

Journal

Goldman

March 12, 1905

- May 17, 1905

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35-6

E.A. Goldman



Mar. 12 en route to Yuma, Ariz.  
~~Left Washington, D.C. shortly before~~  
midnight for Yuma, Ariz. where I am  
to meet Dr. D. J. MacDougal, Assistant  
Director of the New York Botanical Garden.  
We are to hire a boat and proceed down  
the Colorado River on a collecting trip.  
My wife came down to see me off  
for the first time since our marriage.  
She has always preferred to say goodbye  
at home, saying that it did not  
seem so much as though I was going  
far away.

Mar. 13 en route to Yuma, Ariz.  
Early this morning we were in  
North Carolina and in the evening  
reached Atlanta, Ga.

Mar. 14 en route to Yuma, Ariz.  
This morning early the train was  
nearing New Orleans. Had breakfast at  
New Orleans and spent an hour or so  
looking through the business part of the  
city, mainly Canal St. The Southern  
Pacific Railroad crosses the river to  
New Orleans on a ferry now and the  
Southern Railroad terminal is in a

different part of the city from what it was when I visited the place on my way through several years ago. The train left for the west at 11:55 and all the afternoon we were running through the rice fields and swampy country west of New Orleans.

Mar. 15 en route to Yuma, Ariz.

Early this morning we were nearing San Antonio, Texas. We soon arrived there and had time enough to walk up town. I saw the Alamo again and some old familiar landmarks.

Mar. 16 en route to Yuma, Ariz.

This morning early we were in El Paso where a stop of about an hour was made after which we continued on.

Mar. 17 en route to Yuma, Ariz.

This morning early I found the train standing still at a small telegraph station some distance east of Tucson. We had been there nearly all night owing to a wreck ahead. We did not move until after noon when the train started on slowly. The wreck had been caused

Yuma.

- Dipodomys deserti
- Dipodomys
- leavis
- Vulpes
- Otopterus californicus
- Neotoma a. venusta.
- Perognathus
- Lepus
- Thomomys
- Citellus tereticaudus
- Myctinomys
- Antrozous?

(see)

By the soft condition of the roadbed owing to recent heavy rains - rains practically unknown heretofore in this region, usually very little rain falls, but this season has been an unusually wet one all over the west. By evening we had gone very far and were nearly 24 hours behind time.

Mar. 18. Yuma, Ariz.

Reach Yuma this morning about 30 hours late. The track is all in very bad shape and trains are delayed all through the west. The Colorado and Gila rivers are higher than since 1891 when a part of the town was flooded and a number of adobe houses collapsed owing to the softening of the lower parts of the walls.

Mar. 19-25 Yuma, Ariz.

Remained at Yuma waiting for Dr. MacDougal who did not put in an appearance until the 22<sup>nd</sup>. I found Sypes waiting for us but his boat has not arrived and we decided to make a trip down the Colorado and up the Hardy River to visit the Cocopah mts. A newspaper man - J. G. Copp came

Yuma.

*Covillea missouriensis*.

*Fouquieria*

*Prosopis pubescens*.

*Prosopis velutina*.

*Salix*

*Baccharis*

Castor Oil Bean

*Populus*

alfalfa.

from New York with Mac Dougal and will also go on the trip as a common helper. During the last three days Godfrey Sykes has built a large sized boat in which most of our field outfit is to go.

Herbert Brown. I found Mr. Brown at Yuma as proprietor of the Hotel Gardolfo and he has helped make my stay in Yuma pleasant. He is an enthusiastic collector in all branches of natural history.

Mar. 26 El Rio (near Pilot Knot <sup>Calif.</sup>)

Early in the afternoon we got off from Yuma and made our camp for the night about 3:30 on a high, dry bank on the Calif. side of the river.

Distance travelled. About 10 miles in about one and one-half hours.

Our outfit includes two boats and canvas boats carried folded up to be used in case of necessity. The party consists of four Mac Dougal, Sykes, Copp and myself.

Colorado River had fallen somewhat but is still very high and the water as usual a nearly saturated solution of

Yuma.

- Aegialius
- Sayornis saya.
- Ochodystes 11067
- Sophorhynchus gambellii.
- Aegialitis vocifera.
- Salpinctes obsoletus.
- Trocoereza californiana.
- Myiarchus cinerascens. 11068
- Chondestes g. strigatus
- Poliophtila c. obscura? 11066
- Spizella s. arizonae 11062
- Icterus c. nelsoni. 11069
- Pipilo aberti. 11060
- Trochilus alexandri. 11065
- Melospiza m. fallax. 11059
- Carpodacus m. frontalis. 11063
- Sturnella m. <sup>neglecta</sup> ~~ulmifera~~.
- Zenaidura macroura
- Chondestes mexicanus
- Lanius
- Chondestes texensis.
- Anthus juncoiraniensis.
- Stelgidopteryx serripennis. 11064
- Astragalinus <sup>Mar. 22</sup>  
(over)

mud.

Pilot Knob. The station is said to be three or four miles from the point where we landed. We made camp on a high bank among mesquites and houveles tridentata. At this point are some curious low hills of conglomerate, that is of sand in some places loose and shifting and in others solidified and mixed with layers of some water-worn boulders.

Mar. 27. Sonora Mesa about 10 miles south of boundary.

We left camp about 7 this morning and at 2:30 reached a sandy bluff about 40 feet high where the river is cutting away the older formation of the country.

Dist. trad. about 40 or 50 miles.

Sonora Mesa. This is the first dry land seen since leaving the high ground near Pilot Knob this morning. All the land along the river was recently covered with water and much of it is still awash.

Mar. 28. Second Sonora Mesa.

Left camp of last night about 10:45 A.M. and reached the second mesa about noon.

Yuma.

Mar. 22

*Scaliocephalus cyanocephalus*.

Mar. 29

Cattle marooned. At one point along the river above Colonia Terdo today, we saw several head of cattle on a small island as we dashed by. They had eaten all the bark of the trees and were standing, the river was down and probably dead or nearly dead.

Dist. trav. about 10 miles.

Second mesa is another place where the higher land bordering the Colorado bottom reaches out to the stream and like the place where we stopped yesterday, the bluffs, being loose and sandy, are being rapidly washed down by the river. This mesa is not so high as the other one being perhaps 20-25 feet high, while the other was 40-50 feet higher than the river. Occasionally tons of the sand slip off into the river, the water splashes far up and the landslide makes a noise like a big gun or a blast in a mine. The surface of the mesa is level and covered with *Leovillea tridentata* and other shrubs.

Mar. 29 Colonia Terdo, Sonora.

We left the second mesa today at 7 a.m. and about 3 P.M. reached Colonia Terdo.

Dist. trav. about 50 miles.

Colorado River. The river today still had a very strong current and in many places appeared to be as high as at any



time during the present high water, but in most places the water had fallen a few inches. In some places the river had piled up drift as a sort of levee outside of which the ground is lower than the level of the river. Many poplars and willows were seen tumbling into the river along the cutting banks. It is an interesting sight to watch them begin to lean and then topple sometimes with a loud splash. The river is very turbulent many whirlpools and strong eddies are formed. In one whirlpool we turned round and round several times before we got our boat clear of it.

Mar. 30-31, Remained at Colonia Guddo to do a little work and wait for more favorable weather. On the 31<sup>st</sup> a visit was made to the ranches about 3 miles from the river where the head men Don Cipriano and Cocopah Frank live.

Weather. Has been windy and threatening and quite cool - almost cold. One day at 10 a.m. the temperature was only 60°. Slight showers have fallen and heavy rains are

evidently occurring in the high range  
in Lower California west of us, - the San  
Pedro Martin Mts.

Apr. 1, Mouth of Hardy Riv, So.  
Calif.

Left Coloma Verde this morning about  
7:45 and reached the mouth of the Hardy  
River about noon.

Dist. trav. about 25 miles.

Colorado Riv. The river ran swiftly  
all the way to the mouth of the Hardy.  
As we neared the mouth there was no  
appreciable lowering of the banks but  
large vegetation became scarcer. The  
willows and poplars practically ended  
and the marshes were filled with  
cattail flags and tules. The banks of  
both the Colorado and the Hardy are  
here deeply cut through by the channels  
through which the flood water flows  
back into the river after the banks have  
been submerged by the remarkable high  
tides.

camp. We camped on the west bank  
of Lower Calif. side of the Hardy and  
just above the mouth of the stream.

Flood plain. Near the mouth of the Hardy, the highest tides cover everything and the flat plain is shown with enormous quantities of driftwood.

Apr. 2 La Salada, Lower Calif.,  
Left the mouth of the Hardy Rio about 10:30 today and partly by rowing, partly by lowering reached the old cattle camp of La Salada about 6 miles up the river.  
Dist trav. about 6 miles

La Salada is an old camp on the west bank of the river. The country is mainly overflowed with water now and great streams were entering through the banks. This water is said to flow out over the land higher up.

Apr. 3. Probably about 20 miles  
Today we travelled a long distance <sup>up</sup> through the valley of the Hardy River. We found the country so overflowed that we were able to leave the river and strike across the country through the mesquite growth which appeared quite orchard-like. No dry land - and very little wet land - was seen until about sunset when a small area - large enough to camp on, about

Leocopak Mts.

Lepus

Lepus

Ovis

Procyon

Lanius

Adocoides

(juv)

(cov)

100 yards from the bank of the river was found by our Leocopak indian guide who, by the way we had picked up at Colonia Turdo. He knew it was the highest spot in the country but was uncertain whether it would be dry enough to camp on.

Dist. trav. according to our indian the distance covered today would have taken us three days if we had been obliged to follow all the turnings of the river.

Camp. We were obliged to wade out some distance through the mud to the partially dry area where we camped. We had no means of washing our feet and simply allowed the mud to dry and work off before going to bed.

Apr. 4. Leocopak Mts. Lower valley.

Today we got off about 7 A.M. and pulled steadily up the river until 2:15 P.M. when we finally reached the foot of the mountains near the north end of the southern group in which the highest peak called the Mayor is situated. At this point the Hardy River strikes directly against the mountains in one of its sharp

Cocopah Mts.

*Pipilo aberti*.

*Lophortyx gambelii*.

*Geococcyx californicus*.

*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*.

*Gus americana*

*Anser*

turns and then bears directly around and out again.

Apr. 5-8, Cocopah Mts. L. Calif.

Remained at the same camp on the Hardy at the foot of the mountains working in the vicinity.

Apr. 9-12, Remained at same

place, working along the eastern base and up to the top of the highest peak called the "Mayor". This latter mountain proved to be about 3000 feet high, according to aneroid barometer.

Apr. 13, Cocopah Mts. L. Calif.

Remained at same place. Preparations were made for continuing tomorrow up the Hardy River.

Apr. 14 in route to Volcano Lake.

Left the Cocopah Mts. and made about 15 miles up the Hardy River. The stream is very crooked and probably not more than three or four miles were made away from the mts.

Apr. 15 in route to Volcano Lake.

Continued up the Hardy about 15 miles and camped on dry banks 6 to 8 feet high. The banks of the river are becoming higher

as we proceed, the stream itself narrower  
and its current swifter.

Apr. 16. Salt Slough.

Continued up the Hardy until about  
noon when we reached the slough called  
"Salt Slough" on some maps and made our  
camp at its mouth.

Mud volcanoes Sykes walked from this  
place over to the mud volcanoes which he  
found were only about three miles away.

During the afternoon we moved and  
camped about half a mile above the mouth  
of the salt slough.

Apr. 17. Salt Slough.

Mud Volcanoes  
This forenoon was spent visiting the  
mud volcanoes and the shore of Volcano  
Lake which was only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  or three miles  
from our camp. We found perhaps 200 of  
the little volcanoes, many of them more  
or less active and others in a quiescent state.  
They occupy a considerable area along the  
southeastern shore of Volcano Lake. They  
occur mainly in groups on the alkaline  
plain but some of them are in the  
Lake itself. Most of the active ones are  
in a boiling condition, considerable steam

and sulphur fumes are emitted and soft hot mud is seen in a bubbling condition in the small craters which at times run over and the mud cools and forms miniature lava beds. Some of the volcanoes are low craters 15-20 feet across and others are steep cones of all sizes up to 10 feet across and five feet high. In some places there was little or no signs of volcanic action on the surface but one readily broke through the dry surface crust into the hot mud below. In one place Dr. MacDougal broke through and severely scalded his ankle.

In the afternoon we continued up Salt Slough and found the current slipping but camped without having come to New River.

Dist. trav. about 5 miles.

Apr. 18. New River & Volcano Lake.

Started on up Salt Slough and reach New River about 10 A.M. It proved to be too shallow to pass through with our boats and we were obliged to camp while Sykes went out to look for a wagon.

Dist. trav. about 3 miles.

Volcano Lake. We found that Volcano Lake is only about 300 yards from the head

of New River. A stream flowing from the Lake splits at right angles, one forming the Salt Slough and the other New River. The Salt Slough has considerable current but little water passes through the head of New River - at least this part - except during high water.

Leuro Prieto. Rising from the plain about three miles north of the head of New River is the Leuro Prieto, a volcanic mass 750 feet high. This hill is near the back bone of the ridge separating the Salton basin from the Colorado - Hardy valleys. In the top of the hill I found a well defined crater, <sup>partially</sup> filled with soil. After heavy rains considerable water stands in the crater.

New River. This stream heading at Volcano Lake is at first merely a sluggish slough not navigable even for small boats except during high water. It skirts the foot (east side) of the Leuro Prieto and gradually gathers more water as it flows northward toward the Salton Sea. Above Tealevico much water is also probably received from the new irrigation canals so that a large stream was flowing past



calyxes on or down to the Salton Sea.

Volcano Lake is a shallow body of water which at this time is about 10-12 miles long and perhaps five or six miles wide. It is situated near the top of the divide separating the Salton basin and the Colorado-Hardy valleys.

Apr. 19. Volcano Lake & New River  
Remained at same camp. I spent most of the day working on and in the vicinity of the Cerro Prieto.

Apr. 20. Cattle camp "La Enramada"  
Sykes was fortunate enough to find a wagon at a cattle camp about 12 miles down New River and it arrived to take us out last night. During the forenoon I finished my work and by about 3 P.M. we were packed up and ready to leave for Calyxes. Our team balked in the sand however and we were out until nearly midnight before we reached the cattle camp of Enramada. Copp, Mac Dougal and I walked ahead of the wagon searching for the hardest ground. The bright moonlight enabled us to proceed without much difficulty when we finally got the team warmed up and working.

Signal Mountain. This mountain is an isolated mass consisting of one main peak which forms the international boundary about 10-12 miles west of Calupis.

Apr. 21. Calupis, Calif.

Left the cattle camp early this morning and travelled slowly all day to Calupis. At 7:30 P.M. we reached a large irrigating in which our stream stuck and had to be unhitched. They pulled the wagon out by hitching them to the end of the tongue. From this point it was four miles to town. About sun set we crossed the boundary marked here by a monument and entered California. New River we found had risen since we left camp and the water was very high so that our outfit had to be ferried a considerable distance over the stream.

Calupis is a new town, begun about three years ago on the boundary as its name shows. Dist. to about 20 miles.

Apr. 22. Yuma, Ariz.

Packed up specimens at Calupis and in the afternoon took the train for Yuma.

Our party broke up, Copp and Sykes going to Los Angeles while Mac Dougal and I returned to Yuma.

Apr. 23-28. Yuma, Ariz.

Remained at Yuma waiting for instructions for further work and making preparations for

a later trip.

Dr. MacDougal left for the east the evening of the 23<sup>d</sup>.

Sykes boat. This boat in which we had expected to make a trip down the river from Yuma and into the Gulf was borrowed by two men - Gus Ellinder and a man named Miller soon after Christmas of last year and they went on a trip ostensibly to gather sponges. They were to be back in about a month but have not returned to date. A man named Meadows - Chas. Meadows with Lee a saloon keeper in Yuma and a party of 10 have just returned from a search for the lost men. They claim to have looked at the wrecks of vessels along both coasts down as far as Tiburon Id. and found no trace of them anywhere except the story told them at the Sierra Punta a cattle camp and mine near Georges Bay. C. Ellinder and Miller spent the night of Jan. 2 here and as they expected to be back in 10 days or two weeks left a part of their provisions there. On the morning of the 3<sup>d</sup> they started down the coast and between 10 o'clock and noon an unusually severe storm came up and lasted for four

days and it seems probable that the boat and men were lost in this storm. The Meadows party visited Mission Id. and landed in several places. Through an interpreter they had talk with them they questioned the Indians who denied having seen any white men since Meadows was there about two years ago. They saw between 50 and 75 Indians in different parts of the island all of them entirely naked except for a loincloth. This information was given me by Lee who had come up on horse back from Colonia Surdo. Meadows himself had not yet arrived.

Apr. 29 Los Angeles, Calif.

Left Yuma this morning and arrived in the evening at Los Angeles.

Apr. 30. San Diego, Calif.

Left Los Angeles at 8:40 A.M. and reached San Diego soon after noon.

In the afternoon I called on the Brandegee and on F. Stephens.

May 1-4.

Remained at San Diego waiting for Mr. Nelson, writing up reports etc.

May, 5.

Remained at San Diego. Day spent

mainly in work on reports.

May 6,

Remained at San Diego, Day spent mainly in work on reports. In the evening I called on Mr. Frank Stephens.

May 7. False Bay, Calif.

Left San Diego for a trip of about two at a place locally referred to as "Shacktown" on the low salt water flats bordering what is known as False Bay, which is immediately north of San Diego Bay.

These are low flats covered with low herbaceous vegetation in the main.

Shacktown is simply a small group of little shacks used by hunters mainly as temporary shelters. They are grouped along the San Diego River near its mouth and distant about 6 miles from San Diego.

We left San Diego about 10.30 and arrived at the shacks about 12.30. An acquaintance of Mr. Stephens owns one and kindly agreed to allow us use for a couple of days.

Most of the afternoon was spent by

Mr. Stephens and I in setting out our  
traps,

May 8.

Remained at the place called Shack-  
town.

In the morning we went out in the  
marshes and across the bay in small boats.  
Mr. Stephens and I pulled over to the  
farther side of the bay where we found  
a school of harbor seals and I shot  
three. We also secured some rails and  
a loon. We returned on the high tide  
soon after noon. In the afternoon I cleaned  
up my seals and set out traps for  
shrews.

Marshes. The marshes - all tide marshes  
bordering tide creeks consist of a kind  
of grass or sedge growing 1 to 2 feet  
high on comparatively hard mud - hard  
enough so that a man can walk  
comfortably about on it.

May 9. San Diego, Calif.

Returned this afternoon to San Diego  
where I found Mr. Nelson had just arrived.

Coronado Islands,

*Falco occidentalis*

" *heermanni*,

(Duck Hawk)

(Pitrel)

*Pelecanus californicus*

(Shearwater)

*Ptychorhamphus aluticus* Cassin's Auklet

*Brachyramphus aluticus* Xantus "

*Dendroica aestiva*

*Zenaidura macroura*

*Tophastys c. vallicola*,

~~*Falco sabinii*~~

*Haemastopus*

(Black)

*Xema sabinii*.

*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*

" *albociliatus*

*Carpodacus m. frontalis*

*Salpinctes obsoletus*

*Urinator*

(Blk. throated)

"

(red. throated)

The morning was spent mainly in hunting birds.

May 10.

Remained at San Diego. Most of the day was spent in making up specimens secured during the two days spent on False Bay.

May 11

In the morning Mr. Nelson and I called on F. Stephens and Mr. Brandegee and collected some information regarding our trip into Lower California. In the afternoon we went over to Coronado to see Godfrey Sykes but found he had left the day before for Flagstaff, Ariz.

May 12

Spent at San Diego making purchases and preparing for trip.

May 13

Made final preparations for leaving for Coronado Islands early in the morning.

May 14 Coronado Islands, Mexico.

Left San Diego early this morning on a small launch called the Harod and spent the day on and about the islands. Several hours were spent at North Island where we found *Falco occidentalis* breeding

Thomomys

Ensenada,

rather on steep, weedy slopes, Cassin's auklet was found breeding in the same place. The middle island is a steep, solid rock, smaller than the other two. The largest of all is South Island which is perhaps a mile and a half long, and very steep and quite narrow except near the small cove where it broadens out somewhat. At the cove we found two houses and good quarters for the night. Late in the evening, I set a good lot of mouse traps on South Island.

May 15. San Diego.

Returned today to San Diego, arriving late in the evening. A number of sea birds were shot which kept us very busy.

May 16.

Packed up at San Diego and at 8 P.M. took steamer for Ensenada, Lower California. Our boat is the St. Denis of Liverpool and is the steamer of the Lower Calif. D.W. Co. which owns all of most of the north end of the peninsula.

May 17 Ensenada. F. Lealy Mrs.

When I woke up this morning soon after daylight I saw Todos Santos Island off our starboard bow and we soon passed



Eusmada

Nicotiana glauca  
Sambucus  
Baccharis  
~~Pipilo~~  
Wheat  
Barley.

at two or three miles off and arrived at the port of Eusmada about 8 o'clock.

Eusmada is a small place, built on rather low ground along the water front in a small bay which affords only moderate shelter from storms. There are a number of good substantial brick buildings and the place has more the appearance of an American than a Mexican town from the water front. A small stream flows out from the mountains a few miles back of the town and crosses the plain or small valley near the town, which is largely devoted to grain growing, wheat, barley etc. Back of the town there is a broad valley or plain somewhat crescent shape extending back a few miles to mountains which rise rather steeply several thousand feet. The hills near the coast have rather smooth, rounded outlines and there is not much brush. The higher mountains appear to have some brush on but no timber. The bay at Eusmada is bordered by a line of white sand dunes and the plain behind is somewhat sandy. Potos Santos Island is said to be

Ensenada

Phalaacrocorax

Otocoris

Carpodacus m. frontalis

Tyrannus verticalis

Sturnella

Chelidon erythrogaster

(Hummer)

Pipilo

Zonotrichia

Zenaidura macroura

Melospiza

Corvus c. sinuatus

Larus occidentalis

Sporobolus c. hypogaea

Astragalinus

(bright yellow)

about 10 miles out from the town.









