

# Birds & the Persons for Whom They Were Named

Ever wonder how the Harris's Sparrow got its name? The Sprague's Pipit? Bachman's Warbler?

Several men and woman are commemorated by American bird names, many because of their association with John J. Audubon, others because of their association with other natural scientists, ornithologists, artists, and explorations of their day.

Below is a list of those men and on the following pages I've provided information on some of these namesakes. My information was gleaned from the Internet, particularly from two websites, [www.towhee.net](http://www.towhee.net), which lists "some men and women who lent their talent to Audubon's enterprises" and were thus rewarded by having their name incorporated into that of a bird species.

The other website, that of the [Wasatch Audubon Society of Ogden Utah](http://www.wasatchaudubon.org), on which Keith Evans introduces "a few explorers, naturalists and field ornithologists from the late 1700s into the 1800s who discovered bird species new to science and named them."

## Auklet

Cassin's

## Blackbird

Brewer's

## Bunting

Bewick's

McKay's

## Cormorant

Brandt's

## Eider

Steller's

## Finch

Cassin's

## Flycatcher

Hammond's

La Sagra's

## Goldeneye

Barrow's

## Goldfinch

Lawrence's

## Goose

Ross's

## Grebe

Clark's

## Gull

Bonaparte's

Franklin's

Heermann's

Ross's

Sabine's

Thayer's

## Hawk

Cooper's

Harris's

Swainson's

## Hummingbird

Allen's

Anna's

Costa's

## Jay

Steller's

## Kingbird

Cassin's

Couch's

## Longspur

McCown's

Smith's

## Murrelet

Craveri's

Kittlitz's

## Oriole

Audubon's

Bullock's

Scott's

## Petrel

Cook's

Fea's

Leach's Storm-

Murphy's

Strejneger's

Wilson's

## Quail

Gambel's

## Sandpiper

Baird's

## Sapsucker

Williamson's

## Shearwater

Audubon's

Buller's

Cory's

## Solitaire

Townsend's

## Sparrow

Bachman's

Baird's

Botteri's

Brewer's

Cassin's

Harris's

Henslow's

Le Conte's

Lincoln's

Nelson's Sharp-tailed

## Stint

Temminck's

## Swift

Vaux's

## Thrush

Bicknell's

Swainson's

Abert's Towhee

## Vireo

Bell's

Cassin's

Hutton's

## Warbler

Grace's

Kirtland's

Lucy's

MacGillivray's

Swainson's

Townsend's

Virginia's

Wilson's

## Woodpecker

Lewis's

Nuttall's

*It was interesting to me that the birds named after women were given the woman's first name whereas those named after men were given the man's last name—just an observation.  
Susan W.*

# Birds & the Persons for Whom They Were Named



## **EDWARD HARRIS (1799-1863)**

Son of a wealthy farmer and exporter, Edward Harris grew up near Philadelphia. Audubon and Harris met in 1824. Harris immediately became an admirer and supporter of Audubon's art and publication plans. They became close friends. Harris went on two of Audubon's major expeditions: the 1837 trip along the Gulf of Mexico and the 1843 trip up the Missouri River to the Yellowstone. On the Missouri River trip Harris shot a specimen of his namesake sparrow. Audubon named the bird **Harris's Sparrow**.



## **JOHN HENSLOW (1796-1861)**

Reverend John Henslow was at one time one of the best known scientists in England. After he gave up the ministry, he spent many years teaching botany at Cambridge. Henslow and Audubon met in England in 1828 and Henslow became a friendly supporter of Audubon's effort to find subscribers to his birds folio. Audubon named the **Henslow's Sparrow** after him. Henslow made a much more important contribution to science than befriending Audubon, however. Henslow recommended his former student, Charles Darwin, as naturalist on the voyage of the *Beagle*. Decades later Henslow presided over the first open debate over Darwin's evolutionary theory before the Royal Society.



[No photo of Lincoln available]

## **THOMAS LINCOLN (1812-1883)**

Audubon named the **Lincoln's Sparrow** in 1834, in honor of his younger friend, Thomas Lincoln of Dennysville, Maine. Audubon had met young Lincoln before the trip to Labrador in 1833. The group reached northern Nova Scotia in late June. There Audubon heard a bird song he did not recognize. It was Thomas Lincoln who first located and shot the little songster. It was a new bird that Audubon originally called "Tom's Finch."

After the trip was over, Lincoln returned to the family estate in Dennysville and never did much traveling after that. He studied briefly at Bowdoin College but left before receiving a degree. He and his brother managed the 10,000 acres of the family property. The Lincoln house still stands. It is now the Lincoln House Country Inn, the oldest house in Dennysville



## **ISAAC SPRAGUE (1811-1895)**

Young Sprague first met Audubon when the older man admired Sprague's bird drawings in 1840. Sprague was invited to join Audubon's expedition up the Missouri River in 1843. On that trip, near the mouth of the Yellowstone River, Edward Harris and John Bell shot a small brown bird. Audubon realized it was a new species and named it "Sprague's Missouri Lark," now **Sprague's Pipit**.

**Sprague's Pipit** (*Anthus spragueii*)





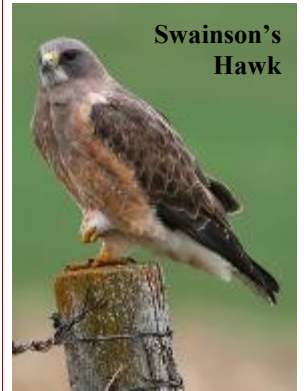
**WILLIAM SWAINSON (1789-1855)**

William Swainson was born in Liverpool England and became an experienced and versatile English naturalist and prolific writer and illustrator. He was the son of John Timothy Swainson, an original fellow of the Linnaean Society. William followed his father's footsteps by also becoming a fellow of the Linnaean Society.

He was the first naturalist/artist to publish by using lithography which did not require the skills of an engraver. Charles Bonaparte named the **Swainson's Hawk** in 1838, Audubon named the **Swainson's Warbler** in 1834 and Thomas Nuttall named the **Swainson's Thrush**. Several South American species are also named after Swainson. Swainson named and described more than 20 species of North American birds including the American Scoter, now called the Black Scoter and the Bullock's Oriole. After one 2-year trip to Brazil, he returned to England with a collection of 760 bird skins. His most important contribution to the knowledge of North American birds was the publishing of the four volume *Fauna Boreali-Americana*.



Swainson's Thrush  
(*Catharus ustulatus*)



Swainson's Hawk



Swainson's Warbler



**REVEREND DOCTOR JOHN BACHMAN (1790-1874)**

Bachman, an avid naturalist despite his full-time duties as an Episcopal minister, met Audubon in Charleston in 1831 on Audubon's first day in that southern city. When Bachman learned of the Audubon's pursuit of ALL American birds, he insisted this new friend stay at his house. Thus began a partnership-though sometimes strained-that lasted the rest of Audubon's life.

Bachman and Audubon spent days together in the field, and long nights talking about plants and animals. In the end, Bachman got scientific credit for discovering two warblers—**Bachman's Warbler** and Swainson's Warbler. Bachman was the first to bring the rare Bachman's Warbler to the attention of science and was the only naturalist to see it alive for half a century. The bird was photographed near Charleston for the last time forty years ago and has not been certainly seen since 1962. The little warbler was never captured alive. Few skins are in museum collections.



Bachman's Warbler  
(last seen in 1962)

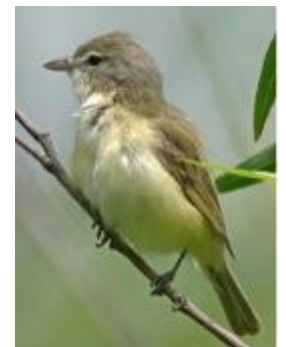
[No photo of Bell available]

**JOHN G. BELL (1812-1889)**

John Bell was a friend and associate of Audubon, Baird, Cassin, Le Conte, and other early American Ornithologists. Audubon named the **Bell's Vireo** after him in 1844. His name is also commemorated in the scientific name of Sage Sparrow, ***Amphispiza belli***, named for him in 1850 by John Cassin and once called the Bell's Sparrow. Bell was a naturalist-taxidermist and accompanied Audubon on his Missouri River expedition in 1843. He, along with Edward Harris, killed many of the specimens collected on this expedition. Other birds discovered on the trip: **Sprague's Pipit, Smith's Longspur, Baird's Sparrow** and **LeConte's Sparrow**.



Sage Sparrow  
(*Amphispiza belli*)



Bell's Vireo  
(*Vireo belli*)



### THOMAS BEWICK (1753-1828)

Bewick (sounds like Buick) was the best known English illustrator of his generation. Though he never saw America, most natural history students, including Audubon, knew Bewick's work. Audubon met the elderly Bewick on his first trip to England in 1827. Bewick helped Audubon find paying subscribers for his series of folios of American bird paintings. Audubon that year honored Bewick by naming the **Bewick's Wren** for the British artist. It was a bird Audubon had first shot in Louisiana sixteen years earlier. The Eurasian race of the Tundra Swan is also called the **Bewick's Swan**.



**Bewick's Wren**  
(*Thryomanes bewickii*)



### GEORG WILHELM STELLER (1709-1746)

Georg Steller, a doctor from Windsheim, Germany, joined Vitus Bering on an Arctic expedition as the ship's surgeon and mineralogist. Mr. Steller is said to be the first European to set foot in Alaska on July 16, 1741 where he collected several birds unknown to science. Later, John Latham named one of these birds the Steller's Crow, today known as the **Steller's Jay**. Other species named after Steller include the **Steller's Sea Eagle**, **Steller's Sea Lion** and **Steller's Eider**, a duck discovered in 1769 along the coast of Kamchatka Peninsula.



(*Cyanocitta stelleri*)



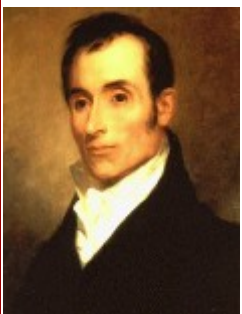
**Steller's Sea Eagle**  
(*Haliaeetus pelagicus*)



**Steller's Sea Lion**  
(*Eumetopias jubatus*)



**Steller's Eider**  
(*Polysticta stelleri*)



### ALEXANDER WILSON (1766-1813)

Alexander Wilson was born in Paisley, Scotland and immigrated to America in 1794. The story goes that Mr. Wilson and a companion landed at Newcastle, Delaware and walked the 35 miles to Philadelphia. Along the way, Wilson saw a Red-headed Woodpecker and thought it was the most beautiful bird in the world. Wilson was known for his curiosity, accuracy as an observer, patience, hard work, and thoroughness. He studied the living bird and its environment. Wilson is often referred to as the "father of American ornithology." He authored nine volumes of *American Ornithology*, the last two volumes posthumously. Wilson painted or drew 320 figures of American birds representing 262 species. He named such birds as Ruddy Duck, Western Tanager, and Pine Siskin. His work is often overshadowed by John James Audubon, but his name remains on **Wilson's Storm-Petrel**, **Wilson's Phalarope**, **Wilson's Snipe**, **Wilson's Plover** and **Wilson's Warbler**. Alexander Wilson also leaves his name on the Wilson Ornithological Society, a nonprofit educational organization founded in 1888.



**Wilson's Snipe**  
(*Gallinago delicata*)



**Wilson's Phalarope**  
(*Phalaropus tricolor*)



**Wilson's Warbler**  
(*Wilsonia pusilla*)



**THOMAS MAYO BREWER (1814-1880)**

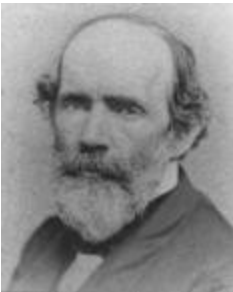
Thomas Brewer, a Boston doctor, ornithologist, and political writer, was a friend of Audubon and Thomas Nuttall. Audubon named the **Brewer's Blackbird** after him and John Cassin named the **Brewer's Sparrow** after him. The scientific name, *Spizella breweri*, also commemorates Thomas Brewer. Brewer graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1838. After practicing medicine for many years, he turned to ornithology; specifically oology (the study of eggs).



Brewer's Sparrow (*Spizella Breweri*)

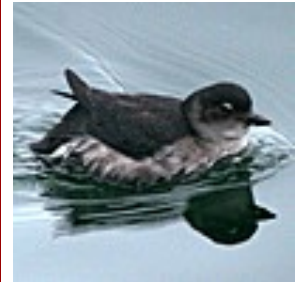


Brewer's Blackbird  
(*Euphagus cyanocephalus*)



**JOHN CASSIN (1813-1869)**

Mr. Cassin became Curator of Birds at the Academy of Natural Sciences in 1842. During this tenure he named approximately 200 species of birds. He also prepared many ornithological reports of collections made by the Wilkes Exploring Expeditions from around the world. And, he shared authorship of one of the Pacific Railroad Surveys with Spencer Baird and George Lawrence. John Cassin's name is commemorated with five bird species; these are the **Cassin's Auklet**, **Cassin's Finch**, **Cassin's Kingbird**, **Cassin's Vireo** and **Cassin's Sparrow**.



Cassin's Auklet  
(*Ptychoramphus aleuticus*)



Cassin's Sparrow  
(*Aimpphila cassinii*)



Cassin's Finch  
(*Carpodacus cassinii*)



Cassin's Vireo  
(*Vireo cassinii*)



Cassin's Kingbird  
(*Tyrannus vociferans*)



**BERNARD ROGAN ROSS (1827-1874)**

Bernard Ross worked for the Hudson Bay Company and sent a small goose to John Cassin in 1861. Mr. Cassin honored Bernard Ross with the name of **Ross's Goose** from this specimen taken at the Great Slave Lake, Canada. The scientific name also commemorates Bernard Ross, ***Chen rossii***. During his tenure with the Hudson Bay Company, Bernard Ross sent many bird specimens to the Smithsonian Institution.



Ross's Goose  
(*Anser rossii*)



**SIR JAMES CLARK ROSS (1800-1862)**

Sir James Ross was a British explorer and Arctic navigator. He accompanied William Perry on four Arctic expeditions. He collected a gull, previously unknown to science, on his second voyage in June 1823 on Melville Peninsula in the Canadian Arctic. This gull was later to bear his name, **Ross's Gull**.



Ross's Gull  
(*Rhodostethia rosea*)



**WILLIAM MACGILLIVRAY (1796-1852)**

William MacGillivray was a Scottish ornithologist who wrote much of the technical information about birds for Audubon's *Ornithological Biography* published in five volumes from 1831 to 1839. MacGillivray's largest and most important publication was the five-volume set of *History of British Birds* (1837-1852). MacGillivray held several positions before becoming a professor of natural history at Marischal College in Aberdeen in 1841. He was an accomplished artist and changed the teaching methods of the day by taking his students into the field to learn. Audubon named the **MacGillivray's Warbler** after this ornithologist.



MacGillivray's Warbler  
(*Oporornis tolmiei*)



**SIR JOHN BARROW(1764-1848)**

An English traveler, writer, Secretary of the Admiralty, Chief founder of the Royal Geographical Society, and promoter of Arctic exploration, Barrow joined a whaling expedition to Greenland when only 16. He made expeditions with John Ross, James Clark Ross and John Franklin. Sir John Richardson attached Barrow's name to a small North American duck, the **Barrow's Goldeneye**. In addition, a map search will reveal a **Barrow Straits, Barrow Sound, and Point Barrow** in the Arctic and Cape Barrow in the Antarctic.



Barrow's Goldeneye  
(*Bucephala islandica*)



**CHARLES LUCIEN JULES LAURENT BONAPARTE (1803-1857)**

Charles Bonaparte was honored in American ornithology with the name of **Bonaparte's Gull** named by George Ord. Charles Bonaparte was the eldest son of Emperor Napoleon's brother Lucien. When Charles was only 19 he married his cousin Zenaide, the daughter of Napoleon's oldest brother Joseph. During his years living near Bordentown, NJ and Philadelphia, PA (1822-1828) he began his studies of American birds. He devoted his attention to continuing Alexander Wilson's work, publishing four additional volumes after Wilson died. He described and named over 100 species new to science, these included North American birds like the Cooper's Hawk, Swainson's Hawk, and White-winged Scoter. In 1825 while at the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, Charles Bonaparte named a genus of doves, *Zenaide*, in honor of his wife. This genus includes the Mourning Dove and the White-winged Dove.



Bonaparte's Gull  
(*Chroicocephalus philadelphia*)



James G. Cooper,  
William's son

**WILLIAM COOPER (1798-1864)**

William Cooper was honored in 1828 with the naming of the **Cooper's Hawk** by Charles Bonaparte from a specimen collected by Mr. Cooper. William Cooper named and described the Evening Grosbeak in 1825 and was the first American member of the London Zoological Society. He is not to be confused with James Graham Cooper an army surgeon and naturalist in California who is commemorated by the Cooper Ornithological Society. Cooper was one of the founders of the New York City Museum of Natural History and father of James Graham Cooper (1830-1902) a physician and famous naturalist in his own right. [No image of William available]



Cooper's Hawk  
(*Accipiter cooperii*)



### **JOHANN REINHOLD FORSTER(1729-1798)**

This German naturalist and Lutheran pastor, with his son George (illustration left), accompanied Cook on his second voyage around the world. His son was an accomplished artist. In 1771 Johann published *A Catalogue of Animals of North America*. This was the first attempt to cover North American fauna. Birds that Johann Forster described and named include Great Gray Owl, White-throated Sparrow, Blackpoll Warbler, Boreal Chickadee, and Eskimo Curlew. Thomas Nuttall, in 1834, named the **Forster's Tern (*Sterna forsteri*)**, in recognition of Forster's work.

"On the voyage Forster bitterly complained of his accommodation, the indifference of Cook to 'the study of nature' and the envy and malevolence of his companions; but, he wrote, it 'has always been the fate of science and philosophy to incur the contempt of ignorance'." Forster has been condemned as a man with a violent temper and impossible to work with but he carried out his observations most diligently and was one of the earliest authorities on American zoology



**Forster's Tern**  
(*Sterna forsteri*)



### **THOMAS NUTTALL (1786-1859)**

Englishman Thomas Nuttall spent 33 of his 73 years in America. He was a noted botanical explorer and ornithologist for whom William Gambel named the **Nuttall's Woodpecker**. His name was also honored in scientific names of various western birds. The genus name for Olive-sided Flycatcher, *Nuttallornis*, is one of these instances. Another is the Common Poorwill, *Phalaenoptilus nuttallii*, named by Audubon as the Nuttall's Poorwill.

Nuttall was professor of natural history and curator of the botanical gardens at Harvard. The Nuttall Ornithological Club, centered at Harvard, is still in existence. Their journal, the *Auk*, is well known among ornithologists. In 1834, with John Townsend, Nuttall crossed the Rocky Mountains to Oregon and California. It's difficult to look at the names of plants in any part of the west without seeing the influence of Nuttall and Townsend. In 1833 Nuttall wrote *Manual of Ornithology of the United States and Canada*. From 1836-1841 he was at the Academy of Natural Science in Philadelphia.



**Nuttall's Woodpecker**  
(*Picoides nuttalli*)



### **JAMES WILLIAM ABERT (1820-1897)**

James Abert graduated from West Point in 1842 and while on duty in New Mexico collected birds for Spencer Baird of the Smithsonian Institution. Following the Mexican War, the Army sent a number of well trained officers to the southwest to survey the territory recently obtained. Among the birds collected was a towhee previously unknown to science. It is likely that this bird was collected in Arizona and passed on to Abert who in turn sent it to Baird. In 1852, Baird named it *Pipilo aberti* in honor of Major Abert. The common name of this towhee remains **Abert's Towhee**. The **Abert's Squirrel (*Sciurus aberti* Woodhouse)** also bears the major's name.



**Abert's Towhee**  
(*Pipilo aberti*)



**MERIWETHER LEWIS (1774-1809)**

**WILLIAM CLARK (1770-1838)**



These two Virginians are commemorated in the Lewis and Clark Expedition organized by President Thomas Jefferson to find an overland route to the Pacific Ocean. William Clark's name is commemorated with the **Clark's Nutcracker** and **Clark's Grebe**.

**Clark's Grebe**  
(*Aechmophorus clarckii*)

Meriwether Lewis, in 1805 near the present town of Helena Montana, first observed a strange woodpecker he described as "black as a crow." The expedition then collected several of these black woodpeckers near Kamiah, Idaho. Alexander Wilson provided the name of **Lewis's Woodpecker**.



**Clark's Nutcracker**  
(*Nucifraga columbiana*)



**Lewis's Woodpecker**  
(*Melanerpes lewis*)



**ROBERT STOCKTON WILLIAMSON(1824-1882)**

Stockton was born in New York City and graduated from West Point in 1848. He was an accomplished army engineer and was assigned to head one of the Pacific Railroad Survey expeditions to the far west. In 1857, Dr. John Newberry collected a male woodpecker he thought new to science, so named it in honor of his commanding officer, thus the Williamson's Woodpecker which we now know as the Williamson's Sapsucker. The scientific name goes to the one first name used by Cassin, *Sphyrapicus thyroideus*, but the common name remained **Williamson's Sapsucker** (Woodpecker).



**Williamson's Sapsucker**  
(*Sphyrapicus thyroideus*)



**JOHN LAWRENCE LE CONTE (1825-1883)**

Dr. Le Conte was born in New York City becoming a medical doctor, civil war physician, and eminent entomologist. He described and named about 6,000 species of insects, but named no birds. Audubon named a sparrow for John Le Conte, *Ammodramus leconteii*, which was collected by John Bell in 1843 while both men were on a Missouri River expedition. Audubon called this bird the Le Conte's Sharp-tailed Bunting, but we now know it as the **Le Conte's Sparrow** (*Ammodramus leconteii*). In 1851, John Lawrence named the **Le Conte's Thrasher** (*Toxostoma lecontei*), from specimen(s) collected by Le Conte while he explored the Colorado River.



**THOMAS SAY (1787-1834)**

A professor of natural history at the University of Pennsylvania from 1822-1828, Say, an entomologist, accompanied Major Long to the Rocky Mountains from 1819-1820. He prepared the expedition's report on birds, describing and naming such birds as the Long-billed Dowitcher, Lazuli Bunting, and Band-tailed Pigeon. The **Say's Phoebe** (*Sayornis saya*) was named in his honor by Charles Bonaparte in 1825.



**Say's Phoebe**  
(*Sayornis saya*)



**SPENCER FULLERTON BAIRD (1823-1887)**

**LUCY HUNTER BAIRD (1848-1913)**

We normally think of Spencer Baird when discussing field ornithological accomplishments. However, his daughter, Lucy, assisted in secretarial work at the Smithsonian Institution and the U. S. Fish Commission. More importantly, James Cooper named the **Lucy's Warbler** after her.

Lucy's father, Spencer Baird, was one of the most brilliant, energetic, and influential zoologists of his time. He was a leader in organizing the information from the Pacific Railroad Surveys. He probably did more than any other man of his time to advance field ornithology by arranging for naturalists to join early survey parties, helping both Audubon and Louis Agassiz, and with his work at the Smithsonian Institution. His name is commemorated with **Baird's Sandpiper** (named by Elliott Coues) and **Baird's Sparrow** (named by Audubon).



**Baird's Sparrow**

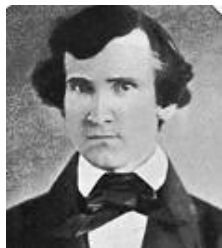
*(Ammodramus bairdii)*



**Lucy's Warbler**  
*(Oreothlypis luciae)*



**Baird's Sandpiper**  
*(Calidris bairdii)*



**JOHN KIRK TOWNSEND (1809-1851)**

Audubon named the **Townsend's Solitaire, Myadestes townsendi**, from a bird collected by John Townsend along the Columbia River near Astoria, Oregon. Townsend's name is also commemorated with the **Townsend's Warbler** and several subspecies of birds including Dark-eyed Junco, Rock Ptarmigan, Fox Sparrow, and Snow Bunting.

Townsend was educated at Westtown Boarding School, a famous Quaker institution attended by Thomas Say and John Cassin. In 1834, when Townsend was 25 years old, he accompanied Thomas Nuttall on a trip across the continent and stayed in the west for over 3 years. He collected many specimens that were used by Audubon, John Bachman, and John Cassin to describe new species. He shipped hundreds of specimens to the Academy of Natural Science in Philadelphia from one trip when he was paid \$100 to collect and prepare specimens. His illness near the end of his life was attributed to the effects of powdered arsenic which he had used to cure so many bird skins.

**Townsend's Warbler** *(Setophaga townsendi)*



**Townsend's Solitaire**  
*(Myadestes townsendi)*



**WILLIAM ALEXANDER HAMMOND (1829-1900)**

An amateur naturalist, Dr. Hammond became the Surgeon General for the Army. Most of the birds collected by Hammond were collected at Fort Riley in Kansas. The **Hammond's Flycatcher** was named in 1858 by his subordinate and friend John Xantus. If this flycatcher was collected in Kansas, it was during migration as they nest at higher elevations than the other "empid" flycatchers in pine, fir, and spruce forests. Birders know that identification of specific "empids" is very difficult unless the song is heard or the nest observed. Hammond's Flycatchers join the look-alike group of 10 other flycatchers with names like Least, Gray, Dusky, Willow, and Alder.







The **Western Spadefoot Toad** was also named in Hammond's honor by Spencer Fullerton Baird of the Smithsonian Institution.

**Western Spadefoot Toad** *(Spea hammondi)*



**Hammond's Flycatcher**  
*(Empidonax hammondi)*



<p>[No photo available]</p>	<p><b>SIGNOR MATTEO BOTTERI (1808 – 1877)</b>          Botteri was an ornithologist and collector. He was born in Hvar, in modern day Croatia from an Italian family. In 1854 he travelled to Mexico to collect plants on behalf of the Royal Horticultural Society. He settled in Orizaba, becoming professor of languages and natural history at Orizaba College. <b>Botteri's Sparrow</b> was named in honor of Botteri, to whom Sclater referred as 'the well-known Dalmatian botanist and traveler,' and who had made a considerable collection of birds in the vicinity of Orizaba. Within the United States the species has been found only in southern Arizona and in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas.</p>	 <p><b>Botteri's Sparrow</b>  <i>(Aimophila botterii)</i></p>
	<p><b>WILLIAM GAMBEL (1823 -1849)</b>          William Gambel was an American naturalist and collector. Born in Philadelphia, he traveled in 1838 with the naturalist Thomas Nuttall on a collecting trip to North Carolina. In March 1841 he set off alone to collect plants for Nuttall. He travelled west, taking a more southerly route to that taken previously by Nuttall and Townsend. From Independence, KS, he followed the Santa Fe Trail, and then along the Old Spanish Trail, arriving in California in early November. He spent 1842 collecting along the California coast, and then joined the US Navy as a secretary, which allowed him to visit all the California mission stations. The new birds he collected included <b>Gambel's Quail</b> (<i>Callipepla gambelii</i>), Mountain Chickadee (<i>Parus gambeli</i>) and Nuttall's Woodpecker (<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>).          Gambel arrived back in Philadelphia in August 1845. In 1848 he qualified as a physician. He died of typhoid whilst crossing the Sierra Nevada mountains in midwinter.</p>	 <p><b>Gambel's Quail</b>  <i>(Callipepla gambelii)</i></p>
 <p>[Brother Dr Elliot Coues; no photo of Grace available]</p>	<p><b>GRACE DARLING COUES (1840-1920)</b>          Grace's Warbler was discovered by Dr. Elliott Coues in the Rocky Mountains in 1864. Coues chose to name the new species after his 18-year-old sister, Grace Darling Coues, and his request was honored when Spencer Fullerton Baird described the species scientifically in 1865.  <b>Grace's Warbler</b>, <i>Dendroica graciae</i>, is a small perching bird and a species of New World warbler.</p>	 <p><b>Grace's Warbler</b>,  <i>(Dendroica graciae)</i></p>
<p>[No available photo of Virginia or her husband Dr W.W. Anderson]</p>	<p><b>VIRGINIA ANDERSON</b>          Despite what its name may suggest, Virginia's Warbler was not named after the State of Virginia, which makes sense as the birds range reaches only as far east as the state of Texas.          Virginia Anderson was the wife of army surgeon Dr W.W. Anderson who discovered the warbler at Fort Burgwin, New Mexico, in 1858. When Spencer Fullerton Baird of the Smithsonian Institution fully described the bird for science in 1860 he honored the wishes of the warbler's discoverer and designated Virginia to be both the bird's common and scientific name: <b>Virginia's Warbler</b> (<i>Oreothlypis virginiae</i>).</p>	 <p><b>Virginia's Warbler</b>  <i>(Oreothlypis virginiae)</i></p>