

A Guide to the Bird Notes of  
Grace McCormac French  
of Yamhill County, Oregon

Range D. Bayer

**SWALLOWS ARE BACK**

To the Editor: While we were eating Sunday breakfast a telephone message came announcing the arrival of the swallows in the yard of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Coleman on the shore of Carlton lake. This year two tree swallows were the first arrivals. Some years the earliest date is for the violet-green swallow. My spring records for the first swallows began in 1915.

It might interest you to know that I have another albino to add to my list. It was a junco with white body and pearl gray head and tail. It fed in the yard between December 22 and January 17.

GRACE McC. FRENCH,  
P. O. Box 471, Dayton.

*Signs of the Seasons*

By Grace McCormac French

The spring migration of the birds always attracts much attention, but little seems to be written about their fall flight south. Of course, we hear about the geese, because they travel in noisy flocks, but for a student of birds who keeps on the alert, there are many interesting experiences in August and September.

**Mrs. French on Albino Birds**

In commenting lately upon the suburban advent of an albino robin it was suggested on this page that such birds are more or less made outcast by their normally feathered relatives. This particular specimen, for instance, never was seen with companions. But a letter from the bird woman, Grace MacCormac French, who used to keep tabs on the swallows near Carlton, but now lives at Dayton, tells us that she has known albino robins

**Garden Club Hears  
Bird Lore Talk  
By Mrs. French**

Mrs. Grace MacCormac French, recognized as an authority on birds, spoke before the McMinnville Garden Club at their meeting Monday, March 17. In addition to speaking on the day's topic, "How To Attract Birds", Mrs. French told of many of her observations and amusing incidents which occurred during the thirty-two years they resided on

MRS. ALFRED J. FRENCH

Conservation Chairman

Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs

**Studies In Oregon Ornithology**

**No. 2**

**A Guide to the Bird Notes of  
Grace McCormac French  
of Yamhill County, Oregon**

**Range D. Bayer**

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**COVER:** Grace McCormac French wrote many articles for the newspapers of the Yamhill County and Portland area about birds; her column "Signs of the Seasons" was an irregular feature in the McMinnville "News-Reporter" from 1935-1952. She also gave many lectures and was the Conservation Chairman of the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs. The cover illustrates some of these activities; the lower right entry on the cover was her letterhead while she was Conservation Chairman.

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## Abstract

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This monograph gives a brief biography of Grace McCormac French (1881-1957), who was the "Bird Woman" of the Carlton and Dayton area in Yamhill County from about 1925 to her death. She wrote articles for newspapers, gave talks on radio stations, and spoke at many clubs about birds and conservation. Although it was not feasible to summarize her 45 volumes of bird notes in this monograph, the arrivals and/or departures of 43 bird species she noted in Yamhill County are included as are a partially annotated listing of the 116 bird species she reported. Records of the people she came into contact with are also incorporated, so this monograph gives details about some of the people involved in Oregon ornithology near Portland in her time. The purpose of this monograph was only to be a "Guide" to Grace's work. Hopefully, someone will use this guide to go through her notebooks and work up her bird notes, so that we can learn from what she saw and faithfully recorded.

Keywords: Oregon Birds, Oregon Ornithological History, Yamhill County.

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## Preface

While unsuccessfully trying to locate Overton Dowell, Jr.'s field notes in the Museum of Natural History of the Oregon State University's Department of Zoology, I was shown a large box of field notes that were hidden in a corner. These proved to be those of Grace McCormac French, who had donated them to the Museum in 1956. Nobody there now knew of them or of her. I had never heard of her before, either.

After I searched through all the notebooks to be sure that they were all by her, I had no doubt that there was much useful information in them. I also became worried that her voluminous work, which she had tried to save by giving to the Museum, would sink back into oblivion if I didn't do something.

I decided to write this "Guide" to serve as an index to her work and field notes. This "Guide" can help the next person that comes along who is interested in the birds of Yamhill County or the Willamette Valley to know not only that her field notes exist but also what is in them. This "Guide" also gives information about Grace French herself, so that the reader may gain somewhat of an idea of her times.

I hope that this "Guide" will serve to publicize French's efforts. My attempt to save French's notes from oblivion would not have been possible without the help of two others. I am grateful to Dr. Joe Beatty of the Biology Program at Oregon State University for taking time to look for field notebooks in the now nearly defunct Museum of Natural History. I also thank Dr. Paul Farber of OSU's Department of General Science; Dr. Farber has established an Archive for the History of Science and Technology, which is where French's notes are now deposited.

I am also thankful to Judy Sprauer and Marilyn Guin of the Hatfield Marine Science Center Library for kindly obtaining newspaper articles about Grace French.

*Range D. Bayer*

Range D. Bayer

Carmel Knoll, Lincoln County, Oregon

26 May 1986

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### Introduction

This "Guide" is just that, a guide. It does not unearth all the information about birds that is available in French's notebooks; I simply did not have time to do that. However, this "Guide" does point out what kind of information is available in her notebooks, gives a mini-biography of her life, tabulates arrival/departure data that she had compiled, and lists the apparent status of birds that she had noted.

The casual reader can glean a lot of details about French's work from this "Guide" without having to consult her notebooks or read the lengthy Appendices in this "Guide." But for those readers that wish to dig deeper into her work, this "Guide" (especially the Appendices) serves as an introduction to the contents of her notebooks. Before this "Guide," her **45 notebooks** sat heaped in a large cardboard box; there was no clue as to what was in the notebooks.

I hope that this "Guide" may serve not only to make known some of her work, but also to make it much easier for someone to compile and write up her notes so that we all can learn from French's efforts.

### Mini-biography of Grace McCormac French

The following information has been gleaned from French's notebooks (see Appendices I-IV) as well as citations in the References; this is not meant to be a comprehensive biography of French.

Grace was born in Marshfield, Oregon on 2 June 1881. Her father was Dr. James T. McCormac, who was a hospital surgeon at Coos Bay for 35 years. While in college, he roomed with Dr. William T. Hornaday, who became a prominent ornithologist and a director of the New York Zoological Park. Hornaday's interest in birds had been transferred to Dr. McCormac, who in turn shared his interest and knowledge with Grace. Grace's mother was Hattie Bay.

Grace was graduated from Marshfield High School in the Coos Bay area and St. Helens Hall in Portland.

Grace married Alfred Jason French on 21 September (or November) 1904 in Marshfield, Coos County. They moved to Orland, California in 1907 but returned to Oregon in 1912 to live on a 220 acre farm near Carlton in Yamhill County. He was a farmer and was supportive of her work with birds. He was also one of her prime observers of birds, and she recorded a lot of his observations. He had an interest in rocks and minerals and made several extensive collection trips. Grace did not appear to share his interest in geology and stayed home during some of his trips. Alfred and Grace did not appear to have any children.

Grace did not really start taking field notes until 1915, when she was 34. Around the Carlton farm, she put up about 50 bird houses to attract birds and, when she could, she carried opera glasses and a notebook in her housedress pocket when she went outside. She seemed to spend much of her time inside working on household chores up to 1944; she did not work outside very much. She did much of her birding while looking out the windows or while walking to the mailbox. However, she did take many walks about her place with the sole purpose of looking for birds and plants.

During World War II in 1941-1943, she and her husband were recruited (along with many other local residents) to look for Japanese aircraft at an Observation Post near Carlton. They never saw any enemy aircraft, but Grace watched a lot of birds while she was on duty to help pass the time. Some of her articles about her bird watching at the Observation Post appeared in the Portland "Oregonian" and were read over KOIN, a Portland radio station.

She and her husband remained on the farm until June 1944, when they moved to Dayton in Yamhill County.

Besides birds, she also was very interested in wild flowers and took a correspondence course in Botany in 1916. She kept notes on the presence of lady slippers, used books about wild flowers, and met Dr. Helen Gilkey (Professor of Botany at Oregon State College [hereafter referred to as Oregon State University]). Gilkey encouraged Grace to write articles about her work with wild flowers. There is no indication that Grace wrote any articles about flowers, though, except occasionally in her "Signs of the Season" column in

the McMinnville "News-Reporter." Grace has many pressed flowers among her notebook pages; unfortunately, the date or location of the collection is not given for them.

She clearly was not isolated, since she was active in several groups. In 1917 and 1921, she was a migration observer for the Biological Survey, which was the predecessor of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. She was also a Director of the Oregon Wildlife Federation in 1936-1938. Grace also served as Conservation Chairman of the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs from about 1920 to 1928, and perhaps later. She was also active in Grange work, and was a member of the Fernwood Grange for 38 years. She was much involved with the Oregon Audubon Society (hereafter referred to as the Portland Audubon Society), and she was also a member of the American Ornithologist's Union and the Cooper Ornithological Society. She was also a long-time member of the St. Branabas Episcopal church.

Grace met many people involved with the study of birds or conservation work. Through the Portland Audubon Society she either met or was familiar with H.M. DuBois, Willard A. Eliot, William L. and Irene Finley, Harold S. Gilbert, R. Bruce Horsfall and his wife, Stanley G. Jewett, and William S. and Mary Raker. Other professional or amateur Oregon ornithologists she met included J.C. Braly, R.E. Dimick, A.S. Einarsen, Reed Ferris, and Ira Gabrielson. She had newspaper clippings in her notebooks about Olive Barber, A.G. Prill, and Alex and Rosaline Walker (who were other amateur naturalists active in her time), so she knew of them also. She also travelled to California where she met Joseph Grinnell (the most famous ornithologist of the west coast in her time) and Harold C. Bryant and to British Columbia where she talked with Ian McTaggart Cowan.

Grace also did a lot of reading to keep in touch with what was going on outside Oregon. She not only had her own library, but she read Auk and the Condor, published by the American Ornithologist's Union and the Cooper Ornithological Society, respectively. She also read Bird-Lore, which was the American Birds of her time.

Through her club and grange activities and through her many newspaper articles and several radio talks, Grace was well known in western Oregon from about 1925-1945. In March 1929 in a Portland "Oregonian" column, she was said to be "Oregon's best-known woman naturalist..." She was also listed in Capitol's Who's Who in Oregon through 1949; a feat not achieved by many women of her time.

Of all the people she met that were involved in nature and conservation, Willam S. Raker of the Portland Audubon Society clearly had the greatest impact on her life. Raker was a go-getter who worked particularly hard with Camp Fire Girl projects, but he was also a great inspiration to others to become involved in public speaking or writing. After his death in 1938, she wasn't as active in Boy and Girl Scouts or in speaking to civic groups as she had been before.

In 1916 at the age of 35, she gave her first lecture to the Portland Audubon Society. Over the years, she gave at least 12 other talks to them. Although she was a member of the American Ornithologist's Union and the Cooper Ornithological Society and attended at least one Cooper Ornithological Society Annual Meeting, her closest ties were clearly to the Portland Audubon Society, which was over 40 miles away from her farm. They made at least 7 field trips to the French's farm, and she was a field trip leader on some of the trips. She also attended some of their meetings, even if she was not a speaker. She was a Director for the Portland Audubon Society in at least 1924 and also served their Society in other capacities.

All told, she gave 66 public lectures from 1916 to 1952, with as many as 7 talks given in a year. She probably even gave more, since she didn't list all of them in her notebook. Besides speaking at the Portland Audubon Society, she also spoke at Oregon State University, schools, granges, the Oregon State Game Commission, and various clubs as well as to the Boy and Girl Scouts.

Additionally, she gave at least 5 talks over radio stations, mostly located in the Portland area. She spoke on bird study, natural history, and farm/hunter problems. The contents of one of these radio talks has been preserved (French 1924).

Grace was also quite an active writer for newspapers. Her material was

given in at least 11 "Wild Life Lines" columns in the Portland "Oregonian," and she wrote at least 50 "Signs of the Season" columns for the McMinnville "News-Reporter" from 1935 to 1952. She was also often briefly mentioned in these papers and in the Carlton and Dayton newspapers for her other activities. She was said to have contributed to the "Oregon Journal," but no clippings from that paper were in her notebooks. Most of her "Signs of the Season" columns appeared after June 1944, when she and her husband moved to Dayton, and she was freed from farm chores.

Clearly her most important published work was her article "A Farm Woman Speaks," which appeared originally in five installments in the "Wild Life Lines" column, starting on 12 May 1928. The "Oregonian" paid her \$11 for this article, but the significance of the article was not that Grace was paid for it, but the stir and notoriety it received. This article brought out the deep problems between hunters and farmers. Hunters at that time had no respect for farmers. Hunters would trespass, leave gates open, and shoot indiscriminately. People and livestock were often shot by mistake. Even if farmers posted no trespassing signs on their property, there were some hunters who would go ahead and trespass. Grace's article was an attack on the discourteous hunter. Her article was reprinted by the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs and the Portland Audubon Society (French 1929) and was distributed widely in Oregon. Her article also drew nation-wide attention from hunter's groups in the east and from the "Christian Science Monitor." As a result of her article and talks about farmer/hunter problems, the problems were well aired, and there were changes in laws and hunter's attitudes, so that the rights of farmers were not ignored.

Grace was not an armchair theorist in the farmer/hunter problems. She went out and posted "No Trespassing" signs around the French farm and directly confronted hunters that ignored the signs and trespassed. One afternoon in 1936, she was so irate that she walked around her fields with a police whistle, hooting periodically to warn the hunters that she was there.

Besides her speaking and newspaper writing, Grace also wrote poetry. In 1924, she considered naming a book of her poetry Wing Shadows, and she had a poem ("Coos Bay") appear on the front page of the Los Angeles "Times." In 1928, she had an address for an editor of a poetry publication, but she did not indicate if she sent them anything. In 1935, she read some of her poetry at a Girl Scout tea, and in 1939 her poem "The Geese are Flying" appeared in her column in the McMinnville "News-Reporter." Although she mentioned having a notebook for poetry, she did not include that notebook with the others that she gave Oregon State University in 1956.

In July 1924, Grace indicated that she was writing a book (tentatively named A Farmer's Wife and the Birds) about her bird observations. She talked about her book to Stanley G. Jewett and staff at Oregon State University, University of Oregon, and British Columbia Provincial Museum. She appears to have received much encouragement to write her book, but no actual assistance in doing so. She typed up part of her book in 1938 or 1939 and she updated the part of the book dealing with arrivals and departures in 1943-1945. But after 1945, she appears to have completely given up, and she never finished her book. In 1956, she gave her compilation of some of her observations (particularly arrival dates) and drafts for part of the sections of her book to the Museum of Natural History at Oregon State University. This material is contained in her notebooks 43-45 (see Appendix III).

The reason why she never finished her book is unknown. She seems to have had the time to do so, and she appears to have been in good health long enough to finish it. Probably, she was overwhelmed by the sheer volume of her bird field notes. Writing newspaper articles does not prepare one for dealing with the amount of material she had to deal with. She may have tried to include everything she noted, rather than paring her work down to something that was finishable. She lived in a day without word processors, and she either was not advised or she did not take the advice to limit her book to just a subset of her field notes. She also does not appear to have been a writer who had learned her craft well. For instance, her typed section on Lazuli Buntings (which is given verbatim in Appendix II) has many grammatical errors and has extraneous material in it that detracts from a "flow" that is necessary for the ordinary reader. It also has many run-on sentences; she needed more commas. The writing about the Lazuli Bunting was poor enough that it probably



failed to impress any one she showed it to.

After 1950, she no longer took field notes, and it appears that she didn't work on her book anymore. In 1956, she evidently decided to try to salvage something from her field notes by donating them and her library of bird books to the Museum of Natural History in the Department of Zoology at Oregon State University. Perhaps, she hoped that somebody could take them and transform them into the book that she couldn't.

This hasn't happened, however, as they were forgotten, and it a wonder that they were not thrown out. In May 1986, they were discovered, forgotten, in a corner of a storage room and have now been placed in the Archive for the History of Science and Technology under the jurisdiction of Dr. Paul Farber of the Department of General Science at OSU.

After being in failing health for several years, Grace died on 24 April 1957 at her Dayton home; she was survived by her husband, at home, and her brother Fred McCormac in Berkeley, California.

### Unsearched Biographical Sources

I have not attempted to make an exhaustive study of Grace's life. Other biographical sources to search for more details about her include the Oregon Historical Society Library in Portland, the Portland Audubon Society's newsletter (the "Audubon Warbler"), the Yamhill County Historical Society, and newspapers from Carlton, Dayton, and McMinnville. She may also be mentioned in William L. Finley's books, as he visited her place to photograph a Turkey Vulture's nest with young and a White-breasted Nuthatch's nest with young.

Grace also received Bird-Lore and may be mentioned there. It appears that she had at least one article in Nature Magazine, so that magazine ought to be searched for articles by her. Finally, she was a member of the American Ornithologist's Union and the Cooper Ornithological Society; the years of her membership can be gleaned by looking in the yearly membership rolls in the Auk and the Condor, respectively.

If her family can be located, her correspondence and poetry may also be found. Her correspondence undoubtedly contains letters from other Oregon naturalists.

### Evaluation of Grace McCormac French's Ornithological Work

In this section, French's work is evaluated and the significance of her contributions is examined. While a complete evaluation is not possible because her notebooks have not been totally analyzed, I have gained enough of an idea of her work by going through each of her notebooks, page by page, to comment about her work. This evaluation is designed to try to put her work into some sort of perspective.

EVALUATION.--This evaluation is of Grace's skills as an ornithologist, not as a newspaper writer or public speaker, which she was also. Since she did not publish any papers in scientific journals and did not collect birds or bird eggs, this evaluation has to be based on my reading of her field notes.

Grace's field notes were most complete when she first started in 1915. In about the mid-1920's her notes were not as detailed and were not daily as they were when she first started; the decline in the regularity of her field notes probably occurred because she was becoming more active in speaking and writing. After the French's gave up the farm to move to Dayton in 1944, her notes become more regular and complete, but there are still some big gaps when she didn't record any observations.

It is clear from her notebooks that she was most interested in the arrival of birds during spring migration because that is when her notes are most complete. Accordingly, her field notes are most valuable in determining spring arrival dates. Unfortunately, a few of her arrival dates appear to be unreasonably late and invalid. To get an accurate date of when birds FIRST arrive, a lot of time must be spent out looking for them BEFORE they are due. Since Grace basically appears to have done housework rather than outdoor work, she could not always spend the time necessary to see the first birds of the

season, so her "arrival" dates are really the first dates that the birds were recorded, not necessarily the first date that they arrived. Grace evidently did not have a keen sense of self-criticism because she should have realized this error and simply excluded "arrival" dates if she had not spent very much time looking for the first arrival of a particular bird. In spite of her inclusion of some arrival dates that should have been excluded, the vast majority of her arrival dates appear to be reasonable and should not be disregarded.

Her skills in identifying birds do not appear to be terrific. In her species list for Yamhill County, she included Black Brant and Gray-cheeked Thrush; these were probably misidentifications. The rest of the birds she identified in her notes appear to be valid sightings, and she appeared to be properly sceptical of the birds that were reported to her.

She undoubtedly did not record all birds present in her area; after all, she only had a Yamhill County list of 116 species, which is very few for 30+ years of bird watching. In particular, she seems to have missed a lot of owls and some flycatchers that should have been present in her area. Her list may have been low because she didn't spend a lot of time hunting for new species or going to unfamiliar areas. Since she didn't have records of bird songs, she couldn't use them to help identify unfamiliar songs of birds that she could not see with her "opera glasses" that may have only magnified birds 2-4 times. She did have several field guides (e.g., Bailey 1902, Taverner 1926), but they are not as easy to use or as accurate as those we have today.

She could have improved her identification skills by going on field trips with experts. After all, the Portland Audubon Society had regular field trips. However, she never mentions going on any field trips, other than those she herself led on her own farm.

An annoying problem with her field notes is that she often didn't give locatable landmarks for some of her observations. Practically all her notes were probably in Yamhill County, but she often states that such and such bird was seen in "Ed's Pasture" or the "Lane." She knew the location of these reports, but we do not. Nevertheless, since she writes down when she made any trip to Portland, to the coast, or elsewhere; it appears safe to assume that her observations were all in Yamhill county near Carlton or Dayton unless noted otherwise.

Another annoyance in her field notes is that she listed children and some neighbors by their first name, but most adults were recorded only by their last name and by Mr., Mrs., or Miss. The problem with this formality is that it is difficult to identify conclusively some of the people she mentioned in her notebooks because she neglected to list their first names or initials. For example, she noted that a Mr. Braly visited to see the French's Turkey Vulture nest; presumably this would have been J.C. Braly.

Grace's major failing as an ornithologist was to not publish her work. There are many steps to having the results of one's field notes published in a paper or in a book. It is not enough to take meticulous field notes year after year and expect some "white knight" to come roaring up to save one's work from oblivion. One must also have or acquire the skill to analyze and compile one's field notes. Then one can learn from them as well as get them in shape to share with others. After the notes have been analyzed, they have to be written up into something cohesive and readable. Finally, a publisher must be found. These are all the steps that are required to make one's notes public. Unfortunately, Grace did not have all these skills, but that does not mean that her field notes and observations were shoddy; it just means that she didn't have all the skills.

If she had either finished her book or added a few more details to her notebooks, her work and observations would be more understandable to others. It is clear that she wrote her notes for herself, not others; while this is understandable, it doesn't help us in deciphering her work.

**SIGNIFICANCE.**--Few Oregon ornithologists or bird watchers today have ever heard of Grace McCormac French. Since she did not collect birds or bird eggs, write papers for scientific journals, or publish her field notes; Grace's direct influence on Oregon ornithology appears negligible. The significance of her work was indirect through the inspiration of others through her newspaper articles, speeches, and work with Boy and Girl Scouts. Her impact

through these activities is difficult to measure, but she may have sparked someone that did have a direct effect on Oregon ornithology.

Grace did leave her field notes, and posthumously, they may have a direct effect on Oregon ornithology after they are compiled and published. Her field notes are certainly important to anyone interested in the birds of Yamhill County, but she has also included a lot of information valuable to anyone interested in the birds of Oregon. For example, her data are not only for spring arrivals; she also indicates when young were being fed in nests or away from the nest, the differential spring arrival of males and females of some birds, monthly presence, relative abundance, and other anecdotal information that is valuable because it can only be gathered through observations made over many years.

None of Grace's work is mentioned in Gabrielson and Jewett's (1940) Birds of Oregon. She doesn't ever write that she gave them any notes, but she doesn't mention being asked either. However, news about their book was known in the Portland area several years before they completed it, so she could have volunteered her notes to help them. Also, Jewett had been out to her place to look at her notes in October 1933, and both Gabrielson and Jewett had access to her Biological Survey notes. Further, both Gabrielson and Jewett had met her and knew of her work through the Portland Audubon Society and the Portland "Oregonian."

So why wasn't her notes used in Birds of Oregon? If one is a feminist, one could argue that Gabrielson and Jewett ignored her because she was a woman; after all, virtually all people cited in their book were men. But this argument is invalid because Gabrielson and Jewett appeared to cite everybody who made collections of birds or bird eggs or who had papers published in scientific or semi-scientific journals. It just so happened that men were the only collectors and that few women wrote for journals. Any women's papers in such journals were cited by Gabrielson and Jewett (e.g., those by Florence Bailey and Olive Barber), even though the papers may not have contained much scientific information.

Another reason why Grace's work might not have been used is that Gabrielson and Jewett might not have thought that she was a good observer. But this argument doesn't stand up either, since they made a point of citing and debunking reports of questionable sightings by men, so they would probably have done the same for questionable reports by women.

One more possibility is that Grace did not have had her notes worked up into a form where Gabrielson and Jewett could use them; they may have only wanted to deal with published or well compiled records.

But perhaps the real reason is that Grace may not have wished to share her notes because she planned to write her own book from them. She was still planning to finish her book at the time they were working on theirs, and it would have taken the "fire" out of her book if her notes had already been used in their book. After she gave up on her own book, she may have greatly regretted the omission of her work from Birds of Oregon.

## French's Arrival and Departure Dates

Some of the information that is the easiest to extract from French's notebooks is her arrival and departure dates. These dates are not just the result of her own observations but also include the observations of others, particularly her husband. Her efforts were much more inclined towards determining spring arrivals than when birds departed. As pointed out in a previous section, some of her arrival dates are abnormally late, probably because she didn't get out and see when birds actually came. So her arrival dates actually represent first recorded dates rather than first arrived dates.

Even though her arrival and departure dates should be interpreted cautiously, there is much valuable information in her reports. Further, her 25+ years of arrival dates for many species has not been matched by anybody else in Oregon.

Grace compiled some of her arrival and departure data in her notebooks 43 and 44, which contained information generally only through 1942. I have used her typed, probably finalized, dates in notebook 44 if there was a discrepancy in the dates between the two notebooks. For post-1942 arrivals and departures, I have extracted the dates from her notebooks 37-41.

Note that the only species included here are the ones for which Grace had compiled dates; she also noted the arrivals of several other species. Species are listed in alphabetical order. Abbreviations for species include: Yellow-br. Chat=Yellow-breasted Chat, Am. Gold.=American Goldfinch, Lesser Gold.=Lesser Goldfinch, W. Wood-Pewee=Western Wood-Pewee, Red-n. Phala.= Red-necked Phalarope, White-cro. Sparrow=White-crowned Sparrow, Rough-W. Swallow=No. Rough-winged Swallow, Violet-gr. Swallow=Violet-green Swallow, B-thr. Gray Warbler=Black-throated Gray Warbler, MacGilliv. Warbler=MacGillivray's Warbler, Orange-cr. Warbler= Orange-crowned Warbler, and Y-r Warbler=Yellow-rumped Warbler. See Appendix V for scientific names of these birds.

Years=number of years, Range=earliest to latest date among years, -=no dates given.

Included at the end of this compilation is Grace's "Annual Goose" day. Grace seemed to mean that this was the day in spring when the greatest number of geese migrated by. Also included at the end is the dates when Blue Grouse began drumming.

	Lazuli Bunting...		Yellow-br. Chat.....		Sandhill Crane.....		Mourning Dove.....		Willow Flycatcher		Am. Gold.*	Lesser Gold.®	Black-headed Grosbeak	
	First	Last	First	Last	Last	First	First	Last	First	Last	First	First	First	Last
1913	-	-	-	-	-	-	5/10	-	-	-	-	-@	-	-
1914	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-@	-	-
1915	5/11	-	5/19	-	4/19	-	4/21	-	-	-	4/7*	4/25@	6/4	-
1916	5/3	-	5/26	-	-	-	5/29	8/23	5/2	-	4/12*	4/21@	5/15	-
1917	4/28	-	5/23	-	-	-	2/27	-	5/17	9/14	4/26*	5/23@	5/20	-
1918	5/12	-	-	-	-	-	5/13	-	5/28	-	4/16*	3/19@	5/12	-
1919	4/30	-	-	-	-	-	5/9	-	5/6	-	4/19*	3/13@	5/9	-
1920	5/8	-	5/24	-	-	-	-	-	5/24	-	4/25*	4/26@	5/10	-
1921	5/10	-	-	-	-	-	5/21	-	-	-	4/17*	3/24@	5/13	-
1922	5/11	-	5/22	-	-	-	5/9	8/14	5/18	-	4/29*	5/13@	5/11	-
1923	5/18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5/23	-	4/25*	4/20@	5/12	-
1924	-	8/31	5/14	9/3	4/10	10/9	4/15	-	6/1	-	4/10*	4/30@	5/11	-
1925	5/1	-	5/4	-	-	-	-	9/20	-	-	4/9*	4/16@	5/8	-
1926	4/30	-	4/25	-	4/11	-	3/6	10/13	5/23	-	4/2*	3/21@	5/8	-
1927	4/27	-	6/2	-	-	-	5/22	-	5/25	-	4/24*	4/21@	5/12	-
1928	5/15	8/22	5/15	8/22	4/17	-	3/29	-	5/2	-	4/24*	4/14@	5/10	-
1929	5/9	-	5/20	-	-	-	-	-	5/25	-	4/27*	4/24@	5/7	8/8
1930	5/15	-	5/22	-	-	-	5/16	-	5/21	-	3/28*	5/16@	5/11	8/13
1931	4/28	-	5/7	-	-	-	-	-	5/26	-	4/27*	4/26@	5/9	-
1932	5/8	-	5/24	-	-	-	6/2	-	5/31	-	4/28*	3/7@	5/27	8/30
1933	5/13	-	6/2	-	-	-	-	-	6/1	-	4/28*	4/28@	5/22	-
1934	5/6	-	5/7	-	4/9	-	5/14	8/26	5/30	-	4/3*	5/14@	5/18	-
1935	4/28	-	5/9	-	-	-	5/12	-	5/26	9/28	4/9*	5/12@	5/18	-
1936	5/1	-	5/12	-	4/18	-	5/24	-	5/24	-	4/19*	4/8@	5/24	-
1937	5/6	-	5/19	-	-	-	5/23	-	5/19	-	4/24*	-@	5/21	-
1938	5/13	-	5/17	-	-	-	5/15	-	5/28	-	4/3*	4/4@	5/20	-
1939	-	8/13	5/8	8/22	4/25	-	4/19	8/18	-	9/6	4/17*	3/28@	-	8/25
1940	5/7	-	5/8	8/4	-	-	5/16	9/29	5/27	8/21	4/10*	4/10@	5/8	8/10
1941	5/8	-	5/9	-	4/14	-	3/29	-	5/18	-	4/23*	-@	5/18	-
1942	5/12	-	5/14	-	4/27	-	-	-	5/25	-	4/19*	4/12@	5/15	-
1943	5/11	-	5/28	-	4/8	-	5/2	-	5/31	-	5/2*	-@	5/12	-
1944	5/10	-	5/12	-	4/15	-	4/28	-	-	-	4/15*	5/24@	5/6	-
1945	5/25	-	-	-	5/3	-	-	-	-	-	4/19*	-@	-	-
1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-@	-@	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-@	-@	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	4/20	-	-	-	-	-	4/13*	-@	-	-
Years	29	3	26	4	13	1	24	7	25	4	32	27	29	5
Mean	5/9	8/22	5/16	8/21	4/17	10/9	5/2	9/8	5/23	9/9	4/17	4/18	5/15	8/17
Range	4/27-	8/13-	4/25-	8/4	4/8-	10/9	2/27-	8/14-	5/2-	8/21-	3/28-	3/7-	5/6-	8/8-
	5/25	8/31	6/2	9/3	5/3		6/2	10/13	6/1	9/28	5/2	5/24	6/4	8/25

\*This is the first appearance of American Goldfinches in "yellow and black" (i.e., the appearance of the first males in summer plumage).

@Some Lesser Goldfinches strayed in winter (e.g., 1919).

French's Bird Notes

	Rufous Hummingbird		Common Nighthawk.		W. Wood-Pewee....		Red-n. Phala.	Band-tailed Pigeon....		Am. Robin	Pine Siskin	Chipping Sparrow...		Golden-crowned Sparrow.....*			
	First	Last	First	Last	First	Last	First	First	Last	First@	First	First	Last	First	Last	First	Last
1914	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5/11	-
1915	3/29	9/11	6/7	-	5/15	-	-	-	8/25	-	-	4/5	-	-	5/18	9/14	
1916	3/17	-	5/29	-	5/10	8/23	-	5/26	-	1/24@	-	4/6	9/29	3/27	5/14	9/28	
1917	4/4	-	6/14	-	5/16	-	-	5/16	9/6	2/9@	4/27	4/4	-	4/7	5/18	9/18	
1918	3/20	-	-	-	5/20	-	-	4/19	-	-	5/1	4/10	-	4/11	5/21	-	
1919	3/30	-	-	-	5/12	-	-	5/4	-	3/8@	4/29	4/13	-	4/6	5/10	10/1	
1920	4/6	-	5/29	-	5/11	-	-	5/3	-	2/9@	4/17	4/22	-	4/11	5/19	-	
1921	3/30	-	-	-	5/16	-	5/2	4/17	-	1/26@	4/8	4/27	-	3/7	5/12	-	
1922	4/15	-	6/6	-	5/12	8/14	5/18	4/20	9/22	2/7@	3/31	4/18	9/18	4/5	5/11	10/9	
1923	3/21	-	6/4	-	5/12	-	4/25	4/9	-	2/23@	4/10	4/14	-	4/18	5/4	-	
1924	3/26	-	6/9	-	5/4	-	4/17	4/8	9/25	2/7@	3/1	4/10	8/31	3/26	-	9/14	
1925	3/22	8/31	-	-	5/8	-	-	4/17	-	1/20@	4/7	4/10	9/30	4/23	5/8	10/11	
1926	3/14	-	6/3	-	4/30	-	5/22	4/14	10/18	2/2@	4/2	4/8	-	4/13	-	9/11	
1927	4/4	10/4	6/5	-	5/15	-	-	5/1	-	1/15@	4/21	4/13	-	4/21	5/10	-	
1928	3/20	8/25	6/2	-	5/1	-	4/30	4/20	-	2/16@	4/10	4/19	9/13	3/25	5/8	9/28	
1929	3/27	8/8	6/3	-	5/11	8/8	4/14	4/20	-	1/15@	4/23	4/8	9/13	3/30	5/10	9/20	
1930	3/29	-	6/4	-	5/16	-	-	4/29	8/12	2/15@	4/14	4/4	9/21	3/29	5/11	9/16	
1931	4/1	-	6/8	-	5/19	-	-	4/10	-	1/20@	4/14	4/6	-	4/2	-	9/15	
1932	3/30	8/14	6/18	-	5/14	-	-	5/19	-	1/4@	4/29	4/10	8/30	4/13	-	-	
1933	4/3	-	6/4	-	5/24	-	-	5/11	-	2/8@	3/14	4/7	-	4/3	5/14	10/1	
1934	3/12	-	5/30	8/23	5/13	-	-	4/24	-	1/14@	3/29	3/23	-	4/12	-	9/27	
1935	4/10	8/21	6/6	8/31	5/28	8/5	5/18	5/7	-	1/23@	4/18	4/10	9/8	4/18	-	9/14	
1936	4/7	8/26	6/4	-	5/23	8/6	-	4/18	9/28	1/29@	4/15	4/9	10/1	4/11	-	9/14	
1937	4/7	9/13	6/6	-	5/23	8/18	-	5/11	-	2/11@	4/17	4/22	-	4/15	5/11	-	
1938	4/1	-	6/3	-	5/26	-	-	5/15	-	2/24@	4/12	4/12	-	3/26	5/9	11/10	
1939	3/22	8/22	6/2	-	5/25	-	-	4/21	10/8	1/19@	3/30	4/1	9/19	4/20	-	9/24	
1940	3/11	8/4	6/11	8/18	5/14	9/18	-	4/22	-	1/13@	4/14	4/8	9/17	3/19	-	9/19	
1941	3/10	-	5/28	-	5/2	-	-	4/25	-	1/25@	3/25	4/1	-	3/13	-	-	
1942	3/16	-	6/3	-	5/12	-	-	5/10	-	2/14@	4/8	4/7	-	4/17	-	-	
1943	4/1	-	6/15	-	5/13	-	-	-	-	2/8@	4/14	4/3	-	4/13	-	-	
1944	3/13	-	6/10	-	5/10	-	-	4/17	-	1/16@	4/30	4/6	-	-	-	-	
1945	3/24	-	-	-	5/21	-	-	-	-	-	4/13	4/19	-	3/14	-	-	
1946	3/17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/12	-	4/12	-	-	
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1948	3/28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/10@	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Years	33	11	26	3	31	7	8	28	8	29	29	32	12	30	18	19	
Mean	3/26	8/27	6/5	8/24	5/14	8/18	5/3	4/27	9/17	2/1	4/11	4/10	9/16	4/5	5/12	9/25	
Range	3/10-	8/4-	5/28-	8/18-	4/30-	8/5-	4/14-	4/8-	8/12-	1/4-	3/1-	3/23-	8/30-	3/7-	5/4-	9/11-	
	4/15	10/4	6/18	8/31	5/28	9/18	5/22	5/26	10/18	3/8	5/1	4/27	10/1	4/23	5/21	11/10	

\*Golden-crowned Sparrows remained throughout some winters, but in other years they were spring and fall migrants.

@This is the date when Robins arrived in flocks; some were present earlier.

	Lincoln's Sparrow...		Savannah Sparrow	Vesper Sparrow	White-cro. Sparrow...		Barn Swallow..		Cliff Swallow...		Rough-w. Swallow	Tree Swallow...	
	First	Last	First	First	First	Last	First	Last	First	Last	First	First	Last
1914	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/25	-	-	-	-
1915	-	-	4/29	3/11	3/23	-	-	-	5/12	-	5/10	3/11	-
1916	4/12	-	3/30	3/30	3/8	10/4	4/21	-	4/18	-	4/30	*	-
1917	4/27	-	4/21	4/4	3/30	9/4	5/17	-	3/30	-	-	*	-
1918	-	-	5/1	3/29	3/19	-	6/1	-	4/12	-	4/23	3/7	-
1919	4/28	-	3/22	4/2	3/25	-	6/28	-	4/3	-	4/15	3/13	-
1920	4/22	-	4/24	4/1	4/4	9/7	5/21	-	4/22	-	4/30	3/8	-
1921	5/1	-	4/17	3/31	3/31	-	5/17	-	4/25	-	-	3/30	-
1922	4/21	-	3/27	3/27	2/21	10/1	-	9/12	4/4	-	-	*	-
1923	4/26	-	4/26	3/29	3/29	-	-	-	4/16	9/28	5/3	3/23	-
1924	5/3	-	5/1	4/4	4/2	10/3	5/22	9/19	4/8	-	5/12	3/19	-
1925	-	-	4/30	3/24	3/28	8/31	-	-	3/30	-	5/15	3/1	-
1926	-	-	4/25	3/29	3/28	10/2	5/23	-	3/22	-	4/28	3/3	-
1927	4/23	-	-	4/1	4/1	-	6/7	-	4/3	-	4/18	3/2	-
1928	-	-	4/19	3/25	3/18	10/8	-	-	4/17	-	-	3/1	-
1929	4/27	-	3/31	4/2	4/2	9/11	-	-	4/5	-	-	2/28	-
1930	5/5	-	5/12	4/5	3/18	-	-	9/4	3/29	-	-	2/20	-
1931	-	-	-	4/5	3/29	-	-	-	4/14	-	-	3/17	-
1932	4/29	-	4/9	4/10	3/28	8/19	5/12	-	3/30	-	4/19	3/14	-
1933	4/27	-	4/9	4/1	4/3	-	-	-	4/1	-	4/19	3/8	-
1934	-	-	-	4/2	3/14	-	-	-	4/5	9/21	5/10	2/22	9/23
1935	4/22	-	5/1	4/23	4/9	9/8	5/24	-	3/26	-	4/2	3/29	-
1936	-	8/27	4/16	4/10	3/22	9/28	5/24	-	4/8	9/22	4/19	3/11	-
1937	-	-	-	4/16	4/8	-	-	-	4/6	-	4/24	2/24	-
1938	-	-	-	4/2	4/1	-	-	-	4/2	-	4/19	2/25	-
1939	4/18	-	-	3/30	4/1	9/28	-	8/31	4/12	9/11	4/15	3/14	-
1940	-	-	-	4/21	4/4	-	-	-	4/22	-	5/1	3/10	-
1941	-	-	-	4/22	3/27	-	5/18	-	4/19	-	5/18	3/25	-
1942	-	-	4/18	4/4	3/26	-	-	-	4/13	-	-	3/6	-
1943	4/13	-	4/3	4/4	2/27	-	-	-	4/13	-	-	2/27	-
1944	-	-	-	-	3/31	-	-	-	4/30	-	5/6	2/13	-
1945	-	-	-	-	4/14	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/17	-
1946	-	-	-	4/14	4/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/25	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/24	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/12	-
Years	16	1	21	30	32	13	13	4	31	4	21	31	1
Mean	4/25	8/27	4/17	4/3	3/27	9/18	5/23	9/9	4/10	9/21	4/27	3/5	9/23
Range	4/12- 5/5	8/27	3/22- 5/12	3/11- 4/23	2/21 4/14	8/19- 10/8	4/21- 6/7	8/31- 9/19	3/22- 5/12	9/11- 9/28	4/2- 5/18	2/12- 3/30	9/23

\*The Tree Swallow arrival date for this year was after April 20 and has been deleted because Tree Swallows undoubtedly arrived long before this.

French's Bird Notes

	Violet-gr. Swallow...		Vaux's Swift.....		Western Tanager...		Swainson's Thrush....		Solitary Vireo.....		Warbling Vireo.....		Turkey Vulture...		B-thr.Gray Warbler...	
	First	Last	First	Last	First	Last	First	Last	First	Last	First	Last	First	Last	First	Last
1914	-	-	-	-	-	9/23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1915	3/15	10/3	-	-	5/20	9/13	5/8	9/14	4/27	-	5/17	-	3/27	9/21	4/7	-
1916	3/1	10/5	5/22	9/10	-	9/3	5/8	-	4/16	9/16	-	-	3/29	9/30	4/5	9/28
1917	3/9	-	-	-	5/15	9/14	4/27	9/13	4/22	-	-	-	3/18	9/13	4/14	-
1918	3/18	-	6/17	-	5/9	-	5/13	-	4/11	-	-	-	4/4	-	-	-
1919	3/20	-	-	-	5/8	-	5/12	-	4/18	-	5/5	-	3/11	-	4/18	-
1920	3/3	10/3	-	-	5/13	-	5/4	-	4/22	-	5/10	-	4/6	-	4/4	-
1921	3/5	-	-	-	5/18	-	5/13	-	5/2	-	5/16	-	3/21	-	4/17	-
1922	3/11	10/4	-	9/27	5/11	9/16	5/11	9/10	4/20	9/7	4/23	-	3/28	10/3	5/11	9/29
1923	3/9	10/12	-	9/28	5/11	9/14	5/19	9/4	4/22	9/4	5/11	-	3/25	9/28	4/29	9/28
1924	3/4	9/28	-	9/15	5/12	8/29	5/16	9/17	4/23	8/30	5/5	-	3/19	9/25	4/2	10/3
1925	2/24	9/30	-	9/2	5/8	8/28	5/4	-	5/1	9/20	5/5	-	3/20	9/26	5/8	-
1926	3/1	10/8	-	9/30	5/5	-	5/9	-	4/6	-	4/25	-	3/20	-	4/6	-
1927	3/1	10/9	-	-	5/8	-	5/13	-	4/21	-	4/24	-	3/18	-	4/21	-
1928	3/6	10/10	-	-	5/4	9/13	5/9	-	4/16	-	5/1	-	3/19	9/23	4/26	8/25
1929	3/1	10/2	5/4	8/18	5/11	8/8	5/14	9/12	4/25	-	5/1	-	3/16	9/26	4/25	-
1930	2/28	9/30	5/21	-	5/1	8/13	5/12	-	4/21	-	5/1	-	3/14	10/2	4/24	9/17
1931	3/11	10/6	6/8	-	5/12	9/13	5/9	-	4/12	-	-	-	3/20	9/27	4/3	-
1932	2/29	9/12	5/31	8/28	5/18	8/30	5/17	8/29	4/13	8/30	4/24	-	3/11	-	4/20	-
1933	3/7	9/30	4/30	-	5/16	-	5/19	-	4/10	-	5/19	-	3/20	-	4/23	-
1934	3/12	9/25	5/7	-	5/17	-	5/12	-	4/6	-	-	-	3/21	9/27	4/16	-
1935	3/16	9/22	4/27	9/22	5/14	9/2	5/12	-	4/20	9/5	6/3	-	3/27	9/20	4/20	-
1936	3/5	9/27	5/8	9/14	5/2	9/6	5/14	9/6	4/16	9/22	4/29	-	3/18	9/28	4/21	-
1937	3/9	10/4	5/11	-	5/6	-	5/12	-	4/23	-	5/19	-	3/21	10/4	4/25	-
1938	3/25	10/4	-	9/5	5/5	-	5/14	-	4/21	9/15	5/9	-	4/12	10/1	4/26	-
1939	3/16	10/7	-	9/24	-	8/26	-	9/11	4/13	10/27	5/3	-	3/21	8/27	-	-
1940	3/3	9/19	5/6	8/23	5/15	8/10	5/7	9/28	4/12	-	5/3	8/10	3/21	9/19	4/15	8/31
1941	3/4	-	4/24	-	5/8	-	5/12	-	4/27	-	4/29	-	3/11	9/21	4/16	-
1942	3/5	-	4/22	-	5/12	-	5/11	-	4/11	-	5/12	-	3/16	-	4/26	-
1943	2/26	-	4/25	-	5/10	-	5/12	-	4/19	-	5/5	-	3/10	-	-	-
1944	3/11	-	-	-	5/6	-	5/10	-	4/28	-	5/9	-	3/21	-	5/7	-
1945	3/14	-	-	-	5/4	-	5/24	-	4/19	-	4/18	-	4/2	-	5/12	-
1946	3/7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5/4	-	4/29	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	3/4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/18	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	2/15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Years	34	22	15	13	29	17	30	10	31	10	27	1	32	19	28	7
Mean	3/7	10/1	5/11	9/12	5/10	9/3	5/12	9/11	4/18	9/14	5/5	8/10	3/23	9/24	4/20	9/18
Range	2/15-	9/12-	4/22-	8/18-	5/1-	8/8-	4/27-	8/29-	4/6-	8/30-	4/24-	8/10	3/10-	8/27-	4/2-	8/25-
	3/25	10/12	6/17	9/30	5/20	9/23	5/24	9/28	5/2	10/27	6/3		4/29	10/4	5/12	10/3

	Hermit Warbler First	MacGilliv. Warbler... First Last	Orange-cr. Warbler... First Last	Townsend's Warbler First	Wilson's Warbler... First Last	Yellow Warbler... First Last	Y-r (Aud.) Warbler First	Y-r (Myr) Warbler First					
1915	-	5/5	-	-	-	5/6	-	3/23	3/23				
1916	-	4/12	-	4/2	-	4/30	-	5/1 8/24	3/16				
1917	-	5/5	-	4/17	9/13	-	5/2 9/14	5/4	3/17	4/4			
1918	-	5/21	-	4/11	-	5/20	-	5/9	3/15	4/11			
1919	-	4/12	-	4/14	-	5/5	-	5/5	3/10	3/18			
1920	-	5/4	-	4/6	-	5/4	-	5/4	3/14	3/20			
1921	-	5/20	-	4/11	-	5/12	-	5/10	3/18	4/4			
1922	5/11	5/5	8/14	4/15	-	5/12	-	5/5	9/12	3/20	4/1		
1923	-	4/29	-	4/9	-	5/13	-	5/6	-	3/19	4/10		
1924	5/4	5/1	-	4/8	-	5/4	-	5/12	-	4/30	3/5	4/8	
1925	-	5/1	-	4/16	-	5/8	-	5/3	-	2/27	5/11		
1926	5/23	4/21	-	4/1	-	4/25	-	5/23	-	4/27	3/2	4/21	
1927	-	4/23	-	4/7	-	-	-	4/29	-	4/30	3/4	4/29	
1928	-	4/29	-	4/8	-	5/2	-	4/29	-	5/1	3/5	4/21	
1929	-	4/25	-	4/20	-	-	-	5/2	-	5/2	3/1	4/2	
1930	-	4/24	-	4/26	-	5/2	-	5/2	-	5/5	2/21	2/21	
1931	-	4/14	-	4/6	-	-	-	-	-	4/26	3/18	4/4	
1932	-	4/26	-	4/12	-	-	-	-	-	5/3	3/7	3/22	
1933	-	4/25	-	4/4	-	5/19	-	5/14	-	4/28	3/1	-	
1934	-	5/1	-	4/2	-	-	-	5/6	-	4/21	3/10	4/23	
1935	-	4/29	-	4/9	-	-	-	4/28	-	4/29	3/12	3/16	
1936	5/24	5/2	9/6	4/13	-	-	-	5/1	-	4/28	3/3	4/20	
1937	-	-	8/18	4/23	-	-	-	4/30	-	5/1	4/12	4/13	
1938	-	-	-	4/12	-	-	-	-	-	5/5	2/25	4/13	
1939	-	-	-	4/13	8/21	-	-	-	-	4/30	8/22	2/17	3/16
1940	-	-	-	4/5	-	-	-	-	-	5/5	2/28	4/8	
1941	5/9	5/8	-	3/31	-	5/9	-	5/8	-	5/2	3/5	3/19	
1942	-	5/11	-	4/10	-	-	-	-	-	5/4	3/5	3/29	
1943	-	5/8	-	4/7	-	-	-	-	-	4/30	2/16	-	
1944	-	5/16	-	4/18	-	-	-	5/8	-	5/3	3/17	3/18	
1945	-	5/5	-	4/19	-	-	-	-	-	5/1	4/13	-	
1946	-	-	-	4/25	-	-	-	-	-	4/26	-	3/28	
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1948	-	-	-	4/13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Years	5	27	3	32	2	8		23	1	32	3	31	29
Mean	5/14	5/1	8/23	4/11	9/2	5/9		5/6	9/14	5/2	8/30	3/10	4/2
Range	5/4- 5/24	4/12- 5/21	8/14- 9/6	3/31- 4/26	8/21- 9/13	4/25- 5/22		4/29- 5/23	9/14	4/21- 5/10	8/22- 9/12	2/16- 4/13	2/21- 5/11



	Cedar Waxwing...		House Wren.....		Common Yellow-throat		Other Spring Events.....		
	First	Last	First	Last	First	Last	"Annual Goose"	Day	Blue Grouse Starts "drumming"
1915	-	10/10	5/11	-	4/28	9/5	1913	4/21	-
1916	5/27	9/9	4/17	9/13	4/10	-	1914	-	-
1917	5/29	-	4/27	-	4/24	9/13	1915	4/19	-
1918	5/20	-	4/29	-	4/20	-	1916	4/14	3/12
1919	5/21	-	4/22	-	4/13	-	1917	4/25	2/14
1920	5/20	-	4/22	-	4/19	9/6	1918	4/21	3/7
1921	5/21	-	4/13	-	4/20	-	1919	4/20	3/13
1922	5/24	-	4/24	9/11	5/10	-	1920	4/22	3/1
1923	5/18	9/4	5/4	-	4/24	-	1921	4/21	3/11
1924	5/11	10/8	4/22	-	4/15	9/7	1922	4/25	2/21
1925	5/15	9/20	5/4	-	5/4	-	1923	4/16	3/26
1926	5/23	-	4/16	-	4/27	-	1924	-	2/24
1927	5/24	-	4/26	-	4/29	-	1925	4/23	4/16
1928	5/18	10/8	4/30	-	4/16	-	1926	4/16	3/15
1929	5/18	9/23	5/6	-	4/25	-	1927	4/17	3/3
1930	5/20	8/13	-	-	4/17	-	1928	4/22	4/10
1931	5/11	-	4/16	-	4/13	-	1929	4/22	3/17
1932	5/19	8/29	5/8	-	4/24	-	1930	4/20	3/23
1933	5/20	-	5/22	-	4/21	-	1931	4/10	3/22
1934	5/15	-	4/19	-	5/5	-	1932	4/22	3/21
1935	5/5	9/20	4/19	-	4/28	-	1933	4/23	3/20
1936	5/14	-	4/16	-	4/20	-	1934	5/2	3/19
1937	5/18	-	4/23	-	4/25	-	1935	4/20	3/29
1938	5/20	10/22	5/10	-	4/24	-	1936	4/15	3/23
1939	5/20	10/27	4/28	9/11	4/14	9/13	1937	4/17	3/25
1940	5/15	-	4/11	-	4/16	-	1938	4/16	4/3
1941	5/18	10/5	4/9	-	4/11	-	1939	4/17	4/1
1942	5/31	-	4/24	-	4/15	-	1940	4/23	-
1943	5/20	-	4/13	-	4/12	-	1941	4/23	-
1944	5/24	-	5/1	-	4/26	-	1942	4/26	-
1945	5/25	-	5/25	-	5/1	-	1943	4/22	-
Years	30	13	30	3	31	5	1944	4/27	-
Mean	5/19	9/24	4/26	9/12	4/22	9/9	1945	4/21	-
Range	5/5-	8/29-	4/9-	9/11-	4/10-	9/5-	1946	4/28	-
	5/31	10/27	5/25	9/13	5/10	9/13	1947	-	-
							1948	-	-
							Years	32	24
							Mean	4/21	3/17
							Range	4/10-	2/14-
								5/2	4/16

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**French's Species List for Yamhill County**

Below is a list of 116 bird species that Grace saw in Yamhill County. This list was compiled from Appendix IV and her notebooks 41, 43, and 44. It is probable that if all her notes were examined that she also saw additional species. But, if so, she didn't include them in her own compilation. It must be remembered that she probably missed a lot of bird species (e.g., owls) that were present but which she didn't look for.

More important than just a list of species is the status she assigned to these species, which is also given below. All comments for each species are in the words she used; my editorial comments are in brackets. The meaning or criteria she used in her terms such as "Summer Resident," "Winter Resident," "Passing Migrant," "Transient Migrant," "Common," or "Rare" are unknown because she did not state what she meant by these terms. Some of her comments are from Appendix IV and her notebooks 43 and 44. Average arrival and departure dates are from "French's Arrival and Departure Dates" section. The nesting status of species is mainly from her Biological Survey notes in Appendix IV. If no remarks are given for a species, she hadn't made any comment the bird.

Species names are those recommended by the American Ornithologist's Union in 1986; see Appendix V for the corresponding scientific names.

**Blackbird, Brewer's.**

**Blackbird, Red-winged.**

**Bobwhite, Northern.**

**Brant, (Black)--**[This could be a misidentification because Bayer does not know of any other Willamette Valley records.]

**Bunting, Lark--**30 Nov. 1950.

**Bunting, Lazuli--**Summer resident; average spring arrival on May 9 and fall departure on August 22. Common and nests here.

- Bushtit.**  
**Chat, Yellow-breasted**--Summer resident; average spring arrival on May 16 and fall departure on August 21.  
 Nests here.  
**Chickadee, Black-capped.**  
**Chickadee, Chestnut-backed**--Permanent resident.  
**Crane, Sandhill**--Passing migrant; average spring arrival on April 17.  
**Creeper, Brown**--7 June 1949.  
**Crossbill, Red.**  
**Crow, American?**  
**Dove, Mourning**--Average spring arrival was on May 2 and average fall departure on Sept. 8. Rare and does not nest here.  
**Eagle, Bald**--12 May 1916.  
**Finch, House.**  
**Finch, Purple.**  
**Flicker, Red-shafted.**  
**Flycatcher, Olive-sided**--Summer resident. Rare and does not nest here in 1917; nesting status in 1921 was not given.  
**Flycatcher, Western**--Summer resident.  
**Flycatcher, Willow**--Summer resident; average spring arrival on May 23 and average fall departure on Sept. 9. Common and nests here.  
**Goldfinch, American**--The first adult males in breeding plumage appeared on the average of April 17. Common and nests here.  
**Goldfinch, Lesser**--Passing migrant that strays in winter; besides the occasional winter straggler, their average arrival was on April 18.  
 goose sp.--On the average, the biggest day of geese migration in spring was on April 21.  
**Goose, Canada**--Does not nest here.  
**Goose, Greater White-fronted**--Does not nest here.  
**Goose, Snow**--200 seen on 21 April 1917. Does not nest here.  
**Goshawk, No.**--7 Jan. 1916.  
**Grosbeak, Black-headed**--Summer resident; their average spring arrival was on May 15, and their average fall departure was on August 17. Rare and nests here.  
**Grosbeak, Evening.**  
**Grouse, Blue**--On the average, they began drumming on March 17.  
**Grouse, Ruffed.**  
**Harrier, Northern.**  
**Hawk, Cooper's.**  
**Hawk, Red-tailed.**  
**Hawk, Sharp-shinned.**  
**Heron, Great Blue.**  
**Hummingbird, Rufous**--Summer resident; their average spring arrival was on March 26, and their average fall departure was on August 27. Common and nests here.  
**Jay, Scrub.**  
**Jay, Steller's.**  
**Junco, Dark-eyed**--Oregon subspecies was winter resident; Slate-colored subspecies was noted in Jan. or Feb. of 1916, 1927, 1929, and 1930.  
**Kestrel, American.**  
**Killdeer.**  
**Kingfisher, Belted.**  
**Kinglet, Golden-crowned.**  
**Kinglet, Ruby-crowned.**  
**Meadowlark, Western.**  
**Nighthawk, Common**--Summer resident; their average spring arrival was on June 5, and their average fall departure was on August 24. Nests here.  
**Nuthatch, Red-breasted**--Rare and nests here.  
**Nuthatch, White-breasted.**  
**Oriole, Northern**--Bullock's subspecies was seen on 10 May 1927.  
**Owl, Great Horned.**  
**Owl, Short-eared**--Rare and does not nest here.  
**Owl, Snowy**--16 Jan. 1929 and 9 Dec. 1933.  
**Owl, Western Screech.**  
**Partridge, Gray (Hungarian)**--She noted some in some summers from 1915-1930.  
**Pewee, Western Wood**--Summer resident; their average spring arrival was on May 14, and their average fall departure was on August 18. Rare and nests here.  
**Phalarope, Red-necked**--Passing migrant; their average spring arrival was on May 3.  
**Pheasant, Ring-necked**--She noted many in 1915, but few in 1916 after a cold winter.  
**Phoebe, Say's**--19 Oct. 1915, 14 March 1920, 8 May 1921, 8 May 1922, 18 March 1923, and 12 May 1931.  
**Pigeon, Band-tailed**--Summer resident; their average spring arrival was on April 27, and their average fall departure was on Sept. 17. Common and nests here.  
**Quail, California.**  
**Raven, Common.**  
**Robin, American**--Present all winters in some years but there was an influx on the average of February 1. Nests here.  
**Sapsucker, Red-breasted.**  
**Shrike, Northern**--2 April 1915, 2 April 1917, 9 Jan. 1917, and 13 Nov. 1919.  
**Siskin, Pine**--Their average spring arrivals was on April 11. Common.  
**Snipe, Common**--She noted this species in March and April of several years.

- Sparrow, American Tree**--5 seen on 11 Dec. 1915.
- Sparrow, Chipping**--Summer resident; their average spring arrival was on April 10 and their average fall departure on September 16. Common and nests here.
- Sparrow, Fox.**
- Sparrow, Golden-crowned**--Their average spring arrival was on April 5, their average spring departure on May 12, and their average fall arrival was on September 25. Common in 1917 and rare in 1921. She reported that a female was feeding flying young on 25 May 1917.
- Sparrow, House.**
- Sparrow, Lincoln's**--Passing migrant; their average spring arrival was on April 25. Rare and does not nest here.
- Sparrow, Savannah**--Summer resident; their average spring arrival was on April 17. Rare; does not nest here in 1917, but nesting status in 1921 is not listed.
- Sparrow, Song.**
- Sparrow, Vesper**--Summer resident; their average spring arrival was on April 3. Common and nests here.
- Sparrow, White-crowned**--Summer resident; their average spring arrival was on March 27 and their average fall departure on September 18. Common and nests here.
- Starling, Eurasian.**
- Swallow, Bank**--Rare and nests here.
- Swallow, Barn**--Passing migrant; their average spring arrival was on May 23 and their average fall departure on September 9. Rare and does not nest here, at least in 1917 and 1921.
- Swallow, Cliff**--Summer resident; their average spring arrival was on April 10 and their average fall departure on September 21. Common.
- Swallow, No. Rough-winged**--Summer resident; their average spring arrival was on April 27.
- Swallow, Tree**--Summer resident; their average spring arrival was on March 5 and their average fall departure was on September 23. Rare and nests here.
- Swallow, Violet-green**--Summer resident; their average spring arrival was on March 7 and their average fall departure on October 1. Common.
- Swan, Tundra**--Transient migrant that occasionally overwinters. Rare and does not nest here.
- Swift, Vaux's**--Their average spring arrival was on May 11, and their average fall departure was on September 12.
- Tanager, Western**--Summer resident; their average spring arrival was on May 10, and their average fall departure was on September 3. Common and nests here.
- Thrush, Gray-cheeked**--Rare and does not nest here. [This is probably a misidentification because this species is not recorded for western Oregon.]
- Thrush, Hermit**--Passing migrant. Rare and does not nest here.
- Thrush, Swainson's**--Summer resident; their average spring arrival was on May 12, and their average fall departure was on September 11. Common and nests here.
- Thrush, Varied**--Rare and nests here.
- Towhee, Brown.**
- Towhee, Rufous-sided.**
- Vireo, Hutton's.**
- Vireo, Solitary**--Summer resident; their average spring arrival was on April 18, and their average fall departure was on September 14. Common and nests here.
- Vireo, Warbling**--Summer resident; their average spring arrival was on May 5, and their average fall departure was on August 10. Rare and nests here.
- Vulture, Turkey**--Summer resident; their average spring arrival was on March 23, and their average fall departure was on September 24. Common.
- Warbler, Black-throated Gray**--Summer resident; their average spring arrival was on April 20, and their average fall departure was on September 18. Nests here.
- Warbler, Hermit**--Their average spring arrival was on May 14.
- Warbler, MacGillivray's**--Summer resident; their average spring arrival was on May 1, and their average fall departure was on August 23. Rare and nests here.
- Warbler, Orange-crowned**--Summer resident; their average spring arrival was on April 11, and their average fall departure on September 2. Rare and nests here.
- Warbler, Townsend's**--Passing migrant; their average spring arrival was on May 9.
- Warbler, Wilson's**--Summer resident; their average spring arrival was on May 6, and their average fall departure on September 14. Rare and nests here.
- Warbler, Yellow**--Summer resident; their average spring arrival was on May 2, and their average fall departure on August 30. Rare and nests here.
- Warbler, Yellow-rumped.**
- Audubon's subspecies--Their average spring arrival was on March 10. Common and nests here.
- Myrtle subspecies--Passing migrant; their average spring arrival was on April 2. Rare and does not nest here.
- Waxwing, Bohemian**--25 Jan. 1917 and Jan. 1920. Rare and does not nest here.
- Waxwing, Cedar**--Summer resident; their average spring arrival was on May 19, and their average fall departure was on September 24. Common and nests here.
- Woodpecker, Downy.**
- Woodpecker, Hairy.**
- Woodpecker, Pileated.**
- Wood-Pewee, see Pewee
- Wren, Bewick's.**
- Wren, House**--Summer resident; their average spring arrival was on April 26, and their average fall departure was on September 12. Common and nests here.
- Wren, Winter**--Winter resident.
- Yellowlegs, Greater**--Rare and does not nest here.
- Yellowthroat, Common**--Summer resident; their average spring arrival was on April 22, and their average

fall departure was on September 9. Common and nests here.

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#### APPENDIX I. Index to French's Notebooks with and without Field Notes

The following index to Appendices II and III is designed to allow the reader to find a particular event or person that was mentioned in French's notebooks. People that appear to be neighbors or friends of French that lived nearby are NOT included, except for Charles E. Ladd and his wife. Please note that a particular person or event may be mentioned several times in a particular notebook, so the reader should not assume that the first mention of an indexed item in a notebook is the only citation of that item in that notebook.

All of her trips to the Oregon coast are indicated by county (e.g., Clatsop, Lincoln, and Tillamook counties) as all her trips out of the state (e.g., to British Columbia, California, Idaho, and Yellowstone Park). If determinable, the affiliation or a brief description is given for each person in parentheses. Abbreviations for some affiliations include: BS=Biological Survey, OAS=Oregon (Portland) Audubon Society, OSU=Oregon State University, PO=Portland "Oregonian," UO=University of Oregon. The volume of French's notebooks in which an entry was found at least once is indicated by a "v"; for example, "v33" indicates that an entry was found in volume 33 of her notebooks.

To find annotations for these entries, look in Appendix II for v1 through v42 and Appendix III for v43 through v46.

- Allen, John Eliot (Or. Dept. of Geology)(v33)  
 Armstrong, Irene ("Christian Science Monitor" writer)(v25)  
 Ashoff, Mr. (Oregon artist-naturalist)(v17)  
 Auk (v19, v26)  
 Avery, Carlos (Pres. American Protection and Propagation Association in New York)(v20)  
 Bailey, Florence (Mrs. Vernon Bailey)(writer of natural history)(v2, v13b, v14)  
 Bailey, Vernon (BS)(v13b)  
 Barber, Olive ("Bird Lady" of Coos Bay)(v36)  
 Bargelt, E. S. (OAS)(v29)  
 Bidwell, Mr. (OAS)(v11, v19)  
 Biological Survey (v4, v6, v15, v24, v27, v30, v31)  
 Bird-Lore (v2, v7, v19)  
 Bishop, Mr. (of "Oregon Journal")(v17)  
 Blair, Miss M. G. (Oregon State Library)(v26)  
 Book, French's proposed (v14, v17, v27, v29, v44, v45)  
 Books known to be seen or possessed by French  
 -Audubon's Birds of America (v37)  
 -Florence Bailey's A-Birding on a Broncho (v14)  
 -Florence Bailey's (1902) Handbook of Birds of the Western United States (v2, v14)  
 -Ernest S. Booth's Birds of the West (v41)  
 -Dawson's Birds of California (v6, v17)  
 -Dawson's Birds of Washington (v10)  
 -Willard A. Eliot's (1923) Birds of the Pacific Coast (v20)  
 -William L. Finley's Birds of America [sic, probably American Birds Studied and Photographed from Life ?] (v17)  
 -Gabrielson and Jewett's (1940) Birds of Oregon (v32, v33)  
 -Florence Page Jacques Birds across the Sky (v36)  
 -Roger Tory Peterson's Birds over America (v41)  
 -Charles F. Saunder's The Western Flower Guide (v11)  
 -P.A. Taverner's (1926) Birds of Western Canada (v28)  
 -Trafton's Bird Friends (v10)  
 -Gilbert White's The Natural History of Selbourne (v34, v37, v44)  
 -unknown author Birds of Kansas (v13a)  
 Booth, E. S. See Books.  
 Botany, French's (v7, v8, v11, v13a, v16, v17, v29)  
 Boy Scouts, French's Instruction of (v26, v27, v28, v30, v31, v40)  
 Braly, Mr. [J.C.?] (Oregon amateur ornithologist)(v26)  
 Brand, Mr. (OAS)(v11)  
 British Columbia, French's trip to (v34, v44)  
 Bruce, Sadie (school teacher)(v26)  
 Bryant, Dr. Harold C. (Cal. Fish and Game Commission; Natl. Park Service)(v17, v20, v21, v24)  
 California, French's trip to (v10, v17, v18, v21, v31)  
 California Academy of Sciences, visit to (v10, v17)  
 Carlton Farm, 1912-1944 (v37)  
 Camera, French's (v7, v9, v10)  
 Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. [A.L.?](OAS)(v31)  
 Carlton Observation Post, see Observation Post  
 Chapman, Dr. Frank M. (Am. Mus. Natural History)(v30, v44)  
 Clatsop County, French's Trip to (v39)  
 Clifford, Mrs. J. M. (bird lady in Salem)(v17)  
 Condor (v21, v24, v26)  
 Cooper's Club (v18, v24), also see Condor.  
 -meeting attended by French (v18)  
 Cowan, Dr. Ian McTaggart (British Columbia ornithologist)(v34, v44)  
 Crowell, Mr. (OAS)(v19, v22, v24)

French's Bird Notes

- Dawson, Mr. See Books.  
Dayton, move to in 1944 (v37, v38)  
Dimick, Prof. R. E. (OSU)(v28, v29, v30, v34)  
DuBois, H. M. (OAS)(v29)  
Dyment, C.V. (v6)  
Einarsen, A. S. (BS, OSU)(v30, v33)  
Eliot, Mr. Willard Ayres (OAS)(v11, v14, v18, v19, v20, v22, v23, v24, v26, v29, v31)  
Eliot, Mrs. Willard A. (OAS)(v18, v26, v31)  
Erskine, Mr. (OAS)(v26)  
Evans, W. W. (Mazamas)(v8, v17)  
Evermann, Dr. (Cal. Academy of Sciences)(v10)  
Fear, Dr. Lois (OAS)(v26)  
Ferris, Reed (Tillamook Co. amateur ornithologist)(v32, v33)  
Finley, Irene (Mrs. William L. Finley)(OAS; writer)(v10, v11)  
Finley, William L. (OAS; writer)(v4, v8, v10, v11, v17, v24)  
Flowers, see Botany  
Ford, Donald (OAS)(v26)  
Gabrielson, Ira N. (BS; OAS; writer)(v24), see also Books.  
Gaylord, Thelma (OSU)(v29)  
Gilbert, Harold S. (OAS)(v23, v25, v26, v29)  
Gilkey, Dr. Helen M. (OSU)(v29)  
Gilmore, Prof. (California professor)(v10)  
Girl Scouts, French's Instruction of (v27, v28, v29)  
Gordon, Kenneth (OSU)(v28)  
Gordon, Seth (Izaak Walton League)(v24)  
Green, Bess (OSU)(v22)  
Grinnell, Dr. Joseph (west coast ornithologist)(v10, v19, v21)  
Gubser, Lynn (Yamhill County School Superintendent)(v29)  
Haines, Theodora (St. Mary's Academy teacher)(v17)  
Hendrick, Miss (McMinnville teacher?)(v13a)  
Horsfall, R. Bruce (OAS, artist-naturalist; obituary in 1948 Murrelet 29:12)(v8, v10, v11, v14, v16, v17, v24)  
Horsfall, Mrs. R. Bruce (OAS)(v10, v11, v13a, v14)  
Horsfall, R. Bruce, Jr. (OAS)(v17)  
Hospitalization, French's (v30)  
Hutchin's, Charlie (radio speaker about birds)(v18)  
Idaho, French's Trip to (v41)  
Izaak Walton League (v24)  
Jacques, F. P. See Books.  
Jewett, Stanley G. (BS; OAS; writer)(v14, v27, v33, v44), also see Books.  
Jewett, Stanley G., Jr. (OSU)(v29)  
Ladd, Mr. and/or Mrs. Charles E. (They were neighbors and not all mentions of Mrs. Ladd were recorded) (v6, v7, v10, v13a [Charles died], v13b)  
Lampman, Ben Hur (PO)(v20, v23, v31, v36, v37, v39)  
Lincoln County bird observations (v23, v27, v29, v31, v34)  
Long, Harriet C. (librarian at State Library at Salem)(v26, v27)  
Marvin, Miss (writes up French's first KGW talk)(v17)  
Mazamas, visit to French Farm (v8, v17)  
McCool, James H. (PO)(listed many times starting with v22)  
McLeod, J. H. (PO)(v20)  
Monroe, Anne Shannon (Oregon writer)(v16)  
Mother's Death, Grace's (v26)  
Muth, Dr. (OSU)(v29)  
Nature Magazine (v17, v24, v29)  
Newspaper articles about or by French were too numerous to all index and the name of the newspaper was often not given, so newspaper clippings are not indexed by each newspaper. A list of papers with clippings by or about French include:  
-Carlton "Herald" (v26)  
-Carlton "Sentinel" (v11, v13a, v15, v17)  
-"Christian Science Monitor" (v25)  
-Coos Bay "Times" (v11)  
-Dayton "Tribune" (v41)  
-McMinnville "News-Reporter" (this paper carried French's column, "Signs of the Season" periodically)  
-Portland "Oregonian" (she mentions Ben Hur Lampman, J. H. McLeod, and James H. McCool by name)  
  -"A Farm Woman Speaks" (v20, v21[she received \$11 from the "Oregonian" for this article], v22 [reprinted by Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs and Portland Audubon Society])  
-Portland "Oregon Journal" (v17, v41)[only mentioned twice]  
Nissen, Mr. and Mrs. (v24)  
Northrup, Miss (biology teacher at McMinnville High School)(v13a)  
Northwest Background (v40)  
Observation Post for Japanese aircraft (v34, v35, v36, v37)  
Oregon Agricultural College, see Oregon State University  
Oregon Audubon Society, see Portland Audubon Society  
Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs (v13a, v16, v22, v24, v25, v29, v40)  
  -Chairman of Conservation Committee (v13a, v22, v40)

- Oregon State College, see Oregon State University  
Oregon State Fair, French's Visit to (v8, v23, v25)  
Oregon State Game Commission (v19, v24, v25, v26)  
    -possible appointment of French as Educational Director (v19)  
    -possible appointment by Gov. Norblad to vacancy in Commission (v24, v25)  
Oregon State Library at Salem (v26, v27, v31, v32, v34, v36)  
Oregon State University (v4, v6, v22, v25, v28, v29, v30, v31, v33, v34)  
Oregon, Univ. of (v7, v8, v21, v34, v44)  
Oregon Wildlife Federation  
    -Yamhill County Director (1936 v29, 1937 v30)  
Peavy, Pres. (OSU)(v29)  
Peterson, R. T. See Books.  
Plants, see Botany  
Plummer, Mr. (v25)  
Poetry, French's (v17, v21, v28, v31, v33, v36, v41)  
Portland Audubon Society, also see Speeches  
    -field trip to French farm (v19, v23, v25, v26, v27, v29, v33)  
    -French appointed Director (v18)  
    -reprinting of "A Farm Woman Speaks" (v22)  
Powers, Alfred (UO)(v34, v44)  
Prill, A. G., M.D. (amateur naturalist in Scio)(v37, v39)  
Radio talks, French's  
    -KGO (San Francisco) (v18)  
    -KGW (v17, v18, v26)  
    -KOAC (v29, v41)  
    -KOIN (v20, v24, v36)  
Ragon, Maude (OAS)(v26)  
Raker, Mary (OAS)(v10, v13a, v13b, v14, v23)  
Raker, William S. (OAS)(v10, v11, v13a, v13b, v15, v17, v18, v19, v20, v21, v22, v23, v24, v25, v26, v27, v28, v29, v30)  
Rogers, Tom (v25)  
Sandoz, Helen (editor Northwest Background)(v40)  
Saunders, C. F. See Books.  
Scouts, see Boy Scouts or Girl Scouts  
Sears, Dr. (OAS)(v10)  
Simon, Leo (OAS)(v19, v22)  
Speeches, French's (also see Radio Talks)  
    -Carlton Chamber of Commerce (v27)  
    -Carlton Civic Club (v14, v29)  
    -Carlton Farmer's Union (v32)  
    -Carlton Grange (v13a, v14, v22 [elected Lecturer])  
    -Carlton Needle Club (v11, v13a)  
    -Carlton Parent-Teacher Association (v10, v13a)  
    -Carlton School (v7, v14)  
    -Dayton Civic Club (v38)  
    -Dayton Grade School (v39)  
    -Dayton Reading Club (v39)  
    -Gaston Civic Club (v18)  
    -granges, unspecified (v11, v29, v39)  
    -McMinnville Civic Club (v15)  
    -McMinnville Current Events Club (v14, v40)  
    -McMinnville Garden Club (v25, v30, v40, v41, v42)  
    -McMinnville High School (v13a)  
    -McMinnville Kiwanis (v22)  
    -McMinnville Pomona Grange (v13a, v17, v32)  
    -McMinnville St. Barnabas Guild (v26, v27)  
    -McMinnville Self Improvement Club (v20)  
    -McMinnville Women's Club (v28)  
    -Oregon (Portland) Audubon Society (v6, v9, v10, v11, v13a, v14, v16, v17, v19, v24, v25, v26, v29)  
    -Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs (v16, v24, v29)  
    -Oregon State Game Commission (v26)  
    -Oregon State University (v25, v28, v29)  
    -Salem Women's Club (v25)  
    -schools, unspecified (v15, v20)  
    -Sheridan Grange (v14)  
    -White Cloud School (v10, v25)  
    -Yamhill County Federation of Women's Clubs (v20, v29)  
Stephens, Eleanor (State Library at Salem?)(v36)  
Sweetser, Prof. (Head of Dept. of Botany at UO) (v7, v8)  
Sykes, Prof. (OSU?)(v4, v6)  
Taverner, P. A. See Books.  
Tillamook County bird observations (v3, v10, v16, v23, v32, v34, v41)  
Todd, Donald (Univ. of Washington Librarian)(v34)  
Trafton, Mr. See Books.  
Univ. of Oregon, see Oregon, Univ. of  
Walker, Alex (Tillamook Co. amateur naturalist)(v29, v32)

Walker, Rosaline (Mrs. Alex Walker)(Tillamook Co. amateur naturalist)(v36, v40, v41)  
Welles, Mr. and Mrs. (KOIN radio)(v20, v24)  
Welty, Dr. (recognized ornithologist back east)(v4, v6)  
White, Gilbert. See Books.  
Whitely, Opal (bird woman of Eugene) (v10)  
Who's Who in Oregon, French's Entry (v20, v23)  
Wilson, Maud (OSU)(v28)  
Wilson, Nils (BS, OSU)(v31)  
Women's Clubs, Oregon Federation of, see Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs  
Yellowstone Park, French's Trip to (v41)  
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**APPENDIX II. Synopsis of French's Notebooks with Field Notes**

In this section, the contents of French's notebooks that contained field notes are examined. Details of the actual observations are NOT included. This section only includes mentions of people that Grace met or corresponded with, newspaper articles she wrote, or speeches she made. These notebooks are in chronological order and provide somewhat of an idea of what Grace's life was like. However, she does not include her feelings about things that happen; these notebooks are not diaries.

Most of these notebooks were about 3.5 inches wide by 6 inches high by a 1/4 to 1/2 inch thick. Her handwriting is in pencil and is pretty legible. The pages are not disintegrating.

"She" in this Synopsis refers only to Grace McCormac French. The date given for newspaper clippings is the date the clipping was pasted in her notebook or the date she wrote in the notebook; for some of these clippings it is possible that the date given is the date she received the newspaper rather than the day the paper was published.

**This Appendix is Indexed in Appendix I.**

**Vol. 1: 1911-1915**

Most of her field notes are for 1914 and 1915 are in this notebook. She has arranged notes by bird species; an index is in the back of the notebook.

**Vol. 2: 19 April-29 Aug. 1915**

10 June 1915. In Portland, she bought Florence Bailey's Handbook of Birds of the Western United States.  
15 June 1915. She subscribed to Bird Lore.

**Vol. 3: 31 Aug.-17 Oct. 1915**

30 Aug.-2 Sept. 1915. She went to Tillamook County for summer vacation and made some bird notes.

**Vol. 4: 18 Oct. 1915-16 Jan. 1916**

4 Nov. 1915. She was thinking of a name for a story she wanted to write.  
30 Nov. 1915. She received letters from Mr. Finley and Prof. Sykes.  
7 Dec. 1915. She wrote: "Prepared stuff for letters to O.A.C. [Oregon Agricultural College] and Mr. Finley all afternoon."  
14 Jan. 1916. She received a letter from Dr. Welty and mailed letters to the Biological Survey.

**Vol. 5** did not contain field notes, see "Contents of French's Notebooks withOUT Field Notes."

**Vol. 6: 16 Jan.-27 March 1916**

24 Jan. 1916. She wrote Dr. Welty.  
26 Jan. 1916. She received "blanks" [forms] from the Biological Survey; presumably they were for keeping migration records.  
28 Jan. 1916. She received a letter from Prof. Sykes with a list of Corvallis birds.  
12 Feb. 1916. She spoke at a Oregon (Portland) Audubon Society meeting. [This group will be referred to as the Portland Audubon Society hereafter.]  
26 Feb. 1916. She visits Mrs. Charles E. Ladd and sees Dawson's three volume Birds of California and realizes that she has overlooked some birds.  
6 March 1916. She wrote C.V. Dymont.  
11 March 1916. She is anxious to hear back from Dymont about a course in Journalism.

**Vol. 7: 28 March-31 May 1916**

5 April 1916. She received an unsigned letter from the Univ. of Oregon Dept. of Zoology.  
12 April 1916. She received a Bird-Lore.  
22 April 1916. She mailed a story to the "Monitor." [Which "Monitor" is not stated.]  
2 May 1916. She wrote: "I have simply got to have a camera and room to do my own developing."  
3 May 1916. She wrote a letter to Univ. of Oregon about taking a botany course instead of the bird course. Mrs. Ladd told Grace that Mrs. Ladd had about 100 books on flowers.  
8 May 1916. Grace received first lessons in Botany course and also some outlines for bird work.  
10 May 1916. She was spending a lot of time collecting flowers now. Mr. Ladd talked to Grace about some of the birds she had shown the Ladd's daughter Felicia.  
12 May 1916. She received a Kodak [camera] from her father.  
24 May 1916. She received an invitation to speak at the Carlton School.  
25 May 1916. She agreed to speak at the Carlton School. She cut bird pictures from magazines to show children. She spoke on May 26th (State Bird Day) to the 6th and 7th grades.  
31 May 1916. She sent two plants to Prof. Sweetser.

**Vol. 8: 1 June-31 Dec. 1916**

- 2 June 1916. She wrote: "35th birthday" and "The children make many comments on my talk of last Friday and I appreciate it. For a child's compliment is sincere. Many mothers have told me what the children said also. I hope I can awake a real love of birds in their hearts."  
 6 June 1916. She received a letter from Prof. Sweetser identifying the plants.  
 8 June 1916. She has included two newspaper clippings about W.W. Evans leading a Mazama climb of Mount Pisgah near McMinnville and then stopping and visiting the French's. Unfortunately the date and source of the clippings is not given.  
 23 June 1916. She was gone when Mr. Finley and the local game warden (Mr. Parker) came out to take pictures.  
 24 Aug. 1916. She received a letter from Mr. Finley.  
 25 Aug. 1916. She went to the State Fair in Salem. R. Bruce Horsfall was in charge of the booth for the Fish and Game Commission; they had a long talk.

**Vol. 9: 1 Jan.-25 May 1917**

- 10 Jan. 1917. She got back today the first pictures she ever took.  
 3 Feb. 1917. She spoke at the Portland Audubon Society.

**Vol. 10: 26 May 1917-30 April 1918**

- 2 June 1917. Mrs. Ladd gave her a book Bird Friends by Trafton [sp. ?].  
 21-24 July 1917. She made a trip to Tillamook County; she made some bird notes.  
 14 Dec. 1917. She spoke to children at the White Cloud school.  
 11-13 Jan. 1918. She went to Portland to hear the Audubon Program by Wm. L. Finley. She attended a party with Mr. and Mrs. Finley and Mr. and Mrs. Horsfall at the Horsfall's. On Jan. 12, she talked for the Portland Audubon. R. Bruce Horsfall also showed her his collection of bird study skins. Dr. Sears offered to send her his camera for photographing birds.  
 21 Jan. 1918. She visited Berkeley, California; probably to see her mother. She gave a letter from R. Horsfall to Dr. Joseph Grinnell, personally. She was impressed with Grinnell.  
 22 Jan. 1918. She visited the Cal. Academy of Sciences in San Francisco and gave a letter from Horsfall to Dr. Evermann, who was very encouraging to her. She looked at a lot of bird study skins.  
 1 Feb. 1918. She rode with Prof. Gilmore from Berkeley to Davis, and they talked about birds.  
 31 March 1918. She visited Mrs. Ladd, who showed her Dawson's Birds of Washington.  
 19 April 1918. Mr. Raker from Portland visited.  
 21 April 1918. Mr. Raker, Mary Raker, and Mr. and Mrs. Horsfall visited Grace.  
 23 April 1918. She spoke to the Parent-Teacher Association in Carlton.  
 Spring arrivals for 1918 are in the last few pages of this notebook.  
 She listed Opal Whitely of Eugene as a "Bird woman."

**Vol. 11: 1 May-15 Nov. 1918, Feb.-25 Dec. 1919, Jan.-27 Feb. 1920**

- 16 June 1918. Visitors to her farm from Portland included R. Bruce Horsfall, Mr. Raker, Mr. Eliot, Mr. Brand, and Mr. Bidwell.  
 18 June 1918. Visitors included Mr. and Mrs. Horsfall and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. L. Finley. Mr. Finley brought his movie camera and filmed a White-breasted Nuthatch family inside one of Grace's bird houses. They stayed overnight.  
 2 April 1919. Grace received a journal from the museum at Santa Barbara.  
 12 April 1919. She received a letter from Mr. Raker saying that she was to be a patroness of the Art Exhibit of the Portland Audubon Society.  
 19 April 1919. She attended a lecture and movie by Finley at Portland Library; his movies included pictures of the White-breasted Nuthatch taken at Grace's place.  
 21 April 1919. She went on a car trip with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. L. Finley.  
 2 May 1919. Mr. Raker visited and stayed the night.  
 24 Dec. 1919. She received a gift of Charles Francis Saunders' The Western Flower Guide.  
 24 Jan. 1920. While in Portland, Mr. Raker took Grace and Mrs. Horsfall to a trip to Reed Lake. Mrs. Horsfall wants to work with Grace in writing articles.  
 25 Jan. 1920. The "Oregonian" carried an article about her Jan. 24 talk at the Portland Audubon Society to protest hunters shooting on farms without permission. An article was also in Coos Bay "Times" and the Carlton "Sentinel." Copies of articles are included in her notebook.  
 11 Feb. 1920. She spoke about birds at the Carlton Needle Club.  
 12 Feb. 1920. She goes to see Mr. and Mrs. Ladd; he is very ill but wants to talk about birds with her.  
 14 Feb. 1920. She was installed as a Lecturer in the Grange and will speak several times about birds at various Granges.  
 9 March 1920. She is to speak at Carlton Parent-Teacher's meeting on "Local Birds and the Game Laws."  
 13 March 1920. She is to speak at Pomona Grange on "Insect Pests and Birds that Protect the Orchards."  
 3 April 1920. She is to speak in McMinnville.

**Vol. 12** did not contain field notes, see "Contents of French's Notebooks withOUT Field Notes."

**Vol. 13a: 1 March-19 May 1920**

- Part of the spring arrival dates for 1920 are in the first few pages of this notebook.  
 24 Jan. 1920. She lectured at the Portland Audubon Society.  
 11 Feb. 1920. She gave a talk at the Carlton Needle Club.  
 11 March 1920. She is listed in the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs book as chairman of the Conservation Committee.  
 13 March 1920. She spoke at the Carlton Grange about the value of birds in the orchard; she included a newspaper clipping about her talk.  
 20 March 1920. She noted that Charles E. Ladd died and that he had been a lover of nature.



- 28 March 1920. She went to McMinnville to see Miss Hendrick and met Miss Northrup, a teacher of biology at McMinnville High School. Grace said that she and Northrup have been corresponding about bird study, and that Grace had promised to speak to Northrup's class some day.
- 3 April 1920. She talked at the Pomona Grange in McMinnville.
- 13 April 1920. She talked at the Carlton Parent-Teachers meeting. A clipping mentioning her talk is pasted on one of the last pages of this notebook.
- 14 April 1920. Grace had talked about birds the previous night, and Mary Raker may have wrote an article about it for this day's "Oregonian."
- 18 April 1920. Grace had requested that the Editor of the Carlton "Sentinel" write an article advising parents to teach their children not to destroy wildflowers; the Editor wrote it, and a clipping of it (April 16, "By Way of Comment") is pasted in one of the last pages.
- 23 April 1920. She lectured to Northrup's senior biology class at McMinnville.
- 6 May 1920. She received a book Birds of Kansas as a gift.
- 16 May 1920. Mr. Raker, Mary Raker, Mrs. Tuttle [sp. ?], and Mrs. Horsfall arrived, and they spent the afternoon in the woods. She showed Mrs. Horsfall her story about forest birds and planned to mail it soon.
- Near the end, she has pasted in a clipping by Mary E. Raker that was entitled "Spring-time and the Birds." Mary's picture is included. Unfortunately, Grace did not give the date or source of publication. It is probably from the Portland "Spectator."
- She also included a clipping from the Portland "Spectator" by W.S. Raker entitled the "Audubon Society's Exhibit" Grace was listed as a "patroness" for the exhibit.

**Vol. 13b: 20 May-30 Dec. 1920**

A complete set of 1920 spring arrivals and some fall departures are in the first few pages of this notebook.

- 24 May 1920. Mr. Raker said that Mary Raker liked Grace's story.
- 25 May 1920. Mrs. Ladd gave Grace some rare old copies of a magazine describing western birds.
- 17 June 1920. She circulated initiative petitions to get the Roosevelt Bird Refuge on the ballot and got 22 names.
- 19 June 1920. She mailed in 3 initiative petitions for Roosevelt Bird Refuge; only 3 men refused to sign.
- 28 Sept. 1920. Mr. Raker arrived with Vernon and Florence Bailey for a visit. Mrs. Florence Bailey had written several books including The Handbook of Birds of the Western United States.

**Vol. 14: 1 Jan.-18 May 1921**

Part of the spring arrivals for 1921 are at the start of this notebook.

- 3 Dec. 1920. She talked at the Portland Audubon Society, according to a note inside the back cover.
- 30 Jan. 1921. She mentions that reading A-birding on a Broncho by Mrs. Florence Bailey and a book by Porter were inspiring and would help her with writing her own book.
- 1 March 1921. She spoke about swallows at the Carlton Civic Club; an article in Carlton(?) paper is included.
- 19 March 1921. She spoke about orchard birds at the Sheridan Grange.
- 23 March 1921. She went to Portland to talk with Mrs. Horsfall and Mr. Eliot about her next lecture at the Portland Audubon Society and the book she was writing.
- 5 April 1921. She spoke at the Carlton Civic Club.
- 9 April 1921. She spoke about birds at a Carlton Grange meeting.
- 15 April 1921. Mary Raker visited; the next day Mary gave a bird talk at the Pomona Grange in Sheridan.
- 23 April 1921. She lectured at the Portland Audubon Society on "The Bird Procession at Maplewood Farm."
- 28 April 1921. She gave the same lecture as on April 23 at the McMinnville Current Events Club.
- 3 May 1921. She lectured for two different classes at the Carlton School.
- 4 May 1921. Mr. Horsfall wrote her that a sparrow she had found had been indentified by S. G. Jewett as a Lincoln's Sparrow.
- 7 May 1921. She received a letter from Mrs. Florence Bailey with a copy of her 1920 Handbook of Birds of the Western U.S.
- [Note that the volume of her field notes has appeared to decrease as she has become more active with talks.]

**Vol. 15: 19 May-5 August 1921, 10 Jan.-14 May 1922**

1921 spring arrivals dates are listed at the start of this notebook.

- 28 Feb. 1922. She received a letter from the Biological Survey asking about the breeding dates of ducks and geese.
- 11 March 1922. She asked the editor of the Carlton "Sentinel" to put a request in the newspaper for the arrival date of swallows.
- 25 March 1922. The editor of the "Sentinel" asked her to decorate the windows of the "Sentinel" with bird houses and pictures.
- 13 April 1922. She received a letter from Mr. Raker.
- 28 April 1922. She gave a talk at the No. 8 school. Three of the boys made bird houses for Grace to judge.
- 4 May 1922. She lectured at the McMinnville Civic Club.
- 1922 Spring Arrivals prior to 15 May are listed at the end of this notebook.

**Vol. 16: 18 May-10 Oct. 1922**

Her address is listed as Box 40, R.F.D. 1, Carlton, Or.

1922 Spring Arrivals (including late May and June) are listed at the start of this notebook.

20 May 1922. She sent a mountain lady slipper to R. Bruce Horsfall.

30 May-2 June 1922. She went by train to Tillamook to attend a convention of the Oregon Federation of

Women's Clubs. She spoke on "Conservation of Oregon Natural Resources." She lists a few Tillamook Co. birds. She made a special note that she listened to Anne Shannon Monroe's talk on "Noted Oregon Writers."

8 Sept. 1922. She spoke at the Portland Audubon Society on "When the Birds Come north Again."

**Vol. 17: 13 Oct. 1922-22 Aug. 1924**

1923 Spring arrivals are at the start of this notebook.

- 14-28 Oct. 1922. She went to San Francisco and attended the Industrial Exposition. She saw some bird exhibits and met some ladies interested in conservation. One of them, Mrs. Harold Wilson, was with the League of American Penwomen. She also visited the aviary at Golden Gate Park and viewed the mounted specimens at the California Academy of Sciences. She also went on a bird walk with Dr. H. C. Bryant. She travelled with Fred, who did some waterfowl hunting. They arrived in Eugene after going through Ashland on Nov. 4. The purpose of this trip was probably to see her mother who lived in Berkeley.
- 14 Dec. 1922. She mentions that she had put a note in the Carlton "Sentinel" about all the Varied Thrushes.
- 30 March 1923. While in Portland, she was asked by Mr. Evans, of the Mazamas, if they could visit her place again like they did in 1916.
- 31 March 1923. She gave a lecture to the Portland Audubon Society on "When the Birds Come North Again." She used some of Horsfall's slides and also some of her own.
- 5 April 1923. She went to McMinnville and spoke about conservation and birds.
- 14 April 1923. Bruce Horsfall, Jr. arrived for the weekend.
- 2 May 1923. She sent a box of wild flowers to Theodora Haines (sp.?) at St. Mary's Academy for botany work.
- 12 May 1923. She, Theodora, and another lady went around the French's farm collecting wild flowers.
- 16 June 1923. On the spur of the moment, she gave a talk at the McMinnville Grange on the value of wild birds. She decides to prepare several short bird talks, so that she "won't be caught unawares again."
- 22 April 1924. She remarks about an article in the "Oregonian." She evidently reads this paper regularly as she had also previously mentioned articles in it, previously.
- 12 May 1924. She is advised to call her radio talk "Bird Life in Oregon."
- 9 June 1924. She read a 30 minute talk on the KGW radio station entitled "Birds of the Northwest and Books about them."
- 28 June 1924. Mr. Raker paid an overnight visit.
- 9 July 1924. Miss Cornelia Marvin (sp.?) requests permission to publish her KGW radio talk.
- 11 July 1924. She considered naming her book A Farmer's Wife and the Birds. She wrote this suggestion to Miss Marvin.
- 15 July 1924. She received a letter from Nature Magazine offering to pay her for any bird story that they accepted.
- 19 July 1924. Miss Marvin drove in from Salem and brought Dawson's three volume Birds of California. Grace mentioned that Miss Marvin was interested in Grace's effort to write.
- 24 July 1924. She was reading Dawson's books and writing her book.
- 3 August 1924. She considered titling a book of her "more sophisticated poems" as Wing Shadows.
- 13 August 1924. While on vacation in the Mt. Hood area, she visited a Mr. Ashoff, who was an artist with a log cabin museum of mounted animals and birds. She said: "Mr. Ashoff is a real person and meeting him made up for the rough ride."
- 13 August 1924. The Forest Ranger at Government Camp had heard of her and made a special effort to show her around. She met a Mr. Bishop of the "Oregon Journal" at the Hotel.
- 14 Aug. 1924. They travelled with Mr. Bishop around Mt. Hood.
- 15-17 August 1924. During this trip, she met and talked with various Indians. Their car broke down south of Corvallis and had to be towed in. While in Corvallis, she bought Finley's Birds of America [sic, probably American Birds Studied and Photographed from Life] and a loose leaf note book for her poems.
- The spring arrivals for 1924 are given at the end of this, along with the addresses and phone numbers of two "bird women" (Miss Susan E. Chattin [sp.?] and Miss Catherine Flinn [sp.?] in Berkeley, California and a "bird lady" (Mrs. J. M. Clifford) in Salem.

**Vol. 18: 23 Aug.-4 Dec. 1924, 24 Feb.-30 Sept. 1925**

- 20 Sept. 1924. Mr. Raker visited and discussed her appointment as a Director of the Oregon (Portland) Audubon Society.
- 11 Oct. 1924. She went to the Pomona Grange and there was a discussion with Mr. Burt about a "hunting story." The hunters were excited about the story, but it is not clear if she wrote the story or not.
- 12 Oct. 1924. She apparently wrote an article because when there was some shooting, her husband said it was her fault.
- 14 Oct. 1924. A neighbor was also going to close his farm to hunting; he had lost a horse.
- 15 Oct. 1924. She had a direct confrontation with some hunters that wanted to hunt on their farm.
- 23 Oct. 1924. Several people have told her that her stories in the "News-Reporter and Carlton "Sentinel" about game laws have helped. [Note that she does not mention these stories specifically in this notebook.]
- 8 Nov. 1924. The "News-Reporter" prints her story about hunters.
- 25 Feb. 1925. She sent a letter about swallows to the "Oregonian."
- 27 Feb. 1925. Her letter was printed in the "Oregonian."
- 2 March 1925. The "Oregonian" had a "lovely" Editorial about her swallow letter.
- 6 March 1925. She spoke about birds to the Gaston Civic Club.
- 10 May 1925. Mr. Raker brought out Mr. and Mrs. Eliot to visit; they told her about some of the name

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changes in birds.

30 July 1925. She was at the Cooper's Club meeting.

3-18 August 1925. She was still in California at Asilomar with her mother, and Grace also went elsewhere in California.

7 August 1925. She gave out several copies of her KGW radio talk.

17 Aug. 1925. She gave a talk about "Western Birds" on KGO, a San Francisco radio station.

21 Aug. 1925. She arrived back home and was met by Alfred. She included some field notes for the Ashland area.

24 Aug. 1925. She received a postcard from Claude W. Brown, Baker, Oregon, who had heard her KGO talk.

18 Sept. 1925. She heard Charlie Hutchin's speech about birds on KOA radio from Denver.

20 Sept. 1925. Mr. Raker visited.

**Vol. 19: 1 Oct.-21 Dec. 1925, 11 Feb.-18 Oct. 1926, 15 Jan.-25 Dec. 1927**

Spring arrival dates are given at the start of this notebook.

2 Oct. 1925. Mr. Raker arrived. He and John Gile want to propose her as the Educational Director to be appointed by the State Game Commission.

8 Oct. 1925. She said she declined to consider the appointment.

10 Oct. 1925. Mr. Raker wrote her that he was going to present her name to the Game Commission anyhow.

12-13 Oct. 1925. She put up "No Trespassing" signs around her property.

4 Nov. 1925. For 3 days, she has been writing an article on "Northern Violet-green Swallows" to send Dr. Joseph Grinnell.

21 Dec. 1925. She lists today's sightings as a Bird-Lore census.

25 April 1926. Mr. W. A. Eliot, Mr. Bidwell, Mr. Crowell, and Mr. Simon arrived to go birding at her farm.

11 Nov. 1927. She spoke about migration at the Portland Audubon Society.

Spring migration for 1927 is listed on her pages 182-184.

Spring migration for 1926 is listed on her pages 188-190.

She has notes on her page 196 about Dr. J. Grinnell's article in Auk about introducing game birds; she evidently was aware of articles in Auk.

**Vol. 20: 14 Feb.-30 June 1928**

Spring arrivals for 1928 are listed on her pages 002-004.

On her p. 009, she has a copy of a 2 Feb. 1928 newspaper article that she wrote giving the arrival dates of Am. Robins from 1916 to 1927. The name of the newspaper is not given.

1 March 1928. She is requested by Who's Who in Oregon to send her biography, so that she can be included.

She has cutouts of birds from some field guide pasted to several of the pages in this notebook.

9 March 1928. She wrote to Mr. J. H. McLeod of "Wild-Life Lines" in the "Oregonian."

11 March 1928. A full column editorial about her work is in the "Oregonian."

12 March 1928. Her letter to McLeod is published in the "Oregonian."

7 April 1928. She received gift of candy and a handkerchief from Mrs. Velma (sp.?) D. Welles of KOIN for bird notes that Grace had sent for radio programs.

12 April 1928. She drove to McMinnville and spoke at the Self Improvement Club; her talk was entitled "Where to find the Wild Birds." She used Eliot's book to illustrate the talk.

20 April 1928. She spoke at the Pioneer School District 1.

25 April 1928. Mr. Raker arrived with "news about nature work and bird students." She met Marsh N. Dana at the Pomona Grange.

29 April 1928. "Wild-Life Lines" in the "Oregonian" mentioned her story about hunters.

12 May 1928. "Wild-Life Lines" printed the first installment of her story "A Farm Woman Speaks."

13 May 1928. The "Oregonian" had a cartoon about the need for more game refuges; Grace pasted it in her notebook.

19 May 1928. She gave a 10 minute talk on conservation at the County Federation of Women's Clubs at Dayton.

20 May 1928. She says that the fifth chapter of her story ("A Farm Woman Speaks") was printed in the "Oregonian."

22 May 1928. She received two pamphlets about birds from Dr. Harold C. Bryant.

29 May 1928. She received a request from Carlos Avery, President of the American Protection and Propagation Association in New York to write an opinion about the "Relation of Sportsmen and Land Owner." She comments that the hunters of the East are more enlightened than those of the West.

Spring arrivals for 1927 [actually 1928?] are on her pages 188-190.

A newspaper clipping is included from "Oregonian" with an article by Ben Hur Lampman for 11 March (?) 1928 that was entitled "When the Birds Come Back to Carlton" that was about Grace's observations.

**Vol. 21: 1 July-30 Sept. 1928**

Spring arrivals for 1927 and 1928 are at the start of this notebook.

7 July 1928. Part of her Club Report was published in the "Wild-Life Series" in the "Oregonian."

20 July 1928. Mr. Raker arrived.

26 July 1928. The "Oregonian" was going to send payment for her "A Farm Woman Speaks."

6 Aug. 1928. She received \$11 from the "Oregonian" for her "A Farm Woman Speaks."

11 Aug. 1928. She talked at a Grange with the County Agent; her article "A Farm Woman Speaks" has received heavy fire from the hunters and also women who are hunters. A Salem woman, the wife of a doctor, printed a letter attacking Grace's article in a Salem paper.

25 Aug. 1928. She received a letter from Dr. Harold C. Bryant about her article "A Farm Woman Speaks."

30 Aug. 1928. She and her family drove to Berkeley to visit her mother.

31 Aug. 1928. She had lunch with Mrs. Hilda Wilson and visited studios of National Broadcasting Company.

1 Sept. 1928. She and her mother visited the grave of Grace's father. Grace commented about the birds

around the cemetery.

- 3 Sept. 1928. She visited Dr. Joseph Grinnell. "He wants me to carry on my idea of the book on bird migration and prepare some manuscripts for the Condor."  
 10 Sept. 1928. Her family left California and returned to Oregon.  
 In back of notebook, she had addresses for Dr. A. R. Moore (U. of Oregon, Biology Dept.), Prof. M. E. Peck (Willamette Univ.), Dr. Louis K. Poyntz (sp.?) (KGW), Elizabeth Hughes (Poetry Editor for Lariat), Mrs. Rilla B. Thomas (Amity, Or.), editors of "Oregon Journal," and Dr. H. C. Bryant (Cal. Fish and Game Commission).  
 In an envelope in the back, the five installments of her story "A Farm Woman Speaks" that appeared in the "Oregonian" in the "Wild-Life Lines" are cut out.

**Vol. 22: 1 Oct. 1928-30 April 1929**

- 5 Oct. 1928. Mr. Raker visited her, and they talked about "bird people."  
 28 Oct. 1928. She pasted in a notice from the day's "Oregonian" that she had been appointed chairman of conservation for the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs.  
 18 Dec. 1928. "Mr. Shuley [sp.?] called, he took story to 'News-Reporter' about swan."  
 12 Jan 1929. She was elected Lecturer of the Carlton Grange; she will go on an all expenses trip to Oregon Agriculture College on Feb. 12-14 for Grange Lecture School.  
 13 Jan. 1929. Mr. W. A. Eliot and Mr. Crowell drove from Portland to ask her to do some bird lecture work. She would be paid \$2.50. She says: "it is out of the question." The Portland Audubon Society voted to fund reprinting her "A Farm Woman Speaks."  
 14 Jan. 1929. She sent a story to the "News-Reporter."  
 12 Feb. 1929. She went to Corvallis [see 12 Jan. 1929]; she met Miss Bess Green, who taught about birds in the Zoology Dept. Grace gave out copies of her radio talk on birds to the grange lecturers.  
 25 Feb. 1929. She received galley proofs for her "A Farm Woman Speaks." She mailed it back 2 days later.  
 28 Feb. 1929. She saw a Tree Swallow; this was so early that she sent a telegram about it to the news editor of the "Oregonian."  
 28 Feb.? 1929. An undated clipping of a newspaper article entitled "Signs of the Season by Grace McCormac French" is included. The date of publication or name of the newspaper is not given, but on the back of the clipping it is clear that the newspaper was published in McMinnville.  
 2 March 1929. Her swallow sighting was reported in the "Wild Life Lines" by James H. McCool in the "Oregonian." A copy of this is pasted in her notebook. McCool said that she was "Oregon's best-known woman naturalist and authority on bird migrations."  
 5 March 1929. Mr. Teutch [sp.?] of the Oregon Agricultural College suggested that she write an article for "Capper's Weekly" similar to her "A Farm Woman Speaks out."  
 15 March 1929. Mr. Raker spoke on KOIN about birds and told of her telegram about swallows to the "Oregonian." KOIN is a radio station in the Portland area.  
 26 March 1929. Mr. Raker went to Carlton High School to speak about birds. She received reprints of her "A Farm Woman Speaks Out."  
 31 March 1929. On this Easter Sunday, Mr. Eliot and Mr. Leo Simon visited, and they all went out birding.  
 10 April 1929. She spoke at a Kiwanis luncheon in McMinnville; a clipping of a newspaper mentioning this is included.  
 16 April 1929. They drove to Portland to the funeral of P. S. Hansen.  
 30 April 1929. She sent 25 reprints to County [Extension?] Agents and magazine editors.  
 Spring arrivals (except for May and June) for 1929 are in the last few pages of this notebook.

**Vol. 23: 1 May 1929-25 Jan. 1930**

- Spring arrivals for 1929 are in the first few pages of this notebook.  
 13 May 1929. On KOIN, Mr. Raker told of a May 11 bird field trip to the French's farm by the Portland Audubon Society.  
 24 May 1929. She received a clipping of her biography from Mr. Brodie, who is the editor of Who's Who in Oregon.  
 16 June 1929. Her article about jays appeared in the Sunday "Oregonian" on the editorial page; a comment on her "A Farm Woman Speaks Out" also appeared. [Note that she did not mention writing an article about jays, so not all articles that she wrote may be listed in her notebooks.]  
 17 June 1929. She went to Portland to attend a luncheon for Mrs. Sipple. She also saw B.H.L. and ?D.W.  
 21 July 1929. Mr. Eliot and Mr. Gilbert came, and they all went on a boat ride.  
 25 Aug. 1929. She went on a trip to Tillamook County and took a few bird notes.  
 26 Aug. 1929. She visited Lincoln County and took some bird notes.  
 26 Sept. 1929. She went to the State Fair and saw an exhibit of game birds.  
 11 Oct. 1929. Her article about crows appeared in the "Oregonian."  
 5 Jan. 1930. Mr. Raker and Mary Raker visit; Mr. Raker will give talks for Grace at Lafayette and Newberg because Grace has a bad cold.  
 6 Jan. 1930. Mr. Raker announced on KOIN that he would speak for her at the Civic Clubs at Lafayette and Newberg.  
 7 Jan. 1930. Mr. Raker gave his talk for her and stayed overnight at her place.  
 14 Jan. 1930. She wrote a story about quail and bluebirds for "Wild Life Lines" in the "Oregonian." She mailed it to them on Jan. 16.

**Vol. 24: 26 Jan.-31 Aug. 1930**

- Spring arrivals are listed in the first few pages of this notebook.  
 26 Jan. 1930. Mr. and Mrs. Nissen and Kenneth visited. Grace writes: "I wonder why the Oregonian did not print my story about the mixed covey of quail."  
 7 Feb. 1930. Her story is printed in "Wild Life Lines" in the "Oregonian."

- 20 Feb. 1930. She saw a large flock of Tree Swallows over Carlton Lake; she thinks this is very early, and she telephones the news editor of the "Oregonian."
- 22 Feb. 1930. She has pasted in a newspaper clipping "Tree Swallows Return"; it is probably from the Feb. 22 "Oregonian." They mistakenly cite her as Ruth and not Grace. The article also says that her article "A Farm Woman Speaks" has received national recognition.
- 23 Feb. 1930. Mr. Eliot and Mr. Crowell came out to see the swallows; they were not around, but just after they left a large flock appeared.
- 17 March 1930. Mr. Raker and Mr. Welles said on KOIN that Grace would speak on the radio on March 21.
- 20 March 1930. Mr. Raker arrived and stayed overnight; he approved of her notes for the two talks.
- 21 March 1930. She has pasted in newspaper clippings about her talk "The Farmer's Changing Viewpoint of Birds" at the Portland Audubon Society. It appears that the clippings are from at least two different papers.
- 21 March 1930. Mr. Raker took her to Portland, and she spoke on KOIN in the morning and at the Portland Audubon Society in the evening.
- 22 March 1930. While in Portland, she met Ira N. Gabrielson of the Biological Survey Office in Portland; she does not say what transpired. The Condor arrived with the \$100 Malliard prize going to a lady in Bellingham, Washington. [Grace may have tried for the prize.]
- 24 March 1930. Mr. Raker and Mr. Welles spoke on KOIN about Grace's talk at the Portland Audubon Society.
- 27 March 1930. She expected Ira N. Gabrielson to visit today, but he did not come.
- 6 April 1930. An editorial about her article in Nature Magazine appeared in "Wild Life Lines" in the "Oregonian." A clipping of the "Oregonian" article is opposite her April 7 entry. The article in Nature was again related to her "A Farm Woman Speaks Out."
- 7 April 1930. She mailed her article about "The Family Game Question" for the Annual Meeting of the Cooper Club and also included 24 copies of her reprint of "A Farm Woman Speaks."
- 8 April 1930. She sent an article about Ruffed Grouse to "Wild Life Lines."
- 11 April 1930. She has pasted in a clipping of an article in the "News-Reporter" about her article in the March issue of Nature Magazine.
- 20 April 1930. Her notes are included in James H. McCool's "Wild Life Lines." She has pasted a clipping of the article in her notebook.
- 28 April 1930. She wrote an article about Carlton Lake for the Civic Club's annual paper.
- 3 May 1930. Seth Gordon of the Izaak Walton League requested to use her "A Farm Woman Speaks Out" in their magazine.
- 14 May 1930. She spoke at the Convention of Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs.
- 15 May 1930. An "Oregonian" clipping states that Grace initiated a Resolution at the Convention to maintain high standards at National Parks. She also mentions this resolution in her May 16 notes.
- 7 June 1930. Mr. Raker came for supper, and they went looking for a bird's nest. On June 8, he promised to give a lecture at the Pomona Grange on July 11.
- 10 June 1930. Mr. Raker arrived and brought a picture of a Violet-green Swallow by R. Bruce Horsfall.
- 11 June 1930. Mr. Raker is going to have someone come to take pictures of the Turkey Vulture's nest on the French's farm.
- 23 June 1930. Mr. Raker spoke on KEX radio's "Town Topics" and said that Mr. Finley was going to come and take a picture of the vulture's nest.
- 25 June 1930. Mr. W. L. Finley and his son William came out to take pictures of the vulture's nest and young.
- 26 June 1930. Mr. Raker visited.
- 11 July 1930. Mr. Raker gave a bird talk at the Carlton Pomona Grange.
- 16-18 Aug. 1930. There is a lot of controversy going on in Game Commission. Newspaper clippings pasted in here indicate that Gov. Norblad was considering appointing Grace to the State Game Commission if there was a vacancy.
- 29 Aug. 1930. Mr. Raker arrived and said that the Gov. Norblad had received hundreds of letters requesting that Grace to be appointed to the Game Commission.
- 30 Aug. 1930. Mr. W. A. Eliot wrote and requested that Grace give a lecture to the Portland Audubon Society.
- At the end of this notebook, she has a newspaper clipping that Dr. Harold C. Bryant has been appointed as Assistant to the Director of the National Park Service.

**Vol. 25: 2 Sept. 1930-31 May 1932**

- She includes a newspaper clipping indicating that she will be leading a field trip to Carlton Lake for the Portland Audubon Society.
- She includes a newspaper clipping "Why Women Fail" at the start of the notebook.
- Also at the start of this notebook, she has the spring arrival dates for 1931.
- 12 Sept. 1930. She went to McMinnville and talked to Mr. Tom Rogers, who liked the idea of Grace being on the Game Commission.
- 16 Sept. 1930. She received a letter from Mr. Raker and Mr. Plummer.
- 23 Sept. 1930. She went to the State Fair and met a Mrs. Frankel. Mrs. Frankel had also mentioned Grace to Gov. Norblad as an appointment to the Game Commission.
- 24 Oct. 1930. She went to Portland with Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. ? [illegible] to speak to the Portland Audubon Society on "The Farm Game Question." On page opposite her Oct. 25 entry, she pasted in a newspaper clipping about her talk.
- 4 Nov. 1930. She spoke at the Salem Women's Club.
- 29 Jan. 1931. She pasted in a newspaper clipping stating that she will be one of the speakers at the grange lecturer's short course at Oregon State Agricultural College. She went to Corvallis on Feb. 9.
- 10 Feb. 1931. She gave a story to the "News-Reporter."
- 22 March 1931. "Wild Life Lines" in the "Oregonian" printed her observations on the late arrival of

- swallows this year. She had sent it to them on March 11.
- 13 Sept. 1931. She received a letter from Irene Armstrong of Boston, Massachusetts, who worked for the "Christian Science Monitor." On Nov. 7, an article about Grace's work appeared in that paper.
- 3 March 1932. The "Oregonian" printed part of her letter and her poem about swallows as "Vanguard of Swallows Here." She pasted a clipping of the article in her notebook.
- 12 March 1932. She goes to a Grange and notes that "When anyone comes up to me they start in with 'I saw a bird.'"
- 18 April 1932. She has included newspaper clippings for a bird field trip to Carlton Lake that she is leading for the Portland Audubon Society and a talk she gave at the McMinnville Garden Club. She gave the talk on April 18; in the clipping, she is listed as the "chairman of the bird committee of the International Federation of Women's Clubs."
- 23 April 1932. She telephoned a story about geese at Carlton Lake into the "Oregonian"; she has a clipping of the story that doesn't cite her name. Her story about the geese was also on the radio.
- 24 April 1932. Mr. Gilbert came from Portland to see birds and the vulture's nest.
- 12 May 1932. She spoke to the 7th Grade of White Cloud School.
- Spring arrivals for 1932 and 1930 are listed near the end of this notebook.

### Vol. 26: 1 June 1932-25 Aug. 1933

- At the front of this notebook, she has pasted an article by James H. McCool in "Wild Life Lines" in the "Oregonian" about Grace. She is quoted as saying that she has several times seen Ben Hur Lampman at the "Oregonian" offices. It is an article about Ring-necked Pheasants.
- In the first few pages, she has the spring arrival dates for 1932.
- 2 June 1932. Her letter to movie editor of "Oregonian" is read on KGW; Grace had written that she had heard Western birds singing in movies that were supposed to have been filmed in the East. She lists today as her 51st birthday. A newspaper clipping of her letter to Fred M. White [movie editor ?] is included.
- 24 July 1932. She said: "I sent 5 stories to 'Wild Life Lines' in Oregonian and hope one will win a prize."
- 14 Oct. 1932. A newspaper clipping indicates that Boy Scouts will be trained by Grace to qualify for a Merit Badge. She also spoke at the Portland Audubon Society today on "Intimate Glimpses of Birds on an Oregon Farm." Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Eliot entertained Grace at their home.
- 17 Feb. 1933. She went to the State Library at Salem and met the State Librarian Miss Harriet C. Long and Miss M. G. Blair. Grace told them that she has issues of Auk and Condor that may be given to the Library.
- 8 March 1933. She wrote brief, new stories about the arrival of Violet-green and Tree swallows; she phoned them collect to the "Oregonian." They have printed her stories about swallow arrivals for 8 years. She pasted in a clipping of an article that appeared on March 10; however, a lady from Portland saw Violet-green Swallows before Grace, and the "Oregonian" states this.
- 13 April 1933. She pasted in a clipping of the "News-Reporter" about herself.
- 19 April 1933. Mr. [J.C.?] Braly came to see the vulture's nest, and he stayed for dinner.
- 27 April 1933. She pasted in a clipping about a speech she will give on May 2 for the St. Barnabas Guild in McMinnville. She gave the speech on May 2 with Mr. Raker assisting by showing his pictures. For May 5, she pasted in another clipping talking about her talk.
- 29 April 1933. She was visited by Miss Sadie Bruce, a teacher, and her student Aldine Lucey. Lucey was writing a theme about Oregon birds.
- 30 April 1933. Mr. Gilbert of Portland Audubon Society brought out a group that included Mr. Erskine, Dr. Lois Fear, Maude Ragon, and Donald Ford.
- 8 May 1933. She spoke at the State Game Commission in Portland. She said: "They came in a car and got me and brought me home and paid a woman to care for Mother while I was away from 1 PM to 6 PM." [Grace mentioned her Mother in recent notebooks, but she did not mention that she needed to be cared for in her notebook. If Grace had to care for her Mother, Grace would not have been able to do as much as she would usually. Evidently her Mother's illness was only of a month duration; see 20 May 1933.] She has pasted in an article "Attracting Women to Sport Urged as Aid to Coffers of Game Body" in which her speech was mentioned and overshadowed in the May 9 "Oregonian." For May 11, she has also pasted in an article that appeared in "News-Reporter" about her talk in front of the Game Commission. For May 18, she has pasted in a newspaper clipping from the Carlton "Herald" about her talk as reprinted from the "News-Reporter."
- 20 May 1933. She said: "After a month of suffering Mother died at 1:15 AM. I was alone with her at the last. All through Mother's illness a Meadowlark kept singing in front of our house. I often heard it at 2 AM. It seemed to stand watch with me in the night."
- 2 June 1933. She says: "My 52 birthday." Mr. Raker visited.
- 23 June 1933. She spoke at a Club meeting.

### Vol. 27: 1 Oct. 1933-26 Jan. 1935

- Spring and some fall arrivals for 1934 are given at the start of this notebook.
- 4 Oct. 1933. Mr. Raker brought Mr. Stanley G. Jewett of the Biological Survey to see her records and to show her how to arrange them.
- 2 Nov. 1933. The Boy Scouts came out for their first lesson this winter. They also came on Nov. 9. On Nov. 16, Mr. Raker assisted with the Scouts. They also met at her place on Jan. 4 and Feb. 11.
- 20 Feb. 1934. She spoke again at St. Barnabas Guild in McMinnville.
- 22 Feb. 1934. She saw a Tree Swallow and went to town to call it into the "Oregonian." A reporter there asked her a lot of questions. She has a note: "Later-they did not print it."
- 26 Feb. 1934. Mr. Raker spoke for her at Newberg grammar and high schools.
- 8 March 1934. Another meeting of the Boy Scouts was at her place.
- 12 March 1934. At supper time, a message was brought to her to speak at the Carlton Chamber of Commerce that evening. Although she wasn't prepared, she went anyway and spoke.

- 20 March 1934. She attended the Boy Scout's Court of Honor, where the ones that passed were awarded Merit Badges.
- 3 April 1934. Mr. Raker arrived for supper; she showed him the article in "Wild Life Lines" about the big lizard that Alfred (her husband) had described a year ago.
- 5 April 1934. She joined the McMinnville Women's Club. The Boy Scouts met again at her place; they also did so on April 12 and 22 and June 3.
- 4 May 1934. She spoke to the Girl Scouts at McMinnville.
- 6 June 1934. Mr. Raker came out and tested some of the Boy Scouts.
- 10 June 1934. 20 members of the Portland Audubon Society came to the French's farm for a field trip.
- 25 June 1934. She went to Salem and spent the day in the State Library with Miss Harriet Long and Miss M. Blaine. She says: "A wonderful day for me."
- 15 July 1934. She went on a day trip to Lincoln County.
- 11 Aug. 1934. She went to the State Library and had lunch with Miss Harriet C. Long.
- Spring arrivals for 1933 are near the end of this notebook.

**Vol. 28: 1 Feb.-10 Aug. 1935**

Spring arrivals for 1935 are at the start of this notebook.

- 2 Feb. 1935. 2 Girl Scouts walked out from Carlton to go birding.
- 5 Feb. 1935. The Girl Scout's bird class met at Grace's place. One of scouts told Grace that children at No. 1 school used to gather wild bird eggs and throw them at each other while walking to school; they did not do this after Grace talked about birds at their school. In response, Grace says: "Thus one learns years after they are spoken the effect of ones words."
- 14 Feb. 1935. She spoke at the Homemaker's Conference at Oregon State College on "Where may a Hobby Lead?"
- 13 Feb. 1935. [This is out of chronological sequence in her notebook.] She met Prof. R. E. Dimick and Kenneth Gordon, who were doing research on Oregon birds. They said they would come to see Grace and her records.
- 19 Feb. 1935. The Girl Scouts meet at Grace's again; they also came out on March 5 and 12.
- 10 March 1935. Maud Wilson from Oregon State College visited Grace.
- 18 May 1935. Two Boy Scouts from McMinnville came to Grace's to study birds with her. Grace showed them her copy of Birds of Western Canada.
- 21 May 1935. Mr. Raker came and stayed overnight.
- 3 June 1935. The Girl Scouts came again.
- 6 June 1935. She attended the McMinnville Women's Club, and the Girl Scouts she had been teaching birds to were on the program. A clipping about this is in an envelope in the back of this notebook.
- No date. Mr. Raker arrived and was going to tell Portland Office of Girl Scouts about Grace's work.
- 19 June 1935. She attended a Girl Scout tea and read some of her poetry.
- 1 Aug. 1935. She received a letter from Prof. R. E. Dimick that Conservation courses are to be offered at Oregon State College in 1936.
- Spring and some fall 1934 records are in the last few pages of this notebook.
- There are many newspaper clippings in an envelope in the back. One of them, dated 27 June 1935, states that Grace spoke on "Western Birds" at the Girl Scouts tea in Carlton; several of the girls mentioned in the clipping are also mentioned by Grace in her notes.

**Vol. 29: 11 Aug. 1935-31 Oct. 1936**

- At the start of this notebook, Grace pasted in a clipping of her article "Flying Hard Task for Moulting Bird" that appeared in the 1 Sept. 1935 "Oregonian."
- Spring arrivals and some fall departures for 1935 are in the first few pages of this notebook.
- 11 Aug. 1935. She went to Lincoln County with her husband for the the day and did some birding.
- 17 Aug. 1935. Prof. Dimick wrote her a letter that said he would be coming out in a few days.
- 20 Aug. 1935. Prof. Dimick and Dr. Muth came out, and they discussed her notes and the courses at Oregon State College. Dimick asked her to lecture to the OSC classes.
- 5 Sept. 1935. She went to Portland where she gave a report for the Conservation Committee to the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs meeting for Chairmen and Presidents.
- 8 Sept. 1935. Her article about Will Rogers was printed in the "Oregonian" in the radio column; the newspaper clipping is in an envelope at the end of this notebook; she signed the article as "G.M.F."
- 11 Oct. 1935. She went to Portland and spoke on "Birds of the Carlton Area" to the Portland Audubon Society. A clipping about her talk in the "News-Reporter" is pasted in.
- 2 Dec. 1935. She again visited Mr. Lynn Gubser, County School Superintendent, to discuss plans for placing bird lessons in his monthly bulletin to teachers. The Superintendent and his wife visited on the 3rd to discuss the plans; Grace had the first lesson written.
- 1 Dec. 1935. [This was out of chronological order in the notebook.] Mr. Raker visited.
- 17 Jan. 1936. Grace is requested by Thelma Gaylord to speak at the Homemaker's Conference at OSC. The French's evidently do not have a phone because the message is relayed through a neighbor.
- 23 Jan. 1936. Mr. W. A. Eliot had written Grace about some Pinyon Jays seen near Gaston.
- 10 Feb. 1936. Stanley Jewett, Jr. wrote Grace and asked if she would speak at the Ding Darling Club at OSC.
- 13 Feb. 1936. At OSC, she met Dr. Helen M. Gilkey, and Grace showed her Grace's records for lady slippers. Gilkey suggested that Grace write about her lady slippers to Nature Magazine. She also met Prof. Dimick and later spoke at the Ding Darling Club. Grace said: "It was a new experience to face a room full of college men and two girls who are taking the [conservation] course." She also spoke to Pres. Peavy of OSC about her work and her proposed book.
- 14 Feb. 1936. She gave a bird talk on KOAC in Corvallis. Later that day she gave a 50 min bird talk with Mr. Raker showing slides. She talked at the Homemaker's Conference [perhaps that was her 50 min talk; a newspaper clipping of that talk is in an envelope in the back of this notebook]. Raker drove her back that night and spent the night at the French's house.

- 26 Feb. 1936. Mr. Raker spoke to the Girl Scouts at McMinnville and stayed at the French's.
- 4 April 1936. While attending a Yamhill County Federation of Women's Clubs meeting, Grace was unexpectedly called to speak. She promises herself to be better prepared for such unexpected requests in the future. A newspaper clipping of this meeting in the "News-Reporter" is in an envelope in the back of this notebook.
- 21 April 1936. Mr. Raker came and spent the night.
- 17 May 1936. She and her husband took some Girl Scouts to a beach in Lincoln County for the day.
- 24 May 1936. Mr. Harold S. Gilbert and E. S. Bargelt led a Portland Audubon Society field trip to the French farm. Newspaper clippings about this trip are in an envelope in the back of this notebook.
- 6 Aug. 1936. She received a letter from Dimick saying that she would be requested to speak at the Ding Darling Club again.
- 24 Oct. 1936. While putting up "No Hunting" signs on her property a hunter on the French farm fired and pellets sprayed near her.
- 25 Oct. 1936. She put up more "No Hunting" signs and stayed in her field all afternoon with a police whistle. She blew twice in succession to warn hunters to stay off the French's farm.
- 27 Oct. 1936. She talked to the Carlton Civic Club about the dangers of hunters.
- 29 Oct. 1936. Mr. Raker visited.
- 31 Oct. 1936. She had a confrontation with several boys who were hunting on the French's farm. The boys thought it was their right to hunt wherever they wished.
- 11 Nov. 1936. A newspaper clipping for this day [probably from the "News-Reporter"] indicates that Grace was chosen Yamhill County Director for Oregon Wild Life Federation.
- 20 Nov. 1936 [?]. Near the end of the notebook she has a clipping entitled "Averill to Head Wild Life Group," which lists Grace as the Yamhill County Director of the newly formed Oregon Wild Life Federation. Alex Walker was the Director for Tillamook County.
- Spring arrival dates for 1936 are in the last few pages of this notebook.
- At the end of the notebook is an envelope containing many newspaper clippings. These included: a handwritten map to H. M. DuBois' home in Clackamas, Oregon. [She probably met him; he was also very active in Portland Audubon.]
- 12 Sept. 1935. Grace talked about cooperation between hunters and sportsmen at Cove Orchard Grange, according to a "News-Reporter" clipping for this day.
- 28 Nov. 1935. She had a "Signs of the Season" article in this day's "News-Reporter."

#### Vol. 30: 25 Dec. 1936-29 Dec. 1938

- Spring arrivals for 1937 are in the first few pages of this notebook.
- 11 Feb. 1937. Grace spoke about "Birds and Their Relation to the Garden" at the McMinnville Garden Club. A newspaper clipping is included; also see the clipping for Feb. 18.
- 27 Feb. 1937. A newspaper clipping "Swallows Come Back to Carlton" gives Grace's arrival date for swallows.
- 6 April 1937. Mr. Raker arrived for lunch; Grace cancels her lecture at the Portland Audubon Society in May.
- 7 July-1 Aug. 1937. She is a patient in the McMinnville Hospital; she kept a list of birds she saw and heard from her room. See 31 March 1938 note below.
- 17 Aug. 1937. She is back in the McMinnville Hospital. She does not state when she left, but she did not have any more notes until 1 Jan. 1938.
- 10 Dec. 1937. She has included a newspaper clipping "Wild-Life Group Ends Conference" from the "Oregonian" that lists Grace as still being a Director of the Oregon Wild Life Federation.
- 26 Feb. 1938. She sent a story about Tree Swallows arriving to the "Oregonian"; a newspaper clipping of it entitled "The Swallows of Carlton" for March 3 is pasted in the notebook.
- March 1938. Mr. Raker arrived and stayed the night.
- 19 March 1938. Mr. Raker died; Grace has pasted in several newspaper clippings about him. Most notably from the March 22 "Oregonian" is an article "William S. Raker" and from the April 5 "Oregonian" is an article entitled "Tribute from Carveth Wells."
- 26 March 1938. Two teachers from McMinnville and three Boy Scouts visited her, and they went birding.
- 31 March 1938. A "News-Reporter" clipping indicated that Grace had sent them a letter about birds she had seen in McMinnville during her hospital stay. Her letter wasn't published in today's issue because of space constraints.
- 15 Sept. 1938. She included a letter to her from Arthur S. Einarsen, Associate Biologist with the Biological Survey in Corvallis. She had written to Dimick, who had passed on her letter about the effect of weather on bird life, especially Ring-necked Pheasants. Einarsen asked if he could stop by her place this fall.
- 20 Nov. 1938. She sent a letter to Dr. Frank M. Chapman of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City.
- 1 Dec. 1938. She received an invitation to the Convention of the Oregon Wildlife Federation but did not go.
- Spring arrivals and fall departure dates for 1938 and spring arrivals for 1936 are given in the last few pages of this notebook.

#### Vol. 31: 9 Jan.-30 Sept. 1939

- Spring arrival and fall departure dates for 1939 are given in the first few pages of this notebook.
- 16 Jan. 1939. Mr. Nils Wilson visited. He was working on a thesis for OSC, in cooperation with the U.S. Biological Survey. His thesis dealt with the house cat and its effect on bird life.
- 26 Feb. 1939. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell visited. Mrs. Campbell was a Director of the Portland Audubon Society and handled the Junior Audubon work.
- 12 March 1939. She saw swallows and wrote Ben Hur Lampman of the "Oregonian."
- 14 March 1939. In a clipping from the "Oregonian" entitled "Swallows Come to Carlton," Grace's report of swallows for 1939 was given.



- 18 March 1939. Mrs. Mamie Campbell and Mrs. Hildreth visited.  
13 April 1939. A clipping of Grace's "Signs of the Season" in the "News-Reporter" is pasted in her notebook.  
8 May 1939. She and her husband drove to Ashland on their way to Berkeley, California and a visit to their relatives. They returned by May 22.  
15 May 1939. She saw birds exhibited in the Golden Gate Exposition.  
29 June 1939. She and another lady drove out to a Lincoln County beach for the day.  
9 July 1939. She said: "I have been trying to write up records for last few weeks from scraps of notes."  
24 July 1939. Jimmy Thayer, a Boy Scout from Carlton, came out and requested Grace to help with the study of birds. Grace agreed to help and also gave him a list of books to get from the State Library. He also came out on Aug. 7.  
27 July 1939. At a Pomona Grange meeting, she said: "Several asked me to identify birds but their descriptions were beyond me."  
31 Aug. 1939. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Eliot visited. Grace sent a story "Bird Study with the Boy Scouts" to the "Oregonian."  
21 Sept. 1939. Grace notes: "35th wedding anniversary."  
Spring arrival and fall departure dates for 1938 are in the last few pages of this notebook.  
28 Sept. 1939. Grace's poem "The Geese are Flying" appeared in her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter."

**Vol. 32: 1 Oct. 1939-30 June 1940**

- Spring arrival and fall departure dates for 1939 are in the first few pages of this notebook.  
3 Dec. 1939. Grace is mentioned for her swallow arrivals in a newspaper clipping about pussy willows.  
9 Jan. 1940. She spoke on "Winter Birds" at the Carlton Farmer's Union.  
28 Feb. 1940. She spoke at the McMinnville Grange.  
Early March 1940. Several newspaper clippings from the "Oregonian" are pasted in about her swallow sighting, and those of others in the Willamette Valley.  
18 April 1940. They bought their first electric stove.  
17 May 1940. She received Gabrielson and Jewett's book Birds of Oregon from the State Library. She has no comment about the book.  
24 May 1940. She travelled to Tillamook County and met Reed Ferris and Alex Walker. It was only a day trip.  
2 June 1940. She wrote: "My birthday 1881-1940."  
10 June 1940. She wrote: "Returned Birds of Oregon to State Library. I want a copy."  
Spring arrival dates for 1940 are in the last few pages of this notebook.

**Vol. 33: 4 Aug. 1940-31 May 1941**

- Inside the front cover is a newspaper clipping "Maybe Another Title Holder" in the 27 Feb. 1941 "Oregonian," which talks about someone other than Grace finding the first swallow of the year. Opposite the inside cover is a clipping of Grace's poem "The Geese are Flying," which appeared in the "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter."  
On the next page is a clipping "Swallows Come back to Carlton" for 9 March 1941 in the "Oregonian" about Grace's spring sightings of swallows.  
Spring arrival and fall departure dates for 1940 are on the next few pages.  
27 Aug. 1940. Her husband bought her a copy of Birds of Oregon.  
26 Sept. 1940. Reed Ferris visited and was the first to autograph her Birds of Oregon. They had an interesting talk.  
22 Oct. 1940. Mr. John Eliot Allen of the Oregon Dept. of Geology visited and spent the night. He talked late with Grace's husband, who had been very interested in geology and minerals. [Her husband had made special trips to various areas to collect specimens.]  
25 Feb. 1941. She received a reply to her letter to Stanley G. Jewett that she had sent on Feb. 3. She makes no comments about the letter.  
16 April 1941. She listened to KOAC wildlife program by Mr. Einarsen.  
8 May 1941. A clipping "Migrations of Birds are Told" about Grace's work was in the "News-Reporter."  
18 May 1941. Portland Audubon Society had a field trip to the French's farm.  
Spring arrival dates for 1941 are in the last few pages of this notebook.

**Vol. 34: 1 June 1941-31 March 1942**

- Inside the front cover is a clipping "The Swallows Come to Carlton" that appeared in the 12 March 1942 "Oregonian." Mention is made not only of her swallow sightings, but also of her trip to Canada and her visit to Canadian ornithologists who were interested in her migration records.  
Spring arrival dates for 1941 are in the first few pages of this notebook.  
16 June 1941. She travelled to Lincoln County for a State Grange Convention, and she made minimal observations.  
17 June 1941. She went to the State Library and borrowed The Natural History of Selbourne by Gilbert White. Dean Alfred Powers suggested that Grace read the book; Powers is Dean of Higher Educational General Extension division and Dean of Creative Writing and Publishing at University of Oregon.  
30 June 1941. She wrote: "Finished reading The Natural History of Selbourne by Gilbert White. This small volume is worth a dozen other bird books, just what I have been looking for as a guide for my work."  
10 July 1941. She went on a trip north; they arrived in British Columbia that evening. In Seattle, she met Donald Todd at the University of Washington Library.  
11 July 1941. She met Dr. Ian McTaggart Cowan, who gave her a copy of his book. See clipping at the start of this notebook.  
17 July 1941. She is back in Oregon and did some birding in Tillamook County.  
28 Aug.-1 Sept. 1941. She went to Klamath Falls and eastern Oregon; she kept some birding notes.

- 2 Nov. 1941. She phoned Prof. R. E. Dimick of OSC about diets of crows and Brewer's Blackbirds.  
 11 Dec. 1941. Grace's husband spends 5 hours a day going to a listening post to detect enemy airplanes after war was declared on Japan on Dec. 8.  
 1 Jan. 1942. In a newspaper clipping "Experiences Earth Tremor while at Observation Post," Grace's husband noted an earthquake at his listening post about 4 miles west of Yamhill. The article was probably published in the "News-Reporter."  
 Part of spring arrival dates for 1942 are in the last few pages of this notebook.  
 In an envelope inside the back cover one of the clippings was:  
 No Date. "Signs of the Seasons" from "News-Reporter" about an albino Robin.

**Vol. 35: 1 April-30 Nov. 1942**

- Spring arrival and fall departures for 1942 are in the first few pages at the start of this notebook.  
 4 Aug. 1942. Grace's husband was still spending time at the observation/listening post.  
 Spring arrivals for 1941 are given in the last few pages of this notebook.  
 In the last few pages is a newspaper clipping "Prognosticators Point to Arrival of Alaska Robins" that probably appeared in the "News-Reporter." Grace wrote that she had told the Editor about their arrival.

**Vol. 36: 1 Dec. 1942-30 Sept. 1943**

- Spring arrival dates of 1943 are in the first few pages of this notebook.  
 21 Jan. 1943. She pasted in her "Signs of the Season" column from the "News-Reporter."  
 10 Feb. 1943. She travelled to the State Library. A Miss Eleanor Stephens criticized Grace's bird poems.  
 11 Feb. 1943. She has included another "Signs of the Season" column that appeared in the "News-Reporter."  
 25 Feb. 1943. Grace pasted in an article "Early Swallows" in the "Oregonian" that was written by Rosaline Walker of Tillamook.  
 27 Feb. 1943. Grace wrote Ben Hur Lampman of the "Oregonian" about swallow arrival.  
 28 Feb. 1943. She said she was reading a book Birds Across the Sky by Florence Page Jacques. Grace said it was an unusual bird book because it described museums, trips, and distinguished ornithologists.  
 28 Feb. 1943. She has included a newspaper clipping "The Redwings are Back" that appeared in this day's "Oregonian," which was about Rosaline Walker's report of swallows.  
 4 March 1943. Her Letter to Editor entitled "Swallows" appeared in the "Oregonian"; French's arrival date was compared Rosaline Walker's arrival date.  
 [Note that the volume and frequency of her field notes has increased.]  
 3 May 1943. She mailed a story to the "Oregonian."  
 10 [?] May 1943. Grace's letter to the editor entitled "Rare Birds Observed" was published in the "Oregonian." Her note was about her observations at the Carlton observation/listening post. She had been at the post often; watching birds helped make the time pass. [Note that they are still looking and listening for enemy aircraft in the Willamette Valley!]  
 11 May 1943. She has pasted in a "Signs of the Season" article from the "News-Reporter" about her sightings from the observation post.  
 1 July 1943. She has pasted in an article "Tells of Carlton Observation Post" that she wrote for the "News-Reporter" that tells about the observation post and its importance in coastal defense during WW II.  
 24 Aug. 1943. She has a newspaper clipping of an article by Olive Barber from a Coos Bay area paper for this date. Barber was also an amateur naturalist.  
 9 Sept. 1943. She has included an article that was probably from the "News-Reporter" about the Carlton observation post; 40 observers had completed training in aircraft recognition. Two women received pins for 500 hours of duty; Grace was not one of them.  
 9 Sept. 1943. She had a "Signs of the Season" article in the "News-Reporter" pasted in. It was about her bird sightings at the observation post.  
 16 Sept. 1943. Her account of the Carlton observation post was read on KOIN; she did not say if she wrote something special for them, or if they read one of her articles printed in a newspaper.  
 Spring arrival dates for 1942 are in the last few pages of the notebook.

**Vol. 37: 1 Oct. 1943-31 May 1944**

- 30 Oct. 1943. She attended a party for observers at the Carlton Observation Post.  
 24 Feb. 1944. Grace included a clipping of her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this day.  
 10 March 1944. Editorial by B.H.L. [Ben Hur Lampman] in "Oregonian" mentioned Grace as seeing Violet-green Swallows. Opposite her March 11 page is the editorial "Well, Sir, She's Here" that indicates that Grace had not yet reported the swallows this year, although she had done so for the last few years.  
 21 March 1944. Her Letter to the Editor ("Swallows") that appeared in the "Oregonian" is included. Grace says she saw first saw swallows on March 11, but that people at Carlton Lake had seen them on Feb. 13. She also says that she has a copy of Audubon's Birds of America, but that White's book The Natural History of Selbourne has been her inspiration "While trying to write about Oregon birds."  
 4 May 1944. They paid for a house in Dayton, Oregon.  
 31 May 1944. Her second dog, Shep, died and was buried in the garden. She had mentioned Shep frequently in her notes. They were also packing to move.  
 Spring arrivals for 1943 and for 1944 up to May 24 are in the last few pages of this notebook.  
 She has various newspaper clippings that are in an envelope inside the back cover; none are by or about her.  
 One of the clippings mentions when Dr. A. G. Prill [M.D.] of Scio first saw hummingbirds. She had a clipping from him also in a previous notebook, so she must have been aware of him. He was also an

amateur ornithologist.

**Vol. 38: 1 June-28 Dec. 1944**

Complete spring arrivals for 1944 are included in the first few pages of this notebook.

- 1 June 1944. Grace and her husband are now living in Dayton, Oregon.  
10 June 1944. A clipping is included from the "News-Reporter" that Grace has moved but will probably continue her "Signs of the Season" column that has appeared "from time to time."  
20 June 1944. She sent a story to the "New-Reporter."  
On the page opposite June 28, she has pasted in her "Signs of the Season" article that appeared in the "News-Reporter" on June 22.  
20 July 1944. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date.  
18 Aug. 1944. She has included her Letter to the Editor of the "Oregonian" entitled "Green Swallow Safety" that appeared this day.  
20 Aug. 1944. Opposite her Aug. 23 entry, she has pasted in an Editorial in the "Oregonian" entitled "Security for Infant Swallows" that is about her Aug. 20 letter.  
24 Aug. 1944. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date.  
7 Sept. 1944. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date.  
11 Sept. 1944. She has included a newspaper clipping about her talk at the Dayton Civic Club on this day.  
21 Sept. 1944. She wrote: "Our fortieth wedding anniversary."  
30 Nov. 1944. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date. In the last few pages, she has a list of birds seen at Dayton.

**Vol. 39: 2 Jan.-22 Dec. 1945**

On the first few pages of this notebook are listed the spring arrivals for 1945.

- 22 Feb. 1945. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date.  
18 March 1945. Grace has included an article "Return of the Swallows" that appeared on the editorial page of this day's "Oregonian." Grace is mentioned as again not reporting the first swallows of the year.  
24 March 1945. She wrote to B.H.L. [Ben Hur Lampman] about swallows.  
28 March 1945. She has included her Letter to the Editor "Swallow's Timetable" that appeared in this day's "Oregonian."  
12 April 1945. She wrote: "President Roosevelt died."  
12, 16, and 18 May 1945. She spoke at Webfoot Grange (12th), Dayton Grade School (16th), and the Reading Club (18th). Newspaper clippings about two of these talks are included.  
31 May 1945. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date.  
14 Aug. 1945. Someone stole their bird fountain, and it was brought back by the Mayor of Dayton after it was found on Aug. 17.  
25 Oct. 1945. They drove to Clatsop County for a real-estate convention; she made minimal bird observations.  
In the last few pages, she has a list of birds seen at Dayton and also a list of spring arrivals for 1944.  
In an envelope inside the back cover, she has a newspaper clipping "Scio Losing Prill Items" that probably appeared Sept. 15-18 in the "Oregonian." Prill's collection was going to the University of Oregon.

**Vol. 40: 1 Jan.-2 April 1947**

On the first few pages, she has the spring arrival dates for 1946.

- 17 Jan. 1946. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date. She mentions that she was reading a book by Edwin Way Teale.  
31 Jan. 1946. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date.  
4 April 1946. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date.  
4 May 1946. Bill Johnson, a Boy Scout from McMinnville called to talk about bird study. [Note that "call" could have meant that he called up on a telephone or that he actually visited. "Call" in Grace's time usually meant visit.]  
24 May 1946. She has included a newspaper clipping that Grace was going to give a program on bird study at the McMinnville Garden Club.  
30 May 1946. Grace has a newspaper clipping for this day from the "News-Reporter" that she was a speaker at the McMinnville Current Events Club. [Note that she did not mention the May 24 and May 30 events in her notebook and that she did not attach the clippings to these days in her notebook.]  
27 June 1946. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date.  
29 Aug. 1946. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date.  
30 Jan. 1947. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date.  
25 Feb. 1947. Grace has included a newspaper clipping, probably from the "Oregonian," that was a Letter to the Editor entitled "Swallows Arrive" by Rosaline Walker of Tillamook.  
3 April 1947. She has included a newspaper clipping "New Magazine" that appeared in the "News-Reporter" on this date. It states that Grace is going to be a contributor to Northwest Background that is to be published in Portland and to be edited by Helen Sandoz.  
[Note that she has a big unexplained gap in her records from April 2, 1947 to Jan. 5, 1948. She has included newspaper clippings for this time though. But her clippings were just loosely put in, were of several different years, and some were not dated. Clearly, she was not as organized as she had been previously.]  
21 Aug. 1947. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date.  
4 Dec. 1947. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date. Also, she has attached a clipping that appeared on the front page in the same paper as her column that wrote well of her.

In the last few pages, she has noted that she spoke at the McMinnville Garden Club on May 20 and the McMinnville Current Events Club on May 23; the year is not specified.  
 Inside the back cover, she has a pile of newspaper clippings. UNDATED clippings of interest include a short paragraph entitled "Swallow Woman" about Grace's position as Conservation Chairman of the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs.  
 In an envelope inside the back cover, she has also included other miscellaneous newspaper clippings.

**Vol. 41: 31 Jan. 1948-3 March 1950**

[Note that in this notebook she has few field notes in 1948; she has more for 1949.]

On the opposite page from 31 Jan. 1948, she has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date.

- 3 March 1948. She included a newspaper clipping (probably from the "Oregonian") entitled "In Come the Swallows" that mentions Grace and how she kept track of the swallow arrivals in the past, but not this year as other people were earlier to report. It also cites Rosaline Walker's report of swallows last year.
- 7 March 1948. Grace included a newspaper clipping from the "Oregon Journal" that she spoke about birds at a meeting of the McMinnville Men's Garden Club. A clipping from the Feb. 19 "News-Reporter" for the same speech is also included.
- 25 March 1948. Grace included a newspaper clipping from the Dayton "Tribune" entitled "Evening Grosbeak Attracts Attention" in which she is quoted.
- 25 March 1948. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date.
- 2 April 1948. She has included a clipping from the "Oregonian" for this date that was a Letter to the Editor entitled "Albino Birds." She also includes a clipping ("Mrs. French on Albino Birds") from the Editorial page commenting on her letter of the same day.
- 11 April 1948. She has included a clipping from the "Oregonian" by James H. McCool from his "Wild Life Lines." The article is about a letter she sent to McCool.
- 24 April 1948. She has included a clipping (probably from the "Oregonian") that was a Letter to the Editor entitled "Crane Flights" that was about her observations of Sandhill Cranes.
- 23 May 1948. She included a clipping "Records of Albino Birds" that probably appeared in the "Oregonian" this day.
- 27 May 1948. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date.
- 12 June 1948. She travelled to eastern Oregon, Idaho, and Yellowstone Park.
- 22 July 1948. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date.
- 18 Sept. 1948. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date.
- 2 Dec. 1948. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date.
- 20 Jan. 1949. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date. She wrote that she had been reading Roger Tory Peterson's Birds over America.
- 24 April 1949. She has a clipping "25 Years Ago" (probably from the "News-Reporter") that says that she had a poem published 25 years ago on the first page of the Los Angeles "Times."
- 19 May 1949. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date.
- 10 June 1949. A clipping "Buzzard Episode" that was a Letter to the Editor of the "Oregonian" is pasted in. Grace wrote it.
- 18 June 1949. She includes a clipping "Bird Woman Dissents" that appears to be from the Editorial page of the "Oregonian." The Editor discretely sides against Grace.
- 1 Sept. 1949. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date. She talks about a trip to Netarts Bay in Tillamook County the previous weekend.
- 22 Dec. 1949. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date. At the end of 1949, she has a page with a list of the birds she has seen in Dayton.
- 14 Jan. 1950. She has a clipping "The Birdwoman Reports" for this day that is probably from the "Oregonian."
- 19 Jan. 1950. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date.
- 26 Jan. 1950. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date.
- 26 Feb. 1950. She has included a clipping "Swallows Wing Hither" that is probably from the "Oregonian" about her report of swallows.
- 2 March 1950. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date.
- 14 April 1950. A clipping "Mrs. A.J. French Talks on Radio" is pasted in; it is from this day's Dayton "Tribune" and is about her talk ("Birds of Oregon") on KOAC.
- 4 May 1950. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date. She writes about reading Ernest S. Booth's Birds of the West.
- 15 June 1950. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date.
- 3 August 1950. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date.
- 2 Nov. 1950. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date. It is a poem about Ring-necked (China) Pheasants.
- 30 Nov. 1950. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date.
- 1 Dec. 1950. A clipping "Recording New Birds" (which was a Letter to the Editor) that probably appeared in the "Oregonian" is included and was by Grace.

In the last few pages, she has a few spring arrival dates for 1948-1950.

**Vol. 42: 1951-1952**

[Generally, there are few if any field notes in this notebook.]

- 4 Jan. 1951. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date.
- 24 Feb. 1951. She included a clipping "Swallows are Back" that she wrote as a Letter to the Editor, probably of the "Oregonian."
- 1 March 1951. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date.
- 2 June 1951. She wrote: "My birthday 70."
- 14 June 1951. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date.

She travelled through 13 states and over 6600 miles; she left May 12 and returned June 2.  
4 Oct. 1951. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date.  
17 Jan. 1952. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date.  
17 Feb. 1952. She included an article "Tree Swallows Reach Carlton" that she reported to the

"Oregonian."  
13-20 March 1952. She includes several clippings about her talk "How to Attract Birds" that she gave to the McMinnville Garden Club on March 17.  
24 April 1952. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date.  
25 Dec. 1952. She has included her "Signs of the Season" column in the "News-Reporter" for this date.  
Many miscellaneous newspaper clippings are inside the back cover of this notebook.

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### APPENDIX III. Contents of French's Notebooks withOUT Field Notes

In the following notebooks, Grace has partially written articles, bits of her unfinished book, and compilations of some of her arrival and departure dates.

**Vol. 5: 25 April 1915-12 Feb. 1916**

This is somewhat of a compilation of the field notes for this period. It gives descriptions for several of the birds, but not specific information.

**Vol. 12: 1920 and before**

This has various notes about species and miscellaneous anecdotes.

**Vol. 43: French's arrival and departure data listed by species alphabetically in longhand**

**Vol. 44: French's Notebook with Introduction to her Area and Typed Accounts of Some Species**

In the back of the notebook she has a draft of a letter, which she may or may not have sent; there was also a typed account for Lazuli Buntings. No date was listed for either. Both are given below verbatim.

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The draft of letter that may or may not have been revised and sent is as follows:

Dean Alfred Powers [in 1941 he was a dean at University of Oregon, see her Vol. 33]

Dear Sir:

"In July 1941, my sister Mrs. Alice B. Maloney and I called at your office. I asked your advice about preparing my bird records for publication. You suggested that I study the Natural History of Selbourne by Gilbert White. It was just what I was looking for and I have used it like a text book endeavoring to organize my bird studies. In the spring of 1944 we sold our farm near Carlton and bought a home in Dayton Ore. Now that I am relieved from farm work and have the leisure to write I have begun to search my records and complete studies of some of the birds. No doubt I am taking the hardest way around to do it.

"Dr. Frank M. Chapman of the American Museum of Nat Hist when he was studying the wild life of the Panama Canal Zone wrote 'It would take at least 3 years to prove if an act was an incident, a coincident, or a habit.'

"We have lived on our farm 32 years. My records date from April 1915. My system recently is to write down a year then go through my record books and copy the date and story just as I wrote it down in the fields and woods. Then I put all the leaves in the dining room table spread out the papers and began fitting the years together to fill in my outline on migration for spring, fall, food, nesting, relation to other birds, animals and farm crops, courtship, breeding range, and characteristic of the bird, its color, song call. I am inclosing a letter from Stanley Jewett. He thinks I have some scientific facts to present.

"Syracuse University has sent me books showing the research studies their staff made in the Lake regions of New York state.

"The British Columbia Provincial Museum has sent me their publications of work done in the Peace River district. They are interested in my migration records and want to compare dates with the arrival of birds in more northern points. Those scientists would write a book on one summers work. I am an amateur, an outdoor student, a hobby naturalist, but in a paper like the Lazuli Bunting I present facts that have never appeared in print but I have seen the birds do certain things year after year near my farm home.

"If I can just get my records in book form I may add a bit more to the facts about the habits of Oregon birds.

"In last Sunday's Oregonian, I saw that Dr. P.L. Risley has been appointed head of the dept. of biology at U. of O. I would like to meet him and wonder if he would be interested in the research that I have done.

"After trying different ways of telling my bird stories I decided on the method used in presenting the Lazuli Bunting.

"Scientific phraseology is completely beyond me. The question I am asking you is this. Would it be adequate to the subject for me to tell my stories in this simple straight forward way?

"When I was in Canada last summer I found that scientists in the north are greatly interested in my records of bird migration. One young professor Dr. Ian M. McCowan told me that he received reports of the v-g swallow from men in the lonely outposts of Canada. It is known that the v-g's nests in the Peace River country. What he wants to establish is the speed that birds fly in their arrival spring flight. My records over such a long period of years taken on one farm will be a milestone in this investigation.

Her typed account about the Lazuli Bunting is as follows:

"A favorite bird near our farm home was the Lazuli Bunting for its song period lasts from its arrival in early May until the males leave in mid August. The earliest date for the males arrival is April 27, 1927 while the females do not appear until the middle of May. The earliest date for their arrival is May 15, 1917.

"The conclusions I will present on the Lazuli Bunting are given after a careful analysis of records kept on our farm near Carlton, Oregon from 1915 to 1944. For the year 1916 I have a daily record from their arrival on May 3 to the last date that a male was seen on Aug. 18.

"We would wake up on a spring morning and hear the first song announcing the arrival of the Lazuli and after that its voice would become ever present in the bird chorus. The study of the Lazuli was easy for their chosen nest sights were in the ten acres near our home. I could hear their song from early morning until late on summer evenings. In 1915 there were seven nests in the orchard, on the hillside and in the hedgerows of the lane. We seldom saw the Lazuli on the low lands along the river, they lived on the hill and in the pasture, building their nests in wild rose and berry bushes from two to four feet from the ground. This made the Lazuli easy prey to prowling house cats. While the birds have numerous enemies we wonder do many die of natural causes. On June 22, 1942 we found a beautiful male Lazuli without a mark to show why he died. His brave little heart just stopped beating as he flew across the yard and his body rested on the lawn.

"The female Lazuli is very shy for in May and early June before the young birds were out of the nest, I often had ten or fourteen males on my lists and but one female. Our home was three fourths of a mile from the main road with hedgerows both sides of the lane making an ideal place to observe the birds, in my daily walks for that purpose. The male Lazuli is distinctly a show-off and if there was one in the neighborhood you could not overlook him for he is energetic in his call notes and songs.

"The Lazuli appears in pairs as early as May 17. The courtship is rather a violent affair and it is a common sight to see two males after one female all three flying together scolding and fighting furiously. The male is very devoted to his mate, singing often and being alertly on guard near their nest. They both have a call note an explosive quit with a staccato tone like no other bird, very distinctive. On July 29, 1916 I had this comment- The lane was vibrant with the quit of the Lazulis for two pairs were feeding young that were learning to fly. The male does his share in gathering nest material and feeding the young. I have watched the little father sing while his bill held a large insect. July 6, was the first date that I ever saw the pair feeding young away from the nest.

"Just at dawn on June 15, 1942 I heard a Lazuli sing every ten seconds as I counted; for over thirty minutes by the clock. There is a gay lilted happiness in their song but it is their evening song that one remembers most. It is customary for a male to choose the top most branch of a tree near his nest as a perch for singing to his mate. At twilight it is delightful to see a Lazuli fly up one hundred feet or more; measured by our tall aerial mast; and then come down in a bubbling ecstasy of song, repeating this performance many times. I have seen three males doing this in front of our house, at the same time. The earliest date for the flight song is May 27, 1944 and the latest date June 16, 1916. The heat does not seem to bother the Lazulis for they sing often in July and August. A record for August 8, 1917 reads: Lazuli is the only bird that sings much. Records in other years supports this fact.

"Often I have seen mixed companies of Lazuli Buntings with Willow Goldfinches, Green-backed Goldfinches, Purplefinches, Pine Siskins and Chipping Sparrows feeding together on the ground; same size and lovely colors. The Lazulis were steady patrons of the bird bath and a favorite food of theirs was the small green worms that hang on webs from oak trees in June. The Lazuli catches them on the wing.

"While the male Lazuli is a devoted father still he migrates early. I never saw one later than August 18, 1916 while females with young stay until the middle of September.

"In the summer of 1943 we took our turn serving at the Carlton Observation Post reporting planes. The tower was on top of a four hundred foot high hill two miles west of the town in a pasture that had been cut over and was grown up with wild roses and other brush. The favorite singing perch of a Lazuli was on the top most branch of an oak tree and from May 11 to July 20 it was a pleasure to greet this little songster each time we went on duty.

"In coloring the Lazuli is supreme in beauty among Oregon birds with the brilliant blue of head, neck and back; breast and sides of reddish brown; white wing bars, and the dot of black between eyes and bill is like stage make up to add a bit more glamor to this jewel of a bird. The female is very demure in grayish brown tinged with blue on the rump.

#### **Vol. 45: French's Notebook with Anecdotal Accounts about the Habits and Habitats of Birds**

This notebook is filled with accounts that she has partially written up concerning many aspects of bird life. None of it has been typed up nor is it polished writing. She had a Table of Contents and has

the sections in the order of her contents. Her Table of Contents is:

- |                                  |                                       |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) Bird Tragedies                | 17) Dry August Days                   |
| 2) Down the Lane to the Mail Box | 18) Family Groups                     |
| 3) Insects and Birds             | 19) Coincidence or Habit              |
| 4) Pioneer Bird Stories          | 20) Birds of Doubtful Reputation      |
| 5) Bees and Birds                | 21) Out in the Fields                 |
| 6) The High Aerial               | 22) Farm Arrivals and Birds           |
| 7) Sounds in the Night           | 23) Permanent Residents               |
| 8) The Bird Fountain             | 24) Upper Reaches of the Sky          |
| 9) Soil Erosion and Birds        | 25) Arrival Events                    |
| 10) Effect of Clearing Land      | 26) The House Cat Problem on the Farm |
| 11) Behavior                     | 27) Color Effects                     |
| 12) At Day Break                 | 28) Where to Look for the Birds       |
| 13) Where do Birds Sleep?        | 29) Bird Trees                        |
| 14) Rising Waters                | 30) Food for the Birds                |
| 15) The Ash Swale                | 31) Pasture Trails                    |
| 16) Along the River              |                                       |

**Vol. 46: Miscellaneous Records and Notes**

This includes an assortment of things that she had partially written up. They don't seem to be in any particular order.

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**APPENDIX IV. French's Migration Reports for the Biological Survey**

Her "Migration Reports" to the Biological Survey were not among her notebooks. They are included here because they are part of her work and because they as well as other Biological Survey "Migration Reports" are unknown and unavailable to most people. They are available on a roll of microfilm through Interlibrary Loan with Patuxent Wildlife Research Center Library, Laurel, Maryland. They are on "Bird Migration Schedules, Reel 17, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Ohio." A paper copy of all reports for Oregon (1884-1923) has been put on file at the Oregon State University Marine Science Center Library ("1884-1923 Bird Reports in Biological Survey Files"). Migration reports for the Oregon coast are in Bayer (1986).

She only sent migration reports in for 1917 and 1921. These reports are copied here in their entirety in the chronological order in which she listed them, but they are given here with currently accepted common names. She also sent the Biological Survey a typed letter that was with her reports on the Microfilm Report; I do not include her letter here.

-=data not recorded

## French's 1917 Bird Migration Record for Carlton, Oregon

Bird	First Seen	How Many	When Next Seen	When Common	When Last Seen	Status (Common or Rare)	Nests Here	Remarks
American Robin	1/17	10	1/18	2/17	-	common	yes	
Bohemian Waxwing	1/25	40	1/29	2/24	-	rare	no	"eating wild rose berries"
Short-eared Owl	2/1	1	2/9	-	-	rare	no	
Mourning Dove	2/27	2	-	-	-	rare	yes	"nest found on the ground the end of March"
Common Raven	3/9	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Violet-green Swallow	3/9	50	3/10	3/10	-	common	yes	
Cliff Swallow	3/15	-	-	-	-	common	yes	
(Audubon's) Yellow-rumped Warbler	3/17	2	3/18	4/4	-	common	yes	
Turkey Vulture	3/18	1	3/20	-	-	-	-	
White-crowned Sparrow	4/3	2	4/5	-	-	common	yes	
Chipping Sparrow	4/4	1	4/8	4/15	-	common	yes	
Vesper Sparrow	4/4	1	4/5	4/17	-	common	yes	
(Myrtle) Yellow-rumped Warbler	4/4	2	-	4/4	-	rare	no	
Rufous Hummingbird	4/4	1	4/11	-	-	common	yes	
Canada Goose	4/11	-	-	4/25	-	-	no	
Black-throated Gray Warbler	4/14	1	-	-	-	-	yes	
Orange-crowned Warbler	4/17	3	-	-	-	-	yes	
Savannah Sparrow	4/21	20	-	-	-	-	no	
Snow Goose	4/21	200	-	4/25	-	-	no	
(Black) Brant	4/21	-	-	4/25	4/30	-	no	[This may be a misidentification because Bayer knows of no other Willamette Valley records.]
Red-breasted Nuthatch	4/21	1	-	-	-	rare	yes	
Solitary Vireo	4/22	1	4/23	-	-	common	yes	
Tree Swallow	4/23	1	4/24	4/25	-	rare	yes	"Lives in bird houses"
Common Yellowthroat	4/24	1	-	-	-	common	yes	
White-fronted Goose	4/25	-	-	-	-	-	no	
Tundra Swan	4/26	30	-	-	-	rare	no	
Golden-crowned Sparrow	4/26	-	-	-	5/25	common	yes	"On May 25 saw female feeding young that could fly"
Swainson's Thrush	4/27	-	-	-	-	common	yes	
House Wren	4/27	1	-	-	-	common	yes	
Pine Siskin	4/27	20	-	5/2	-	common	-	
Lincoln's Sparrow	4/27	1	5/2	-	-	rare	no	
Lazuli Bunting	4/28	1	-	-	-	common	yes	
Wilson's Warbler	5/2	1	5/7	5/31	-	-	yes	
Yellow Warbler	5/4	-	5/5	-	-	-	yes	
MacGillivray's Warbler	5/5	2	5/6	-	-	-	yes	
Western Tanager	5/15	1	5/18	5/21	-	common	yes	
Western Wood-Pewee	5/15	1	5/16	5/21	-	-	yes	
Band-tailed Pigeon	5/16	17	5/17	5/17	-	common	yes	
Barn Swallow	5/17	1	-	-	-	rare	no	
Olive-sided Flycatcher	5/17	1	5/26	-	-	rare	no	
Willow Flycatcher	5/17	1	-	-	-	common	yes	
Black-headed Grosbeak	5/20	4	5/20	5/20	-	rare	yes	
Yellow-breasted Chat	5/23	-	-	-	-	-	yes	
Lesser Goldfinch	5/23	1	-	-	-	-	-	
American Goldfinch	-	-	-	-	-	common	yes	
Warbling Vireo	5/26	6	-	-	-	rare	yes	
Cedar Waxwing	5/29	3	6/3	-	-	common	yes	
Common Nighthawk	6/14	-	-	-	-	-	yes	



French's 1921 Bird Migration Record for Carlton, Oregon

Bird	First Seen	How Many	When Next Seen	When Common	When Last Seen	Status (Common or Rare)	Nests Here	Remarks
(Audubon) Yellow-rumped								
Warbler	1/20	2	1/28	3/18	-	common	yes	
American Robin	1/26	1	1/28	1/28	-	common	yes	
Violet-green Swallow	3/5	-	3/14	3/20	-	common	yes	
Turkey Vulture	3/21	-	4/4	-	-	common	-	
Tree Swallow	3/30	3	-	-	-	rare	yes	
Rufous Hummingbird	3/29	-	-	-	-	common	yes	
White-crowned Sparrow	3/31	-	4/1	3/31	-	common	yes	
Vesper Sparrow	3/31	-	4/1	3/31	-	common	yes	
Evening Grosbeak	4/1	-	-	4/1	-	-	-	"Recorded from Apr to August"
(Myrtle) Yellow-rumped								
Warbler	4/4	-	5/6	-	-	rare	no	
Pine Siskin	4/8	6	4/9	4/9	-	common	-	
Hermit Thrush	4/10	2	4/11	-	-	rare	no	
Orange-crowned Warbler	4/11	-	4/27	-	-	rare	yes	
Tundra Swan	4/12	200	-	-	-	rare	no	"See them in spring and fall migration"
House Wren	4/13	1	5/3	-	-	common	yes	
Greater Yellowlegs	4/14	10	-	-	-	rare	no	"Single flocks visit us in spring migration"
Band-tailed Pigeon	4/17	30	4/18	4/30	-	common	yes	
Red-breasted Nuthatch	4/17	2	-	-	-	rare	yes	
American Goldfinch	4/17	1	-	5/16	-	common	yes	
Black-throated Gray Warbler	4/17	-	-	4/17	-	-	yes	
Savannah Sparrow	4/17	6	-	-	-	rare	-	
Common Yellowthroat	4/20	-	5/6	-	-	common	yes	
Snow Goose	4/21	-	4/27	-	4/29	-	no	"1000nds seen migrating"
White-fronted Goose	4/21	-	-	-	-	-	no	"1000nds seen migrating"
Canada Goose	4/16	-	-	-	-	-	no	"1000nds seen migrating"
(Black) Brant	4/21	-	-	-	5/4	-	no	[This may be a misidentification because Bayer knows of no other Willamette Valley records.] "1000nds seen migrating"
Cliff Swallow	4/25	-	-	-	-	common	yes	
Chipping Sparrow	4/27	2	-	-	-	common	yes	
Lincoln's Sparrow	5/1	1	-	-	-	rare	no	"See it in spring. Identified by Stanley Jewett"
Solitary Vireo	5/2	1	5/8	5/20	-	common	yes	
Gray-cheeked Thrush	5/9	1	-	-	-	rare	no	[This is probably a misidentification because Bayer knows of authenticated records of this species for western Oregon.]
Yellow Warbler	5/10	1	5/12	5/16	-	rare	yes	
Lazuli Bunting	5/10	-	-	-	-	common	yes	
Wilson's Warbler	5/12	-	-	-	-	rare	yes	
Swainson's Thrush	5/13	1	-	-	-	common	yes	
Black-headed Grosbeak	5/13	-	-	5/20	-	rare	yes	
Western Wood-Pewee	5/16	-	-	-	-	rare	yes	
Barn Swallow	5/16	3	-	-	-	rare	no	
Warbling Vireo	5/16	1	5/20	5/20	-	rare	yes	
Western Tanager	5/18	-	-	5/20	-	common	yes	
MacGillivray's Warbler	5/20	-	-	5/21	-	rare	yes	
Olive-sided Flycatcher	5/20	-	-	-	-	rare	-	
Mourning Dove	5/21	-	-	-	-	rare	yes	
Cedar Waxwing	5/21	-	-	-	-	common	yes	
Varied Thrush	-	-	-	-	5/20	rare	yes	"Common when it snows"
Golden-crowned Sparrow	-	-	-	5/6	5/12	rare	yes	"Winter resident very common in spring migration"
Bank Swallow	4/3	1	5/17	-	-	rare	yes	

Appendix V. Current Scientific Names for Current Common Names

Current Common Name	Current Scientific Name	Current Common Name	Current Scientific Name
Blackbird, Brewer's	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Bushtit	<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>
Blackbird, Red-winged	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Chat, Yellow-breasted	<i>Icteria virens</i>
Bobwhite, Northern	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	Chickadee, Black-capped	<i>Parus atricapillus</i>
Brant, Black	<i>Brant bernicla nigricans</i>	Chickadee,	
Bunting, Lark	<i>Calamospiza melanocorys</i>	Chestnut-backed	<i>Parus rufescens</i>
Bunting, Lazuli	<i>Passerina amoena</i>	Crane, Sandhill	<i>Grus canadensis</i>

Current Common Name	Current Scientific Name	Current Common Name	Current Scientific Name
Creeper, Brown	<i>Certhia americana</i>	Shrike, Northern	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>
Crossbill, Red	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Siskin, Pine	<i>Carduelis pinus</i>
Crow, American	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Snipe, Common	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
Dove, Mourning	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Sparrow, American Tree	<i>Spizella arborea</i>
Eagle, Bald	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Sparrow, Chipping	<i>Spizella passerina</i>
Finch, House	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	Sparrow, Fox	<i>Passerella iliaca</i>
Finch, Purple	<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	Sparrow, Golden-crowned	<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>
Flicker, No. (Red-shafted)	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Sparrow, House	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Flycatcher, Olive-sided	<i>Contopus borealis</i>	Sparrow, Lincoln's	<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>
Flycatcher, Western	<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>	Sparrow, Savannah	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>
Flycatcher, Willow	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Sparrow, Song	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>
Goldfinch, Am.	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	Sparrow, Vesper	<i>Poocetes gramineus</i>
Goldfinch, Lesser	<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>	Sparrow, White-crowned	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>
Goose, Canada	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Starling, Eurasian	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Goose, Gr. White-fronted	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Swallow, Bank	<i>Riparia riparia</i>
Goose, Snow	<i>Chen caerulescens</i>	Swallow, Barn	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Goshawk, Northern	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Swallow, Cliff	<i>Hirundo pyrrhonota</i>
Grosbeak, Black-headed	<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>	Swallow, No.	
Grosbeak, Evening	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	Rough-winged	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>
Grouse, Blue	<i>Dendragapus obscurus</i>	Swallow, Tree	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>
Grouse, Ruffed	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	Swallow, Violet-green	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>
Harrier, Northern	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Swan, Tundra	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>
Hawk, Cooper's	<i>Accipiter cooperi</i>	Swift, Vaux's	<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>
Hawk, Red-tailed	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Tanager, Western	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>
Hawk, Sharp-shinned	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Thrush, Gray-cheeked	<i>Catharus minimus</i>
Heron, Great Blue	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Thrush, Hermit	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>
Hummingbird, Rufous	<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	Thrush, Swainson's	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>
Jay, Scrub	<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	Thrush, Varied	<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>
Jay, Steller's	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>	Towhee, Brown	<i>Pipilo fuscus</i>
Junco, Dark-eyed	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Towhee, Rufous-sided	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>
Kestrel, Am.	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	Vireo, Hutton's	<i>Vireo huttoni</i>
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Vireo, Solitary	<i>Vireo solitarius</i>
Kingfisher, Belted	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	Vireo, Warbling	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>
Kinglet, Golden-crowned	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Vulture, Turkey	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Kinglet, Ruby-crowned	<i>Regulus calendula</i>	Warbler, Black-throated	
Meadowlark, Western	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	Gray	<i>Dendroica nigrescens</i>
Nighthawk, Common	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Warbler, Hermit	<i>Dendroica occidentalis</i>
Nuthatch, Red-breasted	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	Warbler, MacGillivray's	<i>Oporornis tolmiei</i>
Nuthatch, White-breasted	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	Warbler, Orange-crowned	<i>Vermivora celata</i>
Oriole, Northern	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Warbler, Townsend's	<i>Dendroica townsendi</i>
Owl, Great Horned	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Warbler, Wilson's	<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>
Owl, Short-eared	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Warbler, Yellow	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>
Owl, Snowy	<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>	Warbler, Yellow-rumped	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>
Owl, Western Screech	<i>Otus kennicottii</i>	Waxwing, Bohemian	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>
Partridge, Gray (Hungarian)	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Waxwing, Cedar	<i>Bombycilla cedorum</i>
Pewee, Western Wood-	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	Woodpecker, Downy	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>
Phalarope, Red-necked	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Woodpecker, Hairy	<i>Picoides villosus</i>
Pheasant, Ring-necked	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Woodpecker, Pileated	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>
Phoebe, Say's	<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Wood-Pewee, Western	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>
Pigeon, Band-tailed	<i>Columba fasciata</i>	Wren, Bewick's	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>
Quail, California	<i>Callipepla californica</i>	Wren, House	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>
Raven, Common	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Wren, Winter	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Robin, American	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	Yellowlegs, Greater	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>
Sapsucker, Red-breasted	<i>Sphyrapicus ruber</i>	Yellowthroat, Common	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>

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#### Information About the Author

Born as Richard Bayer in 1947, he was raised in Washington state. He graduated from Washington State University in 1969 and was promptly drafted into the U.S. Army. He became Range when he was honorably discharged in Germany as a "buck" sergeant in 1971; he then spent 8 months in Israel, which is where he first became very interested in the study of birds.

In 1972, he started graduate school at Oregon State University (OSU) and completed a non-thesis, Master of Science degree in Zoology in March 1976. His research was centered on the foraging behavior of Great Blue Herons.

Since then he has not been formally affiliated with any educational institution or governmental agency. Nevertheless, he has found jobs to survive, so that he could continue his independent, nonsubsidized research and writing. He has had 38 papers accepted for publication and/or published in the following refereed, scientific journals: Auk, California Fish and Game Bulletin, Condor, Colonial Waterbirds, Fishery Bulletin, Journal of Field Ornithology, Murrelet, National Audubon Society Research Report No. 7, Northwest Science, Syesis, Western Birds, and Wilson Bulletin.

His papers have not been limited to birds; they have also included studies of eelgrass, estuarine fish, and marine mammals. He has also served as Editor of the Yaquina Birders & Naturalists newsletter for over 5 years and also has had two articles published in Oregon Birds.

Range is a member of many regional and national scientific associations and has refereed 18 ornithological papers for the following journals: American Naturalist, Auk, Colonial Waterbirds, Murrelet, and Wilson Bulletin.

Range has a special fondness for the OSU Hatfield Marine Science Center (HMSC) at Newport, Oregon with which he had a very informal affiliation. People at the HMSC (especially Marilyn Guin and Bob Olson) have been much more kind and helpful than was required by their job descriptions or OSU policy. It is very questionable if Range would have completed as much as he did without the assistance and goodwill he received from many of the people of the HMSC.

Gahmken Press specializes in publishing lengthy papers related to natural history that are unlikely to receive the attention they deserve from commercial or academic presses. Gahmken Press is particularly interested in archiving field observations that would otherwise be forgotten and lost.

Gahmken Press has also been involved in Oral History work related to naturalists. Cassette tapes for the "Oral History of Wesley M. Batterson, a Bird Man of Tillamook County, Oregon" have been donated to the Oral History section of Horner Museum at Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon.

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- No. 1.** Bayer, R. D. 1986. **1884-1923 Oregon coast bird notes in Biological Survey files.** 68 pages. This monograph lists individual reports that were sent to the Biological Survey (precursor of today's U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). Outdated bird names have been translated into current names. It is indexed by bird species, county where the observations occurred, and by observer.
- No. 2.** Bayer, Range D. 1986. **A guide to the bird notes of Grace McCormac French of Yamhill County, Oregon.** Studies in Oregon Ornithology No. 2. 40 pages. This monograph gives a brief biography of Grace McCormac French (1881-1957), who was the "Bird Woman" of the Carlton and Dayton area in Yamhill County from about 1925 to her death. She wrote articles for newspapers, gave talks on radio stations, and spoke at many clubs about birds and conservation. Although it was not feasible to summarize her 45 volumes of bird notes in this monograph, the arrivals and/or departures of 43 bird species she noted in Yamhill County are included as are a partially annotated listing of the 116 bird species she reported. Records of the people she came into contact with are also incorporated, so this monograph gives information about some of the people involved in Oregon ornithology near Portland in her time. The purpose of this monograph was only to be a "Guide" to Grace's work. Hopefully, someone will use this guide to go through her notebooks and work up her bird notes, so that we can learn from what she saw and faithfully recorded.