

JOURNAL 1961

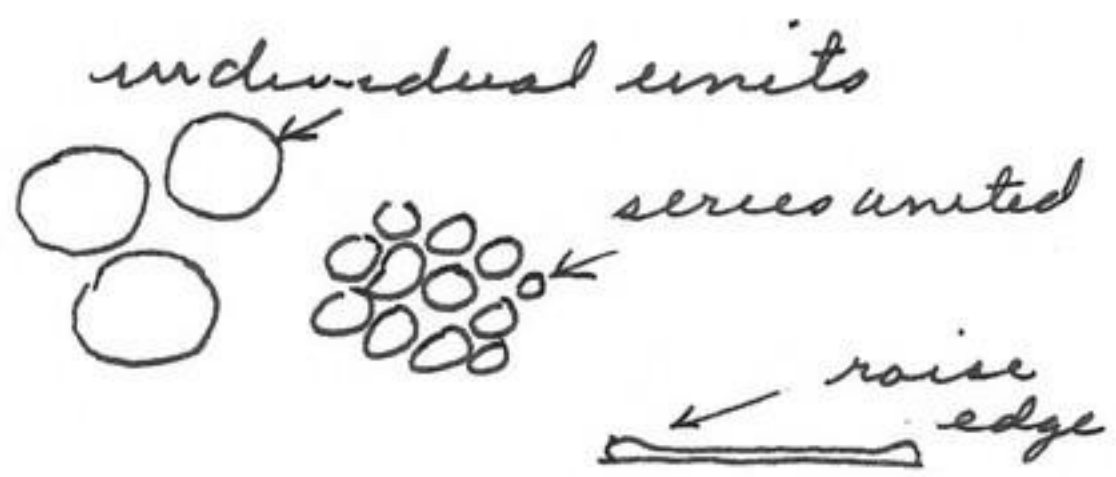
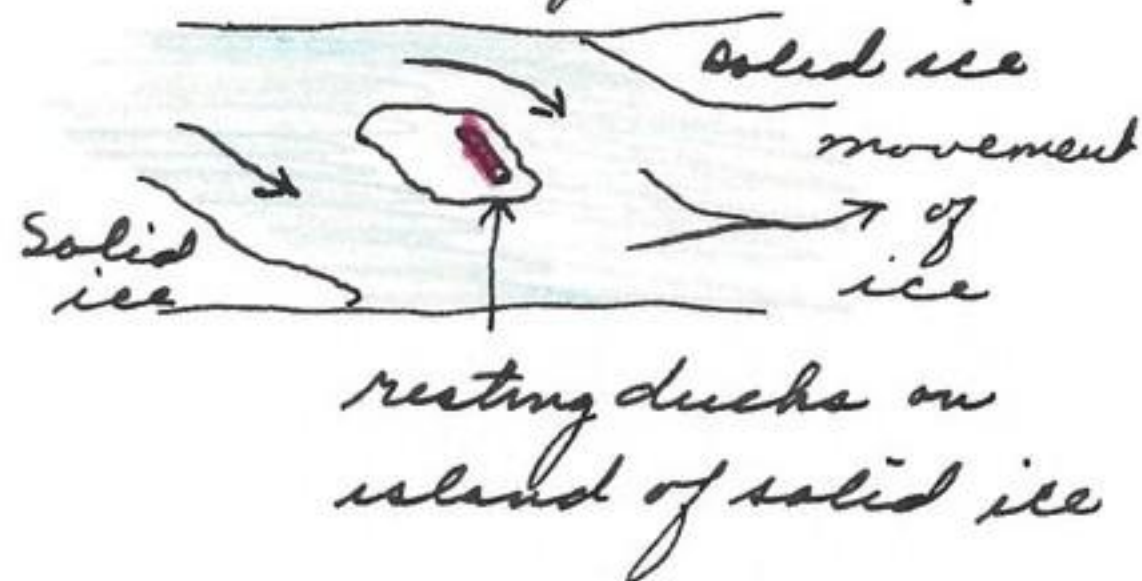
JAMES W. BEE

JOURNAL 1961

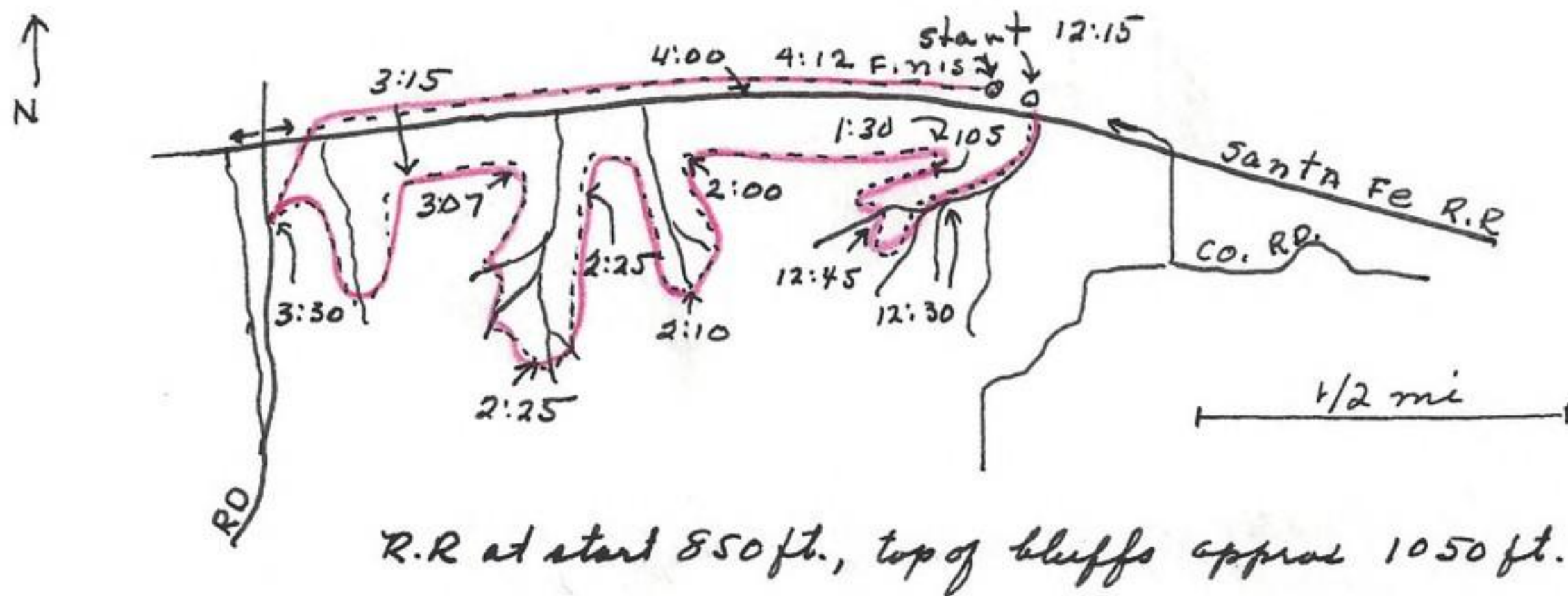
Along the Kaw River West of Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

Jan 2, 1961

James Robert and I made trip along Kaw River west of Lawrence. At 1/10 mi. E and 1/2 mi. N Lakeview School (now a country club) noted a group of mallard resting on ice in middle of River. ^(11:00 A.M.) Initial estimate 45 but after birds were in flight counted exactly 74 showing again the tendency to underestimate ducks in flight or on the ground. The flowing part of river was filled with 90% ice. The flowing ice was made of circular units, some individually organized and movement circular, others united to form series of circular units. Ice moving against side of solid ice making audible sound. This condition of moving ice is excellent for defining currents. The serpentine movement is the sight of beauty.



at the same point as above watch 6 Canadian geese fly down river. They deviated course and flew over to us and then continued down stream. One marsh hawk in area. In field NW of Lakeview noted 12 crows feeding in same field as noted several weeks ago. At point where road and R.R. tracks parallel river saw a rabbit leave R.R. grade and run across road to steep hillside as train passed. One red-tail (normal) on N side of river at this point. Also 12 juncos here. Arrived Leecompton 12:10 and continued to a point 1 9/10 mi. W and 1 1/10 mi. N Leecompton State Capital (old building)



Followed approx the 970 ft contour level which is represented by a benchlike formation which in turn is produced by resistant layer of rock. Entire area of deciduous forest growth. Entire trip characterized by scarcity of bird and animal life. Started at mouth of canyon at 12:15. 12:25 5 slate colored juncos and jays calling. 1 flicker. 12:30 forks of canyon 12:45 head left fork. 2 blue jays calling east across canyon. Lumber interests have ^{recently} removed the large oaks in this canyon, some $\frac{3}{4}$ - $\frac{4}{5}$ feet in diameter. 12:50 red-bellied woodpecker. 1:05 Collected one golden crowned Kinglet (610102-1) ♀ from group of 6 birds of same species. 2 brown creepers, 2 black-capped chickadees and 1 downy woodpecker in same group. 1:15 Crossed old road grade. This area supports good rocks for snakes. Collected second Kinglet (610102-2) ♂ from same area at 1:20. 1:30 mouth of first canyon on high ridge (flat); now trending west. Red bellied woodpecker. 1:40 2 blue jays calling. 1 downy woodpecker, 2 golden crowned Kinglet, 1 tufted titmouse and 2 black-capped chickadees in one flock. 2:00 now starting south up canyon. 2:10 head of same canyon; here one group of 1 brown creeper and 4 golden-crowned Kinglets. Lunch at 2:25. Left 2:35. 2:45 1 red-tail left ground from among deciduous trees and flew to high tree, thence N down canyon, calling. 3 golden-crowned Kinglets. 2:55 head left fork: 300 crows calling to W. 307 house, now abandoned, used for summer vacation. Aggregate of birds at this house, 1 yellow shofled flicker, 4 jays, 2 red-bellied woodpeckers and 1 golden-crown Kinglet. This canyon has a benchland that is flat, wide and even same elevation with good stand of timber, an excellent canyon for a home. 3:15 muckwingbird. 3:30 now at road which leads up canyon. At this point collected a golden crown Kinglet (610102-3) from group of 3 birds. From here to R.R. grade, thence east to beginning. At 4:00 noted a small wren either house or winter wren and a rabbit. This year is indeed a low year for rabbits as we did not see even tracks on the entire trip although snow of protected slopes should have preserved their evidence. 4:05 Cardinal. 4:12 to car and mouth of canyon. At 5:00 P.M. temp 28° F in shade. The ice on river has depreciated to 20% of surface area instead of the 90% of this A.M. It was noted today that in deciduous forests birds were scarce and where found were in groups of several species of birds.

measurements of birds collected today are:

- (610102-1) Regulus satrapa ♀, 99 mm t.l., 6.1 grams wt.
 (610102-2) " " ♂, 108 mm t.l., 6.8 " "
 (610102-3) " " ♀, 101 mm t.l., 5.7 " "

Kaw River, Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

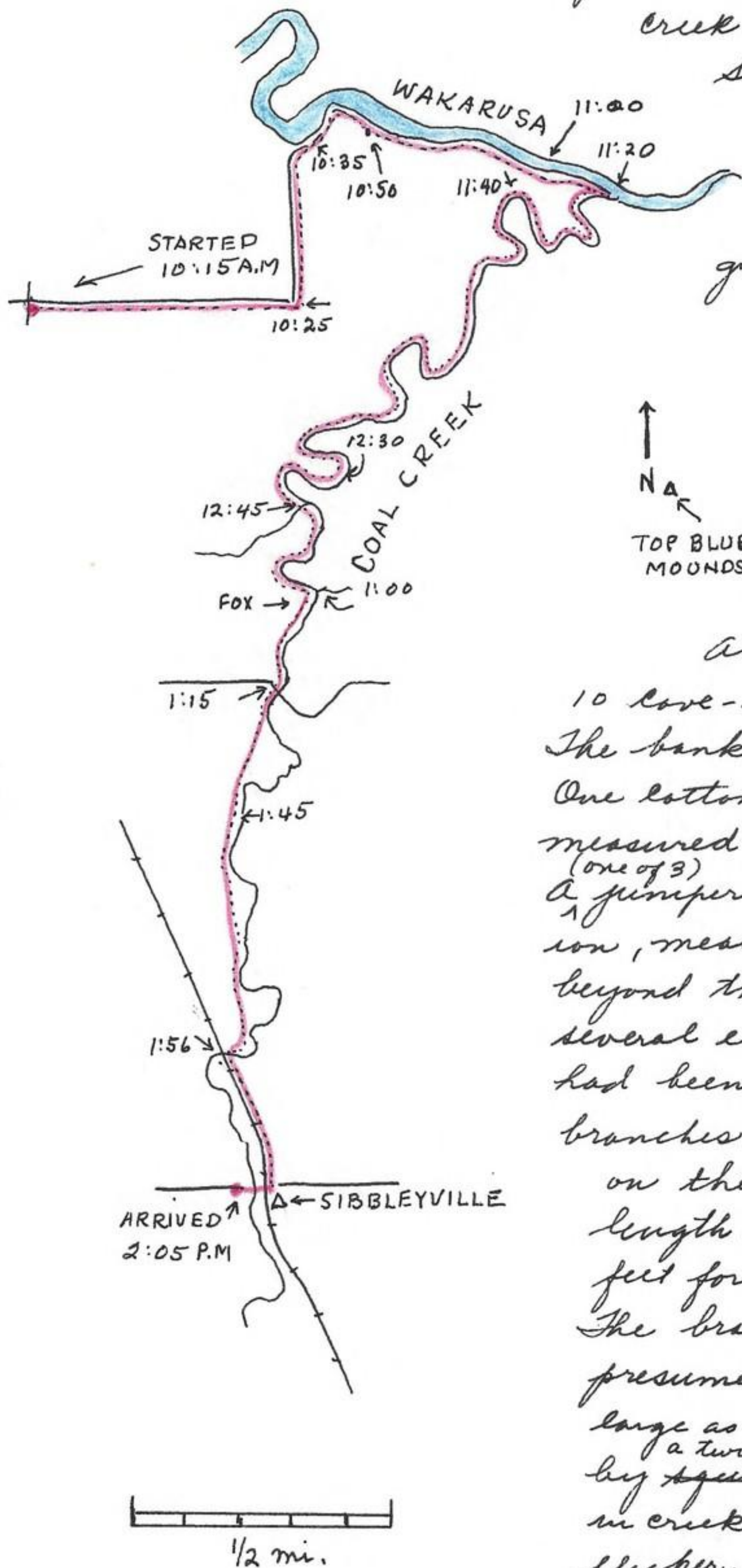
Jan 8, 1961

James Robert and I made canoe trip down Kaw River from bridge at Lawrence to point approximately 1000 ft beyond mouth of Mud Creek some 5 miles from Lawrence. Left 10:15 A.M., water 34°F; shade, air, 26°F; air in sun 48°F. At 10:30 a Kingfisher left tree perch on left bank and flew down stream 300 feet and alighted on tree stump in water. Flock of approx 250 Starling at refuge pile to right. Few small birds, chickadees, along bank but noticeably few if any birds of any description. 11:45 Sparrow hawk flew up river at edge of bank toward us as if in pursuit. Few signs of recent beaver activity. River clear of ice except an occasional plate of about 1 sq. foot or less in ^{moving} water. Arrived at Mud Creek and pulled canoe out of water 1000 feet beyond at 12:35. Mr. Orval Gully had just finished his trap line on the Kaw and had caught one beaver measuring 44 inches in total length. Mr. Gully is a native of Lawrence, 408 Lincoln St. and has trapped the rivers and creeks near Lawrence since he was a small boy. He agreed with me that there were at least 30 beaver between Lawrence and Eudora on the Kaw. Gully reports that when a beaver is caught and released, it will still remain in some general area. He has caught several small beavers and has released them this year. Young remain with adults for one year and are then forced to leave the house and territory of the adults. He has caught 8 beaver this season, one of which weighed 61 lbs., another 57 lbs. In the same general area near mouth of Mud Creek or 3 1/10 mi. E and 8 1/10 mi. N Lawrence, (P.O.) he caught a mink, the only one caught this season. Mink will leave tracks like a cat but with claw marks and that tracks do not necessarily mean that the mink are in the area as they travel great distances. Both mink and beaver were common on all the streams in early day. Beaver now are too numerous for the good of farmers. He has never seen or heard of otter being recorded from the Lawrence area. This morning two farmers and a dog killed 2 coyotes at 3 mi E + 2 1/10 mi. N Lawrence (P.O.)

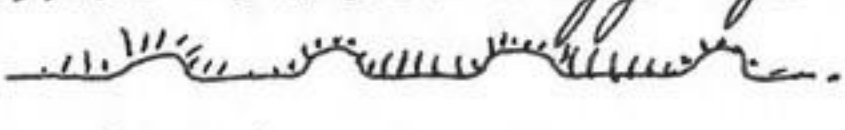
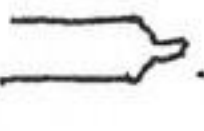
Coal Creek, Douglas Co., Kansas (in the vicinity of approx. 4 miles SE Lawrence).

Jan 15, 1961

James Robert and I made trip along Wakarusa and Coal Cr. to Sibleyville. Day overcast, wind about 10 mi p.h. in open fields but not noticeable in timber along creek. Temp. approx. 34°F all day.

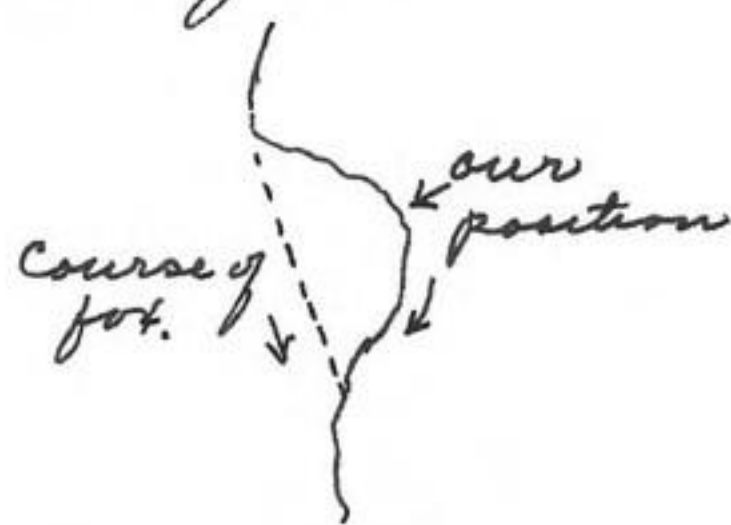


Started in open fields at 10:15 A.M. at this point 55 meadowlarks flew from one field to another, not all at once but in small groups and individually. Soil in road soft and dry. At (10:35) Wakarusa saw 2 blue jays, 1 owl (Gr. horned?), 3 yellow-shafted flickers and several small birds. River approx 50% open and flowing. Fresh beaver cuttings on north bank.

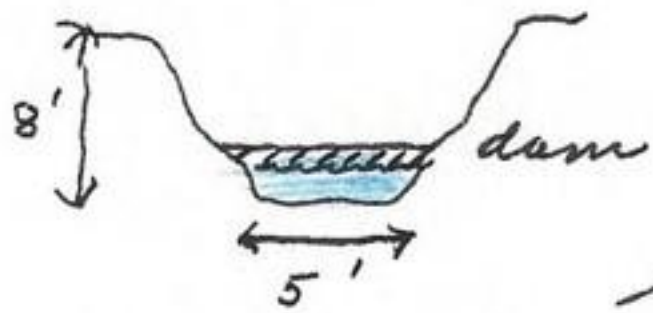
Along the bank in approx 200' were 10 core-rus from former beaver diggings. The bank looked so: . One cottonwood tree at bend of river measured 11 ft 3 inches in circumference. ^(one of 3) A juniper at old residence, now only foundation, measured 7 feet in diameter. Just beyond the old foundation (10:50) are several elm trees. One of these trees had been completely pruned of its outer branches by red squirrels. The branches on the ground, which averaged 2 feet in length were covering the ground every 2 feet for a diameter of 100' under the tree. The branches were cut so: . I presume that these branches, some as large as 3/8 inches in diameter, were cut by a twig cutting cerambycid beetle. Dead cardinal & feathers in creek bottom, 2 cardinals & 1 y.s. flicker. 10:55 fresh beaver workings

11:00 mixed flock of small birds including 4 cardinals, 8 slate-colored juncos, 5 song sparrows and 3 yellow-shafted flickers.

5. 11:15 3 blue jays, 2 b.c. chickadees, 11:18 large group of mixed birds including 21 Cardinals in a composite group which left the other birds when approached. 7 Harris' sparrows, in a loose group in large group, 8 song sparrows, ^{1 hairy woodpecker, 1 downy w.} 20 tree sparrows & 8 pine siskins, 2 golden cr. Kinglets, 2 blue jays, 5 black-c. chickadees. These birds were moving in a group occupying approx 300 feet of the river bank which in turn was supporting a good growth of weeds, small shrubs and a few high trees. The north exposure of the creek, although with good growth did not have birds. 11:20 Mouth Coal Creek. 11:30 18 crows in close group calling vigorously, one great horned owl called to east on Blue Mound. 11:37 A group of 11 brown creepers moving down creek, following were 1 tufted titmouse and 4 black-capped chickadees. Collected one brown creeper (610115-1). This group was definitely composed of a group of creepers. Bend of creek 11:40. Yellow-b. flicker flew by above tops of trees and directed flight. Crows calling but now to N.W. 11:55 5 Peromyscus leucopus under old log. One nest. They ran in two directions and in both cases to holes in the ground (about 10' away). Nesting log under high trees, leaves & debris on ground but no understorey brush. ^{1 downy w.} Nearly a rabbit had been eaten. 12:00 2 red-b. woodpeckers. 12:15 group 8 b.c. chickadees, 3 cardinals, 1 robin, 5 cedar waxwing, 5 red-bellied woodpeckers and 4 yellow-shafted flickers. The woodpeckers were uncommonly numerous and were associated with expansive flat of high trees in bend of creek. Collected one cedar waxwing (610115-2). The robin & waxwing flew away together. 12:30 group 8 b.c. chickadees, 12 brown creepers, ^{1 hairy woodpecker,} 6 golden-cr. Kinglets and 2 white-breasted nuthatches both of which was collected, nos (610115-3) and (610115-4). 12:45 Creek from west. Looks like good spot for sparrows. 12:50 group of birds including 8 b.c. chickadees, 8 brown creepers, 1 r.b. woodpecker, 3 golden cr. Kinglets and 2 tufted titmouses. Collected one g.c. Kinglet (610115-5) 1:00 creek to east. 1 group of 18 slate-colored juncos resting among dense cover of an old fallen tree along side of creek. 1 red-tail called. 1 fox ran across field, in furrow, from one part of creek to creek beyond. It ran fast and disappeared in creek bed beyond. 11:10 Great horned owl called. 1:15 bridge crossed creek. A den in upper part of cliffs in creek bed just below bridge.



1:45 group of sparrows in dense weed patch along creek including 11 Harris' Sparrow, and 12 tree sparrow of which I collected 1 of each (610115-6) and (610115-7). Fifty feet beyond, in same situation, lacking typical trees of creek bottoms but open and weedy, noted in one group. 15 Harris sparrows, 30 tree sparrows, 1 downy woodpecker, 5 b.c. chickadees, and 3 song sparrows. A beaver dam across the deeply entrenched creek.



1:50 beaver trails leading from creek to corn field, about 3 dozen corn stacks oblong side of trail bordering creek. One cottontail rabbit 10' beyond.

1:56 R.R. Bridge. 1:58 5 b.c. chickadees, 1 red-bellied flywoodpecker, 2 cardinals. Arrived Sibblyville 2:05 P.M.

measured the following.

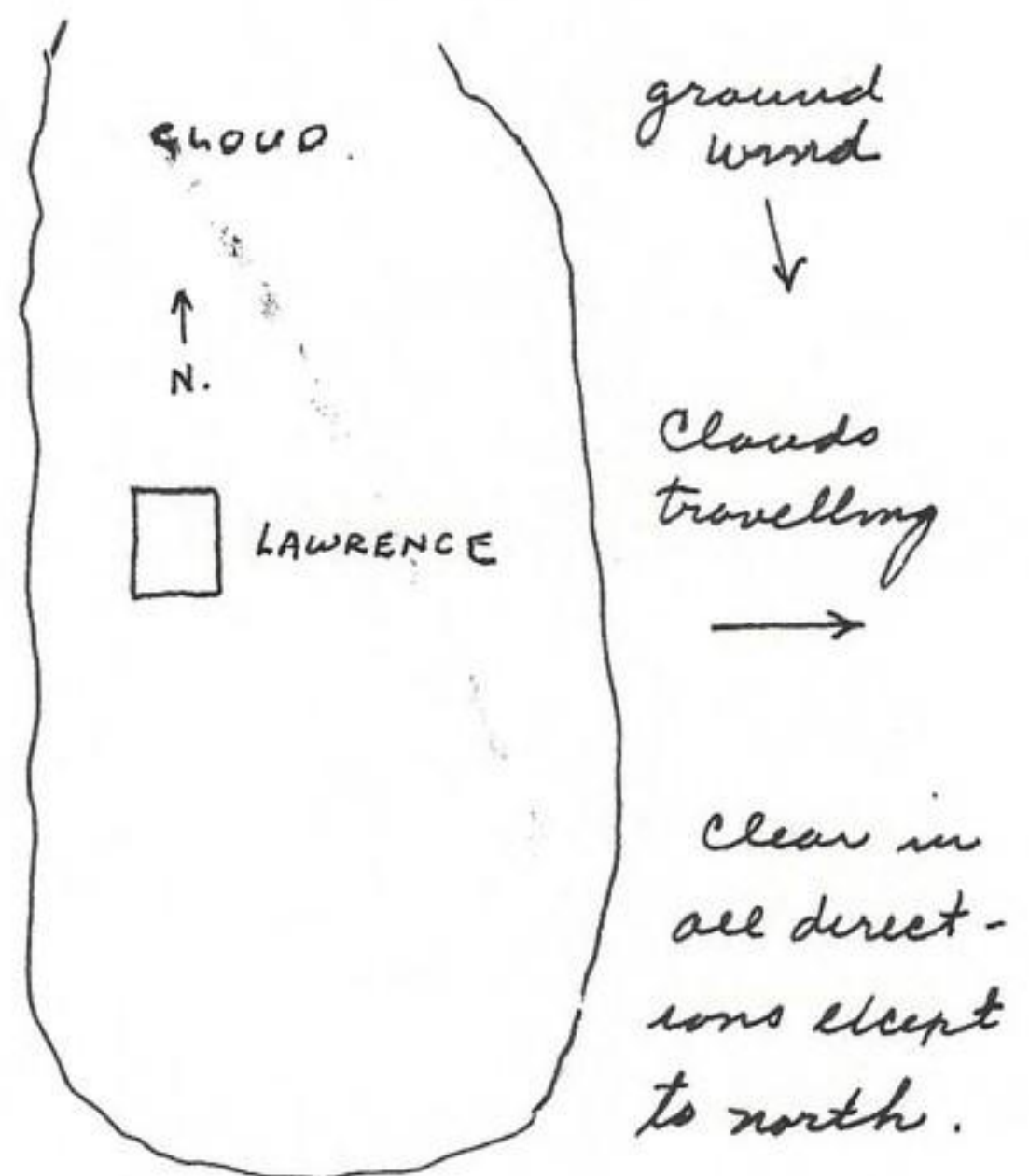
610115-1	Brown Creeper	length, 146 mm; 8 gms	♂
610115-2	Cedar waxwing		♀
610115-3	White-breasted nuthatch		♂
610115-4	White-breasted nuthatch	length, 153 mm; 21 gms;	♀
610115-5	golden-crowned Kinglet.	length, 107 mm; 6 gms;	♀
610115-6	Harris sparrow		♂
610115-7	Tree sparrow	length 149 mm; 17 gms;	Sex?

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

Jan 19, 1961

Change of weather from moderate and mild to cold, seasonal change. At 7:30 A.M. a cloud enveloped

the Lawrence area from about 2 miles west of town to 6 miles east of town, 3 miles south and continuous to the north. It was a long cloud of indefinite length to north and surrounded on 3 sides by absolutely clear sky. Sun shown under cloud at sunrise and on top later. This cloud moved progressively east and in 1 hour had moved across city area. Trailing clouds disappearing. It would be interesting to speculate on the formation of this cloud. Day cold and windy.



Univ. Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas

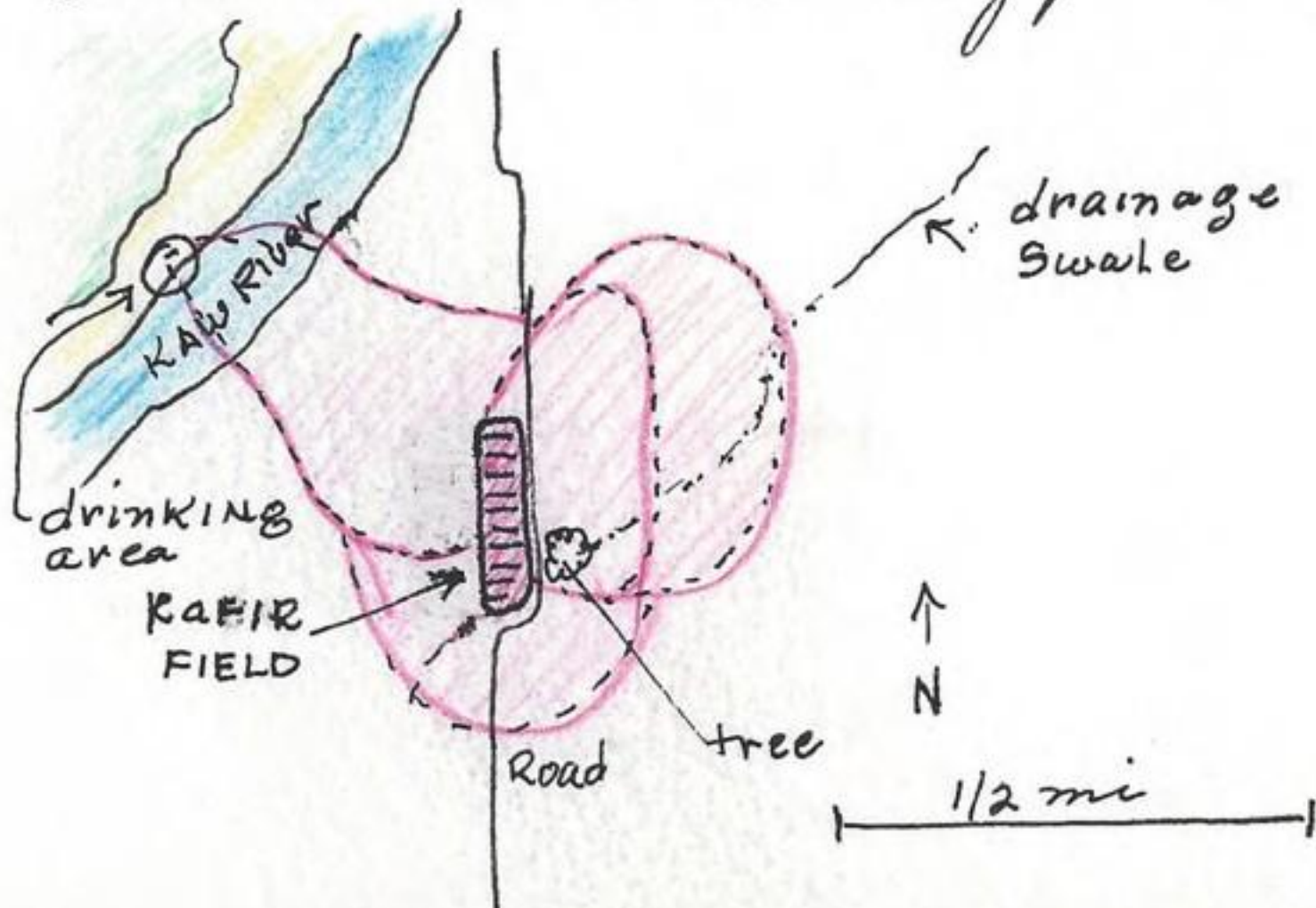
Jan 21, 1961

Potters Lake froze this A.M. with change of seasonal weather, zero temperatures last night. Cardinals singing about 1 week ago.

4 ³/₂₀ mi. E and 4 ¹/₁₀ mi. S Lawrence (P.O.), Douglas Co., Kansas

Jan 21, 1961

Approx. 3,000 Calcarius lapponicus were noted in fields east of town. The dozen or so herds that I was able to check at close range were C. lapponicus; there may have been other kinds in the flock. This larger flock would break up into smaller ones of from 50 to 500 or so birds and then reform. At the time I was watching these birds (30 min before sundown) they were feeding in an old field of kofix corn at the specific area above and after 3 to 5 minutes would leave in unison and fly over fields to north (plowed + stubble) and either alighting for a few minutes and then returning to corn field or, they would fly to the Kaw River some ¹/₂ mile away and alight upon a sandbar ^{sloped to W + open to E by east} bordering the river (now see on each side but open in middle in area of bend) and, I suppose, drink water and then return to fields. The 5 or 6 groups of birds were continuously in the air or on the ground and the area showed considerable activity. The feeling I got was that the birds were preparing to roost or feed in the corn field but did not want the area to be identified so were flying all around the feeding area but only occasionally alighting in the feeding area. The mechanical call is characteristic and suggestive of the call heard on the Arctic slope of northern Alaska. The horned larks have been in the same area all winter but only in limited numbers. They did not seem to participate in the longspur flights although the horned larks (about 40) and meadowlarks (30) constituted a community of bird activity. Three sparrow hawks were noted in country - side enroute to the Longspur area. 1 mallard duck in river.



The sketch shows the corn field in relation to the river + fields. Most of the flights were within the areas outlined in dotted circles. The longspurs did not go beyond the limits so outlined. Birds still in area 10 min before sundown.

4 3/20 mi. E and 4/10 mi. S Lawrence (P.O.), Douglas Co., Kansas

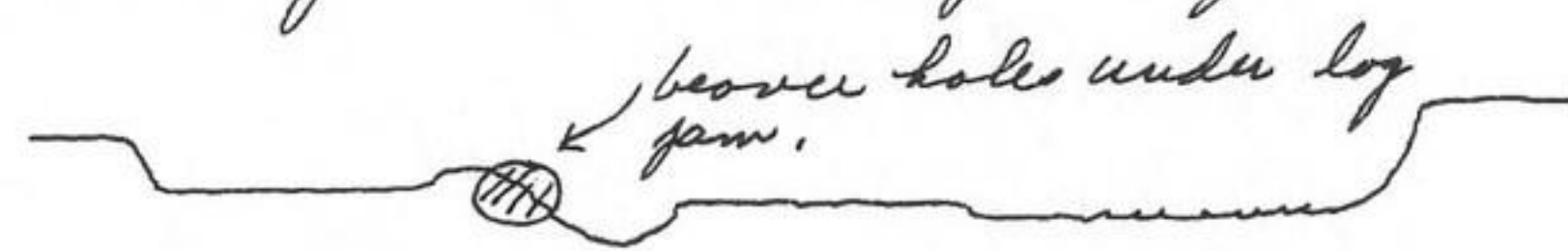
Jan 22, 1961

James R + I collected 7 Calcarius lapponicus from the same place visited yesterday. ^(11:00 AM - 1:00 P.M.) The same number of birds were in the area and were following the same flight and feeding techniques as of yesterday. There were about 8 main flocks which separated and recombined to make the 3,000 birds. All the birds were taken from the kafir corn field. Groups of birds would fly to the area and after circling once or twice either alight or fly beyond. The final settling on the group was abrupt after the inspection from the air in their circular flight. Sometimes the entire group would compact and fly rapidly ^{just above the ground} across the field in a whirling movement. The groups were as small as 2 or 3 to an average of about 50 birds to large group of 2,000 which took several seconds to pass by. On 4 occasions, when a small group ⁽²⁰⁻³⁰⁾ of birds flew by one bird would leave the flock and fly straight to us and inspect from overhead as they were wont to do in the arctic. Other small groups would also fly directly overhead as if curious of our presence. The call of the longspur is a rattling mechanical noise in contrast to the high pitched peep of the horned lark. I did not see evidence of the horned lark flying with the longspurs except momentarily when the two groups would pass by each other. The horned larks lit in the road and open plowed or short stubble fields but never in the kafir field. This field of corn had been cut at about 2 1/2 high and the upper part of the corn, the small seeds, had been allowed to fall to the ground where it remained for bird feed. The habits of these birds of flying slowly overhead makes them an easy target. It was noticed that the lower to the ground these birds fly the more compact the grouping which bears out the idea that the nearer to danger a flock of birds becomes, the more compact they become in flight. Measurements of birds collected this morning at 11:00 A.M. or:

610122-1	<u>Calcarius lapponicus</u>		length 166 mm; wt. 31 gms. ♂
610122-2	"	"	" 164 " 30 " ♂
610122-3	"	"	" 168 " 32.5 " ♀ ovary 2 mm.
610122-4	"	"	" 168 " 32.5 " ♂
610122-5	"	"	" 164 " 29.5 " ♂
610122-6	"	"	" 160 " 26. " ovary 1 mm.
610122-7	"	"	" 171 " 32.5 " ♀ ovary 1 3/4 mm
610122-8	<u>Erremophila</u> <u>Otocoris alpestris</u>	♀	" 173 " 36 " largest egg 8/10 mm

Side V. C.S.

Two American mergansers were in Kaw River directly N of the Longspur area. They flew when we drove to edge of river and continued west. River open more than this time yesterday in bend area but still solid to west. Approx 60 meadowlark were flying and feeding in stubble to east of us. 2 sparrow hawks noted retreating to town but not in area of Longspurs. It is surprising that there were not more predators in area, as in the arctic the Longspurs were a common source of food for the pigeon hawk. This evening at 6:10 we were at the drinking area on the sand bar on the north side of river (see diagram Jan 21). We remain until sundown at 5:27 but did not see any Longspurs which the previous day were at the water edge for drinking purposes. Marsh hawk fly by at 5:35 P.M. Horned larks active at 5:55 P.M. when lights were too faint to see the birds. Considerable calling from horned larks in short stubble fields; more than in daytime. On way out of river bottoms suspected old beaver runways and diggings under high log jam, now high and dry above present river level. Deep runways led for about 100 feet from the two holes under the logs. Few cottontail tracks in sand of river bottom.



4 3/20 mi. E and 4/10 mi. S Lawrence (P.O.), Douglas Co., Kansas
Jan 25, 1961

visited area where Callipepla lapponica were collected (see notes Jan 22 between 3:30 and 5:00 P.M. no Longspurs noted in area but 40 tree sparrows feeding in weedy area near trees. They seldom feed beyond 200' from trees. The horned larks, 30 in number, were in the area just west of the kafir corn field. 1 marsh hawk flying over fields. In the Kaw River, now more open than periods when temperatures were higher, noted 7 ducks in one group (of unknown identification) and 3 pintail-like ducks (identification doubtful) flew overhead. These ducks were too far for details. Temp about 18°F, all day, slight wind and snow flakes. Collected the following:

610125-1	Tree sparrow	152 mm T.L.; 18.5 gms., ♂
610125-2	" "	157 mm T.L.; 21 gms.,
610125-3	" "	157 mm T.L.; 18.5 gms., sex?

There is an interesting comparison between the flock react-

between the longspurs and meadowlarks observed Jan. 21. The meadowlarks were all in one group and when approached they all flew out of the area. The longspurs, however, were subdivided into smaller flocks and each flock, at one time or another, passed over the feeding area and on each occasion, we shot one or two birds. In other words, there is greater protection in large groups than several small groups of the same species.

Jan. 26, 1961

Checked same area as above. no longspurs in area 4:00 P.M. One Kingfisher flew down river, center, for at least 1/2 mile without stopping.

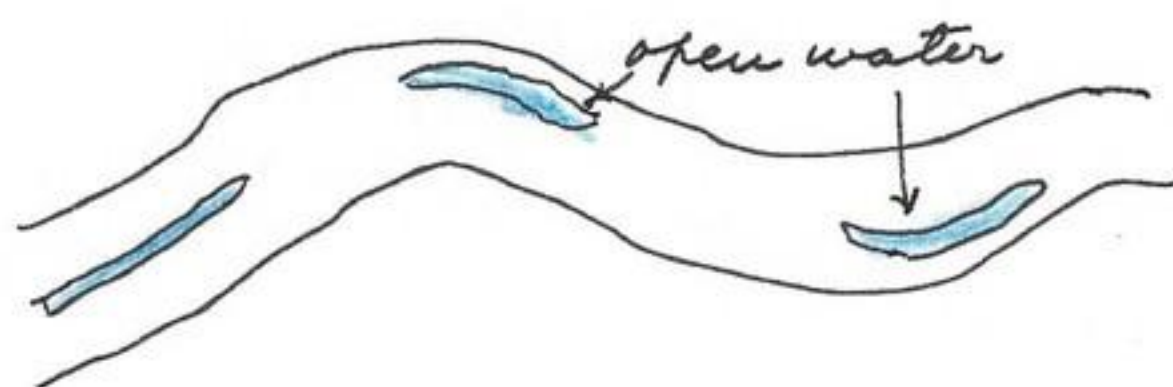
Jan 27, 1961

Checked same area as Jan 25. no longspurs in area or ducks on the river.

Along the Kaw River, Lawrence to Leecompton

Jan 28, 1961

James R., Annette C. and I made airplane trip from Lawrence Airport to Leecompton and return, along river at about 300 feet.



Ice in river covered with snow. Field beyond without snow. The channel of open water was about 1/10 linear area of river and now confined

to narrow channel as above. noted 2 ducks in air and two resting on edge of ice about half way between L. & Leecompton. Areas along river that are grown to ^{large} trees and when inspected on the ground, appear as weak stands of immature trees and community development from the air. In other words from the air the plant & tree community is minimized in size and scope.

Leavenworth
3 mi. E and 1/2 mi. N Lawrence (P.O.), Douglas Co., Kansas

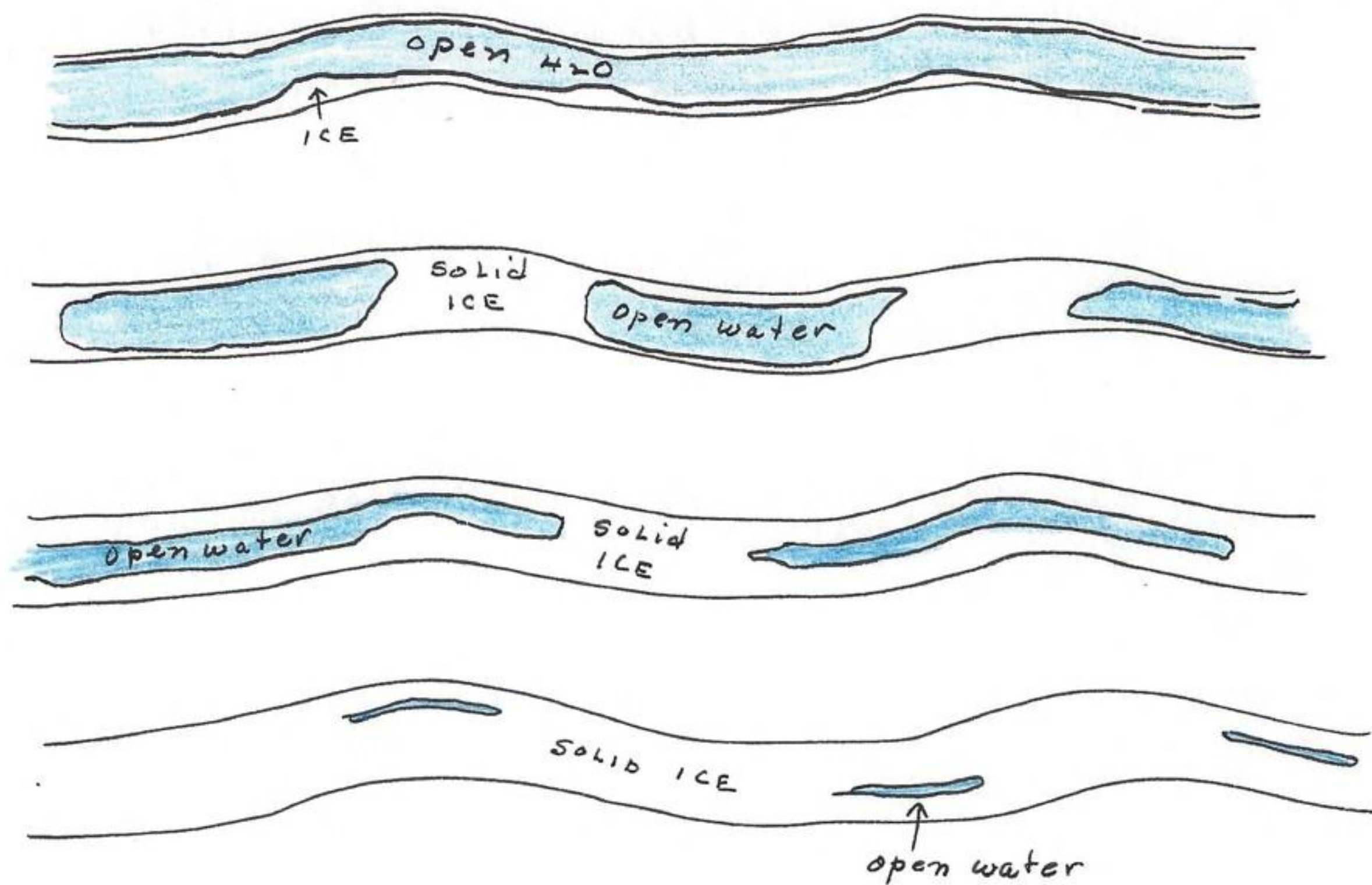
Jan. 29, 1961

Inspected field in Kaw River Valley for longspur and although covering several miles of road in the vicinity of the above, did not see or hear them. Saw about 30 Horned larks in singles, pairs but seldom more than 4 in one group. Several of the birds were singing. Five meadowlarks were in the area. These fields are extensive in area & now in short alfalfa.

Birds collected are:

610129-1 meadowlark	248 mm length, 119 gms.
610129-2 horned lark	182 mm length, 26 gms ♀
610129-3 song sparrow	146 mm length, 13 gms. ♂

I have noticed that the sequence of freezing of the Kow River, from early winter to date has been as follows:



6 mi. W Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

Feb. 2, 1961

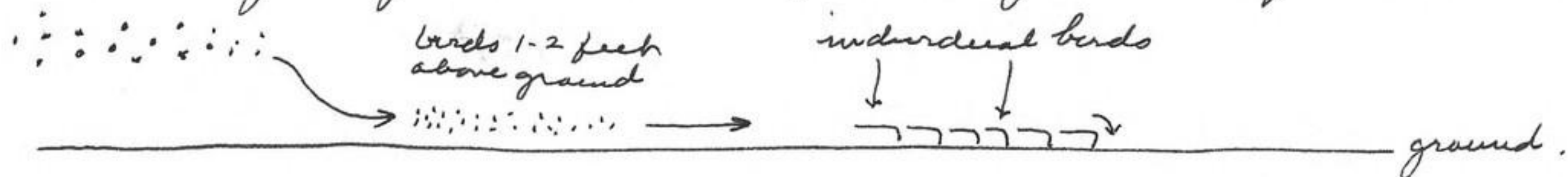
noted a prairie falcon drop down to field and then continue north in its characteristic flight.

4 3/20 mi. E and 4/10 mi. S Lawrence (P.O.), Douglas Co., Kansas

Feb. 4, 1961

Inspected area where Calcarius lapponicus were noted on previous trip (see Jan 21, 1961). Between 2:00-3:00 P.M. noted approx. 1200 birds (C. lapponicus) in some area as previously noted, and they were performing the same flight actions. I returned at 3:30 and remained until 4:30 but did not see any birds of this species. One group of 40 tree sparrows were in group of trees just north of the kaffir field and 18 longspurs fed in fields near by. The longspurs had two calls, one the characteristic mechanical rattle and in the minority and one a higher pitched, more melodious call resembling that of the horned lark but not of

of that species. The longspurs flew overhead in open groups, each individual birds separated from its neighbor by about 10 feet. Their flight was wavelike with interruption of wing beat. As the birds prepared to alight they would ~~drop~~ ^{drop suddenly in a} closed group and fly over the ground at about a foot from the ground as if coming in for a landing and then the birds of the flock would drop to the ground as if in a tumble,



each bird alighting in succession. When leaving the ground they would leave in unison but instead of flying straight up would leave as if utilizing the entire runway this.



no ducks noted in river. Kaw open water but restricted on sides.

3 mi. E and 1/4 mi. N Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

Feb 5, 1961

Collected three horned larks from open fields. In four miles of travel by car noted the following groups: 1-4-2-30-1-2-2-6-2-3-8. Heard several birds singing, one of which was collected (610205-1). It was sitting on top of a large piece of dirt (1 foot high) of plowed field. Stubble adjoining area. It sang for about 2 minutes in a clear distinct call. Measurements are:

610205-1	<u>Cremophila alpestris</u>	179 length;	35 gms. ♂
610205-2	" "	178 length;	36.5 gms. ♀
610205-3	" "	177 length;	37.5 gms. ♀

I heard the call of the longspur (Lapland?) but did not see the bird.

Potters Lake, Univ. Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas

Feb 15, 1961

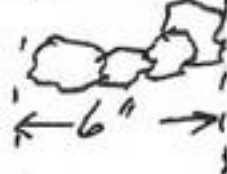
Ice melted completely from Lake today at 4:00 P.M. Starling and Cing. Sparrow completes for nesting sites. Sparrow commuted situation at nesting site but Starling on feeder.

Cardinal and bridled titmouse singing. First cardinal singing about 2 weeks ago. For the last week the cardinal has been singing regularly.

Feb. 18, 1961

Snow or blue geese flying over town at about 3:00 A.M. First of season.

March 20, 1961

Snowed intermittently today. at 3:30 P.M., one of several short snow storms passed by. This one had extra large snow flakes, one measuring 5 inch in length and consisted of several large groups of flakes . Other flakes ranged from 1/4" to the size above with average size approximately 1" in diameter. The large flakes were composite and many so formed that they floated slowly to earth like a thistle seed. These flakes gradually decreased in size in about 5 minutes and being smaller dropped more abruptly.

March 22, 1961

Mourning doves calling noticeably. Also an occasional yellow-shafted flicker.

March 23, 1961

Swallows are now in Lawrence area, Purple martins have been here since the first of march. *Thamnophilis* active but sluggish.

Mar 25, 1961

Jeff Brahler measured a boa constructor, which he purchased from Snake Farm, La Place, La. Total length 510 mm or 1'8"; weight. 57 gms. Was last fed March 18, 1961.

Constrictor constrictor

2,400 ft W and 4,900 ft N Lawrence (P.O.), Douglas Co., Kansas.

Mar. 26, 1961

From the above locality to 1/5 mi. SE to Kaw River, made census of birds along S side of small creek, now flowing. At original locality noted male & female eastern phoebe at nest under intake pedestal for city water. Nest 1/10 constructed. A road had recently been constructed along edge of creek thru cottonwood trees. Other birds noted; 3 song sparrows; 6 black-capped chickadees; 20 robins; 1 eastern towhee singing from grove of young cottonwood trees; 8 cardinals, singing; 4 bridled titmouses; 1 yellow-shafted flicker; 16 starting in open field; 1 red-wing blackbird; 2 Oregon juncos; 1 slate-colored junco; 2 kingfisher, they flew from Lake 3/10 miles SW of here

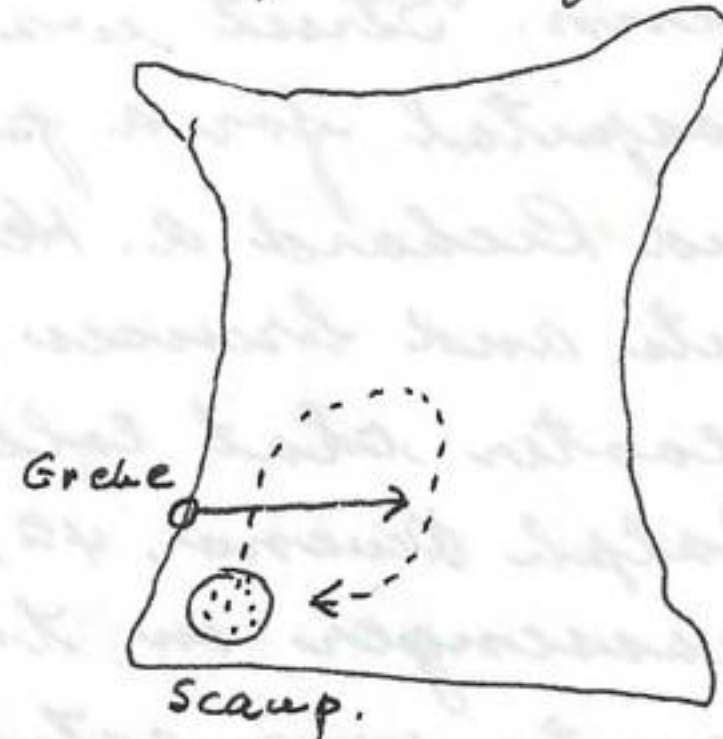
across area and NE to N side of river. Day overcast, wind from S + cool; white caps on river; 10:00 A.M.; no ducks or shore-birds on river.

3 mi. S and 1 mi. E Lawrence, (P.O.), Douglas Co., Kansas

March 28, 1961

James R. and I to Marija Lake. 6:00 - 7:00 P.M.; cold, windy and from N.; high clouds. 9 male and 6 female greater

sculp in one group at SW corner of lake. When approached they swam to center and as we walked along west side of lake, they moved back to feeding area in SW corner. One pied-billed grebe on W edge of lake 50' from scaups. It flew when we were within 20' of it, and joined the other birds. Other birds noted



in the area: song sparrows, 3; Great horned owl, 1; sparrow hawk, 1; cardinal, 4; crow, 1; grackles, 6; red-winged blackbird, 1; slate-colored junco, 8. There were others I did not identify.

At 6:30 P.M. approx. 18,000 geese, probably snows and blues flew high to the NW over a point that would have been the western edge of the Haskell Bottoms. Leading group a single line.

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

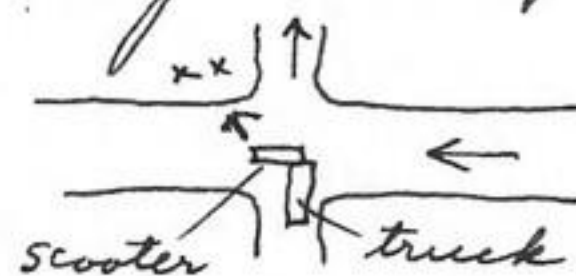
March 29, 1961

At noon today, noted a male and female sparrow hawk copulating in top of a 60' tree some 80' from the nesting site in the eaves of a 2 story house (^{psychological} ~~fraternity~~ house) at first house S of Pearson Scholarship House. These two hawks have been vociferous the last week. At 6:00 P.M. approx. 400 snow + blue geese flew N over the city at about Massachusetts street.

Intersection 10th and Tennessee, Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

March 30, 1961

James R. and Richard Hemphill, while riding a motor scooter (Cushman) were hit by the Lawrence Laundry Truck (panel) at about 11:00 A.M. Jay's left leg damage by impact of truck and scooter.



Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

March 31, 1961

The following information was from the Lawrence Herald newspaper dated March 31, 1961: Youth, 14, injured by car, scooter mishap - a 14 year old Lawrence youth was hospitalized and another injured in a collision of a panel truck and a motor scooter late Thursday morning at 12th and Tenn. Sts. James R. Bee of 1620 Tenn. Street was admitted to the Watkins Memorial Hospital for a possible broken leg and other injuries, and Richard A. Hemphill, 1900 Leonard was treated for cuts and bruises. Hemphill was driver of a motor scooter that collided with a panel truck driven by Ralph Owens, 42, of 1230 Haskell Ave. Bee was a passenger on the motor scooter. Damage to the scooter was estimated at \$75.00. There was no damage to the truck.

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

March 31, 1961

Noted 5 robins carrying nesting material to nesting sites in trees

2 1/10 mi. W and 1 mi. S Lawrence (P.O.), Douglas Co., Kansas

March 31, 1961

Jefferson Brakler noted a marmot in brush along creek.

Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

April 4, 1961

Noted approx. 40 cedar waxwings in tree S. E. Strong Hall at 5:30 P.M. They were calling.

3 3/10 mi. E and 2/10 mi. S Lawrence (P.O.), Leavenworth Co., Kansas

April 5, 1961

Approximately 1800 snow geese and blue geese (80% and 20% respectively) rested on a sand bar along Kaw River (N side) at 10:00 A.M. They remained until I left at 11:20 A.M. During that period of time they rested and at about 10:30 left the bar, circled twice and returned to their same position again. The most conspicuous movement was an occasionally bird would flap its wing as if stretching. The blues were distributed at random in the flock but when feeding in small groups of 10-15 would frequently be only blues or snows. When the birds returned after being frightened from the bar, the blues were the first to land or guide the landing. Wind strong from north and when sands blew through the flock of geese they would react by adjusting their position. In river near the geese were 6 mallards; 2 gadwalls; 2 baldpate; 2 blue-wing teal; 19 green-wing teal. At 6:30 P.M. no geese but 18 scaup. Count of snow & blue geese on photograph taken April 3, 1961 in general area was 1328.

Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas

April 5, 1961

Approximately 300 cedar waxwings feeding on seeds of juniper at Snow Hall.

April 6, 1961

Estimated 3,000 cedar waxwings feeding on seeds of juniper tree at Snow Hall on Univ. of Kansas Campus. Each year these trees support approx 80 cedar waxwing on their migration northward. This group of 3,000 birds is the largest I have known or seen at one place. They remained in large numbers from early morning to evening. The sidewalks under adjacent resting trees are completely covered with the

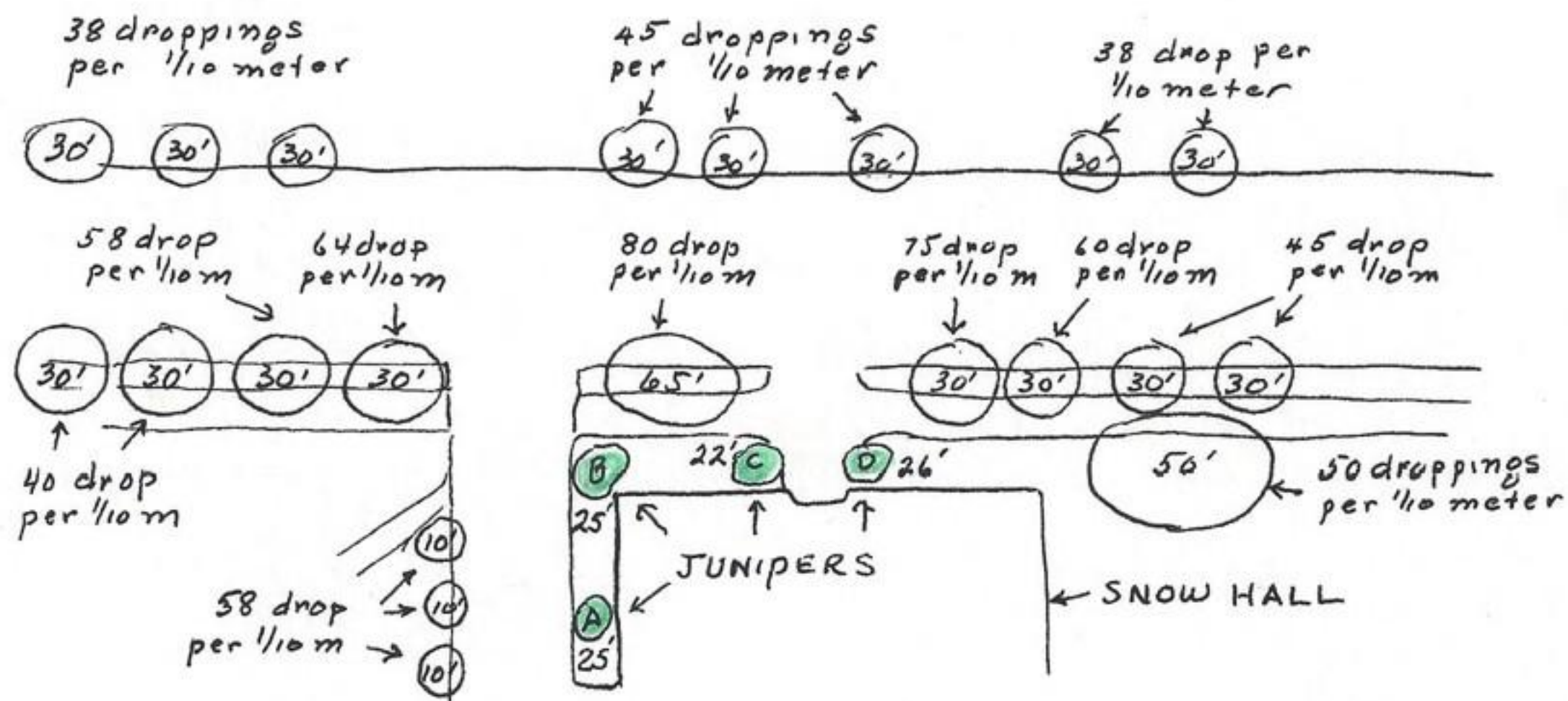
droppings of these birds, each dropping consisting of 6-15 small seeds. Two male shoveler ducks fed on Potter's Lake on the Campus from 10:00 A.M. to 11:50 A.M. when they were frightened by a motor scooter that passed by the edge of the lake. At 4:30 P.M. made examination of cedar woodpecker activity at Snow Hall on Campus:

Diameter under juniper A of seeds on ground	25'
" " " B " " " "	25'
" " " C " " " "	22'
" " " D " " " "	26'

Seeds on ground under juniper A.	1/10 meter	550	or 88 gms
" " " " B.	1/10 meter	280	or 40 gms
" " " " C.	1/10 meter	310	or 48 gms
" " " " D.	1/10 meter	320	or 58 gms

The 550 seeds under juniper A. measured; largest seed 11 mm in greatest diameter, small seed greatest diameter 5 mm; average diameter of seed 7.5 mm.

Seeds under tree A	=	297000	, 43,200 gms or 95 lbs.
" " " B	=	151200	, 21,600 gms or 48 lbs.
" " " C	=	130200	, 20,160 gms or 44 lbs.
" " " D	=	184960	, 33,524 gms or 73 lbs.
Total.		763,360	118,484 gms or 260 lbs.
(Total April 9, 196)		(12,400)	



↑ S

droppings under nearby trees had been accumulating on the side-walk for about the last three days, most of them with the influx of the great number of birds today. The sum total for trees examined is 1,050,598. The greatest concentration was under large tree nearest the source of food at 304,000 droppings. Ten percent could be added from trees just beyond those examined. Birds started to leave at about 5:15 P.M. and most of them were gone by 5:30 P.M.

April 7, 1961

(94%)

Approximately 1000 cedar waxwings finished seed on trees by 9:00 A.M. and by 12:00 A.M. had consumed about 1/3 of seeds on the ground. From 12:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. about 400 birds remained in area and alternately fed and rested. The feeding on the ground is close order and each bird would eat about 4 seeds before being frightened from ground by passer-birds.

April 8, 1961

Rained last night and today. No birds in area all day.

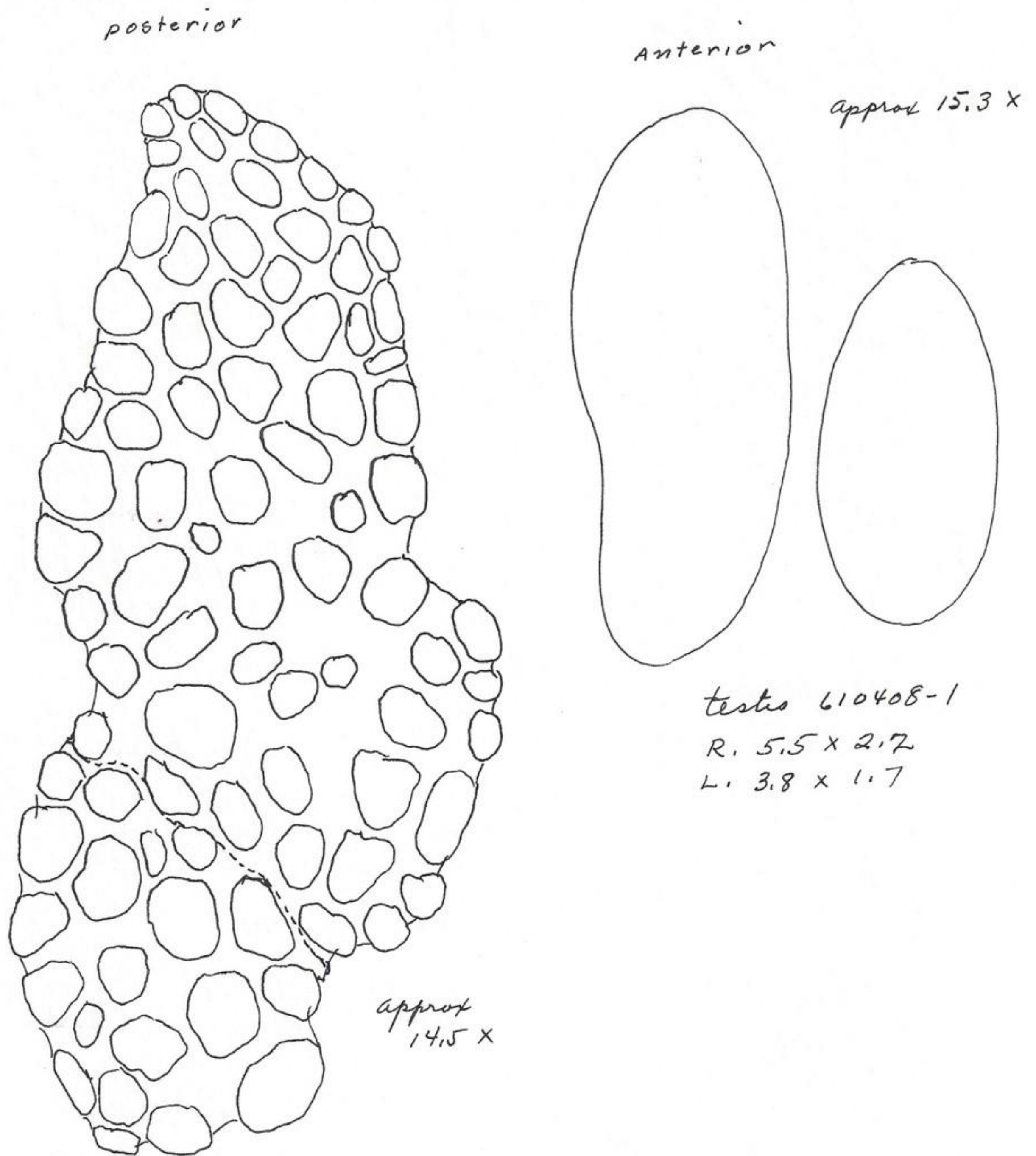
2 4/10 mi S and 9/10 mi. E Lawrence (P.O.), Douglas Co., Kansas

April 8, 1961

At least 56 golden plovers (by count) fed and rested in field east of R.R. tracks in Washell Bottoms area. There were at least 2 others in field beyond and there could have been others. The 56 were in one flock. They fed in some area of field from 10:30^{A.M.} to 2:00 P.M. with an occasional shifting of position by flight. From a rather close group upon brightening on the ground the group would disperse in feeding although all travelling into the wind. At the end of ten or 15 minutes feeding would have travelled some 600 or so feet. Most of the birds fed - some rested and some bathed. On each occasion we drove car to area and stopped, some of the birds would walk over to near the car as a matter of curiosity. About 8 of the birds were adult birds with sign of black on breast and belly; some with good white above eyes and down neck while others with less white and more suffusion of grey on breast. About 10 killdeers fed with plovers in the same area. Collected two of the birds as follows:

610408-1	♂	<u>Pluvialis dominica</u>	T.L. 260 mm; wt 168 gms
		fat under skin	testis 5.5 x 2.2; 3.8 x 1.7 mm
610408-2	♀	<u>Pluvialis dominica</u>	T.L. 261 mm; wt 186 gms
		fat under skin	ovary 11 mm x 5 mm
		no black on breast or belly	largest egg 1 mm in diameter

The bills of all the birds were covered with mud as a result of feeding in the open muddy field. The field was formerly



ovary of 610408-2
total length 11 mm
greatest width 5 mm
largest egg 1 mm diameter

planted in corn and had been plowed. Water stood in the deeper furrows and in low areas. Some adjacent fields were green with wheat but the birds preferred the open muddy field. Rained all day; temp about 40°F; cold moderate wind from S.E.; Low fast moving clouds above.

Univ. Kansas, Douglas Co., Kansas

April 9, 1961

Examination of birds, cedar waxwing at juniper tree at Snow Hall on Campus at 9:00 A.M. and at 1:00 P.M. revealed 2 birds only. Rain in A.M. held
Temp about 38°F

April 10, 1961

Fog then clear ^{temp about 45°F.} this A.M. At 9:00 A.M. approx. 150 birds in area and feeding in lower branches of trees and on ground. They remained at least until noon. The large flocks of cedar waxwings are not on the Campus today. Seeds under the trees were consumed either yesterday afternoon or before 9:00 A.M. today. The number of seeds per 1/16 sq meter under the four juniper trees is (see notes April 6):

a tree = 4 or total of 2040 seeds

b tree = 12 (mainly under low branches almost touching ground) or total of 6120 seeds

c tree = 3 or total of 1290 seeds

d tree = 5 or total of 2950 seeds.

A total of 12400 seeds this day as compared to 763360 seeds of April 4, 1961.

It was noted that the birds fed first on top of tree, then progressively lower and finally on ground. The birds conditioned themselves to noises and passersby.

and 7/10 mi. E

3 1/2 mi. S, Lawrence (P.O.), Douglas Co., Kansas

April 11

Collected three birds from asoge-orange grove:

610411-1 ♀ Cowbird 188 mm T.L; 40 gms wt; ovary 8x4 mm.

610411-2 ♂ " 207 " " ; 57 gms wt; l. testis 3.2 mm, R. 2 mm

610411-3 ♂ Bronze grackle 310 mm T.L; 138 gms; R.T. 4x3.2; L.T. 4.2x3

These birds were taken from a flock of approx. 8,000 birds, consisting mainly of Bronze grackles & cowbirds.

Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

April 12, 1961

Since the rains of last week end, the cedar waxwings have disappeared from the Campus except the usual flock of 100-200 birds. These birds are distributed at various places on the Campus. At Snow Hall there were 18 feeding on the juniper in front of the building. They are gleaming the berries from the trees; berries which were not eaten by the large flocks of last week. One area of concentration is at the Chancellor residence where a flock of about 30 birds have been feeding on the seeds of the introduced tree japonicus

2 4/10 mi. S and 9/10 mi. E Lawrence, (P.O.) Douglas Co., Kansas

April 12, 1961

Noted 18 *Pluvialis dominica* in same field as of April 8 and 9. For some reason they prefer this one field to all fields in the Haskell Bottom area. In the cultivated field to south estimated 10,000 birds in one flock consisting of bronzed grackles 98% and cowbirds. At Marijs Lake, just north of plover field noted 12 bluewing teal on N end of lake. One Am. Coot rested on east bank. Two muskrats were excessively active in searching shorelines; one passed by a blue-winged teal at 3 feet and other than raising its head, the teal was not disturbed. Cricket frogs active and calling.

2 8/10 mi. S and 4/10 mi. E Lawrence (P.O.), Wakarusa River, Douglas Co., Kansas.

April 15, 1961

Collected the following birds along the edge of river and adjacent field.

- 610415-1 *Tachostoma rufum rufum* ♂, T.L. 286 mm; wt 75 gms. l. Testis 10x4.5, R.T 9x4.5 mm
- 610415-2 *Mimus p. polyglottos* ♂. T.L. 257; wt 51 gms; testis ovary 10x8, largest egg 3 mm in diameter.
- 610415-3 *Lanius ludovicianus* ♂ T.L. 282-233; wt 52 gms, l. testis 11x8 right testis 9x7 mm.
- 610415-4 *Sturnella magna* ♂ T.L. 250 mm; wt 125 gms. l. testis 13x8, right t. 11x7.
- 610415-5 *Zonotrichia querula* ♂ T.L. 193; wt. 40 gms ^{n.} 3x2, ^{l.} 2.8x2
- 610415-6 " " ♀ T.L. 188; wt. 33 gms ovary 5x3.5
- 610415-7 *Spizella pusilla pusilla* T.L. 146; wt. 15 gms
- 610415-8 " " " ♂, T.L. 148; wt. 15 gms; 7x5.5, 6x5
- 610415-9 *Sayornis phoebe* ♀ T.L. 175; wt. 22 gms, ovary 6x4 mm
- 610415-10 " " ♂ T.L. 170; wt. 21 gms., 6.5x3.5, 6x3.5 testes
- 610415-11 " " ♀ T.L. 169; wt. 23 gms., ovary 8x5 mm, largest egg in ovary 2.5; large egg in oviduct.
- 610415-12 *Regulus calendula calendula*. ♂ T.L. 107, wt. 8 gms; testes 1.3x.8, 1.3x1.

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

April 21, 1961

For the last week ^{approx. 2,000} bronzed (?) grackles have been flying west at 1620 Tennessee. They would pause and call in various trees as they leisurely made their way to the west. This flight usually occurred

at about sundown or before. This evening with pending storms, they flew by at about 10 minutes before late twilight when distant objects were becoming indistinct. Their flight was entirely different than those of the previous week in that it was fast and direct and very little calling by the birds. I do not know where these birds roost at night but I have seen large flock flying NW over Hillcrest area and continuing out of sight, presumably the same group of birds that have been passing over the city at 1620 Tennessee Street.

The cedar waxwings are still on the campus but in the last five days have been feeding at other places than at Snow Hall. I would estimate their numbers have decreased from 150 or last week to about 60 today.

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

April 22, 1961

Jefferson Brabler measured a new boa, ^{constructor constructor} which he purchased (\$9.00) from Snake Farm, P.O. Box 96, La Place, Louisiana; length 980 mm; wt in gms. 425 or 15 ounces.

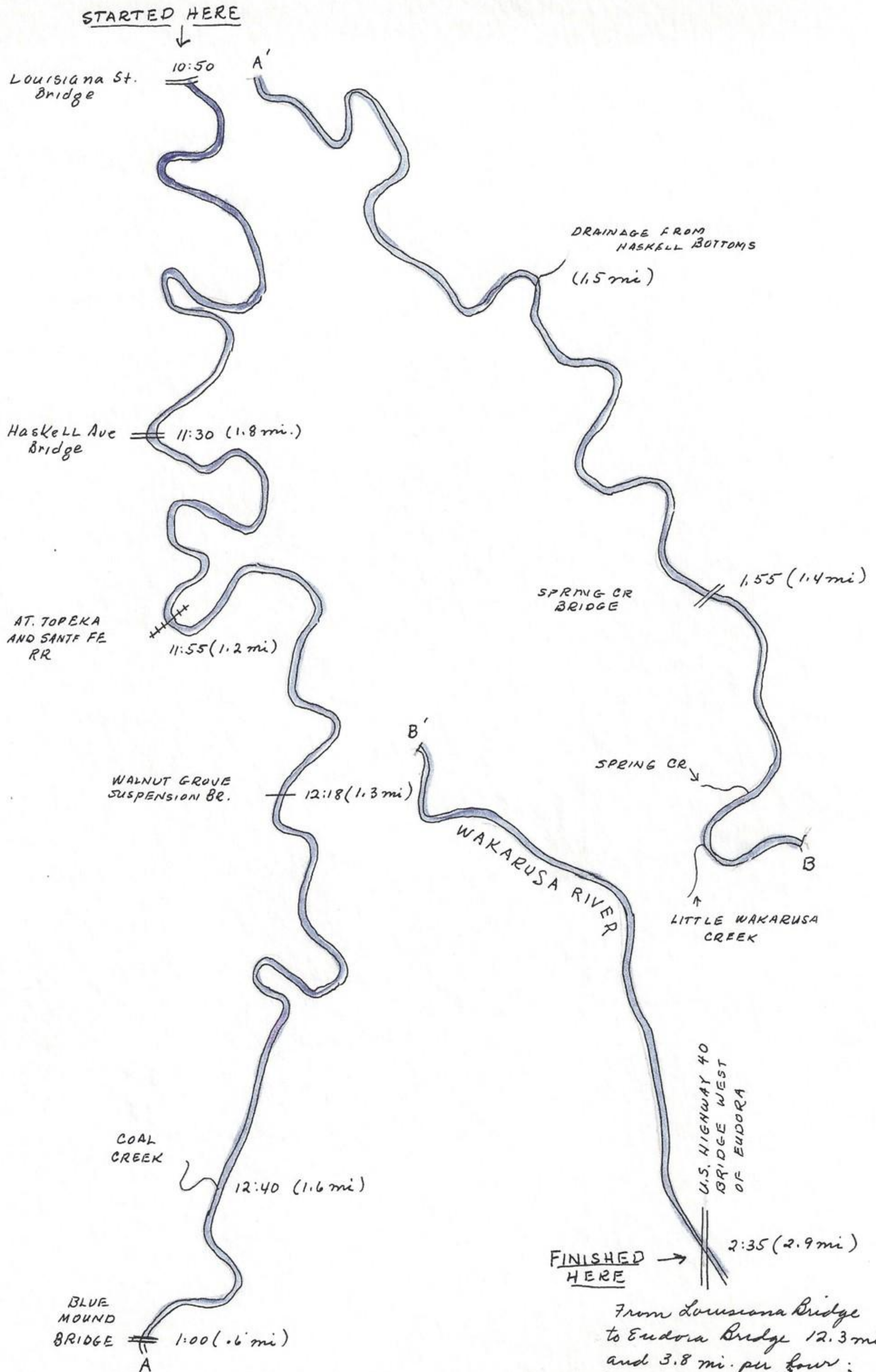
Wakarusa River, Douglas Co., Kansas

April 23, 1961

James R. and I made canoe trip down Wakarusa River from Louisiana St. Bridge south of Lawrence, to the Eudora Bridge ^(from S.) on Highway 40. Left 10:50, arrived 2:35 P.M. Day windy, enough to blow dust in clouds across plowed fields; temp in 80°F and sky with high clouds. Water in river about 6 feet higher than normal summer level. The water was result of recent rains and had dropped about 1 foot from its high level. No obstacles enroute except one log jam. Time and distances covered between major land mark are indicated on accompanying drawing. Total distance 12.3 miles, covered by current and enough paddling to keep canoe in proper orientation, 3 hrs and 45 minutes or ^{or 3.6 miles per hour, excluding 2 pts.} 3.8 miles per hour. The current was actually too fast for proper navigation and leisure observation. Wind on parts of river strong enough to keep canoe from floating down river with current. Made the following observations

Blue wing teal. One individual, injured. Shot for record. It measured 380 mm in length and weighed 1 lb. The ovary measured 18 mm x 10 mm x 5 (depth) mm. The visible eggs from above were 30, the largest 3.5 mm in diameter. When it left the edge of river it swam down river.





From Louisiana Bridge to Eudora Bridge 12.3 mi. and 3.8 mi. per hour; (3.6 mi per hour with 2 stops).

Turkey vulture: One bird flew low over top of trees along creek.

Spotted Sandpiper: Groups of 1-1-5-2-2-1 noted. The group of 5 birds were noted to fly over water in irregular circles in one part of the river, suggesting the feeding action of bats. After chasing each other for 10-15 seconds, they flew together down the river. The two groups of 2 and a single were flying up river and passed by us within a few feet.

Common or Bronzed Grackle: Only one noted. Would expect more along edge of river.

Red-winged blackbird: Three groups of approximately 30 birds each, in compact groups and resting low in trees along edge of river. 8 single birds only other r.w. blackbirds noted.

Cowbirds: One group 4, and 5 individual birds.

Starling: Approximately 30 single birds noted. These birds were generally distributed along river and were, in each case, nesting birds, using holes in trees. The usual pattern of flight was for one bird to leave the nesting area and fly over the river to other side. Noted several at mouth of nesting holes. These birds are definitely taking over the nesting sites of the bluebirds, wrens, flickers and other birds.

Horned Owl: 2 ^{single} owls proceeded us down ~~of~~ Creek for, in one case approx. 1 mile, alighting at least 12 times, and in the other case about a quarter of a mile, alighting about 300 feet ahead of us. One left us at the mouth of Coal Creek.

Chimney Swift: In air at several places.

Red-tailed Hawk: 3 individuals. No one indicated territorial behavior.

Crow: 4 individuals. 2 called vigorously when we passed.

Downy Woodpecker: 5 individuals

Hairy Woodpecker: 4 individuals

Red-bellied Woodpecker 1 "

Yellow-shafted Woodpecker 2 " I would have believed there to be more woodpeckers along this route.

Cedar waxwing: 6 called from one tree.

Mourning Dove: singles and pairs along entire course.

Blue Jay: 10 groups of 2-3. They were moving either up or down creek, mainly down creek.

Eastern Phoebe: 5 nesting pairs in cliffs, 4 others in wooded areas.

Cardinal: Approx 10 per mile. in pairs but mainly males.

Black capped Chickadee: Approx. 4 per mile in pairs or singles.

They called frequently.

Wood duck: One male noted at edge of river at base of tree which support good nesting site about 10' above water. It flew down river and as we approach it it flew further down river. After 4 such encounters it left and gained elevation above trees and flew back up river. A great horned owl was moving down creek at the same time without interfering with the duck.

Wren: Heard 2 call.

As this was mainly a trip to explore the feasibility of canoe navigation, we did not completely list all birds noted either as to kind or number. There were other small birds which we did not have opportunity to definitely identify.

Generalizations:

Many starting usurping nesting sites of native birds.

Lack of good populations of yellow shafted flickers.

Winter aggregates of birds have dispersed and or moved out of area.

Additional birds noted:

Sharp shinned Hawk: one bird flew down creek alighting four times before crossing creek. Kept in upper 1/3 of trees.

Mockingbird: One singing.

Muskrats: 10, all singles, one on bank.

Beaver: 1 dead. It was surprising but did not see any recently cut trees or willows and no tracks on muddy banks.

Turtles: 4, flat, 6 inches in diameter ~~(3160)~~

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

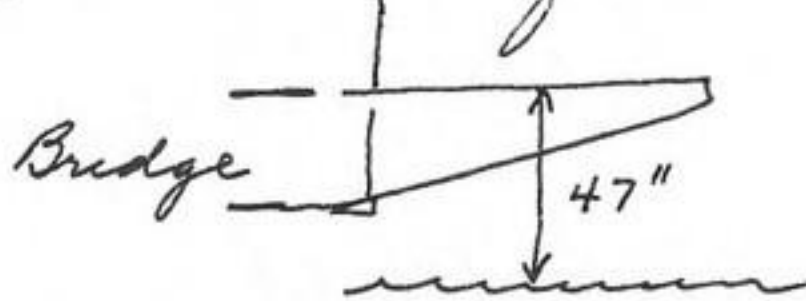
May 4, 1961

At 6:30 P.M. noted several ⁽²⁾ hundred chimney swifts entering the chimney at 1646 Vermont, Lutheran Church. Clouds and rain darkened the skies at this hour. It was observed that many swifts were leaving the chimney (about one in every four that entered). At times the birds entered the chimney faster than one could count them. Fairly hard rain at the time of observation.

Wakarusa River at Louisiana St., S Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

May 6, 1961

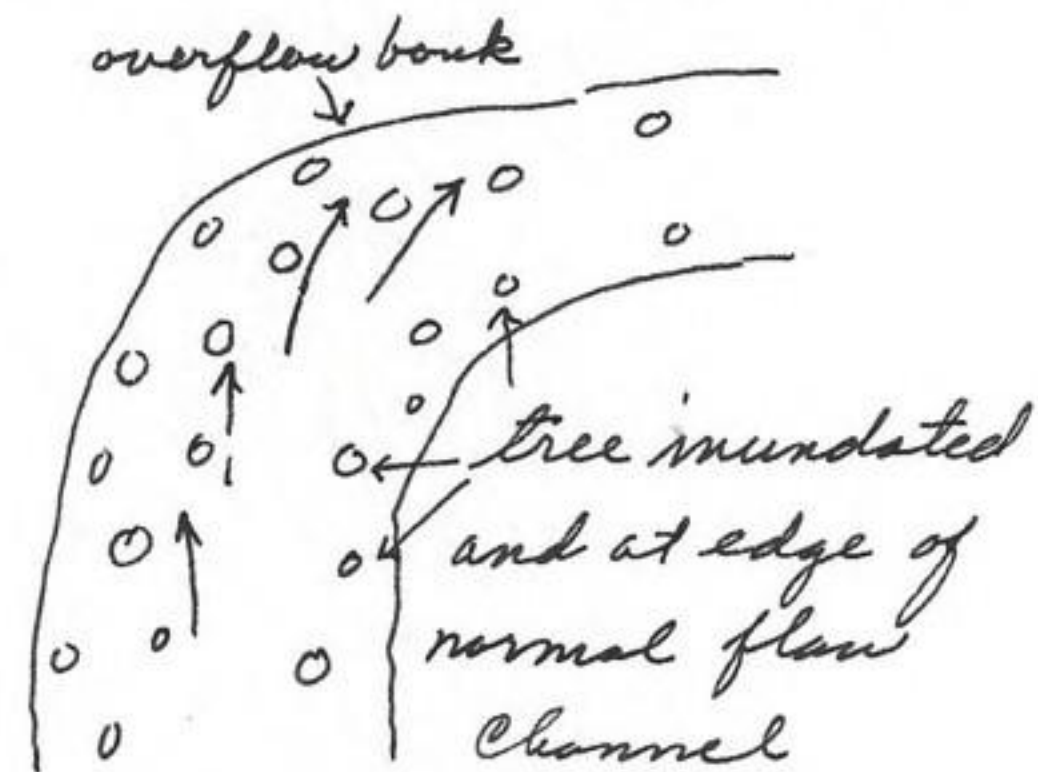
Rains of yesterday and last week have raised level of Wakarusa River to 47" from bridge at noon. If it is not already



over its banks at some places it will surely be by this afternoon or night.

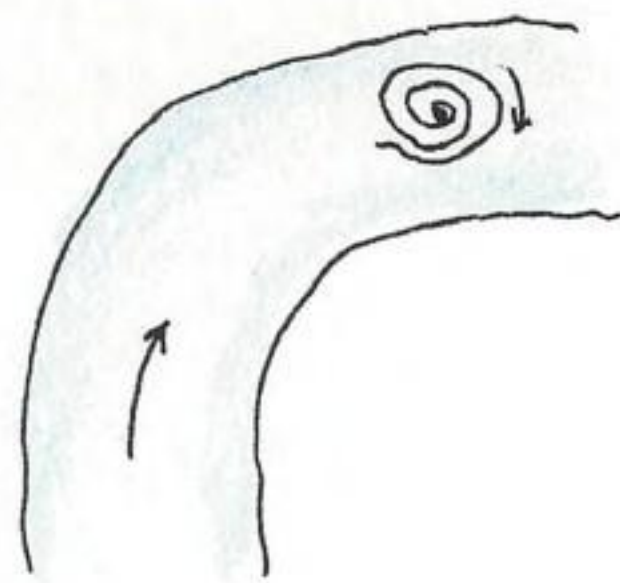
Wakarusa River, Douglas Co., Kansas
 May 6, 1961

James Robert (son) and Frank Norman Vavra and I made canoe trip down Wakarusa River from Haskell Ave. Bridge to Eudora bridge north of that city. Early morning clear but at about 8:00 A.M. changed abruptly to clouded sky and rain. Areas around Lawrence had severe thundershowers and wind of high velocity. High wind today. Temp at 7:30 A.M. 68°F. River in high water stage about 2 feet from overflow. Last night the river had overflowed into fields at about 5' higher than present level. Waters in creek turbulent and fast flowing. Departed 7:25 A.M. from Haskell Ave. Bridge; R.R. Bridge 7:52; Walnut School suspension bridge 8:16; Coal Creek 8:40; Blue Mounds Bridge 8:55; Highway Bridge (Spring Cr. Bridge) 10:45; Highway 40 bridge 10:45; Eudora Bridge (N. town) 11:15. The mileage from Highway 40 bridge to Eudora 1.4 miles. 2 stops for rain of 10 minutes each between Blue Mounds Bridge + Spring Creek Bridge and 10 minute stop at Highway 40 bridge. The miles covered was 11.9 and the time 2 hours and 50 min (2 hrs 30 min excluding 30 minutes stops). In comparing this trip with last trip we covered 12.3 miles on April 23 in 3 hrs and 45 minutes at 3.6 miles per hour and on this trip of today 2 hrs and 50 min for 11.9 miles at 5.1 miles per hour. It is evident that the river at high flood stage travels at a much greater velocity than at mid-stage or about ^{three} quarters less carrying capacity. There were several conditions that were associated with the river at flood stages. These conditions were experienced when the water level was about 2 feet below overflow stage and most of the water was confined to creek channel. I would imagine that the flow and turbulence of the water would be magnified under these conditions that at the flood stage when the fast moving water would be dispersed onto the bottomlands. This condition will have to be tested when waters are overflowing. Some of the conditions we experienced are as follows: At bends the water flows from main channel through inundated trees on outer bank. These trees receive greater flow pressure than those on inner bend. These bends are hazard-



ous because the canoe could easily get caught against the trees and then capsized. These bends were particularly dangerous if winds were strong enough to force the canoe into the trees.

Another hazardous condition was the formation of whirlpools just beyond the bend. These developed spontaneously and produced vortices 10' in diameter and as much as 2 feet deep. Upwelling of water and abrupt change of direction of water was associated with these bends.



Fast moving current in middle of river would frequently catch the back end of canoe and turn the canoe completely around, as well as forcing the canoe into the right hand bank. Another condition that was present and dangerous was areas where barriers produced upwelling and water down drafts

so to speak, the turbulent downwelling would catch the canoe and hold it rigid while strong solid current would force the canoe from right to left. It would be easy to capsize under these unbalancing conditions. This grasping effect is in contrast to most moving water that floats the canoe like a cork. There were other unpredictable conditions that could have been serious but did not happen. One, the falling of large trees that have been undermined or the roots saturated with water; or log jams releasing at the time we passed by; or underwater movements of large trees; or hidden stationary objects that we could have hit at some speeds of 10 miles per hour.

Because the handling of the canoe took most of my time I did not record observation. The following are summaries of general observation recorded mainly after the end of the trip.

Baltimore Oriole. Approx 45 birds generally distributed, occurring as singles, pairs. Some chasing each other, most of them singing.

Indigo bunting. Three noted, others heard singing.

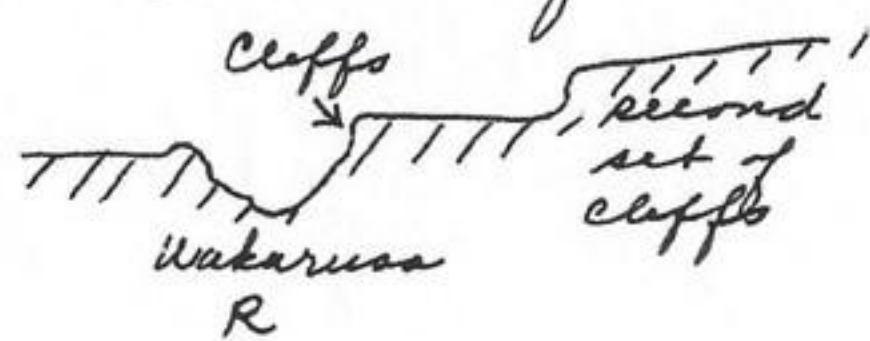
Crested flycatcher. 6 noted, 2 singles and 2 pairs.

Eastern Kingbird. 5 pairs, one group of 6 birds in some tree.

- Cardinal. Fewer birds than April 23 trip, mainly singles.
- Dickcissel most common bird. Most of them singing on outer edge of trees away from creek. This is an arrival of a bird between April 23 and May 6, at least there were no birds seen or heard on the earlier date.
- Warbling Vireo. Heard many enroute.
- Blue Jay. Fewer than April 23 but still in groups of 2 and 3.
- Grackle. Three individuals pass over area.
- Spotted Sandpiper. 15 singles, more higher on creek drainage than last trip April 23.
- Green Heron. One group 4, 5 other singles. We did not see this herd on previous trip.
- English Sparrow Few at bridges near farmhouses
- M. Dove. About 30 pairs and a few singles.
- R. breasted woodpecker. 5 individuals. Did not call in usual manner.
- Crow. 5, two disturbing G.H. Owl.
- G.H. Owl. 2 pairs, 3 singles. One harassed by 2 crows & 2 jays
- Hairy Woodpecker. 5 singles
- Starling. Fewer birds than last trip.
- B. C. Chickadee. 8 pairs
- Turkey Vulture. 1 awkwardly left mass of trees to alight on outer tree.
- Swainson Hawk. One at Eudora
- Red-tailed Hawk 2 enroute, 1 at Eudora.
- Catbird. Noted 4 and heard others
- Houa? Wren. Heard 5 singing
- Robins. 3 at some farmhouse as last trip. No others noted.
- Swainson Hawk? One at Eudora. Circling with a turkey vulture and Swainson Hawk and from comparison of size was much to large for either a sparrow hawk or pigeon hawk. It flew west out of sight.
- Cowbirds. Only 2 individuals.
- Red-winged blackbirds. 3 small flocks of about 15 birds each.
- Chimney Swift Few in area.
- Swallow sp? Few at one farm house.
- Yellow shafted 3
- Eastern Phoebe. 5 birds. All nests that had been placed in cliffs along creek were inundated ^{and} birds not in area of nesting sites. Nest in high bridges still being used.
- Two beaver & 1 muskrat noted.

There were many other birds in area, especially small warblers etc that we did not have time to examine because of the fast currents and because of the conditions of the weather.

On subsequent trips check the cross-sectional level (cliff formation) at low stretches of the river, for instance it was noted there was a second set of cliffs beyond the high water level that must have been produced by the Kaw River at high water stage. It would be interesting



to see if other levels are discernible beyond the second set of cliffs. Also it is recognized that the Wakarusa River varies in speed of flow and width of channel. See if it is correlated with other topographical features such as rock exposures, entrance of side creeks, grade of stream etc.

1600 Louisiana St., Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

May 16, 1961

noted 2 redheaded woodpeckers copulating on top of a utility pole. Their activity attracted 2 chimney swifts which circled overhead at 10' and 3 individual starlings, each flying toward the top of the pole to within 2 feet of the woodpeckers and then continued to tree beyond. One woodpecker left and flew into a tree 20' beyond and was repulsed by a starling that had a nest in the same tree. Starlings are usurping holes which would otherwise be used by native birds. I have passed this spot 4 times a day but have not observed red-headed woodpeckers in the area this season. They are either secretive or have just recently set up a territory in the area.

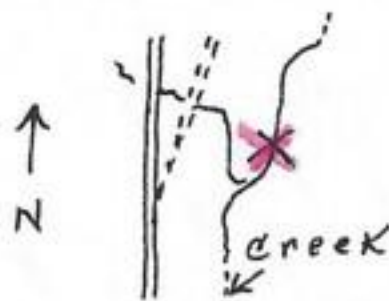
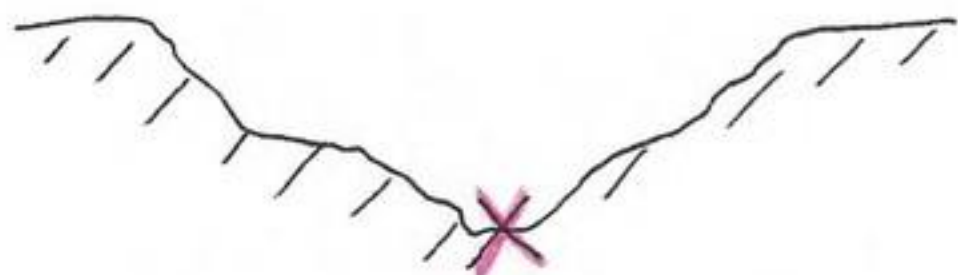
approximately

2 mi S and 2/10 mi E Lone Star (City), Douglas Co., Kansas

May 18, 1961

Mr. Norman Frank Vavra, a student at the Univ. of Kansas, collected an artifact point (610518-1) at the above locality, west of Lone Star. Dr. Carlyle Smith of the Museum of Natural History, K.U., identified it as of Pre-arrow dating from 500 B.C. to 2500 B.C. used before development of pottery or bow and arrow. The

location was in a creek bottom in an area dominated by deciduous trees.



General topographical features of the canyon where the point was found.

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

May 30, 1961

Sent the following note to Dr. Ross T. Christensen, Dept. of Archeology, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, including the identification of material sent Dec. 1, 1960.

The archeological material sent December 1 by Mr. Dee Green has been identified. I have been holding off until receipt of certain items, which, because of lack of comparative material at K.U., I have had to send to specialists. This material included a marine shell, probably from the Pacific and the entire lot (10) of fish bones. Upon receipt of this material, which I expect most any day, I will promptly forward it to you. In the meantime, I am returning to you the identified collection of bones and shells, which I hope will be of some value to Mr. Green.

Service Lot no. 8. Archeological material submitted by Ross T. Christensen and Dee F. Green. Identified by: James W. Bee, May 30, 1961

mollusca

UH 11-4R8-LIII	<i>Physa ampullacea</i> Gould
UH 11-17R9-LIII	<i>Stagnalis palustris nuttalliana</i> Lea
UH 11-11R8-LIII	<i>Lymnaea stagnalis jugularis</i> Say
UH 11-11R7-LIII	<i>Stagnalis palustris nuttalliana</i> Lea
UH 11-17R8-LIII	" " " "
UH 11-10R7-LII	" " " "
UH 11-1956	" " " "
42 UT 111-100	" " " "
UH 11-10R7-LII	" " " "
42 UT 111-103	" " " "
UH 11-11R8-LIII	<i>Helisoma trivolvis</i> (Say)
UH 11-11R8-LIV	" " "
UH 11-11R8-LIV	" " "
UH 11-87/4	<i>Anodonta nuttalliana</i> Lea
UH 11-21	" " "
42 UT 111-135	" " "
42 UT 111-135	" " "
42 UT 111-100	" " "
42 UT 111-117	" " "
UH 11-21	<i>margaritana margaritana</i> Linnaeus

Birds

42 UT 103-60/5	<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>
UH 11-75/6	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>
42 UT 111-109/3	" "
42 UT 111-105/6	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>
UH 11-27	" "
42 UT 111-135/5	<i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i>
UH 11-22	" "
UH 11-75/7	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
UH 11-36/8	" "
UH 11-74/7	" "
42 UT-111-131/4	" "
UH 11-83/3	" "
UH 11-21/3	" "
42 UT 111-97/1	" "
UH 11-91	" "
UH 11-69/2	" "
42 UT 111-105/7	" "
42 UT 111-114/8	" "
UH 11-14-7	" "
UH 11-3/7	" "
42 UT 111-111/2	" "
42 UT 11-136/4	" "
42 UT 111-128/1	<i>Anas strepera</i>
UH 11-55-3	" "
UH 11-44-1	" "
42 UT 111-115/2	<i>Anas carolinensis</i>
42 UT 111-116/16	" <i>cyanoptera</i>
UH 11-1422	" "
42 UT 111-114/11	" "
42 UT 111-114/11	" "
UH 11-63/6	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>
42 UT 111-136/2	" "
UH 11-63/10	" "
UH 11-63/13	" "
UH 11-80/11	<i>Mareca americana</i>
UH 11-44/9	<i>Aythya americana</i>
UH 11-2/5	" "
42 UT 111-99/1	" <i>valisineria</i>
42 UT 111-117/6	" "
UH 11-52/1	" "

UH 11-14	<i>Aythya valisineria</i>
UH 11-74/11	<i>Botassa umbellus</i>
UH 11-63/7	" "
42 UT 111-132/2	<i>Fulica americana</i>
UH 11-63/14	" "
42 UT 111-99/2	" "
UH 11 27	<i>Corvus corax</i>

Mammals

42 UT 111-106/3	<i>Lepus townsendii</i>
42 UT 111-110/3	" "
42 UT 111-120/5	" "
UH 11-50/11	" "
UH 11-3/10	" "
42 UT 111-139/1	<i>Thomomys umbrinus</i>
UH 11-76/7	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>
UH 11-19	" "
42 UT 111-130/6	" "
42 UT 111-124/2	" "
42 UT 111-117/4	" "
UH 11-32/1	" "
42 UT 111-124/1	" "
UH 11-32/4	" "
42 UT 111-117/10	" "
42 UT 111-114/5	" "
UH 11-2/3	" "
UH 11-27	" "
UH 11-24	" "
42 UT 111-132/1	" "
UH 11-74/18	" "
42 UT 111-128/2	" "
42 UT 111-109/4	" "
UH 11-75/15	" "
42 UT 111-113/19	" "
UH 11-35/4	" "
42 UT 111-115/4	" "
UH 11-95/8	" "
42 UT 111-109/6	" "
UH 11-62	" "
UH 11-96/2	" "
UH 11-27	" "
UH 11-42	" "

34
Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

June 8, 1961

Sent the following note to Dr. Ross T. Christensen, Dept. Archaeology, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah:

yesterday I returned by air mail a marine shell, (*Olivella dama* Wood) UH 11-21/2, from mound 11, G. M. Hinckley farm, Provo. Our collections at K.U. were not adequate to determine whether this shell was from the East Coast or West Coast of North America; so, knowing that it would be of some significance in determining the source of trading material, I sent it to a specialist, Dr. William J. Clench of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard College. Dr. Clench identifies it as a shell from the Gulf of California. There is only one species of *Olivella* in the Western Atlantic which equals it in size, not in other details, and this species does not reach the Texas Coast.

9 mi. w Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

June 11, 1961

Pet Pierson brought a copperhead for measuring and preserving.
It measured 272 mm total length.

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

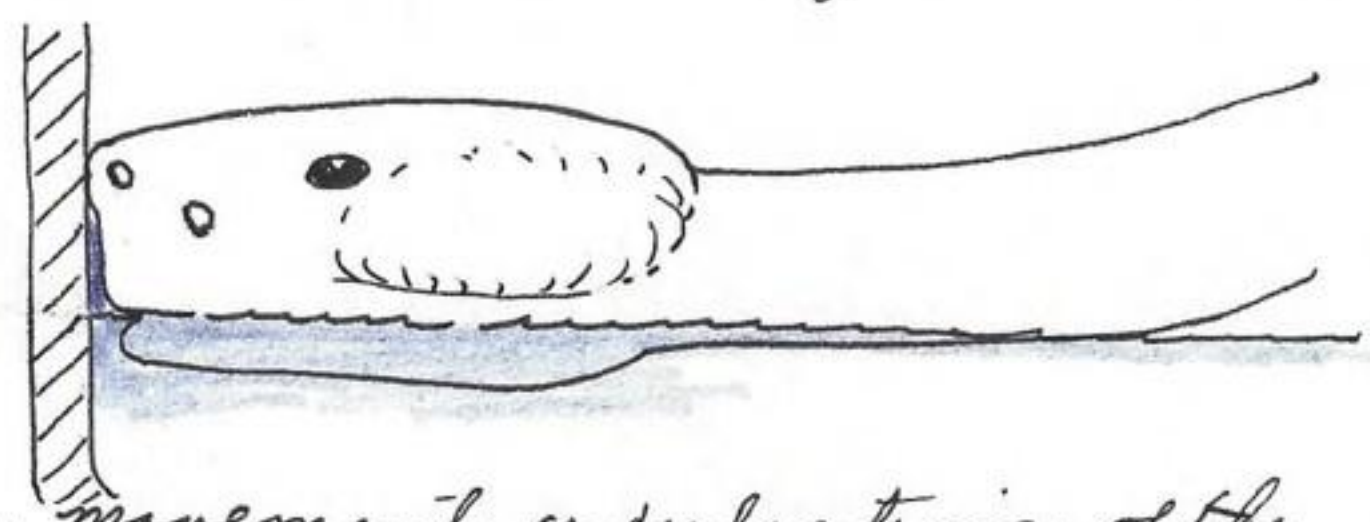
June 18, 1961

Jefferson Brabler and I measured and weighed his boa snake
(see previous date for measurements). total length ~~1080~~₁₀₆₃ mm, wt 518 gms.

Univ. Kansas, Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

June 19, 1961 (Research 610619-1.)

A glass finger bowl (110 x 40 mm) was placed in an aquarium cage of timber rattler, Crotalus horridus (captive since it was 9 inches long, 1954). This snake had ^{not} received water for at least a month and cornea of eyes were opaque. The bowl was placed 5 inches from snake which reacted without concern but when water was poured into bowl from about one foot high, the snake immediately showed concern and directed its attention toward the bowl. In approx. 1 minute it extended its neck 4 inches, parallel to but not toward the bowl, ^{and then redirected its course straight to the bowl.} It investigated for approx. 1 minute as if attempting to get at the water, suggesting sight, rather than taste as the perception mechanism. After 30 seconds it extended its head and actively moving tongue up and over the edge of the bowl to the water where, after testing several times (3) with its tongue (into water), immediately lowered its head onto the surface and with slightly opened jaws started to drink. The



masseteric muscles contracted and relaxed in a rhythmic way with conspicuous ballonlike movements or pulsations of the muscles and at a rate of about once every 2 seconds. The lower mandible moved with each contraction of the masseteric muscles but was almost imperceptible. There was no noticeable movement of throat or lung area of snake. It held its nose against the edge of the glass which brought water level 4 mm higher than common level. It is conceivable that the nostrils are held closed when drinking or more likely water brought into full contact with mouth. It drank continuously for approx 4 minutes and consumed approx 6 ml. of water. It

raised its head and during the 8 seconds it took to remove the head and neck from the bowl, the entire head vibrated on the same order as the tail. It then started to contract the masseteric muscles in the same manner as when the head was resting on the water. There was a noticeable peristaltic movement of the throat area. It then opened and closed its mouth as if yawning, then after closing the mouth, extended fully the tongue with a forceful wagging as if to remove the water. At one time it opened its mouth at nearly 135° and the fangs, although still within the sheaths, were extended. After about 4 minutes of continuous clearing of the mouth, it returned to the water and consumed approx. 2 more ml of water. After drinking, the snake was much more alert and when disturbed rattled its tail.

June 20, 1961

Research 610619-1. The eyes of *Crotalus* were almost clear except a small rim at the top of the cornea. This area was clearing progressively. The opaque condition of the cornea might be associated with low humidity and the water physiology of the snake which in turn might be a factor in starting the molt.

Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas

June 20, 1961

measured an *Elaphe obsoletus* as:

head to anus - 1418 mm; anus to end of tail 267; total length 1685 or $55\frac{3}{4}$ inches; wt. 845 gms.

June 23, 1961

Res. 610619-1. *Crotalus* shed skin. The last skin was complete and without damage.

Potters Lake, Univ. Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas

June 24, 1961

Fish in lake mainly 6 inch bass. There is a noticeable lack of sunfish or perch. Hoary and red bats in air at the same time as chimney swifts and night hawks.

Approx 3 mi. S Lawrence (P.O.), Douglas Co., Kansas

June 24, 1961

James Robert found road kill (*Pituophis catenifer*). It measured 1398 total length and weighed 828 gms.

Univ. Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas

June 26, 1961

Res. 610619-1. First mouse, fed to Crotalus.

June 28, 1961

Res. 610619-1. Second mouse fed to Crotalus. Snake immed.ately reacted when mouse was placed on top of cage. When laboratory mouse (*Mus musculus*) was placed ^{in cage} (aquarium with glass top) the snake immediately struck, ^{almost} before mouse alighted on bottom of cage. The right back leg become paralyzed in about 2 seconds. Mouse remain stationary and quite. Snake started to eat mouse 2 minutes after it struck. Inspected mouse at head & rear area twice, once lifting fur at back of mouse, and then returned to head and started to consume animal. Four and 1/2 min. after mouse was struck, the snake had the mouse in mouth & throat with only back feet protruding. Snake started eating when mouse still alive. At 5 min 25 sec (from first strike) end of tail disappeared. Six min & 40 sec. first yawn. 12 min. second yawn and mouth wide open ~~from~~ with fully extended teeth. 15 min and 10 sec. 3rd yawn with fully extended teeth and now coiled.

July 4, 1961

Miss Debbie Skie collected an immature night hawk 610704-1 from gravel roof of Dr. Pepper Bottling Co. in Lawrence. It measured 62 mm. total length, wt. 7 gms. Preserved.

July 9, 1961

Res. 610619-1. Crotalus produced 2 piles of feces (hair) representing the two mice fed June 26 and 28.

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

July 22, 1961

Observed a red squirrel, *Sciurus niger*, deliberately jump from the top of a garage to the ground. The height of the garage from ground was 9 feet.

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

Aug. 6, 1961

Departed Provo, Utah this P.M. at 12:20. Check list of items.

Turn lights off; close windows & blinds, put hose away, shut off water and gas, notify police we have left, drivers licenses, gun, shells, shovel, notebook pen, gasoline, thermometer, wind gauge, mosquito nets, mosquito repellent, binoculars, camera, exposure meter, film, field guides, butcher knife, fry pan, spatula, coffee pot, soup kettle, dish pan, can opener, soap, plates, spoon, cups, forks, billopods, dish cloth, dish towel, sponge, matches, salt, pepper, sugar, water can 5 gal, western canteen, small canteen, sunglasses, jar for butter, bread, butter jam, p. butter, fruits, meat, milk, cereal, crisco, coffee, cocoa, milk drink, pezzees, Tent poles, 5 sleep bags, 2 axes, stakes, rope, tarp, plastic cover, 2 flashlight, 1 pack, pocket knife, boots, stove, gas, 2 chairs, fish gear, pillows, compass, shoes, hats, car registration, eternal ink, 2 traps, labels, siphon tube, repellent, aerosol bomb, shaving & toilet equip, herb bags, scales, batteries, med kit, clothing, socks, pants, shirt, counter, maps, watch. Mileage at 1620 Tennessee 85075.4, arrived Abilene about 4:00 P.M. Visited Greenhowers museum. ^{and home} Liberty

about completed. Mileage 85203. Left Abilene 5:00 P.M. One road kill, a badger, 13.6 mi. east Abilene on highway 70. From Ellsworth S 45 toward Great Bend. Greatest number of mourning doves just S of Ellsworth. This is also true of other birds. One scissor-tail flycatcher about 4 mi. SW Holyrood. At Redwing turned south, thence SW to main lake at ~~lake~~ at about 7:20 P.M.

Birds in area were, long-billed ^{Camp} dowitcher, great blue heron, black Cr. night heron, green heron, ducks (mallards) killdeer, mt. plover - like bird, swallows, black tern, spotted sandpiper, 3 oracet, blackbirds, mosquitoes at lake, also 60 am. pelicans, mallards, barn swallows, snowy egrets, yellow-headed blackbird, quackie, 5 burrowing owls in one area. Camped about 200 feet S of junction of dike roads.

Cheyenne Bottoms, Barton Co., Kansas

Aug. 7, 1961

Dawnbreak about 3:30 A.M. Sun up at 5:30 A.M. Left 6:10 A.M. and returned to Redwing, thence to Hoisington, Great Bend, Larned, west 156. Crows associated with Arkansas River Valley. They are uncommon elsewhere. Red-headed woodpeckers more common in central Kansas than eastern Kansas. Killdeer along ponds at edge of roads; Large hawk about

one per 5 miles, generally on telephone poles. Gas at Sanford, getting 20.5 miles per gal but used 3 qts oil because leakage at drain plug. Flocks of 20-300 blackbirds & grackles across country. Bird census 82.8 Hanston High^{way} 156 west (selective). 84.9 crow, 87.1 mourning dove, 88.4 R.H. Woodpecker, 89.0 Swainson hawk, 90.0 S. hawk, 92.2 hawk, 2 m. dove, 92.9 1 m. dove, 93.9 jetmore, 94.6 hawk, (dominant bird ^{western} kingbird.) 96.1 Sp. hawk 00.1 m. dove, and 01.8 - except hawks. 03.1 hawk, 04.0 hawk, (counting) 08.0 hawk, ^{at 10.00 A.M.} from here to Garden City 453.6, did not see any hawks and only very few birds. The country beyond the last hawk is the first short grass area which is the area that has only a few birds. The jackrabbit road killed, however, increased in short grass area. The eastern & western kingbird the most common bird in hawk country. The hawks were mainly Swainson but one or two seemed small and others could be red-tails. Presents common in hawk area. Stopped at Garden City for food. and left at A.M. at 85453 mileage. Syracuse, Kansas 12.00 no hawks surge hawk area Gas & 5 qts oil at La Junta, replaced oil pan plug, 1 hr delay. new highway 10 to Walsenburg. Left 3:08 P.M. Bird life zeroed. at the upper valley of Walsenburg some 445 miles before reaching that town

noted the greatest concentration of night hawks I have ever seen. This was a local condition. For about 3 miles there were night hawks in the air in the valley about 50' apart. I would estimate at least 5 thousand. Beyond this area of concentration noted a few in the air but not in number of the area of concentration. From ^{east} ~~west~~ Blanca turned n to Great sand dunes Nat. Monument. 28 horned larks at southern end of 20 mile or so road. Camped at dunes. Evening arrived at 7:30 P.M. 8 deer just before headquarters, bucks in velvet. 4♂ & 4♀.

Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado

Aug. 8, 1961

Left 7:00 A.M. at 85770. Formation of dunes by winds driving sands from braided stream to south and from playa lakes in valley. Wind at evening and night from east down slopes of mt. across valley to flat lowlands counted 7 sparrow hawks, 1 eagle, 2 prairie falcon. Stripped skunk in valley. Jay photographed several birds and pond in valley with Sangre de Cristo mts & Great White dunes in background. Bird included osceot, lesser yellow legs, Wilson phalarope, Killdeer, Baird Sandpiper?, mallard ducks.

At Piedra Jay caught first rainbow trout in fly. Photo of-

Continued 160 highway to Durango, thence S to Aztec, visited ruins, thence to Shiprock, thence west (504) to 12 miles E of a double monolith between Shiprock and Mexican Water.

22 mi. E Mexican Water, Arizona (measured by road)
Aug 9, 1961

Left camp at 6:25 A.M. - 86086.2 Sun up 5:36 A.M. Camp 12 mi. E. double monolith. 86108 Mexican Water. At bridge over Tyende River 86112 photo (610809-1) of Jay in river and 610809-2 of Jay & Polly in muddy river at base of cascades. Good hell rattlesnake 86114. Dinnehotso at 86125 Photo (610809-3) at 86136 S of Dinnehotso of unusual cliffs, anticline at edge, 8-6152 Vagusta 11:30 A.M. To Navajo Nat Mon (10 miles) thence Shonto, thence to Inscription House. At Shonto 86209. Photo (610809-4) of dunes and grade west of Shonto vi. at highway to Navajo Mountain 86244 at 4:15 p.m. with stormy conditions did not attempt to cross over to Inscription House but drove highway, to Tonalea, thence back to road leading directly to Inscription House and to Nat. Park area or end of road on west end of Navajo Mt. Mr & Mrs ^{Myler} Hedrichs run cabins and trading store. Met Mormon missionaries who were camped there. Road all along eroded & flooded with recent rains of yesterday &

and this A.M. Enroute note 2 jackrabbits and 10 cottontails - mourning dove scarce but generally distributed. Did not see deer although we were traveling in evening. Left highway about 4:30 and arrived 8:00 P.M.

Bridge
Rainbow National Monument Lodge (Hedrichs Lodge), West
end Navajo Mt., Arizona.

Aug 10, 1961 (see Aug. 11, 1961 for photos)

This morning at 7:20 followed trail north to prominent ridge about 3 canyon. From top of this ridge could see to N + west. Photo (610809-1) of family and country to west. Enroute counted 18 Sceloporus and 1 Cnemidophorus. Several robber flies. Birds scarce. Few pinyon pines & small gnateaters. Returned at base at 11:15. Packed & started south at 12:30 P.M. - 86304. At 86310 of Navajo mt in distance (610809-2). Indian pottery surrounding rocky knoll. At 86310 took photo (610809-3) of Jay & ⁽⁶¹⁰⁸¹⁰⁻⁵⁾ inundated corn field. At 86333 photo (610809-4) and (610809-5) of deep unusual canyon and dense tree cover below. and (610809-6) of car at base of hill with eroded wagon tracks. Arrived highway 86360 at 4:40 P.M. Plan to visit Tuba City and Glen Canyon Dam this P.M.

Approx. 10 mi. W Page (Glen Canyon Dam), Arizona

Aug 11, 1961

Camped here last night on promontory N of road overlooking expensive country to east and north. Last night drove to Page and viewed dam at bridge. This morning photographed Chris Pally at camp looking N to bend of Colorado River (610811-1) and Jay in country of rock (610811-2). Left camp and contracted with Loyce Knight of Page Aviation (midway 5-2231) to fly family to Rainbow Natural Bridge and Crossing of the Fathers. Fare for 5 \$29.69 which paid for 3 passengers - Polly and Chris rode free of charge. Started 45 min trip at 9:00 A.M. Course followed on left side of Colorado to Crossing of the Fathers, then up river to Rainbow Bridge, thence SW on plateau to recently excavated ruin (Southwestern Museum), thence toward Page south of prominent monolith.

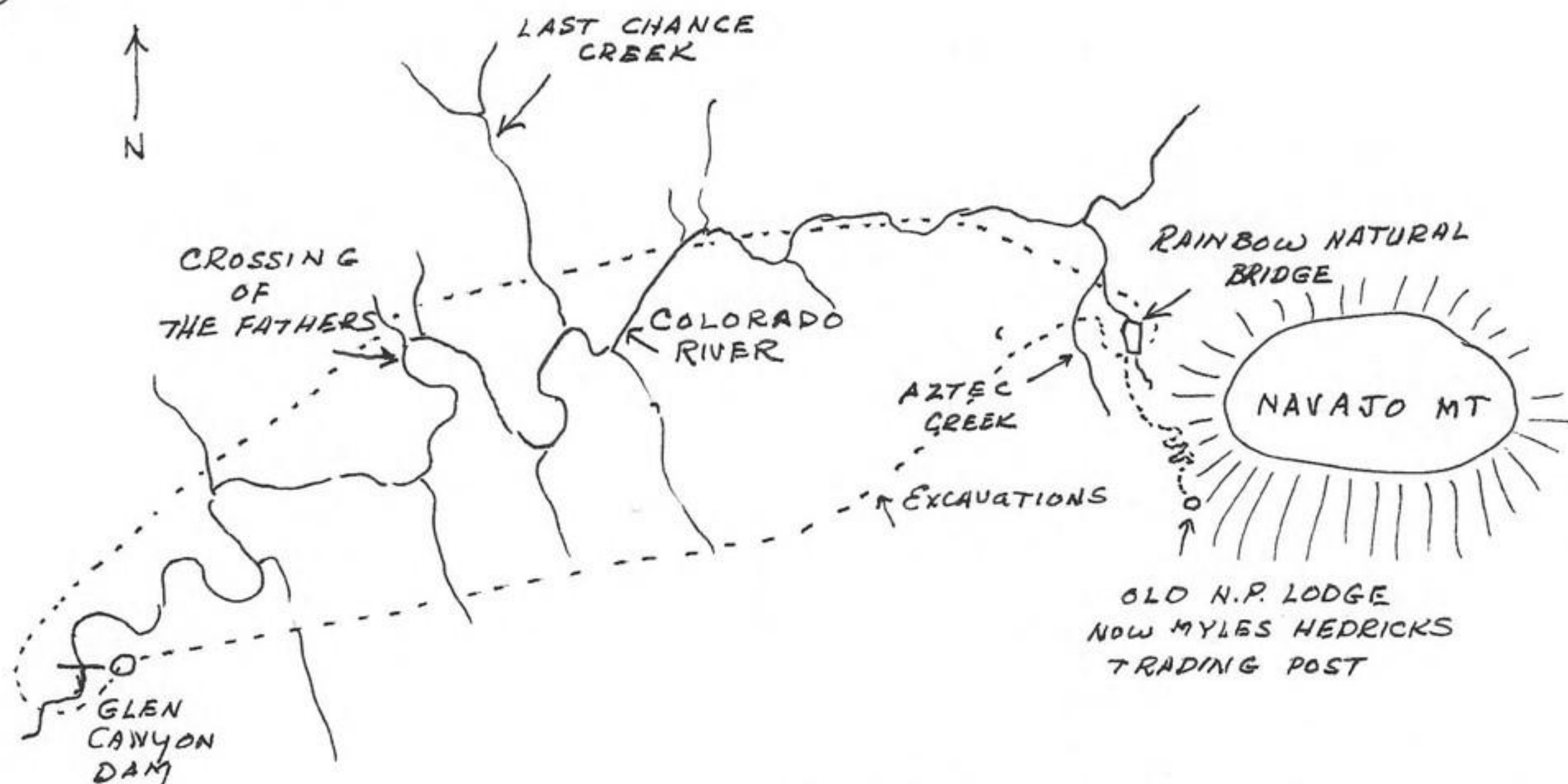


Photo 610811-3 of large bend in Colorado River near Crossing of the Fathers. The water is not to flood old erosional plain. (610811-4) of typical erosional topography somewhere along route. Colorful sands shifting below cliffs. (610811-5) Navajo mt to NE showing plateau, intermediate ridge and mt. beyond. Trail from lodge from right to between mt + first plateau. (610811-6) Drainage to south of Rainbow Natural Bridge - Navajo mt left, mesa right. The trail goes between the mt + mesa, crosses one canyon and then down this canyon to bridge. (610811-7) Rainbow Natural Bridge to north. (610811-8) and (610811-9) of canyons west of bridge, either Aztec drainage or beyond to the west. (610811-10) one of many canyons in area. (610811-11) Prominent monolith on return - south of river



610811-7a
 Rainbow natural Bridge, Arizona
 (from plane)



610810-5
 Rainbow national monument (w side),
 Arizona. (near knoll with entrenched wagon
 track in sandstone.)







610810-4

Rainbow National Monument, Arizona
(area same as 610810-5)



610811-7b.

Rainbow Natural Bridge, Arizona
(from plane)





(610811-12) Page City to N. W. (610811-13) Page City to east.
 (610811-14) Plane and family at Page. This plane carried 5
 of us and the pilot. At dam photo (610811-15) from bridge
 to west down canyon. (610811-16) from bridge with construction
 of dam below. Construction 1/5 normal and am wondering if
 new National Park demands are causing delay of construction.
 (610811-17) Family on viewing platform on N side canyon. Left
 11:30 A.M. - mileage 86510. north to Glen Canyon City. Antelope
 Chismonk at 86516. State line 86517.5 mi. Continued to
 Cedar Breaks arriving 5:00 P.M. Photos (610811-18) to (610811-21)
 of Cedar Breaks in evening (5:45 P.M. and overcast). This evening saw
 36 deer & 1 elk with spot light on road to N.

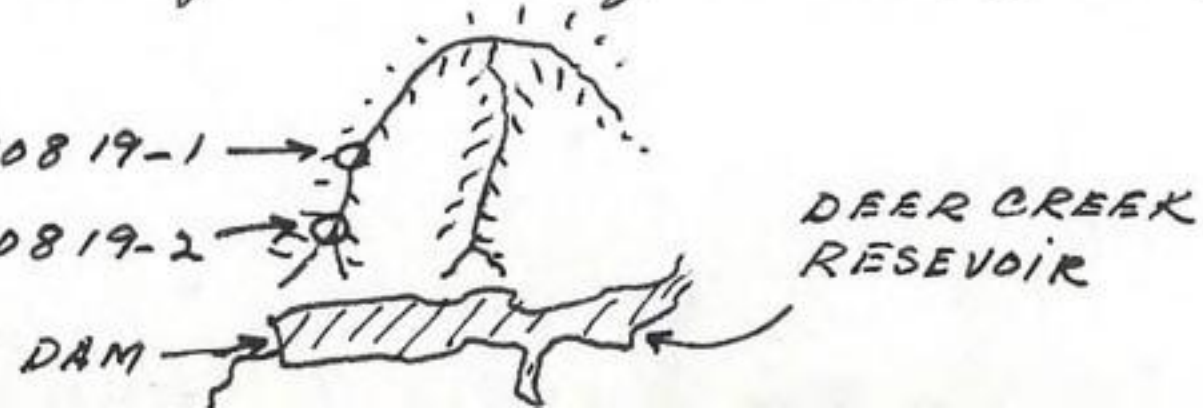
Cedar Breaks, Utah

Photo (610812-1) of Comp. ^{Left 8:10 A.M. Aug 12} ^{mileage 86660.6} (610812-2) of family at edge of canyon.
 (610812-3) of canyon in early morning lights. (610812-4) of
 Chris. Pally, Annette, and I on top of Brian Head mt to Cedar
 Breaks in distant view. ^(9:30 A.M.) (610812-5) from top Brian Head to
 Cedar Breaks. ^(more N) (610812-6) of talus slopes on NW side of Brian
 Head showing community of pika and marmot. This is
 probably locality of type of pika. Saw several pika. Their
 calls are different than those on Mt. Timpanogos being less
 shrill. It is 8 1/2 miles from Cedar Breaks to top of Brian Head
 Peak (11,200 ft). Bluebirds (western) pipit, mantled ground
 squirrel, Clark's Crow common on top. Left 10:00 to north to
 Parowan arriving 11:00 A.M. This route supports excellent
 stands of aspen trees. Lower levels below aspen are extensive
 slopes of cliff rose or transition. 3 mi. S. Paragona noted
 a prairie dog. At 2 mi. N Mona photographed ^{3:45 P.M.} Mt. Nebo
 (610812-7) with sagebrush foreground. This mt. should be
 photographed from hills to west of Mona. Arrived Springdell
 in Provo Canyon at 5:30 P.M. at mileage 86901. Having travelled
 1826 miles from Lawrence, Kansas. (Aug. 13 to Aug. 27 in Provo)
 Provo, Utah Aug 13. Photo 610813-1 of Ray family, ~~Wade~~ Wade's & Mary family
 at Mary's home.

Deer Creek Dam, Provo Canyon, Utah

Aug 19, 1961

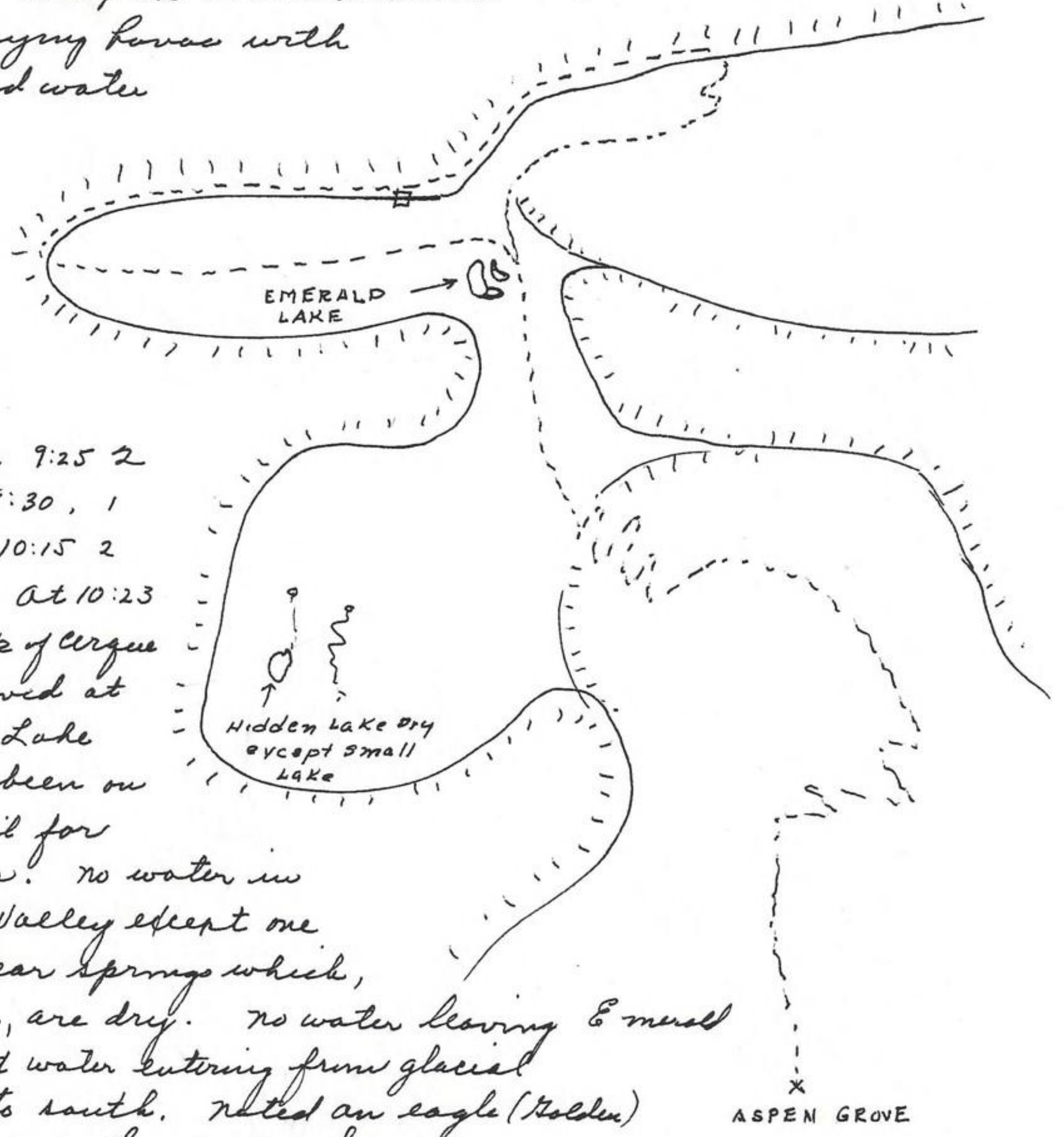
James R and I to Deer Creek Reservoir. James caught 31 yellow
 perch weighing 96 ounces. Made trip to ridge north of reservoir at 1:25 P.M.
 Two photos down Provo Canyon.
 Deer common in draws of oak Photo 610819-1 →
 and maple. 610819-3 of jayfish. Photo 610819-2 →



Provo, Utah Co., Utah

Aug 27, 1961

Trip to top mt. Timpanogas. Annette, Chris, Polly, James and I and Bob and David Bee. Left Provo 6:00 A.M., temp 62° F. Left Aspen Grove 6:45 A.M. from Bench Camp Grounds. First falls at 7:20 A.M. ⁽³⁾ Pika at 8:38, one at 8:46. 9:15 crossed creek but dry. The main drainages dry. One small snow bank at head of rock slide area to south about 40' long. One running spring below slide snow bank on trail, many other springs at lower limits of trail dry or damp. Ordinarily these springs are running and creeks full or supporting water. Sheep on lower terraces and playing kivas with soil and water



supply. 9:25 2
 pika. 9:30, 1
 pika. 10:15 2
 pld. at 10:23
 at brink of cirque
 11:15 arrived at
 Emerald Lake
 having been on
 the trail for

4 1/2 hrs. no water in
 Hidden Valley except one
 pond near springs which,
 in turn, are dry. no water leaving Emerald
 Lake but water entering from glacial
 Conym to south. noted an eagle (Golden)

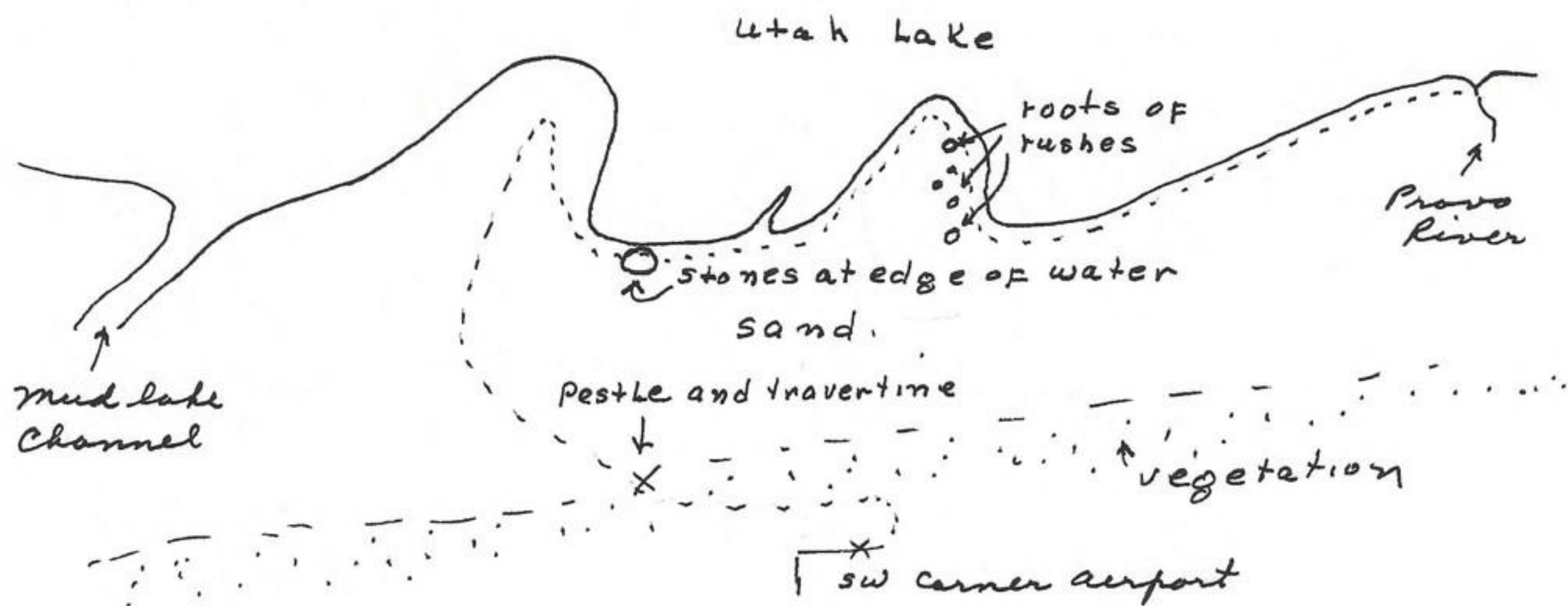
flying near top of mt. Several smaller
 hawk which I could not identify in cirque area. They were
 about size of broadwing. They were not red-tail or of that size.
 Left Emerald Lake after lunch at 11:00⁴⁵ P.M. (Jay, David, Bob & I)
 and ascended to top of Timp. Followed glacial valley over rocks

three successive terminal moraines. It appears to me that there is solid layer of ice beneath the rocks which are now covering the canyon floor, a remnant of the Pleistocene. Only about 4 small patches of surface snows & ice remain, exposed. 8 Clark's Crows were feeding among rocks in cirque but I could not determine just what they were picking up as I could not find any significant numbers of insects. There is a congregation of about 30 Clark's Nutcrackers in the cirques of Temp - they were constantly in view, either feeding among rocks or flying in small groups about the cirques. No boulders noted in action but, considerable new slide activity at head of canyon. The last 300 feet of climb to divide most difficult of trip. Arrived at divide at 1:00 P.M. From divide found Utah Valley misty but valley east of Wasatch Clear indicating effect of smoke and conifers in valley. Photo (610822-1) from divide to S.E. Slopes at near gravitational repose. Photo (610822-2) higher on ridge sloating S.E. (and 610822-3a) (610822-3) also in this direction. Trail narrow but safe. This ridge could be used for photographing many interesting aspects of the mt. Arrived top 2:00 P.M. or 2 hrs and 15 mins from Emerald Lake or 6 hrs and 45 minutes from Aspen Grove to top of mt. Temp. From top photographed (610822-4) Emerald Lake directly below. Photo (610822-5) of Bob & David, and Jay (610822-6) of Bob, David & me. Left top 2:12 P.M. Elevation pointed on rocks (may not be official) 11,750 ft. and 7.6 miles beyond from Aspen Grove. At 2:23 P.M. photo (610822-7a and 7-b) of Temp. Cirque to north. At 2:36 P.M. saw 2 adult rosy-crowned finch (Leucosticte). The young flew to rock ledge and started to flutter wings until adult flew over to it and fed it an insect of some kind. These 3 birds were at the upper limits of the ^{massive} rock protubance. At base of this rock mass at 6:45 noted 60 leucosticte feeding on slope at base of rocks. These birds made local flights from one part of the slope to another and then all left and formed a close group order and flew S along ridge. Arrived pass on ridge at 3:00 P.M. and descended to cirque below. Thence across cirque to trail leading up rock slide to cliffs between American Fork Cirque and Emerald Lake. Turned off regular trail at 3:25. Noted that there were no peba or marmot on west exposure at least I did not see or hear them as we worked across the ridge. American

Fork supported many pika and marmots, some marmots moving from fields to rocks. Pass into Emerald Lake 3:55. Arrived Emerald Lake 4:00 P.M. Photo (610822-8) of groups at Emerald Lake. A pika had a haystack in rocks between the two lakes. Left Emerald Lake 4:15 P.M. on trail between lake and brink of cirque photographed group (610822-9) eating red gooseberries which are prolific this time of year. Photo (610822-10) of slopes and highest part of Mt to west. Brink at 4:45. Above rock slide in conifers saw 3 dusky grouse. Also on downward side of slide noted 8 in one group. Lower Falls 6:30 P.M. Car at Aspen Grove 6:55 P.M. On return trip from top of Mt made the course in 4 hrs and 33 min.

Utah Lake, Utah Co., Utah
Aug. 23, 1961

Trip along edge of lake from mouth of Provo River to channel.



Birds noted along edge of lake:

California gull.	2-8-4-16-28-32-60-8-3-20	(2 dead)
pelicans.	43-4	
avocet	1-1-8	(1 dead)
black-necked stilt	5-9-8	(3 dead)
killdeer	8-4-7-3	
great blue heron	1-5-4-2	
godwits	2	
Caspian tern	17	
snowy egret	2	
swallows - approx	800	
Baird sandpiper	15	
mallard		(1 dead)
forest tern	2-2-1-3.	

The avocet has 2 syllable call while the black-necked stilt has only a single call. The roots of the rushes were elevated by carp and were about 1 1/2 feet

below the surface of the sand. One patch on some level as sands. The pestle (see map) was collected and numbered 610823-1. It is of the type that was probably used in upright position rather than horizontally as most are used. Made from a black granite like rock. It was associated with other rock fragments and travertine rock at outer edge of tamarack plant growth. One side covered with a crust of calcium like material. During the several rains one could hear the sound of rain hitting the sands long before the rain actually arrived! 610823-2 angular rock associated with above specimen



8 x 3 1/2 inches

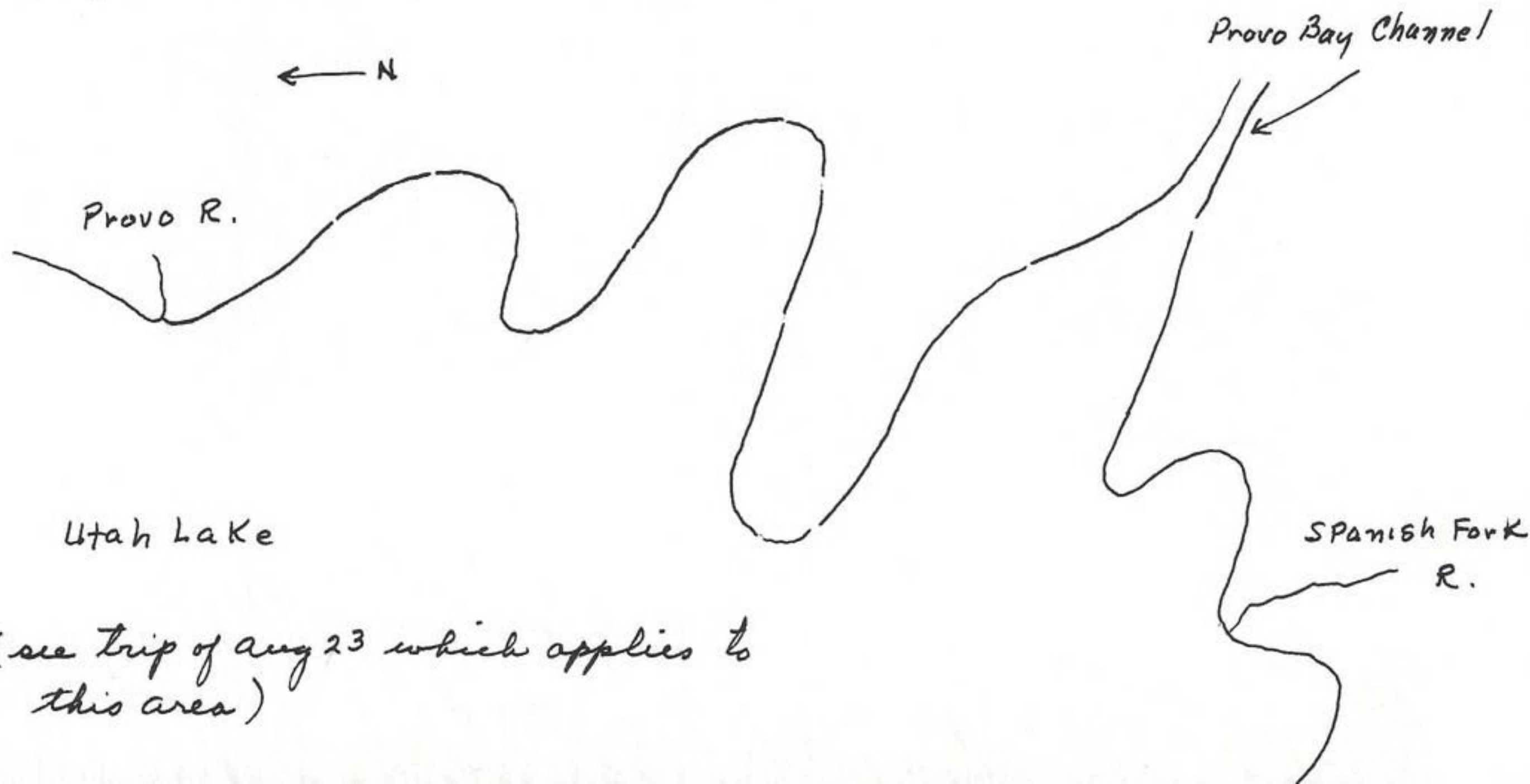
610823-1

[SITE 73]

West Mountain, Utah Co., Utah.

Aug. 24, 1961

Annette, Chris, Polly and Jay made trip to top of West Mountain south of Utah Lake. From Springville went west on lower road to road turnoff a mile or so before reaching Lincoln Beach. The road leads to top of mountain to the microwave installation. Road with gate barrier so bypassed by going up ridges over Provo and Bonneville level to intercept road beyond. Mileage at base 317 and 323 at vantage point just before reaching station. From this point made photo 610824-1 of family and to east across valley. No 610824-2 to the north across Utah Lake. The shoreline from here looks so (from mouth Provo River to Spanish Fork River)



(see trip of Aug 23 which applies to this area)

49

Collected a horned toad at this vantage point. Returned to point just south of Lincoln Beach at what would be about Provo level. A rounded straight ridge precedes the point. From here photographed (610824-3) of Chris and Pally to north across the Utah Lake showing Rock Island and travertine formations below at Lincoln Beach. Photo (610824-4) of Annette, Chris + Pally with successional shoreline to the east between Lincoln Beach and Spanish Fork River. From this point returned to divide and dropped west to road leading east to Lincoln Beach. At edge of lake found a pestle at about 5 feet from edge of water (610824-5). This indicates that Indians inhabited these travertine deposits when the lake was at this level or lower. This platform continues out into the lake and may supported important material. Photo (610824-6) of family at edge of natural channel leading into travertine deposit with lake and Timpanogos in background. Springs in area flowing in usual volume. As this area is a classical one for petroglyphs it would be of value to systematically search travertine platform for artifacts. Left the beach area and continued south on main road and at point where road turns east and on flats photographed (610824-7) a field of yellow daisylike flowers. When on top of the mountain, these bright yellow patches were confined to one particular area. At 1 mile west of Springville counted 725 white-faced glossy ibis in field. They were feeding and resting, some stretching their wings overhead. The area west of Springville to Lincoln Beach still remains about the same as I remembered 20 years ago. There appears to be more alkalis in this part of the valley than east or north of the lake.

Provo, Utah Co., Utah

Aug. 25, 1961

Photographed the lizard collected on top of west mountain yesterday. Pyrites of iron and lava as background (610825-1). Photo (610825-2) of Chris and new hair cut in backyard of Dodi's home at 255 E. 1st So. The new address of David Bee is o/o of Mr + Mrs Daniels, 223 Ramona Ave, S.L.C.

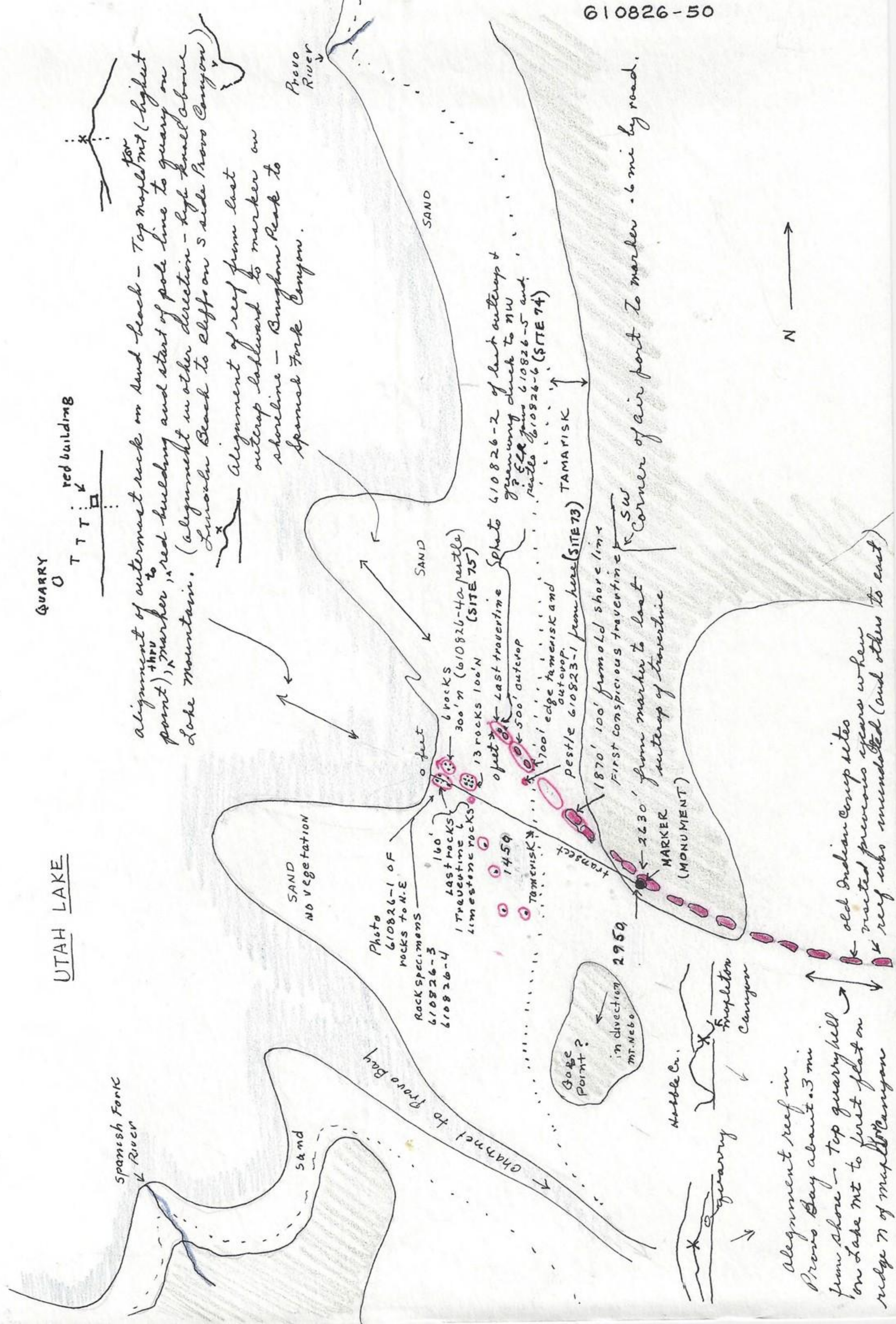
Utah Lake, Utah Co., Utah

Aug. 26, 1961

Investigated reef in Provo Bay and Utah Lake to determine relationship to sand peninsulas now exposed by low waters of Utah Lake. The map gives some details, photos taken and artifacts collected.

UTAH LAKE

QUARRY
O T T T
red building



The Indian rocks (610826-3), a pestle and (610826-4) a round ^{site 76,} rock with groove were 2 of 6 limestone? rock exposed about 160' from the present edge of lake now ²⁹⁵⁰ 300 ft from the old lake shore of historic man. The 6 rocks and 1 piece of travertine (probably taken from travertine ridge to N. were confined within an area with a diameter of 100 feet. Another group of 6 limestone? rocks, ^(no 610826-4a, a part of a pestle from here) were 300' N of the previous group. Other rocks ⁽⁸⁾ were on beach between the last group and old beach (Gage Point) to ESE. These rocks are aligned and were sites on an old sandy beach? The reef to north (travertine) is an arc from middle of Provo Bay (Mud Lake) to its outermost extension in Utah Lake. The reef in mud lake probably extends toward Mapleton Mt across lower field of on the SE side of mud lake. This reef is a fault line that could conceivably extend from mouth Spanish Fork Canyon to Helean Point on west side of Utah Lake. Artifacts, mainly stones, pestles and parts of grinder stones (base) are found along the entire length of the reef. ^{Basin} ? ~~Est~~ mandibles (610826-5) and a pestle, (610826-6) were from the last outcrop of travertine on beach of Utah Lake. It is postulated that this reef extends NW out onto the sand peninsula now exposed but did not find artifacts beyond the last travertine outcrop. Old roots of rushes are exposed on sand peninsula which, to my knowledge, have never grown there since first white man visited area. As I remember, most of our screening for artifacts was ⁵ between travertine outcrop (marked 1870' on map) and 700' mark at edge of Tamarisk growth. ^(photos 610826-8 to 610826-26) at home in Provo, Dad and I photographed most of the metates and manos & some pestles. (see pages 176-181, 1934 for insert of this date showing photos of these artifacts) (Aug 26, 1961)

Provo, Utah Co. Utah

Aug. 27, 1961

Left Provo 2:45 P.M. for Lawrence, Kansas. Mileage 87504. Highway 40 - Heber, Strawberry Valley etc. Strawberry Reservoir lower than I have ever seen before. This lake is to be poisoned in October, closed next year and opened the third year. Arrived Green River Bridge at Jensen 7:30 P.M. Camped about 300' south of east end of bridge. Camp by river edge. Few small groups of small sandpipers flew up river.

Jensen, Utah (east side Green River at bridge)
 Aug. 28, 1961

Left 5:55. Mileage 87689. First 10 miles from bridge saw rovers

in groups of 2-3-6-2. Others were beyond, magpies in pairs or sometimes in group of threes. Both the ravens and magpies were associated with roadkills (road kills). Magpies common across country at least to Skull Creek. Started census (partial) from Elk Spring - mileage 745.2 (preceded by same rabbit concentration (road kills) for at least 20 miles).

Area of sagebrush.	88.5	1 rabbit
45.2 Elk Spring.	88.8	1 "
49.1 2 raven	89.2	1 "
50.7 2 magpies	89.9	2 rabbits, 2 magpies
52.4 2 deer	91.0	1 rabbit 2 "
53.7 2 magpies	91.8	1 "
56.8 1 magpie	92.8	1 "
59.0 Cedar Draw - 12 rabbits in distance of 3 blocks in draw.	92.6	sage hen road kill
	93.1	2 rabbits
	94.0	first wheat field. Temp 70°F
60.1 1 magpie	96.7	considerable wheat.
63.0 (start of rabbit (both cottontail + jack) per mile, road kills 15	98.4	1 magpie, first mourning dove.
	87801.0	Craig
64.0 15 rabbits	03.5	turkey vulture
65.0 14 rabbits	05.2	redtail
66.0 10 rabbits	07.6	Elk Head River
67.0 9 rabbits	14.0	Since Craig in Yampa River Valley. no magpies or rabbits, many blackbirds.
68.0 3 rabbits		
69.0 0 rabbits		
69.6 Maybell (2 skunks in valley)	14.6	porcupine (few skunks)
70.0 0 rabbits	15.8	3 magpies
71.0 0 " (1 magpie)	16.2	Yampa River Bridge, 1 magpie
72.0 0 "	18.4	Hayden
73.0 0 "	21.1	1 magpie
74.0 0 " (1 magpie)	24.0	Sage Creek
74.3 (2 magpies)	25.5	4 magpies
75.0 2 rabbits	25.9	3 magpies, 1 rabbit.
76.4 0 "	27.6	skunk rd. kill
81.5 0 " , Lay.	30.3	1 magpie, 1 porcupine
82.7 0 " , 1 redtail, 2 sagehens along side of car.		flew 40 mi per hour
84.7 2 rabbits (6,300 average elevation)		
86.0 2 "	30.6	2 vultures
86.5 2 " , 2 magpies	32.6	Milner

- 34.2 1 magpie, 1 crow at eat road kill.
 34.9 1 crow West Fork Elk Creek
 26.0 1 magpie
 43.5 Steamboat Springs (end of census of magpie, roven, crow, vultures, road kill rabbits, redtail hawk and sage hens - no other birds considered).

Continued up over Rocky Mt. National Park, rain and hail over divide and arrived Loveland 4:40 P.M. Yuma 7:30 P.M. at 88155.1 mileage or 466.1 miles today. Camped in city park.

Yuma, Colorado

Aug 29, 1961

Left Yuma to Wray thence S to Highway 36, thence east to Smith Center, thence S to #24, thence to Manhattan, thence S to #40, thence to Lawrence. From State Line on Highway 36 at 7:10 A.M. took census of hawks and magpies.

- 219.3 State Line.
 227.3 hawk size of redtail
 227.8 sparrow hawk
 229.0 hawk size of redtail
 230.8 3 magpies
 231.7 Republican River
 233.0 St. Francis
 248.0 Bird City
 256.9 McDonald
 266.1 Mid Beaver Creek
 267.7 redtail size hawk
 273.4 " " "
 275.3 Atwood (8:19 A.M.)
 278.6 turkey Vulture
 283.4 Oberlin
 306.6 redtailed hawk size
 321.7 " " " "
 324.2 " " " "
 339.1 Norton (end of census.) Beyond Norton there were fewer hawks and only 1 western Kingbird. On way west there were many (see notes)
 Arrived Lawrence 7:30 P.M. at 88653 mileage. Travelled 497.9 miles today.

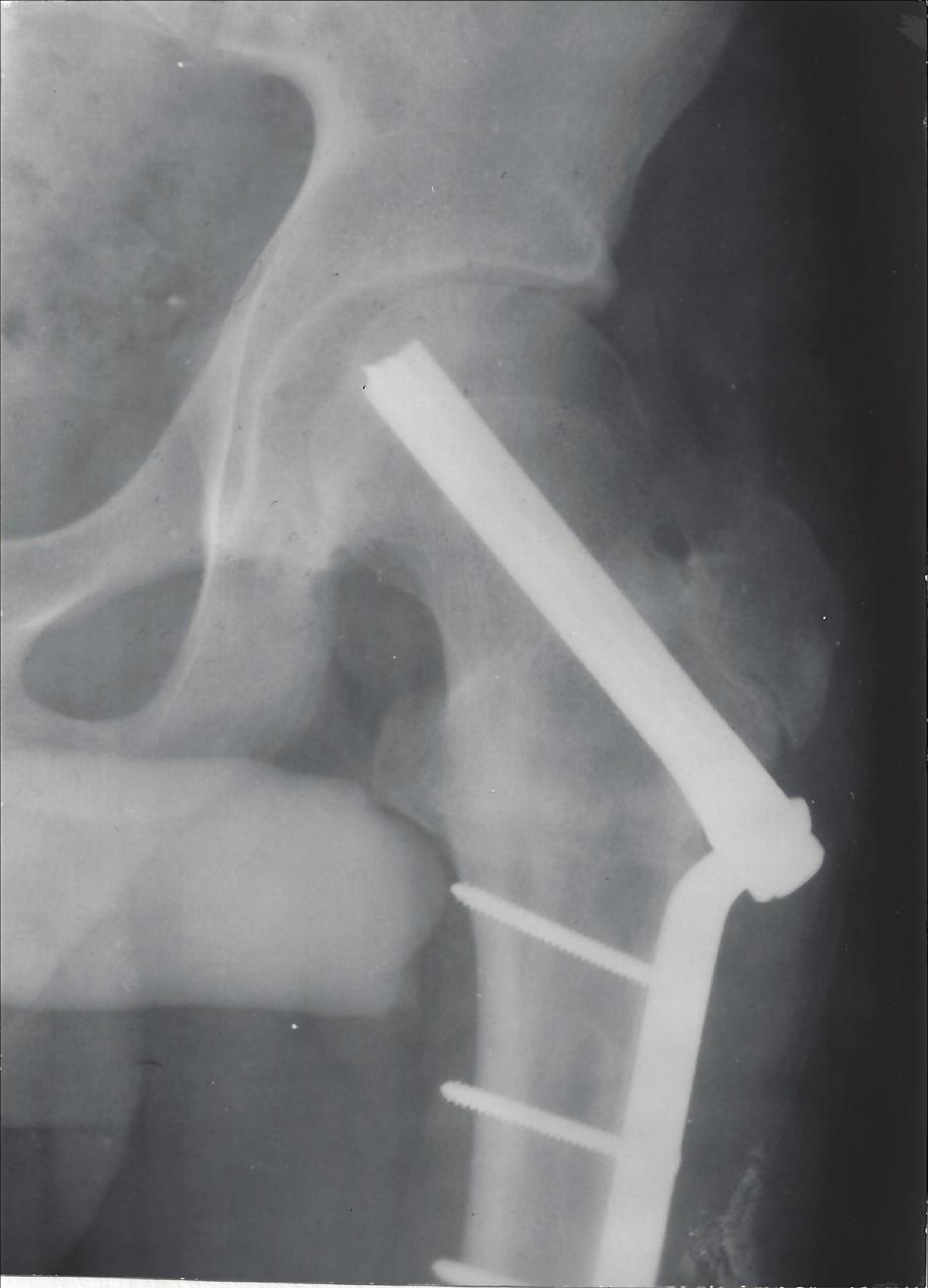


Photo of X-ray taken at
a later date by Dr. Peltier.

Univ. Kansas medical Center, Kansas City, Kansas

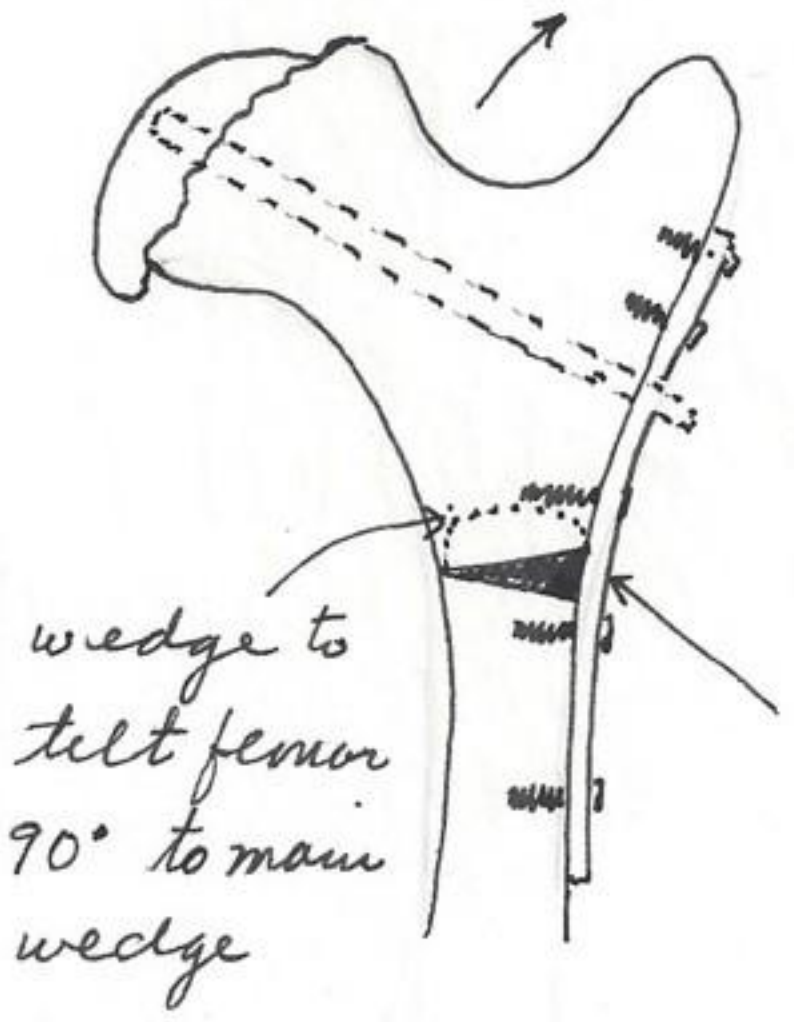
Sept. 14, 1961

Saw James to Dr. Peltier for check on left leg which now has lost rotation to degree that foot cannot maintain forward position. Surgery will be needed. Photos 1-2-3 of James.

Univ. Kansas medical Center, Kansas City, Kansas

Sept 20, 1961

James R was operated on this A.M by Drs Peltier and Letton. Operation accomplished



everything necessary for correction of leg. Peltier stated that the new alignment will reduce latitude of movement but will not interfere with normal walking. Difference in growth rate of two legs is minimal.

wedge out here to raise head of femor at time of operation (after operation) rotation near normal. James had considerable pain first 5 days. Leg in traction until cast applied.

Sept 28, 1961

Full body cast on James R this date.

Sept. 30, 1961

James R moved to Watkins Hospital (Student hospital on Univ. Kansas Campus, Lawrence, Kansas. made daily trips to med. Center and found that color of trees with some yellow but no reds up to as late as Sept. 25.

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

Oct. 1, 1961

maple trees in Lawrence starting to turn yellow and red at a frequency of one in every hundred trees (maple)

Tonganopie State Lake, Kansas

Oct. 8, 1961

James R and I to Tonganopie to fish. Improvised car so James could be transported with body cast. Trees

yellow and red but not intense except a few individual ones. many trees have lost their leaves. watched adult pied-billed grebe and young. The young remained on surface of water while adult submerged for food. As soon as adult reappeared, generally 1 foot or two away, the young would immediately swim over to the adult and take food from the bill. Photo 611008-1, 611008-2 and 611008-3 (all color transparencies) of James R. at Tonganoxie in body cast fishing from car. Noted one osprey at lake.

Univ. Kansas, Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

Oct. 14, 1961

Heard a great horned owl calling from Blake building at 1/2 hour after dark.

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

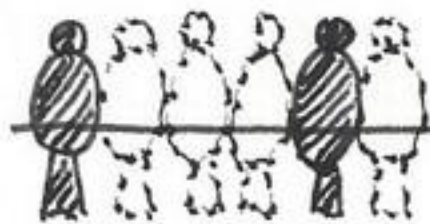
Oct 15, 1961

Son James and I to Lone Star Lake, via south side Kaw Valley along edge of river valley among hills, thence to near Topeka, thence Clinton to Lone Star Lake. Only 2 hawks noted which is unusual for this time of year. River high and without usual sandbars. One Canada Goose at east end of lake, appear wounded but swam several hundred feet near the dam. At Lakeview saw 1 pintail and 1 shoveller duck, the only ducks noted along the entire trip.

Haskell Bottoms, Lawrence, Kansas

Oct 21, 1961

James R, Mary P and I noted approx. 5,000 starling in the Haskell Bottom area. Most in pure flocks although some red-winged blackbirds, cowbirds, and grackles mixed. The starling have a habit of sitting on the utility lines with a fixed interval between birds which amounts to approximately the equivalent of the width of 3 bodies.



a new arrival enters the lineup, one of the two adjoining birds or the new-comer is forced to move away or, as usually happens, jumps over the nearest neighbor and alights between the next pair. This habit of maintaining an interval may be of some value in control methods of numbers.



Red-winged black birds, on the other hand, will frequently cluster on a line and almost touch each other. Not startling chasing red-wings but not attacking them. Other large flocks of starling were common throughout the valley. At Mary's Lake, NE of Haskell Bottoms saw 2 pied-billed grebes.

1020 Tennessee Street, Lawrence, Kansas
Oct 22, 1961

Five color photographs of Mary P and Annette C on lawn across street (Maupin residence). Annette in new red dress of Mary's from Provo. 611022-1, 611022-2, 611022-3, 611022-4 and 611022-5.

Univ. Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City, Kansas
Oct 27, 1961

Son James and I and Annette to med. center to have cast removed from James. Will remain until tomorrow.

Oct 28, 1961

Dr. Peltier discharge James R today. To return home and without physical therapy get on crutches for one month and then return.

Haskell Bottoms, Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas
Oct. 30, 1961

watched pied-billed grebe in small pond (80' in diameter) at the left hand side of road where Armstrong Road crosses the dike. The routine was to feed around edge of pond among water vegetation and after about 15 minutes return to center of pond and with regular procedure, preen feathers for about 8 minutes and then return to feeding area. In two hours (1 to 3 P.M.) this bird preened its feathers 6 times. One of the times it rested with eyes closed for about 3 minutes. Once it got a large tadpole (approx. 3/4 inch in diameter) and at the edge of the pond where it was searching for fish or tadpoles, and returned to center of pond where it softened the head of tadpole by biting it between its bill (for about 1 minute until tadpole was dead). If the tadpole was dropped, the grebe would dive and retrieve it. Finally it open the tadpole and ate the internal organs and left the rest of the body.

One group ^{red wings} continually changing flock formation (1000-1500 birds) ^{10' to 16' high} remained in the same general area around the pond for the two hours there. A red-tailed hawk (Kreider type) rested on top utility pole for 2 hrs before feeding. 9 bands on upper tail. not red

Museum Natural History, Univ. Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas

Oct. 30, 1961

The following was written for possible publication. James W Bee

L.L. Dyche-An Early History

Lewis Lindsay Dyche may be looked upon as one of the most colorful, contributing and knowledgeable instructors the University of Kansas has had an association with. Many of the excursions, experiences and accomplishments held by this man leave one in awe. The University of Kansas grew in a variety of ways due to the efforts of Dyche. Physically, a Museum of Natural History was erected by and for his efforts. Intellectually the University grew from his knowledge in such diverse areas. And reputationally the University prospered from Dyche's travels and his exhibit at the Worlds Fair in Chicago in 1893.

Many know of this man's great achievements and accomplishments but few know of the man's early history and personality that molded him into the adventurer that he became. This paper will attempt to expose the early history of Lewis Lindsay Dyche and some of the attributes and qualities that he possessed.

Dyche was born in Berkeley Springs, West Virginia on March 20, 1857. When he was three months old his father made a decision to move to Kansas. The family came by boat to St. Joe, Mo. From this point the family came by way of an ox team following the Santa Fe trail. Then on a place along the Wakarusa, about fifteen

miles southwest of Topeka, Kansas. Sometime during his early age his mother suffered a long illness, and a kindly Indian woman nursed him back to health and strength. Then by the age of nine he was hunting and trapping along the Wakarusa.

At the age of twelve he was unacquainted with the alphabet and was teased by his peers. Then at the age of sixteen he was so ashamed of his ignorance in intellectual areas that he refused to attend the village school.

After acquiring \$600.00 by the age of seventeen he packed up his belongings and headed for the State Normal School in Emporia , Kansas. He remained here for three years. In the fall of 1877 he enrolled in the middle preparatory class at the State University in Lawrence. He arrived in Lawrence with a friend their means of transportation being a covered wagon. Having no place to reside and lacking in funds they situated their wagon in a ravine near the present site of the Natural Museum building.

There they lived until the frost fo winter drove them to a rooming house. Dyche began his college career with the study of the classics, but his love for nature took him into the field of the sciences.

In 1884 He received Degrees in Bachelor of Arts and of Surgery. Also in this year Dyche was married to Miss Ophelia Axtel of Sterling, Kansas. This occurred on the fourth of October. Miss Axtel was a good looking woman of a slight build, she had long brown hair that she wore up. Also she was well educated.

Dyche sought more degrees after his intial pusuits. In 1886 he received the Masters of Arts in English Liteature. A master of Surgery was confirmed upon him for special work in Science in the year 1888.

George Morehouse wrote an article about the younger Dyche, before his reputation had soared. One of the famous sayings that Dyche used is quite applicable to most of his life. "Faith in your work and skill in your execution." Another motto that he liked to use quite frequently while in his capacity of State Game Warden was directed to the misuse of land. "An acre of water will produce a great many more pounds of fish than an acre of ground will produce pounds of beef and pork."

Dyche was also as good a shot with a camera as he was

with a gun. And at one time in his teaching career he was offered to switch over to the Leland Stanford University for a yearly salary of \$15,000, no meager sum for those days, but he declined.

Dyche went on from this point to accomplish many things for the University, science and himself. His death still retains a questionable note in it. He died on January 20th 1915. Two weeks before his death he was bitten by one of the pet gila monsters in the State House in Topeka. This occurred when he was showing the sluggish traits of the reptile to the Governor.

About a week after this incident he was taken ill with an attack of heart disease and was sick for only one week before his death. Physicians didn't attribute the cause of death to the bite of the gila monster, though many other skeptics believe that that was the cause of his death.

Compilation of Writings by L.L. Dyche

The Poison Glands of a Rattlesnake during the Period of Hibernation.
Kansas Society of Science Transactions v.22 p.312

On the Care of Mammal Skins Kept for Museum Purposes.
Kansas Society of Science Transactions v.22 p.363-368.

Ponds, Pond Fish and Pond Fish Culture.
Topeka State Printer 1914.

The Problem of Heredity (dealing with poultry).
Annual Report of Kansas Poultry Association 1906 p.5.

The Puma or American Lion.
Kansas Society of Science Transactions V.19 p. 160

The Red Phalarope....a New Bird for the Kansas List.
Kansas Society of Science Transactions V.20 p. 131.

The Relation of Some Game Birds to Horticulture.
Kansas State Horticultural Society Transactions V.31 p.37.

Reply to Travis; Fish and Game Warden Tells his Predecessor a few things.
Kansas Society of Science Transactions V.21 p.130

Walrus Hunting in the Arctic Regions.
Cosmopolitan, Feb. 1896 p. 13.

Water Storage Possibilities and Soil Fertility.
Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Report for quarter ending March 1911, p.21.

Notes on Three Species of Gophers found at Lawrence Kansas.
Kansas Society of Science Transactions V.12 p.29

A New Bird for the Kansas List, Taken at Lawrence.
Kansas Academy of Science Transactions V.22 p.311.

A Kansas Beaver.
Kansas Academy of Science Transactions v.21 p. 165.

Food Habits of the Common Garden Mole.
Kansas Academy of Science Transactions V.18 p.183

Notes on the Food Habits of California Sea-Lions.
Kansas Academy of Science Transactions V. 18 p. 179.

Doctor Snow as a Collector and His Collections.
Kansas Academy of Science Transactions V. 22 p. 39.

The Creation of the Modern Fowl of Today.
Annual Report of Meeting, 1904, p.10.

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas
 Oct. 30, 1961

In July of this year I purchased certain photographs and personal effects of Lewis L. Syche at the auction of the household effects of the Syche home on Massachusetts (16 hundred block). L.L. Syche was the founder of the Syche museum on the campus of the University of Kansas. Included in a folder were five letters concerning museum transactions, one photo of the 44th Annual Meeting American Fisheries Society, Washington, D.C. Sept 30-Oct 3, 1914, several photographs of Syche and 19 cards (3x5) in which was inscribed the following notes:

Blue Jay

1888

While Mrs Syche and myself were sitting on the porch a young wren was trying to fly from a nest in the corner of the porch flew down and was within a few feet of us when a blue jay darted from a near by tree and picked up the fluttering wren. The jay carried the wren to the top of a fence a few feet away. I went in the house and got a small xL shot gun that was handy by and shot the jay. The wren had just been dropped before the jay was shot. When the jay was picked up it was found that the heart of the wren was in the jays mouth. Examination showed that a small cut had been made in the wrens side under the wing and its head had been picked out. Examination of the jays stomach showed three hearts that were larger in size than the one that was found in his mouth.

Blue Jay

May 1903

Alice Lichfield reported several young chickens killed by blue jays.

Blue Jay

Lawrence, May 1905

Saw blue jay robbing robins [robins] nest that was in a small tree near the porch. It was early in the morning. Heard robins making a fuss. Rushed down stairs from bath room - jay flew to nest tree dropping young robin that had just been pulled out of an egg. The other eggs had been eaten up as parts of the shells were on the side walk near the porch. Jay got away.

Blue Jay

Lawrence Kans. June 18, 1905

Lindsay killed one at noon that was killing a young cat bird that was just out of the nest. Jay picked eye and brains out of cat bird and had a hole cut in its side.

Jay killed young (3 day old) chicken this morning, had it on shed roof - hole picked in its side - heart and insides gone.

Found chicken picked same way, yesterday. 8 chickens taken within last two weeks - saw the jays about the coops but did not get to see one with a chicken until this morning.

Blue jays

Lawrence, Kans, June 20, 1906

Saw blue jay picking something on the ground yesterday evening while out side. Went to the spot and found the wings of an arotis moth and parts of the body that had been torn off. Another jay killed by Lindsay today had mulberries and feathers in its gullet.

Blue jay

Lawrence, Kans. June 20, 1906

Mr. Bunker - my assistant, reports that his wife drove away yesterday ^{a blue jay} that was trying to pick a young chicken to death that was two weeks old. Has lost a number of young chickens, that he did not know what because of now thinks that the jays got them.

Blue jay

Lawrence, Kansas. June 21st, 1906

One made attack upon young cat bird that was able to fly from tree to tree and would undoubtedly have killed it had the cat bird down on the ground picking it, if it had not been shot by Lindsay (my boy). In our door yard.

Blue jay

June 23, 1906

Young specimen scarcely able to fly - Food. Head and parts of a young bird that had been taken from an egg. Had evidently been given to it by an old bird.

Blue jay

June 23, 1906

Dr. Powell reported to me today that a pair of jays that nested in his yard killed about a dozen young chickens of his. When he caught them at it, he broke up the nest and killed one of the birds. The jays would attack the young chickens

by picking them on the young head and would eat out the eyes and brain first.

Blue Jay

June 25, [1906]
Old bird. Food. 75 per cent corn and raspberry seeds, 25-
ground beetles. young flying bird. 75 per cent corn,
15. ground beetles, 10 per cent small seeds from mulberry and
raspberries.

Blue Jay

Lawrence, Kans - June 27, 1906
Two specimens - examined. Killed in morning. 50 per
cent each - ground beetles (taken from under electric lights,
25 per cent mulberries, 25 per cent corn clover picked
from the streets.

Blue Jay

Lawrence, Kansas July 6th 1906
young birds ♀ able to fly and squawk. Food - 80 percent
corn (hicas), 10 per cent wheat, 10 per cent mulberry seeds

Blue Jay

Lawrence July 7 - 1906
Killed on K.U. Campus. Food. 75 percent grass hoppers,
20 mulberry seeds - 5 = smooth green worms.

Blue Jay

Lawrence July 11 - 1906
young bird. Food. 90 per cent white mulberries,
10 per cent corn. Trace of beetle insects.

[Blue Jay]

Lawrence, ^{K.S.} May 9th 1907
Heard fuss among the birds in old apple tree near house
(in morning).

Discovered robins fighting jay. Found half grown robins
on ground under tree - with long gash cut in its side and
neck. My boy climbed up and put robin in nest.

[Blue Jay]

May 21st 1907
Jay bothering young robins in apple tree near house.
Threw one out on nest with a hole cut in body. George
scared it away.

[Blue Jay]

June 3d 1907
Saw blue jay picking at something while sitting on the

end of a hedge post in my yard. Threw a stone to scare it Found white ~~turtle doves~~ ^{turtle doves} egg about half eaten.

[Blue jay]

Lawrence, Kans. July 5th - 1907
Home place -

Lindsay saw a jay and turtle doves fighting in a tree near the house. Jay got one of the turtle doves eggs and flew to the fence with it and began eating it. Boy begged to let him take gun and kill the jay

Blue jay

July 21st - 1907

Saw three fill themselves on Luther's sweet corn patch. Picked open the green ears and picked vigorously at the corn.

Blue jay

1888

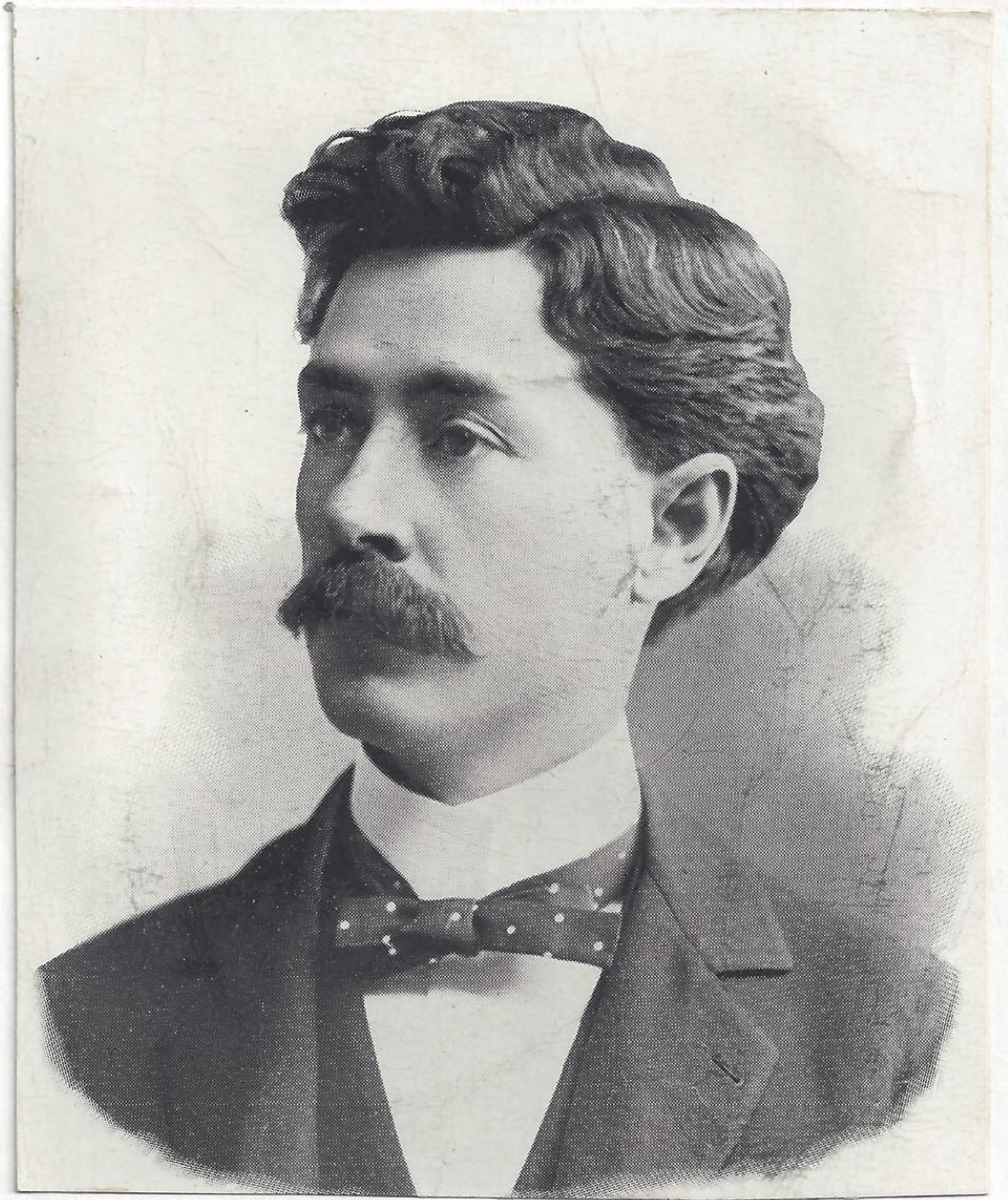
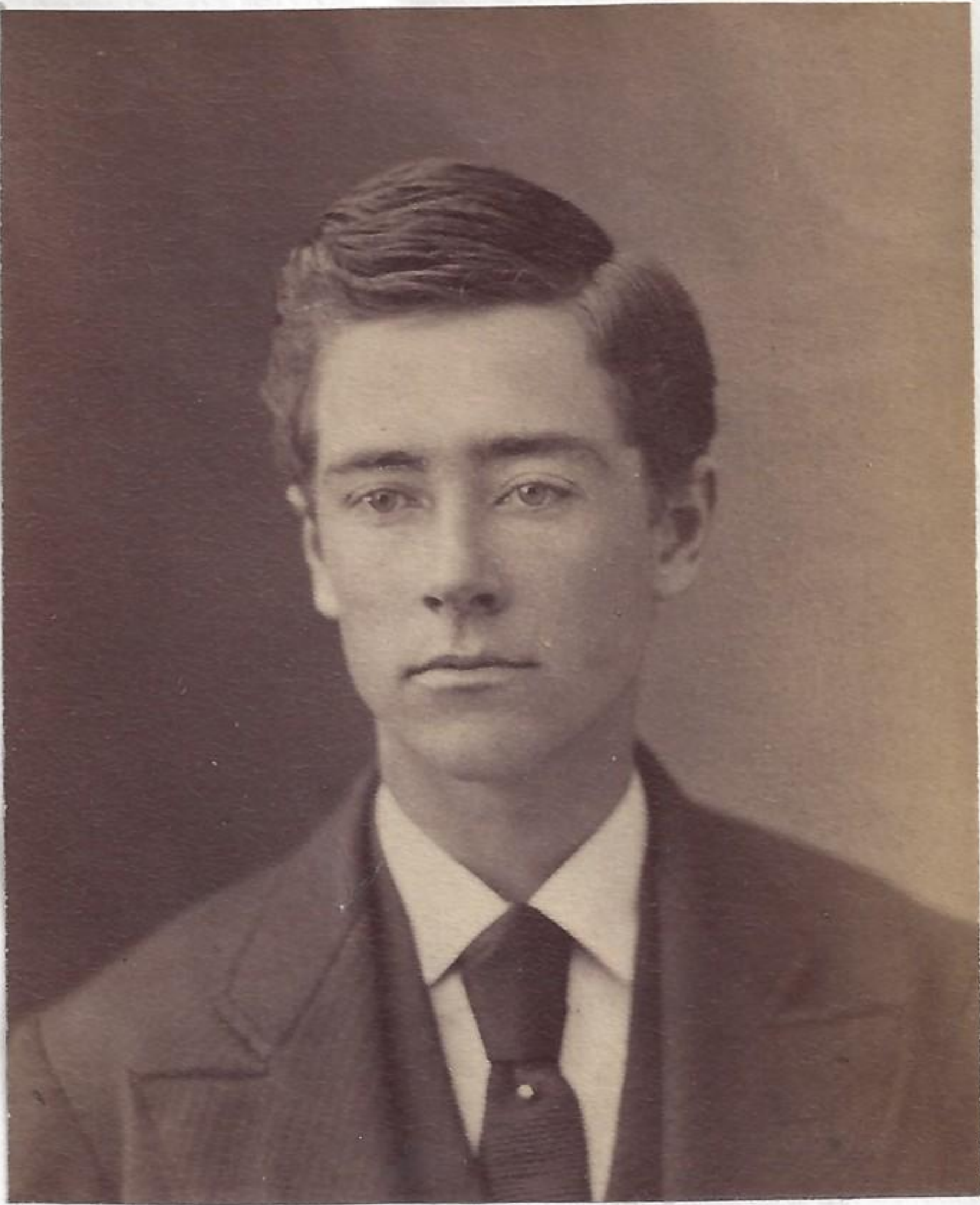
While Mrs Dyche and myself were sitting on the porch a young wren that was trying to fly from a nest in the corner of the porch flew down & was within a few feet of us when a ^{blue} jay darted from ~~an~~ near by tree & picked up the fluttering wren. The jay carried the wren the top of a fence a few feet away. I went in the

Blue jay

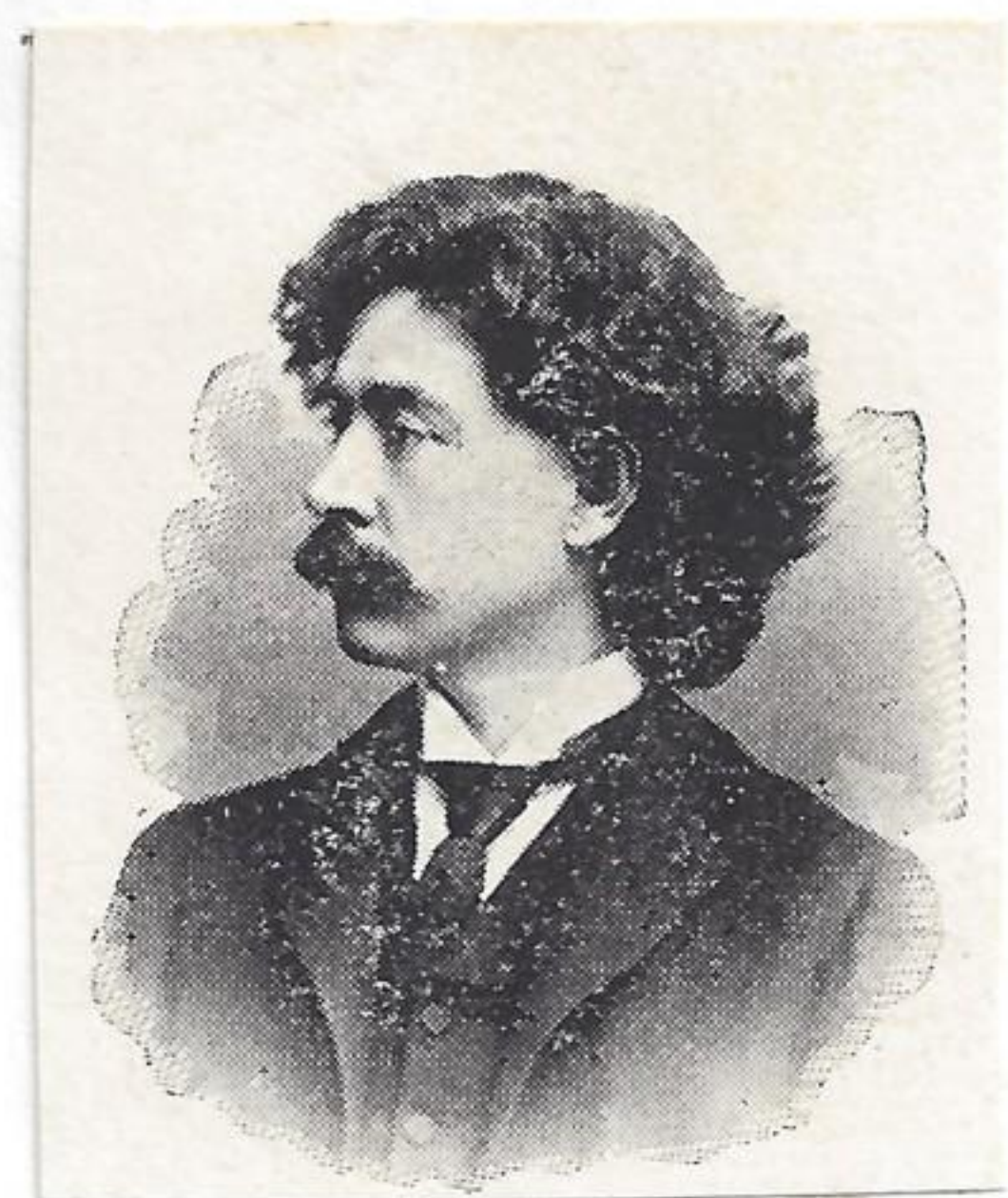
Lawrence Kans -
June 20 - 1906

^{children}
Mr Bunker - my assistant, reports that his wife drove a blue jay away yesterday that was trying to pick a young chicken to death that was two weeks old. I have lost a number of young chickens, that he did not know what became of. now





1909



OPHELIA AXTEL DYCHE

99 YRS.

LOUIS LINDSAY DYCHE JR

WALTER SNOW DYCHE

RUTH OPHELA DYCHE-DIED 1961



LOUIS LINDSAY DYCHE DIED 1915

AUTHUR LINDSAY DYCHE



Home built and owned by L.L. Slyche and family.
 The last one to occupy this home was daughter of Mr.
 Slyche - Ruth Ophelia who died in summer of 1961.
 1611 Massachusetts, Lawrence, Kansas. 1914.

The following letters, the originals in my files, all
 have reference to the museum or personnel of the museum.
 Originals not peroted are in my files.



Frank B. Armstrong,

TAXIDERMIST.

AND DEALER IN

Mexican & Southern Bird & Mammal Skins,

BIRDS' EGGS AND SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY,

Brownsville, Texas, July 26, 1892

Mr. L. S. Dyche

My Dear Sir

Since writing you
the other day I have tried hard
to get you the skins as I promised
you but as now had come in I
tried to convert mounted specimens
into skins but with bad result
Right at this season I get less
material than at any other and
fearing that you would get
out of patience waiting until I
got in the material as per your
order I avail myself to send
you this day by freight the
goods as per enclosed bill Your
letter stated that you preferred
skins to mounted specimens for the
reason that you could get them
fixed better in position suitable for groups

and you are right - there is it makes
a good deal of difference in the
way the animal is posed; In
course of time I will be able to
furnish you with good skins
of all your orders and plenty of
other things when desired. But
as to this shipment I am
now sending I have packed
such animals as I thought
would suit any design in any
group and which would stand
any desired change as to positions.
However as you did not order
such material you are at liberty
to reject if not satisfactory
and I will stand the expense
of transportation. The goods
however if rejected you to please
hold until I can advise you
what to do with them should
they answer your purpose and you
be willing to purchase them at that
price you may quit at your conve-
nience. I wish to encourage transactions

Frank B. Armstrong,

TAXIDERMIST

AND DEALER IN

Mexican & Southern Bird & Mammal Skins,

BIRDS' EGGS AND SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY,

Brownsville, Texas, 189

with you and am satisfied that
our dealings will be mutually
satisfactory. As to the contents
of the box above mentioned;
I have put in 3 Mounted Lynx
1 mounted Ocelot - rather thick
in circumference and a coyote
which is an average good mounted
specimen also 1 skin of *S. eryx*
1 skin of *S. maguari* (thor
reduced from mounted specimens)
and a skin of *L. R. maculatus* and
flat-skins of *S. eryx* & *maguari*
& give the former I make no
charge for as they may reveal
defects in skins of those species
I also send a sample mouse
(*Perognathus flavus*) to give you an
idea of my make of skins although

the yarn is not in its finest. I hope that this lot will turn out better in your estimation than I represent it here and that it will lead to further orders. Hoping to hear from you at an early date. Very truly

Yours very truly

Frank B. Armstrong

I trust when you examine the material you will be better satisfied than from what I have represented here.

F. B. A.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

BUSINESS MANAGER'S OFFICE
518 DAVIS STREET
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.

EVANSTON - CHICAGO.

Evanston June 11 08

My dear Professor

The picture of your family reached me in good condition

It is very fine and more than ever makes us wish we

know your children - My mother & wife have several

times asked if I had received a letter from you -

They are anxious to hear about your wife - all of

us hope she is stronger & on the way to recover her

health - A few days ago a good friend

gave Northwestern 150,000 for a gymnasium

So just now I am busy working on plans -

I wish we had a building for a museum

and you at its head, - want tell my

ship comes in - The little babies are very well -

and big ones also - With best wishes to you and

your wife & children

I am your cousin

Wm. Dyke

TUCKAHOE, N. Y.

April, 26, 1909.

Prof. h. h. Dyche

Lawrence, Kan.

Dear sir:

Mr. Skiff of the
Field-Columbian Museum
tells me that you con-
template having a painting
made for the mammal
group - I have had a
good deal of experience
in this sort of work.

125
65
44

610030-76

Having done several of
the ornithological groups
for the Museum of Natural
History here in New York,
I would refer you to
Dr. Chapman for whom
I did them.

If the Commission is
not already placed, I
should be glad to hear
from you relative to
the possibility of my
doing the work.

Very truly yours,
Herbert Henslow

Museum Vertebrate Zoology,
University of Calif.,
Berkeley, Cal.,
June 15, '09.

My Dear Dyche,

I rec'd a letter

from you a long time ago.
I have been waiting to reply
to it in order to see how
my plans were working out
so that I might give you an
answer regarding the pro-

4th
13

611030-77

for the State University,
can I see trying out all sorts
they need them.
all my thro boys are growing
in like needs.

Hoping this may find you
all well, I am, as ever,

Sincerely yours,

Stanley.

De
the
re
the
eye
ma

Grand trip to Alaska. I
can't tell you about that
trip. It is still too far
ahead for me to figure def-
initely. I should probably
like to go, & wish I can.

I am going to collect some
sea lions - (Lutons) - for
the California Academy of
Sciences. This will probably
be my last trip after this
excursion. I am going about
mounting a big bull. It

you do, now is your chance
to get it. I can send you
a selected specimen & you
can pay for it in other
material that the Academy
might want in exchange.

If you want the bull & any
sons or pups of this species
let me know at once - by
return mail - so I will
know before I go.

I am busy working away on
groups of large mammals

NORTHWESTERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Alva, Okla. July 4, 1909.

Prof. L.L.Dyche, Corator of Museum,
Lawrence, Kansas.

Dear Sir,

On a collecting trip I made to Alaska last year I secured the specimens lister below, each with measurements, and preserved in good condition for mounting.

Will you be so kind as to give me an estimate of the value of the collection? I desire a fair estimate of their value based upon what such specimens would cost if peroured by purchase.

List of Specimens.

4 Moose.

9 Caribou.

7 White Mountain Sheep.

8 Sea-lions.

18 Sea-leopards.

9 Kodiak Grizly Bears.

15 Alaska Black Bears.

5 Alaska Black-tailed Deer.

1000 eggs of glaaccous-winged gull, puffin, cyster-catcher.

50 Small mammals, -porcupine, pika, ermine, whistler,
otter, beaver.

125 Birds, 30 species.

Assuring you that I shall very appreciate your kindness in doing me this favor,

Very truly yours,

G. W. Stevens.

NORTHWESTERN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Dear Sir,

I have the matter of the settlement up with my board now, and want to fortify myself against anything that might arise, and am sending you a list of the materials that I got last year in Alaska, with request that you give me an estimate of their value.

I have reserved a copy of the other letter enclosed and mean to attach it to your reply, and use your letter to assure the Board that I made good on the trip. The amount of my claim is about \$3000 and if you think the collection worth \$4000 or \$5000 it will help assure the board that they are not making a mistake in allowing my claim.

I am having no trouble or even opposition in the matter, yet the fact that it is new proposition to them, and a large item of expense, will necessarily make them careful.

I have not written you about my trip, first because I have been mighty busy, and because I expect to spend part of this summer in Lawrence, and can tell you better than write.

In our state the regents do not make the purchases for the schools; this done by a Board of Public Affairs. My regents have allowed my claim, and drawn a requisition on the other board for the amount, and I want to be in shape to carry it through that board when time comes.

Give my regards to Mrs. Dyche and the little folks, and to Green.

Hoping to hear from you soon,

Very truly yours,

B. W. Stevens



Prof. L. L. Dyche

Lawrence

Kansas

R. R.

Bristol Station
June 1st '09

Dear Lewis:-

I am to-day getting ready to go away to write much. I don't know any thing about Julia's money matters. But I can manage on ten dollars until next fall. She will have to spend her summer vacation

INDEPENDENCE MO
JUN 1
3-PM
1939

Prof. L. L.

James

R. R

with Ayers parents on our
I ha hands it would not
shay quite so bad.

Faces Mr leave here the 15th
out of this month

Miss Youngs Rose W. Ayers

the
Route 6 - Box 173

more
it
is
so
gat
Hi

with her own relatives. Can not stay with
I have her clothes in Mrs. Julia and I want
shape until I get ^{wed} the principal to get
back, she will go to them through school
return next Sunday and then they can
morning. Whoever has support them secure,
the managing of Julia The interest don't
money will have to get amount to any thing.
in some kind of shape I am tired writing all
do it can be used to over creation of his money
get her through the to the Justice, I
High School or she we did not have her,

R R

James

Ward



FOUNDED 1864

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

LAWRENCE

April 15, 1912.

Dean Olin Templin,
University of Kansas,
My dear Professor Templin:-

I am enclosing with this estimates of the needs of the Zoology department for next year. You will observe that I have asked for more money for salaries. I believe that it is imperative that we take better care of our teachers. It is impossible for men to do their best work when they are obliged to worry over the means for subsistence. The greatly increased cost of living has forced this consideration upon our faculty and the work of this department is suffering on account of it. I earnestly hope that you may find it possible to provide better salaries for the members of the zoology department. These people have done earnest and conscientious work for the institution, even spending their summers in its service, and they merit whatever consideration the University can give them. Out of justice to them I should also like to ask that the administration give them some idea of what they may expect in the way of advancement. They have been here long enough now so that their characters and abilities are known and it will make it much easier for me to carry on the work of the department if their prospects are settled. They can then either decide to accept them or look for places elsewhere.

Also I am asking, as usual, for more money for library purposes. The department is doing all in its power to make itself a true University department by adding to our knowledge of animal life and activities. This original work requires, among other things, good library facilities. These are lacking and must be supplied if the research work continues. Another item for which I am again asking money is technical and artist help. The power of the instructors will be greatly increased and the instruction bettered by this kind of help and I trust that you may see your way clear to provide it. By your request also I am including the estimates for the museum, which, although in the department of which I am head, I have had no control over. These items are the same as for this year except in the case of Mr. Rocklund's salary which I have asked to be raised \$100. He is doing good work and deserves this.

With regard to the quarters of the department I have to say, as I have on former occasions, that they are entirely inadequate to the development of real University work. It is impossible to concentrate the work of any one department in the building and so we are obliged to distribute our from the basement to the attic. The rooms are not designed for the kind of work that we do and there are no facilities for much that should be done. Unless we wish to be left entirely behind other institutions of our class it will be necessary to provide better conditions before long. If you desire to consider any matters relating to the department more in detail I should be glad to talk with you or to make further recommendations.

Sincerely yours,

Revised.Zoology.

Asst. Prof. W. J. Baungartner		1,500.00	
" " R. L. Moodie		1,300.00	
" " W. R. B. Robertson		1,500.00	
Instructor, Nadine Nowlin		1,000.00	
Instructor, Mary E. Pinney		900.00	
Fellow, Edwin C. Schmidt		280.00	
Student Assistant, Carrie Woolsey, 5 mos.		250.00	
Storekeeper (Chas Penney \$400) (Inez Smith \$100)		500.00	
Apparatus, General	400.00		
Apparatus, Microscopes	<u>400.00</u>	800.00	
Marine Stations, Woods Hole	50.00		
" " University of Wash.	<u>50.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	8,130.00

Zoology (Museum of Paleontology)

Assistant Curator, H. T. Martin		1,200.00	
Field Expenses (\$100 to <u>Robertson</u>)		500.00	
Labor in Laboratory		200.00	
Apparatus		<u>300.00</u>	2,200.00

Zoology (Museum of Mammals)

Assistant Curator, C. D. Bunker		1,100.00	
Museum Assistant, Theo. <u>Rocklund</u>		700.00	
Assistance		300.00	
Equipment and Supplies		<u>600.00</u>	2,700.00

Total for Zoology, including Museums

13,030.00



THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

LAWRENCE

5- 9-1912

To the Dean of the College and the Board of Regents.

Gentlemen,

In asking for an increased allowance for the coming year I wish to call your attention to the following; We are preparing to make the Museum a part of the teaching machine of the State, through the following methods, 1st A new system of Labeling, whereby each specimen will teach something, 2nd By cooperation with the public schools of the State, with a circulating collection with prepared lectures on Nature Study, 3rd With a complete series of lantern slides with prepared lectures on the Birds and mammals of the State.

In order to carry out the work planned for the coming year I have not asked for a single item that is not needed by the Dept.

In asking for an increased salary for my assistant Mr Rocklund I wish to state that he is worth more money than he is getting and I have had more than one opportunity to place him with other institutions and in justice to him and myself I ask that he be given the title of Taxidermist at a salary of \$800.00

Yours respectfully

E. D. Bunker

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

LAWRENCE

OFFICE OF
THE CHANCELLOR

July 8th 1912.

Dear Sir:

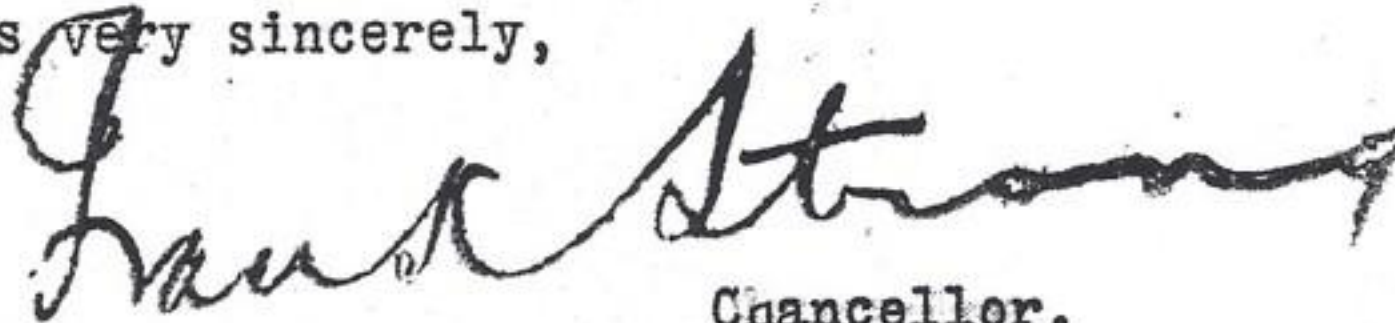
For your private information I am glad to be able to tell you that the Board of Regents at its last meeting passed the following resolution:

"That the Board of Regents adopts as the schedule of salaries to which it will conform at the earliest possible moment and upon the basis of which it will make its requests to the legislature, the following:

Professors	\$ 2600 to 3000
Associate Professors	2100 to 2500
Assistant Professors	1600 to 2000
Instructors	1100 to 1500
Assistant Instructors	Below 1000"

Although some sacrifices in other respects were necessary, the Board adhered to the automatic increases in the present salary schedule in its budget for 1912-13.

Yours very sincerely,



Chancellor.



University of Kansas.

LAWRENCE.

11-22¹⁹/₁-12

Department of Biology

We have in the Museum 13,130 cubic feet of space, enclosed by plate glass, for Bird Groupes in their natural surroundings.

In as much as the American Museum of Natural History , N. Y. City is the only Museum in the World that has made a success of this class of work I consider it a saving of both time and money, to go to N. Y. and learn their methods, and I ask the Biological Dpt. to present this matter before the committie, and ask the Chancellor that I be allowed to ^{make} the trip at the expense of the Museum. There is ample funds in the Dpt. to pay the cost and run the Dpt. the ballance of the year. I also wish to state that the American Muscum have a generous pol~~icy~~icy toward education and their methods.

Yours respectfully,

E. A. Bunker

Assistant Curator Museum of Mammals

Mamm. Museum

March 2, 1915.

Mr. R. D. Lindsey,

Pratt, Kansas.

My dear Mr. Lindsey:-

Your letter of February 13th has waited longer than it should. Both professor Robertson and Miss Nowlin have agreed to write letters to the Governor in your behalf and I have also asked Professor Billings and Dr. Hyde and Professor Sherwood and all said they would write. I am not sure that they have done so. I expect to

From the remarks of the Chancellor I prefer not to say anything to him about your case. I shall do all I can in every way to further your appointment.

I expect to make the trip to Friday Harbor and I wish you were loose so that you could go with me because I am desirous that if you leave Pratt to have you go to Friday Harbor and become the collector there. Would that job appeal to you. As you say that is a fine country to live in and living is a great part of it. I feel as you do, if my work were in the Northwest permanently I should want to live there.

Mrs. Baumgartner and Leona wish to be remembered to you and your family very kindly.

Hoping we can land the job for you, I remain

Very truly yours,

[W. J. Baumgartner]

March 18, 1915.

Lieutenant Gov. W. Y. Morgan,

Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Friend Morgan:-

Your letter came yesterday. In answer to your question concerning Mr. Lindsay's ability to handle men I would say this. Mr. Lindsay took a group of students into the field for two summers living with them in the camp and having the men do the cooking. Both years students came back praising Mr. Lindsay's treatment of them in camp. I must say that if a man gets along with other men under camp conditions then I think he has proven that he can get along with anyone. I have requested two of the older students, men of mature judgment who made these trips with Mr. Lindsay to write you concerning this matter. Mr. Householder is just graduating, but is of mature mind and Mr. A. E. Shirling had taught in the Kansas City high schools several years before he made the trip with Mr. Lindsay. I take their judgment to be good. I might add yet that the boys called Mr. Lindsay "Dad" and everyone on their return swore by "Dad".

As to his executive ability Mr. Lindsay has not had much opportunity to show himself but from what I have seen of him here at the University and what these same students have said of him on these trips I believe he would develop into an executive that would do that work. Even before he had gone to Pratt Mr. Dyche had made Mr. Lindsay one of his deputies here at Lawrence.

Hoping this is satisfactory to you, I remain

Sincerely yours

[W. J. Baumgartner]

CHAS. H. SESSIONS
SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR

C. W. SMITH
EXECUTIVE AND PARDON CLERK

STATE OF KANSAS
ARTHUR CAPPER, GOVERNOR
TOPEKA

April 19, 1915.

Prof. Wm. J. Baumgartner,
Lawrence, Kans.

Dear Mr. Baumgartner:

Your letter of April 14th in regard to
Mr. Lindsey and thank you for the information
it contained.

You have probably noticed by the papers
that Mr. Tegmeier, of Manhattan, was selected
for this position. I was very glad to give
Mr. Lindsey's application my best consideration
and want to thank you for the interest you took
in the matter. However, after going into the
situation thoroughly I felt that Mr. Tegmeier
would make the more valuable man for the place.

With best regards, I am,

Very respectfully,



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Fisheries,
Washington, D. C.
November 14, 1915.

Dr. W. J. Baumgartner,
University of Kansas,
Lawrence, Kansas.

Dear Prof. Baumgartner:

In your letter of October 11, you said there might be a possibility of your getting the paper on Kansas land snails to the printer in November. I write to ask what success you have had.

If there is no immediate prospect of the paper getting into print in the near future I should like to ask that the manuscript and plates be sent to me here. I will take out the new species and all the anatomical data and publish it in another place during the winter. I am very desirous of having those portions come out before I return to Alaska as I found many anatomical details which were important and had not been hitherto known. I can then arrange the descriptive portions according to the latest system of nomenclature and if the University of Kansas wishes to consider the publishing of it again they may do so.

I should also like to request the return temporarily of a short article I sent to Prof. McClung in 1911 on the Anatomy of a Northern Succinea. This was the description of a land snail, a copy of which I am very anxious to get hold of.

In making these requests I hope you will feel that we appreciate the efforts you have made in attempting to get the paper published. We know the fault is not yours and we have repeatedly said so to the educators who are subjecting the University to the most severe criticism for its attitude toward scientific pursuit. We all know where the fault lies and it is to be regretted. Let us hope that there will come a time when the University will again rank with the best institutions in the country.

Mr. Johnston is here and wishes to be remembered to you. With best wishes and kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

G. Dallas Hanna

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Washington D.C.
December 8, 1915.

Professor W. J. Baumgartner,
University of Kansas,
Lawrence, Kansas.

Dear Prof. Baumgartner:

Your letter transmitting the notes on the northern land snail and Alaska bears came and I wish to express my thanks for them. I have worked out the complete anatomy, histology and life history of that species of mollusk and those notes on the animal from a different locality are valuable for comparison. I have taken many photomicrographs of the cell structure of the different organs.

I note what you say about the Kansas shell paper and will leave the matter with you for the present. I would very much like to see it published by the University because I find in a great amount of work on it. I have had several letters from people who furnished material wishing to know if a book were ever coming out so they could continue their work. But it would not be policy to allow it to lie there unpublished for ever.

- 2 -

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

I shall be glad to give my views of the present administration at any time your committee may desire. And Mr. Johnston requests to be allowed the same privilege. We are both doing graduate work in other institutions now. I may get my Ph.D. this winter. My major thesis is on the life history of the Alaskan fur seal.

most sincerely

G Dallas Hanna

Department of Commerce and Labor

Brown Bears. Notes from Natives, Trappers
and Prospectors.

Brown bears are reported to be fairly common in the upper timbered country of the Nushagak water system. Not more than 15 or 20 years ago it was no uncommon sight to see 8 to 15 bears on a single hill side. Those natives who have seen catters on Kodiak I. always compare them to bears seen in their boyhood days. The old trails along small creeks are yet easily followed as far west as Lake Aleknagik. Claw marks up 8 or 9 feet high may be seen on many of the trees of the upper Nushagak. On the Matkatina R. one bear trail leads up a long hog back of a ridge in many places over solid rock. The bears are in the habit of always stepping in the same place and the foot marks are in places worn 2 to 3 inches ^{deep} in the solid rock.

The season of activity is from April until Nov. The dens are chosen away back in the mountains and the female gives birth to the young before coming from winter quarters. One, two or three constitute a litter, two being the usual number of young. They follow the mother until the end of the

Department of Commerce and Labor

second summer.

Every thing eatable serves as food for the bears. In the spring grass, roots and herbs are taken in quantity. This is varied with many a meal of ground squirrels which they dig out of their burrows with much pleasure. The digging is varied with many snuffs at the hole and the bears in doing this resemble a dog digging out mice.

As soon as the salmon begin to ascend the stream for spawning fish becomes almost the entire diet. Sometimes they fish in shallow water, chasing the salmon with a great amount of splashing. Other times the mother bear will go in to her own pits. Here she stands very quiet with her arms at her sides. When a fish comes near it is killed with a powerful blow on the head. When she moves it is with great deliberation.

When fishing well worn trails are made along the banks of the small streams used for spawning and also along the lake margins. Cozy lairs are made back in the willows.

In the fall the bears fatten on berries.

Department of Commerce and Labor

Large quantities are eaten

The skins of the brown bears are best for
 fur just before going into winter quarters
 or just after emerging therefrom. - The
 Indians devise a dead fall for them - a
 small invisible string is stretched across the
 bear trail and when sprung a heavy log armed
 with a large knife is released. So many
 hunters came to an unfortunate fate however
 when following the trails that the dead falls
 are little used of late years. The Savage or
 Wanchester has replaced it. The skins command
 a good price on the market. - This is the
 largest carnivore living today -

Omaha, Neb -
February 10, 1916

Prof. W. J. Baumgartner,
Univ. of Kansas,
Lawrence, Kansas.

Dear Prof. Baumgartner: -

Your letter of February 8 received,
I think your idea is the best. I had forgotten that
all the state work was set upon linotype machines.
If it had been hand composition, they could have
removed the blank slugs and inserted the figures in
but with linotype composition they could not. I will
get the missing data together if possible sometime
before the final lockup and it can be inserted in the
galley proof. That was my intention and that was
the reason I left those blanks. I am certainly
obliged to you for your interest and for making the
corrections.

I have written to several people where I thought
it would do the most good, and also where you
requested. I will spread the good word along
and possibly one of these days there may be
some results. Here hoping anyway. If anything
else turns up about the thesis I will be glad if you will let
me know. If it looks as if it will be some time
before the printer gets started on it, let me know

as I wish to get those new species published
 as soon as I can. I forgot to tell you
 that Dr Allen wanted me to get estimates on
 the paper to be used. I wrote to my father
 and he sent the data on a post card. I gave
 this to Barker as I was leaving town. He
 said he would give it to Dr Allen. If you
 care to look at the card, you will get to size of
 sheet & cost that the pages in Biol. Surv. Bulletin
 can be cut from best. He estimated that the size
 of pages used by D. G. Ellsop, 1901 - in Synopsis
 of Mammals of N. Amer. Zool. ser. Vol. II. Field Museum
 of Chicago was best suited to this style of
 publication and that was the size he figured to
 stick to cut it from on the card. He was
 present Supt of one of the largest Printing Establishments
 in the West - But that he for you to decide and I will
 leave it to you -

Yours Very Truly

Remington Kellogg

Cordially
[Signature]
1952

[Signature]
G. Clifford Carl,
Director.

[Signature]
Joseph H. Camin
323 Snow Hall
Telephone: 515

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Dolph C. Simons, Jr., President
Lawrence Chamber of Commerce

[Signature]
Mrs. W. Clarke Wescoe

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Stewart H. Brandborg
Executive Director

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
E. Raymond Hall
Director

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Donald J. Ortner

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Ronald Calgaard, Director
Oliver College

[Signature]

Pierre Jolicoeur
Département de Biologie
Université de Montréal

*Museum Natural History
University of Kansas,
Lawrence, Kansas
Oct. 30, 1961*

Cordially yours,

[Signature]
J. Knox Jones, Jr.
Assistant Professor

*The above and following
three pages are letter signatures
collected from my personal letters
and others that were acquired
during my stay at Univ. of Kansas.*

[Signature]
James W. Bee

Thomas Barbour

1927

G. H. H. Tate.

G. H. H. Tate
Assistant Curator

1935

Al Gregg
Acting Director

1937

Respectfully yours,
David Drakeli.

1937

Charles E. Burt

1935

Very sincerely,

Franklin D. Murphy
Franklin D. Murphy
Chancellor

1959

611030-98

Sincerely yours,

Roger Conant
Roger Conant

1947

N. Hollister

1924

March 20, 1898.
Edgar A. Mearns.

Sincerely yours,

M. Graham Netting

M. Graham Netting

1951

Yours truly,

J. M. Linsdale

1951

Sincerely yours.

Howard T. Odum

Howard T. Odum
Director

1959

Herbert Friedmann
Herbert Friedmann
Curator, Division of Birds

1942

Very truly yours,

H.A. Pilsbry

Henry A. Pilsbry
Curator of Mollusks
1946

Glover M. Allen

Glover M. Allen
Professor of Zoology.

1940

W.B. Davis

W. B. Davis
Assistant Leader

1942

Sincerely,

Carl L. Hubbs

Carl L. Hubbs
Curator of Fishes

1936

Harry Hoogstraal
Harry Hoogstraal

1940

C.W. Gilmore

Curator,
Vertebrate Paleontology

1941

Very sincerely yours,

Walter W. Dalquest

Walter W. Dalquest

1940

J. Grinnell

1936

Yours very truly,

Arnyas Stewart
Director Carnegie Museum

1924

Frank N. Blanchard

Frank N. Blanchard

1931

E.D. Bunker

1935

Yours very cordially,
Donald F. Hoffmeister
Donald F. Hoffmeister
Assistant Curator - Museum
Assistant Professor - Zoology
1946

Sincerely,
William G. Glush
1944

Sincerely yours,

L. R. Dice
L. R. Dice
Director
1941

Sincerely yours,
Philip H. Krutzsch
Philip H. Krutzsch
1949

Sincerely yours,

G. Dallas Hanna
G. Dallas Hanna
1949

Sincerely,
Myra Keen
Myra Keen
Curator of Paleontology
1943

Sincerely yours,

C. Lynn Hayward
C. Lynn Hayward
Chairman
1959

Sincerely yours,
Roger Conant
Roger Conant
1945

Very truly yours,

Henry A. Pilsbry
Henry A. Pilsbry
Curator of Mollusks
1946

Deane W. Malott
DEANE W. MALOTT,
Chancellor.
1948

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

Nov 1, 1961

Last night rained 2.25 inches. Water running down streets like rivers.

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

Nov. 2, 1961

Rained today and cleared this P.M. At about 6:00 P.M. a bold low cloud came from west and passed east over city. Wakarusa almost touching bridge on Louisiana St. Water on road in valley. Creeks still high. Wakarusa probably over banks in many parts of valley.

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

Nov. 5, 1961

James R and I made trip of 20 miles in country surrounding Lawrence. From Haskell Bottoms east to Blue mounds (Wakarusa valley), thence south to east of Blue mounds, thence east for about 2 miles, thence north to Kaw River, thence south to Wakarusa valley, thru Haskell Bottoms. noted 3 single red-tail hawks, 2 pairs redtails, one flock 80 crows, several other groups 3 to 10 birds, 18 meadowlarks in small groups, one group 12 killdeer, another group 8 killdeer, 3 horned larks, other birds noted were red-bellied woodpecker, am goldfinch, cardinal, b. c. chickadee, squirrel, tree sparrow, titmouse, 1 sparrow hawk and yellow-shafted flicker.

Lawrence, 1620 Tennessee, Douglas Co., Kansas

Nov 5, 1961

Great horned owl called 6 times at 9:30 P.M.

Nov 14, 1961

Great horned owl called for 1/2 hr from 8:45 P.M. to 9:15 P.M.

Univ. Kansas, Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

Oct. 29, 1961

Inspected the prairie rattlesnake (see June 19, 1961) in the zoology department. This snake was coiled against room side glass of its aquarium cage at 10:00 A.M. this morning. It was coiled in a very compact way and body against glass nearest room. The room was cool and temperature of inside of cage 60°F. The sun shined in window only a few minutes each day at which time the sun is directly on the snake. Made the following trace at natural size.