the following.

(1-7-19-42) Bufo; (2-7-19-42) Frog and (3-7-19-42) Salamander from Spirit Lake.

4-7-26-42

Nellie Vaughan and I made the Mt St Helens ascent today. Approached the area from Spirit Lake on north exposure. Followed essentially the route as outlined and planned one week ago while canoeing on Spirit Lake. Left base of mountain at approximately 10:30 A.M. and arrived at top at 5:00 P.M. Left top at 6:00 P.M. and made full descent in 2 hours, arriving at base of mountain at 8:00 P.M. Day clear but clouds of one zone of the thunderhead-cumulus type collecting shortly after leaving on ascent. Ideal weather and temperature entire route. Timberland at base of mountain proper, with a distinct gradation of timber up to this point. The intensity and growth of conifer stands indicative of the soil conditions, probably representing the influence of glacial outwash and lacustrine proper. Canyon on north exposure leading up to the dog-head has supported a sizeable glacier at one time with lateral moraine deposits upon the sides of the canyon. Entire superficial surface of a rather unstable nature with a predominance of volcanic pumice or light white fragmental deposits. We found this pumice to float upon the surface of water. Its distribution so far to the north would cause one to wonder about its mode of transportation, whether carried by water, glaciers, or blown by violent eruptions. One extremely interesting and beautifully exposed basal lateral eruption is to be found at what is known as the dog head. As the glacial canyon has eroded to one side of it, make for an ideal cross section with successive flows radiating from the main column. The white pumice accumulation is of a more recent nature being superficially placed in position. Several solid flows indicate its



1-7-26-42



2-7-26-42

420726-85



3-7-26-42



4-7-26-42



5-7-26-42



6-7-26-42



7-7-26-42



8-7-26-42



9-7-26-42



10-7-26-42



11-7-26-42















its earnestness in eruption. Several such lateral
 fumaroles are located upon the abrupt should of this
 mountain. Slopes of sides would probably average
 32° which is rather steep for a mountain slope. The
 most inviting area, but inaccessible from our position
 is the lava flows to the west. This eruption was
 of a N.W. exposure and fanned down and beyond base
 proper of mountain. The most impressive feature to me
 were the many recent signs of activity. Certainly it
 could not have been many hundreds of years ago. Am
 desirous of revisiting St. Helens with the intention of
 investigating this area. The more evident bird life
 consisting of a family group of *Leucosticte*, a few
Arctus pyrrhuloxia and the apparent total lack of *Pika*.
 While driving down road approximately 2 miles from
 Spirit Lake found a black bear in road. It ambled down
 the road for several hundred feet and then departed
 from the more modernist thoroughfare to one of truly
 primitive in nature. Recorded the following
 pictures. Not in proper sequence.

- (1-7-26-42) Typical cravasse with snow field
 above. 60' would not exaggerate depth.
- (2-7-26-42) Snow field at upper Cirque of N.W. Gletscher.
 Bergschlund fissures in upper left.
- (3-7-26-42) Uppermost limit of St. Helens showing
 broad snow fields. One is surprised to find such a
 field and of such an extent. Probably represents the
 catchment basin of the extinct volcano.
- (4-7-26-42) Close up of upper limit of N.W. Cirque
 showing cravasses and bergschlund. The *Leucosticte*
 were found at about this datum line.
- (5-7-26-42) Spirit Lake in distance, looking north.
- (6-7-26-42) Ibid as 4-7-26-42
- (7-7-26-42) Base of mt. shooting toward dog head
- (8-7-26-42) Uppermost limits of timberline.
- (9-7-26-42) Binocular view (8x) of Adams.
- (10-7-26-42) Nellie Vaughan on top. (discourteously tireless)
- (11-7-26-42) Top shooting S.E. toward Mt. Hood.

8/23/42

420823-88

Began at sunrise (6:30 A.M. with Levench Creek and Vancouver Lake in mind. Weather clear - hot stiff N.W. wind on Lake.

Spinus tristis salicamans

Merundo erythrogastrus.

Bend in the Creek below right of way.

Thryomanes bewickii calophonus

Turdus migratorius caurus

Empidonax traillii brewsteri

Melospiza melodia morphna

Pipilo maculatus oregonus

Syllocichla ustulata ustulata

Sitta canadensis

Geothlypis trichas occidentalis. all the ♂ are molting or molted, giving a half-domino effect to their usual conspicuous eye streak.

Vireo gilvus swainsoni

Dendroica aestiva brewsteri.

Spinus tristis salicamans - wherever found this happy fellow was numerous and feeding largely on weed seeds, milkweed and such forms as thistle.

Empidonax ruficapillus frontalis

Colaptes cafer cafer

Loxia curvirostra sitkensis

Prunus ludoviciana

Top of hill - Bonnevillie right of way leading to Ampere.

Geothlypis trichas occidentalis - exceptionally abundant

Pipilo maculatus oregonus

Old city trash disposal area on north side of Levench at bend.

Certhias

Spizella passerina arizonae.

Crossbills feeding in fir tops above.

near P. street bridge across creek and up past dwelling to Levench part.

Vireo solitarius Cassini

Poocetes gramineus affinis

Tochycinetta thalassina lepida

From this position in creek bottom near Levench Park trended up the north hill toward Ampere hence along crest of ridge to the

gardens below the hills and near main highway leading north from Vancouver.

Bombycilla cedrorum

Eutamias

Hylocichla ustulatus ustulatus

Empidonax traillii brewsteri.

Melospiza melodia morphna.

Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis

Spinus tristis californicus.

Junco oreganus oreganus (Sub. sp.?)

Geothlypis trichas occidentalis.

Hence to R.R. grade at bridge cross main highway.

Pipilo maculatus oregonus

Spizella passerina arizonae

Columba fasciata fasciata. Found feeding up elderberries.

Penthestes rufescens - in fir along grade.

About this time I reached the creek bottoms. The transformation evident here thoroughly caught me with its brilliance. Whereas in months past it had presented itself in dull browns of dead grasses, reeds and weeds and showing a good deal of bare sand or muck covered with seeping or running water, it now is clothed most becomingly in bright greens - a solid mass of color varying only in shade and tone depending upon the plants and grasses present. Another notable thing is the area maintaining these striking greens. This area extends outward from the actual creek for perhaps 75 or 100' leading up to but not beyond one of the prominent ~~forever~~ banks where it goes way to the drab grasses, dead and brown, a striking contrast. Practically - it shows the limit of moisture.

Butorides virescens anthonyi 5 observed

Megascops alcyon calurus

Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos 12

Oxyechus vociferous vociferous

Larus delawarensis 11 in second year plumage.

Corvus b. hesperis

Ardea herodias fannini 2

Larus occidentalis?. Possibly the Herring Gull. There were 9 of these birds, 20 gulls in all. The ringbills were feeding continually - flapping slowly, head down, then drooping, for minnow.

mergus serrator. 4 doubtful. *nananensis* of bill apparent.
nanus hemalis pacificus
Phalacrocorax auritus auritus (species)

Lake shore at mouth of Leverich Creek.

Dendroica nigrescens 1 ♀ in first willows
Ardea herodias fannini 5
Opipicus vociferous vociferous
Junco oregonus shufeldti (species) 1 ♀, 1 imm.
Corvus b. hesperis.
Hyllocichla ustulata ustulata.
Sitta canadensis.

From point on.

Aix sponsa 1 ♀ 2 imm.
Dendroica aestiva brewsteri
Bonilycella cedrorum
Dryobates pubescens gardneri 1 ♂
Sporzella passerina arizonae.
Myiochanes richardsoni richardsoni 2 silent
Empidonax traillii brewsteri, very common among the willows near boat landing on east side of lake.
Thryomanes bewicki calophanus.
Penthestes atricapillus occidentalis
Vermivora celata lutescens.
Aix sponsa (repeated deliberately) 1 ♀ 4 imm.
Ardea herodias fannini 7
Geothlypis trichas occidentalis
Squatularia squalarola 1
Larus philadelphia 1
Corvus brachyrhynchos caurinus 3 singles
Querquedula cyanoptera 1 ♂.

and thereby hangs a tale: I flushed this flock of ducks and began to wonder. There were whitish patches on the fore wing, but too bluish for baldpate. I hurriedly took advantage of some willows, flushed them again and sat down not believing my eyes. (I still don't.) Bare to the waist and sitting in the shade of a small willow I was neatly concealed without concealment. Then I searched the beach on the right and found the plover - wow! This identification, at least, is absolute. I was rather surprised that he didn't notice me - but as he was so faced off as to be almost invisible without the glass he maybe didn't see me. There were sandpeeps beyond him that were almost indiscernible through the glass. The black-belly was feeding vigorously - dipping up and down

most pleasantly, the contrast of very light (almost white) head and back with the black underparts was, to quote, most elegant. Swinging left there was a couple of tiny trim Ring bill gulls standing motionless facing the wind. Right next to one nearest was an even tinier bird - about half the Ring bill size, which I first imagined to be a tern. However, he finally rewarded me by stretching one wing enough to show the diagnostic pattern of white primaries with black extremities forming a trailing edge of black. Then too, there was the characteristic spot of black behind the eye which Peterson mentions. I am also quite certain of this identification. Still coming left, and directly in front of me at perhaps 200' was the crow. Most noticeable were his much smaller eye (compared to the Ring bill Gull) and, it seemed to me, the weaker, at least smaller, bill. There were crows (western) in other parts of the shoreline and I feel since that this is a different bird, namely the north western crow. Unfortunately I looked him up in Peterson and while thus interested he flew off - and so I didn't have any opportunity to observe the flight which is diagnostic methinks, though, that the identification is correct, if not thoroughly satisfactory. The duck, however, is the nigger in the woodpile because, though I saw these same species several other times I cannot bring myself to pass judgement on them, even though all the diagnostic marks are clinched with the common teal. There was something wrong I felt.

Lafila acuta tsetzihoo several times in groups of 6 and 7 apparently all females, perhaps some mottled males but I didn't know the males were mottled to appear feminine.

Phalacrocorax auritus auritus 2

Ardea herodias gambelii 20 in one group (on mud flat near shore line).

Ophehus vociferans vociferans

Ereunetes moseri - quite certain.

The shore birds are apparently gathering, their nesting season done with. In the broad flat and along the mud shore south and west Bamneville Power line, many hundreds of these delicate creatures were assembled. Actually they seemed to be almost in solution with the air, and to many more experienced observer I suppose the number

would not be so great. Anyway the Killdeer is prominent. I'm also certain of Western Sandpipers which flew in flocks of 30 to 40. There seemed to be several odd-sized (larger than the Western) which flew more or less singly after the rest had settled. Aside from the Killdeer these lone birds were the only ones which made any sound - a rather musical twittling - causing one to think of swifts somehow but more musical. Such identification is over my head, which at such times almost fails me. I pass the buck to you. I can definitely say that these beauties present quite some spectacle.

Asserulus sandwichensis alaudinus - fairly numerous
I missed the song a great deal.

Melospiza melodia morphna. a very few here.

Anas sp. platyrhynchos. a few hens scattered with pintails and cinnamon teal.

Zenaidura macroura marginella app. 15

Euphagus cyanocephalus. Approx 500 along with the doves.

Turdus migratorius caurinus

Spatula clypeata. An uncertain record but possible. I saw things today that I just plain can't understand - period. A total, I think of 52 separate species.

The above notes for Sunday 8/23/42 taken directly from Nellie Vaughan's field record. Today's represent B. B. Hoop. as representative to visit Dr. Roemer of Portland who took over the private practice of C. O. Cal Belnap. After a lunch at his home in Portland we drove out to a country home to spend the day boating, visiting and eating. This home is at the Old Oregon Trail ferry across a river south and west about 10 miles or so from Portland. Ais sponsa and Actitis macularia along river.

8/30/42

Leverich Creek, hence to Vancouver Lake at mouth of Leaverich Creek, hence south to end of lake, hence south intercepting the many lakes and pond to Industrial territory some mile or so south of Bonneville Utility Lines. Left Barnes General at 11:30. Dropped into Leverich Cr. 12:00. and concluded trip

420823 93
at late twilight at about 8.00 P.M. Day warm but
persistent winds kept enverons from heat exhaustion. This
wind produced an unfavorable condition for observation
because of the effect it produced upon the leaves of the
trees, keeping them in continual movement thereby obliterating
the movement of the smaller birds. It was such a day when
nothing seems to be alive except the vegetation. Shorebirds
resting in lee of banks or willow growths.

Sporus frustis salicamans. Generally distributed
and unusually numerous compared to previous spring census.
They were evident both by site and call, generally inhabiting
the willows of the creek bed or lake shore. Thistle and
milkweeds preferred as food although the willows offered
them something they highly approved of. Approx. 80 birds.

Turdus migratorius caurinus. Not too common.
Evidence of family groups. One family feeding upon the red
seeds of the dogwood. Approx 30 birds

Junco oregonus shufeldti. Family groups and
calling as in fall. Approx 18 birds observed.

Melospiza melodia morphna. Comparatively
rare in both voice and appearance. The complete
foliage coverage explains the apparent lack of birds
and the time of day explains the lack of voice, however
heard 2 birds attempting feebly to sing. Can correctly say
that 12 birds would be more than a conservative estimate,
as compared to 10 times that number for a fall or winter census
of the same area.

Tachycineta thalassina lepida. Dominant form
especially in creek bottoms near farms and buildings. Approx.
400 birds all told.

Bonhyella cedrorum. 18 group of 8 at Severich
Creek and "P." street.

Phasianus colchicus torquatus. Observed 7, heard
3, otherwise not properly represented.

Psittiparus minimus minimus. Organized group.
One group of approx 17 birds trend up creek in willows. Being
lost, so to speak among the brush of the creek, was surprised
to find that the bush-bits took on a more than startled con-
cern as the drifted in from all directions until 18 were hopping

420823-9A

hopping about upon the willow stems not far from me. They finally left and continued same trend up creek leaving the area completely destitute of bird life. I have found that certain groups of birds are found in association with each other and move from one area to another. If one wishes to study these forms it is best not to station oneself at one point and wait until the birds pass by but ferret out the many different groups of these birds and ^{then} study them until they have left, then continue journey until another group is located. Approx. 33 birds observed today. mainly in groups larger than ordinarily constituting family groups.

Penthestes atricapillus occidentalis. Small group less than family order. Probably 20 birds in all.

Penthestes rufescens. Representing a ratio of approx. 1 to 6 of other species.

Thryomanes bewickii californicus. 6 birds only.

As with the song sparrow, the environs too securely obscuring their whereabouts.

Zenaidura macroura marginella. 12 birds.

Hirundo erythrogastrus. Vying for honors in percent frequency with Northern Vireo green swallows, however the form holding ample margin.

Empidonax traillii brewsteri. Have never observed so many, nor fearless in manner, as observed today. The young additions may explain this unusual number. Had realized that a good many were present in the spring but today their numbers were impressive. They habitually inhabited the willow creek bottoms and adjacent area. Approx. 27 birds. Some family groups.

Vireo solitarius cassinii. 6 birds all told. One pair in oaks at edge of conifer stand. Their call still diagnostic. Calls infrequently heard of other forms of bird as compared to spring period when a large list can be constructed entirely by calls alone. There seems to be a difference in the persistently given call of the chickadee and bush tit as compared to the calls of the wood pewee, flycatcher or vireo and some warblers.

Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis. 8 birds in all, one pair possible the Carpodacus purpureus californicus.

Micropodiceps alcyon caurinus. One bird at old fish hatchery in Severich Creek.

Colaptes cafer cafer. Six lone birds in entire days record.

Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos. Observed first as I neared the mouth of Severich Creek. I have rarely made this trip without seeing these birds in approaching the lake area proper. Many crows feeding upon dead carp and other refuse along shoreline. Traveling in singles, groups of 2-3 up to 12. Later in evening after sun had set observed 3 groups of crows of about 30 each flying into area south west of lake. This aggregation is also typical of the spring but not of comparable group size, the spring representing flocks of hundreds. There is, however, a grouping present of large flocks. One confusing thing encountered is the apparent difference in size of the crows. I realize that size of a crow is confusing but at the same time I have observed a group together with one bird just under a roven size and one bird approximating the N.W. crow, however there is not the true roven or N. west crow sizes represented; but nevertheless, there is a confusing range of sizes within the Corvus b. brachyrhynchos species.

Dendroica auduboni auduboni: Only 3 birds observed in contrast to woods above with Audubon Warblers later in season. This form was feeding in dogwood tree with robins and was inimical to robin interests.

Regulus satrapa alvaceus. Doubtful record as of sound record only.

Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus. Normal numbers heard but fewer observed as usual.

Aix sponsa. Relatively common. Approx. 17 birds in all. Some groups of 2, others larger. These birds feed more vigorously in creek bottoms, not so much in persistent endeavors but in occasional abrupt movements. They have characteristic form, flight and call, the call which is given when taking off water surface.

Butorides versescens anthonyi. 5 birds in close proximity at bay near mouth of Severich Creek and confluence of lake proper. At this point there has been formed a large bay from the result of building a railroad grade across the

where the creek enters the lake. This large, but shallow bay extends up creek some 4 or 5 blocks. At its upper end one finds the typical aggrade condition with meandering creek and swampy lands. It is here that the Heron are found to remain. When these forms leave the swamp & meadows they call and fly probably 300' and either alight in meadows again or preferable, as evidence from the manner of flight today, alight in top of a dead willow or upon a fence post. They anticipate the alighting for some 10 or 20 feet and with neck up make their somewhat ungainful landing. Upon landing the neck is thrust straight up into air as if they were still in the short grasses and desiring a clear and uninterrupted view around. The bird, which alighted upon the fence pole struck a horizontal repose before taking off.



Nellie reports last week he observed 5 birds at this point which compares favorable with the observations of today. Area of approx 6 acres.

Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos. Congregation of ducks at south end of lake in ponds. No ducks on lake proper. They had chosen such a setting because of the protection from the winds offered by the inland position and barrier of willows. Unless ♂ are indistinguishable from ♀ at this time of year am questioning if they were present. Approx 50 birds present mixed with pintail, Common teal and greenwings.

Querquedula cyanoptera. Probably 120 of these birds. Few Green wings accompanying them.

Nettion carolinense. Few accompanying Common teal.

Ardea herodias farrini. 3 in bay at mouth of Severich, 8 to the south along shore. 1 or 2 tremendously large birds and resenting intrusion with bald calls. These calls do not disturb sleeping duck. One favorite place for these birds to perch is upon the high brush piles some 2 blocks inland from the lake shore. Also found them resting in top of Douglas Fir trees.

Actitis macularia. 2 birds. one on lake shore ~~and one~~
and one in bay.

Oxyechus vociferans vociferans. Found mainly at south end of
end of lake on mud flats in association with Sandpipers.
Approx. 30 birds in small groups. One group of 15 birds.

Capella delicata. One bird.

Ereunetes mauri. A bird that added considerable
enjoyment to the day trip. I know of nothing in bird life
that compare to the sense of the fantastic as the coordinated
movement of these birds in flight. Their speed accompany-
ing these antics ~~are~~ is remarkable, rarely with a bird be-
found to be out of step and when it does occur I wonder if
possibly it is not a species of another kind. If sameness
of reaction is required for these terrific flights then odd
or deformed representatives of the same species should very
readily be weeded out of the stock. as this is certainly a
case of the fittest and compatible being able to survive. The
actions of this bird and the bird closely associated with it,
the least Sandpiper, are not too diagnostic for identification,
at least as far as my own experience with these forms are con-
cerned. The most reliable, of course, is the black legs of
the western and the yellow legs of the Least. The bill of the
W. is noticeable larger, blacker, and longer but certain form and
sizes within the species confusing. The white neck of the W. if ob-
served under proper lighting a good point. Grayed neck of
Least good. White feather edges of W. as contrasted to browned
edgings of Least good when observed at near proximity. Western
generally larger and feeding more actively when Least have a
tendency to rest, however when both are active the degree of
activity is much the same degree. The mud flats at
south end of lake beyond channel are completely covered with
trucks. The direction of wind would be sufficient to make
the difference between a mud flat and covered surface. The
favorite ponds for ducks have a peripheral edge of grasses
and sedges as compared to bare edges of fall and spring. Would
approximate a number of 225 Sandpiper in area covered
today of a ratio of 3 Least to 2 Western. Flocks mixed
with dominance fluctuating.

Pisobia minutilla. see above.

Larus delawarensis. Only form observed representing adults, 1st and 2nd year young. Approx 23 birds, and generally or solitary distributed.

Talco sparverius sparverius. One bird.

Geothlypis trichas occidentalis. 8 birds observed. Am impressed with the non-conforming nature of this bird to its habitat. It is not the true swamp bird of Utah but a ^{dry} brush bird. Males molting heavily.

Oparornis talmei. 3 birds observed.

Dryobates pubescens gaudneri. One bird in willows along shore of lake at mouth of Levensick Creek.

Scolecophagus. Just a few birds
9/5/42 [for 9/1/42 see addenda p. 42/225-156]

As guest of the Vaughan family made 3 day trip to Mt. Rainier via Goldendale, Yakima, Rooster Passes, Sunrise Park, hence back to Okanogan Canyon, hence to Mary's corner to Vancouver. Enroute to Goldendale recorded the following.

Ardea herodias fannini
Aix sponsa
Anas p. platyrhynchos
Pelecanus erythrorhynchos
Larus delawarensis
Larus occidentalis
Dryobates vociferans vociferans
Corvus brachyrhynchos leucurus
Corvus corax sinuatus
Sturnella neglecta
Euphagus cyanocephalus
Zenaidura macroura macroura
Otocoris alpestris - near by Goldendale.
Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis
Cathartes aura septentrionalis

On the following day at Goldendale Nellie and I made short trip up creek in the immediate environs of the city, toward the Golf course, n. w. of city.

Vireo solitarius cassinii
Spinus tristis salicamans
Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis
Colaptes cafer callaris

Zonotrichia leucophrys (sub. sp.)*Sayornis saya saya**Zenaidura macroura marginella**Oxyechus vociferans vociferans**Setta canadensis**Corvus corax sinuatus**Corvus b. brachyrhynchus**Turdus migratorius propinquus**Lophortyx californicus* (sp. spec.)*Myiochamaea richardsoni richardsoni**Setta collinensis**Penthestes gambeli* (sub. sp.)*Parus ludovicianus**Vireo gilvus swainsoni**Orea pica ludsonia**Asyndesmus lewis**Euphagus cyanocephalus**Dryobates villosus monticola* (sub. sp.)*Myadestes townsendi**Melospiza melodia melodia* (sub. sp.)*Ardea herodias legumzi* (sub. sp.)*Pipilo maculatus oregonus* (sub. sp.)*Falco sparverius sparverius**Buteo swainsoni* (sp.?)*Junco**Actitis macularia* ^{ajia}

Following morning (Monday 9/7/42) left Goldendale and continued on journey to Rainier. The most characteristic birds at Sunrise Park were the Clark Crow, *Perisoreus obscurus*, *Setta canadensis*, *Setta carolinensis*, *Penthestes gambeli*, and a few juncos. Enroute recorded following pictures.

1-9-5-42 Columbia River Gorge near Wind River

1-9-6-42 Nellie Vaughan on skyline at Goldendale, Wash.

2-9-5-42 Deschutes river enters Columbia River

1-9-7-42 Naches Pass to south

2-9-7-42 Tipesee Lake, Rainier in background. From

Naches Pass.

3-9-7-42 Ibid. Grasses in foreground.

4-9-7-42 Ibid.

420907-100
[PHOTOS INCLUDE 9-5-42, 9-6-42 and 9-7-42.]



5-9-7-42



5-9-7-42

420907-101



6-9-7-42



1-9-6-42



1-9-5-42



2-9-5-42



1-9-7-42



2-9-7-42



4-9-7-42



7-9-7-42



8-9-7-42



10-9-7-42

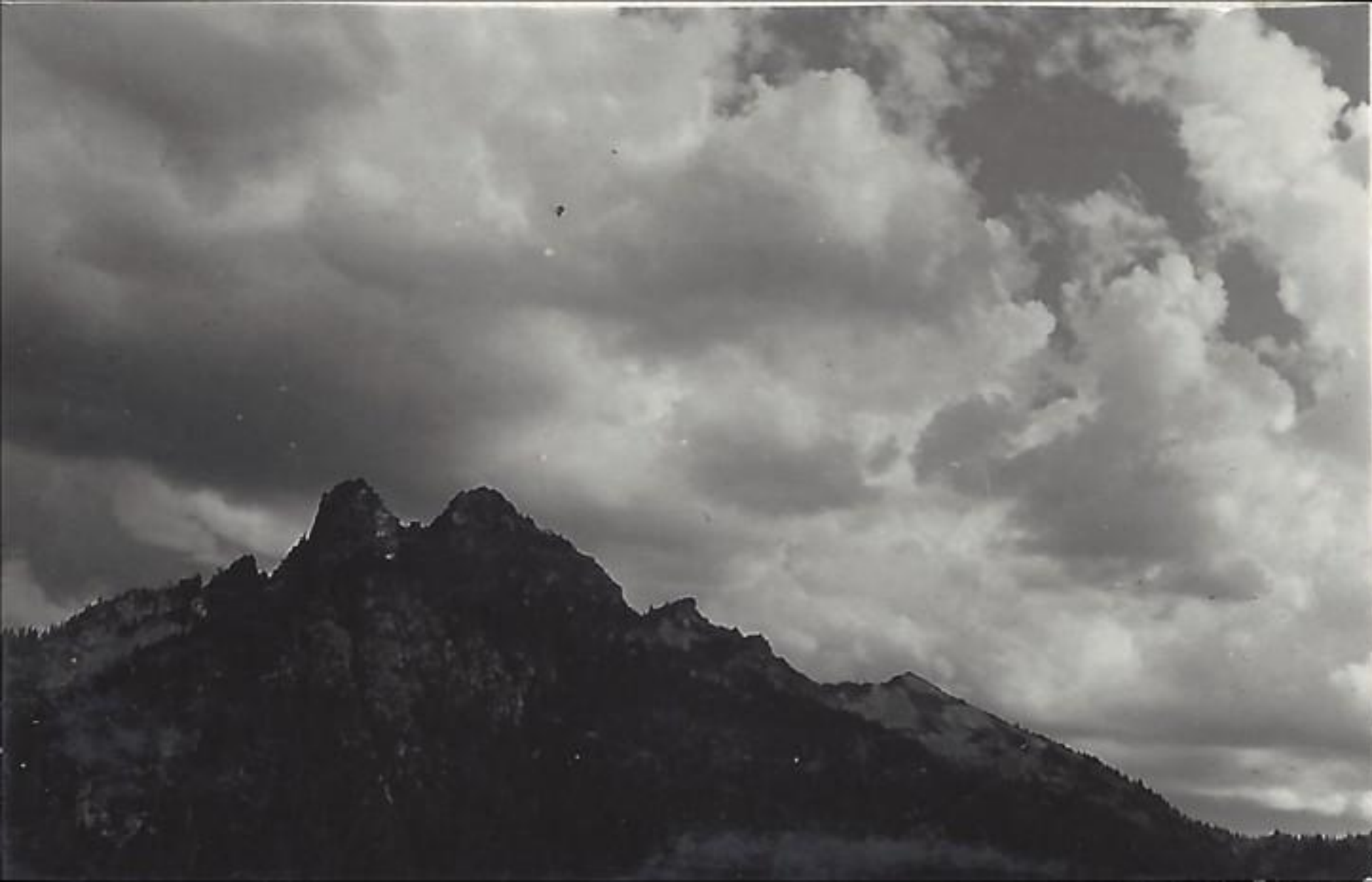


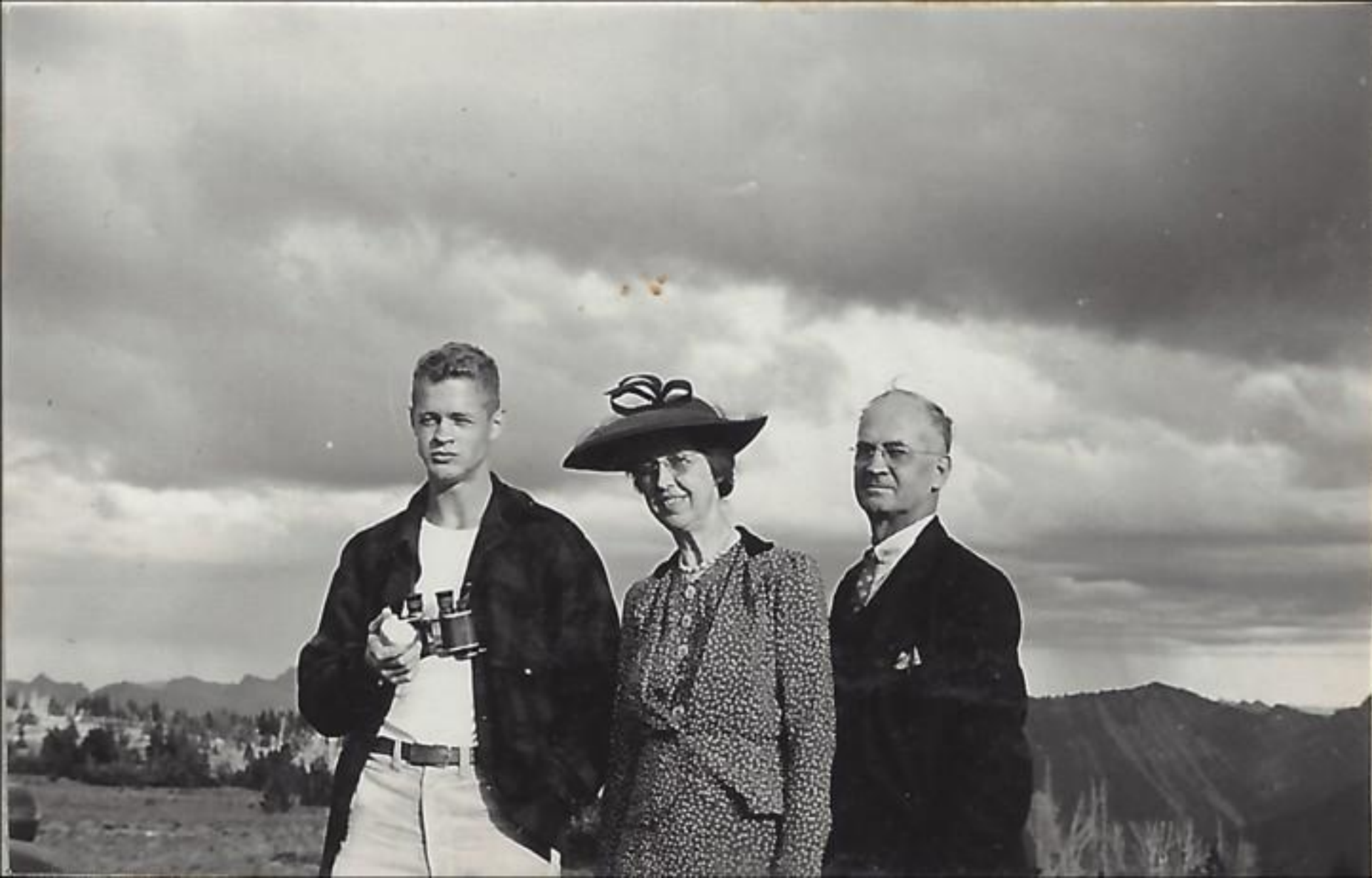
11-9-7-42



9-9-7-42



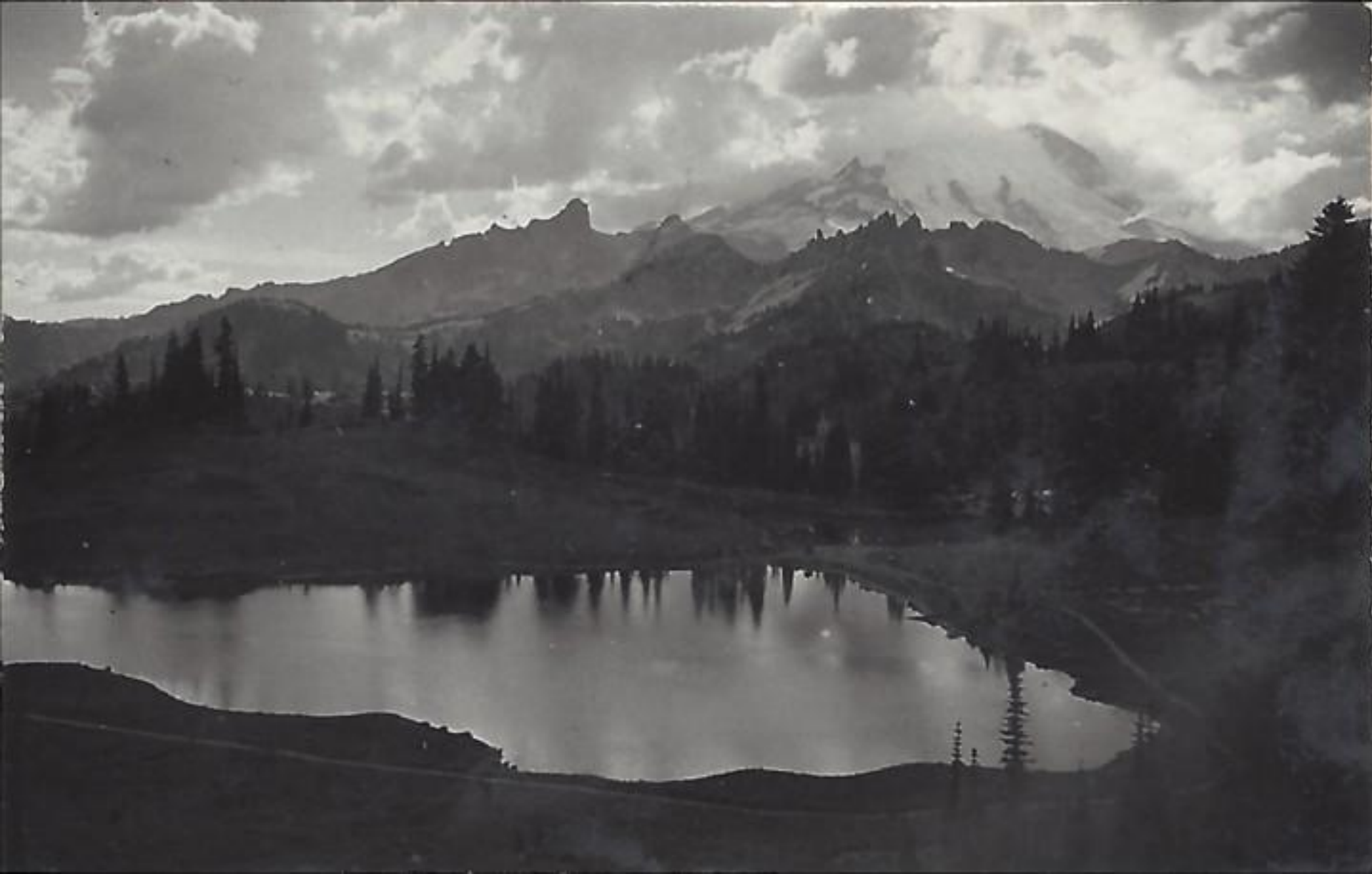






DESCRIBES













5-9-7-42. Cumulus zone from near Sunrise Park in Rainier Nat'l Park. S.W.

6-9-7-42. Sky meadow and south from Sunrise Park. Emmons Glacier intercepts present position and snow peaks.

7-9-7-42 Alaska Cedar of the higher elevations. Many of these interesting trees are found at this area approaching timberline. Head of Parkside Glacier.

8-9-7-42 Emmons Glacier.

9-9-7-42 From Sunrise shooting S. E. Emmons Glacier Canyon in foreground.

10-9-7-42 Vaughan Family.

11-9-7-42 Evening up Emmons Glacier with convergent of Parkside. Goat mt in center with Rainier in background.

9/13/42

Census from Levech Creek in Vancouver at about 2 street, hence to bay at point where Levech enters Vancouver Lake, hence south to ponds at south end of Lake. Recorded following. Day ideal for census work with clear overcast early morning and clear afternoon. Intermittent winds.

Turdus migratorius caurinus. no ~~note~~ apparent change in numbers

Passer domesticus. Residential section

Cyanocitta stelleri stelleri. definite increase in numbers. many previous trip have not disclosed these birds. approx 13 birds.

Pipilo maculatus oregonus. usual numbers.

Thryomanes bewickii californicus. 6 birds, singles.

Melospiza melodia morphna. Usual numbers. One bird, frightened by an Anthony Green heron ~~flew~~ ^{jump} directly into the meadow grass with full force.

Tragodytes aedon parkmani. 2 birds. bath in trash area.

Spinus tristis californicus. Slightly decrease in numbers of 2 weeks ago

Perthelus atricapillus occidentalis. Increase.

Hylocichla ustulata ustulata. Usual.

Sturnella neglecta. 2 birds. Interesting comparison of numbers with winter and spring census.

Setta Canadensis - usual.

Puranga ludroceana. well represented.

Empidonax traillii brewsteri. Decided decrease from 2 weeks ago.

Colaptes cafer cafer. Approx. 12 birds

Oxyechus vociferans vociferans. Decided increase particularly in the mud flats along lake shore, at south end of lake. Approx. 130 birds. Killdeers are associated with nearly all the other shore birds.

Junco oregonus shufeldti. Few.

Sporus pinus pinus.

Phasianus colchicus torquatus. flushed several birds at 3 feet in tall grasses where they had been bedded for the night.

Euphagus cyanocephalus. Few flocks of 7-8

Buteo borealis calurus. Six birds widely distributed.

Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis. Increase

Zonotrichia leucophrys pugetensis.

Sporzella passerina arizonae. Approx 6

Bonhycella cedrorum

Dryobates pubescens gairdneri. Approx 8

Dendroica auduboni. Approx. 7 birds

Vireo solitarius cassinii. 2 birds.

Zenaidura m. macroura 3 birds

Vireo huttoni 1

Megascops alcyon calurus

Anas p. platyrhynchos. Approx 180

Passerculus sandwichensis. 8

Ait sponsa. Approx. 28

Empidonax difficilis difficilis (?)

Capella delicata 1

Tringa solitaria canadensis. (?) Nest with 2

killdeer at joint where Levee Creek enters bay lake.

Bird has characteristic high arc wing beat.

Dendroica aestiva 1

Larus delawarensis. dominant. Gull flight from east and south at sundown.

Corvus b. brachyrhynchos. Increase.

Psaltriparus minimus minimus. One group of 18.

Melospiza pusilla. ? 2 pro.

Totanus melanoleucus. One group of 9 birds. These birds were the last to leave the pond upon my appearance. They were forced to leave after the ducks, western sandpiper, hen, gulls had left by own choice. One fed on minnow. This group of birds were the only ones observed on entire lake shore inspection.

Creunetes mauri. Dominant over the least but a slight decrease of number of 2 weeks ago.

Larus argentatus. 50 of gulls.

Larus delawarensis. Observed antics of a group of 12 gulls feeding upon small fish in a shallow ponds by hovering a foot or so above the water and then by dropping down and if failing to capture fish pursue. One gulls actually would motivate a group reaction until all gulls were jumping and bouncing up and down in air concert movement. One greater yellowlegs followed a small minnow about 3 yards in close pursuit. Its hurried gait was amusing.

Querquedula cyanoptera. Represented as usual.

Querquedula discors as usual

Ardea herodias fannini. Usual distribution.

One group of 12 birds in close grouping in mud flat at south end of lake. When they flew they dispersed and flew in different directions. When found at a pond they will fly overhead several times offering their ratchans calls to warn all wildlife concerned.

Squatarola squatarola. 4 birds. Outstanding flight. Habits & actions like killdeer. Pick at object then lift head and deliberately take a step or two forward to pick at ground again in typical plauer form. These birds are from 2 to 3 times as large as the killdeer.

Anthus spinoletta. 28 generally distributed. Arise from grasses near shore and fly into wind without gain, remaining in immediate area of intruder, issuing usual calls. mainly singles

Breva canadensis (Sp. ?) One large bird in group of 23, flying slower and not indulging in erratic maneuvering

Fusobia minutella. Represented but not in same degree of percent frequency as of last census

Phalacrocorax auritus (sub. sp.) One lone individual trending north in Larus flight line at twilight.

Nycticorax nycticorax hoastli. 2 at last pond at end of chain of ponds. This pond is of a more permanent nature and is not dependent upon the Columbia river water level. They were rather loathe to leave the immediate environs of the pond.

9/13/42

Lucille
Miss. Galbraith kindly condescends to appear before the Etaketa. A character that inspires respect by all patients of the hospital, with a smile specific against moments of melancholy reflections. E. C. N. J. Clinic, Barnes General Hosp. Vancouver, Washington.



1-9-13-42



1967





9-20-42

Nellie and I made usual census study of Lower Creek to Vancouver Lake area. Section included Creek from N. East Vancouver at Point where Bannock Tower line crosses canyon to mouth of Creek Proper. Hence along east shoreline to south end of lake, three pond areas to 26th Street. Section including Creek bottoms, side hill habitats, lake environs and pond situations with broad mud flat exposures. Day extremely foggy with intermittent winds. In field from 7:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. Recorded the following.

Troglodytes aedon parkmani. Found in association with old junk accumulation section. Outside of this record of 2 birds did not observed otherwise.

Cyanocitta stelleri stelleri. Occurred as of last week, possibly 18-20 birds in smaller groupings.

Pipilo maculatus oregonus. Much in evidence with groupings of 4 and 5 young birds as if still in family orders.

Spizella vociferans vociferans. Generally represent approximately 120 birds. Compatibility with other shore-birds incidence

Melospiza melodia morphna. Generally distributed in groupings of 1-2-3.

Turdus migratorius caurinus. More favorably represented than of last census. One group of about a dozen birds left roosting trees at sun-up.

Myioichla ustulata ustulata. Well represented. The western tanager and this bird in opposite status as per frequency with the tanager represented by 2 birds only. Last week the Tanager seem to be in evidence in every favorable local.

Caloptes cafer cafer. Generally distributed with approx. 10 birds represented. mainly singles.

Passercella iliaca townsendi. 2 birds at City junk pile associated with 10 song sparrow, House wren and Towhees.

Spinus tristis palcamans. Generally represented but in diminishing numbers compared to previous census.

Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis.

Carpodacus purpureus californicus.

Sitta canadensis. Heard 2 during 420920-108

Regulus satrapa olivaceus. One group of this ^{early morning} form early morning among conifers; otherwise poorly represented.

Thryomanes bewickii calaptonus. Approx. 8 birds which is a better representation than former listings. One bird sang to the rising sun in a most melodious and musical manner.

Geothlypis trichas occidentalis. Three birds found in the following situations. One among typical creek bottom groups of willow, stinging nettle, blackberry vines etc with creek supplied. no grasses or cattails associated. Another bird among brush on semi-dry side hill 300' from water. Another bird in old willow pile 500' from water bordering a willow line succession along south shore line. These birds are found in environs somewhat disassociated from the swamp environ of Utah. Have often wondered if possibly it could be separated upon a physiological basis.

Spinus pinus pinus. One flock of about 20 birds, otherwise occasionally recorded in small groups of 2 or 3.

Sturnella neglecta. 2 birds only. These heard singing in early morning. Why they are not represented in a more respectable manner is beyond my knowledge.

Phasianus colchicus torquatus. 12 birds in small groups.

Junco oregonus shufeldti

Corthylio calendula grinnelli. 1 bird in mixed flock.

Penthestes atricapillus occidentalis.

Piranga ludoviciana. Voice record only of one bird as compared to approx 20 of last week.

Zonotrichia coronata. One bird. Doubtful

Passer domesticus

Tiro solitarius cassinii 4 birds

Spizella passerina arizonae. 2

Loxia curvirostra hendirei Questionable

Psaltriparus minimus minimus. One group of 24

Oryzobates pubescens gardneri 10

Putarides virescens anthonyi. 2 only.

rannus hiemalis pacificus 1 bird.

Dendroica auduboni auduboni. In area of
Carrick Creek found them few but in willow success-
ion at south end of lake found them represented in
great numbers. Have found that when one finds a species
in the willows they are represented in dominance.

Dendroica aestiva brewsteri 1 bird

Zonotrichia leucophrys jugertensis. 2 small groups

Accipiter cooperi. 2 birds in some area, soared and
attached Swainson Hawk.

Buteo swainsoni. 2 birds together associated
with the above.

Dryobates villosus harrisi 1 bird

Totanus flavipes. 6 in one group and 4 in another

Totanus melanoleucus 2. Questionable.

Megascops alcyon caurina. 1 as of last week post-
ion

Ardea herodias fannini. Possibly 25 birds. One
group of 12 of the 25.

Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos.

Querquedula discors

Querquedula cyanoptera

Ait sponsa

many of the duck flocks
June.

Mareca americana

Creunetis mauri

Pisobia minutilla

Pisobia melanotos

As of last week census

as of last week census.

Groups of 4-4-2-1

Cerphaga cyanocephalus.

Actitis spinoletta rubescens. Approx 300 birds,
mainly in small groups and singles. Feeding mainly
with pondweed upon the mud shoals and flats,
others either resting or feeding in first growth of
grasses bordering lake. A progressive increase since
last month. Census with birds feeding more in opened
positions along lake shore.

Larus delawarensis. Increase.

Phalacrocorax auritus albicollis

singles
2, resting

Dear Jim,

How I miss you--went hiking today and I sure noticed your absence, perhaps I should say that differently in order to more correctly state the absence clause. At any rate you know what I'm getting at. I surely hope you are well and for other than your job, quite happy. Things so far have gone rather well for Phil and me; I guess we are more than lucky too. We've both had a couple of offers to pledge--offers that pleased us very much individually. We have a very nice room a couple of blocks of the campus and board at McCroskey Hall where so far the food, if not overly abundant, is still tasty and wholesome. It all helps. I have had quite nice relations with the Zoology Dept.; they want me to work for them if I can and have said so which makes me feel swell. It's a question of how much time I can spend on the job for I am beginning with 18 hours, two of which are for Military and P.E. $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. respectively. Guess it'll work.

The terrain here is much as I imagined it, heavily rolling and darn little water. Coming up there was a beautiful moon(what English) which amply illuminted the gorge and even revealed Mt. Hood dimly. Didn't get anybirds until we got along about Colville Lake, some 20 or 30 miles south of Spokane. Here's the list:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Drismatura jamaicensis rubida ?? | Falco mexicanus ? |
| Holybus auritus--anyway, a grebe | Anthus spinoletta rubescens |
| Pica pica hudsonia | A woodpecker, perhaps the Rocky Mt., |
| Falco sparverius sparverius | Dryobates villosus monticola |
| Euphagus cyanocephalus | |

Out of Spokane I recorded these few birds:

- | | |
|--|--|
| Colaptes cafer collaris | Euphagus cyanocephalus |
| Sturnella neglecta | Pica pica hudsonia |
| Sialia mexicanus occidentalis | Buteo borealis calurus |
| (Judging by today, could have been S. M. currucoides) | Oxyechus vociferous vociferous |
| Bonasa umbellus umbelloides | Spinus tristis pallidus (species & sub-specied questionable) |
| (Again judging by today, this might well have been the European Partridge, P.p.perdix) | |

As you say, there is no value in repeating all these long names, so here goes for today's list--in English. PS. I promptly fell into the groove again, sorry.

House Finch or doubtfully, the Cassin Purple

- | | |
|---|--|
| Sitta canadensis | |
| Colaptes cafer collaris | Penthestes atricapillus septentrionalis |
| Corthylio calendula calendula (sub.) | Oxyechus vociferous vociferous |
| Turdus migratorius propinquus | Spinus tristis pallidus |
| Junco oreganus montanus or shufeldti | Melospiza melodia merrilli |
| (Kitchin says nothing about either one for the east side. He mentinns that Shufeldt's breeds on the west side and Montanus occurs casually in winter on the west side with no Eastern Wash. records. You tell me. This bird looks just like our Shufeldt, but reterson gave both as occuring in E. Wash.) | Zonatruchia leucophrys gambeli (sub?)
(This little bird was exceedingly numerous all the way, and all of them were immature. When I first saw them I thought they were the Gambel's with yellow pink bills to match. But on the way home I saw several that seemed to have pink yellow bills which would make them the old and familiar pugentensis. I would like to leave the blame things alone.) |

Cappella delicata—just one right where I said I'd find him.

Euphagus cyanocephalus

Perdix perdix perdix---very numerous

This, by the way is the bird we observed that evening at Goldendale. The harsh, raspy call is very characteristic. In good light, the tail shows very bright chestnut on the entire surface and that, with the call, is also diagnostic.

rica pica hudsonia

Sturnella neglecta

Anthus spinoletta rubescens

A very common species as far as I could see today. They were especially common on the stubbled hills where the plowing was not completed giving them the two areas in which to feed.

Circus hudsonius

One lone bird, coasting lazily out of sight.

Accipiter velox

Seen hunting along the creek. He just barely was skimming the surface of the water.

Zenaidura macroura marginella

Just two all day long

Sialia currucoides

Blue-breasted so I felt safe in recording it as the mountain.

Later saw two more--again on the telephone lines near a pole. Each time they were very confiding. They can come around any time they want to.

Otocoris alpestris merrilli

Saw two groups of about 30 birds each. No where near the numbers of pipits that were seen everywhere.

Asio wilsonianus

If not a first for me, at least it's only a second and still deserves some recognition as such. I chanced upon an old abandoned homestead which was, fortunately, surrounded with spacious groves of apple trees. (Also, just about three had any good apples) In leaving the place I chanced upon these two owls and was lucky enough to see them once or twice even though they were always flying and would only be visible for an instant or two. First I thought of the Short-eared Owl, but this fellow was not buffy enough for that besides being definitely out of habitat for such. Upon consulting Peterson I figured that he or they were Long-ears. And thus I was again happy to wend my way. That is, I had my belly full of apples.

Passerculus sandwichensis ~~na~~ *alaudinus*

Kitchin says the Western (*alaudinus*) migrates on both sides of the Cascades. Also, the Nevada Savannah only inhabits the level sage-brush sections so I don't know. Subspecies look bad over here.

By the way--I left about 7:30 (early sunrise here) and got back about 3:30 in the afternoon--allowing myself time to write a couple of letters of which this is one. The morning was rather cool with high noon coming on very warm. I was pleased, very pleased, to acquire a little burn. The route I chose was nothing special. Because I was working generally upstream, I went up to the ridge and there chose my path--not much of a path either as these hills go, but better than the bottoms this day. Walked about 14 or 15 miles I think; at any rate I've been somewhere.

I guess the farmers are either too lazy or ~~dislike~~ dislike the idea of contour plowing for many of the hills (they burn most of their stubble up here) being bare had grown rather deep "drainage" canals, and that ain't good. This soil is the kind of stuff that cuts fast and deep too, and it doesn't look pretty a bit. Far as I've seen, there's only about two feet of topsoil (and generally, I think that's about right too) and if erosion is allowed to make such inroads into their land for very long they will be going to Matanuska Valley too.

I'm afraid that this country around here is not going to be so hot for bird hikes, that is, within decent walking distance at this time of year, and the hitch-hiking isn't any good (all college kids-boy and his girl) either. However, we'll see cause the old Palouse has at least two more seasons ahead for us.

By the way, am taking Zo.3--4hrs., Chem.1--4hrs., French 1--4hrs., English 1 and 8 each for two hours (Phil and I both made advanced English too)

Well Jim, I'll write again as soon as I can so meanwhile take care of yourself and don't do anything I'd do.

Good luck and love and kisses,

Phillip (13)

Anser albifrons albifrons Group of 24 located at south end of lake in pond beyond willow succession. When disturbed from here they flew east and north to lake shore and then south to pond at farm house just north of Bonneville Power line, hence 400' to wheat field (stubble) hence east. White breast more in evidence in flight than when found on ground. Transverse marking distinct. Gain altitude rapidly. Do not have same call as Canadian Goose but considerable less vigorous. Am inclined to believe this group some as last week.

Copella delicata. 4

Dafila acuta tzytzihaa

Swallow. (Sp. ?)

Spatula clypeata. 1

Passerculus sandwichensis nevadensis.

Falco sparverius sparverius. 1

Nycticorax nycticorax boaceli. 4 at same pond as of last census.

Total of 62 birds for 14 hrs in the field.

[For Sept 27, 1942 is previous page.]

10/2/42

Afternoon trip to Vancouver Lake. Observation hours 2:00 P.M. to 6:30 P.M. Itinerary: Commenced at pond located about 600' west and north of the Chemical Product Co. which in turn is situated at the terminal of 26th Street. or about 1/2 miles west of new Fruit Valley Housing Project. From this lake one continues north via a series of lakes and ponds to Vancouver Lake Proper. Checked channel area and section of lake shore to east as well as pond adjacent south end of lake. Returned by same route. Many new changes of bird life in evidence which may be due to the unusual weather conditions prevailing being dead still as far as wind is concerned. Practically every trip that has been made has been on a windy day with waves in effect. This afternoon the lake reflected an image of the sky and horizon in exact duplicate. Only after sunset did the breeze shatter the mirror like surface. Possibly the number of birds were

to a certain extent the same, the aggregation and action was different than of previous windy census days. Recorded these more significant changes as follows:

Plasianus colchicus torquatus: Same status. On return followed along heavily vegetated borders of the last more or less permanent pond to find that the pheasant had already retired in their grassy domiciles. When flushed they invariably flew across water in their escape. One could readily procure a specimen if one wished to put into play a 5 foot club as these birds are only disturbed by practically stepping upon their tails.

Podilymbus podiceps podiceps. One bird in first pond. Rather than escape by flying or diving chose to push itself up upon the mud flat and then after awkwardly elevating himself walked feebly over to the vegetation growth and dropping down on belly again forced itself into the protective covering. Retrieved this bird and examined more closely. Eyes unusually large and intelligent look for a form so low in the evolutionary scale. This bird watches keenly ones movements and will strike fiercely at hands when placed near. It at one time jumped at leg in a very aggressive manner, initiated by its own desire. No bill mark, throat white, checked with white lines, slight edge of white at end of secondaries, undertail coverts white and noticeable at certain times. This bird appeared twice as large at a distance as compared to its intrinsic size.

Colymbus nigricollis californicus. 2 birds found in second pond. Realized its pursuer pressure and flew from one section of the pond to the other. Many duck present kept it in limits of this pond. One time it left pond and made circuit and returned to pond again. Its speed is startling. In landing it makes a most perfect picture. The long trailing legs first glide along the water surface. followed by a lowering of the body upon the water which glides across the water without the turchling of the teal. A landing that would put the China Clipper in disgrace. Its imitation action in



421002-114

company with a Ruddy Duck and a Mallard most amusing. The Ruddy after evading my presence by swimming partially submerged and submerged for a hundred or so feet, settling down by preening feathers and perfecting bathing motions. The grebe approached the Ruddy and immediately commenced what appeared to me to be a strutting and imitating act, with white belly exposed. Its attitude reminded me of a small boat with a motor 5 times too strong for the boat's size with the result that the front part of the boat hangs high. As a mallard passed by the grebe circled it in this peculiar manner, the act imitated by the Ruddy duck.

Oxyechus vociferous vociferous. Usual numbers but inhabiting new areas. Expected to see the Least and Western Sandpipers which occurred by the dozens of last few weeks census, but found not a single bird. The usual killdeer-pipit association found upon the mud flats and shore lines but not the familiar sandpipers. The killdeer remain close by at late twilight. Am wondering if possibly their eye sight perception is reduced, but once realizing their nocturnal habits would question poor eye sight as being a factor.

Psaltirparus minimus minimus. One group of 20 or so in bordering willows. Chickadees and yellow-throat associated.

Geothlypis trichas occidentalis. Ibid.

Erismatura gannarcensis rubida 1 bird. see note above.

Sturnella neglecta. 6 birds. Several singing. There has been an increase in the occurrence of these birds in the last few weeks with an occasional song. One rarely hears these birds in the summer time as compared to the early spring periods.

Cyanocitta stelleri stelleri. Of the many censuses of this area have never heard the jay in the willow growths until today.

Dendrospiza melodia morphna. 2 birds in vegetation on isolated knolls.

Buteo borealis calurus. 1 bird remained in area all afternoon.

Falco sparverius sparverius 2 birds

Ardea herodias fannini. Same status: In groups of 8-9

Carvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos. Usual but decrease without aggregations of the evening flight as of previous censuses. Observed one standing in water eating dead fish.

Colaptes cafer cafer. 4 birds

Penthestes atricapillus occidentalis 2 birds

Euphagus cyanocephalus. One group at farm house swamps. This country lacks blackbirds.

Spinus tristis salicemans (sp.?) One aggregate of about a thousand birds.

Dryobates pubescens gardneri 1 bird

Zenaidura macroura macroura. flock of 10 at edge of lake at late twilight. Recognized by flight.

Nycticorax nycticorax boacti. 3 birds in same area as of last census. This pond probably supports a more protective set up for these birds as well as offering a better menu of fish.

Anas p. platyrhynchos. 4 ♂. The males must be in leave of absence as they are seldom observed. The ♀ well represented.

Totanus melanoleucus. 2 birds fed together. This species is unquestionably the species but Conant but feel that the blue yellow legs has been observed on several different occasions.

Scolopax acuta taylori. 1 male only. Several ♀. but poorly represented.

Fulica americana 2 birds in pond adjacent lake at the south end of the lake. Had observed these birds early in the spring but have not seen again until today for the first time since the summer period.

Mareca americana. Presenting themselves for first time on census list for fall occurrence. The ♀ may have been represented earlier.

Chaulelasmus streperus. Few represented.

Melton carolinense Dominant and represent probably 300 birds.

Querquedula cyanoptera Subdominant in numbers.

Spatula clypeata. Unusual increase of these birds.

Previous census records reveal just an occasional record, but today found one isolated group of 27 feeding along the shore line. Possibly 30 others feed in the mixed duck group and added considerably to the total numbers.

Anthus spinoletta rubescens. Approx. 400 birds as of previous census but found in larger flocks. They fed with the killdeer in wet mud situations. They become very inconspicuous when upon the damp sand. One will see 2 or 3 birds teetering upon the shore and when approached will find that possibly 10 other birds had been resting unnoticed. Regardless of how close one scrutinizes the ground he just cannot pick these little fellow out. On previous occasions found these birds to be utilizing the wind for flight antics but different today without wind.

Anas albifrons albifrons. 17 birds arrived from N. E. across lake and settled in S.W. corner. Identity doubtful as they were too far away for character exposure. However suspicion they are of the same flock of last census. One bird in pond adjoining south end of lake where they were first observed ~~last~~² weeks ago. This bird resembled one of a large pintail ♀. It left and circled high over large Vancouver Lake for some time. Feeding among a group of about 200 duck and great blue heron.

Passerculus sandwichensis claudinus. Flocking tendencies when disturbed in fields and when near brush protection, they will fly into the bushes. They remain concealed for a few minutes but with patience they will all work up to top of limbs where they can be observed in an unobstructed manner. It is very difficult to train glasses on this sparrow unless he is forced out of his grassy seclusion into brush or upon fence lines and wires.

Larus occidentalis. Only one gull in south end of lake, 80 or so in north end. Possibly 30 flew over at late twilight as they return from feeding areas.

The picture of this area has changed from one of inundated exposures of spring to one of green mud flats of fall. The sandpipers were found during the most favorable period of mud flat

exposures. Found the mole to penetrate ^{bars} ~~moist~~ flats to certain maximum zones of moisture then end abruptly. These underground chambers were not supplied with any vegetation root systems whatsoever, being extended 20-30 feet beyond the peripheral margin of growth.

10/4/42

This afternoon dropped over to Severeth Creek at end of Q street. Itinerary included creek bottom, hillside and timbered land immediately adjacent creek. Observed the following. Day clear. Occasional slight wind. Leaves falling from many trees, other leaves turning.

Cyanocitta stelleri stelleri. 12. One bird beating willows as if mad or insane

Penthestes atricapillus occidentalis.

Regulus satrapa olivaceus

Phasianus calchicus torquatus

Corythoichthys calendula gunnelli. Chickadees & two Kinglets more in evidence now.

Melospiza melodia morphna

Thryomanes bewicki calophonus

Spinus tristis salicamans

Colaptes cafer cafer

Spinus pinus pinus

Turdus propinquus saurinus. Flock tendency one 30 birds

Pipilo maculatus oregonus

Buteo borealis calurus.

Junco oregonus shefeldti.

Hypocichla ustulatus ustulatus.



It is every evident that many of the more familiar birds of summer are gone and a slight fall change in other forms.

Took pictures (1-2-3 10-4-42) of environs of Severeth Creek and adjoining bench.





2-10-4-42



3-10-4-42

10/8/42

Trip to Vancouver Lake and adjacent ponds as of 10/2/42
itinerary and approximating the same hours in field.
Day as of last week. Birds recorded.

Sturnella neglecta. Heard 4 birds singing indicating
a change in numbers or habitat as one seldom hears
them in this area during the summer months.

Dendroica auduboni auduboni. 6 birds

Euphagus cyanocephalus Large flock of approx 400
wheeling over pasture land. They congregated in the top
of a large cottonwood (?) tree during late evening

Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus. As of last week.
Found one group in identical same area as of last week. There
is a tendency at grouping

Penthestis atricapillus occidentalis. Few in willow.

Melospiza melodia morphna.

Totanus melanoleucus 4 birds moving from one pond
to another.

Oxyechus vociferans vociferans. Small groups. Some of 30.

Podilymbus podiceps podiceps. Same bird as of last week.



1-10-8-42

Hidden at head of muskrat run
at edge of vegetation. Left and
swam to other side at which
point it left water in some
manner as of last week and
avoided itself of the grass protection.
Regained without bird attempting
to escape. Staked out and took
following picture no. (1-10-8-42)







Pond and type of willow border in background. Recently exposed mud flats. Secondary feathers molting but bird could propel itself over the ground and water. The amusing thing about this bird was itself bold and aggressive attacks upon the aggressor which was myself in this particular incident,

Aix sponsa. 8 birds.

Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos. Increase in male birds but still only represented by only about 8♂.

Nettion carolinense. Dominant. Cinnamon Teal apparently absent.

Ardea herodias fannini 15 birds generally distributed.

Phasianus colchicus torquatus.

Corvus brachyrhynchos leucurus. Same

Ereunetura jamaicensis rubida 1 bird, ^{only} in same pond as of last week.

Mareca americana. Increasing and subdominant.

Spermis tristis salicamons. normal

Nyroca valisineria. 1 bird ♂ in first pond. Fed in manner of spoonbill but with more movement of head in a rotational movement.

Nyroca marila (?) Unquestionably a scarp. 1 bird

Larus occidentalis. Sull flight toward north end of Vancouver lake about 1:30 before sunset to late twilight. (about 80 mall)
150 or so gulls at north end of lake.

Talca sparverius sparverius 2

Colaptes cafer cafer 4

Anthus spinoletta rubescens. Slight decrease. 120 in on flock. Probably 250 in all. There is a tendency for these birds to conform to the shoreline until evening and then one finds a shift to fields and bordering ponds where one finds group flocking and considerable activity.

Phalacrocorax auritus albicollatus. 2 birds resting.

Anas albifrons albifrons 17 one of which was larger and blacker. As they passed north and out of site the blacker bird was the last to be followed with the glasses. About one

hour before sunset. They come from ⁴²¹⁰⁰⁸⁻¹²⁰ the south and were flying high, settling at north end of lake.

Thryomanes bewickii calophonus. 1 bird in willows

Chaulelasmus streparius. Represent by half dozen birds.

Capella delicata. 5 birds together.



2-10-8-42



3-10-8-42

upon the newly exposed mud flats of the first lake found that the mole had left is veritable forest of marsh grasses and weeds and had extended its chambers out upon the newer habitat. The moisture of the soil governed its extent of lakeward movement. Picture 2-10-8-42 indicates its method of handling this situation - In this case it chose to follow the fracture plain of the mud cracks. The unusual thing about this set of burrows was the fact that it was not connected with any other burrow system, which would indicate that it is employed as a method of gaining food and not as a means of travel or distribution. Picture 3-10-8-42 of water produce mud ripples adjoining lake shore with duck and killdeer tracks fingerprinted. Killdeer, ducks and pipit feed in such areas particularly where this type of condition joins the dryer sand exposures.



Taken approx.
Sept 25, 1942
Barnes General
Hospital,

- 39678282 -
Laundry no
4543!







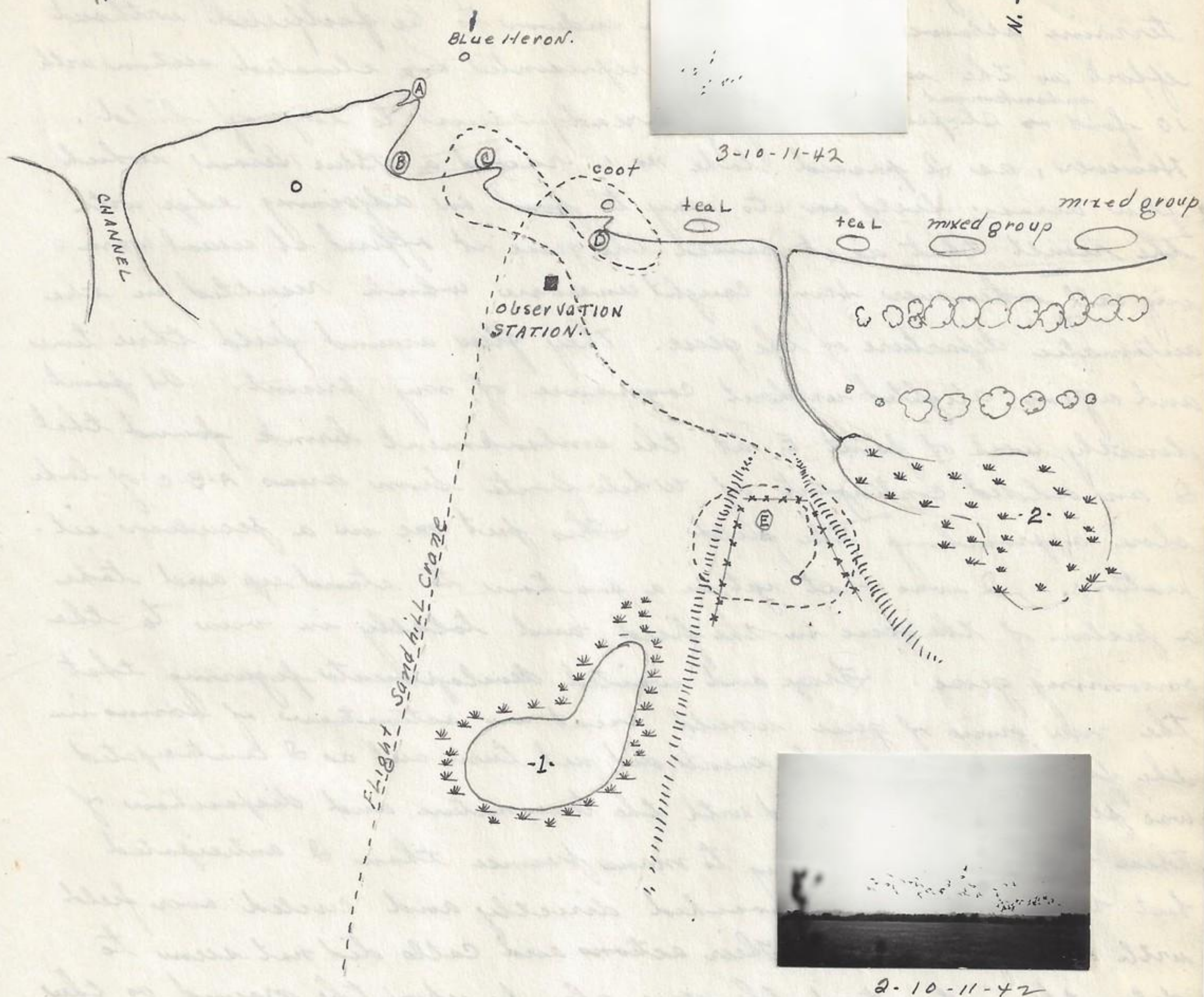




10/11/42

Was witness of a totally unsuspected chain of events this rainy afternoon, they being of a notable instance as existing without precedence or parallel in my north-west field observations. One has merely to mention Sand-hill crane and white fronted geese as well as blackbellied Plover and Duck hawk, to get what is meant. Not only because of exceptional bird listings but because of the unusual aggregation of these rare ^{ones} in an area in which I was occupying by pure happenstance. One hour of solid performance and in such rapid succession that I knew not whether I was going or coming. Suffered from a physiological reaction of bursting with exuberance and shrinking from excessive confusion. To correlate the weather find that early morning foggy, gradually diminishing until clear skies directly above about 1:00 P.M. at 3:00 skies closed in on all sides bringing with them thunder reports and rain showers. The rain started in earnest at the Vancouver Lake area at 4:15 and continued in a moderate drizzle until 5:15 P.M. I chanced to be in the lake area at about 4:10 P.M. which was incidental to the beginning of the shower and at the same time that the wildfowl commenced their activity. Wind slight but cool. The course of the trip up to the point of Lake no 1 was as usual with notations conforming to those of previous trips. Witnessed again the *Nyroca marila* (?) in same pond as of last trip. It was the last duck to leave the lake and then only leaving after considerable encouragement with flying sticks and clods of mud. Selling unaffected by these missiles soon returned and took its position as the sole occupant of the pond. This duck feeds as does the Canvas back duck with slow forward movement but accentuated rotation of the head. The ^{feeding} shovellers pass by this duck as if without speed limitations in contrast to the advancement made by the larger sculp. The pipits were found in cultivated field with very few on shorelines as usually found. *Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus* as usual with another group situated in same spot bordering bush covered knoll.

VANCOUVER LAKE



as per observation of last two trips. The featured event of the afternoon had its initiation as I approached lake no. 1. At this moment heard a group of white fronted Geese leaving general area of A-B-C on lake shore and trending toward wheat stubbles, arriving at point E after having circled several times before making their final choice and being satisfied that coast was clear. The numbers, ^{approx. 6'} can be approximated from the picture no. 2-10-11-42. The flight of the white-front can be compared with the flight of the Canadian Goose but find the wing beat is a trifle slower. Even their calls could be confusing but were it not for the fact that the white-front is less distinct in note and volume and accompanied with more





talking among the members of the flock. Proceeded to stalk these geese and accomplished without difficulty. The terrain allowed for such an endeavor to be fulfilled without effort as the wheat stubbles represented an elevated section with ^{embankment with} 10 foot ~~or~~ slopes allowing for ready access to edge of field. However, as I passed lake no. 1 raised a Blue Heron which flew across field on its way to pond on adjoining edge with the result that as it passed the geese it offered its usual warning call ^{as} whenever being caught unaware which resulted in the automatic departure of the geese. They flew around field three times and again alighted without cognance of my presence. At point directly west of point E at the embankment brink found that I an added contingent of white-fronts from areas A-B-C of lake shore approaching the field. This put me in a peculiar situation. I was not yet in a position to stand up and take a picture of the geese in the field and totally in view to the oncoming geese. Froze and waited developments figuring that the new group of geese would create an activation of forms in the field. While the events did not turn out as I anticipated was pleased to be presented with the true nature and disposition of these birds; more confident to man's presence than I anticipated but hoped. They approached directly and circled over field with one eye on me. Their actions and calls did not seem to deter the interest of the geese already upon the ground as they continued to feed among the wheat stubbles. The newcomers continued to fly overhead with undiminished curiosity, not being able to quite decide whether to ^{join} the friends on land or to desert the enemy invested environ¹. This appeared to me to be a case where the flock attraction dominated the individual reaction. I felt quite sure that a Canadian Goose would never have reacted in such a confident manner. It is interesting to note that later in the day had a opportunity to witness the aggressiveness of the Canadian & white-front with the white-front being the more aggressive and commanding in a mixed group. Picture no. 3-10-11-42 shows the manner in which these geese hurried overhead, calling as they wheeled about. As it was raining slightly am dubious as to the

421011-124

outcome of the pictures as I recall the ground glass was pumpled with rain drops. My next move was to ignore the goose flight above and crawl up to the bank of the field where I stood up and caught the rising flock of geese as they left the field. They circled once and then trended toward the lake shore from whence they originally came alighting in zones A-B-C. Continue hence (impulsively) to the observation point as indicated and remained for the remainder of the drama. At this point there is an exceptional vantage point to view both the lake and territory to the south. The entire group of geese were now directly in front of me in the areas labeled A-B-C. There being 8 in B, 112 in C; and 62 in zone A. Distance between A and C approximately 300'. Most of the birds in C were resting in water, those in B on land and resting, those in A both feeding in shoreland vegetation and resting upon the sand bar. Several minor actions took place which should require recording. Shortly after my arrival eight Canadian geese arrived from the N.W. and after circling zone C flew to zone A and hence back to zone C where they alighted upon the water some 10' from the white front and immediately formed a closed and compact group swimming away from the shoreline for 20' or so and then came in to edge of White fronts, where they met with resentment. At one time the group, ^(White fronts) moved in unison upon some motivating force but whatever that factor was did not interfere with the Canadians as they did not move or change their position. Two such group tendency has impressed me as being unusually strong in the case of the White fronts. One lone bird was observed to arrive from a height and alight with group C. With glasses could see the outstretched feet and ~~ref~~ reverse propelling movements to check its speed. It continued down with what I considered a hazardous rate of descent but finally alighted in safety. However it was observed to be decidedly awkward the last 15' at which time its movements became uncontrollable*. The gestures among the members of the white fronts were amusing, particularly when some argument would come up. The actions that would follow could either be explained upon the basis of

argument in earnest or sheer pleasure. Far be it from me to adjudge the mode taken in their arguments. It remain, however that certain particulars of action followed. One or two birds would strike in resentment, the attacked moving rapidly and agilely away. Then the heads would be lowered nearly to the ground and outstretched. This would be followed by the instantaneous joining in 8 or 9 other adjacent birds, each with neck outstretched. Could never determine just which bird was held in bad odor as it appeared to me that they changed their object of accused without notification. Keen group appreciation again was in evidence.

The appearance of the Duck hawk lent a variation of action to the scene. The first time that it was observed was at my arrival to station. It was flying high and circled the area then to west. The next time it was flying just above the water surface and from the north. It flew directly toward the group of teal as indicated with intent of kill. Considerable confusion resulted but no damage done. The duck hawk was observed to raise a few feet when directly over teal. The next time the hawk appear, the bird life trembled, but, no damage done. It made its entrance along the shore line from the west and trended to end of sand bar at zone A. As it made its appearance upon the scene the geese at this point burst into confusion 8 of them made get away in a manner not relegated to the abilities of geese. They kept up with the some ducks that left the same point. The great blue heron flushed but remained. On the return of the duck hawk it passed the group C at one end of the flock of geese. They did not leave but those in more intimate contact with the hawk fled into the main mass of birds either by running or ground flight. 5 black bellied Plover were feeding upon this point. They left in Plover speed and flew to point B. where they fed in conjunction with the white fronts. The geese resented them and forcefully kept them away from their company. The duck hawk let in top of tree and remained for 10 minutes then left to west. These intermittent raids were regularly placed and with same tactics employed, saw flying and surprise attacks. Every bird observed in area effected by this hawk. Shortly after the last hawk attack 12 black bellied plover were observed flying S.W at about

300' high calling in their characteristic manner, probably disconcerted with the constance interference. About 4:50 P.M. the geese group left on their own initiative to the wheat stubble field after minor readjustment among the groups themselves. Not all birds of each group would leave at the same. Approx. 48 birds were left when the Sandhills came upon the scene as indicated in the diagram. Their first call brought my head and eyes upward to what I recognized but could not realize as a group of 12 Sandyp. Their calls could never be confused particularly when having heard an raised one such bird. Their calls did not seem to be so raucous as the damned Sandy. One of their calls was probably produced by an immature bird, sounding like a squeak. They circled as indicated at about 200' and then trended toward the wheat field. Long before they lit they took on an interesting repose as if desiring to indicate their desire to alight. After alighting they commenced to feed but keeping very much upon the alert. Every action of these birds are diagnostic. When approached they become alert long before the white fronts knew of my presence. They left say at 500 feet, the geese at 300. The Sandhills flew in a most direct manner to the east then circled once and hence directly south, calling as they proceeded and gaining altitude. No dilly dallying around in their destination or manner of deciding what they wanted to do. The entire goose flock flew to the lake at the channel area and then to west where they lit, during many times the geese and sandhills flew directly overhead and while I thrilled at being privileged in occupying such a reserve seat, felt melancholy in not having film in my camera, having foolishly expended them during my few minutes upon my first contact with the geese. This situation has happened so many times that I have now made the policy to keep a film on hand for rare occasion only. Such as the performances of this afternoon. Recorded the following birds this day:



Anas albifrons albifrons

Branta canadensis. (slightly smaller than white-fronts)

Squatarola squatarola.

Falco peregrinus pealii. Extremely black, but found that the Canadian and white-fronts could not be told apart with plumage design being entire black under the present lighting conditions. Likewise this hawk may have appeared darker than usual.

Gus canadensis tabida

Fulica americana

Nettion carolinense.

Mareca americana

Chaulelasmus streperus.

Ardea herodias fannini

Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus

Euphagus cyanocephalus

Melospiza melodia morphna

Larus occidentalis.

Oxyechus vociferans vociferans

Coccyzus cofer cofer.

Sturnella neglecta

Phasianus colchicus torquatus

Spizus tristis salicamans

Myroca marila.

Phalacrocorax auritus albicollatus.

Sayula acuta tzytzehaa.

Anthus sprusletta rubescens.

Mergus merganser (Sp.)

At sundown as I was leaving the western Vancouver pasture area observed 82 white-fronted trending south in same direction as the Sandhills had previously taken. This group was flying high and in earnest as to destination.

[see page 420509-40 for photo dated Oct 11, 1942]

noticeable signs and feeling of autumn. Wind from the east which is a good sign and generally indicative of a change of season.

1810 E Street
 Pullman, Wash.
 October 15, 1942

Dear Jim,

Take two boxes since I just wrote and let get them off my chest before I say anything else. Please bear in mind that my binomials are pure theory and I really don't know or feel completely certain of the nearby birds.

From Pullman to Moscow, Idaho

Kinglet or chickadee

Colaptes cafer collaris

Carpodacus mex. frontalis

COLAPTES AUREUS LUTEUS -

First I've ever seen. Was associating with some other Red-shafted Flickers.

Melospiza melodia merilli

Passerculus s. nevadensis

Sturnella neglecta

Turdus migratorius propinqua

Oxyechus vociferous vociferous

Sporus pinus pinus

Sporus tristis salicorum

P. p. perdy

Euphagus cyanocephalus

Junco reganus shufeldti

Zonotrichia querquedula gambeli

Cothylis calandula calandula

Sitta currucoidea

Dendroica auduboni auduboni

Looked out of place in the wheat stubble.

Anthus spurius pubescens.

From Moscow to the range of young mountains North-East.

Zonotrichia s. gambeli

Oxyechus v. vociferous

Anthus s. pubescens

Falco mexicanus

Falco s. sparverius

Citocoris alpestris merilli

Penthestes a. septentrionalis

Sitta canadensis

Eutamias (sp. nov.)

Colaptes cafer collaris

Hesperiphona v. brooksi (subsp.?)

About 40 or so at base of hills.

Sialia currucoidea

Sturnella neglecta

Cyanocitta stelleri stelleri

Pica pica hudsonis

Turdus mig. propinqua

Melospiza m. merilli

Junco reganus shufeldti

Now I proceeded up the mountain after King offered (I took) a ride with a woodcutter. He dropped me off at the pass. The highest peak being rather inaccessible due to excessive second growth and dense low haunches. Instead I hiked west to West Twin. Climbed the hill to the lookout tower

and really began to enjoy the view. First of all, these hills are a little like your country. They grow White Fir and play host to a few Clark's Crows. Also they grow lots of Red Cedar, Douglas Fir, and Western Larch. The view included much of the beautiful and rugged Idaho hills north and east. Saw Steptoe Butte to the WNW - could hardly see Pullman through. To the south lay the canyon of the Snake and, I believe, the Clearwater also. Beyond the southern Idaho humps were, on the west, the Blue Mountains with 6 or 7 jagged peaks in the Wallows showing up beyond. Really nice after the undulating flats of Pullman.

Here are the birds.

- Sitta canadensis* - extremely plentiful
Colaptes cafer collaris
Junco oreganus shufeldti
Dendragapus or *Canachites* (Canachites) I don't know.
 Darn thing was sure dumb. But I don't know what the species would be. Caldwell's get a decent look at them (2).
Certhya calendula calendula
Cyanocitta p. stelleri
Micropus columbianus
Accipiter velox or *cooperi* - app. 1000 yds distant
Mospurphona v. parkii - 21
Lepus cuculirostris vendicci - 1 ♀ app 30' distant
Turdus mig. propinquus
Penthestes a. sept.
Pica p. hudsonia
Eutamias - numerous
Falco p. sparverius

— Finis —

October 11, 1942

Went to Lewiston and the Snake - - - . Nests

I expected - like a fool - to find Canadians aplenty - saw damn few of any water birds except a lot of *Myctenax myctenax poaetti*.

— Going to Lewiston + Clarkston —

Stenella neglecta
Sialia currucoides
Colaptes cafer collaris
Anthus spiroletta pubescens
Spinus tristis pallidus
Carpodacus mex. frontalis
Passerculus s. nevadensis
Oxyechus v. vociferans
Falco s. sparverius
Euphagus cyanocephalus
Pica picaudsonia

— Lewiston - Clarkston and 3 miles down the Snake —

Nycticorax nycticorax procelli - 11 - singly only one adult.

Ardea herodias teganzai - about 10 altogether

Anas p. platyrhynchos

Mergus serrator - prob. 30 all told

Breva canadensis leucoparia - not the proper. Was about a foot from merganser and comparison was rather simple if not too much so. Really don't know the exact species that that's my guess.

Pica pica udsonia

Passerculus s. nevadensis

Melospiza m. merrilli - prob. diff subspecies down along here - looked slightly different.

Mareca americana shufeldti

Regulus satrapa olivaceus

Larus delawarensis

Petition carolinense ? - 14

Oxyechus v. vociferans

Coccyzus velox ? probably -

Larus californicus - possible - all such birds were imm. and very wary giving me no good chance to identify properly.

Next time I write I'll perhaps be lazy enough - you hope -
to spare you the misery of all those check list records.

By the way - the Snake trip disappointed me quite a good deal - don't know why. The Night Herons were found about 25 feet off the ground in the willows which were lining the bank on the south side.

Don't know just where I'll go this Sunday. May have to work in the geology dept. on some maps for me of Dr. Webster's lectures. He came around just today and asked me to do the work. You see, I had delayed in signing for the job in order to ascertain how much time my studies would be taking. However, I think it will work - but I'll be working too - of that you may be sure.

French isn't so bad. I think I'll make it. Chera is coming I hope and my English classes are alright so far. So will do, too I think. Gymn is really a good work-out. We

do calisthenics for 20 minutes hard - then go outside - run a simple obstacle course, - run around the field once and scream. Between times they teach us jiu-jitsu. Some stuff that guy science. We have that 2 times in the week and the third period of gym per week we have our choice of activities. That's because of them, I'd say!!

Well, good, I certainly wish you good health and happy hunting. Hues to the old main old and its green wooded hills. By the way, if I can I'm going into V-1 in the Navy. I don't like the looks of the enlisted reserve that the Army entails. However, that's neither here nor there.

At any rate say hello to the babe for me - and don't get drunk too often. By the way I'm kidding.

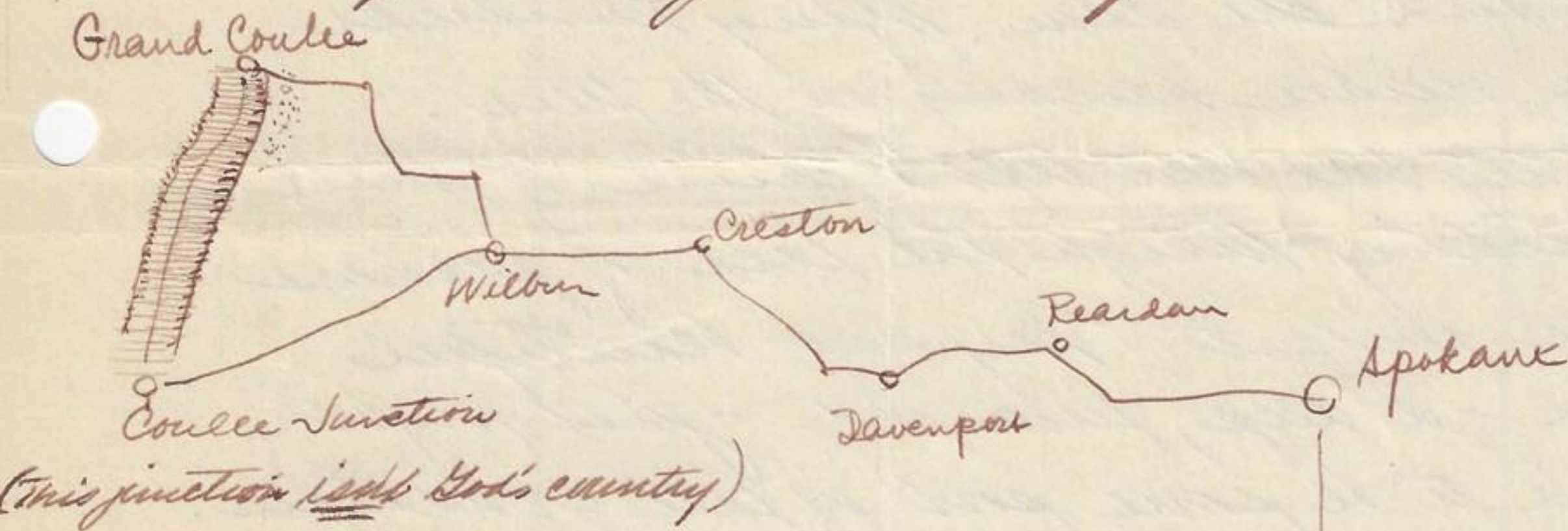
So love & kisses,
Pellie ☺

November 15, 1942

Dear Jim —

Last nite I returned from Grand Coulee Dam. Having expected to find a sizable congregation of geese and probably some shore-birds, I was no little bit disappointed to learn that they all had shifted south with a snowstorm some three weeks past. My misfortune carried you till even the dam didn't seem quite so impressive. The weather was very depressing - very cold and beginning to rain in a hard drizzle.

Here's a partial map —



5:00 P.M. to

Friday - Pullman to Davenport

Saturday

Davenport - Wilbur - Grand Coulee Dam - Sceptoe Butte (Now)

Grand Coulee - Coulee Junction - Colfax

Wilbur - Spokane - Pullman

12:00 P.M.

Expenses \$ 2.40

On the map you may notice the spots above Grand Coulee; these are the goldholes many of which are alkaline - the others support some growth of tules and rushes. The terrain is exceptionally rough and rugged seat rock. It quite surprised me. Somehow I had expected an area of shallow mud bordered valley type ponds. Imagine my amazement.

However, there were no birds in sight. In fact, the only ducks I did see were mallards in the alkali lake near Shiprock. This shiprock is truly an awing structure. It is singularly alone in the wide valley and really sets off the whole.

There was a beautiful apple orchard in the coulee about midway or so of the distance between the junction and the dam. Many hundreds of tons were visible hanging on the trees.

These evidently had been left because of small size for packing though the lack of pickers was quite evident. My how beautiful they looked - a deep, firm red - just right. They seemed to be some sort of late Jonathan. I would be glad to investigate the rest of the orchard (it was a good mile square and must contain a good many different varieties).

Chit's day I recorded many birds but here they are:

American Magpie - 1 of general distribution
 Marsh Hawk - 3 fairly common so it seemed
 Mountain Bluebird - 2 sitting on a telephone wire - the only pair seen.

Red-tailed Hawk 1 ? Identification
based wholly upon mechanics of flight.
Of course it is very possible that this
bird was some other butes - I couldn't say.

California Shrike 1, sitting diagnostically
atop a telephone wire. Could not be any
mistake about this. Frankly, the bird
fascinated me - those clean, deadly lines
and that air of depravation.

Western Meadowlark - 2 They sure didn't
like the weather.

Hungarian Partridge 5 pretty soon I
think I'll forget to record these too.
young Eagle (Golden?)? - Very doubtful
species. He had all the air of an immature
golden, if I may say so, and certainly
didn't seem to be a butes of any sort.

However, the whole record is very doubtful.

American Pipit 1 - seen feeding in wheat
stubble. I'm fairly certain of this but
possible error is quite likely.

Sparrow Hawk - 2 seen perched on phone
wires bundled against the wind
and rain.

All told, the birds were certainly far from numerous.
Had I based the success of the trip solely upon
the incidence of bird life I should have been
thoroughly disgusted. Even at that, the trip was
not of a flop.

AMEN

I did manage to buy some fine apples - regular
delicious and golden delicious

By the way, there's still some of that cow's
skull embedded in my boot heel. Proof
of something or other.

Well good - I'm going to bed; clock
says 12 (P.M.)

Love and kisses,

Pellie 

10/20/42

421020-140

Detached Service to Utah. Most outstanding feature of trip was sight of tamarack tree among conifer stands of eastern Oregon. These deciduous tree most a most contrasting spectacle of yellows among the living greens. One long Pelican on entire trip at Cache Junction Utah. Our special train of 80 patients arrived Bushnell Hospital at Brigham City in favorable order. Captain Foster and Mrs. Steele Charge of party. Spent most enjoyable week in Provo. On 10/24/42 Ceb and I made Timp Trip. Found the cirques almost unbearable as far as wind and coldness was concerned. These cirques did not supply what one could call a prevailing wind but winds from every direction except up. Rather noteworthy that no birds except 8 pine siskin were found from falls to brink of cirque. Two pika called only. Used 100x red filter and recorded following pictures.

no. 1-10-24-42 From near brink of Hidden Lake Cirque toward Mill Peak. Storm clouds partially lifting.

no 2-10-24-42 One of the lakes in Hidden Lake Cirque. no inlet or outlet flow of water

3-10-24-42 Enroute up Provo Canyon shot north from Bridal Veil Falls. Early morning lights with not too favorable a sky line for mountaineering.

4-10-24-42 Cloud Line from Hidden Lake Cirque. Heber valley and Wallburg Valley below.

5-10-24-42 From Hidden Lake Cirque to north with Mill Peak in distance. Cloud shadows of hovering cloud on Timp proper. We just never received any sunshine in cirques while sunlit hills and slopes to north. Eagles flew ^{north here.} with difficulty.

6-10-24-42 From Emerald Lake - American Fork Cirque divide, indicating Growth Range and American Fork Canyon.

7-10-24-42 Aspen Grove Terraces with shadow patterns. no wild life in this canyon except as stated above.

8-10-24-42 From falls of Aspen Grove Canyon toward Aspen Grove proper. (11-10-24-42 - Elk Peak)

Listing of wildlife, insignificant representing ^{golden} 2 eagles, juncos, chickadees, Kinglets, pika. Weather conditions too severe for activity. Also group of 8 deer on terraces.

9-10-24-42 Timp from mouth Provo Canyon, Evening light.



5-10-24-42



11-10-24-42



6-10-24-42



7-10-24-42



6-10-25-42



10-10-24-42



7-10-25-42



8-10-24-42

no 10-10-24-42 Cirque Terrace
 of Hedden Lake Cirque. This
 particular stratum carries thru-
 out cirque system as represent-
 ing a pronounced resistant
 erosional surface. Conifer,
 what few remain at this
 elevation hang closely to the
 edge of the bench formation
 nature is indeed severe at
 this altitude and exposure
 Stuart Cirque beyond sharp
 crested ridge. Talus slopes
 form favorable fire homes.

no 11-10-24-42 From north
 extension of ridge from Emerald
 Lake, Elk Peak in background.
 Some mountain!













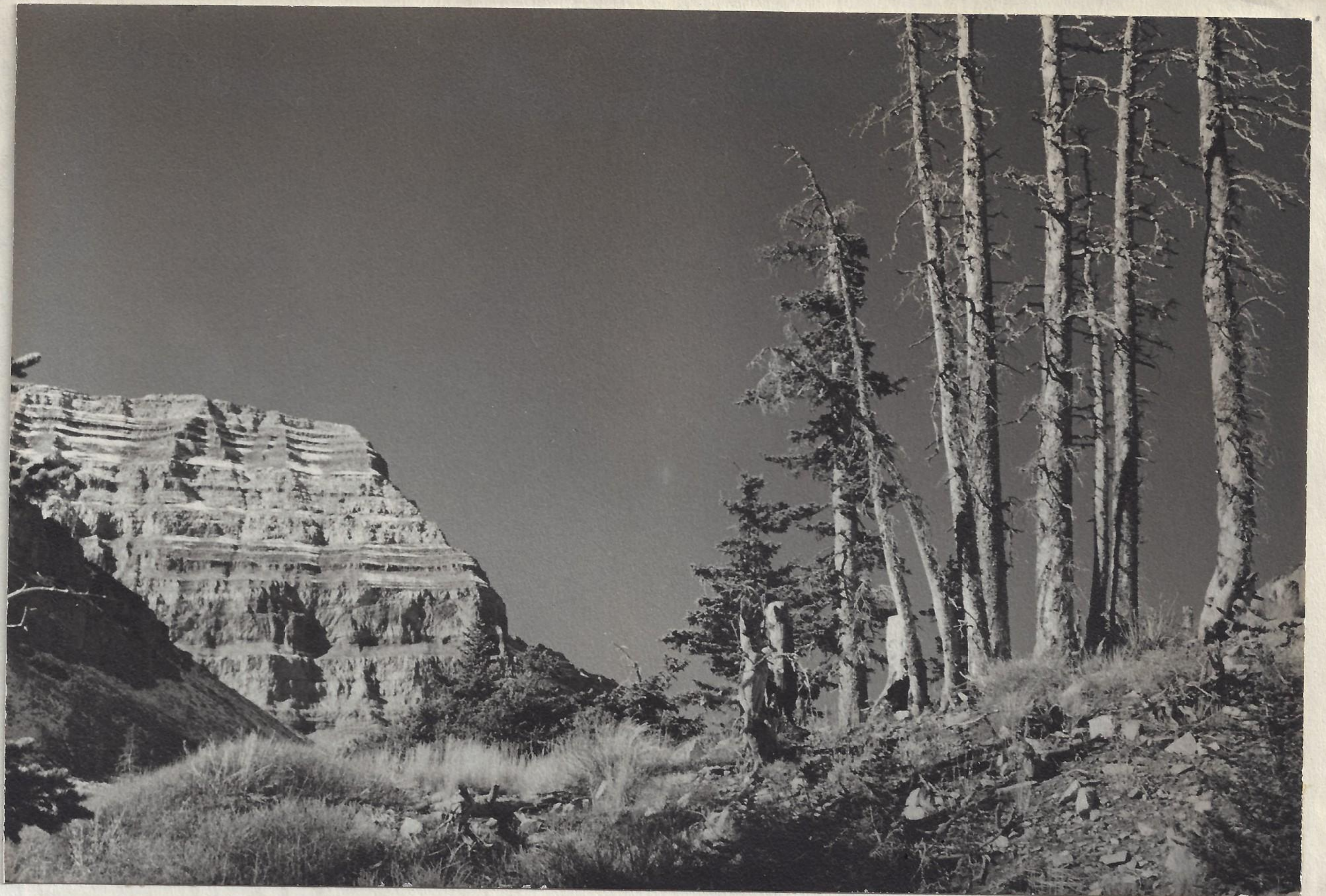




10/25/42

Made second trip up Tump but from the Timpoonche approach. Day clear and pleasant as indicated in pictures. Quite a contrast to yesterday. Left Pivo 6:00 A.M. Timpoonche 7:00 A.M., first bank of lower cirque at 8:00 A.M., Marys Terrace 8:45 A.M., Bank of upper cirque 9:00 A.M.; 10:00 A.M. divide into Emerald Lake. Between 8:00 and 9:00 recorded *Dryobates villosus monticola*, *Turdus migratorius propinquus*, *Penthestis atricapillus septentrionalis*, *Cyanocitta stelleri utahensis*, *Pica pica hudsonius*, *Junco* and *pika*, *Tamias scurus*. At Marys Terrace flushed 3 grouse, 5 others before 9:00. Several pika incidence. During the day recorded 85 *Leucosticte* at divide of Emerald Lake and American Fork Cirque, 1 Clark Crow, 3 groups of *Parus emmelator montana* of 8-6 and 2 birds respectively being found on ridge north of Emerald Lake. 5 deer in Hidden Lake Cirque. From Hidden Lake Cirque returned to Emerald Lake, hence north up ridge to peak hence north down ridge to Timpoonche Basin Terminal hence directly down to Ranger Station. Recorded following pictures:

- 1-10-25-42 From intermediate cirques with Am. Fork Canyon below.
- 2-10-25-42 near bank of upper cirque. Terminal of Tump in distance (Sharp peak)
- 3-10-25-42 A pyramid terminal of cirque ridge from American fork cirque. Early morning lights on east exposure.
- 4-10-25-42 Glacial Cirque Ridge from Hidden Lake Cirque. Approaching Timberline.
- 5-10-25-42 Hidden Lake Cirque walls.
- 6-10-25-42 From Hidden Lake shooting east toward Heber Valley. Elk peak in right.
- 7-10-25-42 Emerald Lake. No snow into lake. Lake covered with ice. Approx 16 1/2 feet below outlet level. Center of glacial valley of rock. No snow except the recent deposit of yesterday and previous storms.
- 8-10-25-42 Emerald Lake. Nice stratigraphical section.
- 9-10-25-42 Emerald Lake and Glacier. Note depression of the lake proper. No snow in contact with lake. Last snow at outlet level. Algae collected in last pool remnants.



4-10-25-42



3-10-25-42

421025-143



9-10-24-42



1-10-24-42



8-10-25-42



5-10-25-42



9-10-25-42



2-10-24-42



3-10-24-42



12-10-25-42



4-10-24-42



2-10-25-42



1-10-25-42















The west side of the ridge is favorable exposure for the big deer. A strike was observed but identically doubtful. 12 blue grouse during course of day. As this trip was made in a rather hurried manner did not record in too great a detail. On way to Salt Lake took picture of Trump from Orem no

12-10-25 42

11/8/42

Mellie and I to Vancouver Lake. Day cold, cloudy and rain. Birds observed at ponds and Lake.

Limnodromus griseus scalopaceus 9
Chen hyperborea hyperborea 80
Bremta canadensis canadensis many
Spatula clypeata dominant
Nyroca valisineria 4
Nyroca marila 12
Scolia acuta tzigichoa 12
Penthestes atricapillus occidentalis
Sturnella neglecta
Larus glaucescens
Larus calurus brachyrhynchus
Larus delawarensis
Oxyechus vociferans vociferans
Prasobia minutella - gradually diminishing in number
Prasobia melanotos
Capella delicata
Canus b. brachyrhynchus
Acridroca auduboni auduboni
Colaptes cafer cafer
Otocoris alpestris
Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus
Anthus spinoletta rubescens
Phasianus s. torquatus
Cyanocitta stelleri stelleri - increase

The shore-birds have no chance against the hunters who now line the shorelines and invade the lake area.

Megascops alcyon caurina - one in creek - one along potatoes toward home.

Ceryle alcyon caurina - most numerous on north slope by railroad grade above the creek. About 14 recorded there among quite a few other species. Picked up the House Finch here first and likewise; Audubon Warbler Ruby-crown, Towhee, and a couple of obscure song sparrows. Towhees sure had whitish beaks.

Dryobates pubescens gairdneri - 2

Geothlypis alpestris steigata ? 1 of them near the green wheat field of sandhill notoriety.

Cyanocitta stelleri stelleri - common along creek woods

Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis - common

Parus aberti occidentalis - as usual in winter

Parus rufescens - with Golden-crowned Kinglets

Tamias bimaculatus pacificus - not really common - rather scarce in fact. Saw 2 in the three days.

Thryomanes bewickii californicus - scarce (2)

Turdus migratorius californicus - scarce

Spizella breweri naevius - also uncommon - won't guess why.

Regulus satrapa diversus - some 18

Colaptes cafer ginnelli - 2

Amphispiza bilineata pubescens - 1 - also scarce

Dendroica auduboni auduboni - 3 - no flocks at all

Passer domesticus domesticus (triumph for you - damn it!)

Sturnella neglecta - 3

Euphagus cyanocephalus - one large flock at the second farm where we found the Towhees - flock of some 300 or more.

Chondestes mexicanus ferulifera - 3 - one on north slope by railroad grade the other down near a corn field near the Goldfinches.

Spinus tristis californicus - app. 75 or so feeding in a stand of old corn near the lake and just following the boat landing. Gregarious as usual.

Pipilo maculatus oregonus - mostly found along the same north side tracks above the creek. When I first saw the initial pair, I thought of a westerly subspecies since the back had a rather profuse collection of white spots which certainly set them off from the others. Quite likely this is a mutant but could be something good.

Junco oreganus oreganus - This and next species closely associated.

Junco oreganus shufeldti - Dr. Wing mildly objected when shown this second bird. He, I trust you and personally I think you're right too, so there.

Restly Song Sparrow

Melospiza melodia morphyana - moderately common - but apparently not very numerous.

In many respects I was surprised by the scarcity of some species I thought should be more common. However, most of the representative birds are here though such things as the scarp, desert Thrush Red-tailed Hawk, and perhaps some others - Turdus for instance. There are, supposedly, forty-eight species here listed. Happy precipitation.

William Brewster

November 9, 1942

Snake River from Wallula nearly to Central Ferry.
Weather quite clear and sunshine continual.

For once I didn't take time to count the individuals as they appeared; merely I estimated their numbers and looked for more.

Nyroca valisneria - 2 groups totalling app. 75 birds.

Nyroca marila - scattered in pairs and one small group of perhaps 30 individuals.

Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos - Numerous in small flocks and groups of 3 and 4 birds. Perhaps an aggregate of 400 birds.

Dafila acuta tytzikova just one immature male so far as I could see. He associated for a time with the next species during which time he was vigorously feeding by tipping. The train having stopped here, I had ample opportunity to observe him.

NEW Glaucionetta clangula americana 1 ♀

This bird was diving near the pintail giving a vivid contrast in feeding habits. I am relatively positive of this identification. The features of coloration and body shape were very plain and make me feel justified in the record.

Mergus mercator americanus - many pairs seen in more deserted stretches of water. That is the section of stream unfrequented by the other ducks. Possibly a total of 50 birds.

Ardea herodias treganzai 2 birds adult.

Pudix perdix perdix app 22 in a flock.

Corvus corax sinuatus - seen occasionally as they fed or flew. Maybe 12 seen.

Banta quadricornis canadensis - Quite numerous fortunately. Saw only in groups of from 10 to 50 birds. Perhaps 300 seen. Saw 2 birds which were wounded very definitely and would probably die soon.

Pica pica hudsonia - same old magpie. Numerous
as we.

Colaptes cafer collaris 1

Junco oreganus - (subspecies?)

This river would make lots of fun for boating or
canoeing during this time of year. Those geese would
make great sport - spooning them out of your
way. The creek would really take the canoe too.

①

11/22/42

421122-148

Vancouver Lake. Windy and Cloudy - intermittent showers.
Itinerary as of last Sunday but continued east to mouth Severest
Creek thence up creek to Vancouver.

- Melospiza melodia morphna*
Branta Canadensis 4
Branta e. minor 2
Phalacrocorax auratus albicollis
Penthestes atricapillus occidentalis
Psaltiriparus minor minor
Copella delicata
Dendroica auduboni auduboni
Otocoris alpestris 120
Anthus spinoletta rubescens 80
Cyanocitta stelleri stelleri 12
Colaptes cafer cafer
Storeus naevius naevius 2
Mareca americana 18
Mergus (Red-breasted?) 8
Sturnella neglecta - 1 group 18. many sing.
Euphagus cyanocephalus
Myioca marila 4
Charitonetta albiola 3 ♀
Pipilo maculatus oregonus
Junco oregonus shufeldti
Junco oregonus oregonus
Megascyle alces couma
Otus asio - dislodged by chickadees, kinglet an auduboni
warblers - when dislodge flew 30' into hole in
willow where it remained. Could not dislodge it
from the confines of this tree hole. It flew directly
ly into hole without knocking at the front door
- Corvus b. brochyrhynchus* 500
Thryomanes bewicki colophonus
Cothypis Calendula grinnelli
Larus glaucescens
Ardea herodias fannini 1
no killdeer or shorebirds.
Frog calling, meadow & forest in field.

1810 C Street
 Pullman, Wash.
 November 25, 1942

Dear Jim,

I really don't know what to say. I haven't been on any hikes lately, instead only remaining home to catch up on back work. Believe me there is plenty of it too. I got my grades for mid-semester. Pulled down a C in physical ed. (I missed 3 days of it and didn't have any good chance to make it up and that might have had something to do with it. Personally, I'm not very worried about it because I know just what I'm good for in that line without being told. Anyway, I work just as hard if not harder at what they give us than anyone else. That ain't all brag either.) On top of that I managed sixteen hours of B. B as in Bee. That is not entirely satisfactory and anything I can do to raise some of those is going to be tried. I might have gotten an A in Zo. had I gotten graded on my lab work. They don't count lab in the halfway grade. We had another quiz in zo today which I don't think I did so well on. I didn't quite manage to finish the rig due to my carefullness in answering the first page of questions. However, I may have some sort of chance to remedy that as I went through the test very earnestly and consecutively. Due to that he may give me the benefit of the doubt in some respects. I think I did fairly well on all that I had the time to execute. At any rate, I can hope very fervently. There is a chem test coming up that is going to be a dilly. Zo tests don't worry me a great deal, but some of the stuff they pull in chem tests gives me the whims. I can manage zo all right, but a few of those chem problems are tough for me. I seem to have a bad time in my figures and equations, etc. Anyhow, I shall try. And I shall do what I can to cram from now on instead of sort of idling along and then blowing my cam shaft.

Yesterday, I went down to see Dr. Wing, the wild-life manager man. You recall he is the fellow who wrote me concerning those drawings of mine. Not the ones from Dr. Webster, but from the one which was evidently on its own hook. He's the guy. Here some couple of weeks ago he saw me in the library and asked me again if I wouldn't drop down and see him. So I did. Contrary to the opinions I had formed prior to the meeting, I found him rather interesting and not so dangerous as I had thought. Never-the-less, he is definitely looking for another wild life man and I don't think that will work. Of course he said nothing about that, but such is my own conjecture. I do believe that he will tolerate me even though my aspirations can't seem to parallel his. He is very interested in scientific drawing and such with a great affinity for birds done along those lines. That mostly explaining his letter of last summer. He has a rather nice collection of books and many hundreds of pamphlets to his name. He happens to have an autographed copy of Murphy's "The Oceanic Birds of South America" which he dearly loves. He made a rather broad statement concerning the predecessor of Murphy. He said that Frank Chapman is undoubtedly the finest ornithologist in the country today. For purely personal and egotistical grounds I would contest that. There may well be a great deal of truth in the statement, but it pretty uncompromising. However, I don't know much about Frank Chapman. Be that as it may.

He recommended several works of art which he said would surely interest me a lot. He mentioned a work by Ernest Thompson Seton concerning the animal form or something as the artist sees it. Sounds good since ETS is one of my goals so to speak. Such a work would indeed interest me. Also mentioned was a book of paintings by my dear friend Louis Agassiz Fuertes concerning the mammals of Abyssinia of Ethiopia--I prefer the former personally. This book, or rather a collection of plates unbound but with sort of a note book arrangement, is very large and would have, being done in some of the best years of Fuertes life, some marvelous work of immense interest to me. Thus have been outlined two promising projects for this little cooky--and how. While perhaps not great technical works, you know my weakness for a pretty plate, well drawn. That for me.

In connection with the general trend of the subjects and directly following my mention of the little sojourn to Grand Coulee, he mentioned the proximity of dear Major Allen Brooks in the town of Okanogan Landing in British Columbia. By best methods of hitch-hiking, it should be a distance of some 370 or so miles. Of course this would be a really worthy trip, and surely no week end jaunt.

Of course, such a trip would only thrill me to excess. We looked it up on the map to orient it in my mind. All in all the way would be very long and in that sector probably very insecure in the matter of rided. You see, in the long trek from Wenatchee to any point on Okanogan Lake or rather Lake Okanogan would be very uncertain unless attempted by bus or some other means of paid transportation. With the proper amount of will power and determination, such a trip could undoubtedly be accomplished. Whether or not any sort of bus service exists between the two states at that point I can't say yet. Some day I shall investigate the local bus termingl in feference to that. Meanwhile, I am reasonably sure that I could reach Wenatchee by hitch. But from there it would likely be poor at best. It would be a problem evento decide on the feasability of such a journey.

Wing said that Major Brooks would likely be only too glad to accomadate me if only from the standpoint of a college student without whatever ability I possess along those lines. Correspondence would of course precede any sort of arrangement to visit the major. The natural time to undertake such a vacation would be in the vicinity of Christmas or thereabouts. However, at that time, there would surely be quite a bit of snow in that country and from previous experience, lately acquired, I know that to be stuck in such conditions is far from desirable. It would then remain to attempt a sort of interchange of casual letters (I can't you just see me as a man of letters?) leading to the ~~sort~~ of sponging which I am afraid I am rather adept at. However, he might well be glad to take some sort of interest in me--though there is no particularly good reason for it. Most likely he is a very busy man what with his own letters and work. At the best I could hope to do I would still be imposing upon him miserably and wasting a lot of his time. On top of this there isthe bare chance of spring vacation. What a great hope that could become. In s pring he would be in the height of all his yearly activities what with field work and records. Trouble is he might not even be home. A great, a gine thing. However, if I could manage to get a week, rather would I have ten days at my disposal, then perhaps I could do something is ~~is~~ I had to paddle up the Okanogan and fry my own food to get there.

What thinkest thou? Maybe Wing's got something. It's a cinch I would never have thought of it on my own hook. It's quite a thought--sure would befun.

So, about the middle of the conversation, having apparently passed some of his approval, he did me the favoe of inviting me in for Thanksgiving dinner. Boy, his wife had better be a good cook. The one drawback is that I may not be able to satisfy myself in quantity asI would certainly be able to do at the hall. However, it seem s to beall for the best.//.....I hope. I don't want to get the reputation for being on the suction crew around crew whether I do my work or not. I dearly like knowing and working with my teachers when they permit me to stick around, but I don't want to have anyone get the idea that I can't earn my marks any other way. Be that asit may.

Was down to Phi Sigma Kappa agä n tonight and was asked to pledge for the second time. Alpha Tau Omega has asked me twice also. So far I have held out. Both are very nice houses, well up in grades and high in peputation throughout the campus, but I don't think I am ready for such yet. Then too, I keep in mind your one and only, the Tri-Beta's. That sounds like a good deal to me. I'm having such a good time kiving off the campus that I don't know if I want to lose my independence or not. I rather think that I don't, though. I find that I can do what I wish and I float or sink just as I so demand. If ~~is~~ I wish to study I can go th the library or anyplace else just asI please and am not bound by any study regulations that hold me down. Furthermore, I don t know whether or not I should find the fraternity study rooms very conducive for my study habits. I have the feeling that my study habits are better than they have ever been before, and if so it is all my fault, and I like that very much. I find that my freedom, perhaps inspired by the times I have had in your company, is a thonoughly wonderful thing and not easily lost or transferred to a different way of life. While fraternity life is certainly a beneficial thing to anybody, I think I'm learning something here too. Perhaps I'm not indulging in any appreciable social life--coeducational if you will--but I think I'm doing all right in many respects. At any rate, I don't feel ready to change my way of life.

Perhaps I'm only self-centered, but be that as it may for the time being. In other words my present existence shall continue to remain static for some time.

In reference to my future way of life, let me inform you of a few things which bear rather heavily on the case at hand. For instance, and specifically, let me tell you of my experiences with the Army Air Corps Enlisted Reserve. Upon arrival here in Pullman I had a week in which to regain my composure after the bird hike which, for me at least, was a noticeable success. Let me again express my happiness at seeing you again. Gosh, I didn't really know before that just how much more I enjoy a hike when you're along to prod me out of smugness in classification and idleness of observation. Please accept my most hearty best wishes and salutations sir. Well, I made the trip to Grand Coulee and returned that Saturday night. Sunday I studied pretty regularly.

Pardon me, but right now I'm listening to one of the most beautiful piano concertos ever written to my way of thinking: Mozart's Concerto No. 24 in C Minor. Wow, what a wonderful piece of music.

That week this board of military men was in residence here and so I deemed it wise to take advantage of the situation at hand. So I presented myself for the screening or mentality, reasoning, and general knowledge test or some such thing. This I passed with a score of 126 out of a possible 150 answers. The lieutenant checked it over and looked up and said, "Brain, huh?" Of course you realize I am bragging. A friend told me that was the highest score he had heard of yet around here and just tonight I heard that many of the boys got 50's and 60's on the same thing. So whee--exclamation point. The next morning I took my physical and passed it just fine. Seems as though I've got something like 20-15 or better eyes. I'm apparently not color blind in any respect, and I'm not flat footed or anything else so far as I know so that's that.

This week end I'm going to Spokane with Bill Gregory. Having gotten one of the two questionnaires, I wouldn't be surprised to find myself taking the oath at Geiger Field. Most of my papers are filed there and what few I have here at home would require little time for them to set in order. So don't be surprised to learn of my enlistment. However, this is not definite since I really don't have my mind made up yet. Meanwhile, I'm still free, white, and 18. So what?

Well, methinks that I shall wend my way to bed. Tomorrow is Thanksgiving and such shall I make great sport of. I am now a real connoisseur in the realm of quantitative analysis of food.

So don't do anything I would. Say hello to the CO for me and give my regards to Captain Sugar, and anybody else I know around there. Also, don't forget to drop around and pass the time of day with the Vaughans.

Currently, the weather is cold. Short snow this morning and very heavy rain up to Monday. Perhaps we shall really get some nice stuff out of this country yet. The hills in Idaho which I have mentioned before had a beautiful coat of fresh (sometime during the day, mind you while the rest of the country lay bathed in sunlight and the snow that fell this morning didn't melt out in the sun till noon) snow and it sure looked pretty on those greens.

Il fait du vent, il fait tres vent. Lundi il pleut beaucoup. Aujord'hui il neige, il fait du vent, et dans le soleil il fait froid.

Je t'aime
Je t'adore
Que desires-tu
Encore

Au revoir.

*Love and kisses,
Nellie* (1)

12-28-42

Cloudy, occasional rain and slight wind. Lower Brent Bridge (Leitch) Creek - bottoms - to Vancouver Lake, west along south shore to point and back to Vancouver by south-east along pot hole lakes. Rather wild with high water. All along the lake area - frequent wading. (The area sure looked good!) Also a couple of additional species picked up elsewhere during vacation. Thalasseus arcticus arcticus - was seen as they skimmed the water in taking off. Not very numerous and not likely residents this time of year. Perhaps so, but more likely to have followed up the Columbia.

Alea borealis gambini - several seen (4) along the more open stretches of pond and sedge. One group of about 5 - an occurrence which seems to be common this season.

Banta canadensis canadensis - one or two large flocks apparently wintering - perhaps temporarily.

Ardea platyrhynchos platyrhynchos - as usual

Chaulelasmus streperus - 3 in the creek bottoms.

Mareca americana - mostly aggregated in one great flock of some hundreds.

Tringa acuta tytzehoi - quite numerous in smaller groups frequently the more individual ponds and rather general. Found one hen which was badly wounded - one wing (right) nearly shot off and badly open to the air and not knowing how better to care for the bird - she was dispatched. Such beautiful eyes and so sleek a head - poor devil.

Actitis macularia - some quite large flocks - shy.

Spatula clypeata ¹⁴ - 4 behind the farm in the pond where we first surprised the white-fronts. Definitely all males.

Mergus mercator americanus - 3 seen just beyond the railroad culvert west of the creek - apparently wanting to feed. By the boat landing, halfway down the shore past the site of the Bush-tits' nest were 2 more dead - having been shot probably by hunters or perhaps by fishermen. A sad sight. Rather interesting view of the birds.

{Sharp-shinned Hawk} one seen coasting west to light across a neck of water some distance across.

Accipiter cooperii - one seen crossing the creek bottoms to light in the rebar at top the face hill a slope.

Buteo swainsoni - 1 what I took to be a dark phase immature. He was very melanistic and showed no trace of red-tail as he coasted overhead. He may very well have been a red-tail, but I am inclined to favor this species. A couple of primaries missing in his starboard wing.

Falco sparverius sparverius - recorded in the new housing district east of town and not strictly belonging on this list of lake and creek species.

Phalaropus (Lepus) colchicus -

Fulica americana - 2 seen taking off the water - but barely.

Colaptes auratus - near Ampere.

Larus gausseus - numerous

Larus argentatus - common

Larus delawarensis - present

Larus californicus - present

Oxyechus flammeus flammeus - one seen in creek bottoms, one recorded by shipyard in Hanson field. Creek record doubtful - field record absolute.

12/4/42

Snowed last nite for first time in season.

12/5/42

Vancouver Lake, Pond area to south, hence along east shore to mouth of Leveich Creek, hence up creek to Vancouver. Snow last nite and this morning; about 2 inches. Day cold, freezing at dusk. Most of the ponds with icy slush surfacing. Day clearing in afternoon. Recorded following:

Corvus brachyrhynchos. Had moved from previous areas of congregation.

Anas platyrhynchos

Mareca americana

Phalacrocorax auritus albicollatus. 2

Penthestis atricapillus oregonus

Penthestis rufescens.

Corthylis calandula grinnelli

Regulus satrapa olivaceus

Dendroica auduboni auduboni

Sturnella neglecta. 50

Lumnodromus griseus scolopaceus - 1 bird, left leg injured feeding in waste stream from a dairy. Loathe to leave area.

Oxyechus vociferans vociferans.

Melospiza lincolni

Melospiza melodia morphna

Passerella iliaca townsendi

Cyanocitta stelleri stelleri

Anthus spinoletta rubescens

Otocoris alpestris

Branta canadensis

Ardea herodias famouri 3

Thryomanes bewicki colophonus

Phasianus colchicus torquatus

Spizus tristis salicamaris

Turdus migratorius caurinus (X)

Storeus naevius naevius. 10

Nethion carolinense

Copella delicata

Psaltirparus minimus minimus

Junco oregonus shufeldti

Junco oregonus oregonus.

Larus argentatus (?) other gulls.

Many other species of ducks probably 2,000 but all collected in lake proper.

One hawk either sparrow or sharp shinned hawk

From late twilight for an hour or so after the geese were decidedly restless and called continually in south end of lake. This did not happen to such degree on other evenings during the same period of time, however, the unfavorable weather may have had something to do with this reaction. The high water made traversing of pasture impossible. Only knolls appeared above the ground. All lakes and ponds joined by wide inundated channels. The seasonal barrier of outer willows inundated. Only older willows above of water level. Sandpiper and flover habitat entirely obliterated; also evidence by lack of these birds. Recorded the following pictures:

[Faint, illegible handwritten notes and bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

12/10/42

Sown Levee Creek via bench bank in timber to mouth, hence along brink of bench land among timber to north for approximately 2 1/2 miles, tough going. Day partially clear and a remarkably absence of wind. From 12:30 to 8:30 P.M. Recorded the following.

Passer domesticus
Melospiza melodia morphna
Cyanocitta stelleri stelleri 2-6-7-3
Dryobates vellosus harrisi 1
Spinus pinus pinus 6
Ardea herodias fannini - 1-1-2-1-1-1-1-2-1-1
Pipilo maculatus oregonus 4
Nannus hiemalis pacificus 3
Passerella iliaca townsendi 1
Storeus neivius neivius 12-10-18-6-3-8 increase of last trip.
Penthestes atricapillus gunnelli 4-8-6-2-others
Psaltriparus minimus minimus 12
Dendroica audubani audubani 6
Penthestes rufescens rufescens 4
Corvus b. brachyrhynchus.
Thryomanes bewicki calophonus 8 singles.
Junco oregonus oregonus
Junco oregonus shufeldti
Colaptes cafer cafer 2-1-1-2
Anas americana
Anas platyrhynchos f.
Nettion carolinense. *Sitta canadensis*.
Buteo borealis calurus. 1
Chaulestas mus streparus
Megasceryle alcyon caurina 1
Fulica americana
Phalacrocorax auritus adicollectus approx 10 altogether.
Mergus americanus (sp?) 6
Phasianus c. torquatus 8
Myticorax myticorax hoelli. 4-2
 Approx same number of ducks and geese in lake as before.

Christmas at home. Took the following pictures of the family.

1-12-25-42 Gloria

6-12-25-42 Gloria

2-12-25-42 Gloria-Edith

7-12-25-42 Mary

3-12-25-42 David

8-12-25-42 mother

4-12-25-42 David

9-12-25-42 DON

5-12-25-42 David

10-12-25-42 Edith

11-12-25-42 mary-Don

12-12-25-42 Father

13-12-25-42 mary

14-12-25-42 mother

15-12-25-42 Father

16-12-25-42 Edith

17-12-25-42 mary

18-12-25-42 mary

19-12-25-42 mary-Don

ADDENDA

1942

Mid's Harry P. Chandler

USNR Midshipmen's School, Room 1022

Tower Hall, 820 Tower Court

Chicago, Illinois

? James Bee

SEPT 1, 1942.

Barnes General Hospital

Vancouver, Washington

Dear Jim:

I suppose you have given up ever hearing from me. I received your card you sent Christmass but it was about the first of Feb. before I got it. I was registered with the Entomology department at the U of C. and only now and then went down to the office to look for mail most of which received were I roomed. I was glad to get the card but wished you had said more. I shouldn't say anything though since I haven't even writen.

In brief the following has happened to me since you last seen me. I stayed most of the summer in Provo working a lot on my collection. In August I went with Dr. Tanner over to the Ent. meetings in Colo. at Cameron Pass. In the latter part of Aug. I bought a car and trailer and moved mother down to Albuquerque, New Mex. selling my Provo home and buying her one down there. I don't care for the country my self. I went on to Berkeley Calif. in the car. I was two weeks late for school there but got settled. I found the Entomology and Zoology dept. were a world apart. The ent. was mostly agricultural and economic with almost nothing in ecology and aquatic work. Zoology was not any better for me for about the only aquatic course was one in invertebrate zoology dealing with sea animals, which I took.

It was very good but not a great help to me. As a result I worked more on my collection and did not stress too much my other class work. If when this war is over I am alive and go back to school it will be some other school where they stress more aquatic zoo. I also did quite a bit of collecting, pinning and labeling which took a lot of time. I spent some time at the Cal. Acad. of Sc. in San Fran. and got to know the men there quite well. My collection has grown a lot. I built a cabinet before leaving Provo with twelve drawers and with each about half again as big as those at the B.Y.U. This cabinet is now devoted entirely to aquatic insects of which nine drawers are beetles. I have about 35% of all the species of aquatic beetles found north of Mexico now which is a good percentage. I looked through the Mus. of Vert. Anatomy and could easily see your attraction to Berkeley. I seen Sid Boyle once or twice but not often. He always spoke of you but never knew much. So much for school.

About Jan. I enlisted with the V7 Navy Reserve Program, and was to be called about Oct. I worked at night from Feb. to June sweeping out the Headquarters of the US Soil Conservation Dept. which is located right on the edge of the campus. It was a good job. When school was out I got a job at the Mare Island Navy Yards. I was an electricians helper on submarines. I was going to work there until called in Oct. but I was called by the Navy in Aug 10th instead. I stored my collection at the Cal. Acad of Science. We first went to Notre Dame for 2½ weeks of drill etc. then I was sent to Chicago where I now am.

That will be all for now. Let me hear from you.

As ever, your friend

Harry

ADDENDA

Symbols: W - Will proceed to R E S T R I C T E D
 TDN - Travel directed is necessary in the military service
 TPA - Travel by officer or his dependents by privately owned automobile
 is auth. DS for officer's travel is auth, AR 605-180.

HEADQUARTERS
 STATION COMPL, SERVICE COMMAND UNIT 1971
 BARNES GENERAL HOSPITAL
 VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON

SPECIAL ORDERS)
)
 NO.....252)

October 23, 1942

1. CAPT JAMES E WILSON Jr 0415922 MC is granted lv of absence for 5 days eff on or about Nov 2, 1942. Auth: AR 605-115.
2. That much of Par 6 SO #251 this Hq cs pertaining to 2D LT JOHN B DAVENPORT as reads: "and WP Ft Lewis, Wash, reporting to the CO for dy", is amended to read: "and WP Seattle, Wash, reporting to the CO for dy".
3. CAPT EDWARD W ABRAMS 0302238 MC is asgd Chief of Medical Serv this hosp during the temp absence of LT COL BEN E GRANT 0234887 MC.
4. The lv of absence for 20 days granted MAJ JOHN W KEMBLE 020398 MC per Radio Hq Barnes Gen Hosp dated Sept 22, 1942 eff on or about Sept 25, 1942 is hereby confirmed and made of record. At the expiration of this lv MAJ KEMBLE will comply with Ltr Orders WD Sept 12, 1942. Auth for Lv: AR 605-115.
5. MAJ JOHN W KEMBLE 020398 MC having reported to this hosp in compliance with WD Orders is asgd to the Medical Service and will report to the Chief of that Serv for asgmt to dy.
6. Pvt Dolan V Olson 17067407 260th CAC is reld fr obsn and trmt at this GH and WP McChord Field, Wash, reporting to the CO for dy. QMC will furn necessary T. TDN. FD 34 P434-02 A 0425-23.
7. S Sgt Charles J Walden 20729453 Inf Unasgd is reld fr obsn and trmt at this GH and WP Ft Lewis, Wash, reporting to the CG 44th Inf Div for dy. QMC will furn necessary T. TDN. FD 34 P434-02 A 0425-23. Auth: Ltr Hq 9th CA Ft Douglas, Utah, July 15, 1942.
8. Pvt Mark S Miller 36330644 136th Inf is reld fr obsn and trmt at this GH and WP Ft Lewis, Wash, reporting to the CO for dy. QMC will furn necessary T. TDN. FD 34 P434-02 A 0425-23.
9. In compliance with ltr WD dated Feb 20, 1942 (File: AG 320.2 (2-6-42) EA-C), Subjects: "Training of Personnel for New Medical Units and Installations", the individuals listed below, deemed to possess the antitude and educational qualifications for the positions indicated, are designated as a Cadre for a new general hospital. These individuals will be trained by actual understudy methods in the corresponding departments of Barnes Gen Hosp. Replacements will be furnished these departments by the CO, Med Det.

SO #252, BGH, 10/23/42 cont'd

a. Sergeant Major.....	Sgt James W Bee 39678282
Sick and Wounded.....	Techn 5th Gr Harry G Peeke 39379611
Supply Sergeant.....	Sgt Frank H Farrar 17012979
Mess Sergeant.....	Cpl Francis B Williams 39602512
Cooks.....	Techn 4th Gr David M Anderson 19017836
	Techn 5th Gr Kenneth W Eccles 19002678
Clerk Typists.....	Pvt Malcolm Dorton 39249940
	(Sick and Wounded Office)
	Techn 5th Gr William J Hoffer 39081164
	(Medical Supply)
	Techn 4th Gr Roy F Westerman 19032292
	(Receiving Office)
	Techn 4th Gr Arthur L Smith 39602509
	(First Sergeant's Office)
Laboratory.....	Techn 4th Gr Willi Krakenberger 39009517
	Pvt John F Paul 35308244
Dental Clinic.....	Techn 4th Gr Sam L Borkin 39160611
	Techn 5th Gr Warren W Warwick 19000541
Medical Technicians.....	Pfc James E Storm 19044429
	Techn 5th Gr Clinton Young 36176412
	Pvt 1cl King Clark 19017869
	Pvt 1cl Dorsie McClain 35132896
Surgical Technicians.....	Techn 5th Gr Ingolf O Christenson 39009469
	Techn 5th Gr Perry L Purdy 6592528
	Techn 5th Gr Einar M Olson 19017862
X-Ray Technicians.....	Techn 5th Gr Robert Barton 19052555
	Pvt Rollo Gullickson 36331215
Pharmacy.....	Pvt Stanley L Shephard 19135618
	Pvt John C Gowan 34360221

b. 1ST LT PAUL E RUUSKA 0391363 MC is designated as Training Officer for this Cadre in addition to his other duties. He will supervise the training of the above individuals and will be asgd to the new unit with the trained Cadre at the proper time.

10. Sgt Robert J Latondresse 20942309 76th FA Brig is reld fr obsn and trmt at this GH and WF Ft Lewis, Wash, reporting to the CG for dy. QMC will furn necessary T. TDN. FD 34 P434-02 A 0425-23.

By order of Col GIBSON:

V B CORLETT
Capt Med Adm Corps
Adjutant

OFFICIAL:

V B Corlett
V B CORLETT
Capt Med Adm C
Adj