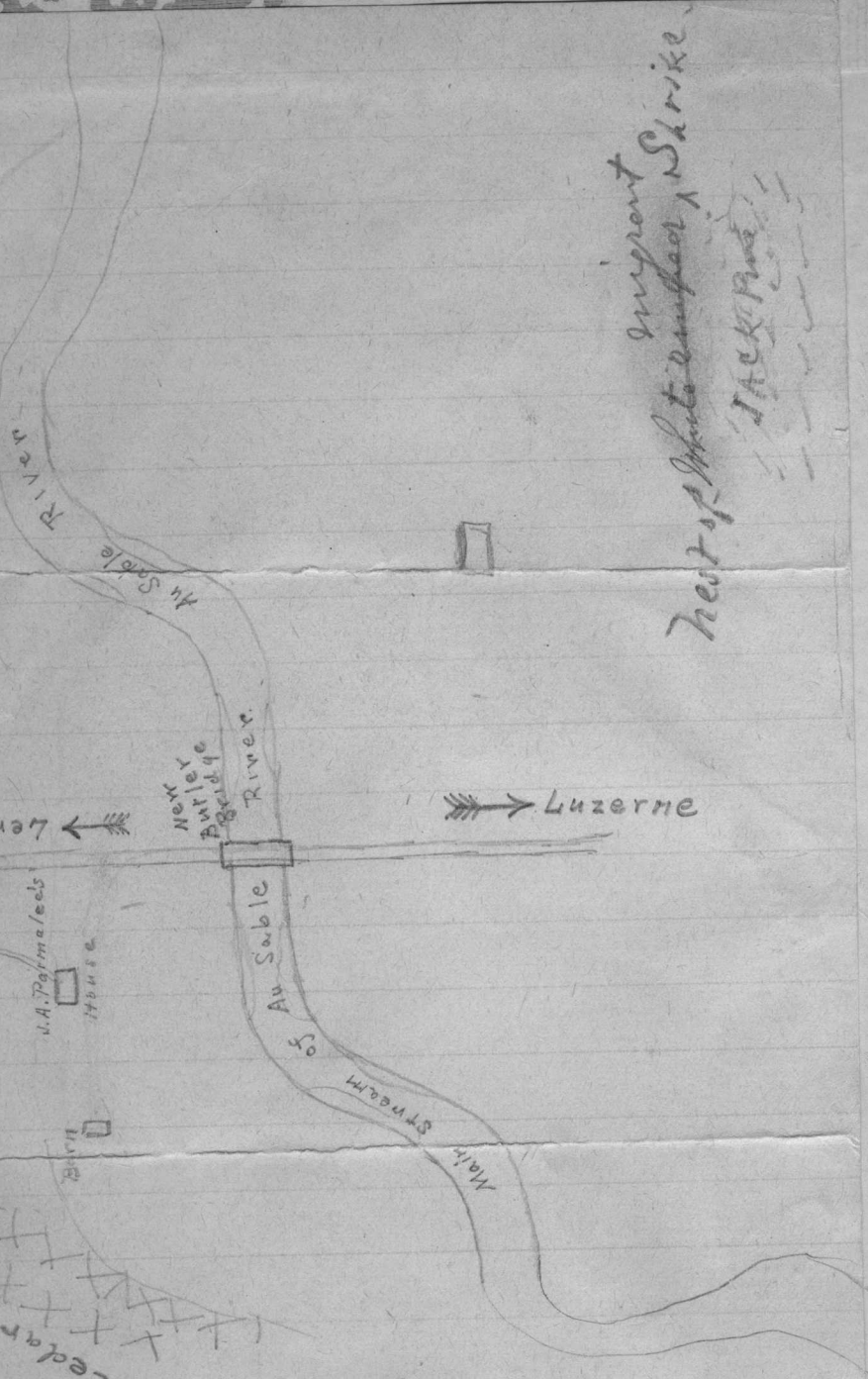


Scott's

notes on trips by
June 28 - July 17 - 1903:
Norman A. Wood.
"Discovery of Kirtland's
Warbler." 1903.

Cedar Swamp



migrant
nest of White-crowned, Strike
JACK PINE

Jack Pine
Woods

⊗ Kirtlands Warbler

⊗ Aug. 2.

Cedar Swamp

U.A. Palmaleeds House

Spring

Milk Stream

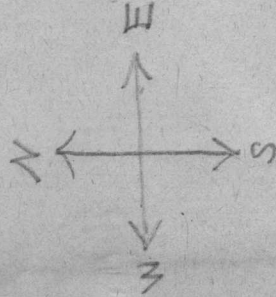
Av Sable River

Milk Stream

RIVER

Lemiston

Luzerne



a few oak & one Benlock.

Birds seen in the vicinity of the Au Sable river; - Esle Westingham

- ✓ 1 Robin
- ✓ 2 Kingbird
- ✓ 3 Bald eagle
- ✓ 4 Chewink
- ✓ 5 vesper sparrow
- ✓ 6 Crow
- 7 Shore lark
- ✓ 8 Night hawk
- ✓ 9 Blue jay
- 10 White-throated sparrow
- ✓ 11 Blue bird
- ✓ 12 Oven bird
- ✓ 13 Song sparrow
- ✓ 14 Great crested Newt

- 25 Sparrow hawk
- 26 Spotted sandpiper
- 27 Goldfinch
- 28 Junco
- 29 Yellow-bellied sapsucker
- 30 Cat-bird
- 31 Brown thrasher
- 32 Hermit thrush
- 33 Purple grackle
- 34 Bob white
- 35 Field sparrow
- 36 Chestnut sided warbler
- 37 Black throated green warbler
- 38 B. l. c. 1 *

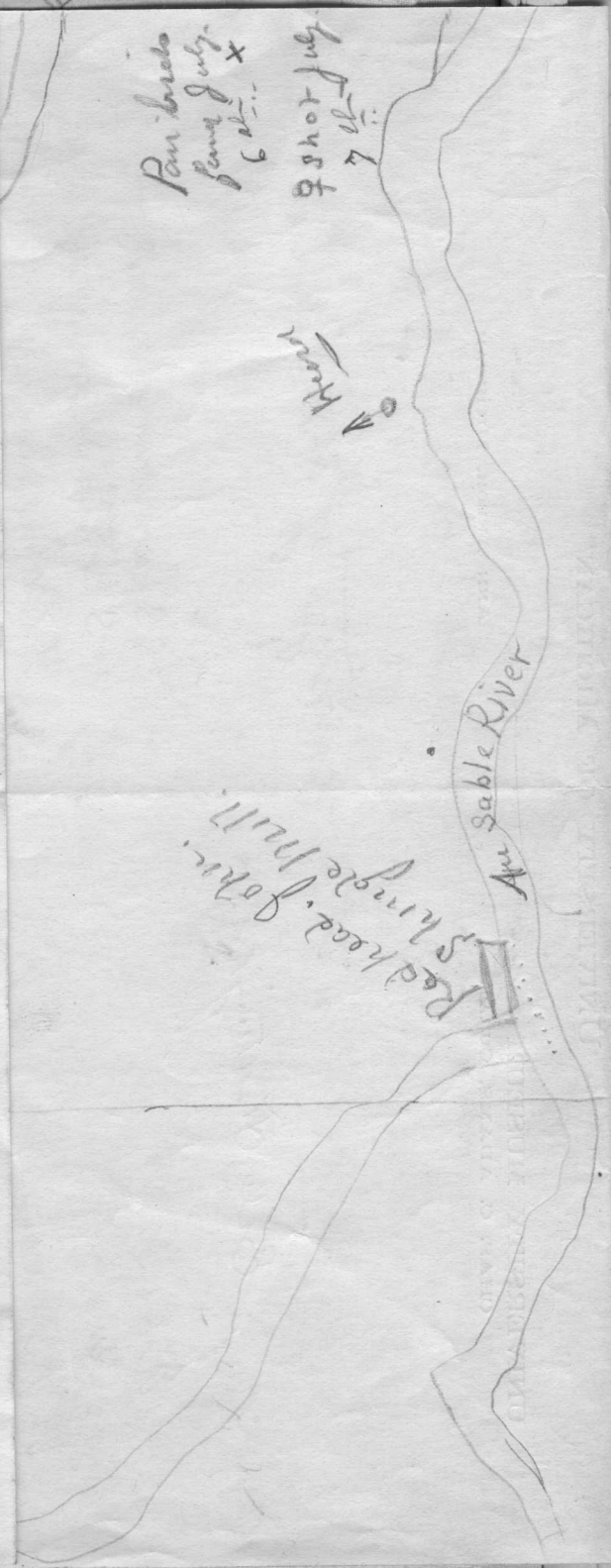
Jack Pine
Lands

Ⓧ Kirtlands Warbler
July 9.

Cedar Swamp

- 15 Wood pewee
- 16 Phoebe
- 17 Olive sided flycatcher?
- 18 Least flycatcher
- 19 Cowbird
- 20 Cedar bird
- 21 Rose-breasted grosbeak
- 22 Whip-poor-will
- 23 Chimney swift
- 24 White-bellied swallow?

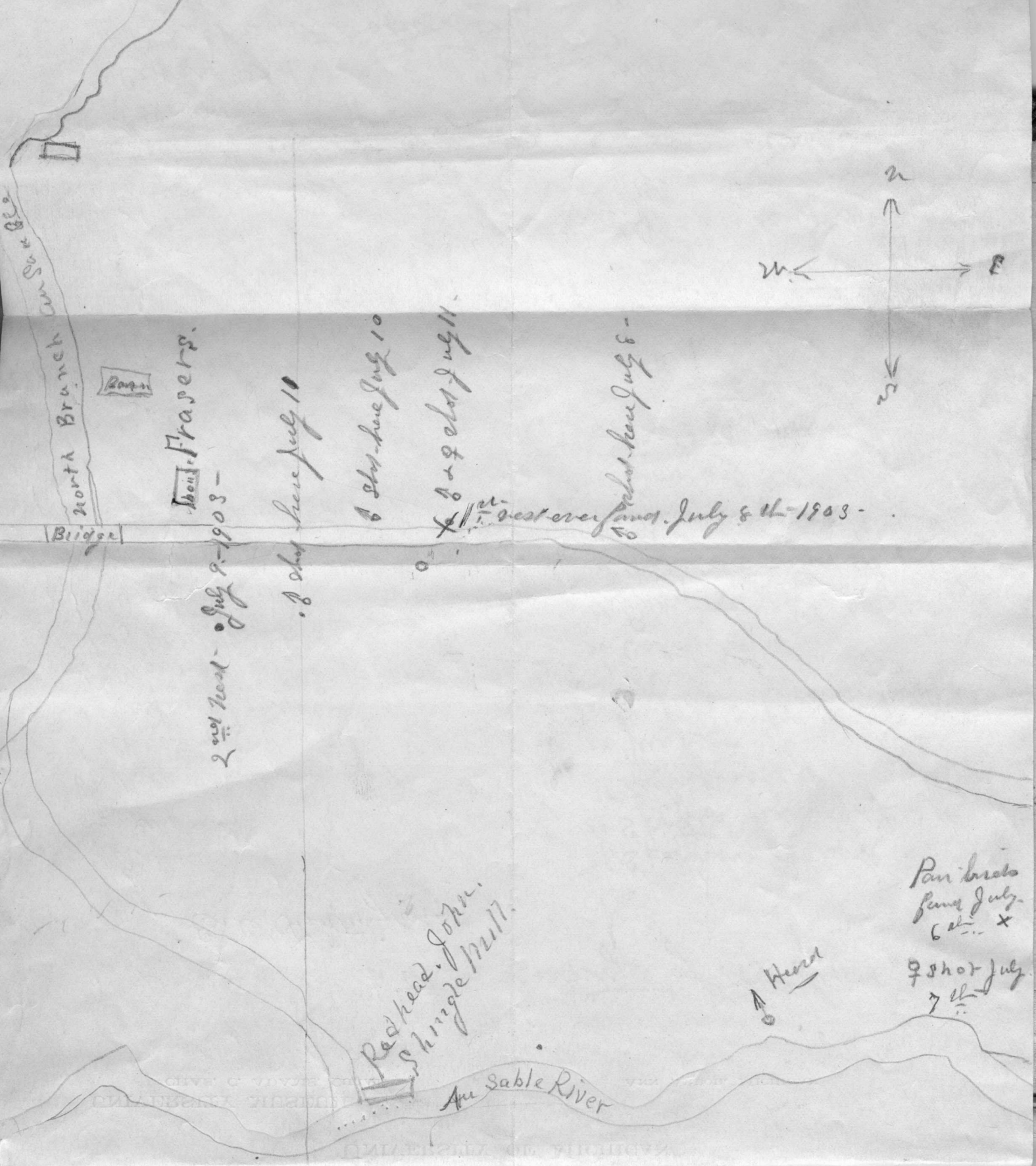
- 39 Maryland yellowthroat
- 40 Nashville warbler?
- 41 Chickadee
- 42 Hairy woodpecker
- 43 Winter wren?
- 44 Vireo, solitary?
- 45 " warbling? (song)
- 46 " red-eyed.
- 47 Kingfisher
- 48 Three toed woodpecker?
- 49 Chipping sparrow
- 50 Kirtlands warbler



Pan birds
 found July
 6 at... X
 9 shot July
 7 at...

Zimmerman of Wood

This map joins the first one on the next and shows location of 1st Kestrels Walker's nest - also 2nd.



Fraser's.
2nd nest - July 9 - 1903 -

1 shot here July 10

1 shot here July 10

1 shot July 11

nest over pond July 8th - 1903 -

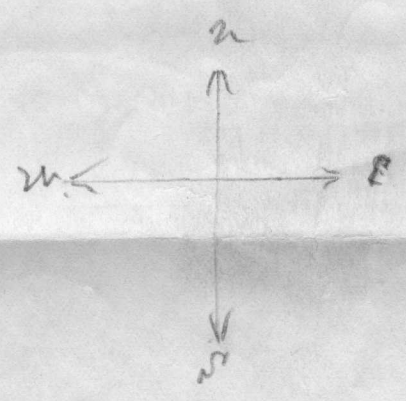
Red head. John.
Shingle mill.

Heron

Pan birds
found July
6th - X

7 shot July
7th

The Sable River



Dr. Hunsdeler 2

Monday June 29 = 1903, left a. a. on
 the 4.56 train with an T. A. C. Road bag
 for Roscommon & got to Bay City at
 9 P. M. noticed Cedars, Pine & some
 Hemlock before reaching this place
 with a trail of 4 horns of Sagwain
 we started at 2 for Roscommon &
 at 4 A. M. on this morning (Tuesday)
 I got to this place here I see White-
 Pine Spruce Birch and other
 trees that are found in the Canadian
 zone. at 7 this A. M. without any
 rest I hired a boat and we start for
 J. Parnelle's 18 miles by Road and
 35 miles by the River the River
 is from 2 Rods to 5 rods and from
 1 foot to 4 & 5 in. places, it has a
 rapid current and the bottom is
 sand & gravel. In places the bank
 is low and covered with Cedar &
 Tamarack. Birch & Spruce, some
 elm & a few Boxwoods on many
 places the banks are high and
 covered with a growth of Juniper
 & some White Pine and the
 undergrowth: Blueberries & ferns
 a few oak & one Hemlock.

Norman A. Wood.

The Sable River

I notice Horse bells, a red lily,
 and a curious flower like a
 morning glory in shape, white & green
 on a short-stem. I cost 3
 plus my lake about 20 Trout - all
 Brook, and beauties but all under
 8 in - but - 2, in the Camp where
 we are to night - is a brood of
 a Rambur Trout - 17 in - long & one
 of 5 lb weight - & 20 in - long. I
 have made a list of birds seen,
 I think about 40 species.

July 1st 1903 Camp Douglas On Snake
 R. Find 2 oaks Red Black & Wild Cherry
 Juniper, Poplar-birch, Black ash,
 Soft-maple. We left C. D. at 9 A.M.
 and found the river full of trees
 and had a hard time of it. In
 good looking places I shot the flies
 and caught some fine Rainbow Trout.
 I saw 2 Eagles 4 Blue Herons ^{8 young} & of
 the first Cedar-birds are
 quite plenty - and I saw the
 first juncos, a few Blackbirds &
 cowbirds, and Robins, a few
 Bluejays. I notice one very peculiar
 thing about the River there are no
 muskells I have not seen one &
 I have traveled about 60 miles of
 it. I did see a snail shell &
 found one live one shall look them
 up to morrow. We arrived at Mr
 Jim Pormole's near the new Butter Bridge
 of dusk and found accommodation at
 his wife John's Mr Donnelly's on the
 south side of River and a mile below
 the Bridge a good, double log house
 very comfortable and fine people.

July 2nd 1908 -

I start out to find
 the Kittlends Warbler and after a
 walk of 2 miles my attention was
 suddenly called to a New Song, it
 was then I thought (this is the
 Kittlends Warbler) it is a song so
 clear and it is the same note, so
 joyous! that words of mine are far
 a poor expression, I should say
 the song was like choo! hee-chee
chee-chee-chee But the sweetness
 of the melody, and the volume of
 it! I think it is a wonderful and
 a beautiful song. I heard it
 many times at intervals of 1/2 minute
 and I tried to catch a glimpse
 of the singer for a long time I
 failed, and I followed the song
 until I gave up all hopes of
 finding the nest by that method
 then I was so near the bird I
 was amazed at the volume of song
 and I saw the singer fly to a
 low scrub oak ^{tree} (very to say) I
 shot the beautiful singer &
 carried his body away (for the interests

July 3rd 1903.

I go to the mouth of
 Big Creek this A.M. and set in
 it some and was some the most of
 the A.M. I shot a pair of Cedar Birds
 and think they had bred this year.
 I saw a Sparrow Hawk also and
 heard shot the Turquoise Blue here of
 the mouth of Big Creek and along
 the river we had seen last week.
 near the Steel Bridge. I went to
 see an old Beaver Dam near here
 it was very plain and was 3
 feet above the level of the pond
 above it. surely not have been made
 a great many years ago. I also
 shot a fine and fine the breeding
 here ^{so young} I was so fortunate as to
 secure 2 young (fully feathered)
 of the ~~Whale~~ ^{Immigrant} Shrike. and the
 lady here says they have been here
 all summer. has seen the old ones I
 suppose & the the brood of young.
 I can thus prove this as a
 Breeding place for this species. I
 think the Canada Jay will be
 found here also. a Three Toed Mole was
 found here a few days ago. & a Owl

July 4th 1903 - Inj h. v. Clear + Hot -
 I make a trip to the plains and
 hear the - Maryland Yellow throats - singing.
 I looked for the nest of the Kentucky
 Warbler I shot - on the 2nd. I could not
 find any signs of a nest - and did
 not - see the ♀. I shot - a Night Hawk
 on the way and in pulling it - hit
 a stub dug out of some feathers
 it - had a full sized egg in the Ovary.
 I made a skin of it - and shot -
 Skinned - a Red Squirrel, which I
 think is the Northern variety - it
 is the only one I have seen on this
 trip and the only rodent - as well.
 shot - a ♂ Killdeer today

July 6th 1903 - 2 went 4 miles west of
 Rosedale and 1/4 mile south of the
 Sault when I hear the two
 familiar song of the Kittiwake
 Warbler. In trying to locate the
 singer I made up the ♀ from the
 ground and she goes to a Jack Pine
 near by I look carefully now for
 the nest - I think is close by, the
 ♀ comes within 3 feet of me and
 flutters her wings uttering a faint
 chirp, her actions go to probe
 that the nest is near, and her
 call keeps the ♂ closer than I
 ever saw one alone (about 5 feet)
 but search ever so carefully I
 can find no nest - near so I
 go over the ground further and
 still fail to find it. Then I go
 away and watch the birds, I
 see the ♀ is anxious but does not
 seem to be at all afraid and goes
 to gleaning worms like a Indigo
 and catches moths like a Flycatcher^{on the wing}
 after a time the ♂ comes and
 chases her here & there among the
 Pines (always low down) He begins

to be courting still, * I think she
 has not commenced to breed yet -
 as she eats all the insects she gets.
 The ♀ goes to the top of a Bent-
 Stalk and sings hee hee hee, chee chee, chee chee
 It is not so full of melody as
 the first one I heard and not so
 pleasing but sweet & clear. It
 has with the trilling quality of the
 Maryland Yellow throats - only the ^{notes} ~~notes~~
 are shorter. In a song.

Later I found a slight depression in the
 ground near where I flushed the bird that
 I know now was the beginning of a
 nest.

* July 15th Now I know there must have
 been eggs at least - as the nests I have found
 indicate the eggs are laid by the 15th of
 June. This pair may have had the first
 nest broken up and were nesting again.

From the actions of the pair of birds I am sure the nest is on the ground. Their food and flight seems to be low down in the Jack Pines. so I shall direct all my search to the ground.

July 7th 1903 - I went today to the spot where I found the pair of Kittiwakes yesterday and about 3 rods this side I found the ♀ on the ground, she commenced to flutter her wings and act as before. I looked carefully around and could not find the nest - I watched the birds a long time and could not tell for time if they had a nest. I am inclined to think they have not nested yet - as the condition of the ovaries in a ♀ (I shot today) does not indicate that they have laid this year, I saw a chick fly up to the top of an old stub and I thought it was a snole as I had never seen the ♀ do that when I shot it. It was a ♀ and I was very sorry as I wished to locate all the pairs I could to find the nest. The easier to know, I go to the places & smile further west. I could have shot a ♀ today but I must get a photo & list the birds. M. Wood.

July 8th 1903 6 A.M. Kingbird. Clear Lake
 I started this morning for the Jack-
 Pine Plains & Inulo nest of Parulae (in
 Crawford Co) we went over much the
 same ground as where I had found the
 Killdeers and at 10 o'clock came to
 a Colony. I heard the ♂ singing &
 got out of the buggy and shot a ♂. He
 was $\frac{1}{2}$ mile further and saw a ♂ on a
 Bunt. Stub this one had a worm in
 his mouth - and I thought I would stop
 and watch him & I had an idea from
 his actions that his nest was made by
 this ♂. I tried to sing such a big green
 worm in his mouth - and his song was
 like this. Ch-ch-che-che-che a-che a long
 drawn out). He sang a number of times
 but never dropped the worm. When he
 saw me he seemed quite uneasy and
 waked his tail very like the Parula
 warbler and gave an expiring line to
 his song, now it was Cha. Cha. Chee chee
much a a delivered in a scolding manner
 After watching me a few minutes he
 dropped from the Stub (in a long glide)
 and I hurried to find his nest - when I got there ^{the nest was empty} I could find

see a flush Hermit so I started quickly
 and watched, in a few minutes the
 nest of this old place on the stub
 with a worm, again the same day
 this time I took to the nest of the stub
 and I started to go there, when just
 south of the stub I flushed the ♀
 from the ground and after a close-
 look on the ground I saw the nest
 at the foot of a Jack Pine (6 feet tall)
 the nest was partially covered with
 low blueberry bushes and Sweet-Fern
 plants, in the nest were 2 young about
 1 week old. I should judge each best of
 all 1 egg. This egg was a beautiful
 pinkish white - thinly speckled with
 several shades of Brown spots, gathered in a
 cluster forming a sort of smooth at
 the larger end. This egg is .72 x .56 - and
 must have been not fertile or it
 contained no embryos. The nest was 2 1/2
 in diameter and the same in depth
 very neat - and compact, a depression
 in the ground thickly lined with fine
 dead grasses and Pine needles, and
 last of all a few hairs from Hares
 Mane or Tail. Today I shot a Hermit
 Thrush and heard its beautiful song -

My judgment formed to 6 ft. I found covered, the nest is on ground

I set down about 2 feet from this
nest with a small Kodak and made
a few shots of nest with contents
and by sitting perfectly still the ♀
would come to the little Pine on
from the nest. some times with a
worm although she never ventured to
feed them when I was so near. She
I also came within 5 or 6 feet and I
got both in one picture and after
noticing them an hour or more I
left them promising to call next day.

From my experience of the birds and
close observation of habits I would
place them close to D. Palmorum
in habits (if not in form) I will
predict that these birds ^{always} choose dry
sandy Plains covered with a low
growth of Jack Pine or they seem
to like better open young growth. I
have not seen one in the thick old
Pine (where all the other conditions
were favorable) nor have I found one
over 1/4 mile away from the wood
although I searched far and wide.

July 9th. 1903. 7 A.M. Lind h. h. Clear hot.
 I was on the road and saw a ♀. I
 shot a ♂ and wandered to the nest.
 I found yesterday the parents were
 feeding the young, and after visiting
 them a short while I went on. Saw
 a fine Cross Fox too far to secure
 only a good look at. I heard another
 ♂. Kirtland singing and tried to locate
 the nest but failed to find it. In
 fact the Jack Pine is so thick the
 young is covered with vegetation
 it is only by the closest work I
 can hope to find them. At 11.30 A.M.
 I hear another ♂ singing which the
 she ^{this evening for a display of} ~~heard~~ ^{saw}
 sings him with a note or snarl
 singing in a dead tree. I know
 from his actions that the nest is
 near and as he uttered such a note
 the other ♂. I soon flushed the
 ♀ from the nest by ♂. was so
 completely covered that it was a
 long time before I could see it. It
 was almost a duplicate of the first
 1/2 inch deeper and wider and more cup
 shaped with the edges built up and

contracted, especially of the back side
 at both nests. The birds always
 came to one place (the front) &
 only door, or if more. This nest
 contained 5 young. I should think 8 or 10
 days old. So I would say the egg
 nest - would be from 3 to 5. with 4
 or a small number. This pair of
 birds were shy and I had had to
 to secure sharp shots of them, I
 spent the day in watching their
 ways, studying their song and
 habits of them & of nest. I also
 made a list of birds that nest in
 the same habitat. The junco is a
 common bird here or was also the
 Song Sparrow, Chipping Sparrow I found
 nest near the Rutlands in a small
 Jack-Pine (and of the only nest I saw
 in these trees, Robins ^{are} common
 and nest, or do Blue-birds ^{might be} Flickers
 Downy-Hairy & Red-headed ^{are} in the
 timber along the River. The 3 tows
 Wood-Pecker "Picoides arcticus", White-thr
 Sparrow, Maryland Yellowthroat, Black & White
 Thrasher, Blk. Ch. Green, Chestnut-sided Gnat
 Broom Thrasher, Hermit Thrush, Cap-Bird, Whippoorwill
 Red bellied Sapsucker & Yellow bellied also. Chickadees &

July 10th 1903 - 7. A. M. Inq. nest - cloudy cool.
 I walk 2 miles west of the Irish Brook
 to see if the Breeding area extends in
 that direction & find the conditions
 here are somewhat different, the plants
 are fewer and do not have the
 small Jack Pine that seems to be
 the chosen home of the brood of the
 Kittanok Warbler which consists of
 a small light-colored moth, (and its
 larva,) a Span worm about 1 inch
 long and a green, the color of the Jack
 Pine needles, & that one I shot -
 came to the nest - & he has a deer
 fly in his mouth - I have seen these
 birds catch flies, & moths also in the
 air and consider them quite effect-
 ive flycatching warblers. This morning I
 found a Great Flycatcher's nest made of
 moss & lichen and containing one
 fresh egg - I saw and picked one
 young 3 toed Wood Pecker, which proves
 a breeding record. I am sure there
 are no Warblers to the west or far
 or I have gone. But in describing the
 bird to a young man who lives a few miles
 N. W. of here he says they are common and
 calls them the "Jack Pine Bird" good name

July 10th 1903. ^{PM} Day best - clear best -
 I go out - to nest. No 1. to study the
 birds of Chen Home, I find that the
 ♀ Chen is singing as usual. The duties
 of promoting seem to have no depress-
 ing effect on him, for he sings morning,
 noon, and night - with a interval - a
 norm. you will hear his Chp. Chp.
che chee a. This song is repeated
 at short intervals say 20 seconds.
 I watched the flight of this bird
 and find it a rather quick restless
 bird with a direct ^{slightly} stomping
 flight - when he goes from his feet
 on the tree or stub he seems to
 dive, and while perching & feeding
 has a short jerky motion of his
 tail for all the while like D.
 Palmer. I have watched the
 honey gleaner horns, from the low
 Jack Pines very often jumping from
 the limb to fly a few feet and
 catch (on the wing) a insect -
 passing to sing at short intervals.
 (at the nest) going to the same
 tree or stub to rest or sing before
 dropping to feed the young.

July 11-1903. 8 A.M. Two Kingbirds
 I have just shot and skinned a ♂ K. B.
 and heard another one singing but
 could not locate him I took heard 2
 more singing to day, I made some
 more snuff shots of nest too and hope
 some of these will be good I found
 the young afraid of me and they
 scrambled out of the nest King
 tried to hide in the bushes I had
 hard work to keep them still long
 enough to photograph the ♀ and
 within 2 feet of the Kodak and I
 made several snuff shots that should
 be good of her and the nest, once
 she lit on the top of my assistant's
 shoe. We shot the ♂ & ♀ & kept
 the young alive then dug up the
 nest & with the surrounding plants
 I kept the young ones alive by
 feeding them House flies until the
 13th when I found them dead and
 I made them up into skins.

July 14th 1903. Wind N. W. strong, very cool.
 I alone with - any assistant - let the
 Plains near where I got the first
 nest - or I wished to - make more -
 Photos of the 2nd nest - and take it -
 up. I secured the ♂, but the ♀ or any
 Assistant - and - we could not find
 it. We took up the nest - and I thought
 the ♂ young back alive - although I had
 to Chloroform and preserve the the -
 nest - day. I skinned the ♂, a fine
 bird and this makes 8 adults - and
 7 young. a Grand Total of 15 Killdeers
 Problers all taken by myself in
 their breeding. at Dunes Home in
 Crawford and Oscoda Co. Michigan
 Norman A. Hoog.

July 16th 1903. Wind, h. dr., cloudy, cool
 I shot and made into skins 3 In-
 White-rumped Shrikes. I opened and
 placed in Formal the 5 young Kittiwakes
 from the 2nd nest; also skinned a
 Deer mouse found in my trap.
 I got my traps together and packed
 the nests ready to go early in
 the morning to Roscombton 30
 miles away to get the 2.30 P.M.
 train Home.

July 16th 1903. Imp h. dr. cloudy & cold.
 Temp. of air - 3.30 A.M. after an early
 breakfast. we started for Roscanon
 I was surprised to see a Winter-
 Wren or I had supposed this
 country too open for them. I saw
 all the birds common to this
 Plain region but the - Kittiwakes I
 did not see or hear, and am sure
 there are none here or I think the
 An Double River must be the
 Southern boundary of their breeding
 habitat, and knowing the conditions
 they govern in their selection of a
 breeding ground I will predict that
 no birds go to the north of Lake
 Superior to breed and also that
 the bulk of them will be found
 in the Canadian zone of Transition
 Anstet and that this zone takes
 in Ascoda, Crawford, and Montrose
 Counties. I should look for them in
 chosen localities in the Superior
 Peninsula although many more
 could be nicely accommodated
 in choice spots in the 3 Counties
 named

Sep 3/ 1903. Second Trip to An Sauble
 On the first of Sep Professor Reighard of
 the U. of M. and Director of the Museum
 came to me and asked me to go on a
 Camping trip down the An Sauble. I
 was decided that I should go to Grayling
 and get a boat - and have all things ready
 when Prof. R. arrived. I started from
 A. A. on Thursday Sep 3rd went to Det.
 and at 8.45 P. M. started for Grayling on
 the M. C. I reached that town at 3.40
 the next morning and after a rest
 of a few hours I started out to find a
 boat to rent - (a. one I could buy). I
 canvassed the town and could find
 none but experienced Row boats 20 feet long
 very narrow made for fishing from. I
 at last found a Carpenter who had
 made a great many boats and who
 agreed to help me make one the next day.
 On Sat. Sep 5th I went to Mr. W. H. Harens
 house and found him at work on the boat
 which was made of rough hemlock
 lumber; dimensions 18 feet long, 3 feet
 4 in wide and 12 inches deep. We built
 it and calked it. Then I run her
 pitch on the rocks. A very good boat.

Bought - Harens Carpenter a Boat - built by Grayling Lumber.

On the morning of Sep 6th I met Prof.
 R. at the early train and we soon were
 on our way to the River. where at 8.30 A.M.
 we made a start down the Qu'Appelle.
 The river here was only 2 rods wide
 and quite shallow. The sides of the
 river were lined with cedars some
 of them dead and dried very hard.
 In places the banks were raised above
 the river from 10 to 15 feet and covered
 with a thick growth of Jack Pine, cedar,
 and some Norway. We found the river
 very crooked and had to watch each
 bend carefully to avoid the "Injurers"
 (trees that arching the river) we saw
 many brook Trout jumping for flies
 and could see that - do it here & there
 in the water. The birds were out in
 full force and I made a list of each
 species we also collected some shells
 in a Bayou where lilies grew. We
 saw a fine Lincoln Sparrow, and a
 Tennessee Warbler besides others more
 common, at noon we stopped at a
 high bank and built a fire where we
 cooked our first dinner under a
 big White Pine.

We flood an enjoying the pure air
 the many birds and sights of scenes
 new and beautiful, tonight night it
 looked like rain so we stop at a Spring
 and make Camp put up our tent and
 get supper. We are prepared for the
 rain which commences in the night
 and in the morning does not stop.
 We stay here until Tuesday noon and
 then load up and start on. Our
 Camp is at Cole's crossing on the
 logging road. The river is quite
 swift here and we run down to Stevens
Camps 8 miles by road for Drayton
 and 24 by water. Here we camp by
 the side of a clear beautiful Spring.
 in front of the Tent the birds are
 jumping and we see a large Osprey
 flying over the river, a Blk Blue
Warbler also a Coopers Hawk.

9. Wednesday it rained all day but we
 went out and collected some birds I shot
 an Osprey, a Blk & Blue Warbler and
 a Whippoorwill I made skins of these
 and collected a few Frogs. In the P.M.
 we walked back from the River. Tenth

to the Terrace and a mile or more
further up-far only Flickers, Geese
Trails common, a few Chickadees, and
shot-ore. Chipping Sparrows, row the blue
jay, Robin and song Sparrows.

Thursday¹⁰ - 10 A.M. we broke camp
and continued our journey down the river.
In R. shot a Killdeer and we saw
several Spotted Sandpipers we came to
the camp of the Rainbow Club of Det.
Mr. Dickerson of the State Fish Com.
has a fine Camp here in a grove
of hickory & White-Pine on a side
hill to the 1st Terrace. We made
a stop for Dinner then on again
until nearly night we stopped at
a high bank for the night we
heard for the second time the
call of the Whippoorwill, I had never
heard it in the fall and supposed
it the call used only during the
breeding season we saw 2 Bald
Eagles flying along the river we
saw also one Herring Gull the only
one seen on the river a blk & white
Warbler and an Ingersoll.

Sep 11.

Tuesday 11 - 6 A.M. we got up at breakfast and traveled on passing the mouth of South Branch about 8. and reaching the mouth of the North Branch at about 12. noon. We drew the net in a bayou and recovered a number of fish some crayfish & shells. We put up our tent near the mouth of North Branch. There is a mill here called "Red Heeds" and here I saw a Bald Eagle fly over in the P.M. we cared for the fish & shells.

Sep 12. Sep morning we got an early start to walk to R. Hessers about 3 miles or we wanted to collect some fish in Big Creek & North Branch. we walked up the terrace and onto the level Jack Plain where a hawk shot I saw & shot a Wood Pewee - Pecker P. arcticus we soon came to the Warbler colony of July and watched carefully the Jack Pewee but did not see a herb one *.

* I learned later that they left about Aug 20th.

In the afternoon a Spotted Sandpiper at Big
 -Creek and we collected a number of
 fish and some shells. I collected a crayfish & I
 got back to Camp about 3³⁰ and skinned
 a bluebird with the other lot
 we are now about 25 miles by land
 from Greeley & 60 by water.

Sunday Sep 13th we got up early
 and broke camp. We reached the
Butler Bridge at 12 and went to
 Jim Pennington's for our mail, and
 took dinner there - also, we found some
 moaning as they were some where
 about 2 we floated on to the mouth
 of Big Creek 31 miles from Greeley
 and about 80 by water. Here we
 camped at the mouth of the Creek, a
 fine place with crystal water and
 there we are destined to stay a day
 or more as it rained the next day
 and until Tuesday. I shot and skinned
 a Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, in R shot
 a Kingfisher and I skinned them.
 I saw a number of juncos and an
Gold-finch, one Belted Eagle.

Tuesday^{Sept 15} On it rained and we could not collect - a trail but it is hope
 may and we started on riding
 nearly to Mio where we camped in
 the thick. Pines, saw a Sp. Horned Owl
 and a Red Tail Hawk, the banks of the
 River are covered with Elms.

Wednesday^{Sept 16} we traileed about 30 miles
 the banks are some higher than before
 and the Flats are covered with Elm
 mixed with Ash making beautiful
 groves we reach the Point in Osoda
 Co at 3 P.M. where we camp near a
 Saw Mill put down a board floor
 and make a good fire & Pine bed.

On Thursday^{Sept 17} we collect in the high hills
 2 miles South of the River where we find
 some oak and see 2 Ruffed Grouse, we
 secure a new breed of Ant-Hatch - a
Flicker a Chipping Sparrow a Chimney
 I saw a corn hawk near a spring we
 shot a Red Squirrel and 2 ch.
 some of the birds we see a Red Tail
Hawk and Jays Grass Finches, in
 the river a Triller Blk & yellow it
 may be a magnum.

At the Kirby, Decoda Co. - Ind.

Friday Sep 18. I shot 7 birds & 3 squirrels
and Am R goes to the south - about
5 miles, for a black squirrel and
brought in a big "blow-snake" or adder,
also Brown Thrasher & blue bird a
young Red headed Wood Pecker. we have
seen but one other - an adult - ♂.
I make this of all these - eggs to bed.
later 11 P.M.

Sat Sep 19. got up early, had breakfast &
broke camp, and started for a
long day run down the river, reach
Tillamook about 8. This place is marked
for a big rock at edge of river. (flat
on top of the river is timber. There
are general. The banks are cedars.
Swamps and high banks alternately
about here are stirce Hemlock for the
first time on the trip here I saw a large
flock of Red wing Blk. terns singing near the shore
in force.

Sunday Sep 20th we started from Camp 15 miles
south of Bamfield at 7 A.M. the river is
some swifter than before and the banks
are wooded, in spots. Covered with Hord.
Maple and Hemlock with Ash and Cedar.

(Alcova Co.)

Saw the Blue fringed Gentian for the first time. At 10 we saw a Porcupine and Jim R. shot it - but we could not find it. It was on a log that projected from the bank and when it saw us it walked slowly back into the woods.

This is the first one seen on the trip.

Dec 6

At 12 we reached the head of the Rapids 5 miles long and found it very swift with large rocks and the water whirling over them. In 30 minutes we had run the Rapids, in spots quite shallow with rocks of all sizes on the bottom making it rather dangerous as well as exciting we took in some water. At a nice spot we took dinner and have ^{made a party of the matter} about 50 miles to go and part of the way into slow water. Jim R. shot a Partridge on a log at side of the river and we found a good camping ground and this was the only camp where the mosquitoes were bad. Here we had a Hemlock bear.

^{8/21}
 Monday 8-5. we were up and got
 breakfast. at 6.30 we started for a
 40 mile run down the river, at noon
 we stopped at a beautiful saddle
 spring under Pine, Cedar & Hemlock,
 and cooked. Ben made Beef tea and
 had a good dinner (our last one in
 the woods). We intended to stop at
 4. and run to Oscoda in the
 morning. but before camp we found
 a log jam and found the River blocked
 with logs clear to Oscoda, we found
 a small sawing Hag near shore
 and we engaged him to take us
 and our things to Oscoda where
 we arrived at 7.45. I found the
 boat due at 8.45 so I made up
 my mind to take it to Det. where
 I arrived at 8.30 the evening of
 Tuesday took the Water Home and
 got there at noon after an absence
 of 18 days.

8/22.

Cardinal Grobeck. of Lakeside, Muskegon, C. D.
 August, 04 seen almost daily by J. S. Hancock
 3757. Indiana Avenue Chicago Ill. I also seen
 there in July by a Lady,

Japsa hudsonicus 4 Specimens taken there
 and kept alive by J. S. Hancock.

A THREE TOED WOODPECKER

CAPTURED BY PROF. REIGHARD
 AND TAXIDERMIST WOOD

What the Museum Gets from Their
 Trip Along the Au Sable

Prof. Reighard and Norman Wood find no more "Warblers" in Kirkland but come back from their scientific explorations along the Au Sable with twenty-five bird skins, eleven mammals, a large number of fishes, quite a variety of shells from river and land, some insects, three species of snakes, three species of frogs, one toad, and rarest of all, a three-toed woodpecker, found on the west line between Oscoda county and Crowford.

The trip was in all ways a success, said Mr. Wood, except for six days of rain, when we made nine camps, ate our own cooking, and did collecting.

They travelled 300 miles on the river in a boat made by Mr. Wood at Grayling, which withstood the water from above and below and carried a nine foot square tent, nets, seines, guns, craw fish and a fifteen days' stock of provisions.

The results of this expedition are the property of the museum but the fun of it belongs to Messrs. Reighard and Wood.

A. A. Angus - Sep 24 - 1903.

