

JOURNAL 1943

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1/12/43

Census Leewick Creek, Vancouver Lake and return. Day clear, cold, freezing for last 4 or 5 days. 12:00 P.M. to dark.

1. *Passer domesticus*
2. *Dendroica auduboni auduboni*
3. *Melospiza melodia morphna*
4. *Dryobates pubescens gaudneri*
5. *Cyanocitta stelleri stelleri*
6. *Thryomanes bewicki calophonus*
7. *Colaptes cafer cafer* - 5
8. *Sturnus vulgaris* - 2
9. *Pipilo maculatus oregonus*
10. *Junco oregonus oregonus*
11. *Junco oregonus shufeldti*
12. *Corvus b. hesperis hesperis*
13. *Nettion carolinense*
14. *Anas p. platyrhynchos*
15. *Mareca americana*
16. *Falco sparverius sparverius*
17. *Oxyechus vociferus vociferus*
18. *Regulus satrapa olivaceus*
19. *Penchelus atricapillus oregonus*
20. *Chaulestasurus streperus*
21. *Merganser* -
22. *Phalacrocorax auritus albicollatus*
23. *Sayornis aculea tzigihoo*
24. *Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis*
25. *Ardea herodias fannini*
26. *Zonotrichia coronata*
27. *Zonotrichia leucophrys pugitensis*
28. *Passerella iliaca sebastia townsendi*
29. *Tulua americana*
30. *Grouse*. (Sp?)

see pictures
no. 1-1-12-43 and
2-1-12-43 under
notes of 5-22-43

2/21/43

Vancouver Lake. Itinerary as above commencing at Barnes General Hospital, hence down Leewick Cr to mouth hence north along wooded side hill of benchland, hence return. Forms observed.

Cyanocitta stelleri stelleri

Junco oregonus oregonus
Melospiza melodia morphna
Turdus migratorius caurinus
Spinus tristis salicamans
Accipiter velox velox
Thryomanes bewicki calophonus
Corvus b. hesperis
Regulus satrapa olivaceus
Corthylio colindula gunnelli
Pipilo maculatus oregonus
Nanus hernalis pacificus
Passerella iliaca townsendi
Icterus naevius naevius
Phasianus colchicus torquatus
Colaptes cafer cafer
Ardea herodias farrini
Megascops alcyon caurina
Buteo swainsoni
Nyctyon carolinense
Anas p. platyrhynchos
Oxyechus vociferus vociferus
Fulica americana
Merganser americana
Buteo borealis calurus
Phalacrocorax auritus albulatus
Penthestes atricapillus oregonus
Ampelis pubescens gardneri
Euphagus cyanocephalus
Mareca americana

2/27/43

Nelson Vaughan reports following unusual records from Vancouver Lake.

Haliaeetus leucocephalus alascanus
Indoprocne bicolor. Several groups.
Totanus melanoleucus

2/28/43

Detached Service to Tennessee and return.
 met Mr. Willett of Los Angeles Museum and Dr. Miller of Berkeley.
 Of the entire area traversed enjoyed desert of south Arizona best.
 I held Utah above them all. Itinerary included, Spokane

1810 C Street
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Sergeant James Bee
Barnes General Hospital
Vancouver, Washington

FROM JACQUES

Sand point, Bismark, Minneapolis, St Paul, Chicago, Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, New Orleans, El Paso, Yuma, Los Angeles, San Francisco, ^{Oakridge} Vancouver. Returned March 12, 1943. First Road Runner in ^{Texas} Alpine area, about 10 miles east, others at Yuma, Antelope herd near Alpine.

3/15/43

Leverick Creek from Rosser Street to "O" Street. Three single *Otus asio kennicatti* calling after dusk.

3/17/43

Ibid. *Salix* dominant bird, many singing and calling from tops of conifers. On return to Hospital flushed a robin from low hedge bordering private home which would indicate that possibly these birds found in tree tops earlier in evening changed their position to low bushy roasts. A noticeable lack of bird life with *Dendroica bicolor*, ⁽¹⁾ *Icterus naevius naevius*, *Melospiza melodia morphna*, Kinglet being represented. Return before late twilight so did not have chance to hear Owls. Time in field from 6:10 to 7:45 P.M.

3/21/43

Battleground and return via railroad route. Stalked back, varying by traversing wooded sections adjacent to the railroad grade. Birds and mammals observed. No approx.

<i>Turdus migratorius caurinus</i>	80
<i>Melospiza melodia morphna</i>	60
<i>Nannus hiemalis pacificus</i>	3
<i>Capella delicata</i>	1
<i>Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos</i>	3
<i>Spizella passerina arizonae</i>	1
<i>Zonotrichia coronata</i>	2
<i>Mareca americana</i>	25
<i>Nyroca marila</i>	6
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos</i>	20
<i>Trypanes leucis calophonus</i>	5
<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>	12
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	
<i>Phasianus colchicus torquatus</i>	
<i>Junco oreganus oreganus</i>	140
Swallow (Sp ?)	12
Hawk (sparrow Hawk ?)	
<i>Regulus satrapa olivaceus</i>	14

Sporeus naevius naevius - 4 singles. This bird and two others are found in the deeper and denser forests where one seldom sees other birds forms. The winter wren and the scattle wren also are found in such a position, particularly the winter wren. Neither of these are, however, as thoroughly at home in the dense interior forests than the varied Thrush.

Sturnella neglecta - many singing - 16
Oxyechus vociferus vociferus - 4
Corthylio colendula grinnelli - 26
Colaptes cafer cafer - 8
Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys - 3
Hesperiphona vespertina brooksi - 15 one group.
Pipilo maculatus oregonus 12
Psaltiraparus maculatus oregonus 4
Penthestes atricapillus oregonus 3
Corpodicus purpureus californicus - 1
 Grouse (Sp ?) Likely *Bonasa umbellus sabinii* 1
Agelaius phoeniceus caurinus 2♂ 1♀
Euphagus cyanocephalus 1
Passerella iliaca townsendi 1

4/5/43

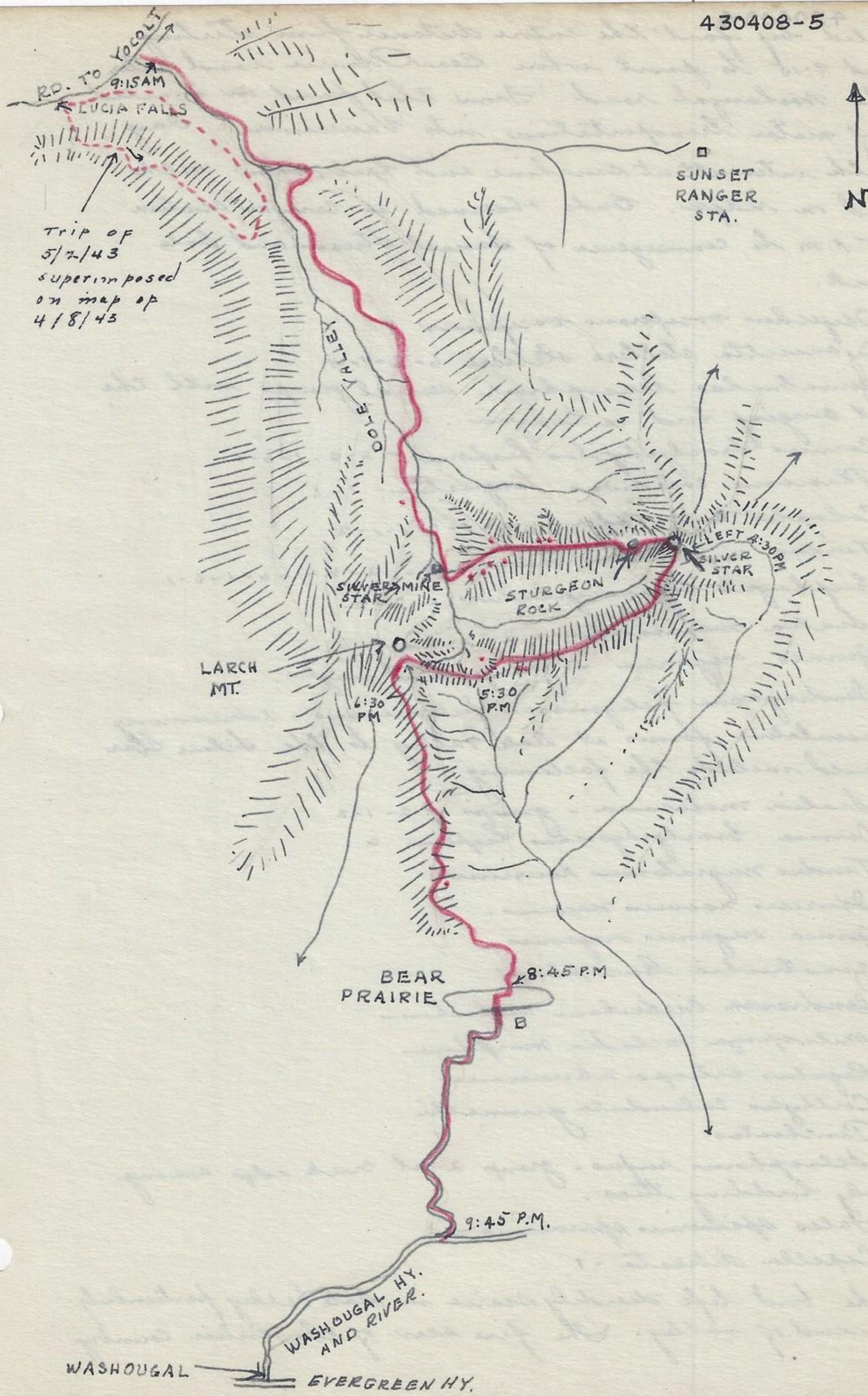
Sialia mexicana at Vancouver, Wash. at sun. down found? As sponsa in cedar tree at edge of creek in Levensick Cr. Vancouver.

4/7/43

Heard Night Hawk in Vancouver, Washington. also the arrival of the Hummingbird.

4/8/43

Trip to Silver Star Mountain and Larch Mountain. Left Vancouver and arrived at mouth of Dole Valley at 9:15 A.M. at point where Yacalt road receives the Dole Valley road. This starting point is between Lucia Falls and Yacalt proper. The itinerary to follow included the following. Canyon to point where Dole Valley Creek and Creek from Sunset converge, hence up Dole Valley proper to head at Silver Star mine, hence east up ridge (Sturgeon ridge?) to top of Silver Star mountain, hence down ridge across divide to top of Larch Mt, hence down logging road to Bear Prairie, hence south and east to Washougal Road, hence to Washougal



Travelled by foot the entire distance from starting point at 9:15 to point where Bear Prairie road intercepts the Washougal road. From that point on availed myself of motor transportation into Vancouver. Day cool with intermittent sunshine and hail, snow with high wind on ridges. Birds observed in Canyon section from 9:15 A.M. to convergence of Sunset Stream and Dale Valley creek.

Oxyechus vociferans vociferans 4

Cyanocitta stelleri stelleri 6-2-1-4

Zonotrichia leucophrys - several groups with the dominant singing bird in canyon.

Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis - 2-2-1-6-1

Phainopepla nitens torquatus - 1-1

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

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

Euphagus cyanocephalus - 2-2

Sialia mexicana - 2-2-2-1

Junco oreganus - groups and singles.

Dendroagapus fuliginosus fuliginosus - 2 drumming.

The representative forms at Dale Valley to the Silver Star mine would include the following:

Sialia mexicana - groups of 2-1-2

Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis 6

Turdus migratorius caurinus

Idreus naevius naevius

Junco oreganus oreganus

Zonotrichia leucophrys

Dendroica auduboni auduboni

Melospiza melodia morphna

Regulus satrapa alvaceus

Corthylio calendula gunnelli

Penthestes

Asclaphorus rufus - group 2 at creek edge among the newly budding trees.

Tales sparverius sparverius

Copella delicata - 1

Found the bird life decidedly scarce in Dale Valley particularly the upper end of valley. The fire scar of the entire country

430408-7
may have been a factor in the apparent ^{fewness} of bird forms. The creek edge still retains something of the original growth or at least is the only areas where the vegetation is anything like a suitable habitat for birds. If however brush and ground protection is a necessary element for bird populations, feel as though the population pressure of the area should be felt. From the Silver Star mine trended up the ridge to the east. The facetted spur section of this ridge is bushy and with many fallen logs but as one gains the upper limits of the ridge find the going easy with open exposed ridge with 1 foot high grasses. The most difficult areas to traverse in this area are the choked canyon bottoms where logs cross every direction and creek occupying the canyon floor. Birds on this ridge still very few in numbers with an occasional Junco, Kinglet or Bluebird. Deer indicated by red dot on map and mainly found on protected and brush slopes, not in open and cleared burnt over areas. Two *Bonasa umbellus sobini* so far on ridge. (question as to species but russet color a good indication of them being the Ruffed.) No Clark Crow during entire day. The canyon bottoms proper are impassible with many springs issuing on all sides. The slope east of the Silver Star mine representing the facetted spur of the ridge is relatively difficult to negotiate because of the brush. The ridge proper is clear and easily traversed. It all sums up to the fact that to travel in this country, particularly at higher levels, is to be done by ridges and not canyon bottoms or hillsides. It will be noticed that most of the deer were observed at about the same level. Their trails also indicated that the greater percentage of them were to be found at lower levels of the ridges. Continued up ridge past Sturgeon Rock, hence across snow field to top. Pictures to show indicate extent of snow and manner in which trees suffered from the wind swept ridges. At observation house met Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, both very nice people and glad, but surprised, to find a wanderer at their stay home door. I can think of nothing that approaches heaven than to live in such a situation as this observation house.

weather now intermittent sun, fog and snow. At 4:30 P.M.
 left the Arnolds and in the face of a threatening storm
 cloud left the peak. Had not descent over 300 until a
 blizzard and a driving wind presented itself and
 accompanied me the complete descent to divide. Surprise
 to find 2 deer on lee of exposed ridge lying in open
 among grasses about 1 foot high. I do not see how they
 could withstand the rigors of the storm. Continued
 down to divide arriving at 5:30 P.M. This divide is
 rather peculiar in that it is not as low as most divide
 for the topography adjoining surrounding. It continued
 across the canyon and directly up to Larch Mt Peak.
 The ascent of Larch was easily negotiated because of
 the deep snows that covered the east exposures allow-
 ing one to escape the brush and fallen logs by walk-
 ing upon the supporting crust. Nice timber on this
 expose and have wondered how it escaped the fires.
 Can see the possibilities of studying this country in
 respect to manner in which a large fire of this kind
 sweeps across the country. Noted considerable mute
 evidence in the form of isolated groups of conifers and
 particularly the way the fires approach a ridge and
 the manner that they sweep up a canyon proper. The
 evidence is there and all one need do would be to put
 the story together. Such information would apply in
 dealing with other fires of more recent occurrence.
 Continued up ridge to divide just south of the peak of Larch
 Mt. and can truthfully say that I was very glad to see
 a tree stump with an angle indicative of human workings.
 Being 6:30 P.M. when I arrive and not acquainted with the
 country was wondering if I would possibly be spending
 the remaining night among difficult and snow bound
 country. If I had not contacted this logging operations
 on Larch I had planned to hole-up because I was fully
 aware that to descend from Larch Mt at night would be
 somewhat impractical if not impossible, at least I was
 not going to take chances in the dark and alone. Contin-
 ued down logging road to Bear Prairie, while on ridge
 near terminal heard a deer call much like the mule

deer but not as forceful in volume. ^{The sound resembles} the mechanical sound produced by the ^{the} ~~drumming~~ night hawk. Also found the drumming call of the Sooty Grouse differs slightly from the dusky of Utah. A Great Horned Owl was also observed near the end of the ridge not to be lost from the last mentioned deer. From Bear Prairie trended south and west to the Washougal Highway and hence to Washougal and Vancouver. Was informed by native of Washougal that the trip represented a distance over 30 miles and via foot. Pictures censored by A.B.I.

4/11/43

Hiked to Yacolt from Vancouver. Approx 2 miles beyond Lucia Falls gained top of ridge north, hence east to point where railroad grade enters tunnel. Usual birds. Both species of grouse on hill. Many Sooty drumming.

censored
by U.S. Arm Forces

censored
by U.S. Arm Forces

1-4-11-43

2-4-11-43

While on ridge north of the E. Fork of the Lewis at point mentioned above recorded the two following pictures.
no 1-4-11-43 of Mt St. Helens (three binoculars) and no.
2-4-11-43 of two large burnt logs with Helens in back-ground. This area was affected by the 1902 fire (Yacolt burn.)

4/15/43

Yacolt, Green Knob. Observation House, Gumbart, down Lewis river to Sunset Ranger Station, hence down Canyon to mouth Dale Canyon at point where main road runs by from Lucia Falls to Yacolt. Negotiated entire distance by foot. A.B.I. censored all pictures except 2. Birds found at Yacolt proper included: *Turdus migratorius caurinus*, *Empidonax cyanocephalus*, *Corvus b. hesperis*, *Oreoscoptes* + *Chondestes*, *Oryzopsis vociferans vociferans*, *Hesperophona vespertina brookii*, *Zonotrichia leucophrys*, *Melospiza melodia morphna*, *Sundance*.

aeetiva, *Dendroica auduboni*. During the course of the day found the following represented in the more mountainous areas. *Dendroica townsendi* 2 birds, *Dendroica umbellus sabini*, *Dendroica fuliginosa fuliginosa*, *Troglodytes aedon*, *Penthestes atricapillus oregonus*, *Regulus satrapa olivaceus*, *Corthylis calendula grinnelli*, *Geothlypis trichas*, *Cathartes aura*, One *Corvus corax sinuatus* inspecting Green Knob, *Bubo virginianus*, *Amelospiza mexicanus*, *Buteo borealis calurus*, *Cyanoccephalus cyaneus*, *Pipilo maculatus oregonus*, *Selasphorus rufus*, *Tachycineta thalassina lepida*. Found the *Gerrhonotus* and snakes as high as top of Green Knob, several deer, beaver and coyote droppings with deer hair, found about every 200' or so in middle of roadway and trails. Mr Ormsby at Green Knob, young seedlings propagate after first fire by do not after the second fire of young trees not yet producing seeds. Young trees are definitely associated with proximity of ^{old} tree remnants particularly at head of canyons where wind carry seeds up to ridges or lee side. Fires of 1902, 1906, 1928. Shrubhouse in this area. Loggers just working into Gumbroot stand. Picture no 1-4-15-43 of the



1-4-15-43



2. 4-15-43

south side of burnt Gumbroot. Such a site stretches for miles in all directions. no 2-4-15-43 ^{area immediately east} of Silver Star peak and burnt canyon of the Lewis River section. The *Calopteryx cofer cofer*, *Dryobates villosus harrisi*, *Junco oregonus* and a few bats completed list. met Mr and Mrs Lambert at Sunset Ranger Sta. Large log jam in Lewis River down canyon from Sunset. Arrived mouth canyon at Yakalt road at 10:45 P.M.

4/23/43

Left Portland and traversed the ridge about 3/4 distant up slope to Springville Road at the St Johns Bridge. This road is





constructed on a nearly horizontal level and grade. At its more distant end it become impassable to motor vehicle and has degenerated into a wild unused trail with grasses replacing road surfacing trees overgrowing course. Found only one house (cabin) on entire trip. The usual birds but an unusual number of Rufous Hummingbirds. Both grouse represented. Enroute took three pictures



1-4-23-43



2-4-23-43

of the Willamette river and adjacent country. Swan Island represent in one of the pictures. Use 100x red filter on one of the shots. Observed the clouds to pass over in localized masses and not generally distributed. This type of cloud is found mainly in the spring of each year afterwards the summer skies are replaced by a hazy atmosphere without any bold cloud forms.



3-4-23-43

5/2/43

Bell mt. trip. (see most of trip 4/8/43). Left Lucia falls, hence up canyon to Richards property, hence ascent up mt to south to top at remnant of former primitive forest, hence east along top to point above confluence of Lewis and Dale Valley, hence descent to Lewis river at some point, hence down canyon on south side to Lucia falls. Usual bird. Located the *Ceophloeus pileatus picinus* in stand of timber observable from Lucia Falls. The area is on north side of ridge and just over brink of the top







The bird has a flicker like call but notes in pairs rather than continuous as is the flicker. The call is forceful and reminds one of the goshawk call. This bird was concerned about the area and flew from one tree to the next, alighting upon the very top of the dead trees bordering the live stand. It finally flew down hillside calling. Its flight is accomplished like a plover but more undulating. Its loud vigorous call is diagnostic. Took picture no 1-5-2-43 of the interior of this stand to indicate example of the vegetation of a primitive virgin stand of timber. The floor in places



1-5-2-43



2-5-2-43

is entirely bare, other places supporting only the small shade loving plants and sparsely vegetated. The only brush is the vine maple which grows from main base supporting 10 or so trees and developing into husky trees but not entangling like found in other less virgin areas. One can negotiate among them without difficulty as they are large enough to allow free passage. A blackberry or gooseberry like shrub populates the areas more openly exposed between the more distantly spaced trees. As one nears the peripheral edge of this forest he encounters much brush, ferns, oregon grape and grasses. This type of vegetation approaches forest and then slopes while the vine maple exists in forest and stops at edge indicating that the vine maple is probably the original tree associated with the virgin forests. This set-up will at least give me a working basis for reconstruction of original set-up.

The general feeling and world life in this area was entirely different than in other areas. Found fresh bear tracks, deer, ^{Tamiasciurus} grouse (sooty) Pileated woodpecker, varied thrush etc. The tremendous reaction of the rabbit or nut beaver in the entire Bell mt area is startling



ST HELENS



MICHELL PK



The ground is completely furrowed and ^{riddled with holes} about 5 inches in diameter. The rabbits observed were using these holes but of course would not say that they were responsible for the unequal diggings. As a result of these holes the water finds a subterranean water course without coming to the surface. I found the few cattle and deer extremely tame. One could walk right up of a cow and take hold of its horns with objection from the animal. Pictures 4-5-2-43 will testify to the tameness of one deer which refused to be frightened by my presence. Possibly this could be due to lack of predation of animals formerly occupying area. Pictures 2-5-2-43 and 3-5-2-43 are of Mt. St. Helens and immediate environs of present in foreground. After having observed the pilated felt that day had been worthwhile as I had never observed this bird before on any of my travels.

5/8/43

Vancouver Lake via Levensh Creek. Day cloudless, slight wind. Forms observed. In field from 12:00 to 8:00 P.M. numbers approx.

Passer domesticus - residential
Stelgidopteryx thalassina lepida - common
Phainopepla nitens torquatus - common
Turdus migratorius canorus - few 12
Sturnella neglecta - few - 12
Pipilo maculatus oregonus - 10
Icteria virens longicauda ³ - imitates calls of *Citellus megalonyx*
Dendroica aestiva - few 15
Salpinctes obsoletus - 3
Melospiza melodia morphna - few
Colaptes cafer cafer - 4
Penthestes atricapillus oregonus - 3
Spinus tristis salicamara - 8
Nyctocitta guttata - 2
Zenaidura macroura macroura - 8
 Sharp whistle

- vireo gilvus swainsoni* - 4
Dendroica nigrescens - 1
Dryobates pubescens gardneri - 1
Passercula iliaca townsendi - 1
Oryzopsis vociferans vociferans - several
Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos - 3
Cyanitta stelleri stelleri - 3
Spizella passerina arizonae - 15
Carpodacus muricatus frontalis - 124
Carpodacus cassinii - 4
Geothlypis trichas occidentalis - 3
Flycatcher (Wood pewee) - 2
Junco oreganus oreganus - 4
Zonotrichia leucophrys - 8
Numenius hutchinsii pacificus - 1
Dendroica auduboni - 18
Accipiter cooperi - 1
Corthis celendula gunnelli - 2
Psaltiriparus occidentalis - 2 groups
Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis - 12
Aedea herodias farrini - 13
Melospiza fasciata - 1
Hylocichla ustulata - 1
Ait sparrow - 15
Myio abba pratensis (dead)
Indoprogne bicolor - very common
Asyndesmus levisi - 4
Passerculus sandwichensis (45 in area 400' x 30')
Otocoris alpestris - several in with Anthus
Anthus spinaletta - Group 40 with Otocoris
Branta occidentalis (Probably Cackling) - 1 (south end lake)
Totanus mesoleucus - 1
Sapila acuta taylori - 3
Chaetura vociferans - 3
Hylocichla auduboni - 2
Hirundo erythrogastra - hundred or so

Call of *Dendroica nigrescens*



Call of *Geothlypis*



5/15/43.

420515-15

Census of Lemish and Vancouver lake area. Itinerary as of trip of 5/8/43. In field from 1:00 P.M. to advanced twilight or approx 8:00 P.M. Weather predominately rain with intermittent periods of sunshine and blue patches of sky. Day cold with respiration discernible in afternoon. Forms observed.

Sturnella neglecta - approx. 13

Passer domesticus - residential.

Spizella passerina arizonae - 6

Stelgidopteryx thalassina lepida - Generally represented in entire area traversed. One group persistently controlling an area of creek bottom continued to patrol same area in slightly diminished numbers throughout one of the short showers. Their greatest activity preceded the shower proper.

Icteria virens longicauda. 5 isolated individuals. calling continually. One observed to leave its protective covering and invade the grasses at peripheral edge of the brush patch.

Dendroica aestiva brewsteri approx. 18. Observed certain degree of coaction between this form and the Wilsonia pusilla. Called occasionally.

Turdus migratorius caurinus. Generally represented

Phasianus colchicus torquatus.

Melospiza melodia morphna. These forms are never as conspicuous as in evidence as during the winter. Their unquestionable due to protection of foliage coverage. They were heard frequently in song.

Zonotrichia leucophrys pgeleensis. Heard throughout day and observed very few otherwise.

Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis. Heard very frequently throughout the day. Cassini more commonly represented however.

Spinus tristis salicemans. Generally represented. Heard one sing with a respectable volume and quality.

Wilsonia pusilla. Approx 12.

Geothlypis trichas occidentalis. Approx 7. Have never found them associated with water courses but among the underbrush of sidehills where they are associated with the cat. Towhees and warblers.

Myiochanes richardsoni richardsoni Approx 20.

Greatest aggregation along willow stretch bordering lake proper, generally found in pairs. This represents greatest numbers of these birds in this area. Have always observed in this successional willow line that when a bird form is represented it is generally found in great numbers.

Dendroica auduboni auduboni. Approx 30. One family with young larger than adults. The congregation of audubon warbler was much like the Pewee with the normal percent frequency in conifer area and an unusual aggregation along the willow line along the lake shore. If it were not for the fact that they generally occur in mated numbers would suppose that possibly they were using the area for feeding.

Oxyechus vociferans vociferans. Only about 12 birds

Pipilo maculatus oregonus. much like The Song Sp as being less conspicuous or noticeable in summer as compared to winter period. (One bird feeding young)

Vireo gilvus swainsoni. Approx 7

Vireo solitarius cassinii. " 4

Oporornis tolmiei. 2

Regulus satrapa satrapa. 10 flying in singles in a N.W. direction conforming to Levench Creek.

Thryomanes bewickii calophonus. 2 singles.

Salasphorus rufus 2

Ammodramus bairdi. Species questionable. yellowish head markings, clear breast with distinct but fine breast stripes on throat and sides.

Parus ludovicianus. 7 bird during entire trip. which is 7 more than observed last week on same route.

Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis. 12. not as common as other periods of the year.

Merula erythrogaster. Common and generally distributed. Those found in upper Levench in small groups and trending in definite direction. Common at lake.

Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos. 6 singles.

Carpodacus cassinii. Possibly 20.

Junco oregonus oregonus. 12 birds (one feeding young about same size as adult).

Penthestes atricapillus oregonus 4 birds only.

A30515-17

Colaptes facciata facciata. 12 together in top of fir tree in area of semi-virgin timber. This was shortly after the shower and their positions indicated that they were utilizing the sun rays as they were found on the very top of the tree. They left ^{at 30'} and flew across the canyon 500' away and lit in top of another fir.

Chaetura vociferi. Approx 20. in small groups.

Asaltiparis minimus minimus. Heard one bird.

Cyanocitta stelleri stelleri. Group 2 birds.

Ait sponsa. Only common native bird represented by 24 birds in small groups. 6 mallards only other birds observed.

Ardea herodias farrinensis. Approx. 12. most of these birds very large.

Passerculus sandwichensis. Commonly represented in field with a wild guess of about 250 birds.

Actitis macularia. 4 birds of 2 pair.

Larus glaucescens.

Larus delawarensis. (?) Have never observed so few gulls in evidence as today. Only 2 group of 8 birds flew over lake in their evening movement from Columbia river. 12 other gulls observed.

Otocoris alpestris. Observed three but am sure that there were many represented in the fields with possibly the Pipit mixed in among them.

Asyndesmus leucis. 1 bird only in same area as of last week.

Pluvialis dominica. Satisfied myself twice on the identification of this bird and under most exacting and favorable conditions. Only questionable fact being that the black extended only to region of legs and not to base of tail. Tail and upper coverts brown and marked like back, no ^{black} auxiliary feathers, dark head, wing same intensity of coloring. This bird reacted different than the black bellied plover. When approached during the initial stalk, it would respond by elevating entire body, neck and head as a rigid unit, tilting slightly backward. The movements were not as dignified

or deliberate as the blackbellied. As other approaches were made found the bird becoming more tolerable to my presence coming within 40' permissible. Sometimes it would fly 20 feet and alight and other times would fly down beach a couple of hundred feet to return to the company of its friend, a semipalmated plover. Until I find evidence indicating that there is a certain phase of the black bellied plumage without black aurillaries and continuous tail color, will pronounce it definitely the Golden Plover. As stated above after having observed the bird for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour I left but returned a few minutes later to satisfy myself again. Watched for about $\frac{3}{4}$ hour at 30' and 40'. For its short hops it would fly in what appeared to be normal restricted speed but every once and a while it would shove into high and attain a most remarkable speed keeping up with the western and semipalmated.

Charadrius semipalmatus of the 2 birds in the area, one fed with 4 Western Sandpiper while the other fed with the Golden Plover except when I denied it the pleasure. The Golden P. had a tendency to follow the semi. The main difference between the Kildeer and this bird is the call and manner of alighting, being, in the case of the alighting characteristic, more abrupt and with a certain switching of the body.

Ereunetes mauri. (see above.)

Euphagus cyanocephalus 3 birds

Was interesting to realize that no record of the woodpeckers of any shape or form were observed. Water receded from it high-high to merely high with about a 7 foot drop.

Hylocichla guttata. One bird.

5-19-43

Stepped over to Lewis Creek at usual local and observed the following new records for the season

Hedymeles melanocephalus papagei
Passerina amoena.

5/22/43

Spent today on the north fork of the Lewis River. Gained destination via Battleground, Ambury, Lewis River at upper end

Dear Jim -

It may be some time before I am able to finish this letter, but I'm keep trying and see if I can't bring you up to date on the activities around here. And if I can't tell you everything I'll at least hit some of the high spots. It's been so long since I've written you I hardly know where to start but I guess I'd better tell you something of my last days in Lincoln and the trip up here to begin with. I hope I haven't already told you all this and now will be boring you.

About precisely a week before we left to come here we were taken to the Nebraska National Guard Rifle range on the North Platte River some 28 miles from Lincoln. I guess you know that the air force uses the American made British Lee-Enfield which we call the M1917 is some such thing. The rifle seems longer and to my way of thinking has a much better battle sight on it than the Springfield. However, the respective demerits of each are hardly interesting now even though we had 30 rounds to fire and really gave us a lot of fun. I made 116 out of 150 and rather well compared with anything else shot that day since we had no marksmen present.

However, when we got there Monday afternoon it was cold - ready to rain - and very discouraging. The really nice thing though ~~was~~ the trees which lined the river and the numerous ducks and geese around. In fact (while I was sleeping) Orson Wells saw a flock of snow geese in a nearby field.

I also saw what I'm quite sure was an American
 Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo lagopus s. johannis* to you) sitting
 in the top of a dead willow. About the time we
 were standing around waiting bunkhouse
 assignments a flock of 19 geese came over real low
 and had me impressed as either - well darnit
 they must have been blues cause I couldn't see
 any black primaries and their necks were light.
 However, I can't say for sure because that would
 be the first record if such they were. I am
 inclined to wishful thinking about it though.

Well, we saw flickers, sparrow hawks, marsh hawks,
 killdeer, meadowlarks, slate-colored juncos, shovellers,
 mallards, pintails, and that's about all I can recall
 just off hand.

Then, about this time there at the base were
 some *Otocoris alpestris platycola*, Starlings, and
 some quiches (I think). Of course there were flocks
 of geese going over too - not many but quite a few.

And one night in Lincoln I saw a big flock of
 snow geese and what I'm fairly sure were blues.
 The whites were rather outnumbered by the darker
 birds too and it was nice. The sun was just
 setting and cast its rays nicely on all the birds.
 Then I also saw a short-ear (*Oxy flammeus flammeus*)
 just outside of town and that helped.

Well, we were shipped app. March 29, and
 really weren't sure of our destination till we
 got here even though one of the boys had seen
 the orders and told us we were heading for Bozeman.
 We just didn't (and still don't) trust the army.

We checked out of Lincoln Air Base at app. 2200.
 Next morning we were heading up some small river valley occasionally seeing some birds but not really too many. This valley was low, flat and rather interesting what with small rolling bluffs on each side. We had a fine warm day and cloudless in which to see the land and such a day can measurably improve such a land of sameness.

Anyway, the list through Nebraska gave me mallards, red-winged blackbirds, rusty (?) blackbirds, crows, sandpipers (?), killdeer, pheasants, red-tails, prairie falcon (very doubtful), sparrow hawks, and that's about all. (Also the everpresent *Circus hudsonius*)

Later on we went through some interesting badlands - fine (yellow) covered slopes and very interesting erosional patterns - with outstanding rocks of possibly limestone nature, is suspicious.

After some more travelling we came to an area of little drainage and broad flat marsh full of heavy reeds. This may be in Nebraska, South Dakota or both but it did supply some good birds. There were some mallards and many pairs of beautiful spoonbills (*Spatula*) and, in good addition, a fine *Totanus melanoleucus* believe me. He waited till my car was near and then very obligingly flew a ways away and showed me his nice flight pattern. I was happy for good.

19 May '43

Sorry I haven't been able to tackle this sooner. Today came from here on I'll be just adding bits here and there.

Well, we spent some time in South Dakota before passing on into Wyoming. This country was typically alkaline (is looked anyway) and characteristically covered with sparse bunch-grass, lodgepole (?) pine, and yellow pine. I remember rather little specifically except as to a apparent barrenness and desolation. Country looked very weathered and unpeppery. Anyhow, we could also see Devil's Tower some 40 miles away. It is nice to have seen it even though we couldn't see much.

Well, we finished off Wyoming that night and managed to reach Beiling, Montana or thereabouts at dawn next morning. Believe you me, in Montana she was cold and nippy. We travelled along the Yellowstone River as far as Livingstone then and that occupied quite a bit of time.

I don't know whether or not you've ever been along the Yellowstone but if you haven't you've missed quite something. Great terraces run flat and regular for miles. Honestly, the dam things are huge, stacked several atop each other and really large. I was amazed.

The whole country there is more or less all over a sumpin' cause the land itself,

is composed of rocks and dirt about $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$. Of course, the mountains above aren't alluvial at all but the land lying below those upthrust hills seems to be all of that nature.

Juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum* I suppose) was fairly common though of small size and except on the higher slopes, where *ponderosa* took over (I guess it was *ponderosa*) it managed to hold its own. Then there were all sorts of cottonwoods, etc. were down by the river. Come to think of it we were beginning to see *Pseudotsuga* (*taxifolia* ^{*micronata*}) in there too. At one place I also saw some rotten ice a good foot thick which was stranded on a large gravel bar.

About this time the Crazy Mountains reared their ugly heads all snow covered and beautiful - believe me. On the map they are shown to rise as high as 11000 plus and boy, did they improve the looks of Montana.

Well, came the town of Livingstone and then Bozeman Pass which we took with the aid of a double-header - and how. One of the peculiar things I began to notice was the occurrence or appearance of great stretches of dead, mist-colored trees. These are not larch and seem to be just dying trees. Of course something must be killing them way but also seems confined to belts and

patches, around here all the belts more or less join to form a continuous belt around the bases of the mountains at the lower limits of the coniferous growth. I don't know a damn thing about blister, rust or anything else but whatever this is it attacks the Douglas Firs, Lumber Pines, and anything else whether on the north south east or west slope of the hills. It isn't completely abroad though because beeches sometimes occur in the belt through which green trees march nicely. Knowing you - this has probably been an old friend and acquaintance of yours, so that you know all about the doggone stuff. Anyway, it looks funny as heck to see all the red hills. Also - the first hike I took was with an old blister - rust worker and he didn't seem to think that rust was the cause.

20 May 43

I guess you've heard Mom talk about Boyeman. It's really quite some place - big mountains, nice people, fair school though small, and nice mountains. One of the first birds I saw was old *Merula columbiana* - and now. The first fire week - and we had 3 of us climbed part way up Mt. Baldy. I surely wish I had had the glasses along cause they would have helped greatly in finding some of the finches (?) which were singing up there. We found a few ticks while we were there but since we were strapped to the waist we could easily get them when they started over our bare skin.

I had my leggings on too so that perhaps helped
I only found two on me. A couple of weeks
later they were really going strong causing
me to think that we hit the first of them
somehow.

I picked up the flicker, song sparrow, sparrow
hawk, some great huge hawk quite a ways away,
magpie, some juncos I could hear and not see, the
black-capped chickadee, robin, that singing finch
(which I wildly imagined might be the Cassin Purple
Finch or something), Clark's Crow, and 4 nice
muleys.

I guess our song sparrow here is *M. m. fallax*,
isn't it? Anyway, that's what I figure. The
mule deer were rather reluctant to move away
and stood very still until I started whistling
the beginning of Beethoven's Fifth. We had the
wind, though, and I'm sure that made the difference.
At the time we had we only got about half-way
up the mountain - and from the airport here
you can see that what we thought was a rather
distinct mountain is really a high ridge about
ten miles long - peak - then another ten a
fifteen miles of additional ridge. This airport
but here in the flat really gives you a sight or
two. Had now.

Well, since then I have gathered quite a little list of feathers - here are some of them.

- 1 *Ardea herodias flaviventris*
- 2 *Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos*
- 3 *Buteo swainsoni*
- 4 *Buteo borealis calurus*
- 5 *Falco sparverius sparverius*
- 6 *Accipiter cooperii*
- 7 *Ceryle alcyon vacillans*
- 8 *Numenius americanus* - wow - no doubt of it either.
- 9 *Pica pica hudsonia*
- 10 *Circus hudsonius*
- 11 *Corvus corax hesperis*
- 12 *Turdus migratorius purpurinus*
- 13 *Colaptes cafer collaris*
- 14 *Merula migratoria*
- 15 *Pipilo fuscus fuscus*
- 16 *Phasianus colchicus torquatus*
- 17 *Chrysolophus mexicanus frontalis*
- 18 *Hesperiphona vespertina brooksi* (subspecies?)
- 19 *Dendroica auduboni auduboni* - just last Sunday - 5.16
and did he look good
- 20 *Sturnus vulgaris* - for pretty sure
- 21 *Sturnus vulgaris* - not so sure by any means
- 22 *Euphagus cyanocephalus*
- 23 *Proccetes glaucopterus* - can't remember the thrush.
- 24 *Melospiza melodia* ~~melodia~~ fallax
- 25 *Megascops asio carolina*
- 26 *Spinus pinus pinus*
- 27 *Coturnix coturnix grinnelli* (?)
- 28 *Agelaius phoeniceus*
- 29 *Ammodramus erythrogaster*
- 30 *Tachycineta thalassina leucops*
- 31 *Lophia curvirostris bendirei* - probable (can record)
- 32 *Sialia currucoides* - can't leave him out - he's as pretty as all the rest.
- 33 *Myadestes townsendi* - I think, but his wing bars were colored like the bars on a varied thrush. You tell me and we'll both know.

Just off hand I can't ~~remember~~ remember anymore
except (pardon me)

Stocoris alpestris monticola (I can't recall the third)
Stenna neglecta

If we had more of the small species there are around
home I could assemble a better choir.

My CONGRATULATIONS on seeing your
beloved *Ceophloeus pileatus* specimen on
something. I am duly appreciative of your
fear and feat in making that trip and
seeing that hammer-head. By golly I'll
wager you were a little tired when you returned
from that one. I personally know that to be
one helluva tough trip! Thou art a better
man than I sir! I'll bet your father
was glad to hear of your long-sought
success. Oh, and the folks also mentioned
your brush with dear Edgar G. If the
sweet lady want any "good" references -
please send 'em my way - I'm quite
willing to do what I can and if I can
do anything please tell me Cause
I'd hate to see you get the RKO -
which by the way stands for the royal
kiss-off. If you get behind the 8-ball
I can maybe reach over and lend a
hand.

Honest to gosh though, I was really happy to hear that you had seen the Pileated. That made me glad indeed cause I sort of figured that country ought to have a few, being as that is the locale in which I have seen most of mine, and I was very satisfied to have it produce. I sure wish I had been with you when you did see it. Why my gosh, about the only thing that's left is the Oldsquaw and maybe an Emperor Goose and heck, they live a long ways a way.

So we are just about up to date. The studies here weren't so awfully hard after all because we didn't have any time (hardly) in which to study. They disjoin on the lecture though and often discourage us in that line of work.

However, we are now on flight duty and all that crud and stuff. We went on last Wednesday and I personally have been up 3 hours and 50 minutes to date. Tomorrow my flight doesn't fly so that I shan't pick up any more time until next week in the afternoons. We have been flying morning this week.

you see we are split into two sections of 50 men each - one of which flies morning, one week and then alternates ~~other~~ the next week.

So far I have had some take-off and landing instruction, coordination exercises, S-turns, -climbing, gliding, all the turns of various degrees and mils, gentle, and medium banks, turns when you're gliding and when you're climbing, and the series of turns in which every thing is done. That sounds all complicated and sort of is but the most of it is really in your own personal control of the plane.

He told me today that I had improved a great deal on my rudder control and what not and that really made my fly high. By George Jim, I want like hell to fly and I know I can learn only so fast, I just hope I can learn fast enough - AND HOW!!

I think you'd like it quite a bit - it's quite fun to sit there and - oh, sort of free-like - I can't explain it.

Be doggone sure you get up some day, you'll really have a fine experience. The first 2 times I was up I felt sort of poor and nearly tossed my cookies but now things are swell and smooth as anything. However, the time will come when the air will be rough in the afternoon and then it's really fun to try to hold a true course.

Oh yes, we also marched for 3 hours in the sun today and everybody, including yours truly, has a bit of a red face. Somehow I managed to come off lightly.

So Jim, take good care of the Bee boy and mind his step. I hope you don't get shifted before Ben gets home but since Vancouver and especially Barnes is sort of a dump I'm just selfish after all. By the way - anything I've got to yours and don't forget it!

Be seeing you someday -
Love and kisses,

Jillie (1)

of impounded waters, hence up canyon to Lewis River
 Guard Station near Cougar. ^{Thermopsis and Lupine in full bloom.} Contacted Mr. Ward of
 the Station relative to direction and information
 of Mitchell Peak route. He kindly drove me up to
 suspension bridge and pointed out trail. The
 Mitchell Peak area can be seen from the canyon
 as represented by several (3) peaks to the south.
 Enroute found beautiful primitive forest on ridge at base
 of peaks. Followed large bear track for about $1\frac{3}{4}$
 miles as it entered trail at primitive forest area and
 trended down trail. Another young bear entered
 trail at about same point as large one but trended
 up grade among second growth mt. slopes. Mr. Bob
 Fiddler of the L. ant observation (Mitchell) reports the
 bear occasionally prowling around the peak at nite.
 However I failed to find evidence of the bear in the
 upper limits. Several bird life observed including
 a nuttallhornis mesoleucus occupying a ^{pure} conifer area,
 12 columba fasciata fasciata flying with terrific
 speed along mt side. One selasphorus rufus on top
 of snag on trip up and on same position on return
 3 hours later. Few deer distributed entire zone.
 Coyote upper limits. Fiddler reports deer not as
 numerous here as at Silver Star. Mule deer at Hemlock.
 Ravens around peaks. Empidonax difficilis difficilis
 generally distributed. Its song or call is a sharp pure
 whistle without a descending combination as the Pewee
 or Olive sided Flycatcher. Made return trip via
 woodland and Airt dam. At the bridge crossing
 south fork of the Lewis investigated an old rock quarry
 for evidence of succession & found that the young conifers
 of 7 or 8 years of age were occupying rock areas that
 is the site of rock debris piled aside during the operation
 of the quarry. It would appear that the intricacies of
 the rock aggregate offers suitable environmental habitat for
 the propagation of the fir seeds. Deciduous trees occupied
 the flat center area of the quarry. While on the Mitchell

430522-20

Peak range recorded several sections of the country with camera as follows: (all near Mitchell Peak)

St. Helens.



1-5-22-43



3-5-22-43

Mt. Adams



2-5-22-43

St Helens



4-5-22-43

Rainier



1-1-12-43
(see notes of this date)



2-1-12-43
(see notes of this date)

6/4/43

Bird census - Leverich Creek from "P" equivalent to mouth of same, hence south along lake shore to end of last fluvial lake, hence Vancouver. Water level maximum height in my experience at the lake, inundating all adjoining cultivated fields and grazing lands. Islands which are found in usual times to exist are not complete submerged. Willow successional line ^{and former} deeply submerged and now far from present shore lines. Day clear but with series of thunder head cumulus formations passing by to north and south with accompanying thunder and lightning. Slightly windy. I know of no more objectionable













weather condition for bird census than an even slightly windy day. When leaves are moving it is difficult to pick up the movements of birds among trees and shrubs. In field from 1:00 P.M. to 8:20 P.M. Recorded the following forms: (all counts approximate.)

Passer domesticus. residential

Thurber's migratorius caurina. usual

Piranga ludoviciana. 6

Stelgidopteryx thalassina leucis usual

Iredaprogne bicolor. usual

Hedymelas melanocephalus papago. 4

Hylaeus ustulata. 4

Dendroica aestiva. 20

Icteria virens longicauda. 6

Penthestes atricapillus oregonus. 4

Psaltirparus minimus minimus 12 one family of 5 following adults.

Vireo solitarius cassinii. 7 One in dense conifer, area with and deciduous call like wren

Sporzella passerina arizonae. 10

Melospiza melodia morphna. usual

Oxyechus vociferans vociferans. 28. Evidence of forming aggregations of 8-10.

Pipilo maculatus oregonus. 10

Passerina amoena. 3

Hirundo erythrogastrus. Usual representing hundreds and more or less found in greater number along lake shore in contrast to the occurrence of N.V. grays and tree swallows found more inland and associated with conifers etc.

Sporus trachis siliicamensis. 18. Small groups.

Zonotrichia leucophrys pygmaea. 12

Geothlypis trichas occidentalis. 8

Calaptes cafer cafer. 3. noticeable decline in numbers

Bonhysella cedrorum. 25. Small groups. Have been no evidence for last week.

Dendroica auduboni. 4

Vireo gilvus swainsoni. 8

Nyctanassa guttata - 2Phasianus colchicus torquatus - usualDendroica nigrans 2. In same area as observed on previous trips.Oporornis tolmiei 1Regulus satrapa olivaceus 2Columba fasciata fasciata 1Selasphorus rufus. no record in upper Liverick but in group of 6 with aggregate of 15 associated with new flowering slopes of railway grade near lower limits of the cove. They were definitely associated with their suitable habitat.Vermivora celata. 1 Characteristic call. +kill → ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !Ardea herodias farrini 14 in south end of lake.

Evidence of territorial claims of each bird. Some larger birds aggressive and with out others along shore line. Birds feeding in recently inundated areas.

Aix sponsa 8. Fewer in evidence.Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis. 6 - Decided depreciation of numbers. They might shift in position according to high water levels as they were not in this area today. An area normally supporting great numbers of these birds.Icterus bullocki 1. mouth Liverick.Junco oreganus oregonus 4 - depreciation of numbers.Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis. 15Zenaidura macroura macroura. 2Otocoris alpestris. 9Euphagus cyanocephalus. 3Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos 4Tyrannus vociferans 2Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus 12Sturnella neglecta - 3Buteo borealis calurus 1Setta carolinense. 1Larus glaucescens 5 (12 unknowns passed on at twilight in usual flight lane)Chordeiles minor 1

In general the bird life was affected by the change of water level of the lake. Expected to find an aggregation of birds around

peripheral edge of the lake as a result of having been driven from their former habitat by the encroaching waters but the opposite was found.

6/9/43

Vancouver Lake via Leveich Creek. Itinerary as of above and corresponding to same hours in field. Day cloudless but with cold strong wind coming off the lake. Water about 3' lower than previous trip. In general found the day a most favorable day as far as results were concerned. It is interesting to realize that the wildlife will vary so noticeable according to weather conditions. Recorded the following. Numbers approx.

Turdus migratorius caurinus. 15

Hylocichla guttata sequoiensis 5

Myiochanes richardsoni richardsoni. 28. Forms found along lake edge among the willows were absent on this trip; possible due to high wind of today.

Dendroica aestiva. 16 singles

Vermivora celata bulmeri 5 singles

Icteria virens longicauda 7

Spizella passerina arizonae 18

Passer domesticus

Melospiza melodia morphna. Several

Corpodicus mexicanus frontalis 8

Phasianus colchicus torquatus. 17

Osaltrypus minoris minoris. 2 families

Spinus pinus pinus 6 in one group

Spinus tristis californicus. 12

Zonotrichia leucophrys pugentensis 9

Oporornis tolmiei Has warble call like House Finch with last two notes higher and longer than warble notes

Pipilo maculatus oregonus 12

Dendroica nigrescens 6

Selasphorus rufus 17

Vireo gilvus swainsoni 7. Call like House Finch with emphasis on last two notes



Piranga ludoviciana 9

Colaptes cafer cafer - 3

Thryomanes bewickii colaptes 11

Indoprogne bicolor usual

Geothlypis trichas occidentalis. Pairs always close together

Oxyechus vociferans vociferans 24

Arizobates pubescens gardneri 3

Passerina amoena 3

Hedymeles melanocephalus papago

Hylacichla ustulata auduboni 10

Cyanocitta stelleri stelleri 2

Bonhycella cedrorum 13

Stelgidopteryx thalassina lepida

Junco oreganus oreganus 12

Vireo solitarius cassinii 7

Melospiza pusilla 2

Dendroica auduboni 6. In deep forests has single faint call or whistle resembling western flycatcher

Regulus satrapa olivaceus. Group in same area as of last week
six sparrow. 12. two families young about 10 each and not many days old.

Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis 6

Penthestes atricapillus oregonus 3

Poocetes grammurus confinis 1

Ardea herodias farrini 11

Hirundo erythrogaster usual

Petrochelidon albefrons usual

Euphagus cyanocephalus

Chaetura vaupii

Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus 15

Claytonia alpestris 6

Sitta carolinensis 2. isolated (2 of acres) same group of oak as of last trip

Larus delawarensis 13

Cathartes aura 1 2 crows chasing.

Larus glaucescens 18

Larus philadelphia 1. Actions more like a yellowlegs than a gull. Identification unquestionable. Raises wings before flying. Its movements are nervous and not calm or collected as a gull.

Columba fasciata fasciata 4

Buteo borealis calurus 1Zenaidura macroura macroura 2Agelaius phoeniceus 10Spizella clypeata 2 pairIcterus bullocki 1Sturnella neglecta 2Actitis macularia 3Nycticorax nycticorax boettliEmpidonax hammondi (highly questionable)

It is evident that many of the birds possess territorial limits and are found in same area on different census trips. This is particularly true with the Lazuli, nuthatch, phoebe, chat, mc Gillewasp, and Black throated grey warbler.

6/26/43

Leverich Creek, Vancouver Lake as of trip above. Day clear and warm with wind strong enough for white caps on the lake. Observed the following birds: nos. approx.

Passer domesticus - residentialTurdus migratorius caerulescens 15Hedymeles melanocephalus popo 4Stelgidopteryx thalassina lepida commonThryomanes bewicki calophonus 6Accipiter cooperi 3Dendroica aestiva 12Opilo maculatus oregonus 15Zonotrichia leucophrys pugetensis 7Cutamus - 2Spizella passerina arizonae 13Vermivora celata lutescens 4Icteria virens longicauda 7Geothlypis trichas occidentalis 7Dendroica nigrescens 5Myiarchus richardsoni richardsoni 12Vireo gilvus swainsoni 3Spinus pinus salicamans 12Melospiza melodia morphna 15Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis 6Hylocichla ustulata 6Selasphorus rufus 25Scardia curvicauda 3

<i>Zenaidura macroura macroura</i>	4
<i>Junco oregonus oregonus</i>	8
<i>Hirundo erythrogaster</i> - common	
<i>Arranga ludoviciana</i>	4
<i>Dendroica auduboni</i>	3
<i>Vireo solitarius cassinii</i>	2
<i>Passerina amoena</i>	1
<i>Carpodacus cassinii</i>	2
<i>Iridoprocne bicolor</i> - common	
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis</i>	5 - uncommon
<i>Psittacus monachus monachus</i>	7
<i>Bonhycella cedrorum</i>	9
<i>Aix sponsa</i>	7
<i>Petrochelidon albigularis</i> - common	
<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i> - 6	
<i>Oxyechus vociferans vociferans</i> - 43	
<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i> - 8	
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus</i> - 18	
<i>Regulus satrapa alvarezi</i> - 2	
<i>Larus glaucescens</i> - 17	
<i>Penthestes atricapillus oregonus</i> - 2	
<i>Sitta canadensis</i> - 2	
<i>Phasianus colchicus torquatus</i> - 7	
<i>Poocetes grammurus confinis</i> - 1	
<i>Ardea herodias fanimi</i> - 5	
<i>Actitis maculatus oregonus</i> - 3	
<i>Sturnella neglecta</i> - 1	
<i>Otocoris alpestris</i> - 6	
<i>Larus delawarensis</i> - 7	
<i>Chordeiles minor</i> - 2	
<i>Eremophila alpestris</i> - 4	

6-22-43 - Trip Ocean-side for first time.

6-29-43

Oceanside via Forrest Grove, Gale Creek, Wilson River highway. Tallamook, Oceanside. Remained at promontory and observed activity of the Three Arch Rock National Wildlife refuge islands. Ret via Cannon Beach.

7-18-43

Trng ibid. Traversed ocean beach to Olsen Point.

9-26-43

Vancouver Lake via Levech or Burnt Creek. Itinerary as usual. From mouth of Levech or Burnt Creek proceed south along shore to south end of lake, hence south along shallow

420926-27
lakes to pastures west of Fruit Valley ^{Housing Project} → Observed
following from 1 o'clock to sundown or about 6:00 P. M.

Turdus migratorius caurinus
melospiza melodia morphna
Spinus tristis salicamons
Passer domesticus
Colaptes cafer cafer
Ompchus vociferans vociferans
Scolecophagus tuchis occidentalis
Pipilo maculatus oregonus
Thryomanes bewicki calophonus
Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos
Phasianus colchicus torquatus
Sturnella neglecta
Regulus satrapa olivaceus
Penthestes atricapillus occidentalis
Cyanocitta stelleri
Junco oregonus oregonus
Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis
Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos
Ardea herodias fannini
Zonotrichia leucophrys puggetensis (S. Sp.)
Dryobates pubescens gardneri
Dafila acuta tztzchoa.
Butorides ^{ire} viridis anthonyi
Herundo erythrogaster.
Zenaidura macroura marginella
Totanus melanoleucus
Larus delawarensis
Larus glaucescens
Larus occidentalis
Anthus spinoletta rubescens
Poecetes gramineus
Pisobia melanotos
Spatula clypeata
Nettion carolinense
Phalacrocorax auritus
Scoliroca audubani
Pisobia minutilla
Limnodromus ^{g.} scalopaceus

430926-28
Mareca americana
Fulica americana
Passerculus sandwichensis nevadensis
Capella delicata
Accipiter cooperi
Sialia mexicana

10/2/43
Trip as above. In field from 1:00 P.M. To 6:00 P.M.

Bombus ciliaris cedrorum
Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos
Turdus migratorius caurinus
Melospiza melodia morphna
Oxyechus vociferans vociferans
Regulus satrapa alvaceus
Ardea herodias fannini
Penthestes atricapillus occidentalis
Junco oreganus oreganus
Pipilo maculatus oregonus
Passer domesticus
Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis
Sturnus tristis salicamans
Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos
Thryomanes bewickii calapponus
Colaptes cafer cafer
Buteo borealis calurus
Mareca americana
Dendroica auduboni
Oryzobates pubescens gardneri
Limnodynastes griseus scolopaceus 12
Tatanus melanoleucus
Fulica americana
Larus argentatus
Larus delawarensis
Larus canus brachyrhynchos
Spatula clypeata
Scolia aculea tztzihoo
Anthus spinoletta rubescens Can outfly a killdeer.
Phasianus colchicus torquatus
Falco peregrinus anatum - This bird attacked the
Capella delicata killdeer, dowitcher and
green winged teal. Its main
plan is to get one bird out
of the flock & then pursue.
Nettion carolinense

Anser albifrons albifrons - 15
Phalacrocorax auritus albicollis 3
Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus
Sturnella neglecta.

Last week the *Sturnella erythrogaster* were dominant form and found continually in the air. This week and found no traces of this species.

10/14/43

Trip as of above. In field from 1:00 P.M. to 5:30 P.M.

Passer domesticus

Spinus tristis satcomans - 25

Phasianus colchicus torquatus

Colaptes cafer cafer

Dryobates pubescens gaudneri

Junco oregonus oregonus

Corvus brachyrhynchos

Regulus satrapa alvaceus

Corthylio calendula grinnelli

Melospiza melodia morphna

Bombycilla cedrorum

Falco sparverius sparverius

Penthestis atricapillus occidentalis

Anas platyrhynchos - 80

Megascyle alcyon carolina

Capella delicata 7

Mareca americana 12

Buteo borealis calurus 2

Cyanocitta stelleri 3

Safela acula tzitzikoa 60

Myiochanes richardsoni richardsoni One bird.

Fulica americana 18

Myrica vahneria 2

Spatula americana 70

Nethion carolinense 220

Ardea herodias farrumii

Chrysocorus vociferans vociferans

Dendroica auduboni

Thryomanes bewicki calophonus

431014-30

Anthus spualletta rubescens

Psaltria melanotos

Psaltirius murinus murinus

Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis

Pipilo maculatus oregonus

Euphagus cyanocephalus

Limnodynastes griseus scalofaceus - 68

Totanus mesoleucus

Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus

Sturnella neglecta

Agelaius phoeniceus

Totanus flaviceps.

The main difference is in the size of leg of this bird when contrasted with greater yellow-legs. However size, when grouped, and call are helpful but not too dependable. Curvature of the bill is significant also. Unless the birds are contrasted in the same group would be difficult to distinguish.

A meadowlark responded to the sparrow hawk call at 200 feet.

10-15-43

Cape Horn and Mt Zion. Beautiful vantage point at Cape Horn ridge below Mt Zion. If there is a vantage point along the Columbia River Gorge I would like to see. The down canyon winds strike this barrier with full force. From this point trekked north to village of Cape Horn and hence N.E. to top of Plateau of Fletcher flat. Found one single vantage point free of prevailing wind that offers a most inspiring view of the Columbia River below. It is an exception to find an observation point that is free of the penetrating cold down canyon winds. I will always like to remember this situation.

10/28/43

Spent the day at Fletcher flats in Columbia river gorge. The undisturbed stand of timber make a pleasurable retreat for an afternoon. Found another vantage point (but windy) some distance

distance to the north and east. The route leads
thru undisturbed timber. Occasional deer
track. Bird life practically nil except for a
winter wren or two. This area is slightly different
from other virgin areas and possibly due to the fact
that it suffers from the gorge winds and has several
perpendicular barriers and the Columbia River Gorge
to influence its make-up. This area of the Columbia
River Gorge must have been a paradise in prehistoric
times or before the advent of white man's occupation.
made several trips in this area of Helix flats
during the winter's months. Following pictures
taken during these trips.



ARMY AIR FORCES
GARDNER FIELD
TAFT, CALIFORNIA

20 December 1943

Dear Jim -

It's raining out now and I'm
sort of restless - perhaps because
it seems so much like home.
Sort of wish I could drop around
and say hello - seems so little
has gone on since those days
when school was out and I
could plaster you again.

You seem to drift into my
thoughts pretty often. I catch
myself talking to my little
pipits and wishing you were
here to see them. I'm sure
you'd like flying and the
feel of the ship even aside
from all the things you can
see. Besides, it's all so new
and good to enjoy. I'd sure
like to have a chance to give
you a trip or two or more.

We have a course in weather
here which, I think, is at least
a fair approach to meteorology.
Our teacher is a man of great
humor and patience who very
obviously likes teaching, people,
and meteorology. In short, he
knows his subject well and has
made it by far the most interesting
class I have ever had in the Army.
I can blame you for giving me a
pretty decent foundation and a few



related interests to work on. The army places great emphasis on weather here in basic - we get 38 hours total which is at least 14 hours more than any other course.

Bo Nellie has quite enjoyed seeing all the various phases of stability and instability which have hit the Southern San Joaquin Valley the last two months. Perhaps you had a chance to read the letter that I wrote during our last frontal activity - the weather we had was delightful! Now we are catching the precipitation from a large occluded front that has (they tell us) been lying off shore for several days. They said it was so recumbent because a high pressure system in Utah was directly on the obstruction side. Well, when they said a "Utah high" I immediately hoped you might possibly get home over Christmas to enjoy the fine weather. Please notice this only hoping you'd have good weather. Utah still sounds good to me!

By the way, this hot pilot now has a mere 7:10 hours left to fly and has completed all his diversified flying such as night, formation, instrument, - pardon me - he still needs 25 minutes of aerobatics. Also quite luckily he has completed his final check with no undue mistakes. Well!

I had my last hour of formation flying today with my old instructor riding the lead ship (only the wing men are students). Formation is really fun you have to fly as one plane (theoretically) and the coordination of throttle, controls and eye is really a challenge. These are such nice ships to fly too - honestly Jim, you can do damn near anything in them.

I sure wish I could get home for Christmas this year. Perhaps it just means a little more these days. It has been nine months now and I think the old homestead would look pretty nice. However, we should manage a ten day leave from advances (I hope - a hope) and then I know I could make it. In fact I'd almost take a chance on getting home now if I was at least 4 days off. You see, there's always the slim chance I could hop a plane north from Bakersfield. They run a lot of freight up and down this coast here and there might always be some haphazard hope for a trip through. Every time I get up near the airway there I see army transports and even Navy flying boats. Ah, well, I can hope! Gee whiz, if I had a BT, clear weather, and refueling privileges I could fly home in about 10 hours easily. And they will cruise at 150 if you push the throttle and adjust the mixture control a wee bit! Oh well.

I've heard the days are cool and clear up there lately. Even a slight fog (radiation?) in the mornings.

I know you enjoy it if such it is. Our common rainy weather and general stratus overcast can get awfully tiresome indeed. Seems to me you have weathered three such seasons there now - I sometimes wonder how you stand it all after your own favorite environment.

Maybe ah, should take a little jaunt through your area again someday. Believe me I saw some of the most gorgeous land I've ever seen on our one drive through your Wasatch. Yes, you definitely have something there. And since you did once admit my Mt. Rainier was almost comparable with your beautiful Tympharagon I have no envy remaining at all.

I've been a thoroughly disreputable person here these days not having sent any cards and having sent no presents - if you'll allow me I'd like to convey my best wishes for your happiness and a fine Merry Christmas in this poor way.

Believe me Jim, there is no way I can possibly thank you enough for your great kindness and effort this past year. You may be sure my folks have a very warm affection for you and feel as I when I thank you again. It doesn't sound right when I try to say it - perhaps you can see what I want to tell you.

I'll leave now and bid you well.

Sincerely yours,
Hollie

Hey - happy New Year too, Mr. Bee!

miscellaneous collection of pictures with labeled dates.

Parasite from prepared
slide. Taken at Barnes
Gen Hosp. Slide by
Bennington.

1-12-31-43

Recording of fluctuating
lake levels from drawing
in journal. See notes of
3-24-40

2-12-31-43

Recording of reconstruction
of hypothetical hut of pueblo
excavated in Utah Co.

3-12-31-43

American Fork Canyon
from American Fork Arque.
Taken sometime in 1942

4-12-31-43

Nelson Vaughan at Van-
couver, Wash. near mouth
Leavenworth Creek. Taken
sometime in 1942

5-12-31-43

Glacier in Aspen Grove Cirque.
Taken, as I remember the day
before trip recorded 10-24-42
Conditions force me out of cirque
but next day returned.

6-12-31-43

Bridal veil falls in Grosvonts
Canyon.

7-12-31-43

Bird tracks on east of Lake
Leavenworth in Vancouver, Wash.

8-12-31-43

mil, Gloria and Edith at
Aspen Grove. Examining an
ant hill. Taken in summer

9-12-31-43

mil, Gloria and Edith at
Aspen Grove. Nymphs of
the aspens.

10-12-31-43

Columbia River Gorge from
point on north side of gorge
Bold Cumulus Clouds working
up river. Taken in summer.

11-12-31-43

mt Pimpon ago
from Edgewood.
Taken several years
ago.

12-12-31-43

Hunter Camp in
Rock Canyon. Taken
near Johns Cabin
some 8 or 9 years ago.

13-12-31-43