



Maud Hart and Delos Wheeler
Lovelace Family Papers.

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Very good. Helpful in many ways
especially
~~the~~ helpful for California
Section. But remember I
was in Cal. thru January to May.
late April.

Danny
Cotton

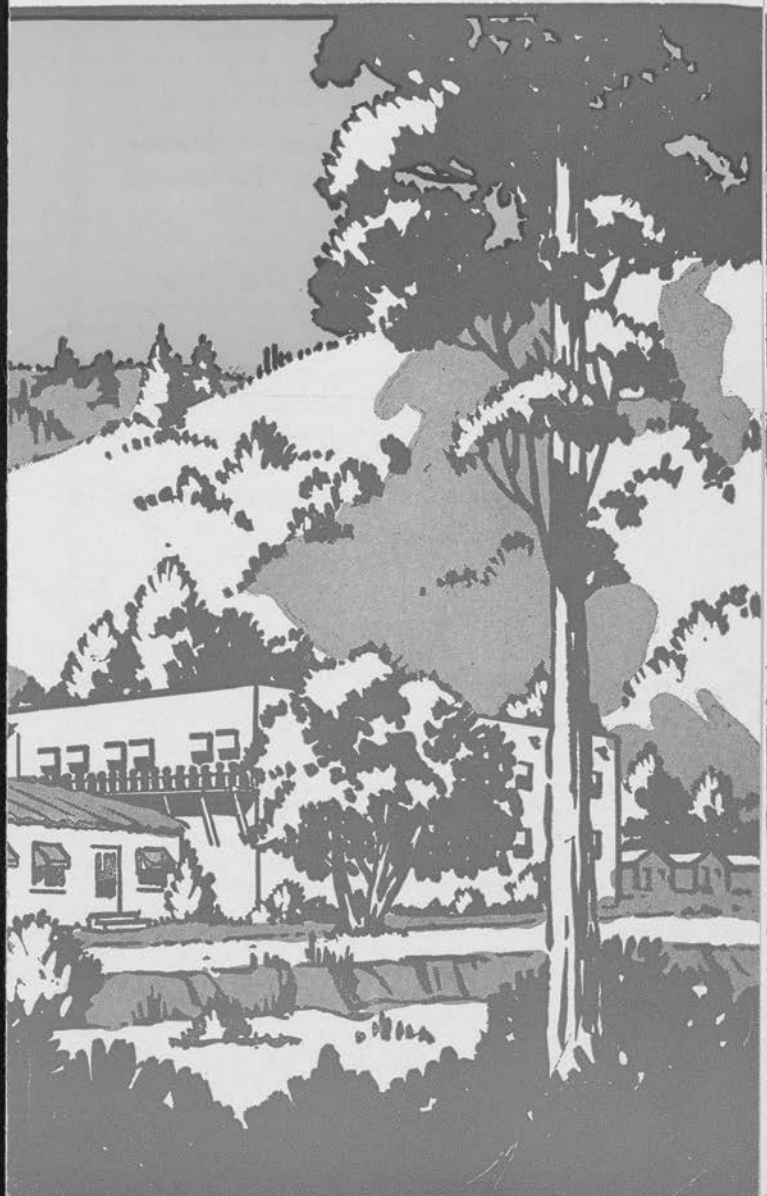
Good to second ^{Cal} book

Notes on trip
from Missari to
the ~~Point~~ Casaranga.

FOR REST AND HEALTH

LaVida

MINERAL SPRINGS



La Vida Mineral Hot Springs Resort

LA VIDA HOTEL and Mineral Baths are completely equipped to render the utmost in service. For those who are well, it offers peaceful, healthful and comfortable surroundings, invigorating mountain air and plenty of sunshine the year 'round with a competent staff in residence at all times. Physicians from all parts of the country send their patients to La Vida for relief by natural methods, many of which are unique to La Vida alone.

La Vida is not "just another mineral water." It is one of the world's outstanding medicinal mineral waters, manufactured in Nature's own laboratory, approximately 14,000 feet deep in Mother Earth, flowing hot from the ground at 114 degrees. It is softer than rain water, pleasing to taste, hot or cold, and used by many people exclusively as a drinking water. It is buoyant to bathe in, yet very potent and powerful.

La Vida is not a seasonal resort—you can come here any time of the year. Whether you are sick or well, La Vida invites you to partake of its invigorating healthfulness. Whether you spend a day, a week or a month, you will thoroughly enjoy every delightful moment.

Famous La Vida Mineral Water Praised Throughout The World

OPINIONS OF WORLD FAMOUS MEDICAL HYDROLOGISTS (Doctors who study waters for Treatment acknowledge La Vida to be an outstanding mineral water. Dr. Wm. E. Fitch, America's foremost medical hydrologist, states: "THERE IS NO WATER IN THIS COUNTRY LIKE LA VIDA." As its chemical analysis reveals, La Vida is richly endowed by nature in NATURAL ALKALINE QUALITIES, which have been found of remarkable benefit.

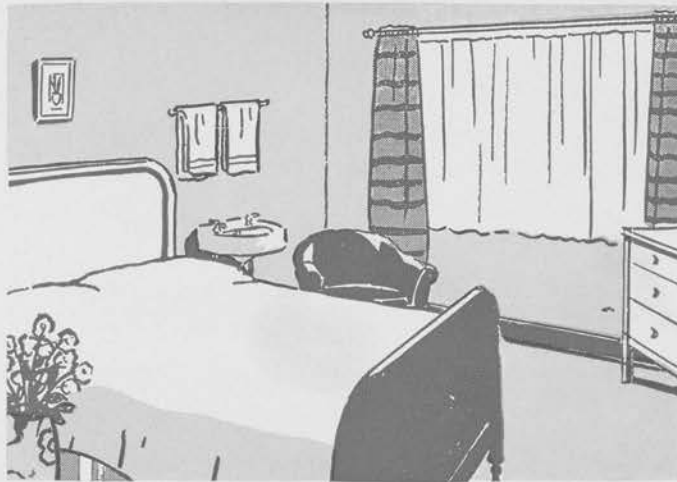
Drinking of La Vida Mineral Water combined with La Vida Mineral baths, and the famous La Vida internal bath and massage offers a NATURAL SYSTEM for restoration of health. Thousands of people in all walks of life attest to its benefits.

Chemical Analysis of LA VIDA GRIFFIN-HASSON LABORATORIES

In its natural state as it flows from the earth.	Parts per Million	Grains per Gal.
Calcium Bicarbonate	64.0	3.74
Magnesium Bicarbonate	16.8	0.98
Sodium Bicarbonate	4324.	252.6
Sodium Chloride	1609.	94.0
Iron Oxide	1.3	0.07
Aluminum Oxide	2.2	0.13
Silica	110.0	6.42
Arsenic02	0.001
Total.....	6127.32	357.941

La Vida Mineral Springs

Uniquely situated in Carbon Canyon, less than one hour's drive from the heart of Los Angeles. Nestled in the mountains of beautiful Orange County, La Vida has been abundantly endowed by Nature, in its setting as well as in its health-giving Mineral Waters, which are so richly and profusely beneficial to suffering humanity. Its age-old fame and romantic history dates back to the California days, when the Spaniards, Indians and Early Settlers came to La Vida and discovered its amazing benefits. It was they who first named it La Vida, meaning "The Life." Today La Vida offers every facility for healthful relaxation and restoration of health. The zest of fresh mountain air, plenty of sunshine, wonderful all-year climate. La Vida natural hot soda baths, massage and physical therapy. A trained staff to provide for your needs. La Vida invites you to come, relax, enjoy health!



GUEST ROOMS

Every comfort and convenience. Fine home-like appointments.

SUN BATHING

Quiet seclusion, with the majestic mountains for a background.

CABINS and COTTAGES

Harmonizing with the rugged setting and romantic history of La Vida.

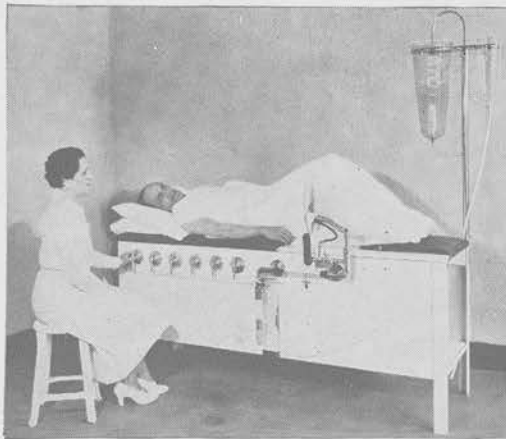
MODERN CAFE

Appetizing, healthful meals.

Heated Swimming Pool

For Registered Guests. Natural Mineral Water.

Famous LaVida INTERNAL BATHS



The Internal Bath reaches a high state of perfection at La Vida. Due to chemical composition, ionization, and isotonic qualities of World Famous La Vida Water, it becomes a natural solution for an internal bath, such as you have never experienced before. The intestinal tract is washed out and the kidneys are flushed in such a gentle manner that one could sleep through the process.

ACCOMMODATIONS AND RATES

Operated on the European Plan

COTTAGES (Light Housekeeping)

Large, roomy, and well ventilated. Equipped with Simmons beds, springs and mattresses. Electric ice box, cooking stove, panel ray heaters. La Vida water piped directly into cottages so you may drink freely.

PER DAY			
One person	Two persons (one bed)	Two persons (twin beds)	Four persons
\$4.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$8.00
PER WEEK			
\$20.00	\$25.00	\$30.00	\$40.00

HOTEL ROOMS

Guest rooms are comfortable, and well appointed. All Simmons beds invite rest, comfort and relaxation in a quiet atmosphere. Cozy lobby for your pleasure.

PER DAY		
One person	Two persons	Twin beds
\$2.50 or \$3.50	\$3.50 or \$4.00	\$4.50
PER WEEK		
\$12.50 or \$15.00	\$15.00 or \$18.00	\$20.00

Prices subject to change at any time. Reservations must be made in advance. No dogs allowed.

BATH HOUSE No. 1 RATES

La Vida hot soda baths, \$1.00

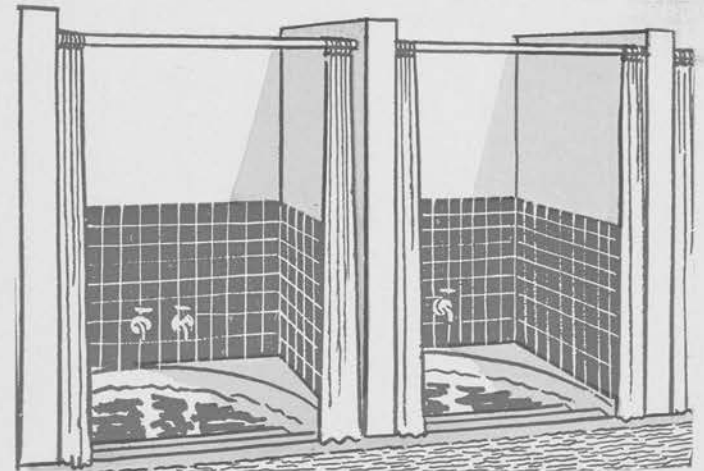
DELUXE BATHS

With hot room, shower, cooling room, \$1.50 (6 baths, \$8.00; 12 baths, \$15.00; 21 baths, \$25.00.)

SPECIAL LA VIDA MASSAGE \$2.00

Eucalyptus Rub, \$1.50; Epsom Salt Rub, \$1.50; Alcohol Rub, \$1.50; Internal Bath, \$3.50.

Prices subject to change without notice.



SUNKEN TILE ROMAN BATH

For health-laden La Vida Natural mineral baths.

For Further Information or reservations
Write or Telephone

LA VIDA MINERAL SPRINGS CO.
PLACENTIA, CALIFORNIA
Telephone LAkeview 8-2828

Psalm 65

Verse 8

"thou makest the outgoings of the morning and evening to rejoice"

Oct, 14 - 19 at the Townsends.

From Mo. - the West -

They were so hospitable and kind and are both so congenial to us. Adept no notes but we enjoyed their little house, which always has had and has now a peculiar charm and warmth. Edith's warmth. We ate breakfasts in her little kitchen with plaid ceiling, and red curtains and strings of red peppers, her cook book collection, etc. and looked out at the garden.

They have a bird feeding station just outside. When starlings or grackles come, they go out and clap their hands and they all fly away except ~~one one~~ one one-legged female whom Edith permits to stay. Many birds. Mocking birds wake us in the morning. Tufted titmouse. Edith told a lovely story of how parakeets migrate with the sparrows. Are seen in Florida. Townsends oak tree with shiny leaves is the shingle oak or laurel oak. It shines like magnolia. We had sumptuous dinners in their dining room, talks in the breeze way, and saw Glen's pictures in the playroom (his study) in the basement.

Not all beer and skittles though. A little fun to call. Both of us had to make speeches at ^{the Flynn Park} ~~xxxx~~ school. (We very much liked the principal, Mrs Helen Rossi.) Had to autograph at Scruggs. Saw Miss Mary Lawless and Mr Pettibone again.

The four of us went to dinner at a place which specializes in chicken, very good, and fun.

And all this took us through Sunday, the 13th. Next morning we were on our way again.

MONday, October 19. Mileage 3953.

Up at 5. Glen read "Night's candles" at our dressinggowned breakfast. off at 6. Opal pink sky....pale grey....curving roads and autumn colors. The Ozarks in distance. 69 degrees at 7 o'clock.

Rolling, wooded farmland. Pines along the creeks turning yellow.

Rosebud, M. Flatter now. Farmland.

A turkey farm. Children waiting for school buses. Little boy with red cap and red school bag. Another turkey farm. Cornfields.

Ozage River. Lovely bluffs reflected.

Monday Oct 19 con't -2-

Flaming sumac.

Jefferson City , capital, murals famous.

Down a slight hill and capital bldg ahead. Morsau River.

There are one-story picture window houses everywhere.

Red, gold and russet in the trees.

Eldon, gateway to Lake of the Ozarks. Lake of O made by Bagnell Dam. Low

bluffs around lake. Dragon shaped lake. Coffee at Campbells Lake House.

Sent cards. (With the St Louis autographing behind us, our spirits are

rising.) Hideous natural stone bldgs all along here. We follow the

lake for miles. Some native pottery for sale but somehow this doesnt

seem like our Ozarks of 1924. Too civilized.

Thickets of sumac. Oaks and orchards ~~of glassy green~~ and walnut

trees. Glossy green of the oaks....laurel oaks?

Pomme de terre River. Hideous native stone houses again. They are

rounded stones, various sizes and colors.

Now almost prairie; windbreaks; ^{at Weaubleau, Mo.} we begin to see those porches or

verandas in front of the stores which always look so western.

A sod house with stone facing.

Nevada, Mo. Coitey Coll. est 1884.

Kansas, our 8th or 9th state. Welcome to Kansas, Sunflower State.

Lunched at Fort Scott with retired farmers, state troopers, restaurant

lady with loud voice. Drought here turns off air conditioning in res-

taurants. Getting hot.

Flat, dull, Kansas farmland. Beauty is in sky. And one small maple tree

is the color of a flame.

Iola, Kansas. A square. Neosho River. Trees along this road bend to the
North.

Cottonwoods or poplars. Cows by water hole. White district school. Truck

with two horses, one white horse with white tail sticking out. One

with brown spot behind. Arizona license. We pass it again and again.

Yates Center, Kansas. Hay Capitol of the World.

Far distances. Clouds like curdled cream.

Mon. Oct 19 con't -3-

Very flat. Western sun shining on road. Cattle in fields. A windmill turning. Walnut trees.

85 in Kansas City, an all-time high for date, we hear on radio.

Rolling, wire-fenced pastures, cows. clouds now over sun in west. The much needed rain?

Eureka. Old man sitting on benches in front of stone courthouse.

Fall River. More and more cattle. Isolated trees. Trees still have leaves.

El Dorado, oil and livestock.

Walnut River. Herefords advertised.

Prairie rolling to the sun-flooded west. Prairie wind.

Wichita on skyline. Boeing Aircraft.

4409 mileage. Supper in a drive-in but I don't name Motel.

Tues. Oct 20 4409

7 o'clock. ~~Skamix~~ A bank of snowy mountain clouds, touched with gold.

Breakfast at Marchie's Coffee Shop; potatoes served with my bacon and eggs. Pre-cooked and shredded on grater.

Boy carrying football.

Again the covered street car tracks.

Wichita's broad sky, flat trees, pleasant. Very small town although biggest in Kansas.

The prairie wind again. Flat fields and cattle. 69 degrees. 80 predicted again. Sugar Street.. Minnescah River. A prairie river, a river without bluffs, low banks of yellow grass. Low yellow and green cottonwoods follow our road. The river again.

Another prairie town shining ahead. You see the tower first, grain elevator, also oil towers here. Minnescah River again. Grain cattle, oil. If we kept straight ahead we'd hit Colorado.

Real prairie now. Bunch grass? What is bunch grass, Tumbleweed. also. It's piled again the fences.

World's largest well and largest meteorite in Greensburg. Pratt, charming.

"Moo to you" ad on a hamburger restaurant.

Tuesday, October 20 con't.

We cross the Ninescaw again.

Grass in these reddish brown bushes spotting a field. Is it bunch grass? Tumbleweed?

Sheep. Men putting up a snow fence. Temp 80.

A double windbreak of trees. Cottonwood and pine.

Tumbleweed piling up against fences.

Past Greensburg, typically Kansas. Flat..brown..gold..green...fences.. few trees...birds with white bellies...

A man... a difficult farm hand...trudging along with small bag.

A field spotted with clumps of tumbleweed.

No car in sight. Nothing visible. Nothing not worthy but the planting of winter wheat. Trees bend to North.

Huge grain elevator, Buklin Co-op.

Green winter wheat everywhere now, Cattle also.

Wispes of straw like ghostly creatures snaking across road. (Delos notes, they blow with such ~~fixx&~~ purpose.~~xxxxx~~ and fixed direction that they seem to be little living creatures bent on important errands of their own.)

A long freight train, many cars. Pacific Fruit Express, Rock Island RR Names of to wns Firstview, Liberal, Kismet, Fowler.

Shiny green and yellow cottonwoods....2 grain elevator s poking above horizon at once....anw white flower or weed along the roadside...

you can see the grain elevators at least 4 miles away.

Sage brush, we think; also kaffir grass. A butte. Yellow daisies again/~~simaxrææxxx~~ Cimarron River in a wide shallow valley. Trees along water.

Yellow brown land with sagebrush. "And miles to go before we sleep."

Canvas-covered trucks and trailers frequent all day long.

Welcome to Okla home. (10th state?) Better roads.

Now yucca by roadside, green, browned flowers sticking up.

Treeless except for cottonwoods along streams, sage brush, a yellow brown background. Guyman ahead now. Grain elevator. Same two horses in truck.

White horse tail still out; other in.

Tues. Oct 20/ 3

Randalls Cafeteria in Hotel Dale at Guyman, very good.

This is Panhandle of Oklahoma.

Rain on windshield, and a grey sky ahead, above a flat brown world.

Absolutely flat prairie now. Snow fences up along rrs in places.
Many grain elevators.
Texoma. End of Oklahoma.

Texas, 11th state.

Name GOOCH

Same two horses. Rain over. Sky blue with big and little clouds.

Flat gray yellow land, straight grey road, bird show flashes of white,
telegraph poles get important here, twin rows growing closetogether
near horizon.

Storm clouds ahead. Sun in and out among them.

Dalhart, Texas, has a Mexican quarter.

Bird with whiteⁱⁿ tail feathers very common now. Must nest on ground.

I see him descending to a yucca.

Bad lands thru here. Unfertile. Sage brush. A few cattle. Telephone wires.

Signs "Watch for live stock."

NEW MEXICO LAND OF ENCHANTMENT, 12th State.

Nara Visa for gas. "Jugs iced."

Endless miles. Picture of the Ascension ahead. One way bridge over
Canadian River. Very dry. Piled rocky banks.

An evergreen bush all over the plain.

Tucumari Mts. approaching. Mts all along the skyline now. Low and blue.

Tucumari Spanish Baptist Mission. Time has changed. Circle S ranch,
looking up at Tucumari Mts. Very nice. Long pebbly clouds on horizon,
become black dragons later. We lodge here with delight.

Wed. Oct. 21 Mileage 4835.

Up at 6; breakfast next door; off at 70 min tes to 7. VERY COLD IN NIGHT.

Perfect now. Cowboy in restaurant with rolling hat and tight pants.

We're following route of Coronado, first explorer of New Mexico. He
reported great herds of buffalo.

Wed. Oct 21 con't.

Plains surrounded by low bare mountains. Mts not exactly bare.

Bearded with low evergreen shrub.

A small stockaded farm.

Tiny village of Montoya. Gas station and adobe huts. Mostly nothing.

Reddish soil.

I think I see dried ocatillas. Juga Iced signs.

Mts now have reddish cast in distance.

Cars from Mississippi, Minnesota, Montana, Arizona, Virginia, Oklahoma, California, Wisconsin, Missouri, New Mexico, Illinois, Oregon, Iowa, North Carolina, Massachusetts, Michigan....noted since St Louis.

The reddish, sparsely bearded mountains of "New Mexico."

"Scattered snow flurries in mountains tonight."

A completely empty pale blue sky. Large bird with yellow undersides.

Most common birds have white parts in tail feathers.

Road slightly hilly. A real hill coming down to Santa Rosa.

5000 ft up now. A cold wind.

Indian boy on a bike. Looks like a Chinese doll.

Obliging man offers to mail key we had carried away by mistake.

People so much friendlier and obliging out here.

Pecos River.

Remember bright yellow cottonwoods in river bottoms. We saw them last year. A few are yellow now.

Those soft fringey trees we remember from last trip. Tamarack?

Pasture. A little church with cross.

Big black birds on fences.

A new kind of fence wire and sheep. A cow looking her calf. Signs. "Dip."

Vaughn. 5950 Alt. Small and cruse. On route of a famous cattle trail up from Texas. This is a prosperous sheep and cattle raising district.

West of Pecos. Sign. "Adios. Come again."

Rectangular boxy mountains. Beautiful plains for cattle. Undergrowth temporarily gone.

wed. Oct 21. spn't → 4

Now a few thick white clouds on horizon above mountains that are growing higher.

Files of white sand give the illusion of a lake or mist.

Sand dazzlingly white around a dried out water hole.

Wagon full of sheep. Willard, N.M.

White clouds like foam on top of foamy mountains.

Almost no farms, homes, buildings or signs of human life.

An irrigation project. Corn.

Hams Garage at Mountainair, N.M. A very nice town. 2 old churches.

Trees are bearing the plains and hills again.

Some effect makes the more distant mountains black velvet now.

Hilly road. Adobe houses. Ruins of a Franciscan Mission, 1580.

Now we're really up in the mountains; they're all around us.

Down to a plain so pale and golden it looks like a mirage.

A wood-checking station.

Riding now thru a golden bowl. Mountains surround it.

Unusually thick rich grass. Now yellow. Probably watered by the surrounding mountains drainage. Cattle lying down. (Don't need to hunt.)

Cottonwoods make rims of gold along the Rio Grande (dry as a bone).

There are also those feathery trees. Not yellow like the cottonwoods; they are golden.

Longhorn cattle; cotton.

Valley of the Rio Grande. (Valley ran 45 miles at least.)

Waves of sand in one spot.

A dirty little Indian town. Church steeple with a cross.

Socorro. Westward Ho "restaurant. Colorful. Old church

Road "Socorro to Springerville. "high plateau and very interesting"

Climbing, winding mountain sides, billows of mountains below. Now out on the plateau. Exhilarating. No trees.

An adobe house. Another. One lone cow. Ocotilla and yucca but not blooming. Signs point to distant ranches. Road leading off. A windmill.

Occasionally a mountain looks like a stag head.

Wed. Oct 21. con't. -4-5

A sort evergreen shrub with yellow flower.

Welcomes to Magdalena.

A dry river bed.

Another California car with girl alone.

3 horses with reins on ground. Cowboys not to be seen.

Name of town. DUSTY.

This plateau is completely ringed by mountains. Absolutely treeless.

Tumbleweed clogging the fences.

Datil for gas. To Piñon. To Quemado. (Center of hunting, fishing.)

Hats rolled up at sides.

Datil a dot, but hotel recommended by Duncan Hynes

Suddenly fir trees, beginning a National Forest?

Rocks make castles, walls, devils gardens.

Pines everywhere. At intervals where small road joins highway, a white board with names of several ranches.

Indians with campfire picnicking by roadside.

New billowing white bushes by roadside.

The Continental Divide. To the west rainfall drains to the Pacific.

Character quite different thru here. Scrub cedars.

Arizona, the Grand Canyon State. Our 14th?

Springerville, a dot in a big valley down a curve.

Reeds Motor Lodge. VERY GOOD. Only Spanish programs on radio.

"No colored trade" sign in restaurant. Delossy wonders what would happen if all the cooks and waitresses walked out. Perhaps they could solve this situation. They're all Indian.

100 miles from a railroad. Food prices high.

Thursday, Oct. 22

A late sleep. A good breakfast. Mailed cards. 5224 mileage. 9.20 start.

Arizona state flag and US flag at school. Family named Becker own the town.

Sunny, cool, very windy. Snow on the mountains.

Thursday, Oct 22 con't. 2

Low mountains ahead look like velvet. So, etimes they look like scraggly beard.

Golden glow on hilltops. Deep blue sky.

Fun to top hills and see what lies ahead.

A new purplish shrub on hillsides.

Dried sunflower or daisy plants, brown tops, along way for several days.

Bent twisted cypress or cedar.

Small yellow leaves are falling to reveal that purplish bush.

Summit. El 7550

Riding ponies in a field. A water hole. A palatial (for these parts) ranch.

We see no RFD boxes.

Morning sky is almost completely bare of clouds here. As day wears on clouds begin to move up. We see a few faint mauve and white, forming on horizon now.

Sitgreaves Nat'l Forest. Hills and valleys now completely clothed in green.

Scotting cattle with an airplane?

Town of Show Low...named by the turn of a card. We stop at Spudnut Shop

Indian woman in blanket with two children.

Forest of Pineross pines. Older they are, taller and fewer branches. They lose branches from bottom up. Branches get redder with age.

Forest

~~Forest~~ Apache Indian Reservation.

Some pinerosses, rocking in wind, look ready to fall.

M.H.L. gave to DWL. Tiny cottonwoods in wind seem to be made of diamonds...a small ~~xxxxx~~ poplar tree with leaves turned yellow, dancing and flashing in the sun as though it were so many diamonds.

Pineross pine a good symbol of height. (Check name)

A small blue bird.

Red banks and massed pines. Cottonwoods in bottom. Now deep canyon. River at R.

Salt River Canyon. Colorful. Red rocky deep. A curving steep descent.

Thurs. Oct 22 con't -3-

Magnificent! Ranks of green. Yellow trees by tiny river in the depths.

Red red rock and soil.

White River Fort Apache Indian Reservation.

A drove of ^{horses} ~~horses~~ on the road with Indian cowboys. Horses branded.

Cow ponies, D says.

Blue mountain views at L.

Red banks. Color of a brick house.

Rocky sides of our road now white and chalky. Now red again.

Another colossal canyon.

Trees gone now. Descending to Salt River. Cross it.

San Carlos Indian Reservation.

Notes fail me!

Descending and distant mountains of every shade and form fill every gap.

Cactus - like paddles - kind you see in flower pots.

5162 feet.

We arrive in Miami, Arizona, and following Bob's directions reach his office, and he guides us up to his house. He's still tall and thin (like Dave Hunt) but now talks freely. His wife ^{Verna} is smiling and friendly. They have a charming and unusual house on top of a mountain with marvellous views on all sides. Bob is General Manager of three copper mines, and this is the General Manager's house. Mexican cook, housemaid and gardener. It's very romantic.

We had a delicious dinner and talked about our youth, our children, copper, Indians, the west. Bob showed us a Geiger counter and how it works. We slept in a beautiful guest room with such views! In the morning after breakfast we ~~enjoyed~~ looked over their garden ^{oleander, umbrella tree;} took snapshots, and then went through ^{the Castle Dome mine.} ~~on xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~

Frid xxx Oct xxx Delossy made notes on the Arizona mountaineer who bought a sink and installed it seven years later; on the Mormon baby, 2, who died. Family bought headstone, kept it around the house and set it up when baby would have been 22. Story of boy who came to work in the...

Thurs. Oct 22 con't. -3-

Kept it in his room. He was an Indian boy. At last odor ~~unpacked~~ revealed its presence to landlady who said he must get rid of it. Smell continued and they found the goat, killed, in his closet. He had brought it along in order to be sure he had food off the reservation.

Bob and Verna told us many interesting stories about the Indians. It would be fun to go there sometime and do research.

Bob showed me his kodak book. All those trips the boys took down the river which I will remember. Snaps of all the people in the Crowd.

Friday, October 23. Mileage 5381. About noon.

The white topped evergreen we have been noticing is called burro weed. Devils Canyon.

The turquoise sky. Bob said the Indians try to match the sky; to get their stones as nearly that color as possible.

Today, the organ cactus.

Ocotilla...It was wrong in previous mentions of it. This is real thing. Now we're really on the desert with cacti large and small, and the ocotilla lifting their wierd shapes.

Look up sycamores. Pale desert trees.

Phoenix, Ariz. Palms. Orange trees. Royal palms. ^{Oleander.} Desert and encircling mountains.

Signs for cactus candy, dates.

We lunch at Grehound Cafateria.

Attention, please! Busses to Los Angeles, San Diego, etc. It gives us a thrill.

Phoenix with its white buildings, royal palms and oleanders, has a very festive look.

Tamarack Motel. The feathery tamaracks.

Leaving Phoenix, left hand, s.w. mountains are distant, purple, grey, misty. At right, pinkish grey, black beige, etc.

Dry creek beds.

Friday, Oct 24 con't

That tamarack seems to have a greenish trunk.

Name BASS

Custard's Last Stand (restaurant)

Cloud fishes, large and small.

Entering Yuma County

Black paper cut out in jagged shapes and pasted around the horizon...the mountains.

Salome, Where she Danced, Arizona.

Sun below mountains. An orange glow. See below.

Remember mesquite. The palos verdes trees.

xxxxxxx. Pale, faintly pink-yellowish light on the horizon.

Now the afterglow. Vista opens. Distant mountains with soft orange light behind. We slow down to enjoy it. Bands of crimson, then orange burns brighter and brighter.

We stop for the night at a place the Hughes had engaged for us.

El Solano Hotel, in Bly the. It is off the highway, built around a court, and in the Spanish style. It's a honeymoon place with royal palms, Spanish tiles, oleanders, roses, a splashing fountain.

Sat. Oct 25

5625 miles. At 7.15, at breakfast in the Greyhound.

Eucalyptus trees with their bare peeling trunks.

Desert rimmed by mountains. This is the most deserty desert yet.

Sandy, treeless.

Palos verdes trees at crossings. (Do they have green trunks?)

No cattle, no fences. Little bridges over "washes" as "elos thinks they are called.

Desert Center. Mountains creamy pink

A desert bird. Delossy says a "road runner" looks like a starved pheasant. Small crested(?) head thrust forward. A dusty grey color.

LOOK UP.

Mesquite, sage brush, ocotill, palos verdes; at regular intervals the

little "washes" with low grey-white railings.

We're climbing. But Indio which we're approaching is below sea level. Coachella Valley ahead. Pale beige, misty. But green around the town of Indio. Irrigation. Oh, what a drop!

Date Center of the United States, walled by mountains. Canals. Date shakes.

We pass a grove of date palms. We buy dates and date paste for Fowlers. Each date is picked individually as they ripen at different times. Dates have Arabian names.

Grape orchards. Spanish stations on radio. High mountains ahead. Snowy white mountain nearest us, mauve behind it. Steel grey at left. Snow on mountains ahead, and we are up in bare mountains now. Sprouts of grass on sand and a few trees in the valleys. Eucalyptus trees. San Jacinto at Left.

Orange groves .

Riverside with its royal palms avenues. Coron .

A cowboy teaching children to twirl lariat.

Santa Ana Canyon Road. Bare mountains ahead; their creases and ravines shining in the sun. Scrub trees. Delossy: "I rather like these bare tumbled hills."

Orange County Line. (We going to Orange even ahead of Santa Ana and the Fowlers because we want mail from Merian.)

A flat little river, the Green River. Pleasant to see water. Orange groves are coming thicked now. Richest county per acre in the United States. No autumn colors.

Irrigation canal at our right. Orange groves. Town of Olive, of Orange, we are looking for Route One. Blue flowers. What are they? A climbing sweet william?

Route One. The Klaustermeyers.

THERE IS MAIL FROM MERIAN.

Saturday, Oct 25 con't. -3-

Written later.

As soon as we could decently withdraw from Klaustermeyers (very pleasant people) we drove around the corner and opened the letter. There was just one, and a card. But oh how good it was! How happy she was! "Happier than she had ever been in her life, and so gay...she felt she had reverted to her sophomore year in college, and I'm very glad of it for she's been too too serious for so long. Had made a host of friends whom she'll be with in Paris. For third class on the Flandre was full young. All colleges, lots of different countries represented. Merian's chief romantic interest, a young French flyer. But there are Mexicans she likes, and two American girls in particular. Oh well. I mustn't rewrite the letter here.

On to Sanata Ana and the Fowlers' trailer. They are waiting, and so good to see them. Helen seems a little better. They came back with us to this adorable place of Cavanaugh's...a little cottage embowered in flowers and surrounded by orange groves, ^{enlivened by} ~~6666~~ 4 ducks (for seed not to eat, according to the amusing set of directions and instructions Paige had left for us.) Mallard ducks and beauties. Fowlers brought along the sinner and Frank got it. We ate in our own cute den, with a fire in the grate.

So good to be here! So good to be settled down! So good Merian is happy!

Thank you, God!

I/28/54. Mojeska Canyon/^{valley} full of large live oak trees, a white deciduous trees, many with clumps of mistletoe...sycamores. Paddle cactus on the hills. Bird Sanctuary is in
~~xx~~ Cleveland National Forest, near Santiago Creek, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~

Creek now high but no water there a month ago. On drive up we saw a road runner. In the Sanctuary we
~~xx~~ saw the only California hummingbird that winters here, the Ana.

Green back (Delossy says it looks like a little man in a green tail coat. Red head, iridescent red spot on neck. Females only tugged with red there. The tongue leaps up from inside the bill (it is longer than the bill) to get the mixture of one half sugar, one half water, with red food coloring. Bill doesn't go to liquid. Tongue shoots out.

Hummingbirds; 50 to 70 wing beats a second. 200 to a second in mating dive. (I think that's what he called it.)

Hummingbirds brave. Their chief enemy the ants that get into the nest. Once mother bird pulled off 50 of them, then gave up.

We saw a tiny hummingbirds nest. Eggs very tiny and new birds the size of horse flies. Grow rapidly though.

The ruby throat crosses the Gulf of Mexico

The rufous hummingbird goes to Alaska to nest. Comes thru here in February, March and April.

Hummingbirds eat no-see-'em gnats.

Life of a hummingbird, about three years,

Hummingbird, the only bird that can fly backward. (Miss Ruby would say that was magic.)

Delossy loved the curators adjective (this a propos of another bird) his 'winking wings.'

We saw the spotted towhee. Robin red undersides, black and white wings and back. Female brown. The brown towhee, is all over brown. (I call him more grey than brown. He is the bird I have observed so frequently in our dooryard.)

The green-tail towhee belongs to the mountains.

I/28/54 Bird Sanctuary con't.

We saw the California thrasher with his strange curved beak.

The Oregon junco with his black head and brownish back.

The wren-tit. It is very unusual to get this bird even into a bird sanctuary. It is shy.

Many white-crowned sparrows here.

The spotted towhee is one of the handsomest of our resident birds.

The Bewick wren has a stripe. Both he and the wren tit have the long upstanding wren tail. The wren tit is really amusing. I later saw the Bewick wren on our own patio.

Noticed a fox sparrow scratching with both feet. (I guess all sparrows do, but he looked particularly cute.)

They have 4 feeding shelves and ^{put out} ~~give them~~ all sorts of food but doughnuts are most popular, with most birds. Remember that for Annie Jo. It's because they are greasy as well as starchy.

Tanagers and king birds eat bees. A tanager will crush a bee and take off its stinger before he eats him.

We made two trips that week to the Canyon. Discovered the Hillside restaurant. Driving home, at 5 p.m. gold on top of the hills in west and rose gold on top of them in north.

California note from a postcard: Yucca plant called by early Californians Our Lords Candle, also Spanish Bayonet.

SWALLOWS, MARTINS

- Violet-green Swallow—P(AS,spor.W): aer.,4-6,10e,11e.
- Tree Swallow—P(LS,spor.W): aer.,4-6.
- Bank Swallow—acc. (LS vic.)
- Rough-winged Swallow—CS: aer.,4-6.
- Barn Swallow—AS: aer.,4-6,12.
- Cliff Swallow—AS: aer.,4-6,12.
- Purple Martin—RT (LS?): aer.,9e.

JAYS, MAGPIES, CROWS, NUTCRACKERS

- Steller's Jay—CP: 11.
- Scrub (California) Jay—AP: 7-10,12.
- Yellow-billed Magpie—LP: 6,10e,12.
- Common Crow (Crow)—AP: 3e,6,8,10,12.
- Pinyon Jay—acc.W.
- Clark's Nutcracker—spor.W.

TITMICE: CHICKADEES, BUSH-TITS

- Chestnut-backed Chickadee—AP: 8-12.
- Plain Titmouse—CP: 10,12.
- Common Bushtit (Bush-tit)—AP: 7-10,11e,12.

NUTHATCHES

- White-breasted Nuthatch—RLP: 10 (CP vic.)
- Red-breasted Nuthatch—RT,spor.W.
- Pygmy Nuthatch—AP: 11,12.

BROWN CREEPER—CP: 8,11.

WRENTIT—AP: 7-9.

WRENS

- House Wren—P(RW,US): 7-10,12.
- Winter Wren—P(CW,RLS): 8,9,11.
- Bewick's Wren—AP: 7-9,11e,12.
- Long-billed Marsh Wren—CW(LS?): 5.
- Canyon Wren—acc. (P vic.)
- Rock Wren—acc. (P vic.)

MOCKINGBIRDS, THRASHERS

- Mockingbird—UW: 12.
- California Thrasher—CP: 7,8,9e,12.

THRUSHES, ROBINS, BLUEBIRDS, SOLITAIRES

- Robin—P(AW,CS): 6,8-12.
- Varied Thrush—irr.W: 8,11,12.
- Hermit Thrush—P(AW): 8-12,US: 11.
- Swainson's (Russet-backed) Thrush—AS: 9,(12).
- Western Bluebird—P(AW,CS): 6,9e,10e,11e,12.
- Townsend's Solitaire—acc.W.

GNATCATCHERS, KINGLETS

- Blue-grey (Western) Gnatcatcher—UW: 7 (S vic.)
- Golden-crowned Kinglet—spor.W: 11.
- Ruby-crowned Kinglet—AW: 8-12.

WATER (AMERICAN) PIPIT—CW: 3e,5e,6.

CEDAR WAXWING—irr.W: 12.

LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE—f.c.W: 6.

VIREOS

- Hutton's Vireo—CP: 8-12.
- Bell's (Least) Vireo—acc. (CS vic.)
- Solitary Vireo—RT (LS?): 8,9 (CS vic.)
- Warbling Vireo—AS: 9,(10,12).

WOOD WARBLERS, YELLOWTHROAT, CHAT

- Orange-crowned Warbler—P(UW,AS): 8,9,12,(10).
- Nashville (Calaveras) Warbler—acc.T.
- Yellow Warbler—AS: 9.
- Myrtle Warbler—RW.
- Audubon's Warbler—AW: 6e,8-12(2e,3e) (S vic.)
- Black-throated Gray Warbler—RT (LS?): 8,10 (CS vic.)
- Townsend's Warbler—CW: 11,12.
- Hermit Warbler—acc.
- Palm Warbler—acc.
- Macgillivray's Warbler—acc.T (RLS?): 9 (S vic.)
- Yellowthroat—P(UW,CS): 5,9e.
- Yellow-breasted (Long-tailed) Chat—RT(LS?): 7e,9e (S vic.)
- Pileolated Warbler—AS: 9,(8).

HOUSE (or ENGLISH) SPARROW—AP: 12.

MEADOWLARKS, BLACKBIRDS, ORIOLES, COWBIRDS

- Western Meadowlark—AP: 5e,6.
- Yellow-headed Blackbird—acc.
- Red-winged Blackbird (Common Red-wing)—AP: 5,6(12)
- Tricolored Blackbird (Tricolored Red-wing)—CF,RW: 5,6.
- Hooded Oriole—RLS: 12.
- Bullock's Oriole—RT,RLS: 12 (CS vic.)
- Brewer's Blackbird—AP: 5,6,10e,11e,12,(2e,3e).
- Brown-headed (Common) Cowbird—f.c.S (acc.W): 6,9,(12).

WESTERN Tanager—RT: 11(8) (S vic.)

GROSBEAKS, FINCHES, SPARROWS, BUNTINGS, etc.

- Black-headed Grosbeak—CS: 9(12).
- Lazuli Bunting—CS: 7e.
- Evening Grosbeak—acc.W.
- (California) Purple Finch—CP: 8e,9e,10e,11,12.
- House Finch (or Linnet)—AP: 6,7e,9e,10e,12.
- Pine Siskin—CP: 6e,7e,9e,11,12.
- American (Common) Goldfinch—CP: 6e,7e,8e,9,12.
- Lesser (Green-backed) Goldfinch—AP: 6e,7e,9e,11e,12.
- Lawrence's Goldfinch—P(CS,acc.W): 6e,7e,10, 11e, 12.
- Red Crossbill—spor.W: 11.
- Rufous-sided (Spotted) Towhee—AP: 7,8,9e,12.
- Brown Towhee—CP: 7,9e,10,12.
- Savannah Sparrow—P(CW,LS): 5,6.
- Grasshopper Sparrow—ULS(or P?): 6.
- Lark Sparrow—L (P?): 6,7e (CP vic.)
- Rufous-crowned Sparrow—LP: 7.
- Sage (Bell's) Sparrow—LP: 7.
- Slate-colored Junco—RW.
- Oregon Junco—AP: 8,11,12.
- Chipping Sparrow—LS: 10,11e.
- White-crowned Sparrow—AP: 6e,7,9e,12.
- Golden-crowned Sparrow—AW: 7-9,11e,12.
- White-throated Sparrow—RW.
- Fox Sparrow—CW: 8,9,12.
- Lincoln's Sparrow—UW: 5e,6e,7e.
- Song Sparrow—CP: 5,9,12.

LIST No. 2: Single Occurrence. The species listed below have been recorded in our area only once. Those marked * have been reported in the printed literature; those marked # have been so reported and also been corroborated by the collecting of a specimen. Space does not permit the inclusion of citations here, but the compilers would be glad to furnish these upon request. The remaining unpublished records are based on carefully made sight identifications. (Details for these are also available.) It may be a long time before some of these species will be seen in our area again, if ever. But those marked "(mc)" occur more or less regularly in other parts of Monterey County and therefore might be expected to occur again in the Peninsula region: Wilson's Petrel#, Magnificent Frigate-bird (Man-O-War Bird)*, Least Bittern, White-faced (White-faced Glossy) Tbis (mc), (Audubon's) Caracara*, Solitary Sandpiper, Black-necked Stilt (mc), Horned Puffin#, (Mexican) Ground Dove#, Black-chinned Hummingbird (mc), Tropical Couch's) Kingbird*, Cassin's Kingbird* (mc), Eastern Phoebe#, Black-and-White Warbler*, Parula Warbler, Ovenbird, Hooded Warbler, Bobolink#, Tree Sparrow#.

LIST No. 3 Monterey County but not Peninsula. The following birds (omitting introduced species) occur more or less regularly in other parts of the county but have not as yet been definitely recorded in our area. Some of these (marked with a dagger †) have been recorded close to the area's boundaries. Therefore these birds might be expected within our limits in the future, or they may have already occurred inside the boundaries without the compiler's knowledge: California Condor (extreme south-east section of county), Swainson's Hawk, Prairie Falcon, Mountain Quail†, Mountain Plover, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Long-eared Owl†, Lesser Nighthawk, Common Raven (Raven), Mountain Chickadee, Dipper†, Mountain Bluebird, Phainopepla, Black-chinned Sparrow.

LIST OF THE BIRDS OF THE MONTEREY PENINSULA REGION
Monterey County, California

published by
THE MONTEREY PENINSULA AUDUBON SOCIETY
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Compiled by the Check-List Committee:

Laidlaw Williams, chairman, RFD No. 1, Box 152, Carmel, Calif.

For sale at the Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History,
Pacific Grove, California, and at meetings of the Society.

Price 10c each, \$1.00 per doz.
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Area covered: The entire Monterey Peninsula region, plus a coastal strip 1 1/2 miles wide from Malpas Creek on the south to the Carmel River, and a similar strip from Fort Ord (main Garrison Gate) south to Del Rey Oaks, including Carmel Highlands, Point Lobos Reserve, the Aguajito-Jacks Peak's region, and Seaside. Also incorporated into the area are Carmel Valley bottom eastward to the Farm Center (about 7 miles), and the waters of Monterey Bay and the Pacific Ocean adjacent to the Peninsula.

NAMES used are those in the fifth edition of the Check-List of North American Birds, now being prepared for publication by a committee of the American Ornithologists Union. Where these differ from the names used by Peterson in the first edition of his "Field Guide to Western Birds" (1941—see below), those used by Peterson appear here in parentheses. (It is anticipated that Peterson will, for the most part, follow the nomenclature of the AOU in his forthcoming second edition of the Guide.) The AOU has very wisely dispensed with English names for subspecies and employs such titles only for the species as a whole. Nor are subspecies listed here because most of these are not recognizable in the field and their inclusion would not further the purpose of this list.

RECOMMENDED MANUALS:

Hoffmann, Ralph: Birds of the Pacific States.
Houghton Mifflin Co., 1927.

Peterson, Roger Tory: A Field Guide to Western Birds.
Houghton Mifflin Co., 1941 (or a later edition).

ABBREVIATIONS (See also note below on SCARCITY-ABUNDANCE DESIGNATIONS).

- A**—Abundant: greatest relative numbers.
- acc.**—Accidental: definitely recorded more than once but **never more than a few times**, nor with any regularity (see R—rare below).
- aer.**—Aerial: seen in flight over almost any habitat. However, one or more usual habitats may also be indicated by a number (see NUMERALS below).
- C**—Common: next below A (abundant) in relative numbers.
- e**—Edge: found on edge of indicated habitat and not usually in its midst, e.g., the Brewer's Blackbird, which is not found in continuous forest growths, will nest on edges of stands of pines and oaks (10e,11e), or where such trees grow singly or in groups with open areas in between.
- F**—Fall: any period from the end of July until the end of November.
- f.c.**—Fairly common: next below C (common) in relative numbers.
- irr.**—Irregular: present in numbers which vary from year to year (compare with **spor.**—sporadic).
- L**—Local: found only at certain particular places.
- O**—Offshore species: can usually be observed only from a boat on Monterey Bay or the Pacific. However, some of these have been seen from shore.
- P**—Permanent Resident: the species but not necessarily the individual remains the year around.
- R**—Rare: lowest relative numbers, but still regular in occurrence.
- recs.**—Records: used in parentheses to indicate that there also have been some records of occurrence at another season.
- S**—Summer Visitant: some summer visitants arrive as early as February; some may remain until October.
- spor.**—Sporadic: some years present, some years absent; in some cases many years of absence may intervene between occurrences.
- Spr.**—Spring: any period from February through May.
- T**—Transient: migrant, usually occurring in both spring and fall. (See definitions for Spr. and F.)
- U**—Uncommon: next above R (rare) in relative numbers.
- vic.**—In vicinity, i.e., other parts of Monterey County, but not within the limits of the area covered.
- W**—Winter Visitant: some winter visitants may arrive as early as August; some may remain as late as May.

NOTE: SCARCITY-ABUNDANCE DESIGNATIONS are not offered as absolute numerical classifications, but rather for the purpose of generalized quantitative comparisons between (1) related species, or (2) between unrelated species in the same habitat, or (3) between differing seasonal status, where such occurs, within the same species. These designations are graded upwards as follows: (1) single occurrence (these appear on List No. 2 only); (2) acc.; (3) R; (4) U; (5) f.c.; (6) C; (7) A.

NUMERALS refer to habitats, as follows:

1. Ocean and bays within binocular range from shore. (Compare "O" —offshore species).
 2. Rocky shore.
 3. Beaches, sand bars, mudflats.
 4. Lagoons, ponds, larger streams.
 5. Marshes (wet grass areas) and/or tule-cattail swamps.
 6. Open fields and/or golf courses.
 7. Low brush in general and/or chaparral of dry hillsides.
 8. Tall brush in general and/or timber of shaded hillsides and canyons.
 9. Stream bottom thickets and/or river bottom deciduous woodland.
 10. Oak groves, or oak woodland.
 11. Pine and cypress woodlands.
 12. Gardens, planted areas, buildings, and village streets
- Numerals within parentheses—()—indicate a less usual habitat.
Numerals followed by an "e" indicate the "edge" of a habitat. See "e" in list of abbreviations.

LIST No. 1 (Main List)

- LOONS**
 Common Loon—CW:1,(4)
 Arctic (Pacific) Loon—CW,AT:1,(4)
 Red-throated Loon—f.c.W:1,4
- GREBES**
 Red-necked (Holboell's) Grebe—UW:1
 Horned Grebe—CW:1,4
 Eared Grebe—CW:1,4
 Western Grebe—AW:1,4
 Pied-billed Grebe—P(AW,LS):4
- BLACK-FOOTED ALBATROSS—OP(CS,RW)**
- SHEARWATERS, FULMARS**
 Slender-billed Shearwater—O irr.F (Spr.recs)
 Sooty Shearwater—P(AT,AS,RW):1
 Manx (Black-vented) Shearwater—spor.F:1 (O:irr.SFW)
 Pale-footed Shearwater—OR
 Pink-footed Shearwater—OP(CS,RW)
 New Zealand, or Grey-backed, Shearwater—ORF
 Fulmar—irr.W:1
- PETRELS**
 Fork-tailed Petrel—O irr.P
 Black Petrel—OSC
 Ashy Petrel—O f.c.S (W recs)
- PELICANS**
 White Pelican—acc. (W vic)
 Brown Pelican—CP:1,2,4
- CORMORANTS**
 Double-crested Cormorant—RW,UT:1,2,4
 Brandt's Cormorant—AP:1,2
 Pelagic (Baird's) Cormorant—CP:1,2
- HERONS, EGRETS, BITTERNS**
 Great Blue Heron—f.c.P:4,5 (1,2,6)
 Common (American) Egret—RW:4,5 (1)
 (Brewster's) Snowy Egret—acc.
 (Anthony's) Green Heron—f.c.S (acc.W): 4(2,5)
 Black-crowned Night Heron—CP:2,4,5
 American Bittern—acc.
- WHISTLING SWAN—acc.W**
- GEESE**
 Canada Goose—RW:4,5
 Black Brant—UW,f.c.T:1
 Emperor Goose—acc.W
 White-fronted Goose—acc.W
 Snow Goose—acc.W
- DUCKS**
 Mallard—CW (LS?):4,5
 Gadwall—acc.
 American Widgeon (Baldpate)—CW:4,5
 Pintail—AW:4,5
 Green-winged Teal—f.c.W:4,5
 Cinnamon Teal—UW,LS:4,5
 Shoveler—CW:4,5
 Wood Duck—acc.
 Redhead—acc.

- Ring-necked Duck—RW:4
 Canvasback—CW:4
 Scaup (Greater and/or Lesser Scaup Duck)—CW:1,4
 Common (American) Golden-eye—f.c.W:1,4
 Bufflehead—spor.W:4
 Oldsquaw—acc.W
 Harlequin Duck—acc.W
 White-winged Scoter—CW:1,(4)
 Surf Scoter—AW:1,(4)
 Common (American) Scoter—acc.W
 Ruddy Duck—AP(1,5):4
 Hooded Merganser—acc.W
 Common (American) Merganser—UW:4
 Red-breasted Merganser—AW:1,4

TURKEY VULTURE—P(UW,CS): aer.

- KITES, HAWKS, EAGLES, OSPREY**
 White-tailed Kite—R spor.P:5,6,9,10e.
 Sharp-shinned Hawk—UP:8-11.
 Cooper's Hawk—UP:8-11.
 Red-tailed Hawk—CP:aer.6.
 Red-shouldered (Red-bellied) Hawk—UP:9,10.
 Ferruginous Hawk (Ferruginous Rough-leg)—acc.W.
 Golden Eagle—RP:aer.6.
 Bald Eagle—acc.
 Marsh Hawk—f.c.W:5,6.
 Osprey—acc.T.

FALCONS: DUCK, PIGEON, and SPARROW HAWKS

- Peregrine Falcon (Duck Hawk)—RP:aer.1-5.
 Pigeon Hawk—acc.W.
 Sparrow Hawk—AP:6,7e-11e,12.

CALIFORNIA QUAIL—AP:6e,7,8e-10e,12.

RING-NECKED PHEASANT (introduced)—L.

RAILS, GALLINULES, COOTS

- (California) Clapper Rail—acc. (P vic).
 Virginia Rail—P(f.c.W,LS):5.
 Sora—UW (S?):5
 Common (Florida) Gallinule—acc.
 Coot—AP:4,5.

BLACK OYSTERCATCHER—CP:2.

PLOVERS, SURFBIRDS, TURNSTONES

- Snowy Plover—CW (S vic):3.
 Ringed Semipalmated Plover—CT:3.
 Killdeer—AP:3,5,6.
 American Golden Plover (Golden Plover)—acc.
 Black-bellied Plover—CT,RW:3.
 Surfbird—CW:2.
 Ruddy Turnstone—RW,UT:2 (3).
 Black Turnstone—AW:2 (3).

SNIPE, SANDPIPERS, CURLEWS, GODWITS, etc.

- Common (Wilson's) Snipe—CW:5.
 Long-billed Curlew—UT,RW:3 (5,6).
 Whimbrel (Hudsonian Curlew)—CT,RW:3 (5,6).
 Spotted Sandpiper—RW:2 (3).
 Wandering Tattler—CF (acc.W):2.
 (Western) Willet—CT,UW:3 (5).
 Greater Yellowlegs—f.c.T,RW:3,5.
 Lesser Yellowlegs—acc.
 Knot—acc.
 Pectoral Sandpiper—RF:5.
 Baird's Sandpiper—RT:3.
 Least Sandpiper—AT, f.c.W:3,5.
 Dunlin (Red-backed Sandpiper)—UT,RW:3.
 Long-billed and/or Short-billed Dowitcher—CT,RW:3 (5).
 Western Sandpiper—AT:3.
 Marbled Godwit—CT,RW:3.
 Sanderling—AW:3.

AMERICAN AVOCET—acc. (P vic).

PHALAROPES

- Red Phalarope—AT,spot.W:1,4.
 Wilson's Phalarope—acc.
 Northern Phalarope—AT:1,4.

JAEGERS, SKUAS

- Skua—O acc.
 Pomarine Jaeger—O(1,CF) (S&W recs).
 Parasitic Jaeger—OCT (S&W recs).
 Long-tailed Jaeger—ORF.

GULLS

- Glaucous Gull—acc.W.
 Glaucous-winged Gull—AW:1-4 (6).
 Western Gull—AP:1-4 (6).
 Herring Gull—CW:1-4 (6).
 California Gull—AW:1-4 (6).
 Ring-billed Gull—UW:3,4 (1,6).
 Mew (Short-billed) Gull—AW:1-4 (6).
 Bonaparte's Gull—irr.T, RW:1,3,4.
 Heermann's Gull—P(AF,CW,R Spr.,CS) 1-4.
 Black-legged (Pacific) Kittiwake—spor.W (S recs.):1,2.
 Sabine's Gull—O spor.T.

TERNs

- Forster's Tern—T (S vic).
 Common Tern—T.
 Arctic Tern—T (F only?).
 Least Tern—acc. (S vic).
 Royal Tern—O (irr. or spor. P?).
 Elegant Tern—O spor. F.
 Caspian Tern—UT:3,4.
 Black Tern—acc. (S vic?).

ALCIDS: AUKS, MURREs, PUFFINS, etc.

- Common (California) Murre—CW:1 (S vic).
 Pigeon Guillemot—P(CLS,UW):1,2.
 Marbled Murrelet—RW:1 (OP?).
 Xantus' Murrelet—OP.
 Craver's Murrelet—OF.
 Ancient Murrelet—CW:1.
 Cassin's Auklet—f.c.W:1 (OAF&W,S recs.)
 Parakeet Auklet—O spor.W.
 Rhinoceros Auklet—CW:1.
 Tufted Puffin—OSF.

PIGEONS, DOVES

- Band-tailed Pigeon—P(CW,LS):6,8,10-12.
 Mourning Dove—irr.P(1,5):6,9e.

ROADRUNNER—R1P:7.

OWLS

- Barn Owl—CP:aer.6,12.
 Screech Owl—R1P:10 (8,9,12).
 Great Horned Owl (Horned Owl)—CP:8,11.
 Pygmy Owl—f.c.P:8,11.
 Burrowing Owl—R1P:6.
 Short-eared Owl—acc.W.
 Saw-whet Owl—RP:8,11.

POOR-WILL—RT:7 (CS vic.)

SWIFTS

- Black Swift—RT:aer.2 (S vic).
 Vaux's Swift—RT:aer.
 White-throated Swift—P(RW,CS):aer.2

HUMMINGBIRDS

- Anna's Hummingbird—CP:7-12.
 Rufous Hummingbird—UT:7-12.
 Allen's Hummingbird—AS:7-12.
 Calliope Hummingbird—acc.T.

BELTED KINGFISHER—CP:2,4.

WOODPECKERS, FLICKERS, SAPSUCKERS

- Yellow-shafted Flicker—acc.W.
 Red-shafted Flicker—AP:6e,7e,8-12.
 Acorn (California) Woodpecker—ALP:10,12.
 Lewis' Woodpecker—spor.W.
 Yellow-bellied (Red-naped and/or Red-breasted) Sapsucker:
 UW:8-10,12.
 Hairy Woodpecker—AP:8,9,11.
 Downy Woodpecker—CP:9 (8,10).
 Nuttall's Woodpecker—UP:10 (8,9).

FLYCATCHERS, KINGBIRDS, PHOEBES

- Western Kingbird—acc.
 Ash-throated Flycatcher—RT(RLS?):7,8 (S vic).
 Black Phoebe—AP:4e,5e,6e,9e,12(2e,3e,8e,10e).
 Say's Phoebe—CW:6 (3e).
 Traill's Flycatcher—acc.
 Western Flycatcher—AS:8,9,11,12 (10).
 Western Wood Pewee—T (1,5?) (CS vic).
 Olive-sided Flycatcher—CS:8,11(9e).

HORNED LARK—P(f.c.W,LS):6.

He doesn't really understand Platonic or Plotinian Contemplation---perhaps he never experienced it. For there is no solitude in his life nor hardly anyone's now. But of old there was, almost in all lives---every shepherd, every herdsman, every wanderer, every soldier. Those slow, slow miles that had to be wandered out of doors under the lonely sky, T.E. Lawrence speaks of how God is palpable in the desert. The Arabs lonely and wild there always know and feel Him and can't help it. And so religion springs from the deserts. And here I think of what the ancients and Milton called the "music of the spheres"--- it was the celestial harmony of the planets and stars swinging in their orbits and it made an immense ineffable and incredibly beautiful TUNE. But only the ancients could hear it for even by Milton's time the world had begun to fill with the cacaphony of mankind---the racket of people and all that, and this dulled our ears and blotted out the Great Music.

Having been in so many days of my life a walker and gently starving also, sometimes the extraordinary lucent clarity comes into me. And it has nothing to do with Action. Later action springs from it. But it is, this lucent knowledge, above action. Plato's Forms? Revelation? Blake's Imagination? The action follows and springs from it and is purified by it. But action itself when it begets more action isn't any better. It is only the Contemplation that makes it so.

I don't know
anther.

GERANIUM FAMILY

(Geraniaceae)

HERB ROBERT (*Geranium Robertianum*).
Ornamental species with reddish-purple
flowers, decorative leaves and a strong
odor. Grows in moist woods and shady
places from Minnesota, New Jersey,
Pennsylvania, and Missouri. Blossoms
June-October.

WILD GERANIUM or CRANESBILL (*Ger-*



HERB ROBERT

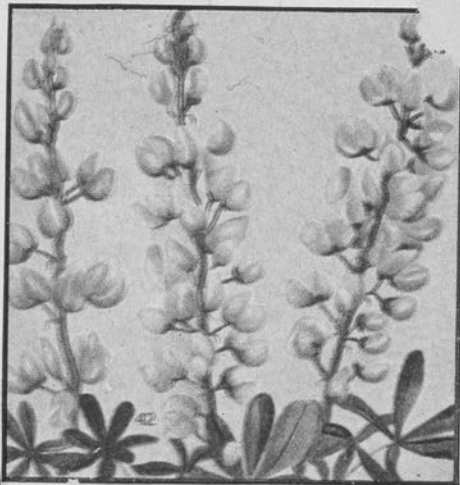
WILD GERANIUM

PULSE FAMILY

(Leguminosae)

Clovers, peas, and beans are among the common members of this family.

BLUE LUPINE (*Lupinus perennis*), is one of the loveliest of wild flowers. The blossom is shaped like a pea blossom, shading from violet to purple. It is very showy; grows in sandy fields everywhere. Blossoms May-June.



BLUE LUPINE

FUMITORY FAMILY

(Fumariaceae)

The members of this family have a peculiarly shaped flower. Among the most beautiful of them is the one commonly called:

DUTCHMAN'S BREECHES (*Dicentra cucullaria*), named because of its remote resemblance to a pair of dutchman's breeches. Its flowers grow upon very short stems, strung along a stalk that rises above the leaves of the plant. They hang pendant and nod in the wind. Their petals are four in number, pure white and arranged in pairs; the larger pair is joined together and forms a heart-shaped sac, while the smaller pair is arranged about the stamens. The leaves are silver-green, finely cut and divided into three leaflets. Habitat, in the shade, sometimes on the edges of woods—southern part of New York, south to North Carolina, west to Missouri and Minnesota. Blossoms April-May.



DUTCHMAN'S BREECHES



COMMON or BLACK MUSTARD

MUSTARD FAMILY

(Cruciferae)

Is a very large and natural family of non-poisonous plants.

The members of this family are herbs with strong and pungent juices. It takes its Latin name from the word "crux" meaning cross, because of the cross arrangement of the four opposite petals of the flowers. The flowers are very ordinary in their color and size.

COMMON or BLACK MUSTARD (*Brassica nigra*), is a farm pest, very difficult to eradicate. It is hairy and bears small, pale yellow flowers, which grow in clusters that terminate the stems. Seed is valuable as a commercial product in manufacturing condiments and remedies. Leaves are variously lobed, saw-edged, the terminal lobe being largest. Found everywhere in fields and pastures and along highways. Blossoms June-September.



1202—POPPIES AND LUPINE

In the spring vast areas of the countryside are covered by blankets of poppies, lupine and other wildflowers.

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pours furious
men & our
fury which
beats us.

POPPY FAMILY (Cont.)

(Papaveraceae)

CALIFORNIA POPPY (*Escholtzia Californica*), is worthy of mention as one of the most beautiful of our wild flowers. It is typical of California sunshine and so beloved by the people of California that they have named it their state flower. It thrives on mountain sides and in valleys. Other states cultivate it for gardens where it blooms profusely and seeds itself year after year. It has four bright yellow petals, sometimes with a tinge of red at the base. Its leaves are lace-like and pale green.



CALIFORNIA POPPY.

POPPY FAMILY

(Papaveraceae)

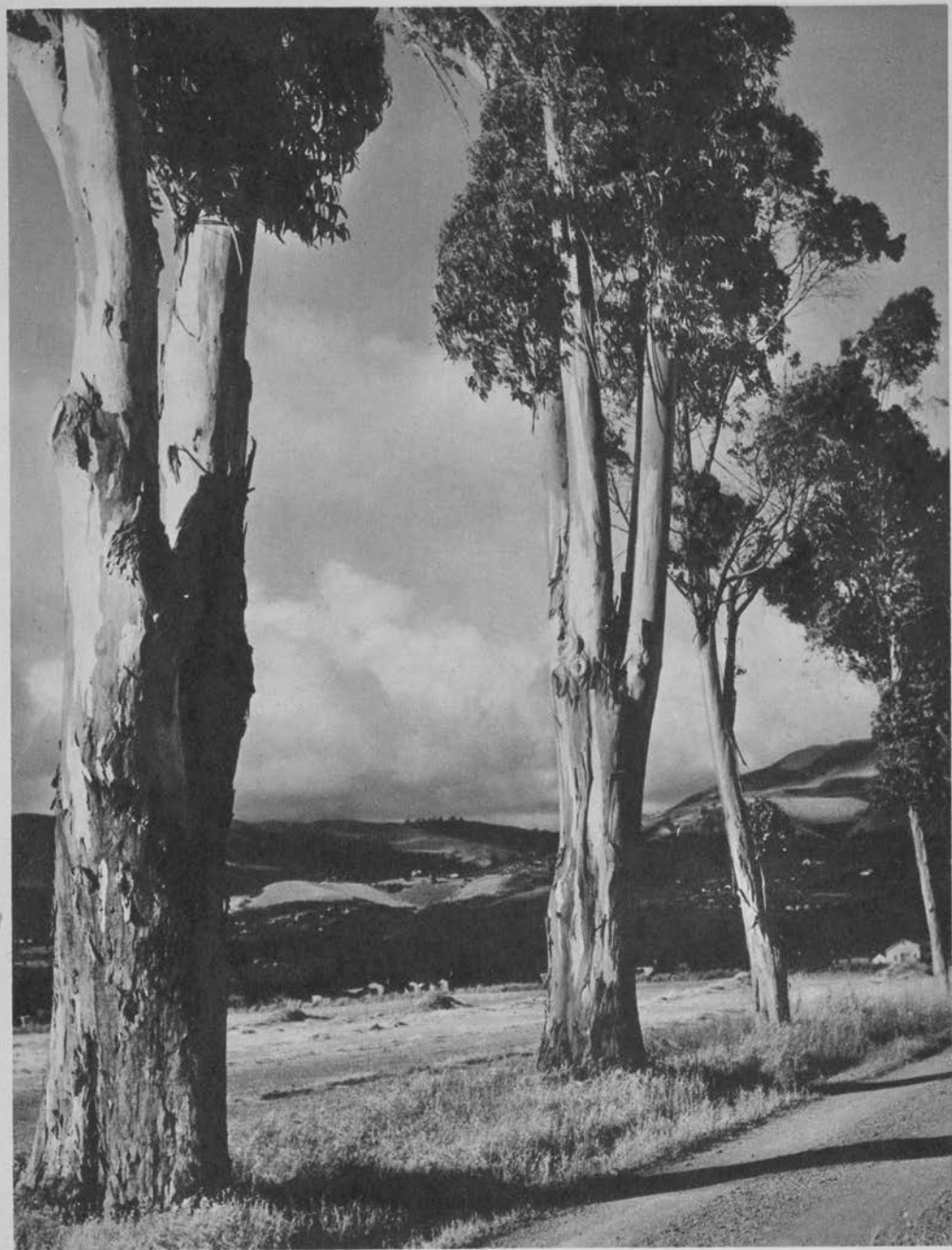
The members of the Poppy Family are bristly-hairy herbs, most of them bearing beautiful flowers of vivid red, yellow or white. The sap is extracted from some of the plants and used in drugs for medicinal purposes.

BLOODROOT (*Sanguinaria Canadensis*), is found early in the spring in rich woodlands or along their edges. Its flower usually has eight, pure white petals, with a bright golden center. The stem "bleeds" when broken and the root, also, has a



BLOODROOT





EUCALYPTUS IN SANTA CLARA VALLEY

Jack Wright

ENGAGEMENTS

MARCH

Morning

Afternoon

Evening

21 <i>Sunday</i>			
22 <i>Monday</i>			Review 7.45 Pitts Hall "The Answer + spir. heal Therapy"
23 <i>Tuesday</i>			
24 <i>Wednesday</i>		class	George Potter SPTA
25 <i>Thursday</i>			
26 <i>Friday</i>		4 pm class at library	
27 <i>Saturday</i>		Museum	



JOSHUA TREES

Josef Muench

ENGAGEMENTS

APRIL

Morning

Afternoon

Evening

4 <i>Sunday</i>			
5 <i>Monday</i>			
6 <i>Tuesday</i>			
7 <i>Wednesday</i>		<i>Dinner</i>	
8 <i>Thursday</i>			<i>6.15 Reception Hard-</i>
9 <i>Friday</i>			
10 <i>Saturday</i>		<i>Cornings</i>	

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