
 TRANSCRIPTION OF VERNON BAILEY'S FIELD NOTES FOR HIS 1909 TRIP TO LINCOLN CO.,
 COOS CO., AND CURRY CO., OREGON WITH NOTES ABOUT BIOLOGICAL SURVEY RECORDS

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 A. INTRODUCTION

There are few easily accessible, early bird records for the Oregon Coast (e.g., Woodcock 1902, Bayer 1986, 1988, 1989, 1995b). However, unpublished field notes for some observers do exist; the problem can be in discovering the location of the field notes and accessing them (Bayer 1995a).

The Biological Survey was active in the late 1800's and early 1900's in Oregon. Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:56-58) discuss various Biological Survey expeditions in Oregon, and Henny (1988) gives a verbatim transcription of one of Vernon Bailey's reports at the Smithsonian. Biological Survey reports for the Oregon Coast that are on microfilm have been transcribed (Bayer 1986), a list of all Oregon reports (including observation location) on microfilm is given in Bayer 1986:56-59), and other records not on microfilm can be examined by visiting the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center (Laurel, Maryland) (Bayer 1995a:379).

Additionally, in June 1986, M. Ralph Browning of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at the U.S. National Museum wrote me that other Biological Survey records are in the Smithsonian Institution Archives and also in the Smithsonian Division of Birds Archives; perhaps these records have since been consolidated. Cameron (1929) discusses the history of the Biological Survey.

In May 1987, George Jobanek sent me a copy of a catalog of the Oregon reports in the Smithsonian Institution Archives; there are over 100 reports about plants, mammals, and birds. Using Gabrielson and Jewett's (1940:56-58) listing of where expeditions went and Jobanek's listing, I chose a few reports that I thought might have included Lincoln County because William Cox, Assistant Archivist, Smithsonian Institution Archives wrote that they had inadequate staff to search for specific information (e.g., observation site) in the reports or to photocopy many reports, although I was welcome to visit the Smithsonian and see the reports. On 15 December 1987, I requested the 10 reports listed in Table 1, and, on 28 December 1987, Cox sent me a photocopy of each report. It is possible that other reports that I did not request may have included Lincoln County because the location of records is not clear in the report title or in Gabrielson and Jewett (1940:56-58).

I searched the reports in Table 1 and found that only part of Vernon Bailey's 1909 report (Box 84, Folder 18) had any records for Lincoln County, the focus of my interest. Although I had hoped to transcribe records for other coastal counties from the other reports or Bailey's field notes for interior counties in his report, I have been unable to do so, and it does not look promising that I will be able to do so in the future. Accordingly, I have decided to give the results that I have in hand in Tables 2-4 because they are useful.

A biographical sketch of Vernon Bailey is in Oehser (1954:24-25).

 B. METHODS AND SHORTCOMINGS

Bailey's report is hand-written and not always legible; I give the Coos, Curry, and Lincoln Co. portions of his report verbatim, and, if I was unsure of a word, I indicate this in brackets following the illegible word. Sometimes, someone scratched out some of his scientific bird names and wrote in other names; I give the corrected, not Bailey's original scientific name, but many of these scientific names are now obsolete; current common and scientific names are given in Table 5.

The records in Table 2 (Lincoln Co.), Table 3 (Coos Co.), and Table 4 (Coos and Curry Cos.) have to be cautiously interpreted because they appear to be based on only a few days of observations, and field guides and optical equipment of Bailey's time were of much poorer quality than are available today (e.g., Bayer 1986:10).

Some of Bailey's identifications are questionable, and I note some of those that are obvious with my comments in brackets. If he questioned his identification with a "?" I have included his "?"; if I questioned his identification, I put the "?" inside of brackets.

C. TABLES

TABLE 1. List of Biological Survey field reports that I searched for Lincoln County bird records. I list the Box and Folder number of the report, the observer, report title, and counties in alphabetical order where the observations occurred.

OREGON (Record Unit 7176)

Box 84. Folder 18. Bailey, Vernon O. Special Reports, 1909. (Coos, Curry, Lincoln, Linn, and Marion Cos.)

Box 85. Folder 19. Fisher, Albert Kenrick. Special Reports, 1897. (Clatsop, Douglas, Tillamook, and Washington Cos.)

Box 87. Folder 1. McLellan, J. Ellis. Special Reports (Birds), 1894. (Coos, Curry, Douglas, Lane, Polk, Tillamook, & Yamhill Cos.)
Folder 8. Palmer, Theodore Sherman. Special Reports, 1889. (Clatsop & Josephine Co.)
Folder 18. Peck, Morton Eaton. Special Reports, 1916. (interior Douglas & Lane Cos.)

Box 88. Folder 16. Streator, Clark Perkins. Special Reports, 1890. (Umatilla & Wasco Cos.)
Folder 18. Streator, Clark Perkins. Special Reports, 1891. (Josephine Co.)
Folder 20. Streator, Clark Perkins. Special Reports, 1893. (Clackamas, Jackson, Lane, Marion, & Wasco Cos.)

Box 89. Folder 1. Streator, Clark Perkins. Special Reports, 1894. (inland Douglas Co.)
Folder 4. Streator, Daniel Denison, Jr. Special Reports, 1909. (Coos Co.)

 TABLE 2. Verbatim transcription of Lincoln County portion of Vernon Bailey's report in Box 84, Folder 18. His scientific names that may now be obsolete are given, and my added comments are in brackets as are current common names of birds. *=Bailey's "chaparral" may be known today as Bee-balm or Chaparral-broom (*Baccharis pilularis*).

Oregon: Yaquina Bay [Lincoln Co.]

Birds

Sept. 30, 1909
 Vernon Bailey

Larus occidentalis [Western Gull]. Gulls were common over the bay and along the shore, apparently all of one kind. They gather on the flats to feed as soon as the tide leaves them bare and at high tide hunt along shore or over the water. Many were seen sitting on the wharves and boats at Newport, very tame.

Phalacrocorax sp. ? [cormorant spp.]. Cormorants are abundant on the bay, some sitting along shore, others swimming and diving and others flying back and forth.

Ardea h. fannini [Great Blue Heron]. Great Blue Herons are seen by dozens over the tide flats, where they often wade until the water reaches their feathers. I think 100 could be counted at a time.

Symphemia s. inornata [Willet]. One Willet was seen on the beach outside of the point.

Oreortyx pictus [Mountain Quail]. A few Mountain Quail are said to be found here. Hunters were out in the brush after them & pheasants.

Columba fasciata [Band-tailed Pigeon]. Three Band-tailed Pigeons were seen flying over the trees just back of Newport.

Colaptes c. saturator [Northern Flicker]. A few flickers were seen.

Cyanocitta stelleri carbonacea [Steller's Jay]. Several Crested Jays were seen in the woods just back of the chaparral [*].

Zonotrichia l. nuttalli [Nuttall's White-crowned Sparrow]. A few White-crowned Sparrows were seen in the chaparral [*].

Melospiza m. phaea [Song Sparrow]. Song Sparrows are common in the dense chaparral [*] along the coast. One specimen was taken.

Chamaea f. phaea [Wrentit ?]. Bushtits [?] are abundant in the dense chaparral [*] along the coast and are heard on all sides. I shot two but at such close quarters that one was spoiled and only one specimen saved. As usual they are very hard to see as they rarely come out of the brush. [Bailey gives the scientific name of the Wrentit, but then clearly writes Bushtit; his description better fits Wrentit. Also see his Wrentit entry for Curry Co.]

Penthestes rufescens [Chestnut-backed Chickadee]. These little brown chickadees were several times seen but usually so close to town & houses that I did not get one.

Anthus pennsylvanicus [American Pipit]. Several titlarks were heard flying over.

Planesticus m. propinqua [Am. Robin]. A few robins were seen.

 TABLE 3. Verbatim transcription of Coos Bay portion of Vernon Bailey's report in Box 84, Folder 18. His scientific names that may now be obsolete are given, and my added comments are in brackets as are current common names of birds.

Oregon: Coos Bay [Coos Co.]

Birds

Oct. 9 to 17, 1909

Vernon Bailey

Aechmophorus occidentalis [Western Grebe]. A dead Western Grebe was seen on the shore and several live birds in the bay at Empire.

Larus occidentalis [Western Gull]. The abundant gull all along the coast and over the bay. Very tame, often seen sitting on the boats and dock rails. A constant attendant on the salmon cannery, watching for the refuse and fighting over it savagely.

Larus californicus [California Gull]. Identified only on the wing but frequently seen close enough so I was sure of them.

Larus delawarensis ? [Ring-billed Gull ?]. Several seen that I thought to be Ring-billed, but not very close by.

Fulmarus g. glupischa [Northern Fulmar]. One found on the beach wounded just north of the bay and saved for a specimen.

Phalacrocorax sp. ? [cormorant spp.]. Cormorants are numerous all over the bay and out on the beach.

Marila marila [Greater Scaup]. A few scaups seen along the slough and one shot by a hunter at Sumner.

Oidemia sp. ? [Black Scoter ?]. Black Scoters [?] were seen in the outer bay between Empire and North Bend. [Bailey did not give the scientific name of Black Scoter, but he capitalized Black Scoter; nevertheless, he may have meant a scoter that was black, i.e., scoter spp.]

Chen hyperborea [Snow Goose]. Several flocks of Snow Geese were seen and heard flying over Sumner, Oct. 16.

Anser a. gambeli [Gr. White-fronted Goose]. Two flocks of gray geese seen over the bay Oct. 17 were evidently *albifrons*.

Ardea h. fannini [Great Blue Heron]. Great Blue Herons are very numerous. A dozen or more may often be seen fishing on a tide flat or along shore and even back in the woods a roosting bunch may often be scared from a tall tree.

Fulica americana [Am. Coot]. Coots were numerous on the bay Oct. 15 as I crossed to go up the slough.

Gallinago delicata [Common Snipe]. One was started several times at the little lakes near Empire.

Pisobia minutilla [Least Sandpiper]. Common along the shore of Empire and 2 shot for identification.

Oxyechus vociferus [Killdeer]. Abundant along the beaches and marshes.

(Table 3: Coos Bay, continued on next page)

(Table 3: Coos Bay, continued)

Aphriza virgata [Surfbird ?]. Hundreds of snowy little snipe were running out and in with the waves on the beach as we came down from Umpqua Bay to Coos, Oct. 9. None were taken but I am sure they were Surfbirds in the light winter dress. [His description better fits Sanderlings.]

Bonasa u. sabinei [Ruffed Grouse]. There are said to be a good many ruff grouse in the woods here.

Columba fasciata [Band-tailed Pigeon]. One Band-tailed Pigeon was seen near Empire, Oct. 13.

Megascops a. kennicotti ? [Western Screech-Owl ?]. A screech owl was heard at Sumner.

Bubo v. saturatus [Great Horned Owl]. A horned owl was heard hooting at Sumner.

Ceryle alcyon [Belted Kingfisher]. Kingfishers are common on the streams all around the bay.

Dryobates v. harrisi [Hairy Woodpecker]. Common. One specimen taken near Sumner, Oct. 16.

Sphyrapicus ruber notkensis [Red-breasted Sapsucker]. One taken near Sumner Oct. 16.

Ceophloeus p. abieticola [Pileated Woodpecker]. Common in the timber. Often heard and a few seen.

Colaptes c. saturator [No. Flicker]. Common. One taken at Empire.

Cyanocitta stelleri [Steller's Jay]. Blue Jays are fairly common in the woods.

Corvus c. sinuatus [Common Raven]. Common along the shores and tide flats. 3 seen near Empire and 5 south of Marshfield.

Corvus caurinus [Northwestern Crow]. Common along the beach at Empire. They have thin, harsh voices. [These were probably American Crows.]

Euphagus cyanocephalus [Brewer's Blackbird]. A few Brewer's Blackbirds seen over the sloughs & marshes.

Sturnella neglecta [Western Meadowlark]. Three meadowlarks were seen near Sumner, Oct. 17.

Passer domesticus [House Sparrow]. Common at Empire.

Junco h. oregonus [Dark-eyed Junco]. One collected and a few more seen at Empire.

Melospiza m. phaea [Song Sparrow]. Common and a few collected near Empire.

Passerella i. fuliginosa [Fox Sparrow]. One taken and a few more seen at Empire.

Pipilo m. oregonus [Spotted Towhee]. A few seen near Empire.

Anthus pensilvanicus [American Pipit]. Numerous along the shore on sandy or grassy points. Sometimes a dozen or 20 or 100 are seen at once, walking around you on the yard.

(Table 3: Coos Bay, continued on next page)

(Table 4: Curry & Coos Co., continued)

Phalacrocorax penicillatus? [Brandt's Cormorant ?]. This small black, blue pouched cormorant is constantly seen with the others, both along the ocean shore and in the river mouths. Its small bill is so different from that of the larger species as to be easily recognized through a field glass at 30 or 40 rods distance. [Except for the blue pouch, his description better fits Pelagic Cormorants.]

Mergus serrator [Red-breasted Merganser ?]. Red-breasted Mergansers [?] are numerous all along the Rogue River as far up as I went, 17 miles from the coast. They are generally in flocks of 6 or a dozen that fly from place to place along the river. [I suspect that these were actually Common Mergansers, which are much more to be expected so far upstream.]

Aix sponsa [Wood Duck]. A pair of Wood Ducks flew up close to our boat and flew past so close that all their markings were plainly seen. The men who were with me said that they had rarely seen them on the river.

Oidemia deglandi [White-winged Scoter]. White-winged Scoters are abundant all along the coast and in the mouths of the rivers. They dive and swim in the roughest surf along rocky shores and among the islands. In the river mouth they are very tame and will let the boats pass within easy shotgun range before they fly. People rarely shoot them as they are not considered fit to eat.

Chen hyperborea nivalis [Snow Goose]. Great flocks of Snow Geese have been going south along the coast all the time of my stay here and a good many up the Rogue River. They occasionally light down.

Ardea herodias fannini [Great Blue Heron]. Great Blue Herons are common along all of the coast rivers especially the Coquille and Rogue rivers.

Fulica americana [American Coot]. Coots are common along the Coquille and Rogue Rivers as far up as the tide extends.

Gallinago delicata [Common Snipe]. Jack Snipe were frequently seen on the marshy bottoms near the mouth of Rogue River.

Oxyechus vociferus [Killdeer]. Killdeer are common all along the coast and lower parts of the ? [illegible word].

Oreortyx pictus [Mountain Quail]. Mountain Quail were fairly common in the Rogue River Mts., but more were seen near the coast than about 5 miles back on the Elk River.

Dendragapus obscurus fuliginosus [Blue Grouse]. There are said to be Blue Grouse in the Rogue River Mts. and I saw a [illegible word] at a deserted hunters camp at [illegible word or number] feet.

Bonasa u. sabini [Ruffed Grouse]. Ruffed Grouse are fairly common in the coast country. I saw and heard several in the Rogue River Mts. and saw one in the stage road south of Pistol River. One was heard drumming Oct. 23.

Buteo b. calurus [Red-tailed Hawk]. A Red-tailed Hawk was seen over the open hills near Gold Beach Oct. 25.

Aquila chrysaetos [Golden Eagle]. Two Golden Eagles were seen over Rogue River Oct. 22.

Falco sparverius [Am. Kestrel]. A few Sparrow Hawks were seen near Gold Beach.

(Table 4: Curry & Coos Co., continued on next page)

(Table 4: Curry & Coos Co., continued)

Pandion h. carolinensis [Osprey]. One Osprey was seen near the mouth of Rogue River Oct. 22.

Syrnium occidentalis [Spotted Owl]. The unmistakable hooting and laughing of a Spotted Owl was heard near the hotel one night in Gold Beach.

Bubo v. saturatus [Great Horned Owl]. Horned owls were heard at several points along the coast and at the ranch 17 miles up Rogue River. One very dark colored owl was seen dead and mutilated by the roadside between Corbin and Gold Beach.

Ceryle alcyon [Belted Kingfisher]. Kingfishers were seen along Rogue River and many of the streams along the coast.

Dryobates villosus harrisi [Hairy Woodpecker]. Hairy Woodpeckers are common all along the coast and in the Rogue River Mts.

Sphyrapicus ruber notkensis [Red-breasted Sapsucker]. A few of these woodpeckers were seen along Rogue River.

Ceophloeus pileatus abieticola [Pileated Woodpecker]. Common in the Rogue River Mts. and in the timber all along the coast.

Melanerpes formicivorus bairdi [Acorn Woodpecker]. A couple of these woodpeckers were seen about 10 miles up Rogue River, where they were storing acorns in the rotten trunk of a tanbark oak. Tanbark acorns were the only kind common there and were probably the kind stored.

Colaptes c. saturator [Northern Flicker]. Red-shafted Flickers of varying shades were common all along the coast and in the mountains.

Cyanocitta stelleri carbonacea [Steller's Jay]. Crested Jays are common all through the timber of the coast and mountains.

Aphelocoma californica [Western Scrub-Jay]. These jays are common in the brush patches near the mouth of Rogue River. At least a dozen were seen & one collected. They were evidently getting *Umbellularia* nuts and flying from the trees back to cover of hazle [sic] brush thickets where they live.

Corvus c. sinuatus [Common Raven]. Ravens are common in pairs or families all along the beach but on the hills near Gold Beach where there seem always to be dead sheep the ravens were seen in a drove of a dozen or twenty.

Sturnella neglecta [Western Meadowlark]. Meadowlarks are common all along the coast in open country, fields or meadows.

Euphagus cyanocephalus [Brewer's Blackbird]. Small flocks of Brewer's Blackbirds are frequently seen all along the coast country.

Loxia c. bendirei [Red Crossbill]. A few crossbills were heard and seen in the Rogue River Mts.

Astragalinus t. salicamans [Am. Goldfinch]. Goldfinches were common at Bandon and Gold Beach.

Zonotrichia l. nuttalli [White-crowned Sparrow]. White-crowned Sparrows are common all along from Bandon to Gold Beach and south to the Calif. line.

Junco oregonus [Dark-eyed Junco]. A few juncos were seen at various places from Bandon to Gold Beach and in the Rogue River Mts.

(Table 4: Curry & Coos Co., continued on next page)

(Table 4: Curry & Coos Co., continued)

Melospiza m. phaea? [Song Sparrow]. A very dark Song Sparrow is the commonest form all along the coast. It is one of the commonest birds. [Also see following entry.]

Melospiza m. morphna [Song Sparrow]. Specimen saved. This more rusty Song Sparrow was often seen all along the coast and one specimen taken at Gold Beach. [Also see preceding entry.]

Passerella i. fuliginosus [Fox Sparrow]. Fox Sparrows were common in the woods along Rogue River, the same dusky form collected at Empire.

Pipilo m. oregonus [Spotted Towhee]. A very dark pipilo was seen in the woods along Rogue River Oct. 24.

Dendroica auduboni [Audubon's Yellow-rumped Warbler]. A few seen at Bandon Oct. 18 and a few at Gold Beach as late as Oct. 27.

Anthus pensilvanicus [American Pipit]. Titlarks are abundant all along the shore from Bandon to Gold Beach, usually on beach or open fields or pastures near the shore. Sometimes dozens or hundreds in loose flocks are seen walking or teetering all around you.

Cinclus mexicanus unicolor [Am. Dipper]. Two ouzels were seen on Rogue River near the mouth of Lobster Cr.

Thyromanes b. calophonus [Bewick's Wren]. One Bewick's Wren was seen and collected on the north bank of Rogue River about a mile from the mouth. It may have followed down the river from the Sonoran Valley at Grants Pass, just for the winter or may even breed here in the open hazle [sic] thicket country in sheltered nooks [rocks ?].

Nannus h. pacificus [Winter Wren]. These cheery, inquisitive, confiding bits of brownness are found everywhere in deep shade of the forests along the coast and back in the mountains. Their rasping chatter close at hand tells you you are discovered and if you stand still for a minute you are critically scrutinized on all sides at close range, often within arms length. By little squeaks and soft words you can soon be on the best of terms, tho familiarity is likely to lead up to a violent scolding.

Psaltriparus minimus [Bushtit]. A whole family of these mites surrounded me in the bushes on the side of the Rogue River Mts.

Penthestes rufescens [Chestnut-backed Chickadee]. One specimen was taken from a family party of these little brown chickadees in a Sitka spruce on the beach at Gold Beach. They were not seen in the mountains and seem to be less common than the other chickadee.

Penthestes hudsonicus [Boreal Chickadee ?]. One was taken from a flock in the willows a mile back from the mouth of Rogue River and many were seen through the woods and in the Rogue River Mts. They seem to be the commonest chickadee of the coast region. [Since Boreal Chickadees are not known in Oregon, and Black-capped Chickadees are not mentioned, Bailey may have misidentified this species.]

Regulus calendula grinelli [Ruby-crowned Kinglet]. One was taken about a mile back from the mouth of Rogue River. Many others were seen and heard but not identified.

Hylocichla g. nana [Hermit Thrush]. A small dark thrush was often seen in the woods and one shot that seemed to be nana, but it spoiled and only a wing was saved.

(Table 4: Curry & Coos Co., continued on next page)

(Table 4: Curry & Coos Co., continued)

Planesticus m. caurinus [Am. Robin]. Robins are common all along the coast country, evidently feeding on huckleberries & salal berries.

Sialia m. occidentalis [Western Bluebird]. Bluebirds were common at Bandon, Oct. 17, but no more were seen.

Otocoris a. subsp. ? [Horned Lark]. One Horned Lark was seen at Bandon Oct. 17.

Ampelis cedrorum [Cedar Waxwing]. A flock of about 20 was seen near Wedderburn Oct. 25.

Chamaea f. phaea [Wrentit ?]. Bushtits [?] were heard and seen at many points along the coast from Bandon to the Calif. line and back in the Rogue River Mts. [Bailey has confused Bushtits and Wrentits; he gives the scientific name of Wrentit. Also see his Wrentit entry for Lincoln Co.]

TABLE 5. Current common and current scientific names.

Blackbird, Brewer's	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>
Bluebird, Western	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>
Bushtit	<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>
Chickadee, Boreal	<i>Parus hudsonicus</i>
Chickadee, Chestnut-backed	<i>P. rufescens</i>
Coot, American	<i>Fulica americana</i>
Cormorant, Brandt's	<i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i>
Cormorant, Double-crested	<i>P. auritus</i>
Cormorant, Pelagic	<i>P. pelagicus</i>
Crossbill, Red	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>
Crow, American	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>
Crow, Northwestern	<i>C. caurinus</i>
Dipper, American	<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>
Duck, Wood	<i>Aix sponsa</i>
Eagle, Golden	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>
Flicker, Northern	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>
Fulmar, Northern	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>
Goldfinch, American	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>
Goose, Gr. White-fronted	<i>Anser albifrons</i>
Goose, Snow	<i>Chen caerulescens</i>
Grebe, Eared	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>
Grebe, Horned	<i>P. auritus</i>
Grebe, Red-necked	<i>P. grisegena</i>
Grebe, Western	<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>
Grouse, Blue	<i>Dendragapus obscurus</i>
Grouse, Ruffed	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>
Gull, California	<i>Larus californicus</i>
Gull, Ring-billed	<i>L. delawarensis</i>
Gull, Western	<i>L. occidentalis</i>
Hawk, Red-tailed	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
Heron, Great Blue	<i>Ardea herodias</i>
Jay, Steller's	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>
Jay, Western Scrub-	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>
Junco, Dark-eyed	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>
Kestrel, American	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>
Kingfisher, Belted	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>
Kinglet, Ruby-crowned	<i>Regulus calendula</i>
Lark, Horned	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>
Loon, Common	<i>Gavia immer</i>
Loon, Pacific	<i>G. pacifica</i>
Meadowlark, Western	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>

Merganser, Common	<i>Mergus merganser</i>
Merganser, Red-breasted	<i>M. serrator</i>
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Owl, Great Horned	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>
Owl, Spotted	<i>Strix occidentalis</i>
Owl, Western Screech-	<i>Otus kennicottii</i>
Pigeon, Band-tailed	<i>Columba fasciata</i>
Pipit, American	<i>Anthus rubescens</i>
Quail, Mountain	<i>Oreortyx pictus</i>
Raven, Common	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Robin, American	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>
Sandpiper, Least	<i>C. minutilla</i>
Sapsucker, Red-breasted	<i>Sphyrapicus ruber</i>
Scaup, Greater	<i>Aythya marila</i>
Scoter, Black	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>
Scoter, White-winged	<i>M. fusca</i>
Snipe, Common	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
Sparrow, Fox	<i>Passerella iliaca</i>
Sparrow, House	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Sparrow, Song	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>
Sparrow, White-crowned	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>
Surfbird	<i>Aphriza virgata</i>
Thrush, Hermit	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>
Thrush, Varied	<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>
Towhee, Spotted	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>
Willet	<i>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</i>
Warbler, Yellow-rumped (Audubon's)	<i>Dendroica coronata auduboni</i>
Waxwing, Cedar	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>
Woodpecker, Acorn	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>
Woodpecker, Hairy	<i>Picoides villosus</i>
Woodpecker, Pileated	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>
Wren, Bewick's	<i>Thyromanes bewickii</i>
Wren, Winter	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Wrentit	<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>

D. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to George Jobanek for his information about the Smithsonian reports, to William Cox, Assistant Archivist, Smithsonian Institution Archives for so promptly and graciously sending me copies of reports, and to Alan Contreras for his comments about this paper.

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