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morning and <sup>7</sup> mile at camp. A Clark Crow lit in tree just at sunrise. It flew with a disturbed call. 6-13-36 Skel at divide. Saw 2 deer in a most beautiful setting at edge of a grassy meadow surrounded by aspen and fir trees. Mr. Black who was stationed at the cattle gate near Escalante and representing the Forest Service has lived in this canyon all his life and reports a scarcity of snakes. The rattlesnake, blow snake and garter snakes are present however. Met Leo Munson at Escalante who owns the general store here and the Cheese factory at Boulder. From here we drove south to the Hall and Willow Lake springs. The desert is near ruin from the excessive use by cattle and sheep. Some sheep were still in desert where they lay roasting in the shade of the junipers. At the Hall we camped in the amphitheatre where the early Mormons were said to have done. A great many sheep skeletons lay about. The most noteworthy point of interest here ~~was~~ were the deep pits in the sandstone on top of these outcroppings. The circular pits were probably 40-50' deep and 60' in diameter with the bottoms unapproachable by man, Indian or animal. The bottom supported a rank growth of grasses and shrubbery. Cottonwood trees in some. There was indeed a most noticeable contrast between this luxuriant and rank growth as compared to the desert lands where overgrazing at least destruction to the vegetation. If the vegetation in these pit holes ~~is~~ is the original types then a change has certainly taken place since man introduced them into the country. It would be very interesting to explore these pits for animal forms which either live there or have fallen in to these unescapable pits. A comparative study of the vegetation set-up would also be a worthy and interesting one. Upon these bare rock outcroppings one finds it almost unbearable to traverse in the hot part of the day when temperatures run 130°F. Many arrowpoints and Indian artifacts are found upon the bare rocks. Noted many Neotoma houses and several animals out on day <sup>time</sup> duty. Saw they every live in such temperatures is a mystery because I felt many times that to return to camp would be impossible. One just has to experience these temperatures to realize their significance. The sand dunes produced many *Dipodomys o. cupidinus*, *Peromyscus* and *Perognathus l. oregonensis*. The Neotoma also common and found in all situation, even out on flats among the brush. (*Coleogyne* and *Krameria*). The evenings are pleasant with winds always blowing, some during first part of sundown rather warm like an oven but invigorating. It is now that one begins to find activity and life coming to life which during the day is completely stifled by the excessive heat. As far as I know the lizards become inactive but the snakes begin their activity. Trops must be visited several times during the night and catches placed in a cooler, otherwise they develop gangrene and the hair slips. *Perognathus* commonly come from smaller size holes