

7:40 Sun 1/10 way down center part of Lake. mt.

7:50 Last spring just a few hundred feet N. W of prominent knoll. At this spring found an indian metata 120' E N.E from spring. It is in plain sight. and measures about 1 foot square by six inches thick. On both sides is found the concave surface, evidently being used on one side and then the other, although both sides are about the same degree of concavity which would indicate that the depression can only be so deep before it has to be discarded. Many flint chips bear evidence of an camp site near this spring. Nearly all the springs show evidence of indian habitation as indicated by points, chips & metatas & manas. Every thing is grazed from adjacent area to springs. The deer track became very numerous as I approached the vicinity of the spring. The trail is partially dusty and records tracks nicely. Also below spring ran across an area in trail of about 100 long where the mice tracks were so numerous as to nearly completely cover the wide trail. These tracks were only found in such numbers at this one point. near the spring and at several other places observed the narrow beaten trail of the mice from one hole to another. One stretch being 20 apart. One can imagine the condition of the soil to record these mice trails. Some holes had more than two trails leading into them. By 7:50 the magpie and Utah jay had come to life although heard only one jay & one magpie below. From spring continued east on the north side of the prominent knoll. The terrain is of even grade and offers a direct & even slope to the abrupt mt slope itself.

at 8:14 A.M about 1/3 way up and only a couple of blocks from the spring found a most unusually large mule deer with antlers. 30 inches wide. This deer had evidently been shot and was never located. In plain site 30' from trail. Bird excreta on side. The birds(?) had pulled much of the hair off in places. but could not peck through the tough hide. The rump was exposed and flesh eaten. It may have been mistaken for an elk. Deer tracks very numerous some within 4 feet of dead animal. At the base of this long slope one finds artemisia & symphoricarpos dominating the surface. It averages 3' in height but densely crowding the slope. The artemisia has dead white leaves and does not appear to be in a very healthy condition. One or two normal sage show the characteristic greenish blue color of healthy leaves. As one continues up slope the artemisia, Chryso