

***JOURNAL 1946***

*JAMES W. BEE*

1946Washington, D.C.

Jan 1, 1946

Left mom's for Albany, New York. Enroute visited New York City arriving there at 5:00 P.M. and leaving at 7:00 P.M. Arrived at Albany 11:25 P.M. and stayed at mother malseeds home that night.

Albany, New York

Jan 2, 1946

We visited New York State University and several other points of interest including the State Capital.

Jan 3, 1946

Annette arrived from separation headquarter of army. We stayed at Hotel Wellington. Remained in Albany and visited Annettes mother until Jan 8.

Jan. 8, 1946

Annette and I left by train for Provo, Utah.

Jan 11, 1946

Arrived Provo Utah this date at home of mother & Dad.

Provo, Utah

Jan 14, 1946

Discharged from army at Fort Douglas, in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Provo, Utah

Jan 27, 1946

Mary & Don Jensen, Edith Stimpson, Annette and I spent the day at Alta skiing slopes.





Annette.

PHOTO 1-2-2-46





PHOTO 4-2-2-46  
*Annette.*



PHOTO 5-2-2-46  
*Annette*

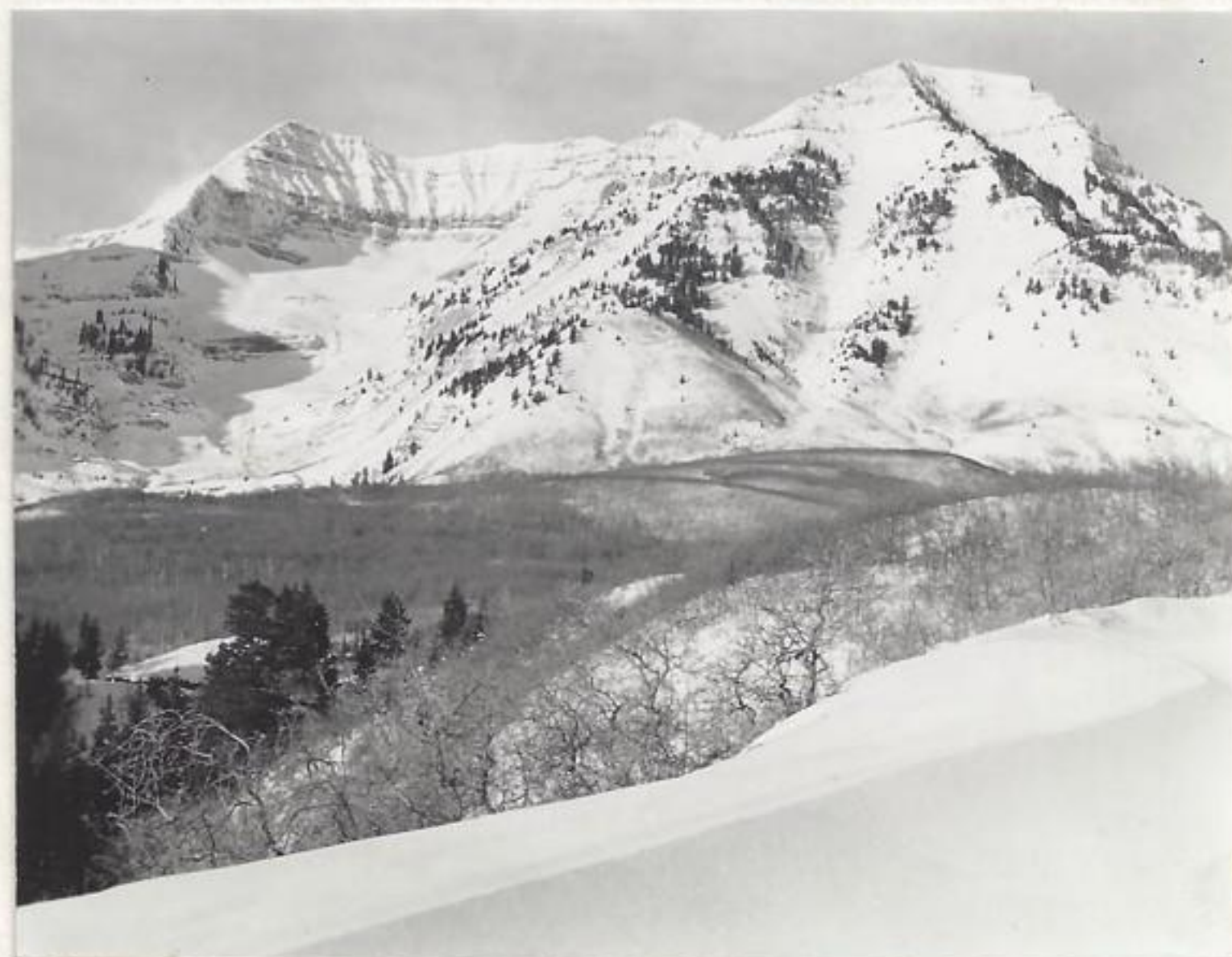


PHOTO 6-2-2-46







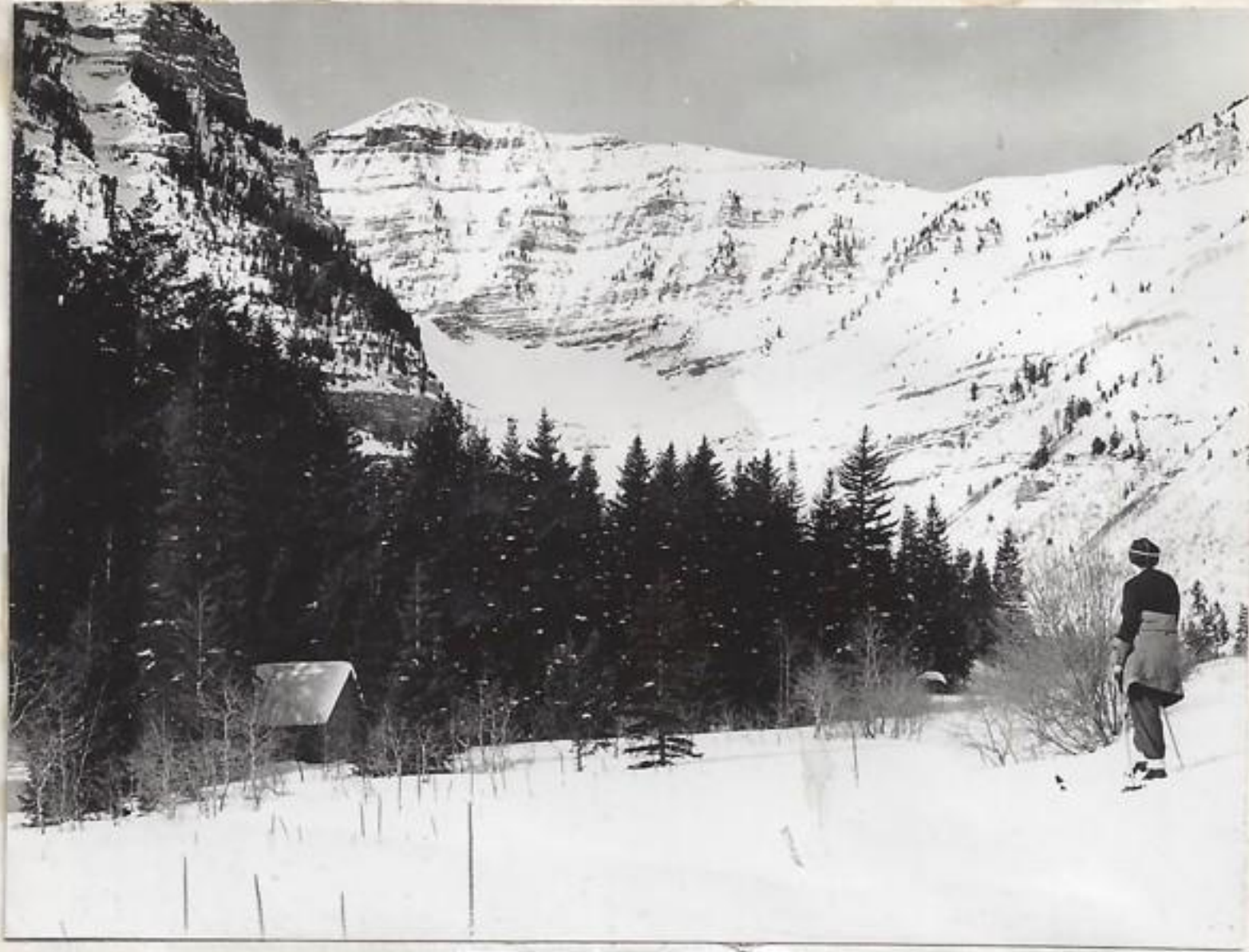








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7-2-2-46









PHOTO 1-2-5-46  
*Aspen Grove*



PHOTO 2-2-5-46  
*Annette, Aspen Grove*



PHOTO 3-2-5-46  
*Annette at Aspen Grove*



PHOTO 4-2-5-46  
*Annette, Aspen Grove*















Annette, Aspen Grove.

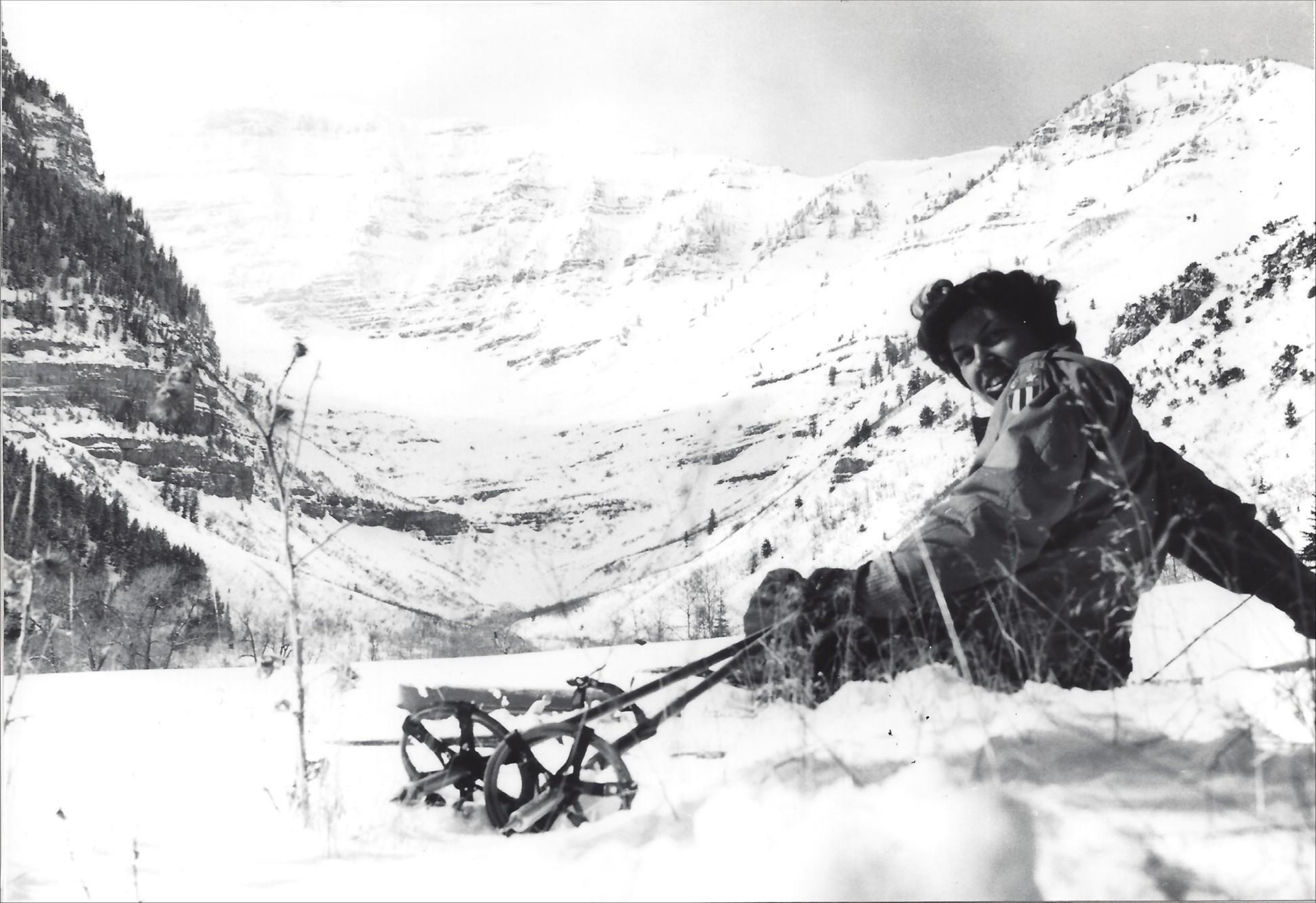
PHOTO 5-2-5-46



Annette. Elk Peak on mt. Timpavogas.

PHOTO 6-2-5-46











alta, Utah. Feb. 8, 1946. Three days at alta. Dove & Edith Stimpson drove  
mary, son jensen, Annette and I to the cabin on n side valley at alta. Photo 1-2-8-46  
alta, Utah Feb. 9, 1946 Alta. of groups  
alta, Utah Feb. 10, 1946. 8 photos (1-2-10-46 to 8-2-10-46) at alta.



PHOTO 1-2-10-46  
son, mary, Annette



PHOTO 2-2-10-46  
mt. Superior



PHOTO 3-2-10-46  
Annette, mary, son ridge (n ridge) mt. Superior to n.



PHOTO 4-2-10-46  
son, mary on n ridge



PHOTO 5-2-10-46  
Annette, at alta.

























PHOTO 6-2-10-46  
Annette, Alta, mt. Superior in  
background



PHOTO 7-2-10-46  
Annette, upper basin  
E of Alta.



PHOTO 8-2-10-46  
upper basin E  
of Alta, mt. Superior  
in background.



PHOTO 9-2-8-46  
Alta. Dave, Edith,  
Mary, Annette, James.  
Photo taken by Don.





















PHOTO 1-2-22-46  
Annette, upper basin E of  
Alta.



PHOTO 3-2-22-46  
Annette, upper basin E of  
Alta.



PHOTO 4-2-22-46  
Annette, upper basin E of  
Alta.



PHOTO 5-2-22-46  
Annette, upper basin E of  
Alta.



PHOTO 6-2-22-46  
Annette, upper basin E of  
Alta.



PHOTO 8-2-22-46  
Annette, upper basin E of  
Alta.





























PHOTO 7-2-22-46

Annette, upper basin E of Alta, Utah.







Alta, Salt Lake Co., Utah.

Feb. 23, 1946

Don and Mary Jensen, Annette and I spent our 3rd day at Alta. Stayed in cabin.



PHOTO  
1-2-23-46  
From top N. Ridge. Alta  
lower left corner.



PHOTO  
2-2-23-46  
James W. Bee near top N  
ridge. These trees on slope  
provide relatively safe ascent.



PHOTO 3-2-23-46  
From top N. ridge. Alta slopes across canyon to right.

















*Cirque E of Alta Cirque. Good cross country.* PHOTO 4-2-23-46



PHOTO 4-2-23-46  
(see above for enlargement)



PHOTO 5-2-23-46  
Alta Cirque in middle background, from north ridge



PHOTO 6-2-23-46  
(same as above (right))





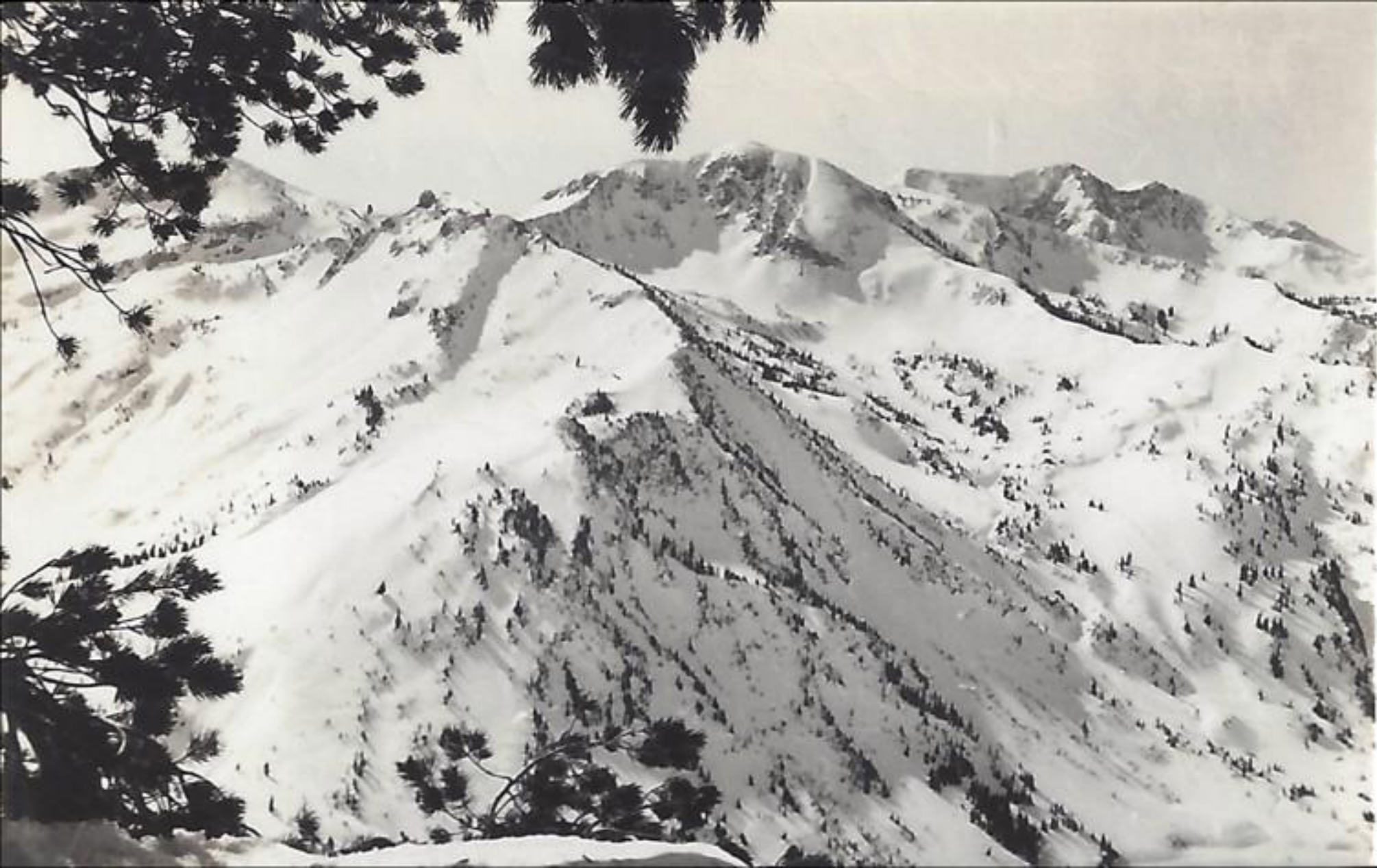
















*cirque  
alta, (middle distance) from north ridge.*

PHOTO 6-2-23-46



*PHOTO 7-2-23-46  
Mt. Superior from N Ridge.  
Little Cottonwood canyon  
left. Alta lower left.*



*PHOTO 8-2-23-46  
Scen from top north ridge.*









PHOTO 7-2-23-46







Hobble Creek, Utah Co., Utah

Feb. 24, 1946

Dad, mother, Annette and I drove up Hobble Creek to investigate a ♂ mule which had died in a pasture. Snow covered canyon bottom and slopes. At a point approx 1 mile up canyon from mouth counted 32<sup>deer</sup> on the south slope of canyon in groups of 10-13-9 and 13 on north side in scattered groups of twos and threes. The deer were a golden eagle hunted this area but did not disturb the deer. These deer were being kept at higher altitudes than in the early days when they ascended creeks to the valley lowlands. Unusual hardships and lack of food probably contributed to the death of the mule and the general poor condition of the other deer on the mt. slopes.

Provo, Utah.

Feb. 28, 1946

Annette's separation from army medical Corp.  
"Y" Mountain, Wasatch Range, Utah Co., Utah

March 9, 1946

Annette and I hiked on regular trail to the last switchback on the mt. Observed the following birds along the trail on the Bonneville level only. Vegetation of Hackberry, scrub oak and maple. Understory Artemisia and grasses.

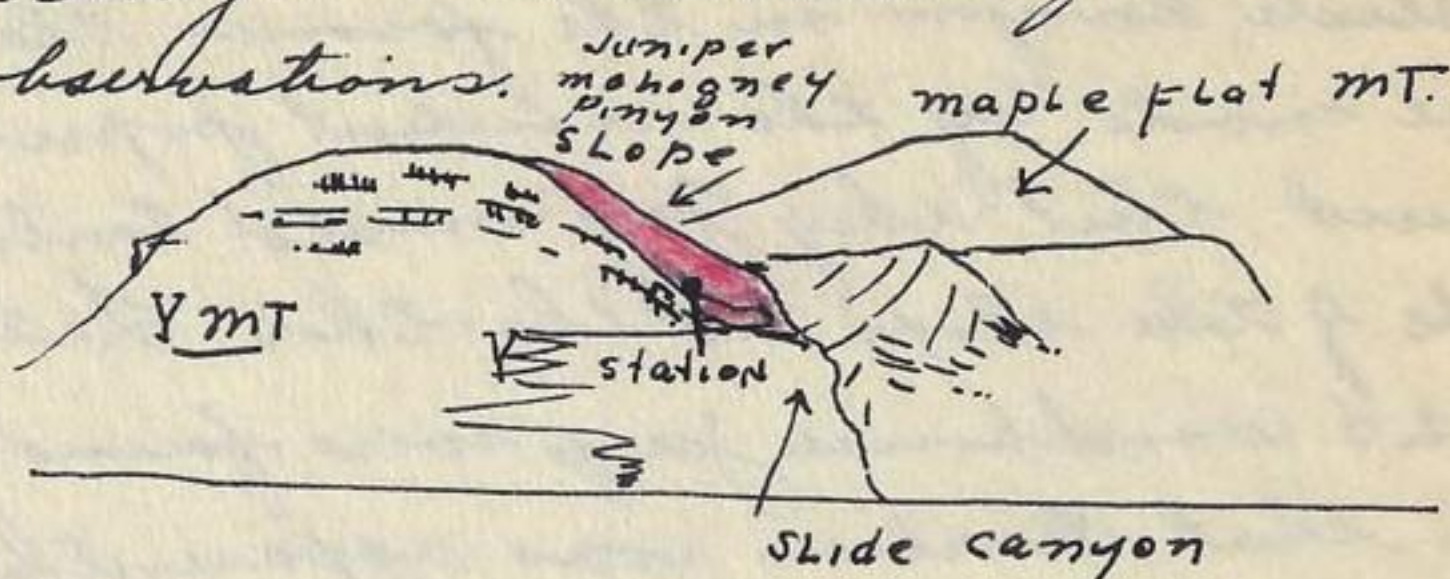
gray-headed junco, approx 80  
 Shufeldt junco 2 individuals  
 Cooper's hawk 1  
 Townsend solitaire 1  
 long-crested jay 3  
 woodhewer jay 2  
 robin 1  
 pine siskin 6  
 spurred towhee 4

The entire slope above the Bonneville level to "Y" had been burned from last summer grass fires. These fires are chert-grass. From our position we could see that the ice on Utah Lake had been cleared. A few piles of ice remained on the east shoreline of the lake but main ice masses at south end of the lake in broad accumulations. Provo Bay or Mud Lake about same level as the old original lake. The mouth of the Provo River was flooded.



Covered the old Clark Crow Country in slide canyon for evidence of this years nesting. No evidence of the crow but made several other observations.

Station near bottom of juniper, pinyon, mahogany slope where entire area of both the north and south



side of Slide Canyon in full view. Traces of snow in area, south slide canyon completely in snow. Day clear but with occasional high overcast. Left Bonneville level at base of Y trail at 8:48 A.M. Few Jay-headed juncos and Shufeldts(?) feebly singing in top of small maple stand. 2 magpies and 2 woodhouse jays, only other bird on the Bonneville level area. Mt entirely in cool shadow. Shadow line several blocks beyond base line. Base Y on mt 9:12 A.M., Gate 9:17 A.M., Station 9:25 A.M. The only birds on the front slope above the Bonneville level were 1 long spurred towhee and a small group of juncos, both near the Y. Canyon Wren at Gate. Few active gophers on front slope. On approach to station found the solitaire singing and both woodhouse and Utah jays calling. In the next half hour found a population of 2 Ravens, six Utah jays, six woodhouse jays, 2 flickers, 8 solitaires, all of which were active. A group of 7 deer were located at the head of the draw and continued to feed without knowing of my presence. The jays however became more active until I was settled in the blind. Shortly after 9:30 a pair of raven flew down out of Slide Canyon and across the area and without intention of returning, however at 10:00 A.M. one returned to high cliff in upper slope to establish himself for the morning. It circled in area around trees and then lit on top of cliff to call intermittently. The only form bothered by the raven was a chipmunk, heard only once when raven made his approach. Between 10:00 A.M. & 10:20 A.M. the Utah jay & woodhouse jays called continuously, solitaire continued to sing and the deer moved



approx 20 feet. They remained in the same area the entire stay. From 10:20 A.M. to 11:30 A.M. recorded all observations in the area marked in red and when indicated the south side of slide canyon in the former Clark Crow <sup>nesting</sup> area. The calls were made by the resident population so to speak, however, found that they jay moved continually in the area from one side of the slope to the other. Later in the morning both the Utah & Woodhouse jays were found on south side of slide in the area that earlier was apparently devoid of bird life. These recordings will merely indicate the degree of activity and not percent frequency of birds.

10:20 3 Utah jays flew from east side of area to west ridge calling continually, flicker flew by from East to west side of area. Solitaires calling from the east side of area. In general the jay inhabited the west ridge while the solitaire seemed to favor the east ridge.

10:21 - Utah jay called continually

10:22 - Utah jay flew east to west of area. Solitaire flew east to west.

10:23 -

10:24 - Solitaire singing to the east.

10:25 -

10:26 -

10:27 -

flicker calling from east ridge

10:28 -

Raven flew down west ridge across slide and beyond. No response by animals or birds.

10:29 -

10:30 -

flicker calling south side of slide

10:31 -

10:32 -

10:33 -

10:34 -

Woodhouse jay calling up slope. Solitaire calling continuously

10:35 -

flicker west ridge, flicker calling south slide  
18 warbling (cedar?) flew into the area and remained for some time. They searched the tree tops as if <sup>or</sup> bat or something <sup>was</sup> inside. One bird of the flock always darting into tree top as if to scare the resting birds

10:36

flicker called south side slide. Flicker called west ridge.

10:37

flicker called south slide

10:38

" " " "

10:39

flicker called north side

10:40

" " " "



- 10:41 - flicker called south slide
- 10:42 - Raven returned and called from perch on rock. Low guttural tones sometimes. Flickers calling as usual, jays responding to raven call. Flickers drumming south slide.
- 10:43 - Flickers on south slide and in area calling continuously
- 10:44 - Raven still calling.
- 10:45 - Utah jay calling. Raven, flickers.
- 10:46 - Raven and flickers calling
- 10:47 - Raven calling, flickers subsiding
- 10:48 - Raven left perched area and circled above calling. one Solitaire chased it. Raven left area.
- 10:49 - Utah jay calling
- 10:50 - Pine siskins calling for first time. One Utah jay called and four other jays called immediately after.
- 10:51 - Solitaire singing, Utah jay calling
- 10:52 - Solitaires now singing continuously
- 10:53 - Raven returned. Utah jay did not respond. Several Utah jays working directly above. Woodhouse jay flips as if center of gravity was well to the front.
- 10:54 - Raven calling, Utah jay calling. Utah jay chased raven. Magpie flew across area and lit on east ridge.
- 10:55 - 30 seconds later another magpie flew across and after passing other bird turned around and returned. To where the first bird had alighted. Raven calling Utah jay & Woodhouse calling.
- 10:56 - Golden eagle soaring above and working north. It continued north beyond ridge. Deer did not react.
- 10:57 - Raven calling. Woodhouse jay called. Second eagle flew in same direction as the above but much lower.
- 10:58 - Flicker called for first time after last recorded. Solitaire calling
- 10:59 - Raven left perch, closed wings then circled trees no response by jay. Solitaire calling single note. Flickers drumming to south slide. Raven would appear to be investigating high cliff at upper limit of gulch.



- 11:00 - flicker drumming south slide. Solitaire calling.
- 11:01 same as above
- 11:02 same as above
- 11:03 Utah jay 10 feet away - with acorn in mouth - it flew to east ridge area
- 11:04 flicker calling south side. - magpie working up slide canyon bottom.
- 11:05 flicker drumming south side. only once did I hear a flicker drum on the north side area. but called as frequently as the bird on the south side.
- 11:06 same as above. Area relatively quiet.
- 11:07 Utah jay called. Solitaire singing. magpie in slide calling. Flicker drumming on south slide.
- 11:08 3 Utah jay calling. Flicker drumming and calling in south slide.
- 11:09 Utah jay calling two ways. flicker drumming south side
- 11:10 (From 11:10 to 11:30 recorded by 10 minute intervals.
- 11:10 - flicker called  
Utah jay called  
Solitaire singing  
flicker drumming (south slide)  
Solitaire singing  
magpie called  
Woodhouse calling  
Solitaire continuously singing  
Flicker calling  
Utah jay calling  
Woodhouse calling  
Flicker calling  
Woodhouse calling  
Utah jay calling  
Woodhouse jay calling  
Utah jay called  
Pine siskin called  
Flicker still calling and drumming to south.
- 11:20 Utah jay calling  
Woodhouse jay calling  
Flicker still calling  
Utah jay calling  
magpie calling  
Solitaire quiet  
flicker calling contin-  
Lone Golden eagle  
flew along east ridge  
area. no response  
from deer or birds.  
Robin called for  
first time. Water wings  
left area and flew  
south across canyon.  
Horned Owl called  
several times and  
continued to call as  
I left area.

On return down Y trail observed a Utah jay leave area and drop down 1/2 the distance down face of mt. a few juncos only on side of mt on return trip



face of a 25-40 foot cliff. → an alternate nest some 400 feet to the south was similarly placed and in the same series of cliffs. A third platform of sticks was placed about 20 feet away and appeared to be an attempt at building a third nest. These nests are readily approached by man. Picture (3-26-46) shows Annette sitting on small



shells used as the base of the nest structure. Considerable material (1/5 of entire nest) lay below the nest at the base of the cliff. Considerable signs of *Neotoma* in area. 3 Jackrabbits on flat below nest. Just north of the pumps at Pelican Point watched an Eagle circle several times along the lake shore and then alight on the top of a tree.

This occurred just as the shadow from Lake Mt. invaded the area. It was

harassed by approx 60 red wing blackbirds. However it chose to remain perched in the tree. Several coot and ducks were near but he seemed to just want to perch and nest. This bird could possibly be the mate to the pair formerly nesting in the canyon directly to the west of Lake Mt. Along this nicely vegetated lake shore one finds a happy hunting ground for the eagles.

Fulica americana. Possibly 40 birds distributed along the lake shore. One about 200 feet out beyond the growth of vegetation. Just beyond the growth line one could see the lake dotted with many pairs of *Acchomphous occidentalis*. The day was so still and the water so calm that one could practically count every grebe on the lake if a powerful binocular were available. The reflection of the east onto waters of Utah Lake at least during this time of year. Would estimate 28 grebes in this northern section of the lake as viewed from our position.

*Ardea herodias treganzai*. One bird flew north along shore line with neck stretched straight.







3/15/46

460315-6

Drove over to Lincoln Beach with Mrs. Vaughan, Annette, mother and Dad. Recorded the following en-route.

Spoonbill (5)  
Magpie  
Crow  
Raven  
Meadowlark  
Mourning Dove  
Song Sparrow

Gulls.  
Red tail Hawk  
Eng. Sparrow  
Pheasant  
Killeddeer  
Robin

The Crows were generally distributed but mainly collected in pastures of Springville and Spanish Fork. One large flock of approx 700 were flying rather high as if destination was some distance away. They were organized in one long linear line and flying north across Lakeshore.

3/16/46

Took Mrs. Vaughan to Alta today. Recorded several pictures at the lodge. At the mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon found three *Citellus grammurus utahensis*.

Measurement of *Aquila chrysaetos lovadensis* in private collection.

Doshen Pass, Utah Co, Lake mt.

1942	9/2 col no.	72.0 m.m	x	57.3 m.m
		72.3 m.m	x	57.0 m.m
1943	10/2 col no.	73.2 m.m	x	57.5 m.m
		72.9 m.m	x	58.2 m.m
1944	11/2 col no	74.1 m.m	x	58.1 m.m
		72.4 m.m	x	56.8 m.m
1945	12/2 col no	72.9 m.m	x	57.9 m.m
		71.8 m.m	x	56.3 m.m
1946	14/2 col no	73.3 m.m	x	57.3 m.m
		72.2 m.m	x	56.9 m.m

Draue Creek, Alpine Canyon, Utah Co.

?	4/2 Col no	72.8 m.m	x	59.7 m.m
		73.9 m.m	x	58.9 m.m
?	8/3 Col no	75.3 m.m	x	58.3 m.m
		73.2 m.m	x	60.8 m.m
		71.6 m.m	x	56.8 m.m
?	7/3 Col no	74.2 m.m	x	59.9 m.m
		73.3 m.m	x	59.0 m.m
		70.8 m.m	x	57.5 m.m

Lake mt. Temple Quarries, Utah Co.

?	3/2 col no	72.9 m.m	x	58.8 m.m
		71.9 m.m	x	58.2 m.m
?	6/1 Col no	70.7 m.m	x	58.2 m.m





2-3-23-46

Pictures taken on  
Kanab (Dog Canyon)  
Eagle trip. Notes  
on opposite page.  
no 2-3-23-46 of  
Annette climbing up  
an outcropping of  
Quartzite rock, the  
former nesting site of  
*Corvus corax sinuatus*  
Located west and south  
of Kanab on 91 highway.



1-3-23-46

no 1-3-23-46 of Annette.  
at same site as of above.  
This trip was Annette  
first official visit to  
the nesting site of the  
Golden eagle. Ignoring  
the timing side she  
appears no worse for  
the experience. Vehic-  
rome.  $\frac{1}{25} \times 22$ . Clear  
sunny day.



3-3-23-46

no 3-3-23-46 Annette  
at the Dog Canyon  
Eagle nest. The alternate  
nest is placed in the  
juniper tree in the  
right hand side of the  
photograph. Sad ex-  
amines the nest from  
the tree position! Snow  
covered the exposures  
the extent of approx 80  
percent. Ground soft  
on flat with few remain-  
patches of snow in protected  
places.















the author  
 Dad, Annette and ~~myself~~ drove down to eagle nest  
 (see opposite for pictures)  
 south of Kanosh. Route traversed including, Nephi,  
 Levan, Chukew Creek Res, Sevier Budge Reservoir,  
 Scopus, Halden, Fillmore, Meadow, Kanosh,  
 hence south along main 91 highway to west, then  
 south across valley to mouth of <sup>Dog</sup> Canyon, hence up  
 canyon to valley without outlet hence south for  
 about 1 mile. At this point one can see the rock  
 outcroppings to the west at the mouth of the canyon.  
 Naived approximate the position as being  $\frac{1}{2}$  distance  
 between Kanosh and Cove Fort. On return trip  
 visited the Pavant Cone west of Fillmore near Flowell.  
 Day clear and warm. Wind and cloud overcast in  
 late afternoon. Observations from 9:00 A.M. to dark.

Birds and mammals observed:

Objechus vociferous vociferous - 3 birds. One near  
 Pavant Cone. It was in roadway on return after  
 dark.

Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis: Scattered groups and  
 individuals generally distributed in Utah Co Valley  
 but mainly in southern reaches from Spanish Fork to  
 Payson 24 total. A few miles south of Payson appears  
 to be the southern extent of range because there were  
 no individuals observed from this point south to Kanosh.

Agelaius phoeniceus Generally distributed in small  
 groups. no large flocks. no numbers found later in  
 breeding period.

Passer domesticus As usual. One flock of 42 birds  
 near feeding pens.

Colaptes cafer collaris. 8 birds observed on trip. mainly  
 in pairs

Turdus migratorius propinqua. 4 singles.

Sturnella neglecta. Generally distributed. mainly  
 single birds on fence lines

Otocoris alpestris. First bird north Nephi. Small groups  
 and single seen there on.



Ardea herodias tringoides. One bird at Mono Lake.

Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos. Few at Mono Res.  
also represented at Chukew and Lower Bridge Res.

Pica pica hudsonius. Only 4 birds observed.

Buteo borealis calurus: Specimen procured across  
Lewon bench from highway. Measured wing  $15\frac{1}{2}$ "  
tail 8 inches, tarsus  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches, beak  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches,  
length  $20\frac{1}{2}$  inches, wing spread  $46\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Other  
birds observed circling in air.

Citellus grammurus. First one observed at Lewon set.  
on top of fence post. Others occasionally observed  
to south.

Sialia currucoides. From Nephi south to Kanosh the  
bluebirds increased in numbers until they reached  
their maximum in numbers at the Eagle nest area. An  
ordinary count would be approx 8 birds per mile. Male  
and females represented. Generally found sitting on fence  
line and telephone lines.

Corvus corax sinuatus. The bird of the day. This bird  
was found generally distributed from Nephi south to  
Kanosh increasing in percent frequency toward the south.  
Recorded groupings as 1-3-2-3-3-10-3-2-4-3-3-3-6-1-1.  
On return from Kanosh found one group of 37 birds which  
we feeding at a range cattle feeding pen at north edge of Kanosh.  
These birds were generally found feeding in wheat field or  
soaring in air. Two roved in quartzite outcroppings south  
and west of Kanosh. No nesting activity observed.

Circus hudsonius 5 birds (singles) at reservoirs.

Nyroca valisineria. Few birds at Chukew Creek Res.

Fulica americana few birds at Chukew Creek Res.

Nettion carolinense Few birds at Chukew Creek Res.

Nyroca americana. Approx 200 feeding in Chukew Creek Res.

Querquedula cyanoptera. Approx. 35 in one group at Chukew  
Creek Reservoir. At the lake there were possible 2000 ducks  
on this reservoir, most of them probably redheads.

Mergus merganser americana. (Sp?) could be redbreasted. 18  
in Lower Bridge Reservoir. They were feeding in one group when



approached but left when car was <sup>460323-10</sup> stopped. Other than a few small group of ducks the reservoir was devoid of waterfowl.

Charitonetta albeola. 3 at Sever Bridge Reservoir.

Phasianus colchicus torquatus. Only 8 birds. One killed by car.

Anas (Sp?) One bird in top of juniper at Kanab.

Falco mexicanus 2 single birds near Filmore. One left wheat field.

Aphelocoma californica. Several birds at eagle nest.

Sturnus pinus pinus. Flock of 150 near eagle nest. Other small flocks near Filmore valley area.

Pentstemon (Sp?) Few near eagle nest.

Junco (Sp) two near eagle nest.

Deer. While inspecting eagle nest found the ground completely covered with deer tracks and trails indicating a large winter population in this area. The entire Pavant range must support a considerable population of these animals. 4 were feeding near road at mouth of Canyon in eagle nest area.

Aquila chrysaetos canadensis. Two nests examined today. One in dog canyon as listed above and one at the Pavant Cone west of Flawell. The former nest had been visited in previous years by Dad. The nest is situated in set of cliffs at the mouth of a small canyon, and not over 3 block from the main highway no. 91. It is clearly visible and very accessible. The alternate nest is not over 200' or less away and is situated in a large juniper tree in same canyon. The used nest consisted of new sage brush stems, oak branches, matchweed, juniper pine and juniper. Juniper bark lined the nest cup proper. The size of nest was small with limited amount of excess material at base of cliff. An approach saw Chepmucik run from juniper flat to this nest where it was later found to have a nest. no evidence of birds in the area. Juniper slopes and flat with considerable signs of winter activity by deer.

Picture 3-3-23-36 shows the alternate tree site. Annette in foreground.



Considerable activity of the Neotoma in the cliff area.

The second nesting of the eagle was taking place in a very unusual setting - The crater of Pavant Cone west of Flavell. Earlier this morning we spotted an eagle flying west from the Pavant Range and crossing in course that would have ultimately taken it to its nesting site. As the lighting conditions were fading could not make too many secure observations of this pair of birds. The nest is located in the most westerly situated crater of the cone and about 1/2 way down from rim on a rock face directly above the last talus slope. It was easily accessible from below but well fortified from an above approach. Dad got within 4 feet of bird before it left the nest. It flew out of west gate and did not return until we had left the nest and had almost gain the upper rim via south slope. when it crested out of crater to the north and entered N. E where it flew across crater to nest. It paused for a second and then flew out of west gate again. Nest as usual with 3 foot platform on top.



It was unusual to the extent that 12 feet of sagebrush debris tailed the main nest down - ward to edge of small drop. This trailing accumulation suggested a massive structure. It appeared as if it were purposefully placed but was probably a natural accumulation of misplaced nesting material. The two eggs were placed west east in alignment with the position of the incubating bird. Eggs usual one lightly marked the other more heavily mottled. The view from the top of this Crater is indeed an inspiring one with distant horizons in all directions and extensive lava flows radiating out from this highly pitted volcano. As we left the nest found numerous rabbit legs at the base of the cliffs, animals apparently having been eaten by the eagles. 4 jack rabbits were in road about 1 mile east of cone. Several small lakes at outer edge of lava flow. 4 small mice ran across road in 100 miles of highway travel on return trip.



3/26/46

460326-12

Annette, Dad and I visited eagle nest in Goshaw Pass. Left Provo 1:30 P.M. and returned 7:15 P.M. Itinerary 91 to Santiquin, hence west along highway 6 to Goshaw, hence to Elberta. At Elberta turned directly north to utility pole line pass moxeda to Goshaw Pass road. After inspecting nest at pass returned to Provo via Lake mt rd to Pelican Point, hence Lake to main road again and Provo. Day clear, cool in shade. There was one moment during the morning when there was not a cloud in the sky. Overcast, <sup>did not</sup> developed in late afternoon. The entire day was characterized by a lack of normal bird numbers both in the small as well as the larger classification. This in contrast to a fairly abundant condition of years ago. The landscape had changed considerably being recognized by a clearing of the area of sage brush and other small scrub forms. Several new fences were being placed and considerable plowing of what appeared to formerly have been untilled land. When one can drive around Utah Lake (100 miles) and only record 2 raven, something must be wrong. Birds and mammals observed:

Mareca americana. 61 on reservoir at pass between Santiquin and Goshaw. They were feeding in what appeared to be a barrow reservoir.

Nettion carolinense. 4 birds fed with above. These were the only ducks on this lake. The large reservoir at Goshaw was apparently devoid of ducks, a lake much more suitable for feeding waterfowl.

Otocoris alpestris. Few birds generally in groups of 1-2-3 and 4 getting up along the side of the road. After flying a few hundred feet would settle to the side. The count of 13 birds were was taken from Elberta north across the flats to the mountain (Lake mt) proper. This area has been somewhat completely denuded, particularly west of the road. All the Artemisia that formerly occupied this area is gone.

Corvus corax sinuatus. Two long birds. One north of Elberta near moxeda and the other near Pelican Point.

Falco mexicanus: One bird flew over car and after flying and partly soaring alighted upon a rock on the side of the hill west of moxeda. This was the only bird observed.



Lizards 9 observed. → running across road from  
 Alberta to Goshen Pass.

Aquila chrysaetos canadensis. measured and dead eagle at base of high tension utility pole near maceda near point where road to Goshen Pass leave the pole line road. It had apparently be shot as it perched upon the pole. It measured -

Wing spread - 85 inches

Wing - 25 1/2 inches

Tarsus - 4 3/4 inches

Tail - 14 1/2 inches

end of  
 Eye to bill 2 3/4 inches

Nostril to  
 end of bill - 1 1/2 in

Total length - 34 3/8 in

This bird was lying on its ventral side with the back exposed. It had been completely excavated and robbed of its edible meat. all feathers remained intact. I would judge that this bird had been killed about 3 weeks or a month ago. The nest of the Golden Eagle is located in the high set of limestone cliffs to the left of the pass some 3 or four blocks from the road that pass to the north. These east facing cliffs can easily be seen from the volcanic tuff outcropping now been excavated a few blocks down from the Pass. It is surprising that these birds should continue to remain so much proximately to daily blasting and not over a quarter mile away. However the eagles at the Mount Cone are existing under even more intimate relationship with catpillars, blasting and the rumble of rock crushers, and not over 400 feet away. Left the car on the flats below the cliffs, and proceeded to gain the nest by the north ridge with the idea of taking a picture of the bird just as she was leaving the nest. Before we had proceeded very far we noticed the two birds flying directly above the cliffs. It did not look too hopeful, but an inspection of the nest revealed two nicely marked eggs. They were warm so apparently the bird had left the nest without seeing it. The nest is a large mass of sagebrush sticks with little other material except the cup of the nest which was made of dry grasses and sagebrush bark. A few bunches of matchweed were incorporated in the structure as well as a rabbits leg, a piece of paper and other foreign material. This nest is one of the first ones ever examined that did not have a few green baws on the edge and top of the nest. Juniper baws were readily available. The nest measured approx 6 feet in height by 4 feet wide, and was placed about half way or so up the



Two feeding in tamarisk cover of lake. They were about 3 blocks apart and were the only birds observed on the lake. Their white plumage was in bold contrast to the rich browns of the lake shore vegetation.

Circus hudsonicus Six birds generally distributed along west side of lake most of them hunting across the sagebrush flats adjoining the lake area, some however were found at least 5 miles from the water courses. The dominant phase appears to be the light bluish gray.

Determined favorable positions for panorama of pictures and decided that the best way to record the fertile crescent was to take each mountain segment separately from its best position. Generally the N.W. exposure of the range is the most dramatic one showing the more bold section of its contour. A panorama from Salatogo would make a favorable shot. Also a series of shots from top of lake mt would add to the boldness of the range.



1-3-26-46

Annette observing duck life on Utah lake. Taken near Pelican Point on the west side. The water vegetation and tamarisk has produced an excellent feeding area for duck, geese, geant and blue heron. Old shore line at base of trees in foreground. Grasses and rushes a beautiful brown color.



4-3-26-46

Annette at Eagle nest in Groshen Pass. From the ledge she is sitting on to the top of the nest is approx 5 feet 4 inches because she had to stand on base of nest to see into the cup. nest essentially of artemisia sticks.





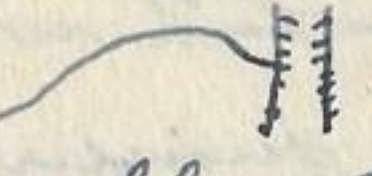






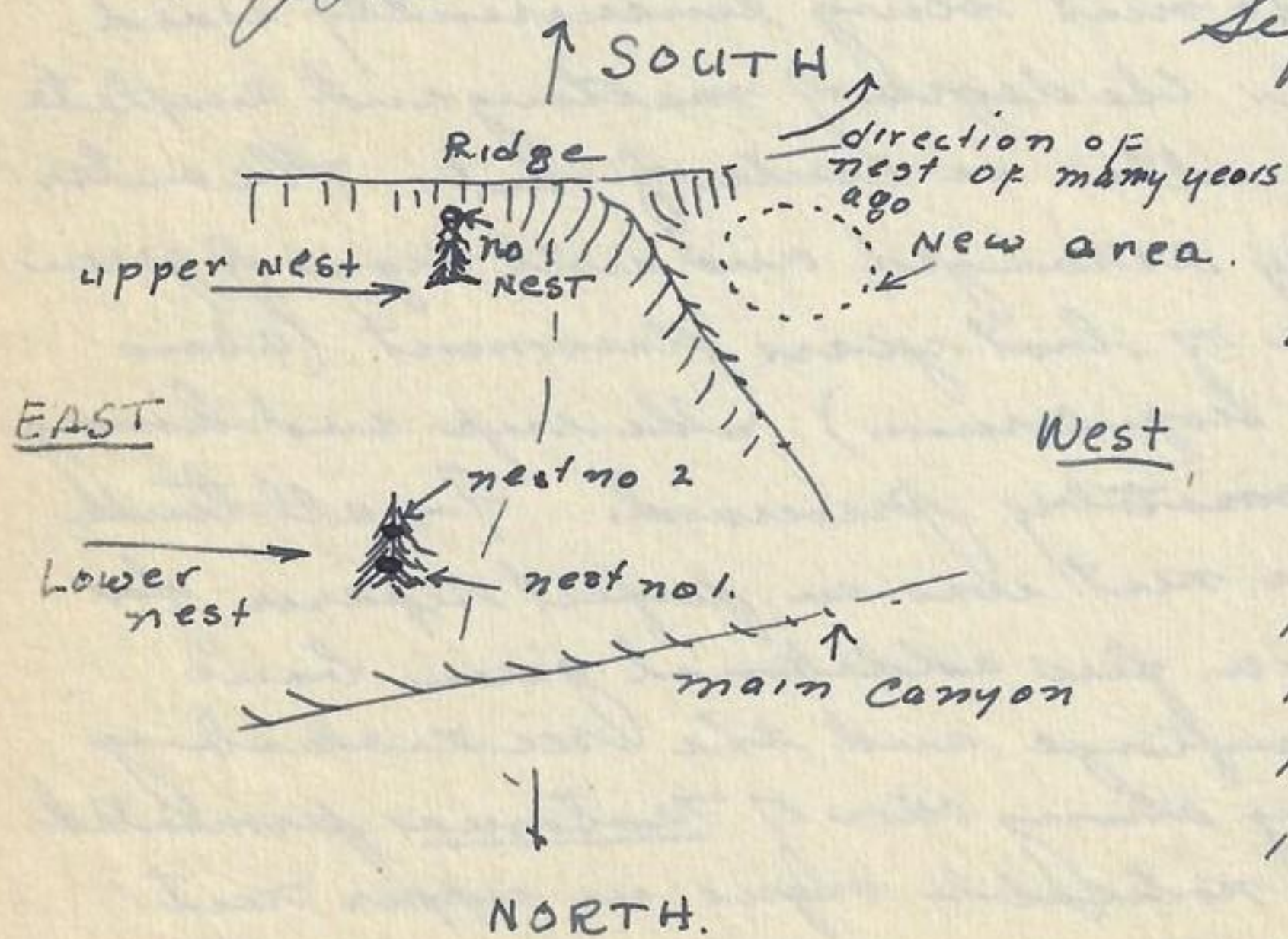
3/29/46

460329-16

Left Grovo with Dad at 1:30 P.M. to Golden Eagle nest on Lake Mt. This nest is located in canyon directly west of the old temple quarries near Nelson Point. It is characterized by its uninterrupted alluvial deposits which rise far up in the canyon proper. As with the experience of last week there appears to be a noticeable absence of bird life on the mt and probably associated with the weather which was cold, windy and, at the time the trip was made, heavily overcast. The dropping clouds were obscuring the Wasatch range. In fact the only birds observed up canyon to nest were one pair of spurred towhees. Snow clear of south exposure but covering north exposures. The snow at this particular limb of the spring has no bottom and allows the snowshoes to sink down as much as three feet. Examined the two nests in the fir tree (*Abies concolor*) and found that the birds had not used either of them. The lower nest was used two years ago and showed its age. The upper entrance was accentuated  and completely matted with dead dry conifer needles and debris. No evidence of green coloring in its structure. The upper nest in contrast was flat with a broad platform much in the same condition of a nest being concurrently used. It differed however in the degree of matting and complete aggregation of conifer needles in center of nest. The outer rim was still loosely arranged and with signs of green but only the dead green of last year's placement. (*Abies concolor* and *Juniperus scopulorum*) The cup and lining of bark was still favorably preserved. For all these and purposes the upper nest was in perfect repair for occupation needing only a few additional green baws for decoration and camouflage and the reestablishing of a new cup. A very strong odor of Neotoma permeated the lower nest but no noticeable signs in upper nest. This would indicate that one or a pair of animals had preoccupied the entire tree and established a



territory but had not  
 never upper nest, but nesting on no other nest area  
 in the same tree. One eagle circled just west  
 of adjoining ridge and possibly 200' higher. It then  
 partially dropped to stand of firs beyond the point of  
 vision. Both birds were observed in the air at one time  
 and seemed to favor this new area. As we left the  
 nesting country and proceeded down canyon one eagle  
 left new nesting area and sailed east to edge of <sup>dominate</sup> east west  
 ridge and after hovering and circling there sailed north  
 across the canyon where it disappeared from sight beyond  
 the ridge. Numerous signs of recent deer activity, partic-  
 ularly in upper reaches of canyon. One pair of spurred  
 towhees were disturbed from the very bottom of the main  
 canyon directly below the eagle nest. They were rather  
 loathe to leave the small bush where they were apparently  
 nesting during the dull day. They were very close together.  
 No mammals other than the deer were observed. The  
 entire trip to bottom of <sup>main</sup> canyon below nest made without  
 encountering snow. The north exposure however was  
 fairly well sealed in with snow field. Dad took  
 several pictures with movie which will show the extensive  
 hillside covering of mahogany, juniper and conifers as well  
 as the extent of snow covering. Mr. Wolfenden reports  
 the nesting of the Ferruginous raven leg on knoll near  
 Pelican point.



### Sequence of nesting:

- 1937 - no 1 nest of upper nesting tree
- 1938 - no 1 nest of lower nesting tree
- 1939 - no 1 nest of lower nesting tree
- 1940 - no 1 nest of lower nesting tree
- 1941 - no record
- 1942 - no record
- 1943 - no record
- 1944 - no 2 nest of lower nesting tree
- 1945 - no 2 nest of lower nesting tree
- 1946 - near area (?)



3/31/46

460331-18

Family drove out into country today via Geneva Lake Rd, hence east to Dry Canyon rd, hence along hillside toward mouth of Provo Canyon, hence down Provo River bottoms, hence to Beck's home. Nothing unusual in bird count. Along the lake front at Geneva observed approx 28 coot, 15 Green-winged teal, 3 mallards, and several red-wing blackbirds. 5 Great Blue Heron were feeding along the lake shore at Geneva, all within 400' of each other. Nearer the mountain saw a group of 20 Ravens and a few bluebirds (mountain) mixed in. About 1 mile down Timp foothills from the mouth of Provo Canyon is an excellent place to photograph the Cascades. Dr Beck just completed seeding lawn to the south. Offered Ann and I a picture for a wedding present.

4/5/46

Annette, mother, Dad and I drove to west side Utah Lake to visit eagle nest of 3-29-46. Made ascent via ridge on south side of canyon. At convergence of two valleys bordering ridges recorded panoramic view <sup>(photos not in journal)</sup> of Wasatch ranges. no. 1-4-5-46, 2-4-5-46, 3-4-5-46, 4-4-5-46, 5-4-5-46, and 6-4-5-46 of Timp & Cascade from lower down on the confluent plain. While on top check with glass for nest in head of canyon to south and in cliffs but no signs of the eagle. Made descent down thru new area of last trip. no nest in this area. Near top of ridge in upper most Conifers found a dead porcupine at base of fir tree. It had a bloody nose but otherwise appeared unharmed. Another live porcupine. 150 feet away. Evidence of considerable porcupine activity in this section. Snow up to arm pits on side hill from top of ridge to bottom of canyon. 2 nest of sharp shrike (?) in this section. On return down canyon saw Cooper's hawk attack a cotton-tail rabbit <sup>50' away</sup>. The rabbit was 40' from hole when first attacked. It escaped and ran 20 feet where the cooper's attached again. On our approach it left and the rabbit feebly gave hole 20' away. The hawk made considerable noise when working the juniper trees. Bird and animal life still uncommon on this mountain. No signs of eagle, raven & falcon.



4/6/46

460406-19

First desert sparrow hawk of spring. It was flying around the upper campus of the University. (BYU) and calling considerably.

4/14/46

Gained Bonneville level above Orem City Cemetery. One magpie nest with 4 eggs. Both birds remain in area with 400' of nest but not always within site. One Asyndesmus lewisi on level. Apple blossoms just beginning to bloom. They have not reached dramatic stage as yet. Peach more fully developed. With glasses could see the eagle flying near its nest in upper cliff of Rock Canyon (Y mt.)

4/15/46

Dad reports that his father, Robert Bee in the year 1860 found the grizzly bear in Fole Canyon of Provo Canyon while collecting wood with a team of oxen. The bear casually crossed the road and after gaining the hillside stood upright and reviewed the intruders below.

4/15/46

Charles Modden of Provo reports small herd of mt. sheep at the head of American Fork Canyon in about 1906. The elk and sheep were driven from the mountains of the valley by domestic sheep. The elk trended north into Idaho and Wyoming. The migration was particularly evident in the Uintah area.

4/15/46

Dad reports the following mammals as being in the fur collections of his father's store in Provo in about 1888. mink, otter, skunk, coyote, bear, mountain lion, fox, wolf, bobcats, muskrats. While all of these were not taken from Utah County, they were all represented.

4/15/46

Dad gathered the following information from Uncle Steve (Stephen Bee, age 90, Provo, Utah. brother of father's father.)

In the late eighties and early nineties three large grizzly bears were taken out of the north fork of Provo Canyon behind Mt. Pumphreys, one of which weighed between 700-800 lbs.



trapping area for the martin, is <sup>one of the favorite</sup> located on the north east exposed of South Fork at the junction of that canyon and the Provo Canyon. At this point the heavy and continuous stand of conifers tongue down from the Cascades into the bottom of the canyon. In the late eighties I trapped the slope of conifers on the west slope directly above the present Nevada Park and found it to be the best trapping area in the canyon. Several other martin were also trapped on the more accessible conifer slopes further up the canyon.

In the late eighties there were two types of wildcats, one larger than the other. Also there was an intermediate cat-like animal between the mountain lion and the wildcats and which had a large head. It was characterized by its quick response to anything placed in its way such as a hat or a stick. I have never seen an animal so agile and quick. It was called a lucifer in the fur dealer terminology.

Several grizzly bears were taken from Hobbie Creek and Diamond Fork canyon in the early eighties.

The swift fox was frequently trapped in the mountains east of Provo. The red fox was the more common fur of the foxes which was brought to the store. Late eighties.

The average number of furs purchased by the Robert Bee - Stephen Bee fur buyers in the late eighties and early nineties was from 25,000 to 50,000 muskrats and from 1,000 to 2,000 mink. This partnership was one of the original and prominent fur handlers from Provo Utah County. We handled approx 75% of the mammal furs trapped by local trappers.

I purchased a beautiful silver fox fur from a trapper while enroute to Scaffold. This trapper had trapped several other silver fox in the head of White River at Soldier Summit but was only willing to release but one of the skins and at a price of \$30.00.

4/16/46

Dad reports that in 1894 mountain lion skins were brought in to his fathers store and purchased for \$1.50 a fur. The trappers were discouraged in bringing in these skins because of such a poor market for them. They had no real market except as trophies.

In the early nineties the mink were found along the banks of Provo River from its convergence with Utah Lake to the mouth of Provo Canyon.



Annette and I drove down to mouth of Provo River. Two Numenius americanus were feeding in pasture land 3 blacks N and E of harbor. One fed in super-saturated grasses while the other one fed and rested on belly in dry grasses about 150 apart. Approached one and it flew over to other bird feeding in damp area. Lake waters in fields, - mouth Provo River flooded. Fishermen snagging suckers. From here took 1-4-16-46 2-4-16-46 and 3-4-16-46 of the Wasatch Range in panoramic style. 4-4-16-46 shot of cottonwood, willow and tamarisk of flood lake shore. In the Springville pastures took 5-4-16-46 of Mopleton mt and 6-4-16-46 of catfish with Loafer in background. Waters from Springcreek flooding fields. No 7-4-16-46 of Loafer from pastures north of American Fork.

Pictures taken with graphlet at  $50 \times 32$  stop on Purple S Pan Anaco film (cut.) Have arrived at the conclusion that the best way to record the Wasatch range is to take a series of close shots some 4 miles or less from the mountains proper. The ideal shot would be with telephoto from across the lake but at that distance the atmospheric conditions are not always too good. On return could see hundreds of small ponds and water streams reflected from the excessive flooded pastures and fields.



4-4-16-46



7-4-16-46









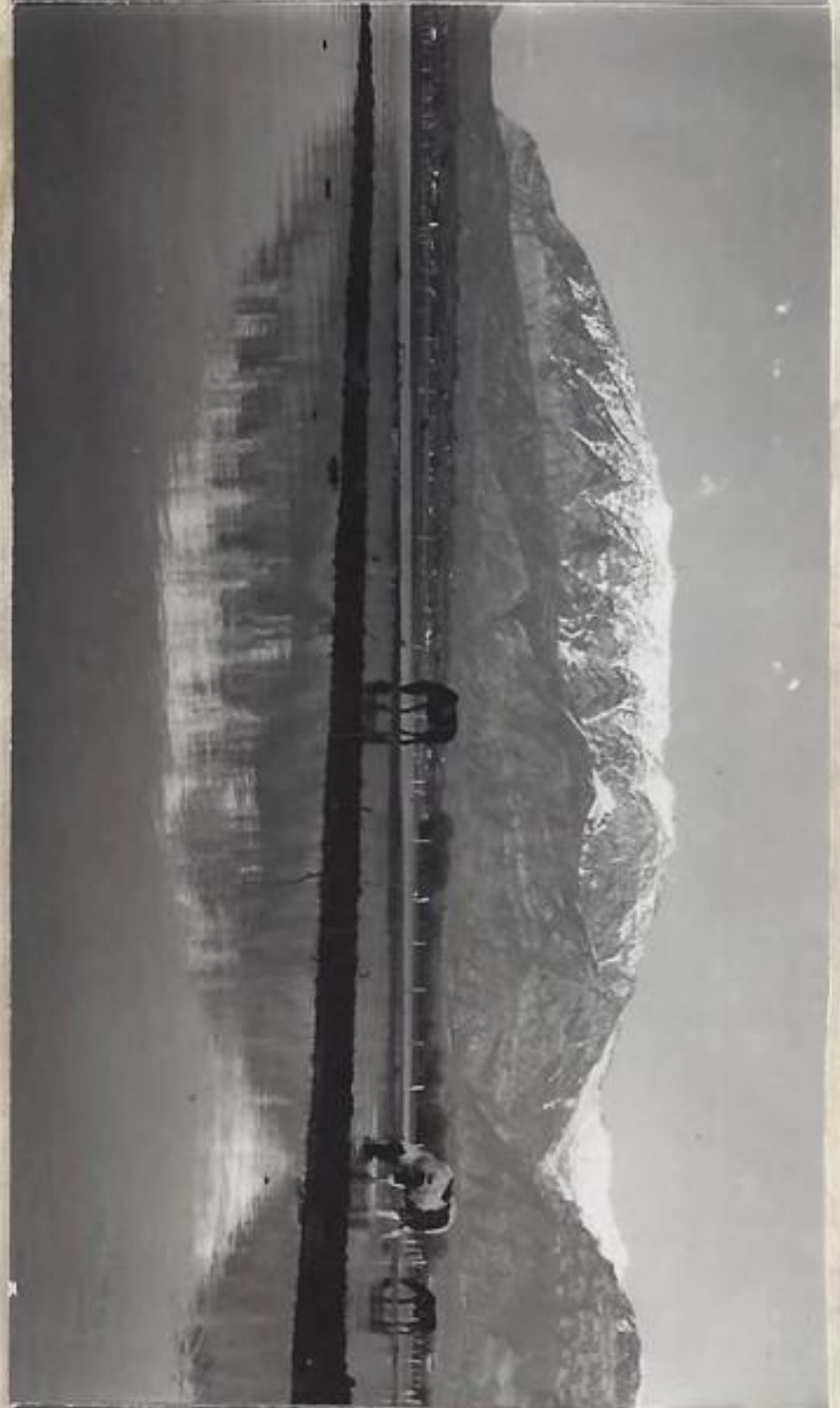


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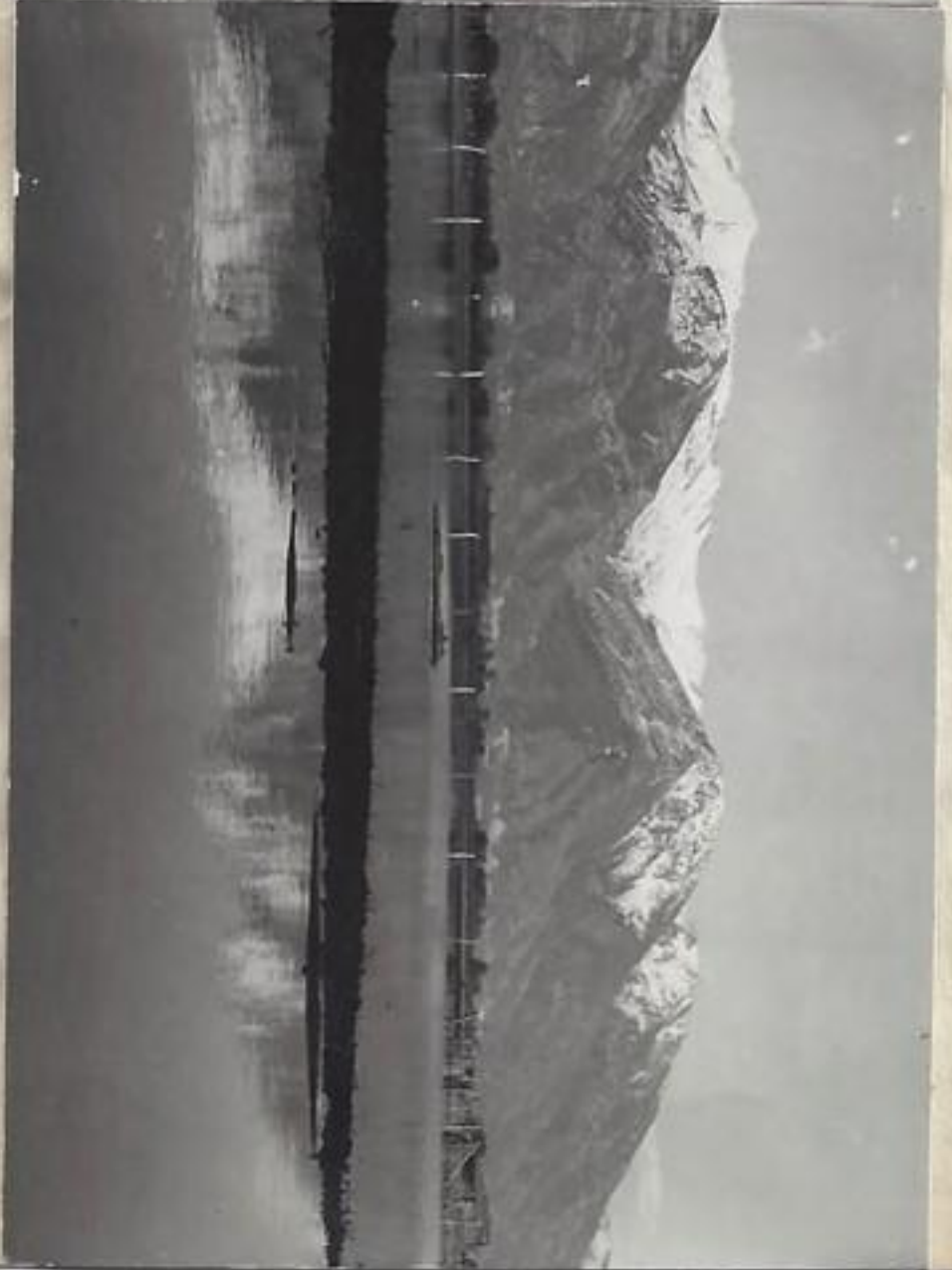
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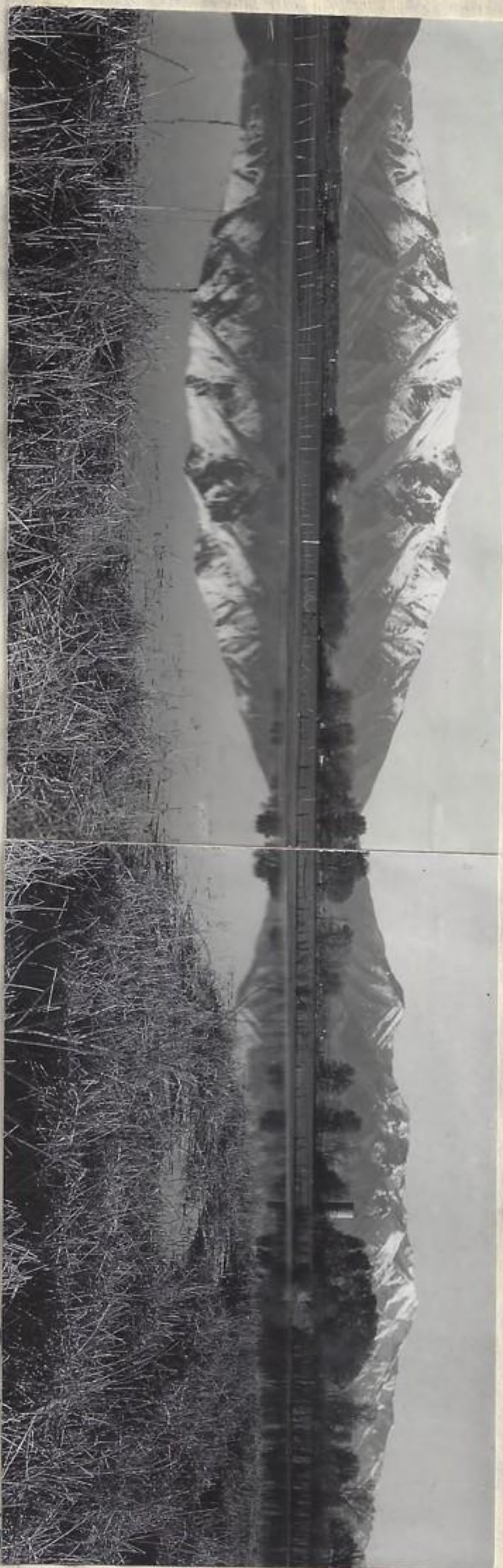
2-4-16-46



3-4-16-46

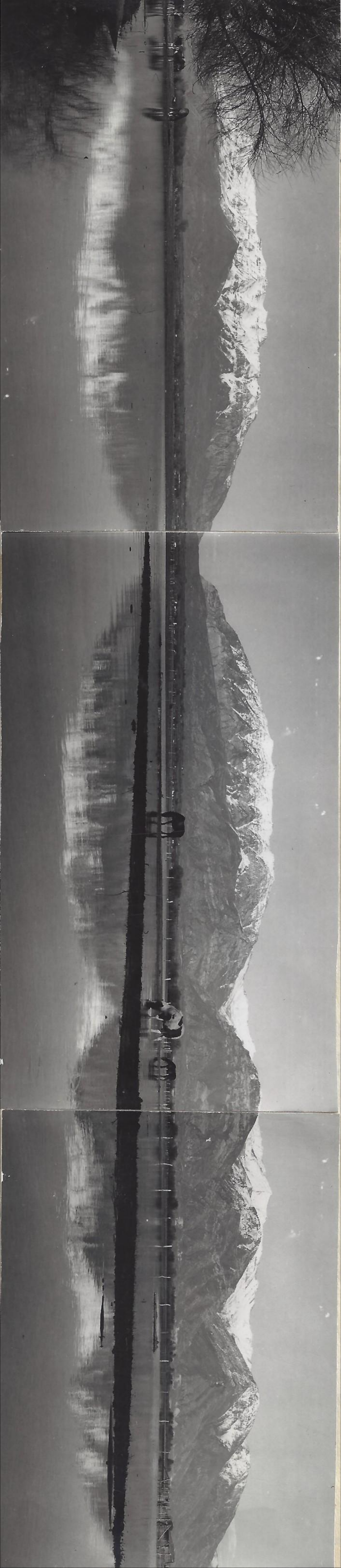


5-4-16-46



8-4-16-46











4/16/46

Recorded the following notes of Dad's journal. These references have been taken directly from the statements made by the various men that he had contacted.

March 5, 1937. Gus Slade, Lehi, Utah.

Fifty years ago the coyotes in Utah County would eat a thousand peck of grasshoppers a day. The four months in the summer would easily eat 250 bushel a day. (See article in Harpers, 1905 by Slade).

March 5, 1937. Ad Robbins, Provo, Utah. 77 yrs of age-blind at this date but memory good.

The first trappers of my day were Steve Bee, Frank Carter, Esa Carter, Heber Carter and myself. Peter Johnson begun a little later.

One to two thousand muskrats were caught in an average season.

I sold 1,700 muskrats to Robert Bee for an average of six and one half cents apiece.

I have speared two rats at once, usually, however, one to a den then returning one to two hours later was often able to take an additional rat. It was necessary to cut open the den of icy rushes with hatchet, at times.

My best trapping was about the year 1895.

When spearing was able to spear 60 to 70 rats a day.

Used a Newhouse trap of which I used 75 and paid eighteen cents each.

The highest price Pete Johnson received for rats was twenty seven dollars for thirty three rats.

I didn't do any trapping after 1923.

Steve Bee took three otter at one trip to Powel's slough.

Beaver, otter and mink were not uncommon on the lower Provo River.

When Robert Bee had a store on south side of street he bot seven otter at one time, caught in a den at Big Channel.

March 15, 1937. Pete Johnson, Prove, Utah. Memory poor-age 79 yrs. Very conservative statements.

When eating lunch on one of my trapping days observed twice, plainly, free rats attach those in traps. The black hawk will occasionally kill a rat trapped tearing it back of the neck.

I have never trapped martin. Two of us trapped skunk on Payson Bottoms securing 15 to 18 a day--\$2.50 to \$3.00. We would put chloriform on cotton on a long willow to kill them.

1500 rats per season my maximum catch.

Jergen Hansen and Nels Johnson speared rats in the Danish Bend averaging 65 a day each.

I have caught 23 mink out of 1 hole with water set. Only two nights did I miss in the south meadow.

Average 15 mink a season.

In the willows along old Dry Creek there were many mink.

March 15, 1937. Steve Bee caught 18 to 20. Steve Bee caught some otter.

I have speared 45 rats a day. Jergen Hansen has speared three at one time.

Have speared a mink and a rat at the same time.

Mink often took possession of rat dens.

Received largest price for mink from James Dunn at \$4.00. My best offer previous was \$2.00 to \$2.25.

I have trapped 70 years. Today altho I set 50 to 75 traps my catch is only 1 to 3 rats. Some days I travel from morning to night for 2 rats. Doubt if any of the numerous trappers make \$3.00 per day.

Smith baits with scent. Hank Smith's boy travels from Prove to South side of Lake running 70 traps and nets only one or two rats a day.

Should stop trapping for a few years.

Dave madsen says rats have three litters a year with an average of



of 4-5 a litter. Seven is a large litter.

On April 15 one can see small rats squatting on the den.

First of April they drop their young.

I trapped eight days at West Jordan and netted \$448 twelve years ago. Did not have enough traps, only 60. Price of rats \$1.50 to \$2.00.

I have sold many rats in early days for three cents for kits and five cents for large rats.

When the lake lowered it forced the rats into the intake ditches where they were soon caught out.

Boys in their trapping destroy many rat dens (Elmer Carter and Bill Baxter (George's boy) Baker, Carter. Kill 12 to get 1.

March 6, 1937. Claud Carter, Prove, Utah. Approx 49 years of age.

About 1897 Parley Carter caught 130 rats in one day.

Two men would average about 3,000 a season. Robert Bee was paying top nine cents for rats at that time.

There were about 15 trappers on the lake (Utah) in 1897.

Father trapped upper end north of Mud Lake and Egg Island towards old Lake Resort. Would net 5,000 rats a season from October first to March fifteenth.

My best season for rats was 1897.

April 27, 1938. D.A. Johnson.

I used a funnel trap very successfully catching eight rats in one night. Made of netting three feet long. Funnel 1 foot deep with eight inch opening at large end. Trap was immersed two thirds in water at edge of the stream. Traps were barrel shape two feet in diameter. Rats would never fight.

March 5, 1937. Stephen Bee. A pioneer trapper and fur buyer of Prove: Age 81 years.

Twenty seven thousand furs of all kinds were bought in one season. Do not know for certain the year.

Other buyers were James Dunn, William Freshwater and later Jews from Salt Lake came into the region.

In early days muskrats were thick--I could step from den to den.

Otter were never plentiful, several a season was the average catch.

March 5, 1937. Robert G. Bee.

Probably the early nineties. I was eight years old at that time and can remember well the immense purchases made by father and Uncle Steve. I helped pack hundreds of rats skins in bundles of 25 to be shipped to N.Y. market.

The above statements refer to:

*Ondatra zibethica osoyoosensis.*

*Mustela vison energumenes.*

*Lutra canadensis nexa.*

*Mephitis occidentalis major.*

*Martes caurina origenes.*

*Castor canadensis frontator.*

*Canis latrans lestes.*



Sale of furs and hides from 1901 - 1911. This represents only 1/2 the profits as the dividends were divided between Grandfather and Stephen Bee.

1901

Feb 2	21.10
Mar 4	21.10
Mar 13	16.60
April 11	8.60
April 26	17.70
Aug 22	2.80
Oct 10	3.40
<u>Total</u>	<u>91.30</u>

1906

Jan 3	8.00	91.30
Jan 9	75.34	212.20
Mar 5	43.70	304.40
April 12	29.35	227.15
April 18	29.20	296.15
May 5	16.50	202.09
<u>Total</u>	<u>202.09</u>	<u>142.85</u>

Totals

91.30
212.20
304.40
227.15
296.15
202.09
142.85
488.90
464.65
469.27
24.00

1902

Jan 8	57.35
Feb 8	8.80
Mar 7	14.40
Mar 14	38.75
April 7	35.05
April 21	17.65
May 5	15.65
Aug 18	24.55
<u>Total</u>	<u>212.20</u>

1907

Mar 26	51.80	2927.96
April 19	81.15	
May 7	9.90	2
<u>Total</u>	<u>142.85</u>	

\$ 5,845.92

1908

Jan 4	139.50
Feb 8	61.40
Feb 24	81.30
Mar 24	66.40
May 27	42.75
July 30	97.55
<u>Total</u>	<u>488.90</u>

1903

Jan 19	125.05
Feb 9	58.10
April 27	85.95
June 19	23.40
June 30	11.80
<u>Total</u>	<u>304.40</u>

1909

Jan 13	149.85
Feb 3	71.90
Mar 1	64.85
May 8	77.35
July 29	35.80
Nov 17	65.00
<u>Total</u>	<u>464.65</u>

1904

Jan 7	87.10
Feb 10	69.30
April 13	37.50
Oct 1	8.10
Oct 12	25.15
<u>Total</u>	<u>227.15</u>

1910

Jan 3	102.20
Jan 18	67.13
April 20	22.00
April 20	117.50
April 27	135.47
April 27	24.97
<u>Total</u>	<u>469.27</u>

1905

Jan 10	36.75
Jan 16	9.30
Jan 24	20.45
Jan 30	19.30
Jan 31	8.10
April 3	74.45
May 16	27.80
<u>Total</u>	<u>296.15</u>

1911

Jan 31	24.00
<u>Total</u>	<u>24.00</u>



Checked on grandfather Bee's ledgers and found the following accounts on furs. The first indications of fur sales was an item in 1887. All fur records were kept in a separate book which was not available to me.

Dec 31	Balance	66	27	66 27
	1887			
	To be used for buying hides the amount invested as principal.			
		Jan 1.	By Balance	3337
			Carried to hide book.	

Item in ledger of Dec 14, 1903.

Dec 14, 1903

To cash for 27 Rats		1	90	
" " " 1 Skunk			40	
" " " 1 Hide		2	00	
" " " 1 Felt			35	
Sold to J. Struck.				
1 Badger 10	1 House Cat 5			
6 Wolf	@ 150			9 00
20 " "	100			20 00
20 " "	" 50			10 -
4 " "	" 10			40
2 Weasels	" 75			1 50
1 " "	" 25			25
1 " "	" 10			10
10 #3 Skunks large	100			10 -
5 3 " "	60			3 00
2 4 " "	30			60
72 2 m Rats	17			12 24
215 3 " "	13			27 95
36 4 " "	05			1 80

This Hide Account Carried to Hide Book.



Annette, mother, and Dad and I drove up to the eagle nest in Diamond Fork Canyon. It was on nest in cliffs on south side of canyon. The bird was facing east and reacting to the shouting people and cars in the canyon below by elevating the head and peering in the direction of the noise. The nest was estimated as being approx 8 feet wide and some 120' from the base of the cliffs. North side of canyon of junipers and pinyon pine and highly eroded in red sandstone. South side mainly scrub oak, mt mahogany (?) cliffrose. Bottom of canyon in beautiful spring green of cottonwoods.

no 1-4-20-46 general view of cliff from north side of canyon. showing present nesting site with previous nests of other years.



1-4-20-46

no. 2-4-20-46 of tel. photo shot showing bird on nest and associated nesting choices.



2-4-20-46











4/25/46

Several white Cr. Sparrows singing on upper Campus of Brigham Young University at 9:30 A.M. Heard first hummingbird of the season.

4/27/46

Lost Grafter in upper Coppertown today.

4/28/46

Spent afternoon in marshes of Provo Bay. Left Provo Golf Course at 1:30 P.M. and floated rubber boat down creek to mouth of channel, hence north to Provo Air Port. Arrived 7:00 P.M. Except



in upper reaches of creek in Provo First Ward pastures the course was backwater and not moving. no wildlife in creek and drainage

Channels. Film of oil covered area but not too bad. Two dead animals added to the general appearance of disgust of this sewage area. Observed the following birds.

English Sparrow. Rare tracks

Calif Gull. Several at mouth of sewage drainage as it enters the creek below the Golf course. Few thru marshes.

Song Sparrow. Few along creek course in upper limits.

Savannah Sparrow. Five in first ward Pasture along creek edge.

Oovert. 15 feeding in First Ward Pasture near Bullocks Farm. Feeding with Shrike and Coot.

White-faced gull. 12 feeding with above oosets. One flock of 52 flew across marsh in afternoon to south.

American Coot. Generally distributed. Accept presents in a boat. Many of them in pairs. no aggregations.

Mullard. One female left nest 2 feet from edge of runway being used continually.

Godwall. Pair at airport.

Pintail. Several pairs.

Western Grebe. 4 pair feeding at mouth of Channel bordering lake.



Am. White Pelican. Group of 65 birds resting and circling at upper end of marsh near Bullocks Farm. Half of them were resting on bank of Canal while the other half circled above. The wind was just starting to blow and they were alighting with the group on Canal bank. A few lone birds were found but mainly in groups. Another bunch were resting in area of reef where it formerly joined the Utah Lake shore. Discovered one lone bird in a small opening with a blind entrance. It had no other way of escaping except by wing. In three or four flaps it was in the air and on its way. A Cormorant was found in a similar situation but could not leave the water.

Swallows. (Sp ?) Few over marshes but mainly congregated at air port where they were found in great numbers. One group feeding in run way would be considered abnormal in numbers. They were feeding on mosquitoes. These mosquitoes had called here in great numbers and gave me great annoyance while carrying the boat to the barge. 15 on my arm was not an unusual site. This was very unusual because I had not found any mosquitoes throughout the entire marsh but here they were found in great abundance.

Ruddy Duck. One bird

Redwing blackbird. Generally distributed in territories.

Yellow headed blackbirds. Few in wet pastures near Bullocks farm.

Peganga Heron. resting as indicated. Generally distributed and numbering about 40 birds. One group<sup>17</sup><sub>18</sub> resting in trees near mouth of channel. Nest very small and placed in black willow about 8-12 feet above water.

Brewster Egret 10. Did not notice any areas used for nesting.

Black Cr. Night Heron. Few left willows along channel, being on the aggregate 15.

Marsh Hawk. 3. One left edge of Canal and acted as if it might have a nest.

Marsh Wren. Generally distributed, many singing, nest bordering.

Rail. (Sp 2) Called occasionally

Wilson Snipe. One at Bullock Farm

Double Crested Cormorant. resting as indicated. Others observed



460428-29

during the day. <sup>nesting</sup> in willows along reef east of channel.

Western yellow throat warbler. Common and continually singing.

Red headed duck. In pairs. 10 all together.

Spoonbill. Few pairs near airport.

Pheasant. Found in rushes entirely surrounded by water. Many on small islands of old canal edge. They could more appropriately be call a water bird.

B. B. Magpie. One in wills several miles from land.

Brewers Black birds. Few in pastures near Bulllocks.

Cinnamon Teal. Few at airport. nesting.

G. N. Teal. Few at airport.

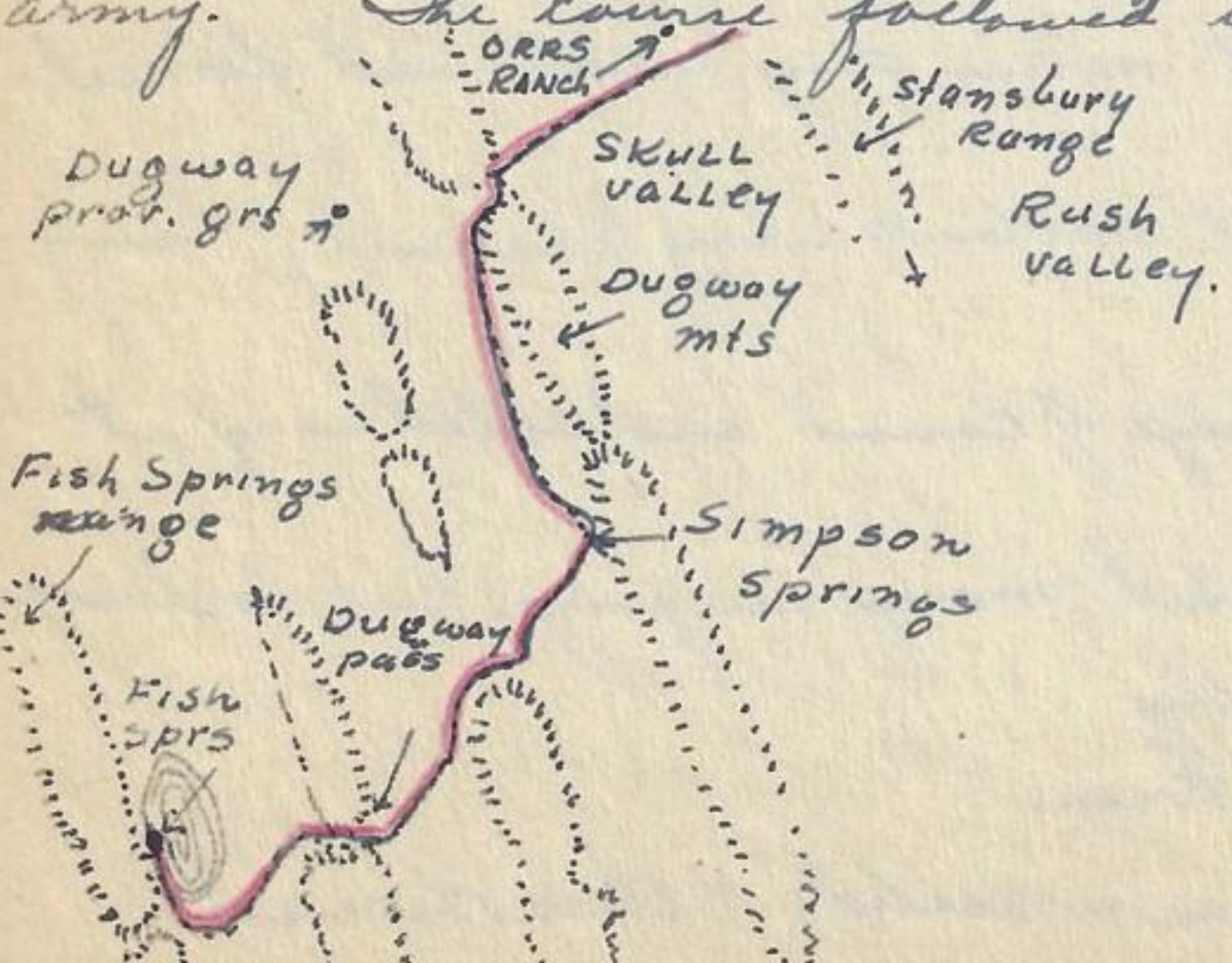
Canada Goose. 2 pairs and one single in marsh just west and south of Bulllocks farm.

Killdeer. Few at Bulllock farm & pastures. One on airport runway.

Meadowlark. Few in pastures.

The willows, cottonwood and Tamarisks inundated to the extent of 4 and five feet but still growing. Few crop but not in numbers of former years.  
5-1-46

Dad, Lynn Hayward and I spent three days at Fish Springs to check on the Sandhill Crane. Left Provo at 1:15 P.M. and arrived at Fish Springs Ranch at 8:30 P.M. The last part of our trip was made after dark. The route followed was very much like our previous trip in 1940 but with variation toward the western limit. This year we were required to make our approach in a more southerly direction as the old route was now under the influence of the bombing range of the army.



The course followed up to skull valley included Letai, Fairfield, mercury, St John, Clover, and hence up canyon to the west. As we entered skull valley we traveled along the main government highway which led south of Orrs ranch. On the other side of Skull at the broad pass we turned south and dropped into Dugway valley on its eastern side hence south along side of valley.



to Simpson Springs, hence a new <sup>government built highway</sup> road was made to Fish Springs via dugway pass. The new road was made to divert the traffic around the bombing range. While these roads are new and in excellent repair they are not used except by ranchers, sheepmen and trappers. We did not pass a car on this road along its entire course from Cedar valley west. Observed the following along the way: Citellus mollis mollis. Only 2 were seen along the entire route. They were along the road about 2 blocks west of the Jordan River. It seems peculiar when formerly one could see beaver across the 7 mile pass area and to the west. Citellus variegatus utahensis 4 in Mercur canyon among junipers, maple and oaks. Two of them were together on the edge of the road while the other two were in the tops of oak trees. Citellus leucurus leucurus. One only at mouth of Mercur Canyon. Corvus corax sinuatus. Expected to find these birds common and generally distributed but counted only 10 birds the entire way except last few miles which was traveled after dark. They were found at: 2 N.E. of Fairfield between Fairfield and 7 mile pass; 2 in field at Fairfield; 2 on fence line south of Orra ranch, one in divide leading into Skull valley; 1 4 miles beyond; 2 in center of dugway valley. Buteo swainsoni 1 south of Orra ranch, Falco mexicanus 1 Fairfield, Simpson Spr. Otocoris alpestris. Very common throughout trip but with a greater predominance in Skull valley. They were found in usual groups of 1-2-3-4 but not many larger numbers. There were other birds observed but was interested mainly in the hawk and raven, the occurrence of which was disappointing. Beautiful pinyon stands with associated junipers on south side of canyon leading down into rush valley from Mercur. There is a noticeable absence of oak in these western ranges. Counted only three jackrabbit along entire way two of them in cedar valley. From Dugway Pass to Fish Springs estimated approx. 28 Dipodomys running across road after dark. Their tails vibrate as they run across headlight beams. They do not hop. At Simpson Springs two Longhorn trappers told us that for last month they collect 120 coyotes most of them young pups dug from dens. They collected from Nevada Run. thru Dugway valley. They also report that the Bald eagles were increasing in the Delta region. They arrive in August and winter until February when they seem to leave. 12 birds were found in that area a few years ago. Today they had seen the bald eagle at Dugway Pass and in range north of Dugway Pass. At Fish Springs Mr. Harmon who has ranched this country for 22 years reports: Every year as far as he can recall, 40 (forty) Sandhill Cranes have arrived from the south on March 17, almost without exception. This year they arrived on the

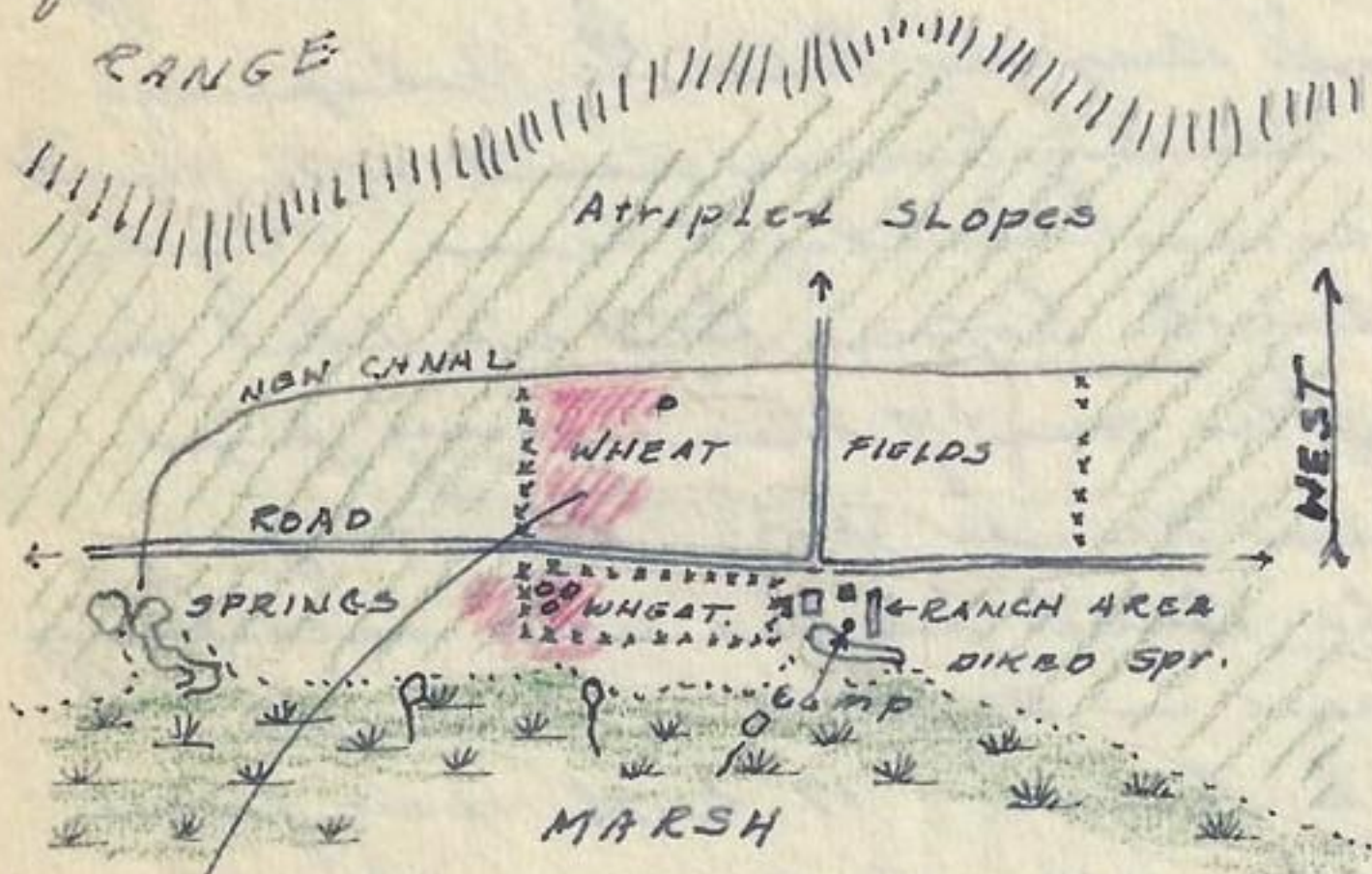


18th of March. of this group from 8-10 remain while the others circle high and call and finally leave to the north. Every morning the sandhills fed in his plowed field, sometimes coming within a few hundred feet of the house. Last year he captured two young birds and kept them in a chicken coop but could not force them to eat wheat. The civet cat (banded tail) but no skunks. Few bald and golden eagles in area. Feeds raven rat badiis for a while and then sets out poison meat. Hawks do considerable damage to the furs. No Canadian geese ever seen except one killed by hunter north of ranch. Mainly mallards nesting but few pintail. many Am. Coot, few Wilson snipe, avocet & curlew. No sea gulls. In 1908 he trapped in Utah County and found the mink in the lake and all the rivers. No wolverine or marten trapped but reports marten present at Halladay Park and in the head of Weber river. Mink in all streams of Salt Lake Valley. Raised and trapped in present site of New State Gun Club. The antelope come in regularly to a spring six miles south of his ranch. The last two nights have been exceptionally cold with tonight being the first night that they have not heard the bullfrog croaking. Camped at the ranch under the many trunked Cottonwood tree near the spring at the house.

5/2/04 (Continued)

Heard the first Sandhill at 5:15 A.M. from the south east part of the marsh. It call 4 times in half an hour. At 5:35 A.M. we got up and found 4 sandhills feeding in the plowed field. They did not announce their arrival nor did we know how early they had arrived. Sun hit camp at 5:40 A.M. During the entire

morning up to 6:55 A.M. these 4 sandhills fed in wheat fields picking up the grains of wheat which had not been covered up. The new sprouts of wheat were just beginning to appear above the ground to give it a greenish color. One lone bird remain in west field and did not migrate more than 30 feet from its original position. It fed continuously with a peck about every 2 seconds which would



indicate that it was probably feeding on wheat. It would occasionally stand upright. The other three birds in the east field were not so sincere in their feeding, mixing pleasure with business so to speak. They indulged in dancing and wandering about in the field. At one time two birds participated in the nuptial dance and hopped about with outstretched necks and stiff legs. Occasionally they would throw a claud of dirt into the air. There was a noticeable



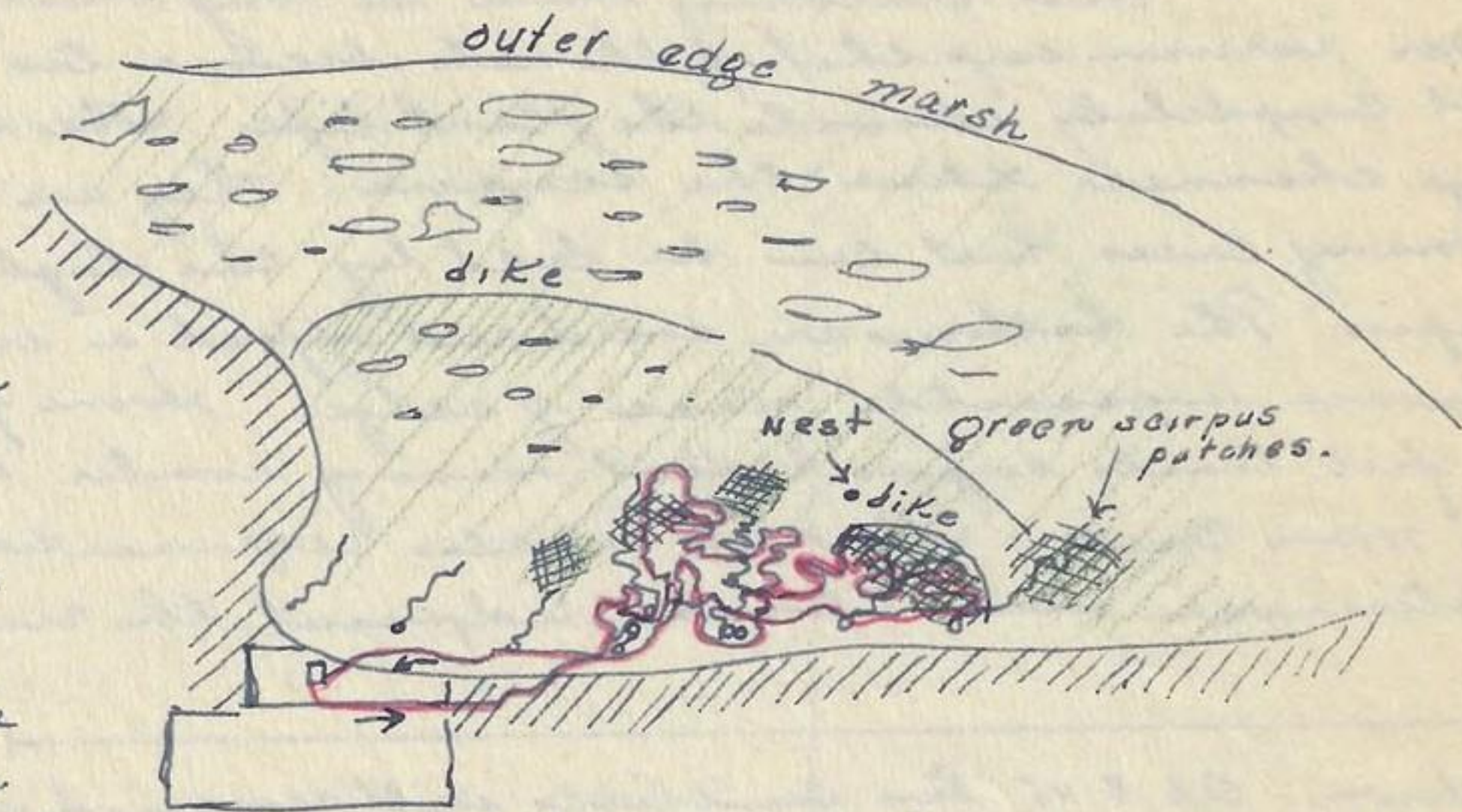
460502-32  
difference in the degree of sincerity between the lone bird and the other three. As later discovered this lone bird was probably the mate of the nesting pair of birds. They called eight times during their morning stay and left at 6:55 A.M. The lone bird had managed to leave the field before 6:55 without our seeing it. The other three flew in close formation in direction indicated but at about 3 blocks out into the marsh, one bird left and continued east to fly beyond the green area of the area. The other two circled three times and then lit in marsh near large group of *Trigloides communis*. By 7:30 we had finished breakfast and were on our way into the marsh. Since our

visit of 5 years ago many dikes have been put across the marsh, many of them impairing small lake of water. Most of this work has been accomplished in the last two years.

The attempt will be to limit the area of marsh and make a permanent water habitat for the muskrats.

Even this constant annoyance has not reacted unfavorably for the sandhill, in fact the dragline was in operation near the nest of a sandhill last year. At the fence line counted 18 house finches many of them males. They all left except one who refused to leave until approached. *Distachlis* grass grazed to root on one side of fence line but 8 inches high on opposite side. As we passed the first spring found a green winged teal flying and a ruddy duck concerned about our presence. A bittern also left this spring.

at 7:40 A.M. 3 sandhills left marsh at about same area as they flew to this morning and flew into the south end of the grain field. One of them dropped out enroute. They watched and called and then started to feed. Three rough were flying across the marsh to the south and east. They seemed to favor this area although they were observed in practically every section of the marsh during our stay. They were not common. The mallards, killdeer and bittern were everywhere. At 7:45 noticed three sandhills in the field. These birds have a habit of moving about without being noticed; first one will see three birds in the field and then two without accounting for its arrival. Observed a bittern to alight in the tall green scirpus. Also one left the short dry scirpus. One group of 11 birds left one area which is quite unusual for this species of bird. At 8:30 A.M. noticed the three





460502-33  
sandhills, were still in the field. One of them was running back and forth between the other two and favoring each one with a partial nuptial dance. One of the two favored reached sometimes. The marsh hawk was seen all day but at times not visible. It used the entire marsh area. The rocks seem to have left the marsh but have noticed that occasionally they were flying across the area during other parts of the day. noticed one area that had been worked by the rats and suggest that they were responsible for the formation and establishing of the small ponds. The area was being dried and had left an old pond with about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches of water. The muskrats had enlarged this pond by pulling the roots of the scirpus and scattering them in long trailing patches behind.



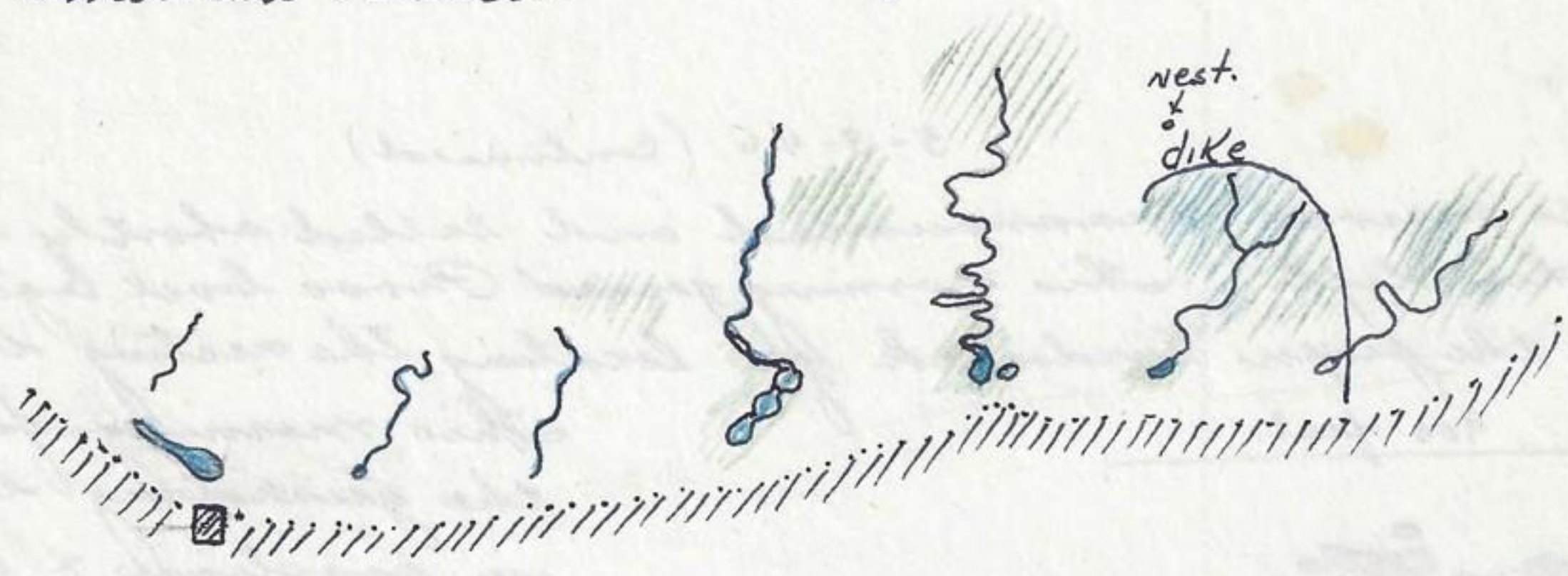
Mr. Harrison says that if the rats become too numerous they will completely devastate the plant life. The rats also keep large channels thru the scirpus. They are not noticed in many cases but can be told by the higher growth of scirpus. The bottoms are solid and afford a way thru an otherwise impassible mass of sedge. Some of these large  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet trails support fast moving water that comes from the main creek. The rats are also responsible for the many subterranean water chamber adjacent the creek edge. Measured one sandhill

Crane foot as follows. At 8:45 two sandhills still remained in the grain field. At 9:05 a curlew called for first time this morning. Occasionally a western yellowthroated call, one definitely from a Trogon patch. no marsh wrens in evidence, at 9:05 noticed that there were no sandhills in fields. In following up the creek to head noticed that very few ducks used it except a few east (7) and a pair of sleeping mallards. The ♂ mallard noticed me at 28 feet and swam out into the creek to remain at 30 feet. The ♀ continued to sleep until I disturb her. Mrs. Harrison had three young 5 day old mallard duck and am wondering if this pair of mallards could have been their parents and were shaking off their sorrows by sleeping! At 9:15 two sandhills were observed flying east as if from the grain fields. They lit in marsh and remained alert for 4 minutes before they started to feed. They remained about 20 feet apart. As they fed they could not be seen but only when they took their periodic survey of the land. Two curlews fed in waters among alkali coated desirable grasses and junipers. They flew or sailed 80 feet and after making a deliberate landing started to feed again. Some of these forms at Fresh Springs appear to be harder than the birds in other areas of the state. Back to camp at 11:00 A.M. The birds now seem less active and fewer in evidence. Marsh pleasant and without mosquitoes. Sky cloudless but cool. A small biting black fly outside of marsh. Particularly noticeable on hillsides. While at camp for dinner Mrs. Harrison reports the



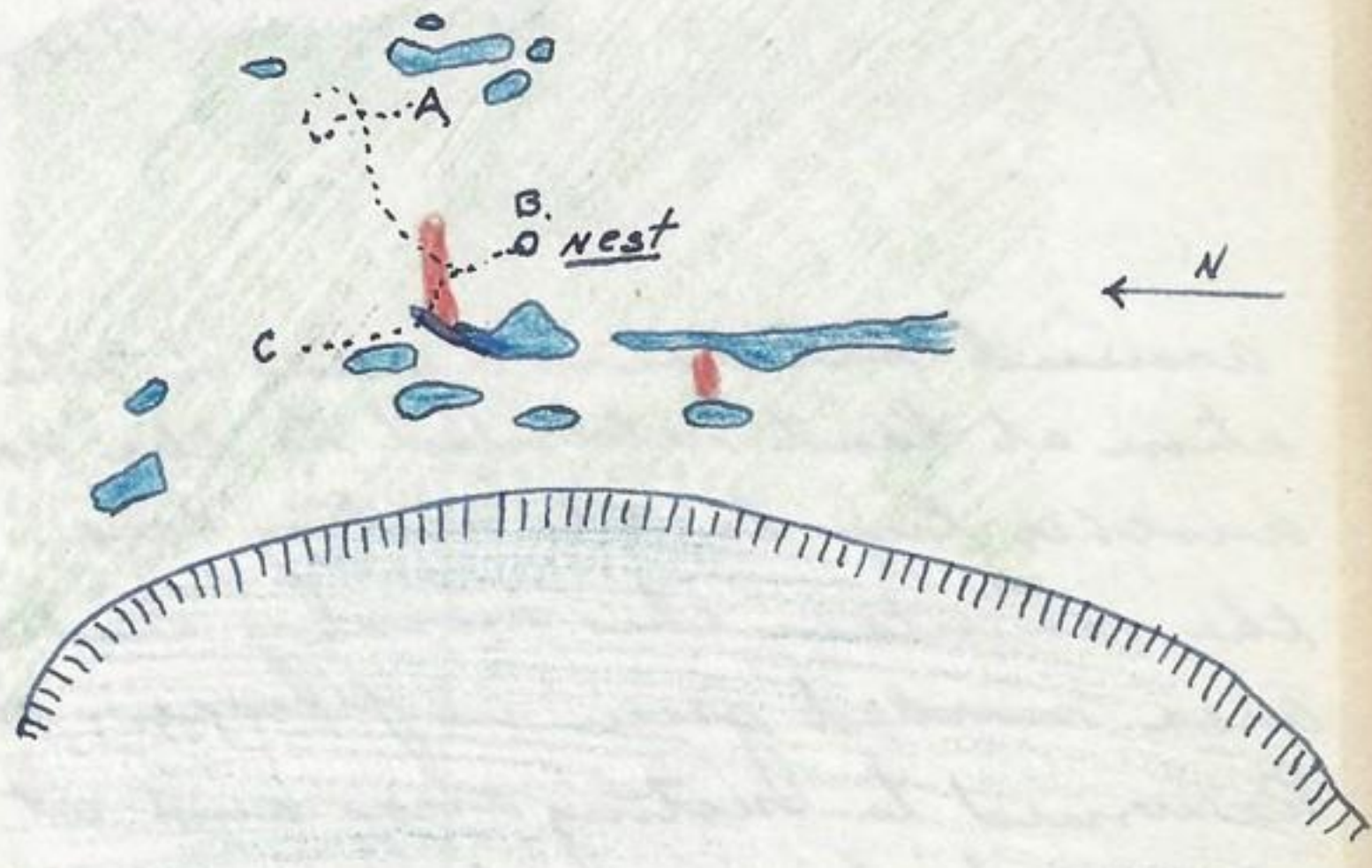
460502-34

white owl with black tips to feathers. <sup>killed about</sup> this time last year. 2 dens of foxes in range to west. Six coyote puppies excavated and being raised in shed. The Canadian Goose arrives in fall and spring but does not stay. The fish have always been in the streams and springs. This afternoon I gained the Provo level of the lake and surveyed the marsh with 7x binoculars. The general view is one of a marsh land tonguing out into the former floor of the American desert.



Several green stands of scirpus marked the areas of better circulation and were found generally near the springs themselves. At 3:30 P.M. three sandhills flew in from marsh and lit in grain field. This was accomplish as a wolfish act on their part. They remained and left again at 4:30 P.M. Also discovered from this point on the Provo level, the nesting site of the sandhill.

First observed the bird feeding in area A and after working back a forth in this area moved into area B. As it moved from A it waded much faster than in feeding speed. In the bare alkaline patch in brown, it entered via regularly established trail to the nest.



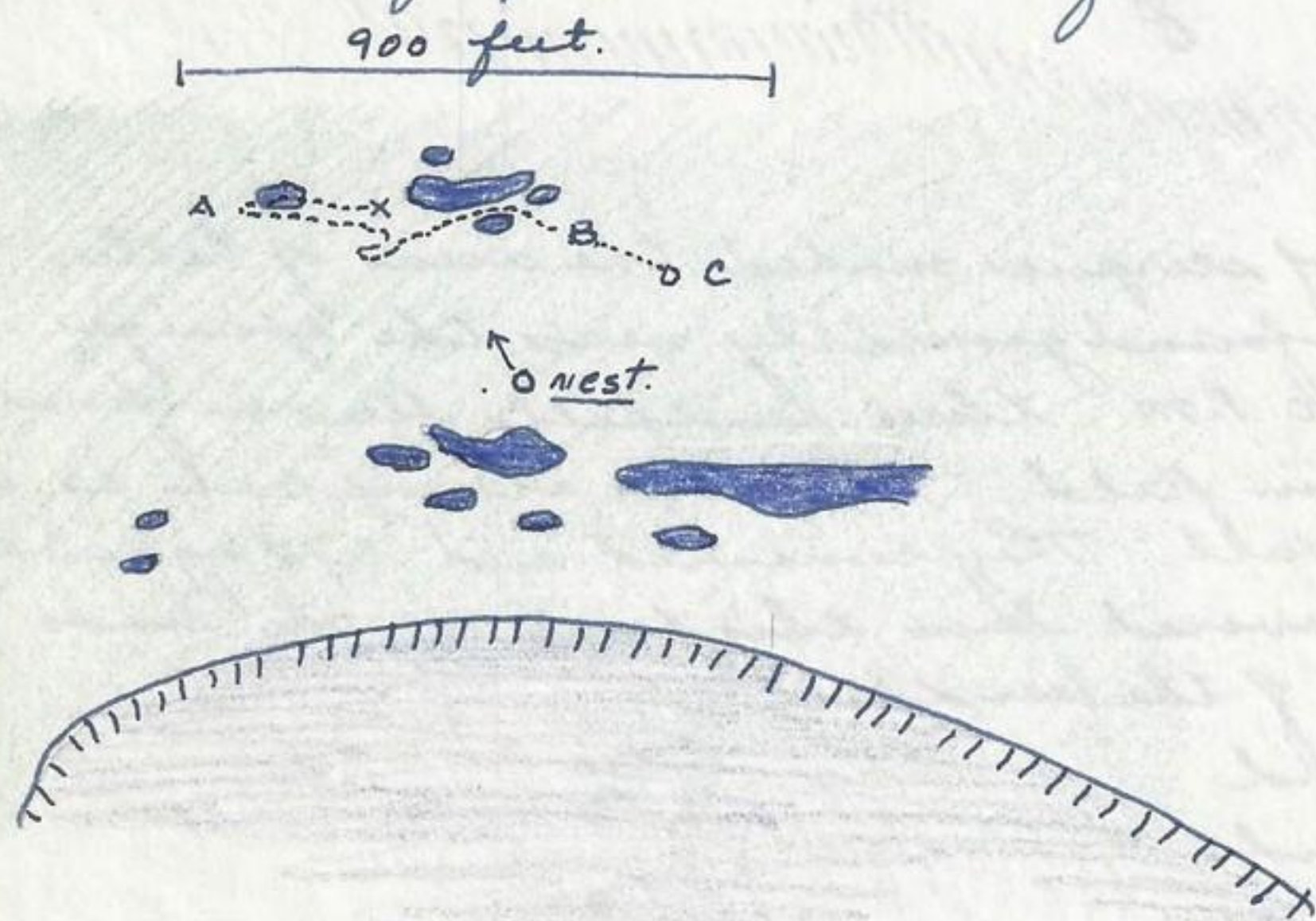
At the nest it danced around the sitting bird for about 5 seconds before the nesting bird got up. As the bird left the replacing bird settled down on the eggs. The interval of time was approx 25 to 30 seconds during the actual changing of birds on the nest. The nesting bird left in exactly the same way as the replacing bird but turned to left and after crossing small pond fed in grassed on edge of a distichlis island. The three birds to the north fed back and forth across a pond but did not feed



except <sup>along the edges</sup> wings outstretched like a turkey vulture when warm and wondered if possibly it could be a breeding or copulating pair. The wings did not appear to be moving. The third bird was about 15' away from the other two. When the sandhills feed they raise about every 10-15 minutes to survey the area. After making descent we all went out into the area of the nest but misjudged a landmark with the result that the nest was not located this day.

5-3-46 (continued)

Sandhills arrived unannounced and called shortly after sun-up then left. This morning gained Provo level again to recheck on the proper landmark for locating the nesting bird.



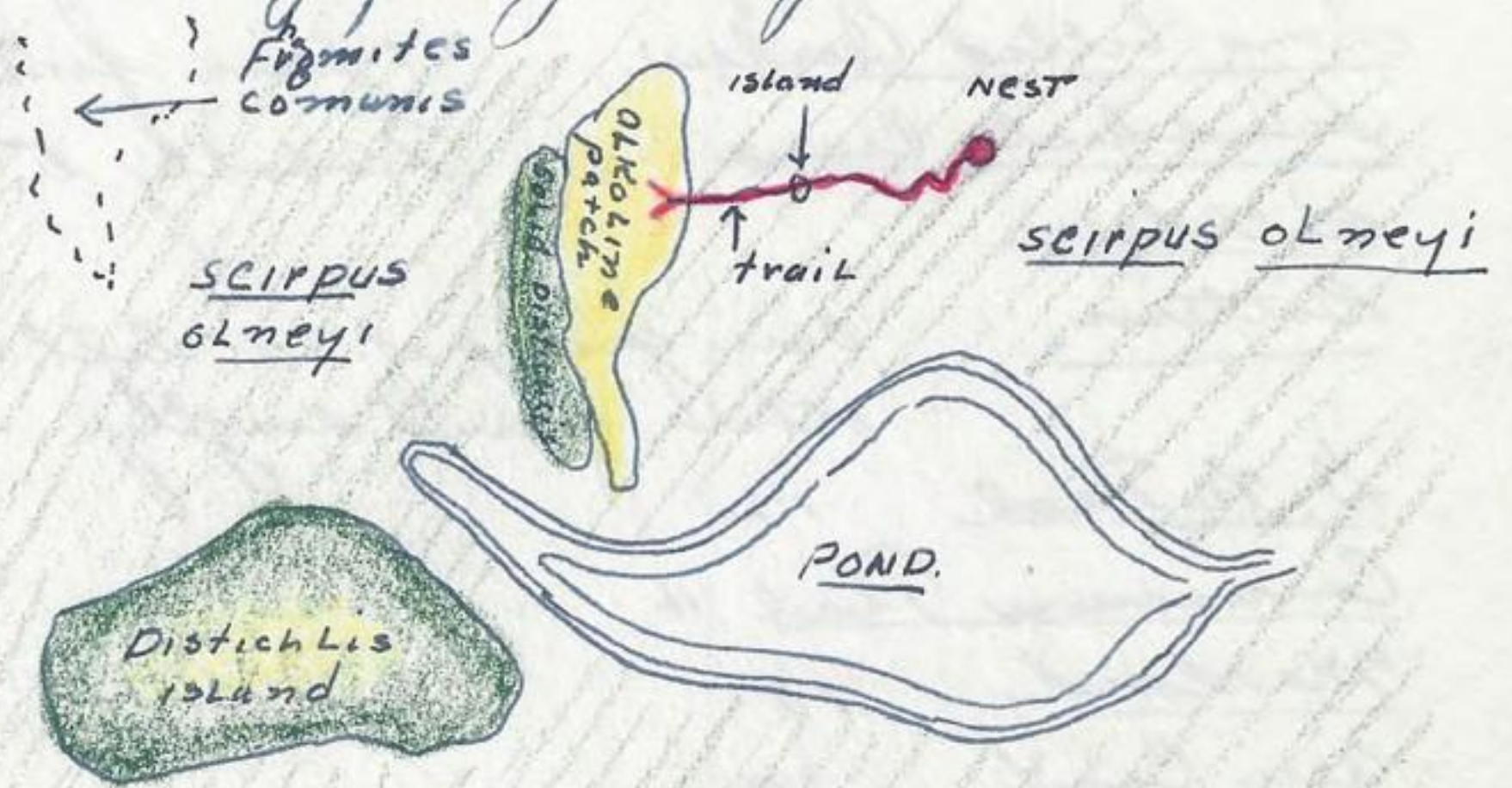
This morning found the guarding bird in position X at 9:05 A.M. From here it fed leisurely to a three small pond and bordering scarpus. Left area A at 9:50 A.M. and returned to area X at 9:55 A.M. From X to B by 10:25 A.M. at 9:55 the incubating bird stood up and after turning

around sat down again on the nest. With the new information at hand returned to the ranch and arranged for another trip to the nesting area. During the time I was on the mountain this morning Dad and Lynn had covered the area marked green in previous diagram but without results. Returned to nesting area and at 12:15 P.M. we flushed the nesting bird at 105 feet. The guarding bird could not be seen. ~~At~~ this moment but had moved to point C since last observed from mt. The nesting bird left nest with one upward movement and with opened mouth observed us with a certain amount of fear. It flew to area X and lit. It did not call or make a noise. The male bird ~~was~~ <sup>not</sup> discernable by us. The nesting bird remain alert and upright but did not seem to be nervous. It remain in the same area and occasionally turning around until five minutes later ~~it~~ <sup>called</sup> the guarding bird to the south. The guarding bird came to life and answered.



and became visible for the first time. <sup>→ the former ↑</sup> <sup>resting</sup> bird immediately started to walk toward the guarding bird and when within 50' of it stopped and remained alert. Five minutes later they both faced to the north and when the resting bird started to call the guarding bird joined in for a ten second vocal discharge. The necks were upright but the head and bill moved up and down in unison. They then remained 20 feet apart and watched. After we left they both commenced to feed with the resting bird occasionally preening its feathers. In relative sizes the resting bird was from  $\frac{5}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  again the size of the guarding bird.

The nest measured 27 inches across and was placed on an island about 4 feet across. The island ~~here~~ was 5 inches higher than the water level surrounding it.



The nest proper was made entirely of dried scirpus stems to a depth of 2 inches. and was surrounded by <sup>(Scirpus paludosus or americanus) or olneyi.</sup> alkaline covered distichlis and a closely related plant <sup>(Sporobolus airoides)</sup> in larger form. <sup>(Muhlenbergia usperifolia?)</sup> The scirpus surrounding the area was dried stems 1 foot high and bending over to the south. The new green scirpus was pushing up through to a height of 3 feet but sparsely arranged in growth. Water except in ponds about 2 inches deep. The trail leading into the nest was about 60 feet long and was free of standing scirpus. Hard bottom. at one point it led over another similar elevated island to the one used by the bird. Several other islands dotted the area. The scirpus of the area was in the main about knee high and loosely penetrated in comparison to the densely matted areas in other sections of the marsh. A few ants were found in the nesting material. 2 eggs present with incubation suggesting they had been laid about 3 days previous. They weighed: long egg 7 ounces, short egg 7 ounces 2 scruples. Almost identical with eggs collected in 1940 from Fish Springs.

The birds of this area included the following:  
English Sparrow. Ranch  
Brewer Blackbird. Approx 15 at ranch.



15 at ranch, several pairs in  
 red-winged ~~black~~ <sup>black</sup> ~~bird~~ <sup>bird</sup> marsh particularly in the sandhill Crane nest  
 area.

House Finch. 30

Audubon Warbler. 8 at ranch feeding in trees and  
 vegetation.

Arkansas Kingbird. 1 at ranch. Observed every day.

Marsh Hawk. In marsh and occasionally on aluplex  
 slopes to mountains.

Soaythrasher. Few in *Sarcobatus* & *Atriplex* growth

Robin. Probably 5 all together. Apparently nested  
 in cliffs to west. Very quiet.

Long billed Curlew. 1 pair feeding in marsh.

Sandhill Crane. Probably 5. all observed at one time.

Killdeer.

Bittern one group of 12 left a cane patch in midday  
 others found singly.

G. N. Teal 12

Cinnamon Teal 4

Mallard. 18

Am Coot 30

Savanna Sparrow

Wilson Snipe 1

Short Eared Owl. Flush 1 and observed at least 3  
 others feeding at twilight and during the day.

Desert Sparrow. On mt slopes and *Sarcobatus* & *Atriplex*  
 flat.

Sparrow Hawk. mt slopes.

Rock Wren. mt. slopes. One came to with 2 feet of  
 me and watched for 20 seconds or so.

Canyon Wren. Could hear on mt side.

W. F. Glassy Ibis. Impounded water area to south and  
 far north.

Yellow headed Blackbird. 2 mixed with Brewers at Ranch.  
 They remained only for a few minutes and then  
 moved north.

Pintail. 12 pro.

Goldfinch. Moved thru second day.

Yellow Warbler. moved thru second day.

Rail. (Sp.?)

Mourning Dove. 18 at ranch. Harrison claims they  
 are just arriving. Later they die by the hundred.



They are removed from cattle shed by the hundreds and appear to be in good condition.

Robin 2 birds.

Meadowlark In marsh and particularly adjoining slopes.

Spoonbill. 2 pr.

Nelson Phalarope 12

Anas 8 pr in newly created reservoir south. Common in lakes to extreme north. I would not be surprised to find many other species in these newly created lake at the north end of marsh.

Northern violet green swallow.

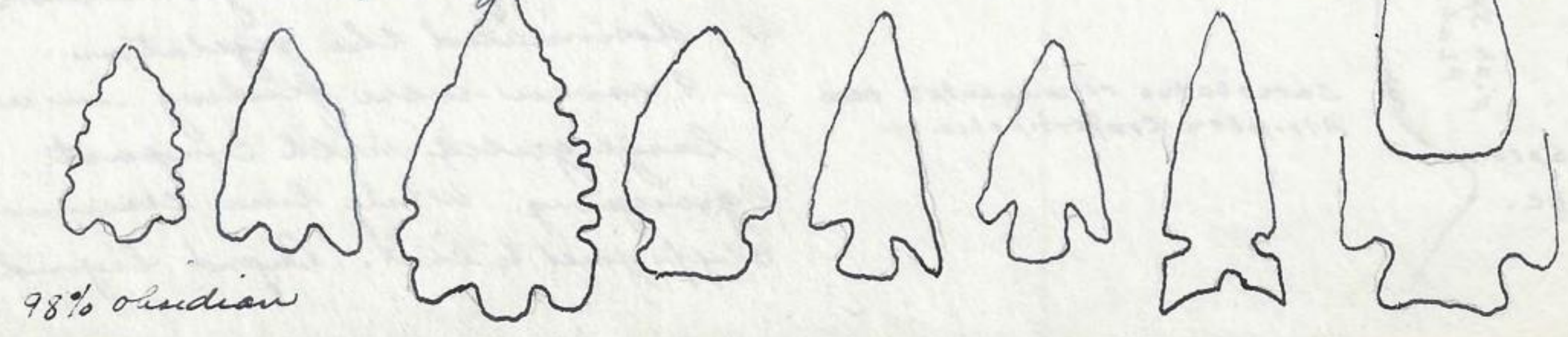
Mrs. Harrison also reports the Oriole. On the slopes directly above the largest spring collected (1-5-3-46) the following grasses. They were sparsely represented with as even sparsely covering of *Atriplex confertifolia*. They were found mainly around base of cliffs and in the protected covering offered by the *Atriplex* and *Sarcobatus*.

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4) *Sporobolus airoides* Torr. Plants det. by Mr. Harrison and Misses Hall Galway
- (5) *Agropyron inerme* (Scribn & Smith) Rydb. (collection)
- (6) *Oryzopsis hymenoides* (Roem & Schult) Ricker
- (7)
- (8)
- (9) *Oryzopsis hymenoides* (R+S) Ricker
- (10) *Oryzopsis ~~hymenoides~~ (Roem & Schult) Ricker* (collection)

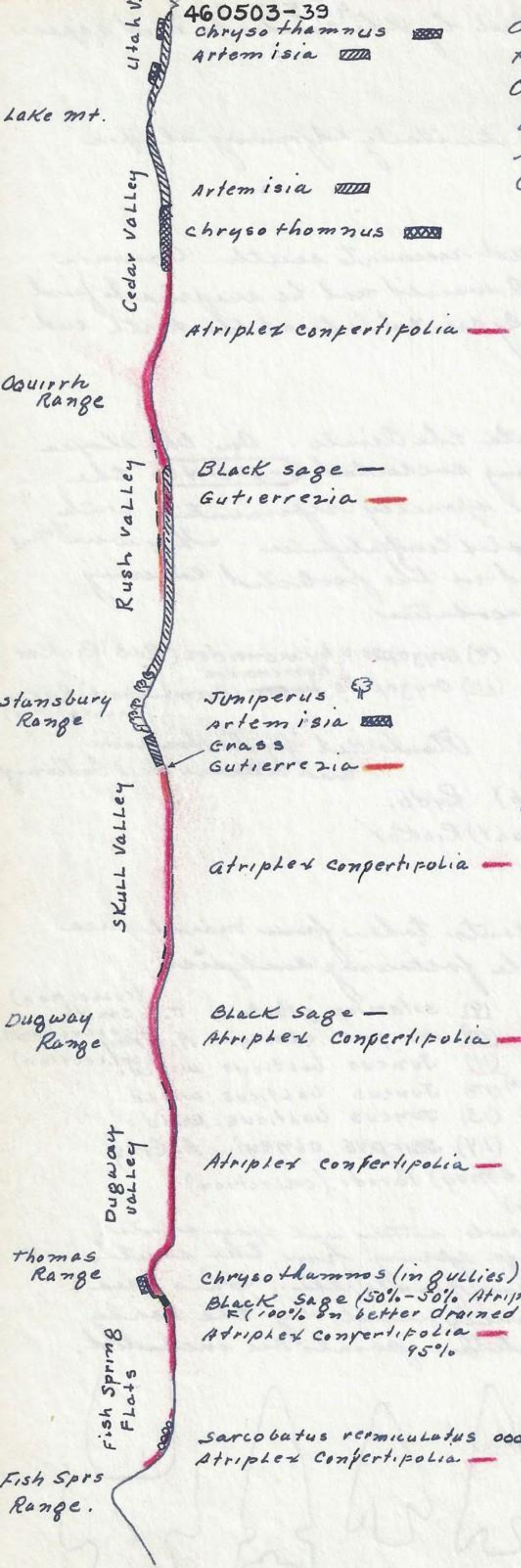
no (2-5-3-46) of grasses and plants taken from marsh area water heavily alkaline with the following analysis:

- (1) *Juncus balticus* Willd.
- (2) *Scirpus olneyi* A. Gray.
- (3) *Juncus balticus* Willd.
- (4) *Sporobolus airoides* Torr. (collection)
- (5) *Muhlenbergia asperifolia* (nees & Mey) Parodi
- (6)
- (7) *Muhlenbergia asperifolia* (nees & Mey) Parodi. (collection)
- (8) *Triglochin maritima* L. (collection)
- (9) *Sitanion jubatum* J. E. Smith (collection)
- (10) *Scirpus olneyi* A. Gray (collection)
- (11) *Juncus balticus* Willd. (collection)
- (12) *Juncus balticus* Willd.
- (13) *Juncus balticus* Willd.
- (14) *Scirpus olneyi* A. Gray.

2 large mill stones, 1 hand grinder, awls, pottery and spear points. at the head of the third large spring from the south collected (3-5-13-46) several arrow points etc. This area around the spring was extensively used by the early Indians. A few of the representative points are included.







Left Fish Springs 1:10 P.M.  
 Recorded dominant flora and  
*Otocoris alpestris*. From Simpson  
 Springs directed east via southern  
 route to Lookout Pass, Vernon, 5 mile  
 Pass.

1:10 P.M Fish Springs  
 2-2-1-1-1-2-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1

2:25 P.M Dugway Pass  
 1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-5-3-2-  
 1-1-1-1-1-1-1-3-7-15-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-  
 1-1-1-

3:25 P.M Simpson Springs (Lunch)

4:20 P.M Simpson Springs  
 2-2-1-1-1-3-4-1-3-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-  
 1-4-2

4:45 P.M Skull Valley Divide (East end) <sup>divide</sup>  
 1-1-1-1-2-1-3-3-1-1-1-2-1-3-2

5:15 P.M Rush Valley Divide  
 1-2-2-2-2-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1

5:30 P.M Ranch + reservoir just north of  
 Vernon.  
 1-2-1-1-1-4-1-1-1-1-1-2-1-1-2-1-1-1-2-  
 1-1-1-2-3-2-2-1-2-1-1-1-1-3-1-1-4-1-1-  
 1-1-1-2-2-1-1-1-15-2-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-  
 3-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1

6:10 P.M Five mile Pass  
 1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1

6:25 P.M Fairfield  
 1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1

6:50 P.M Seven mile Pass  
 1-1-1-1-1

7:10 P.M Jordan River

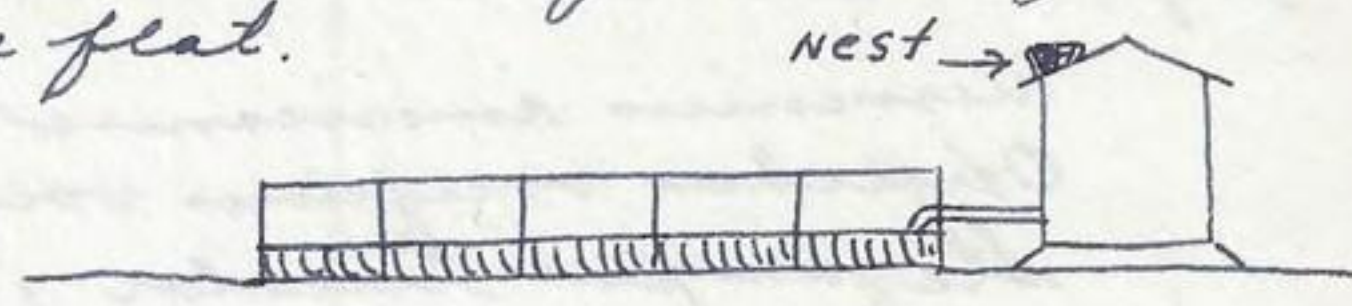
These *Otocoris* would fly up  
 from the side of the road and  
 sweep either to one side or the  
 other. Some however would fly  
 directly in front of the car for  
 several hundred feet.

At Dugway pass and 3 miles  
 to the west observed 3 young  
*Certhia mollis mollis* in  
 a dry wash. They would  
 measure approx 4 inches  
 in length. *Chrysothamnus*  
 dominated the vegetation.

9 ravens were feeding in a  
 large gulch with compact  
 grouping. White line fractional  
 cliffs just to east. Beyond beyond

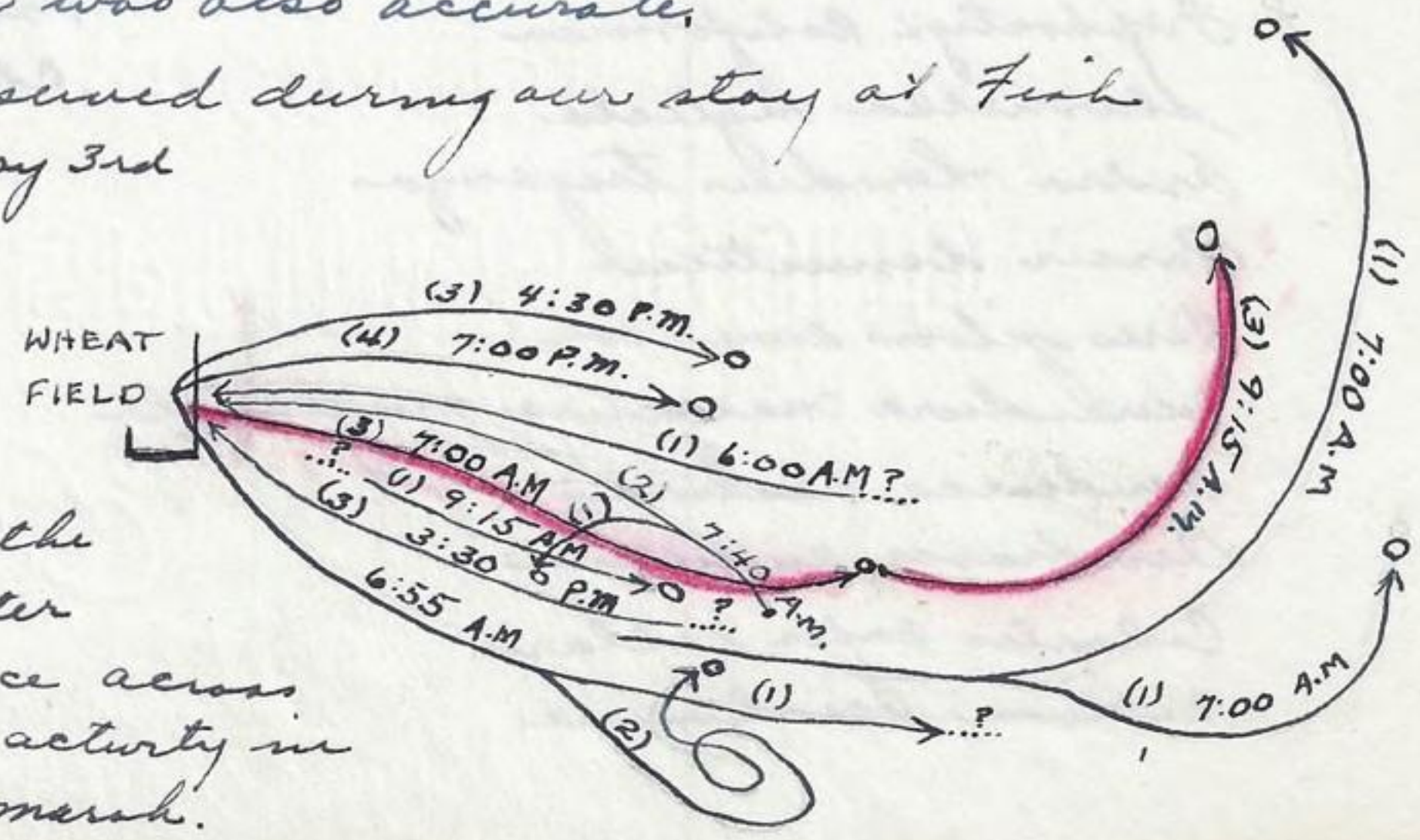


springs found a raven nest with 2 fresh eggs. Both birds at the nest when approached. This nest was a peculiar one in that it was placed on top of a tin water tank. This tank was several miles from the valley bordering range and stood out upon the flat.



It was 10 feet from ground and precariously placed on the very edge of roof. In fact they had attempted to build their nest in the same place previously but either the wind had dislodged it or someone had pulled it down. The nest could be pushed around on the top of the roof. Birds returned after we were 300' from tank. At Simpson spring found an excellent growth of *Sarcobatus* above the springs. The view across the valley was indeed beautiful from this point. 40 raven were feeding together near the springs and as we arrived they left and generally dispersed. Some going high up the mt slope while others were seen working both up & down the range. A *Crotalus* was in road 1 mile north of springs. One sparrow hawk and one *Citellus mollis* were in same area. The whiptail snake and gopher snake were also found in this valley but farther to the south. In skull valley recorded 2 raven, 1 raven, 1 hawk, lark sparrow. Rush valley held 1 *Citellus mollis mollis*, 1 raven, 2 *Citellus m. mollis*. Between reservoir and ranch north of Vernon to 5 mile pass found 1 raven. At Five mile pass 2 *Citellus m. mollis*. Fairfield 1 raven. Near the juniper grove south of 7 mile Pass found six jackrabbits, the first ones observed on trip from Fish Spring. These rabbits were within 1 mile stretch adjacent grove area. The return trip netted us 55 raven as compared to 10 on trip over. and this census was quite accurate. The count of hawks and falcon was also accurate.

Sandhill flights observed during our stay at Fish Springs. Red line May 3rd. others May 2nd. The birds shifted around more than is indicated but these movements were the only ones observed. Outer range approx 1/2 distance across the marsh. Most of the activity in green scarpus area of marsh.





Had Dr. Hayward's class in the field today. Examined Heron and Cormorant rookery in Provo Bay. Left mouth of Provo River in a boat and rowed to the area. <sup>10:00</sup> Left A.M. and return 4:30 P.M. Observed the following:

<i>Numenius americanus</i> 8	<i>Phalacrocorax a. a.</i>
<i>Oxyechus vociferous vociferous</i>	<i>Sterna forsteri</i>
<i>Steganopus tricolor</i> 12	<i>Telmatochelys palustris</i>
<i>Recurvirostra americana</i> 12	<i>Larus pipiscan</i>
<i>Larus californicus</i> 40	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>
<i>Phasianus colchicus torquatus</i>	<i>imperator.</i>
<i>Plegadis guarauna</i>	Hummingbird.
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	
<i>Pelicanus amerc erythrorhynchus</i>	
<i>Larus californicus</i>	
<i>Tachycineta thalassina lepida</i>	
<i>Riparia riparia riparia</i>	
<i>Iredoprocne bicolor</i>	
<i>Scapula acuta tzygthoa</i>	
<i>Anas p. platyrhynchos</i>	
<i>Agelaius phoeniceus.</i>	
<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	
<i>Podiceps grammurus.</i>	
<i>Chondrestes grammacus.</i>	
<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	
<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>	
<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	
<i>Larus. ludovicianus</i>	
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	
<i>Querquedula cyanoptera</i>	
Sandpiper (?)	
<i>Fulica americana</i>	
<i>Pica p. hudsonia</i>	
<i>Lophortyx californica.</i>	
<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	
<i>Ardea herodias treganza</i>	
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	
<i>Vireo gilvus swansonii</i>	
<i>Zenaidura macroura macroura</i>	
<i>Dendroica aestiva.</i>	
<i>Dendroica auduboni</i>	
<i>Colaptes cafer callearis</i>	
<i>Tettion Carolinense</i>	

12 Franklin Gull circled high in the sky above the rookery in Provo Bay. The called continually.

Found a Pelican that had caught itself on a fence line in an inundated pasture. Its leg was broken so I brought it home and applied a copper splint. Released it 4 days later at the mouth of Provo river. Treganza heron have full clutch of eggs in many instances. Many nests dislocated from trees. Beaver house at mouth of channel.



Annette, mother, Dad and I to Aspen Grove in back of Pump. Two *Citellus variegatus utahensis* in Provo Canyon, one at Nunns the other at Vivian Park. At aspen grove a *Citellus armatus* had dug down thru floor of stove and had excavated a stone full of dirt making it unusable. Sharp-shin Hawk played around the grove and other than a Kinglet or two the grove was unusually quiet. Spring was advancing to this extent. No leaves on cottonwood, flower clusters present given slight green cast to tops. Aspen trees greenish yellow with leaves averaging  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length. Many with catkins but florescence not opened. *Symphoricarpos* r.v. with leaves  $\frac{1}{4}$  inches long. Chokeberry racemes 1 inch long but no flowers as yet. Maple trees with leaves  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 inch in length.

5-12-46

Bee and Evans Family American Fork Canyon. After dinner completed trip around loop into Provo Canyon. Dog-toothed violet in full bloom among upper aspen. *Cloytonia* numerous. Aspen trees from well developed in low canyon to just beginning in higher elevations. Unusual demarcation of growth without logical reason. Some aspen well in leaf while next door neighbor still dormant. Few *Citellus armatus* called. One solitary at Am Fork - North Fork Divide. While viewing the country from this point a Goshawk dove the pass and ratched down into North Fork to the very bottom and then flew thru aspen trees beyond. Few snow patches along upper course. Alpine still definitely winter.

5-13-46

Dr Beck reports 20,000 *Larus Californicus* on Geneva Steel Plant Reservoir dikes. Medial dike with greater number however outside dike supported colony. Six Cormorant roosted on terminal of center dike. Nesting as of 5-4-46 with predominance of 2-3-1 eggs. These birds have nested here the last two or three years.

5-18-46

Family and Annette drove to Salt Lake City to check on trailers. Enroute recorded number of blackbirds observed including Brewers and redwings. From Provo to Pleasant Grove 2 birds; from P.G. to American Fork 8; from Am Fork




to Lehi 460518-43 to Pt mt 5; from Pt mt to Deaper  
Crossroads 25; <sup>from Lehi ↑</sup> from Deaper Crossroads to Sandy 12; from  
Sandy to Lost Lake 2.

5-18-46.

Investigated mouth of Spring Creek near Hubble  
Creek. Mr. Cherrington lives at the mouth of Spring Creek  
Canyon and he reports that in early days the spring water  
from the canyon soon lost itself on the bench below. It  
has in high water escaped into Hubble Creek and also down  
toward the springs of lower Spring Creek, but there has never  
been any established creek courses beyond the immediate  
bench land. The head of Spring Creek above the fish  
hatchery seems to come from the mouth of the first canyon  
south of the little rock canyon. Citellus v. ulah mouth Sp. Canyon.

5-19-46

Aspen Grove with Annette, family and Edith. Searched  
aspen slopes south of <sup>conifer</sup> ridge and found drumming log of  
the gray-ruffed grouse. It was on an <sup>dead</sup> aspen log lying  
 almost prone. Bird always faced out  
or east as indicated by numerous droppings  
on the west side of the log. The log surface  
was scratched and stony from the wing beats. It  
was in snowslide aspen stand of trees 12 feet or so high  
and just above an elevated platform. Oak unfolding,  
aspen leafed out. Two other drumming birds in the  
area of hillside. Collected 1-5-19-46 Clematis columb-  
iana and 2-5-19-46 Clematis hirsutissima. at aspen  
grove on north side of canyon near valley floor level.  
Also 3-5-19-46 Mertensia brevistyla in same situation.  
no gashunk in nest above A. H. Summershield on conifer  
slope. Red-naped sapsucker, ruby-crowned kinglet,  
Phloeococha guttata, gray ruffed grouse, pair male-female  
black headed grosbeak, 5 Citellus armatus and few  
Tamiasciurus h. venturum in area. Considerable snow  
removed from upper slopes. Flower no 4-5-19-46 from  
aspen Grove.

5-21-46

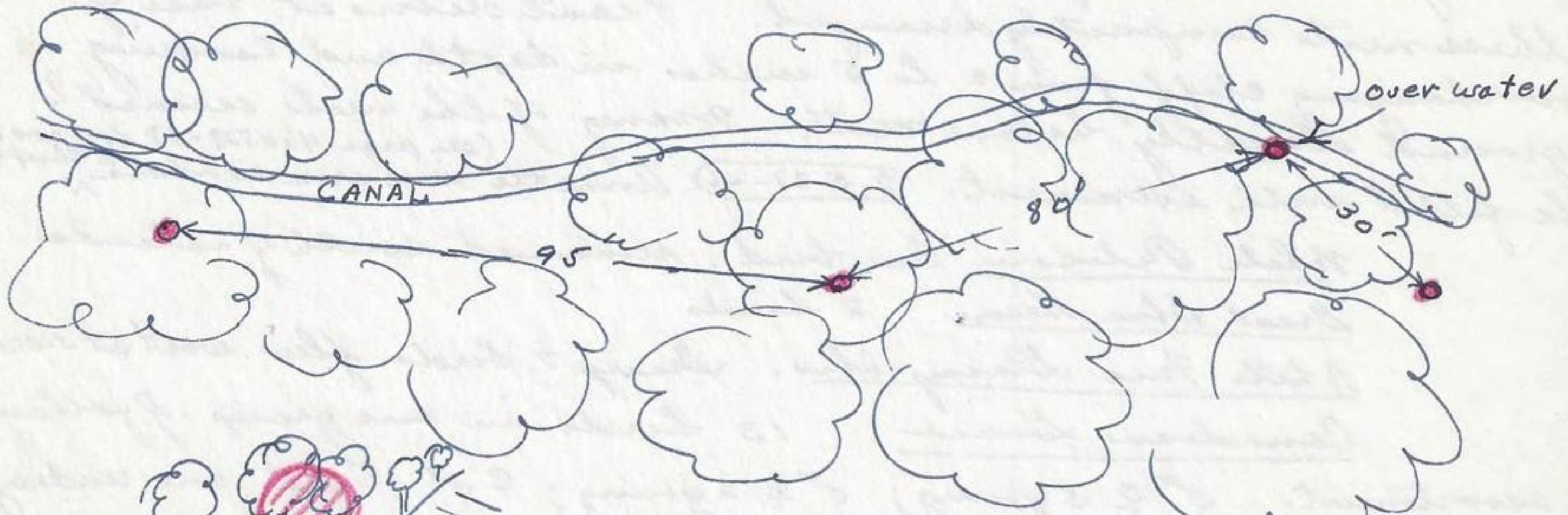
Collected 1-5-21-46 series of plant at the mouth of Rock  
Canyon n. E. of Provo, mainly on flood plain and immediate  
side-hill. See later date 5-28-46 for identification.



Collected 1-5-22-46 series of plants at Low Slide in Rock Canyon. on flat area in canyon immediately above slide. See 5-29-46 for identification. Heard Poor-will calling

5-23-46

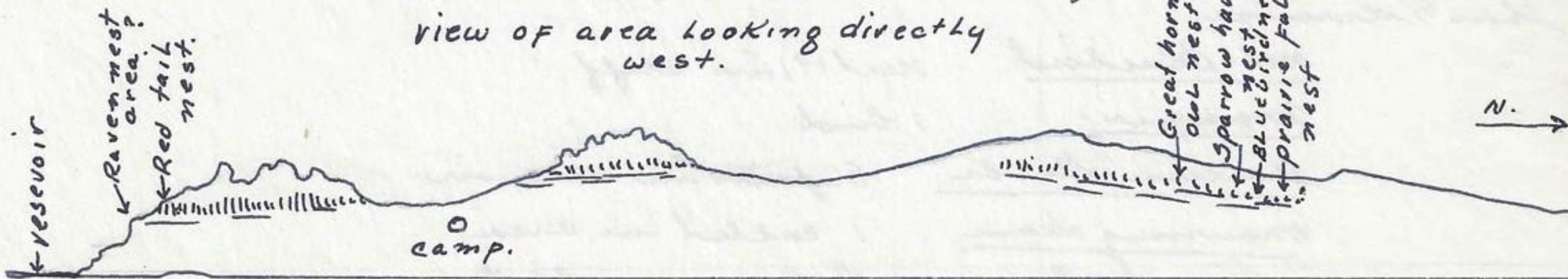
Inspected Sharp-shin hawk nest at mouth of Hobble Creek. Bird not nesting as oak leaves not completely out and nest conspicuous through trees. One more week will be about right. Nests from 6 to 18 feet high. These birds have



used this area for several years. The canal is too large to jump and acts as a barrier from encroaching man. Nesting area located on south side of canyon and on south side of canal about a block and a half from the mouth of the canyon or point where Lake Bonneville is so beautifully outlined. Collected 2 plants at the mouth of Hobble Creek near nest site. No 1-5-23-46 (1) *Lathyrus utahensis* Jones and 1-5-23-46 (2) *Delphinium menziesii* D.C.

5-27-46

Mother, Dad, Annette and I drove down to U. P. Reservoir approach from Gunnison road and inspected area on north side of reservoir just west and north from island area.



First raven at Utah-Jacob Co line. One other at Nephi. Just south <sup>5 mi</sup> of Nephi observed one American Roughleg. It hovered in characteristic style with pure white tail in view. At the



reservoir 460527-45 following:  
observed the  
Raven. Two birds always together at south end  
of range. They would fly across the reservoir & then return.

Red-tail Hawk. 2 nesting birds in south end of  
range. nest of 2 eggs placed in highly eroded cliff  
about 15 feet above gully. They remained directly above and  
called continually.

Cliff Swallows. hundreds of nests on cliffs facing  
south and above reservoir. Many of them nest being used  
this year. Took picture (1-5-27-46) of one cliff face with  
these nests compactly arranged. Fecal debris at base of  
overhanging cliff from 2 to 5 inches in depth and covering  
ground directly below nests. Many of the nests seemed to  
be filled with excrement. (2-5-27-46) Annette, same area as above (see page 460529-47 for nos 1 and 2 this paragraph)

White Pelican One bird, remained south of islands.

Great Blue Heron. 2 birds

White Face Glassy Ibis. Group 7 birds flew west at 3:00 P.M.

Canadian Goose. 13 birds in one group of following  
assortment. ♂ ♀ 5 young; ♂ ♀ 2 young; ♀ ♂; and one undeagarded  
bird. They left cove of reservoir below and swam across  
to the other side. Later in the afternoon they returned.

Cormorant Group 30 birds flew west. One lone bird  
feeding at base of cliffs

House Finch. 2 birds concerned near red-tail nest.

Lark Sparrow Common across flats and particularly  
in Sarcobatus lined gullies.

H. Horned Owl. 2 birds flew from cliff area. One lit in  
tree and in a few minutes the second arrived and alighted in  
same tree.

Prairie Falcon. 2 nesting birds.

Pitmouse. Several in juniper trees in area.

Snatcatcher. Several in juniper trees. more common

than Pitmouse

mt Bluebird. nest (?) in cliff.

Mopie. 1 bird

Western Grebe. 8 pairs on reservoir.

Mourning Dove. 1 called in area

Horned Lark. Few across flats

Phoebe. 2 birds near red-tail nest.

Small cottontail rabbit Below Falcon nesting area

at base of cliffs.



Collected the following plants in Cluffy area:

- 2-5-27-46
- 3-5-27-46
- 4-5-27-46
- 5-5-27-46
- 6-5-27-46
- 7-5-27-46
- 8-5-27-46
- 9-5-27-46
- 10-5-27-46
- 11-5-27-46
- 12-5-27-46

5/28/46

Identified the following plants collected 5-21-46.

- 1-5-21-46 (1) *Gutierrezia*
- (2) *Apocynum ambigenum* Greene.
- (3) *Rosa spaldingii* C. Ripin
- (4) *Hedysarum pabulare* A. Nels.
- (5) *Colochortus nuttallii* T. & G.
- (6) *Anchusa officinalis* L.
- (7) *Rhus trilobata* Nutt.
- (8) *Zygadenus paniculatus* Wats.
- (9) *Sphaeralcea coccinea* (Nutt.) Rydb.
- (10) *Astragalus bewickii* T. & G.
- (11) *Salix aparine* L.
- (12) *Sage*
- (13) *Leptotaenia multifida* Nutt.
- (14) *Phlox longifolia puberula* E. Nelson
- (15) *Astragalus utahensis* T. & G.
- (16) *Balsamorhiza hirsuta* Nutt.
- (17) *Urtica breweri* S. Wat.
- (18) *Rhus cismontana* Greene
- (19) *Artemisia tridentata* Nutt.
- (20) *Chrysothamnus graveolens* (Nutt.) Greene.
- (21) *Salix elegans* Nutt.
- (22) *Cowania stansburiana* Torr.
- (23) *Phytocarpus malvaceus* (Greene) A. Nels.
- (24) *Rubus leucodivinus* Dougl.
- (25) *Celtis douglasii* Planch.

5/29/46

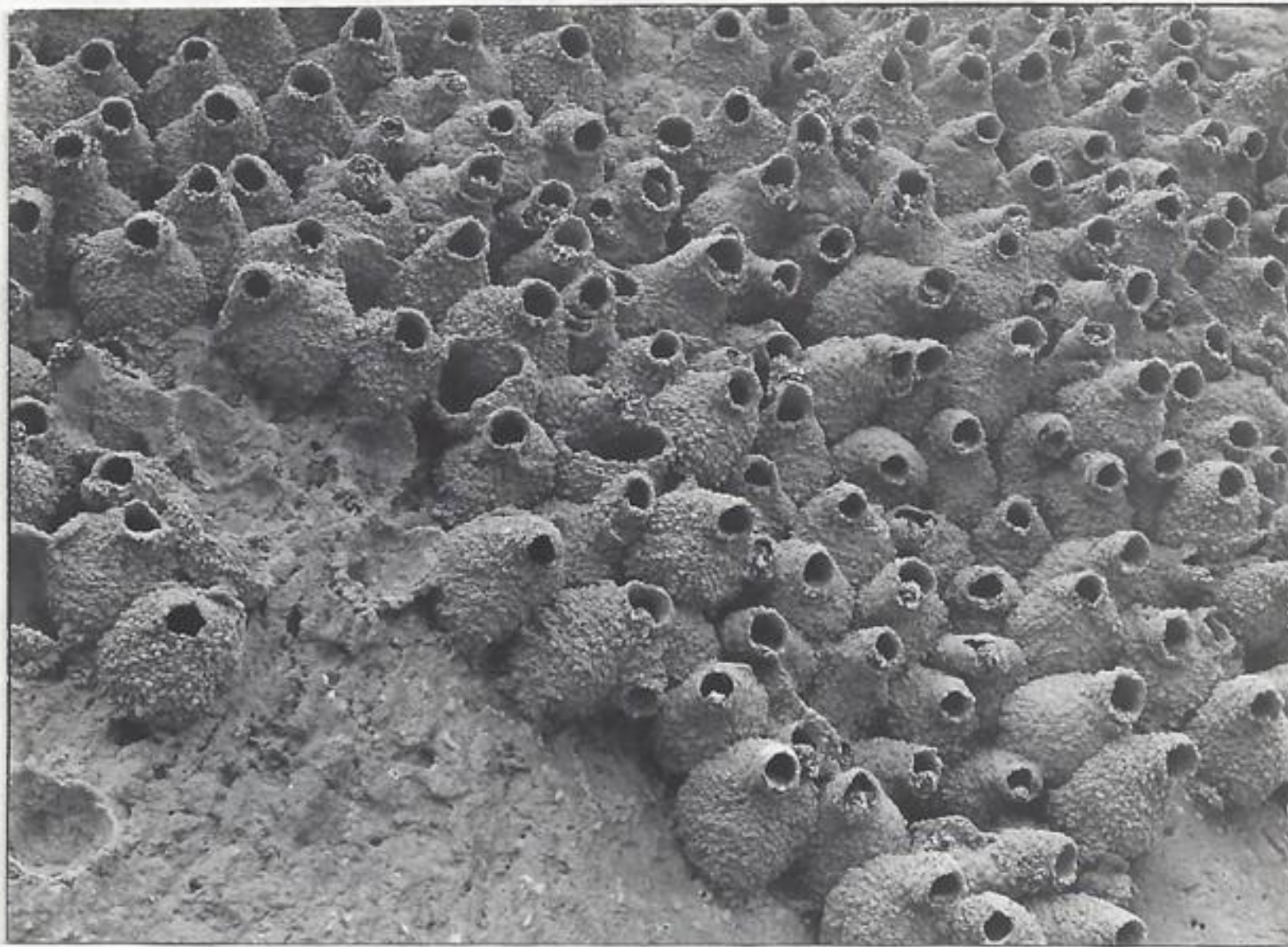
Identified the following plants collected 5-22-46.

- 1-5-22-46 (1) *Pentstemon cationi* A. Gray
- 1-5-22-46 (2) *Ceanothus velutinus* Dougl.
- (3) *Pachystima myrsinites* Raf.
- (4) *Populus tremuloides* Michx.



- (5) *Gilia aggregata* A. Gray  
 (6) *Pentstemon eatoni* A. Gray  
 (7) *Berberis repens* Lindl.  
 (8) *Acer interior* Britton  
 (9) *Prunus melanocarpa* (A. Nelson) Rydb.  
 (10) *Sonchicinia amphicaulis* Nutt.  
 (11) *Symphoricarpos vaccinioides* Rydb.  
 (12) *Quercus glutabensis* (A. D. C.)  
 (13) *Juniperus scopulorum* Sarg.  
 (14) *Abies concolor* Lindl.  
 (15) *Cercocarpus ledifolius* Nutt.  
 (16) *Heuchera rubescens* Torr  
 (17) *Acer glabrum* Torrey  
 (18) *Sericotheca dumosa* (Nutt.) Rydb.  
 (19) *Cornus stolonifera* Michx.  
 (20) *Amelanchier alnifolia* Nutt.

Insert for May 27, 1946. See page 460527-45

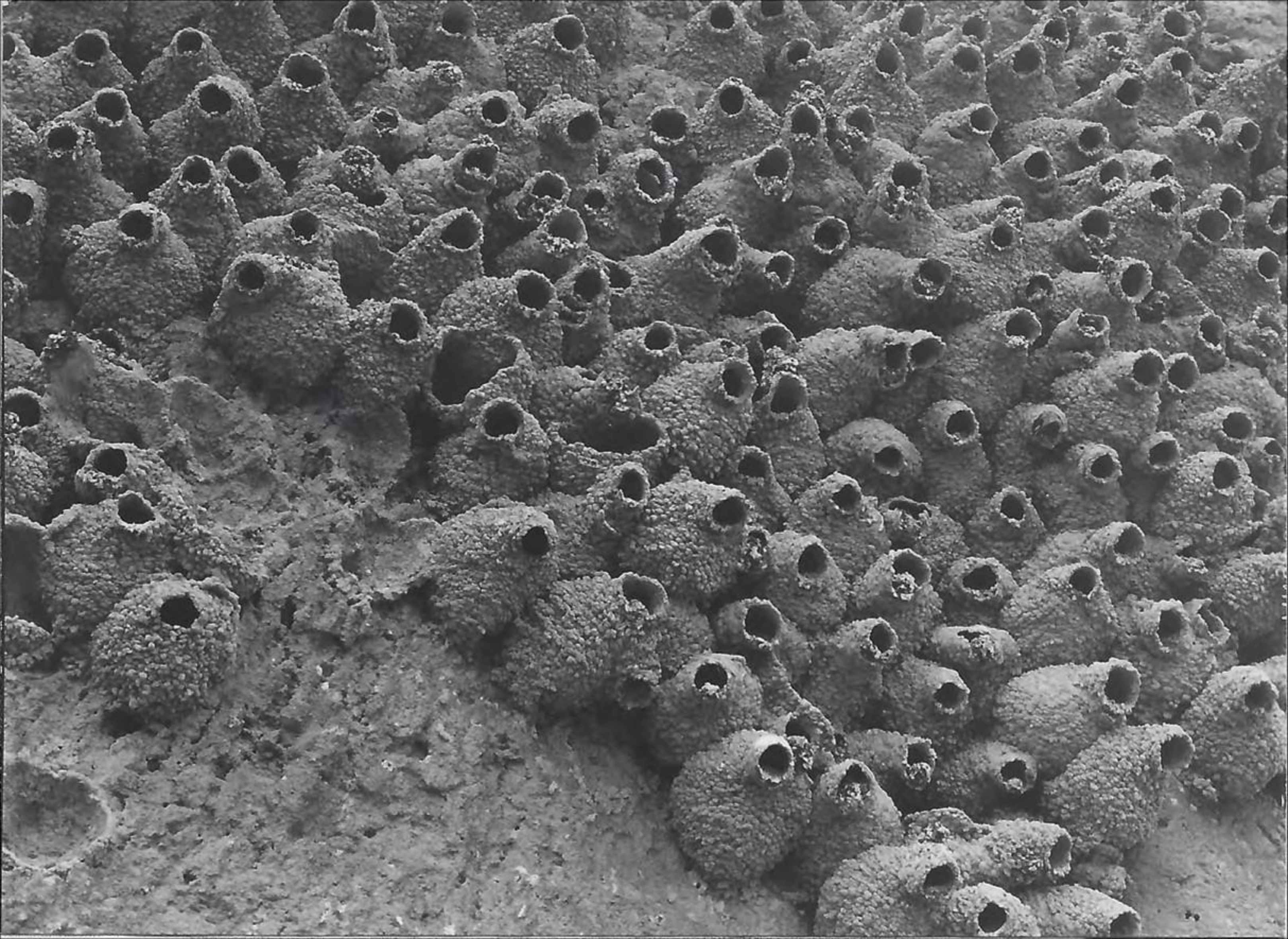


1-5-27-46



2-5-27-46













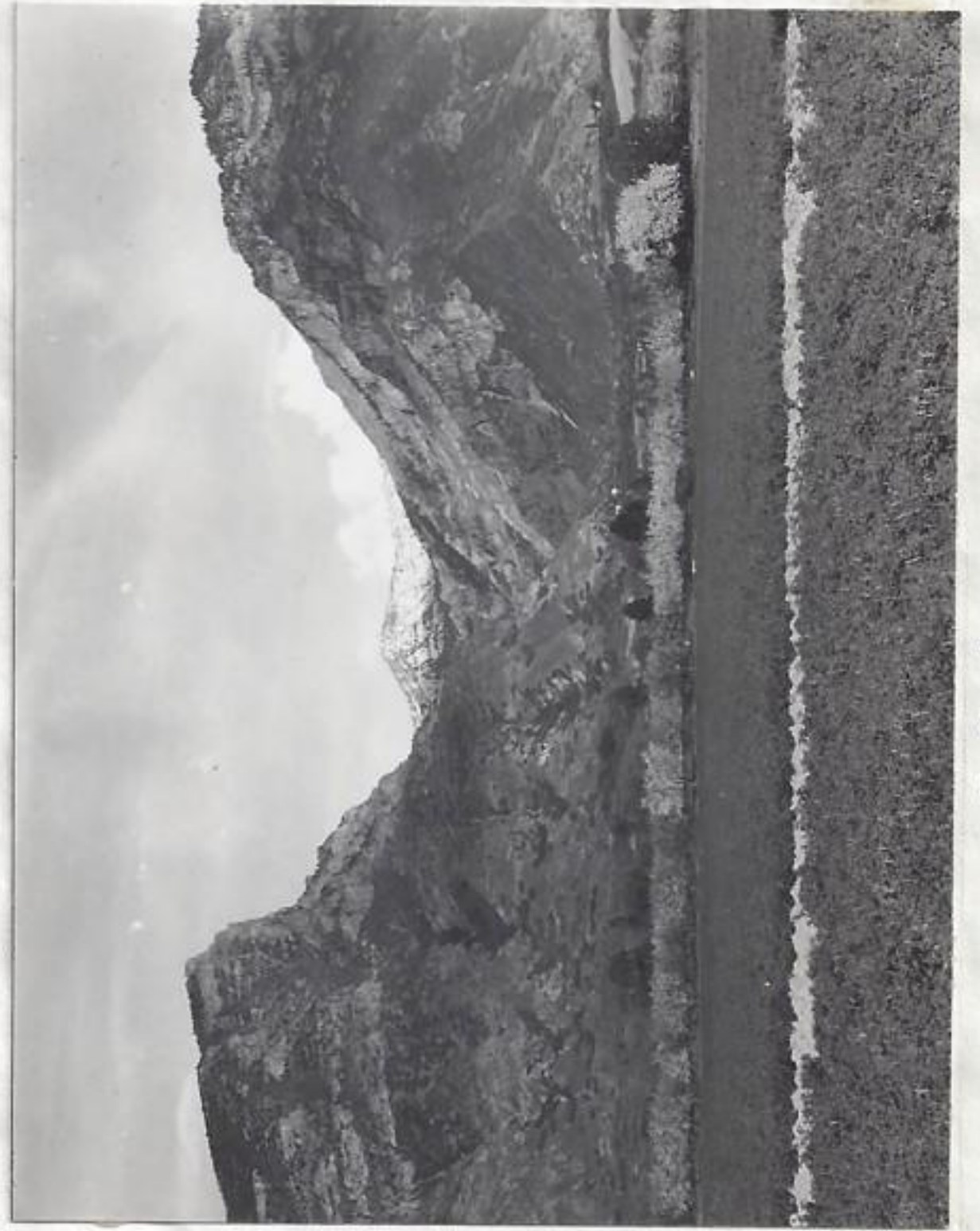
2-5-29-46



4-5-29-46



1-5-29-46



3-5-29-46



















5-29-46

Series of pictures taken sometime during April of this year. Mainly to be used for reference purposes only. No. 1-5-29-46 of mt east of Provo including Y mt and section of rock canyon. Taken from P. Y. C. campus. No. 2-5-29-46 of Rock Canyon Area from Provo Bench. No. 3-5-29-46 of Rock Canyon taken during the period the cherries were blossoming. No. 4-5-29-46 of Cascade Mountain taken from Provo Bench area near mouth of Provo Canyon. Nos. 5-5-29-46 and 6-5-29-46 of the Range east of Provo including south end of Cascade, Rock Canyon, Y mt, Maple Flat mt and northern extension of Buckley mt.

5-6-1-46

Mt. Timpavogae 5-6-1-46 from pastures of Pleasant Grove, showing Grave Creek and Battle Creek. No. 6-6-1-46 of American Fork Canyon from south alpine. Nos. 1-6-1-46, 2-6-1-46, 3-6-1-46 and 4-6-1-46 of the Granite Range and alpine range. Panorama taken from top of cemetery at alpine.



5-5-29-46

6-5-29-46







*Pempanogas.*



5-6-1-46

5-6-1-46

*Am. Fork Canyon.*



6-6-1-46

6-6-1-46











Granite mt.



1-6-1-46

2-6-2-46

Alpine



3-6-1-46

4-6-1-46

Range east of Alpine, Utah Co., from  
Bartlesden Canyon & through summer - to New Fork Can.











1-6-4-46 (see page 460610-53)

1-6-5-46

Mouth of Bell and Little Cottonwood Canyon in Wasatch County. The shot indicates the extent of the glacial deposit at the mouth of the canyon and recent faulting across the moraine material. This deposit rests upon the old facet of the main mountain ridge and antedates the glacial action.



1-6-5-46

1-6-9-46

Annette, mother & Dad at payson reservoir. Hunt of about 12 deer on looper one at mouth of Payson <sup>warbler</sup> canyon. Collect Audubone and Audubon Hermit Thrush. One albino delphinium found. Skunk cabbage in leaf but not flower, some 13 feet high. Mule ears in flower. 2 loons flying along ridge at mouth of canyon. Frogs singing and Bufo active around edge of lake.



1-6-9-46

1-6-9-46

1-6-10-46

Joseph Smith build-  
ing on B. U. of C. Campus  
Took with Sea Point  
defender film at  
 $\frac{1}{50}$  sec and 22 opening.



1-6-10-46

1-6-10-46



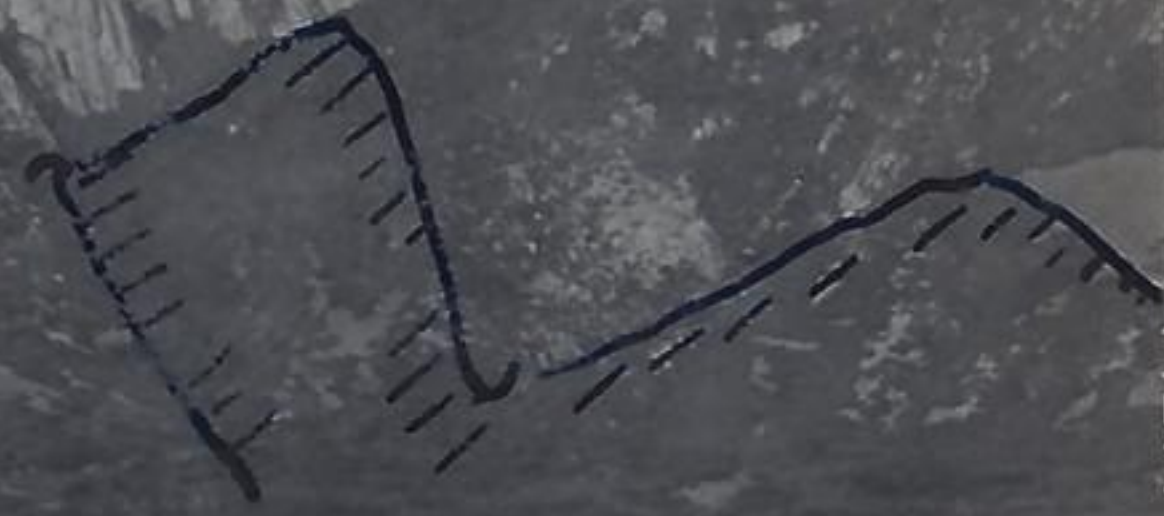




L. Cotton  
wood.

BELL

terminal  
moraine  
Fault ↗







deer





460610-53  
June 10, 1946  
Insert from June 4, 1946



1-6-4-46



2-6-4-46



3-6-4-46

1-6-4-46

California Gull  
on dike of the  
Genova Steel Plant  
in Utah Co. Con-  
cerned with nest  
of one egg placed  
in foreground.

California Gull  
swimming upward  
from its resent-  
ing attack. 500<sup>th</sup>  
second. The best  
time to photograph  
these herds in the  
air is during a  
wind day when they  
seem to hover directly  
above.

Annette at gull  
colony. These gulls  
have used this  
artificial dike for  
the last two years  
and remain undisturbed  
nests placed from water  
edge across entire  
dike area. Speng in  
predominance at this  
nest















7/2/46

460702-54

Annette, mother, Dad, Edith, Dave, + Gloria spent the day at Aspen Grove on the occasion of mother's 62nd birthday. After lunch walked to falls. Identified following plants enroute to falls - *Aquilegia flavescens* - yellow columbine; *Crypsium asperum* - western wall flower; *Clematis columbiana* - Virgin's Bower; *Gilia aggregata* - Scarlet Gilia; *Polemonium albiflorum* - Jacob's ladder; *Sphaeralcea rivularis* - mallow; *Geranium richardsoni* and *Geranium fremonti* - Geranium; *Pentstemon cyananthus* - Blue bells; *Thalictrum fendleri*, meadow Rue; *Castilleja confusa* (sp?) - Indian Paint Brush - *Oenothera hookeri* - Evening Primrose; *Mimulus guttatus* - monkey flower; *Thlasium lanatum*; Cow Parsnip; *Lonicera univalvata* - Black humbery; *Mertensia Leonardii* - Blue bells; *Mertensia brevifolia* - Blue bells; *Symphoricarpos vaccinioides* - Buck brush; *Achillea millefolium* - Yarrow; *Sedum stenopetalum* - Stone Crop; *Castilleja* (Coralia and tracts. greenish yellow); Fabriate family; *Lathyrus utahensis* - Everlasting Pea; *Lathyrus* (sp?) leaves; *Vicia americana truncata* - Wild sweet pea; *Crustaceum leonardi* - Fogglow. Dad collected two sets of 4 western Flycatcher  $\frac{1}{2}$  incubated. Nest placed in dam area of basal cliffs east and south from falls above aspen. Also observed nest full of young the yellow-rump Warbler. Red naped sapsucker, sparrow hawk, white throated swift, western wood pewee, Eutamias m. canescens, Hyloterpe ustulata swainsoni singing in evening.

7-6-46

Bonanza Resort - for David Stimpson's birthday. Tried river but no luck.

7-17-46

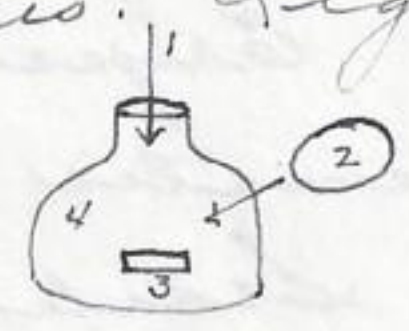
Bennie Creek trip. Porcupine in road at *Castilleja* and one in road 1 mile south of thistle. Five



Citellus variegatus utah killed on road from mouth of Spanish Fork Canyon to Pkuttle. House Wren feeding young in nest. <sup>visited nest for my mypule.</sup> Good fishing in Creek but rather bushy.

7-15-46

Photographed 50 skulls. Six 100 watt globes at six inches. Light filtered thru globe of frosted glass.



- 1. Camera; 2. light; 3. subject;
- 4. frosted lamp.

Exposures approx 1/16 x 1 minute. Ventral view only

- 1-7-15-46 Felis concolor hippolestes (Merriam)
- 2-7-15-46 Citellus townsendii mollis (Kennicott)
- 3-7-15-46 Mephitis mephitis major (Howell)
- 4-7-15-46 Sylvilagus nuttalli grangeri (Allen)
- 5-7-15-46 Cynomys leucurus Merriam.
- 6-7-15-46 Citellus variegatus utah Merriam
- 7-7-15-46 Marmota flaviventris nasophora Howell.
- 8-7-15-46 Blaesomys sabinus lucifugus Hall.
- 9-7-15-46 Citellus armatus. (Kennicott)
- 10-7-15-46 Mustella frenata nevadensis Hall.
- 11-7-15-46 Dipodomys ordii utahensis (Merriam)
- 12-7-15-46 Dipodomys microps subternus Goldsow.
- 13-7-15-46 Castor canadensis frondator (Mearns)
- 14-7-15-46 Citellus. lateralis castaneus (Merriam)
- 15-7-15-46 Ochotona princeps unta Hallister.
- 16-7-15-46 Citellus leucurus leucurus (Merriam)
- 17-7-15-46 Thomomys hudsonicus ventorum Allen
- 18-7-15-46 Eutamias merriami pictus Allen
- 19-7-15-46 Myotis volans interior Miller.
- 20-7-15-46 Lepus Californicus deserticola Mearns.
- 21-7-15-46 Ursus americanus annamorum Audubon & Bachman.
- 22-7-15-46 Loxe palustris navigator (Baird)
- 23-7-15-46 Loxe vagrans monticola Merriam.
- 24-7-15-46 Tadarda mexicana (Saussure)
- 25-7-15-46 Nyctonycteris noctivagans (Le Conte)
- 26-7-15-46 Lasurus cucereus (Beauvois)
- 27-7-15-46 Myotis lucifugus carissima Thomas.
- 28-7-15-46 Neotoma cinerea acraia (E. Cleath)
- 29-7-15-46 Thomomys bottae albicaudatus Hall.
- 30-7-15-46 Eutamias dorsalis utahensis Merriam
- 31-7-15-46 microtus montanus nanus (Merriam)
- 32-7-15-46 Peromyscus truei truei (Shufeldt)
- 33-7-15-46 Clethrionomys gapperi galii (Merriam)



- 34- 7-15-46 *Zapus princeps* <sup>utahensis Hall.</sup>
- 35- 7-15-46 *Thomomys talpoides wasatchensis* Surrant
- 36- 7-15-46 *Phascogomys intermedius intermedius* Merriam
- 37- 7-15-46 *Peromyscus maniculatus sonoriensis* (Le Conte)
- 38- 7-15-46 *Lemmus pauperimus* (Cooper)
- 39- 7-15-46 *Microtus mordax mordax* Merriam
- 40- 7-15-46 *Ondatra zibethica osayocensis* (Lord)
- 41- 7-15-46 *Canis latrans lestes* Merriam
- 42- 7-15-46 *Microtus montanus rexus*, Hall and Hayward.
- 43- 7-15-46 *Reithrodontomys megalotis megalotis* (Baerd)
- 44- 7-15-46 *Eutamias umbrinus* (Allen)
- 45- 7-15-46 *Microtus richardsoni macropus* Merriam.
- ~~46- 7-15-46 *Lepus townsendii townsendii* Bachman~~
- 47- 7-15-46 *Perognathus parvus albiventer* Merriam.
- ~~48- 7-15-46 *Erethizon dorsatum epipanthum* Brandt.~~
- ~~49- 7-15-46 *Neotoma lepida lepida* Thomas~~
- 48- 7-15-46 *Myotis yumanensis yumanensis* (H. Allen)
- 49- 7-15-46 *Myotis velifer incertus* (J.A. Allen)
- 50- 7-15-46 *Myotis thysanodes thysanodes* Miller
- 51- 7-15-46 *Myotis californicus californicus* (Aud and Bach)
- 52- 7-15-46 *Corynorhinus rafinesquii pollescens* Miller
- 53- 7-15-46 *Eptesicus fuscus pallidus* Young.
- 55- 7-15-46 *Euderma maculatum* (J.A. Allen)
- 56- 7-15-46 *Ursus horribilus bairdi* Merriam
- 57- 7-15-46 *Martes caurina arizonae* Rhoads
- 58- 7-15-46 *Lulo leucurus leucurus* (Linnaeus)
- 59- 7-15-46 *Lutra canadensis neta* Goldman
- 60- 7-15-46 *Taxidea taxus* (Schreber)
- 61- 7-15-46 *Canis lupus youngi* Goldman
- 62- 7-15-46 *Lynx rufus arcta* Merriam
- 64- 7-15-46 *Eutamias murinus pensabrinus* (Allen)
- 65- 7-15-46 *Thomomys talpoides moorei* Goldman
- 67- 7-15-46 *Neotoma lepida lepida* Thomas.
- 68- 7-15-46 *Rattus norvegicus norvegicus* (Erpbeben)
- 69- 7-15-46 *Erethizon dorsatum epipanthum* Brandt.
- 70- 7-15-46 *Lepus townsendii townsendii* Bachman.
- 71- 7-15-46 *Lepus harrisi harrisi* Hayden
- 72- 7-15-46 *Cervus canadensis nelsoni* Bailey
- 73- 7-15-46 *Odocoileus hemionus macratis* (True)
- 74- 7-15-46 *Alces americanus sherasi* Nelson
- 75- 7-15-46 *Ovis canadensis canadensis* Shaw.
- 76- 7-15-46 *Antilocapra americana americana* (Ord)
- 77- 7-15-46 *Bison bison bison* (Linnaeus)
- 78- 7-15-46 *Rattus rattus rattus* Linnaeus.
- 79- 7-15-46 *Onychomys leucogaster brevicaudus* Merriam
- 80- 7-15-46 *Procyon lotor lotor*. (Linnaeus).
- 81- 7-15-46 *Ursus utahensis* Merriam.
- 82- 7-15-46 *Lynx canadensis canadensis* Kerr.
- 83- 7-15-46 *Thomomys talpoides oregonensis* Surrant.
- 84- 7-15-46 *Mus musculus musculus* Linnaeus. (see 95-46)

85- 7-15-46 *Myotis evotis chrysonotis* (J.A. Allen)  
 86- 7-15-46 *Mustella vison chrysonotis* (Bunge)  
 87- 7-15-46 *Spilogale griseus dipatilis* Merriam.  
 89- 7-15-46 *Vulpes fulva macroura* Baird.  
 90- 7-15-46 *Thomomys talpoides umbrinus* Merriam  
 91- 7-15-46 *Microtus pennsylvanicus modestus* Baird

94- 7-15-46 *Cynomys perodens* Allen  
 95- 7-15-46 *Dipodomys idahoensis* (Merriam)  
 96- 7-15-46 *Lynx rufus pallidus*. Merriam.



7-17-46

102 white faced Geassys this feeding in three acre area of flooded pasture at approx. 3 north and 5th east in Provo.

7-19-46

Bus body arrived six o'clock this morning. Stanley Roberts of Provo transported it from 6214 South State in Murray. Purchased from Judkins at \$210.00. Transportation bill \$40.00. Sterling Jacobsen lifted off trailer for \$20.00. Picture (7-19-46) of operations about 7:30 A.M. In afternoon stripped bus of all salvagable parts

7-20-46

Completed stripping of bus.

7-21-46

Cliff Hopla of Springville reports the following: made trip to lake on Mapleton mountain and observed the following.

marmots. From mouth of Mapleton Canyon to top of mountain. Particularly common around lake.

Citellus armatus. mainly in crevices.

Citellus variegatus utah. Few at mouth of Canyon.

Eutamias m. emsobrunus and Eutamias umbrinus. both at lake.

Deer. Generally distributed.

Lepus americanus. Tracks in snow bank at lake some 500' from water edge.

Salamanders Common in lake.

Myron Childs of Springville operates sheep in this area and knows about mammals and birds of the mountain.

7-21-46

Annette, mother, Dad, and I drove up Pole Canyon to Rock Canyon Camp. Eleven mile trip from Provo Canyon to Flats of Rock Canyon. Exceptionally fine view from vantage point beyond divide of pole. Deer flies in Rock so numerous and savage as to boost us along as soon as dinner <sup>was</sup> completed. Observed



460721-58



1-7-21-46



the following:

Citellus variegatus utah. 1 mouth Pole Canyon; 1 Hope Camp; 1 Swede Pole; 1 Rock Canyon Flats about 1 mile up road.

Crethronus speganzum speganzum: One at Hope Camp turn-off.

Lepus californicus deserticola: 1 half way from Hope Camp to bottom of Pole Canyon. In association of oak, maple - and Artemisia open-ings. Rather high and bushy for a Jack.

Sylvilagus: Ibid.

Took picture (1-7-21-46) of Annette and mother at vantage point below divide of Pole and Rock Canyon. Cascade Range in background. From this point one looks straight down into the bottom of Rock Canyon with its precipitous slopes and occasional gashes. Utah valley & lake beyond. The eagle cliff at top of Y mountain clearly in view.

Picture no (2-7-21-46) of Annette in ridge between first and second hand fork (left) of Rock Canyon and in same general areas as above picture. Provo Peak to left, Cold Spring Canyon at base. There is considerable evidence of revegetation of slopes since the removal of the sheep some 7 or 8 years ago. It is particularly noticeable in the immediate foreground where the flowers and grasses are enjoying complete freedom of growth. From this point one can see the eagle cliffs and with a scope could easily observe their general actions and range of activity. Several Turkey Vultures circled the cliffs in Rock Canyon.



460721-60



2-7-21-46



7-28-46

On return from Toache via southern route around Oguruk range observed the following.

Citellus variegatus utah. 2 at Mercur.

Citellus townsendii mollis. 4 in Mercur Canyon in lower reaches.

Lepus sylvaticus deserticola. One in center of Cedar Valley.

Soldier Eagle. One pale line  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile <sup>west</sup> from the juniper grove and  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles from divide at seven mile pass. It left at 100' and flew beyond to the east and finally left to the north flying low over the sage brush. We approached this bird so closely that a small boy with a flipper would have been a menace. Also common at Mercur Canyon. Service berries just ripening. Visited Johnsons Army Cemetery at Fairfield.

7-29-46

Picked up complete assemblies except hangers and shackles in Salt Lake including six tires. Taken from Merry Transportation bus. Price \$175.00. Used Mr. Hutchings ambulance car. Annette visited with family and saw collections.

8-6-46

Left for Fairview lake in Huntington Canyon with Mil, Burnett, Ray, Mather, Dad and Annette. Departed Provo 6:10 A.M. At lake observed following birds and mammals at lake. Made the general observation that the fauna of this area is in greater numbers than at Pimpanagos area. In this section the entire country seemed alive with activity. Should consider



the lake area as being between lower and upper montane in nature.

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Mourning Dove         | Spotted Sandpiper                                   |
| Robin                 | Killdeer  |
| Citellus armatus      | Red tail Hawk                                       |
| marmot                | Hummer  |
| Brewster Egret        | Pine siskin   |
| Northern Violet Green | Green wing teal (?)                                 |
| Red-wing blackbird    | Porcupine. (Tracks in mud 300 feet from vegetation, |
| House Finch.          | many others in aspen and                            |
| Audubon Warbler       | Conifer not identified.                             |

Deep catch netted 4 small fish. Tried creek east beyond divide but only caught small trout.

8-11-46

Pumpkinche Basin. General Culbertson-Bee-Stimpson gathering. Along Creek edge at old Camp site of previous trapping expedition found an Engelmann Spruce superimposed upon the root of an aspen tree.



Aspen tree encircled by spruce. It would indicate a dominance at one time of the aspen trees along the creek edge. Aspen tree 12 inches in diameter with bark still intact but loose. Spruce about 13 inches with root growing over dead aspen roots.

Rained in afternoon but road not too slippery for return down aspen Grove way. Two days previous watched Golden Eagle (pair) circling peak and ridge north of Emerald Lake.

8-12-46

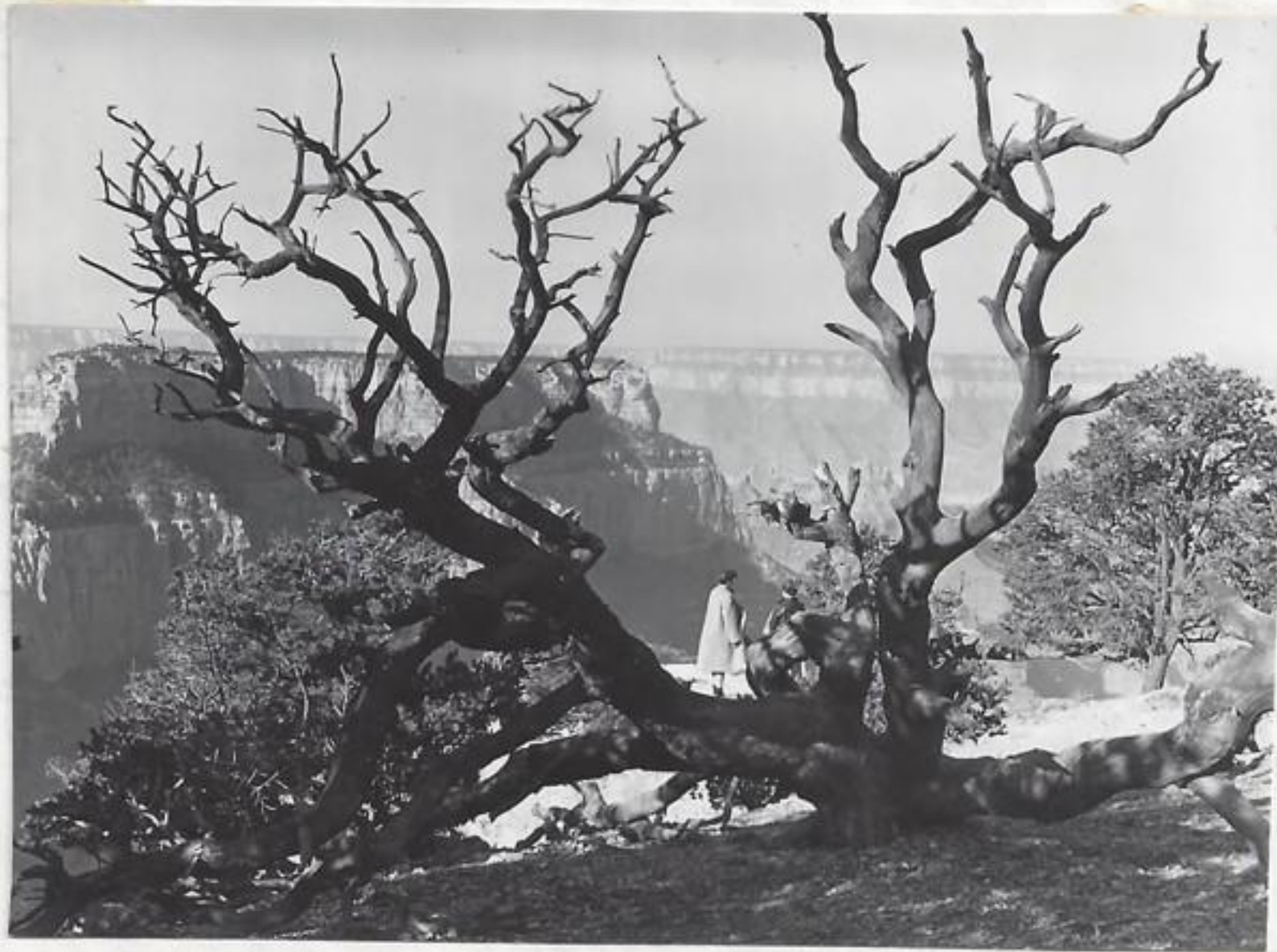
Left Provo 2:20 P.M. for Cape Royal on the rim of Grand Canyon. Roll call - Li, Lula, Mary Lou, Dave + Tom, Mel, Burnett, Ray, Dad, mother, <sup>Mary, Din, Bonnie</sup> Edith, David, Gloria Annette and I. Mileage at Provo 33071, mileage at Cape Royal 33448. Itinerary via Panguitch and Solms to Kanab etc. Arrived Cape Royal 3:00 A.M. next day or 12 hours and forty minutes traveling time.



Nothing unusual on way down except 22 white faced  
Glossy Ibis at Spanish Fork and the White Pelicans at  
 Sever Reservoir. While driving through the  
 Kiabob Forest at night saw 4 deer feeding around  
 marsh bordering a pond. The most unusual sight  
 was the fluorescent effect of the new growth of Conifers  
 as the car lights would play upon them. Near  
 Carmal road junction in Ponderosa Pine zone  
 found 12 dead porcupines in road. Prav-  
will in desert just before Kiabob ascent. It flew  
 directly into windshield of car and then slid up over  
 top. Another one was near in road. Picked up  
 a dead one in road near Cope Royal.

8-13-46 (continued)

up at sunrise to view the Grand Canyon. Clouds  
 just clearing up, some of them rise up precipitous  
 walls near camp. From our camping spot re-  
 corded the following pictures before leaving for Bryce.



1-8-13-46

Mother and Annette at edge of rim looking out  
 into Canyon Proper. Juniper tree in foreground. Our  
 camp was about 30' from this point, among the junipers  
 and pinyon trees.









2-8-13-46 Family Pic. Cope Royal



3-8-13-46 Table Top. Cope Royal.  
An almost inaccessible area



5-8-13-46 Edith - Cope Royal.

4-8-13-46 Annette. Angels window  
at Cope Royal.















460813-64

from Cape Royal hurried on to Bryce Canyon to catch it in afternoon mood. For our short stay here only had time to view the spectacle from the new vantage point. Recorded the following pictures.



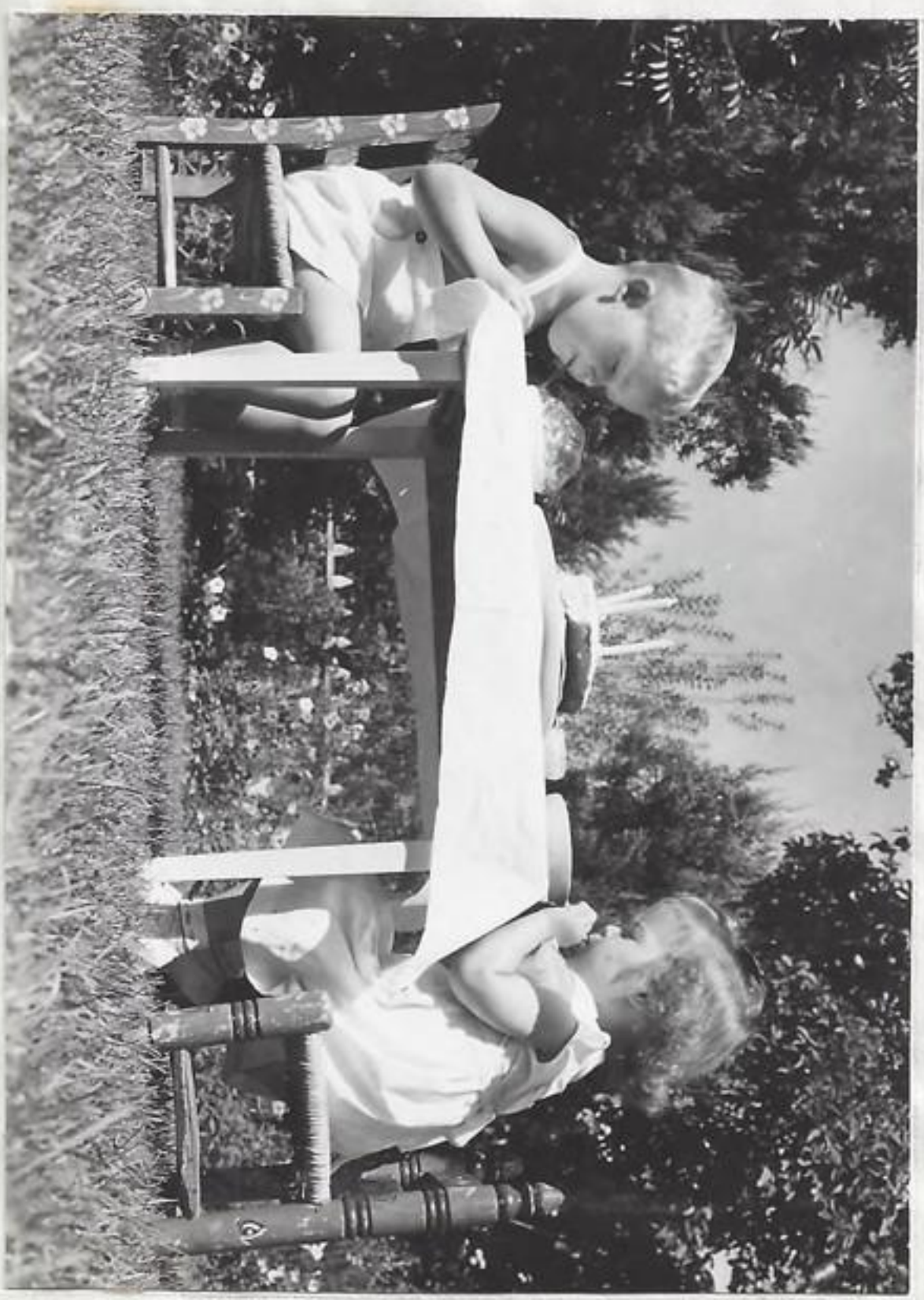
6-8-13-46  
Linnette at Bryce Canyon.  
Sunset Point.



8-8-13-46  
General view Bryce Canyon

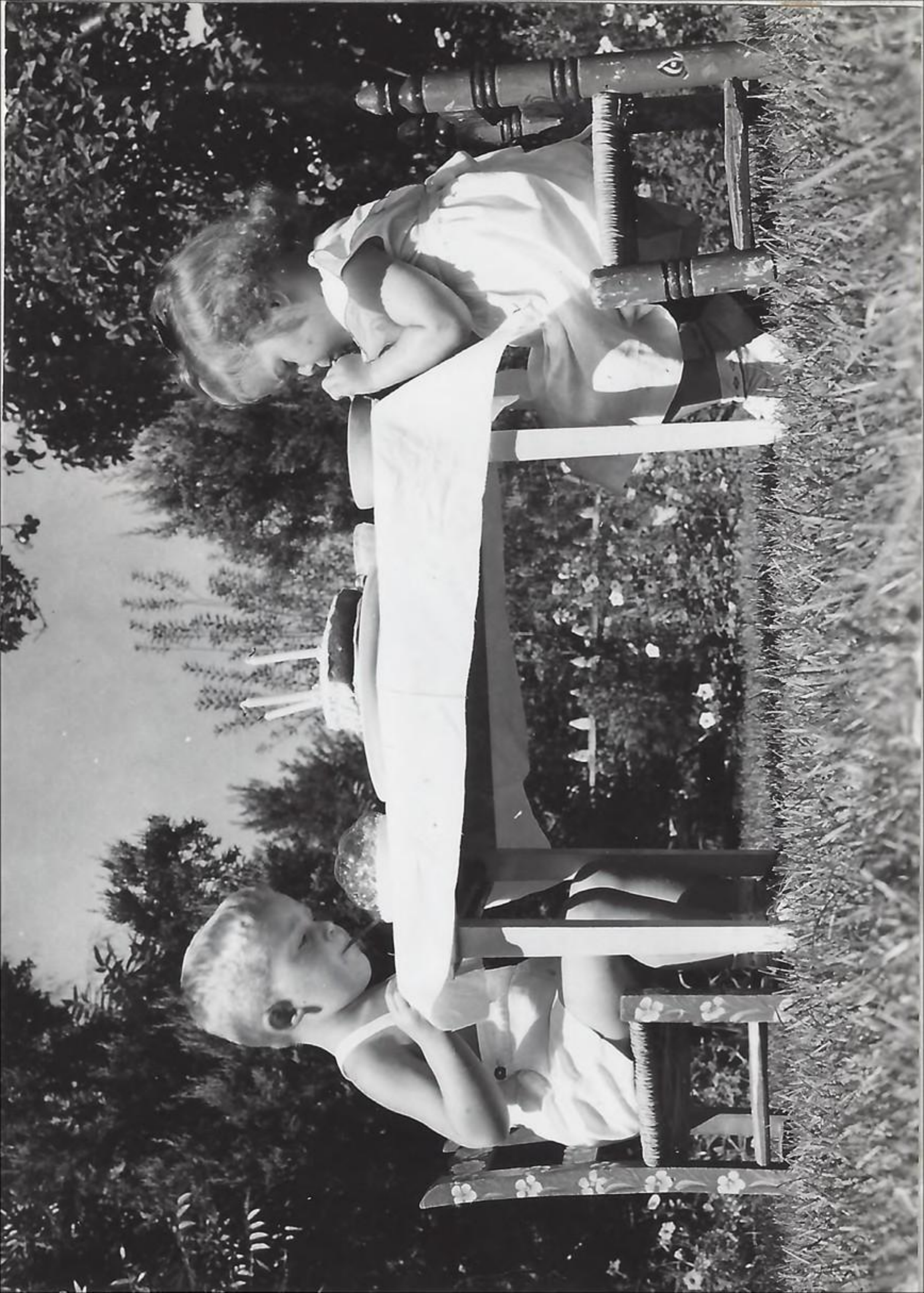


7-8-13-46  
Family Group at Bryce  
Canyon. Sunset Point.



1-8-15-46  
Katherine (Kay) birthday party. 3 yrs. Bonnie Glenn guest.



















8-15-46

Katherine Gunnis birthday. Picture 7-8-15-46 of party in full swing (opposite page).

8-24-46

Annette and I caught 1 three pounder and three smaller rainbow trout on the Provo River below Hoover Ranch.

8-25-46

Annette and I slept in Provo Canyon tonight. Same area as above. At about 8:45 P.M. caught 5 1/2 lb German Brown trout. Earlier in evening caught 1 two pound rainbow and 2 smaller trout.

8-26-46

Fished the Provo River at Hoover's Ranch and caught 2 three pound rainbow and 2 smaller ones.

8-27-46

Annette and I fished Provo River at Hoover's Ranch this evening and caught 1 3 lb German brown and two small rainbow.

8-30-46

Mel and Burnett leave in a day or two so shot a few pictures for their record. Provo, Utah.



1- 8-30-46  
pegtails.

Edith and



2- 8-30-46 Cully and  
German brown caught  
8-25-46, and 8-27-46.













3-8-30-46 Gate in hypocal  
repose.



5-8-30-46 Nile and Ametti.



4-8-30-46 Dudley and the  
mamma. 5 1/2 lbs.



6-8-30-46 Jack and personality.



















Catalogued the following pamphlets and books  
and added to collection.

- 1-9-1-46 Montezuma Castle National Monument,  
Arizona; U.S. Dept of Interior. Sept 24, 1942.
- 2-9-1-46 Dinosaur National Monument, Colorado-  
Utah; U.S. Dept of Interior, 1942.
- 3-9-1-46 Walnut Canyon National Monument, Arizona  
U.S. Dept of Interior. 1942
- 4-9-1-46 Tuzigoot National Monument, Arizona  
U.S. Dept of Interior 1942
- 5-9-1-46 Casa Grande National Monument, Arizona  
U.S. Dept of Interior, 1942
- 6-9-1-46 Canyon de Chelly National Monument, Arizona  
U.S. Dept of Interior 1942.
- 7-9-1-46 Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah. National  
Park Service, United States Dept. of Interior  
1942.
- 8-9-1-46 Glimpses of our National Parks. Isabelle  
F. Story; National Park Service; U.S. Dept. of  
Interior; 1941.
- 9-9-1-46 National Parks Magazine; National Parks  
Association, no. 44, July-Sept. 1943.
- 10-9-1-46 Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona.  
U.S. Dept. Interior, 1942.
- 11-9-1-46 Sequoia National Park, National Park  
Service, U.S. Dept Interior, 1942
- 12-9-1-46 Chaco Canyon National Monument, New  
Mexico. U.S. Dept. Interior, 1942.
- 13-9-1-46 Saguaro National Monument, Arizona.  
U.S. Dept Interior, 1942.
- 14-9-1-46 Tonto National Monument, Arizona.  
U.S. Dept. Interior, 1942
- 15-9-1-46 Scotts Bluff National Monument, Nebraska  
U.S. Dept. Interior, 1942
- 16-9-1-46 Ocmulgee National Monument, Georgia.  
U.S. Dept. Interior, 1942.
- 17-9-1-46 Aztec Ruins National Monument, New  
Mexico, U.S. Dept Interior, 1942.



- 18-9-1-46 Devil Postpile National Monument, California, U.S. Dept Interior.
- 19-9-1-46 Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Colorado, U.S. Dept. Interior; National Park Service, 1942
- 20-9-1-46 Petrified Forest National Monument, U.S. Dept. Interior, Nat. Park Service, 1942.
- 21-9-1-46 Mammals of Zion-Bryce and Cedar Breaks; C. C. Presnall, Zion Bryce Museum Bulletin No 2, Jan. 1938.
- 22-9-1-46 Plants of Zion National Park. Zion-Bryce Museum Bulletin no. 1, June 1937. National Park Service.
- 23-9-1-46 Mammals and Birds of Alaska, Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept of Interior Circular no 3, 1942. Frank Sufresne.
- 24-9-1-46 Double-Crossing the Project for the proposed Mount Olympus National Park. Emergency Conservation Committee. Publication no. 63.
- 25-9-1-46 The Sun god Moccasin tales. Albert B. Reagan, vol. 1. Printed M. N. Graham Printing Co., Provo, Utah.
- 26-9-1-46 Game and Wild-Fur Production and Utilization on Agricultural Land. J Paul Miller and Burwell B. Powell, U.S. Dept of Agriculture, Jan. 1942.
- 27-9-1-46 Hints on Bobcat trapping. Circular no 1, Fish and Wildlife Service, Dept of Interior Stanley P. Young, 1941.
- 28-9-1-46 Hints on Coyote and Wolf trapping. Circular no 2, Stanley P. Young, Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept. Interior 1941
- 29-9-1-46 Food Habits of the Coyote. U.S. Dept of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Wildlife Research Bulletin 4, 1941
- 30-9-1-46 Fossils. Harvey C. Markman, The Colorado Museum of Natural History. Popular Series no. 3. Sept 1, 1938



- 460901-69
- 31-9-1-46 A synoptical Study of Utah Amphibia.  
Vasco M. Tanner. Contribution from  
Dept. Zool. and Ent., Brigham Young  
University no. 40, July, 1931
- 32-9-1-46 Field Museum of Natural History - General  
Guide. Chicago. 1943
- 33-9-1-46 Parasconjunctival Sliding - Graft Technique  
for eyelid reconstruction. Major H.  
Saul Sugar (M.C.) A.U.S. Reprint from  
American Journal of Ophthalmology.  
vol. 27, no. 2, February, 1944. Barnes  
General Hospital, Vancouver, Wash.
- 34-9-1-46 Treatment and Control of Certain tropical  
diseases. Circular Letter no 33, Surgeon  
General Office, War Dept. Feb. 2, 1943
- 35-9-1-46 Pompanogos, Thunder Mountain - Extension  
Division, Brigham Young University, Provo,  
Utah. July 1922.
- 36-9-1-46 Arctic Mammal. Technical Manual, War  
Department no TM 1-240. April 1, 1942
- 37-9-1-46 A Study of the Water Birds of Utah Co.,  
Clarence Cottam. Reprint - Utah Academy  
of Sciences. vol VI July 5, 1929.
- 38-9-1-46 Some new and unusual Bird Records  
from Utah. C. Lynn Hayward. Reprint.  
Nelson Bulletin XLIX, Dec. 1937 303-305
- 39-9-1-46 The Status of the Ring-necked Pheasant  
in Utah. Clarence Cottam. Reprint.  
Condor. vol XXXI. May 1929.
- 40-9-1-46 Some Bird Notes from Utah. D. C. Innes  
Johnson. Reprint. Nelson Bulletin  
XLVII, June, 1935. p. 160.
- 41-9-1-46 The Breeding Status and Migration of the  
Caspian Tern in Utah. C. Lynn Hayward  
Reprint. Condor, Vol XXXVII, May-June,  
1935 pp. 140-144.
- 42-9-1-46 Some Observations on Shore Birds at Utah  
Lake during the Summer of 1936. C. Lynn  
Hayward. Brigham Young University. no 36.



mother, Dad, Annette and I drove up to Cottonwood springs in Sheep Creek Canyon. Service and Chokecherries trees without fruit. Citellus variegatus utah. One at Castella and one at mouth of Sheep Creek. 18 mourning doves at mouth of Canyon. Flock of about 80 prairie jays (?) flew across Sheep Creek near convergence with Spanish Fork.

9-4-46

Catalogued and filed following literature.

- 1-9-4-46 A Study of the Native Vegetation of Salt Lake and Utah Valleys as determined by historical evidence. Homer Wakefield. Abstract of Master's Thesis. Utah Acad. Sciences, Arts and Letters Vol. XIII.
- 2-9-4-46 A Study of the Winter Bird Life in Bear Lake and Utah Lake Valleys. C. Lynn Hayward. Brigham Young University Contribution no. 53. June 1933.
- 3-9-4-46 The Habits and Economic Importance of Walrus in Canada. Norman Criddle.
- 4-9-4-46 Some Common Birds Useful to the Farmer. U.S. Dept. of Agri. Farmers' Bulletin no 630. Feb 13, 1915.
- 5-9-4-46 Porcupine Control in the Western States U.S. Dept Agri. Leaflet no. 60, May 1930
- 6-9-4-46 Beaver Habits and Experiments in Beaver Culture. U.S. Dept. Agri. Technical Bulletin no. 21. Oct, 1927
- 7-9-4-46 The Muskrat as a Fur Bearer with notes on its use as food. U.S. Dept of Agri. Farmers Bulletin no. 869. Revised April, 1923
- 8-9-4-46 Economic Value of North American Skunks. U.S. Dept of Agri, Farmers' Bulletin no. 587. Revised June, 1923.
- 9-9-4-46 Cottontail Rabbits in Relation to Trees and Farm Crops. U.S. Dept of Agri. D. E. Lantz. 1931



- 10-9-4-46 The Muskrat as a Fur Bearer with notes on its use as food. U.S. Dept Agri. Farmer Bulletin no 869. April, 1923
- 11-9-4-46 A Catalogue of Utah Minerals and Localities with descriptive list and notes for collectors. Maynard Peppy, 1916
- 12-9-4-46 Petrified Forest National Monument, Arizona. Santa Fe.
- 13-9-4-46 Life History and Habits of Grasshopper Mice, Genus Onychomys. U.S. Dept Agri. Technical Bulletin no. 145. Nov, 1929.
- 14-9-4-46 Some Common Game, Aquatic, and Rapacious Birds in relation to man. U.S. Dept Agri. Farmers Bulletin no 497. Mar, 1924.
- 15-9-4-46 Food of Some Well-Known Birds of Forest, Farm and Garden. U.S. Dept Agri. Farmers Bulletin no 506. Aug, 1922.
- 16-9-4-46 Manual For Birds Banders. U.S. Dept Agri. Misc. Publ. no 58. Nov, 1929.
- 17-9-4-46 Life History of the Kangaroo Rat. U.S. Dept of Agri. Bulletin no. 1091, Sept 1922. Professional Paper.
- 18-9-4-46 Roads and More Roads in the National Parks and National Forests. Rossie Edge. Publication no. 54. Mar, 1936.
- 19-9-4-46 The Broader Aspects of Conservation. Hon. Martin L. Slaney
- 20-9-4-46 Yellowstone National Park. U.S. Dept. Interior. National Park Service. 1933.
- 21-9-4-46 The Crucifixion of Luther Burbank. Elmer L. Goshen.
- 22-9-4-46 Hawaii National Park. U.S. Dept Interior National Park Service. 1923.
- 23-9-4-46 Rules and Regulations Yosemite National Park. U.S. Dept. Interior. National Park Service 1921
- 24-9-4-46 The Muskrat in New York: Its Natural History and Economics. Dr. Charles E. Johnson. Roosevelt Wild Life Forest Experiment Station, Syracuse, N. Y.
- 25-9-4-46 Status of the Pronghorned Antelope U.S. Dept Agri. Department Bulletin no. 1346, Aug. 1925



26-9-4-46

A Study of the Influence of  
Herbaceous Plant Cover on  
Surface Run-off and Soil  
Erosion in Relation to Graz-  
ing on the Wasatch Plateau  
in Utah. C.L. Forsling.

U.S. Dept. Agric. Tech Bull. no  
220. March, 1931.

27-9-4-46

Propagation of Game Birds. U.S. Dept.  
Agric. Farmer's Bulletin no 1521

28-9-4-46

Capturing the Jungle with Camera and  
Spear. Sasha a Siemal

29-9-4-46

Audubon Magazine, May-June 1944.  
National Audubon Society

30-9-4-46

Audubon Magazine, July-Aug. 1944  
National Audubon Society.



9-5-46

460905-73

Rollie Jensen supplied 5 tires no. 9.00 x 20 for trailer. 269 So. 8th west.

9-8-46.

Last four days the maple leaves have been changing color on east mountain (maple flat mt). The 3rd of Sept would represent the first day of color change from summer greens. Few single groups of red maples in vicinity of Vivian Park and beyond up Provo Canyon. The most noticeable color change was found on ridge immediately west of scout camp in Timpanogas. This long ridge between aspen grove and Stewart flats red. Aspen trees above slope to base of elk peak still green. First glacial bench above alluvial canyon floor at Aspen Grove with 30 percent of young aspen yellow. These glacial flats seem to be the first to suffer change. The ridge east of Aspen Grove unaffected except in dissection of maple change in one or two groups. Slide area three corners on south side of aspen about 40% yellow tinged, the species of shrub undetermined. Terraces yellowish-green with rusty red patches. On glacial terrace among artemisia and shrubs found one green snake. Crested jay, Catherinas and chickadees present. At lunch table recorded typical mannerism of outdoor etiquette in the subjects of Edith Stimpson and Jean Gunn. The picnic was in honor of Glenna so turned the camera in her direction for picture no 2-9-8-46 with high lights on hair. Katherine poses for picture no 3-9-8-46 in her attempt to drain the ice cream dish.



1-9-8-46









↑ 460908-74 (PAGE NO.)

2-9-8-46

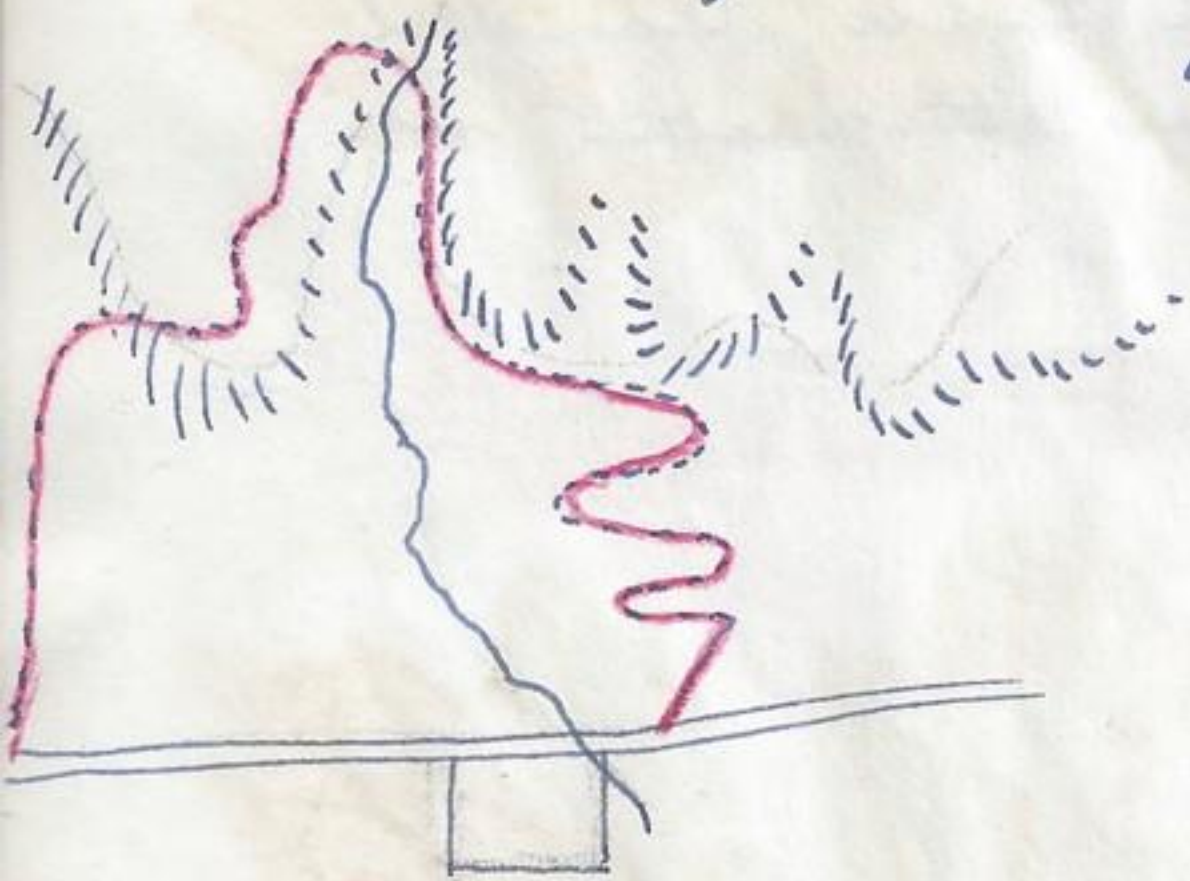
3-9-8-46

9-13-46

Last week night Hawks occurred in great number in  
Pravo. Always 7 or 8 in sky. Colors of maple on east  
side progressing toward maximum intensity. Aspens above  
maple flat still green. Few barn swallows migrating.

9-14-46

Camp Williams Game Reserve. Spent afternoon  
from 3:00 P.M. to dark on slopes up to Bonneville level.  
Gained ridge above Bonneville level and then down  
across wheat fields to road. Objective to determine  
presence of *Sylvilagus idahoensis*  
reported by John Hutchings.



Camp Williams  
Army Reservation

negative results. However  
found the following:  
Pica ludovicianus, Aphelocoma  
californica, Spurred Towhee,  
Red tail, Rock Wren, Flicker,  
House Finch, Sparrow Hawk,  
Night hawk, Meadowlark,  
Marsh hawk, Cooper Hawk,  
Sparrow (2 species) 4 Cottontail  
rabbits. The two deer were

feeding on ridge near floor of canyon. One kept constant  
watch without moving. The other one did not get the idea  
that I was near by the presence action of the other deer.  
One cottontail remained 'frozen' while I threw a rock  
within 2 1/2 of where it was sitting. Further movement  
sent it scurrying to the entrance of its hole. Checked on  
12 rabbit holes with trails radiating to center.











460915-75

1-9-15-46

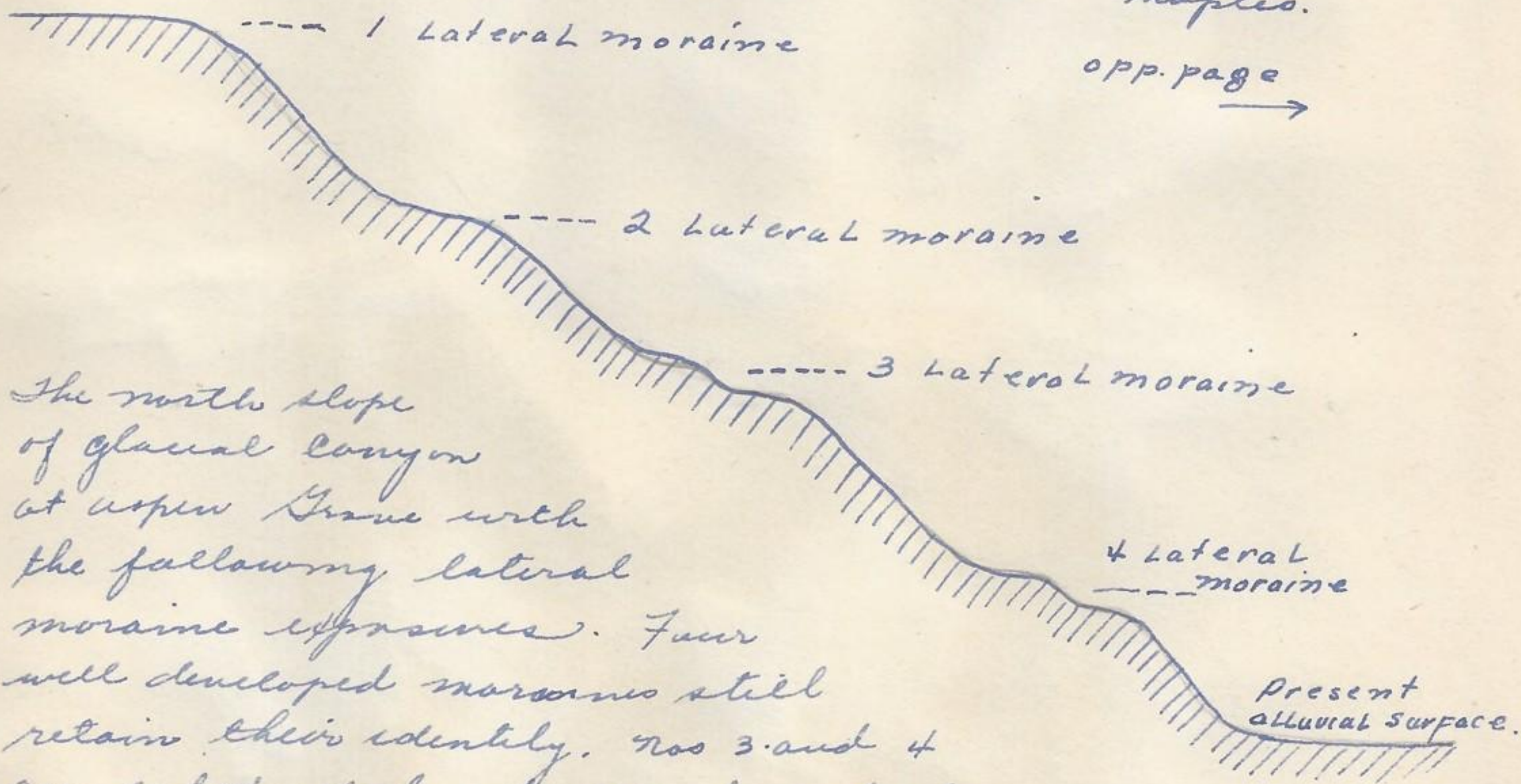




9-15-46

At Aspen Grove collected series of maple leaves in varying degrees of color development. no. 1-9-15-46. Leaves of maple on lateral moraine at aspen (pencil area) in full color. Some leaves just turning, others faded. On hill east and north of aspen Grove (Deer Creek Ridge) with considerable color change since last visit. Many aspens yellow or greenish yellow. Maples at Scout Camp area in full intensity. In Stewart's Flat country south of creek the trees were all green in last visit but today maples in color and several aspens changing to yellow-green. Few individual oaks changing. Picture 2-9-15-46 of mother, Gloria, Edith and Annette in maples.

opp. page  
→



The north slope of glacial canyon at aspen Grove with the following lateral moraine exposures. Four well developed moraines still retain their identity. Nos 3 and 4 are subdivided into secondary levels. As a basis for determining regularity of recession would estimate there to be many more cycles of recession up to the present permanent snow bank in the upper glacial valley. However, these four cycles may represent the greater part of the glacial history on the mountain.



9-16-46

Fished at Hoovers Ranch in Provo Canyon. Dad caught 2 1 1/2 lb German Brown trout. He reports mink here about 40 years ago attempting to get at dead muskrat along river. This evening cold. Beaver flapped tail on water on a long quiet stretch of water and nearly scared the daylights out of me. They now make a terrific splash and when least expected. Deer come to water edge at late twilight.

9-20-46

*Peromyscus leucopus ventorum* at 6th north and 3rd east. (680 north 3rd east) Lynn Hayward reports this squirrel 4 days ago about 2 blocks east of here.

9-21-46

Edith, Jean, Annette and I visited State Fair in Salt Lake City.



2-9-15-46







9-24-46

Spent today on mt. Timponogus in quest of *Ocholona prunipes unta*. The reproductive tracts were to be sent to Kenneth Duke of Duke University for histological examination to determine reproductive cycle. As this trip was more or less a collecting trip, did not make general notes as complete as if I had made the trip for general observations only. Use Reed's aerial picture of mt. Trump to plot the location of the pika nests. Each dot represents a nest or haystack. Where two or three nests were considered belonging to one pair of individual considered it as one nest on the map. There were no doubt many other nest not observed but would say the list represents a fair average. Other pika nests were on slides below last examined area but was too dark to place on map or record position. Greatest number of nests in upper montane or where slide area tongued into montane; very few in more typical alpine situations. They prefer proper accumulation of rock with adjoining vegetation. Most of the favorable spots in upper and lower montane occupied. In alpine situation many favorable spots available but not used, particularly in the upper American Fork Cirque. They are active from daybreak to about 10:00 A.M. and then again from about 4:30 to dark and probably after dark. Many nests examined during day but without activity, however many animals were active throughout the day. They are also more wary during the main part of the day but quite fearless during twilight or early morning. Would estimate about 58 pika observed in Timponogus Cirque and 30 in the American Fork Cirque.

Left Pavo

4:30 A.M. Daybreak about 5:00 A.M. with slight differentiation of sky and mountains. Beautiful sky with slight color up to the American Fork Canyon. Run over Jack rabbit at flats near mouth of canyon, several others previously killed. Arrived Timponogus Basin



460924-79  
Ranger station

Pygmy owl in road near  
at 6:00 A.M. Left springs 6:10 A.M. All quiet  
Sunrise on mount Aspenwall or north peak at 6:15  
These first rays of lights are exceptionally bright  
in contrast to duller morning lights reflected only  
from the sky. Daybreak beautiful. Sun moves  
down to brink of lower Timpoonke Cirque in  
only a few minutes. At 6:15 robins were leaving  
willow patches in basin and flying down canyon  
or to the east. They called. One magpie left and  
a few weak juncos like calls were all that record-  
ed their presence. The trail was dusty from recent  
sheep activity and about every inch was a mouse  
(Peromyscus?) track or imprint. Some grouping of  
tracks would suggest a well beaten trail. Bent  
free spots on rocks indicated their positions of  
urnation. First flicker & magpie called at 6:30.  
Coyote called same time to north in Bear Canyon  
Woodpecker (Hairy) was few. 7:00 A.M. First Cent.  
m. ensabronus called? Porcupine tracks in trail.  
7:20 Cent. m. comes in shrubs. Deer tracks in trail  
leading out of cirque and going down trail. 7:25  
Flicker called from brink of Cirque. Arrived  
edge of lower Timpoonke Cirque 7:30. Here was  
~~collected~~ <sup>found</sup> a ~~noticeably~~ group birds, but too very  
scare, They included juncos, white Cr. Sparrows,  
juncos siskins and dusky groups. Two dusky  
grauise 80 feet apart left the brink and dropped  
down over edge, one alighting in spruce tree, the  
other continuing down hillside. The cirque was  
quiet except for a few calls of the pine siskin,  
Audubon warbler, juncos (grey headed) and flies.  
First pika nest of 7:50 A.M. nest 4/5 bushel of  
dry but green vegetation of all descriptions Pika  
called. Another nest 100' away. Pika near.  
At 8:01 A.M. three pika nests from 1 to 1 1/4 bushels  
one along side of log, the others at edge of rock.  
These three nest in <sup>isolated</sup> area 40' x 40'. One of the three  
nests scattered over rocks and not in Compositae pile



Collected one pika (1-9-24-46) from this area. An adult male. This spot is above the depression spot near <sup>main</sup> group of spruce. At 8:15 AM made general survey of rock slide. This area is gradually being invaded by the mountain forest and vegetation and makes for an ideal spot for pika. These restricted area held the greatest population of the erique total, an area 200' x 100'. Practically all of the nests were at the base of the slide in the more permanent and stable section. From this area collected pikas (3-9-24-46), a subadult male; (4-9-24-46) adult female; (5-9-24-46) subadult male; (6-9-24-46) adult female; and (7-9-24-46) adult male; (8-9-24-46) adult male. The nests were placed in every conceivable position. One of about 4 bushel capacity was placed under a dead spruce log which had been lodged in an curved arch. Others were placed along side a large faulder; tucked around edge of boulder; open position; under protection of rock; and along side of log. Most of the pikas were found associated with their nests. The nests were generally located at the site of their escape under ground or within 10-15 feet of their retreat. If a pika was found far from its nest it would be seen scurrying across the rocks to its territory. The average measurements would be about 122 length; 32 foot. Made hurried examination of the remainder of erique and then gained base of cliffs to inspect 5 nests placed in what would appear perpetual shade. Pika present but weary. Nests mainly open haystack, green but dry. Immediately above and to the right solid ice. This ice formed as fast as the water was received and as a result had accumulated to the degree of completely sealing the steep gully of flow. A bad situation in winter



time when snows accumulate on an icy base.  
 Arrived brink of upper Timpooneke Cirque at 12:10.  
 These adjoining terraces rather steep for ascent.  
 Tamascurus, and white crown sparrows at brink  
 A hurried inspection disclosed one pika group of  
 2 nests only. 3 large snow patches remained,  
 lake just drying up. Largest snow patch about 400'  
 x 100'. Snows melting in exposed situations.  
 Marked (-) on map. Deer tracks numerous in  
 mud at end of snow banks. Collected a weasel  
 (9-9-24-46) in rock slide. It was first observed  
 on a rock some distance away. At the first  
 shot it dropped down among rocks and then  
 when I came nearer it reappeared with weasel  
 generosity. The second shot was effective.  
 Thought that possibly it was the dwarf variety of  
 weasel but proved to be the regular valley form.  
 Gained ridge at 1:00 P.M. where I ate dinner.

Bluebirds, Audubon warblers on ridge catching  
 insects that seemed to be prevalent there. The  
 butterflies, since early morning were all moving  
 south and ~~up~~ up slope. On ridge took  
 three shots of the mountain. One picture

(10-9-24-46) of the  
 north terminal of  
 Trump showing  
 perceptuous slopes  
 and rock slides  
 with only avenue  
 of ascent from  
 Cirque. and  
 picture (11-9-24-46)  
 of terraces to the  
 east leading from  
 lower American  
 Fork Cirque to upper  
 American Fork Cirque  
 and picture (12-9-24-46)











Itinerary of pika collecting trips. dots indicate nests observed of these mammals. One dot may represent a family grouping of 2 or three associated nests. Pibal census not effective beyond point 6:15 P.M.



Upper American Gorge

1:00 Weasel

12:10

Upper American Fork Gorge

2:45

4:30

5:25

Lower American Fork Gorge 6:30

Lower American Gorge

8:15

8:01

7:50

7:30

Summit Snow

Pool

Shaded meadows  
springs, pools

Basal American Gorge



of upper American  
Fork Cirque and  
angular wall  
exposure at  
highest point  
on trip. Left  
pass at 2:00  
P.M. and followed  
terrace to trail.

Encountered 4  
groups of pika  
nests in isolated  
slides, and generally  
2 stacks per slide.  
Every available  
slide occupied.

Only one nest  
with indication  
of activity. Collect-  
ed this one no.  
13-9-24-46 <sup>adult female</sup> from  
last slide area.

Arrived trail

2:45 P.M. Eagle  
soaring pass <sup>area</sup> where I had left at 2:00 P.M. Butterflies  
still flying up slope. In this slide area collect-  
ed pika no. 14-9-24-46 an adult female, and  
15-9-24-46 adult female. Saw nests in this  
area of about 1 acre. From here gain Upper Am.  
Fork Cirque. Followed base of main side slide  
area and many terminal moraine heaps but found  
only five nests. The east slide are rather bare but  
west slides seeded in above with rank growth of  
lupine? (pods popping audibly all day) and other  
vegetation suitable for pika nutrition. Returned



21-9-24-46



22-9-24-46











460924-84

to area <sup>below brink, 4:30, ↑</sup> and collected pika no. 16-9-24-46  
subadult male; and 17-9-24-46 adult male; 18-9-24-46  
young female.

The pika were becoming active at about 4:30 P.M. Tamiasciurus calling in Spruce and fir on terraces. Left this area at 5:15 P.M. Two pika nest 1 foot from trail below this slide area just as trail crosses gully. G.N. Owl called. As I approached old camp site of previous years found Dusky Grouse tracks on trail. Porcupine tracks on trail. On west side of rock slide flushed 5 dusky grouse. They flew north and dropped down over terrace. This slide area 5:25 P.M supported 7 nests with 5 active pika.

Collected one no. 20-9-24-46 adult male here. This slide area has always supported pika. Followed trail down across west slide area but no pika. At base of slide at 6:15 counted 10 nests with 4 active pika. It was late twilight but they were still active and calling. Some of them were quite a ways from their domes. A young porcupine was feeding in vegetation near the base of this slide area in open exposure and meadow. Left pika slide here at 6:30 P.M.

Arrived brink 6:20 P.M. From the next terrace found good cold water along the trail. Continued down trail in dark to ranger station, hence up into upper Thompsons Basin to Bar, hence to Provo. Weasel measured 331 length, 125 tail, 37 m.m. <sup>(fat)</sup> foot ♂. Collection number 9-9-24-46. Thus ended my pre birthday hike. At this time of year one should always carry along color film for moose and aspen colors. no evidence embryos in pika

10-1-46

First snow on timp about 1,500 below top. aspens gorgeously displayed at this date. Rain in valley.

10-4-46

Snow line to maple flat level. New. Rain in valley



10-6-46

461006-85

new snow line to 4 level. The snow line on  
trip was about 2,000 feet lower than east  
mountains 2 days ago. Most of this snow now  
being received is cleared from sunny and windy  
exposures. On north slopes will probably remain  
unaffected.

10-6-46

Crows returning from north as storms and snow  
continue. Many in fields south and west of Provo.

← Additional notes for 9-24-46

Picture no 21-9-24-46 of terminal mt. Aspen wall  
with rocky foreground. no 22-9-24-46 of terraces  
in Am. Fork Cirque with mt. Aspen wall in distance.  
Picture of above 21-9-24-46 taken from divide.  
Panorama 11-9-24-46 and 12-9-24-46 below



11-9-24-46

12-9-24-46

10-9-46

Photographed meteorites on display, tonite. of Jacobson  
Grimmer comet. 10 o'clock P.M. at Provo, Utah

1-10-9-46







and Annettes birthday.

Celebrated first wedding anniversary at home tonight.  
Dane, Gloria, Dick Hunt, Ned and Ruth Siddulph, Edith,  
mother and Dad. Mother did the honors.

4-10-14-46



5-10-14-46



3-10-14-46



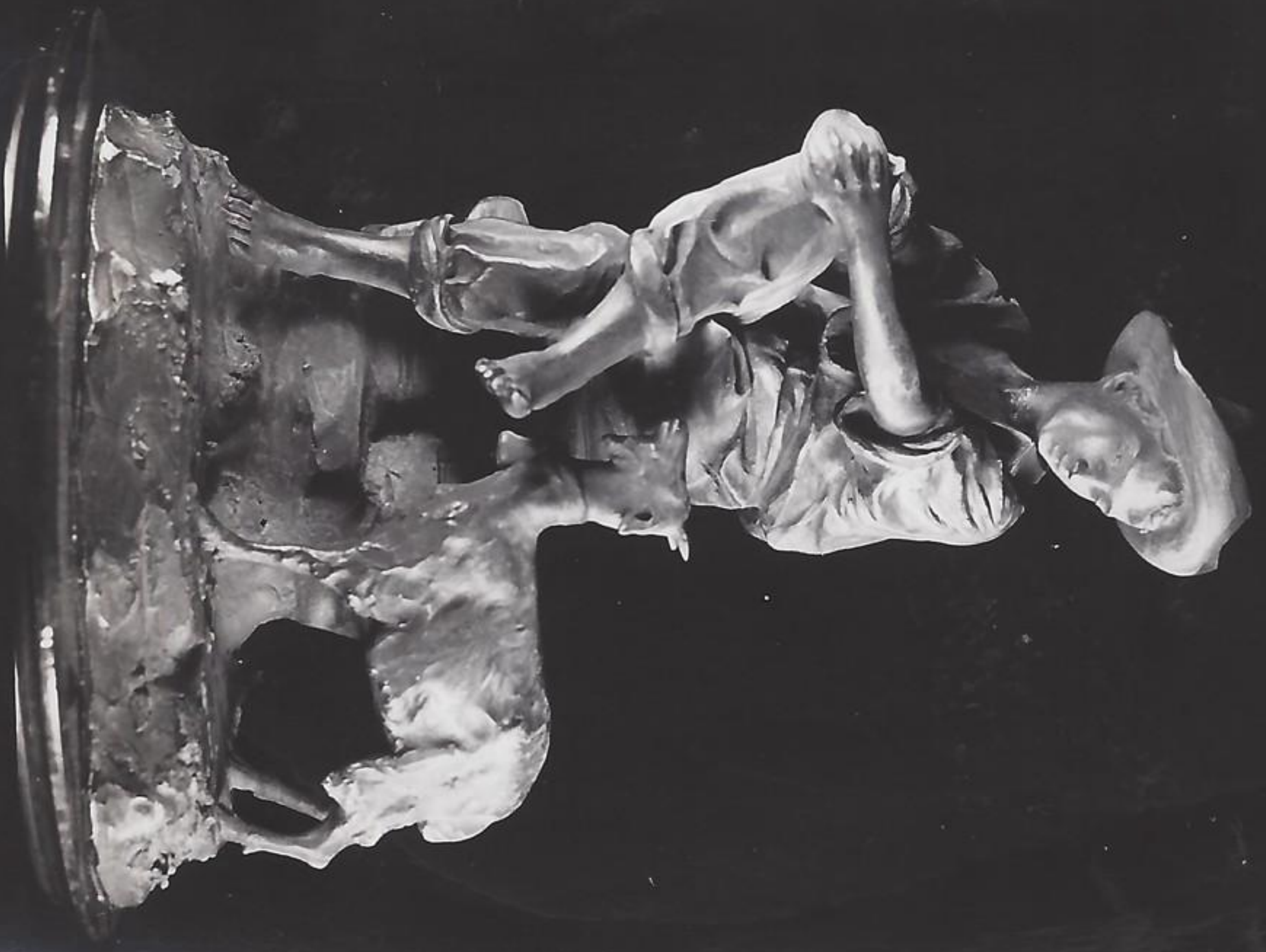
*James William Boe*  
*to*  
*James William Boe*  
 Sergeant, Medical Department, Army of the United States  
 on Sunday, the fourteenth of October  
 One thousand nine hundred and forty five  
 St. John's Episcopal Church  
 Humming, China

*Shonette E. Pistor. Wallace*  
 announces the marriage of her daughter  
*Shonette Pistor.*  
 Lieutenant, United States Army, Nurse Corps











and Annetta's birthday.

Celebrated first wedding anniversary at home tonight.



1-10-14-46

On eve of 30th birthday



3-10-14-46

wedding cake on anniversary

1st

Oct. 14, 1946

Years ago I took the name  
you gave solemnly with you  
And with heart's gift yours  
taught of life  
Wisdom the world could  
never impart!

Eagerness for the coming  
day,

Dreams becoming realities,  
Patience tolerance, lasting  
faith!

Could there be greater gifts  
than these?

Perhaps in all the coming years  
when life will ever fall to be,  
I can best turn to the small  
measure and joy yours brought  
of peace to me!

Annetta





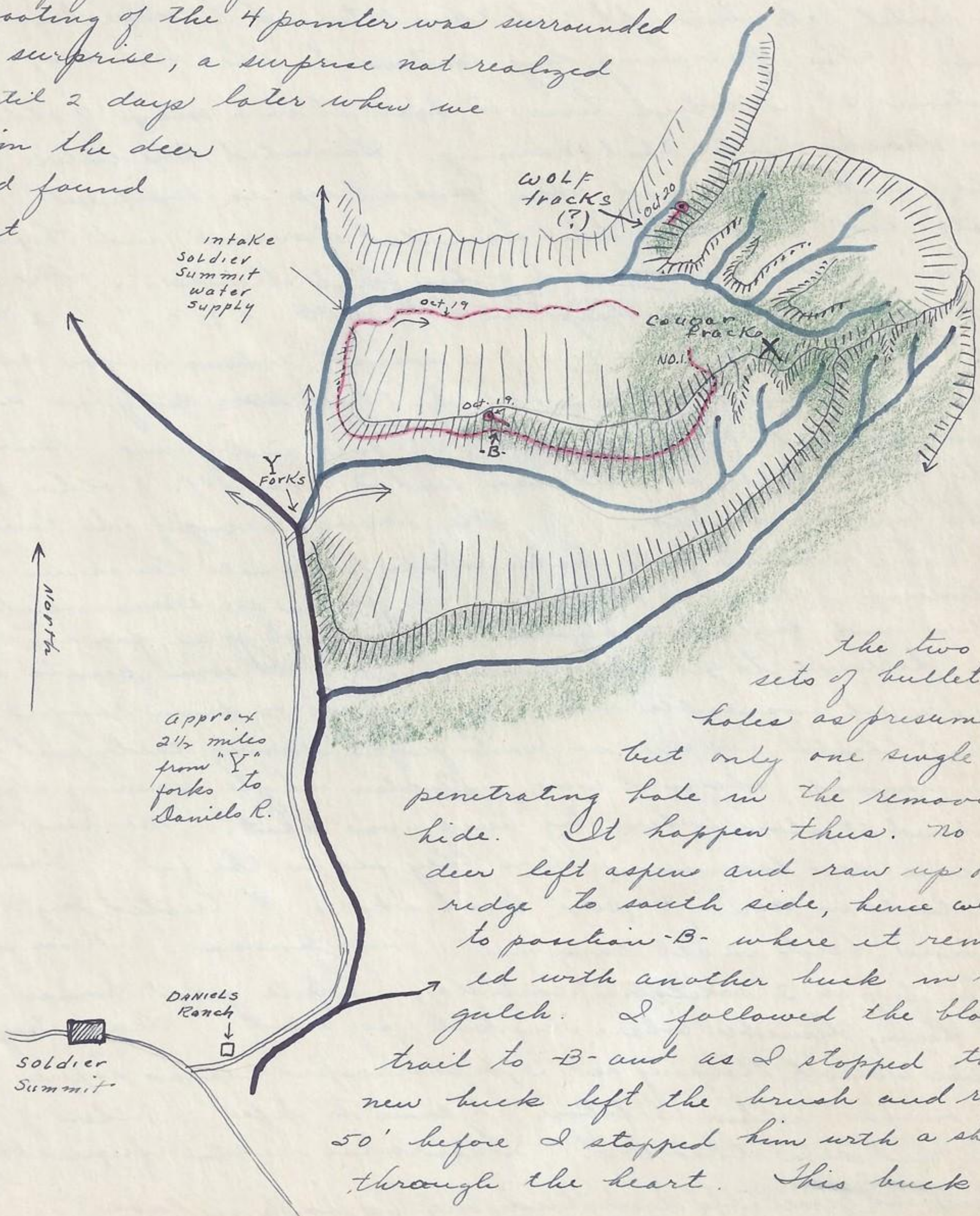






Deer trip with Dad, Lee Hales and brother, Harvey Robbins, Vance, Graham and Reby of Salt Lake. Stayed at Daniels Ranch at Soldier Summit. Hunted country in left hand fork of White River as indicated. Party of eight shot seven deer ranging from small two pointer to large buck with 5 x 6 prongs weighing approx 270 lbs. Pictures 1-10-22-46 2-10-22-46 and 3-10-22-46 of two largest deer taken the first and second day by Dad and me. Buck of 1-10-22-46 taken Oct 20<sup>th</sup> where 3-10-22-46 (smaller) taken eve of first day as indicated. The shooting of the 4 pointer was surrounded by surprise, a surprise not realized until 2 days later when we

skin the deer and found not



Approx 2 1/2 miles from "Y" forks to Daniels R.

The two sets of bullet holes as presumed but only one single penetrating hole in the removed hide. It happen thus. No 1 deer left aspens and ran up over ridge to south side, hence west to position -B- where it remained with another buck in this gulch. I followed the blood trail to -B- and as I stopped the new buck left the brush and ran 50' before I stopped him with a shell through the heart. This buck I



thought <sup>was the one</sup> that I had been trailing and had just stopped long enough to rest. But about the same time I fired this shot the one I had previously wounded got up and started to run across the side hill. I shot at it and then went over to find it leaving a bloody trail. I had either hit it again or its old wound had started up again as it left a continuous trail. At this time I had actually thought that I had killed the wound deer I had been following and in addition wounded another one. I tracked the wounded deer until late twilight and then returned to other deer to dress. The following day continued the tracking to position "C" at which time I lost it in a maze of other deer tracks made that morning. Searched the entire open slopes until 12:00 and then gave it up as hopeless. A Coyote had followed this wounded deer and had kept on its trail even as it crossed other fresh tracks. The deer observed during three days were - 19<sup>th</sup> 7 ♀ 9 ♂; 20<sup>th</sup> 4 ♂ 7 ♀; 21<sup>st</sup> 0 ♂ 14 ♀. I would estimate for this area as indicated on map of the three side canyons as supporting about 18 bucks and 25 does and fawns. Our party got 7 bucks in this area and I know of 8 other bucks taken by other parties. The Beaver occupy the canyon floor the entire distance from water intake to Daniels Ranch in one continuous series of ponds. The ponds are surrounded by willow and sagebrush beyond. They will go as far as 400 up a hillside to get their aspen trees. At some points aspen trees are not available except by going up or down canyon for several blocks. Water in ponds frozen during early part of day. Other animals observed were: Golden eagle, soaring above timbered at place where big buck was shot. Magpies loath to leave deer carcasses where they fed on the fat. Few red-tails in air. 4 pine Grosbeaks. S. Crested Jay most common bird in all canyons. Few juncos. Never failed to see two or 3 solitaire each day. One great horned Owl left heavy timber where big buck was shot. One Grey-ruffed grouse found sleeping on *Symphoricarpos* among aspen. I approached within 10 feet it came to life. Others of the party had seen this bird. Snowshoe rabbit frequently observed. Porcupine generally distributed, one 60' back in cove.



Lee Shales claims to have seen the cougar tracks both this year and last year. Observed a set of large tracks that were not the coyote. They were not associated with human tracks which would eliminated the possibility of them being the dog tracks. It is highly probably that they were wolf tracks. They were much wider and larger than the coyote.



1-10-22-46

2-10-22-46



Boiler Gulch, L Fork White River, Spanish Fork Canyon, Utah. my deer of the hunt. as deer increase in size the antlers become wider, higher and have fewer points, that is for normal growth of antlers.

10-22-46

255 East 1st So., Provo, Utah Co., Utah

Oct. 28, 1946.

James Robert Bee born this date. Recorded the following observations of progress.

- Oct 28, 1946 followed light from few hours after birth.
- Nov 28, 1946 first bona-fide smile.







(will added additional observations but record them in 1946 journal, under Oct. 28, 1946).

Dec 20, 1946 smiles when wiffully provoked.

Jan 5, 1947 sucked thumb and asserted holding bottle, definitely noticed doll in crib.

Jan 10, 1947 turn over when bathed.

Jan 27, 1947 noticeable use of eyes to inspect people. Eye accommodation quicker than before and direct.

Jan 28, 1947 Prolong laugh for first time. Plays consistently with toys. Attempt to group or disperse toys.

Feb. 18, 1947 play with hands.

Feb. 19, 1947 Prolonged squeal.

Mar 20, 1947 reaches out and holds bottle alone.

Pastures W of Angville, Utah Co., Utah.

Nov. 2, 1946

Prepared a wood duck, *Aix sponsa* for BYU. (no 1870).

Total length 418 mm; wing 217 mm; tail 51.4 mm; tail 99 mm; bill 32 mm; tarsus 42.5 mm; sex ♂.

Provo, Utah

Dec. 6, 1946

Letter from Bishop Y. Y. Tse from Kunming, China.  
(see p. 172, 1945)