

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

FIELD DIARY

OF

Mr. E. A. Goldman

Aug. 30 - Sept. 13, 1921
(Official title.)

OKlahoma (Wichita Nat. For.)
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D. F. Houston
Secretary of Agriculture.

8-2887

Aug 30, 1911 (Tue)
at ...
...
...
...
...
Aug 31, (Wed)
at 7:35 and left at 9:00
...
...
... Pullman
...
...
...
... Pullman
...
... about
9:30 AM

Sept, 1 (Thurs)

Arrived Oklahoma City 7:15
AM. ~~where~~ here I had breakfast
with Mr. Meloy and Mr. Holst
and took day coach to Cache
arriving about 1:30 PM. and was
met at the station by Frank
Ruth, Forest Supervisor of the
Wichita Nat. Forest and
Game Reserve.

Was driven over a section
of the Forest and out to
north near Jack Meers.
P.O., reached Supervisor's
headquarters in evening.

Wichita Hills appeared
first soon after leaving
legion as low but rather
prominent, rounded eminences
on the right, rising above
interminable rolling country
largely covered with
upward corn, cotton and
other crops. At first they
were rather dimly visible
through blue haze, but
as they were nearer
in the vicinity of the hill
they appeared rather
sturdy, rounded and rocky
to top.

That is Cache, by the way, Cache,
Forest Supervisor.
Weather quite variable
this morning for about
a month of July weather.

Tranma cross said to
be the best run by Mr.
Rush, feed good and stock
in good condition.

Post oak - a very common
tree affording shade and
some cover but for
timber -

Buttwood - com. along streams.

Quail - Have decreased since
Rush came - so he says. They are
attracted to fields of ^{buff} corn
Indian corn and other crops
along the forest edges where
they are shot in numbers
by Indians and the Indians
do not seem to be so
to some extent all through
the year. Get winter quail
about a mile from the river
now
and have fed some of them

on the forest, even the quail
is generally abundant and abounded
by patches of young post oak ~~and~~
sunshin and other bushes. Wild
sunflowers are common and
other weeds should furnish an
abundance of food also some
kaffir corn is apt to be ~~found~~
left in fields.

Nestings - Nest among rocks
mainly oak leaves (post oak)
cedar and oak sticks and
grass - with a few freshly
cut sticks of *Schinus molle* -
several sections (3 or 4) of the
latter had been cut and
peeled and the bark had
been eaten

Sept, 2 (Fri), Wichita
Nat. Forest.

Weather: Sky overcast and
a very light shower early
in morning - clearing later
and became quite hot, but
good breeze blowing.

Brahmalo: Mr. Riedel has
succeeded in crossing a
Buffalo Bull with a Brahma
cow, the offspring being a
fine bull a year old
in July. This has now
a good sized enlargement
of the shoulders or hump
extending back in a gradually
lowering line to his tail
and suggests that a
valuable cross breed might
be developed.

Several short trips were

wake in morning ~~at~~
point near head quarters
and in afternoon I rode
with a ranger Mr. Hawthorn
over the southern part
of the Forest, and the
"Bat cave" was visited.

Bat cave. The cave was
found ~~to extend~~ ^{to extend} 15 or 20
feet back into a cliff. A
few bats had roosted there
as evidenced by feces seen,
but there was no evidence
of various insect occupation.

Albaculus. Ten or white
tails, several of which come
close about head quarters
and a doe and fawn have
become quite tame, spending
much time ^{and about} in the ~~lawn~~
house and "barn" enclosures.

Melospiza. Several flocks of
at least a dozen were seen

near headquarters, and they
are not at all wild, for I
miting one to approach on
horseback in some instances
to within 20 yards before
becoming much alarmed.
During the heat of the
day flocks were found
standing in the shade of
small oak trees, when forced
to leave cover some were
panting owing to the heat,
although they had just been
standing still. When approached
slowly they moved out of
the shade and a few began
looking for food picking
here and there in the
grass, but they appeared
to avoid the direct sun-
light as much as possible.
Mr. Rush estimates the number
of turkeys at 150 but Mr.

Bowthorn tells me the
ranges in the Fort place
their numbers at even 500.

Sept. 3, (Sat)

Experimental pasture. Would
like an 2000 or 2500 a.

Animals. Fox squirrels are
already feeding upon pecans
which are abundant especially
along W. Leache Lk. Fragments
of partly eaten nuts are
scattered on ground under
trees.

veg. Big Narrows of W. Leache
Lk. a rocky narrow canyon
black walnut, pecan, cottonwood,
willow, oak, "Gulstonwood, jack
- foot oak cedar (on dry sides),
leaves Crataegus, elm -

Most of day spent in
examining conditions along
lower W. Leache where conditions

are good for game -
Good and shelled plentiful
But little game there now
owing to numbers of summer
campers.

Meleagris, About 1 of a dozen
seen nesting in shade of oak
and walnut trees along W. Cache
Ck, all of these are gobblers which
appear to be separated from
hens and eggs at this season.

Mallard ducks, Said to remain
in numbers throughout the
winter. The birds rest during
the day wherever there is
cover and go foraging
in the surrounding country
at night. One year when
acorns were abundant a flock
of these birds was seen
feeding upon them. This is
the most abundant duck.

Sept. 3. con

Pintail Duck, a few pintails remain throughout the winter also with the mallard ducks.

Grass, One species grows in moors along slopes on meadows where its growth is associated with soil conditions.

Buteo b. cal. One seen flying along canyon of lower N. Leache.

Leucurus, Common along cliffs and among big boulders along lower N. Leache. One heard singing about 3 P.M.

Quail, Lots being eaten by squirrels, but beginning to get and evidently warm up. Am told that this means there will be little or no crop this year. About one good crop in 5 years.

Sept 14
- Weather threatening in evening - threat of rain beginning on horizon and rain in showers far away.

Sept. 4 (Sun.)
Nichele Game Reserve,
Morning bright and clear,
Sylvestris, common now
among the fairly dense growth
of red bush on hills. Said
to be very scarce some years.

Lepus, a few jackrabbits
seen in open country along
edges of forest.

Procyon, a few seen in
open country at lower elevations
especially open prairies on
Forest.

Cedar, when planted is
easily started and Mr. Bush
has established several dense
stands in this way which
will afford cover for game.
This would burn readily, however,
and the fire hazard to such
stands seems great.

Sept. 5 (Mon.)

White Game Reserve.

Weather clear and warm.

Went up into Buffalo Pasture.

Buffalo cows, first buffalo met with was 'Old Sweet'. She was lying at 10 A.M. in grass near top hill. This buffalo is 23 years old according to Rush and in the past has been a fighting animal with generally bad disposition. She is well bred and undrinkable in type.

A number of the cows in the herd which are fighting are her offspring. Rush thinks she is a detriment to the herd. She had a calf last year and has had calves more than half the time and most of her calves are males. She is in poor condition.

Sept. 5. con.

at this time.

Elk, Bulls in winter usually separate from cows and younger animals. In fact they seem to be a seasonal separation also in summer. Deer are in grass during day on account of freedom from flies, this secured at this altitude in this region in summer.

Elk. Three cows, one spike buck and a calf started from the shade of a clump of oaks near Gradova Glot. They ran up on a hill-side about 200 yards away and after turning and watching us curiously for a moment one of the cows started off with her nose lifted in characteristic elk fashion, and the others followed one behind the other, the spike

Sept. 5
hook third in the line
and the calf next to the
last.

Mississippi kite, a least 20
of these birds were seen
soaring about at one time
about 10 a.m. over the vicinity
of Gramwa Flat this morning.

Buffalo. - about noon we came
upon the main herd in Antelope
Flat. Here many were lying down,
but a part of the herd was
standing up. The largest bull
in the herd was a six year old
that permitted us to approach quite
near and then made a short
charge at us. Some of the cows
are cows and one made a short
charge. My horse accustomed to
Buffalo wheeled and was very
quick to make away. After
a short rest the Buffaloes moved

Sept 5 con.

Back to the herd. Soft soil is
found up in spots and the
buffs roll in the dust.
When they roll they go over
until the hump strikes the
ground with a distinct thump.
Puck says that in fighting the
gulls frequently score each
others shoulders scraping off
a tuft of hair which when the
horn leaves the skin near
the top of the shoulder, projects
a tuft of hair directly upward
8 or 10 feet in the air. They
often roll as a challenge.

Elk - One gull seen walking
along side of hill along
Hollis Canyon at 4 P.M. He was
walking away from us but finally
turned and saw us and in
a moment ran off over the
hill. Several small groups

Sept. 5 con.

Of cows and yearlings with
several calves also seen.

Bears. A black bear seen
in a cliff along Hollis
Canyon quickly disappeared from
view. Mr. Buck believes that
there are perhaps 4 or 5 bears
in the forest.

Elk. Late in evening we saw
a bunch of 15 elk, mostly bulls,
but a few cows feeding with
them in the open country only
about a mile from Buffalo Gap.
Some of the bulls had horns already
smooth, but one of the largest
was still carrying strips of velvet
especially on the backs of his
antlers. Wise was seen over
50 head of elk today.

Sept. 6 (Tue.)

Wichita Game Preserve, Kan.
Weather, a slight rain last
night - heavy thunder showers
not far away.

Fire. Grass in buffalo
pools is coarse tall and
becoming very dry and Mr.
Rusk says will often burn
as early as July. When this
accumulated grass burns it tends
to kill rootstocks and destroy
the forage for several years.
The buffaloes do not eat the
coarse grass, but pick the
smaller, finer grass near the
ground. The large accumulation
of grass is also a nuisance to
game as if hummed by ^{such a} fire
as it would make could not
easily escape. It ~~forms a~~
makes so large a fire that

Sept. 6 (con)

Mr. Puck says no living animal could pass through it. Some definite plan is needed which would minimize the fire danger.

Mr. Lion, Mr. Puck does not believe there are any on the Forest.

Wolves, a number of wolves occurred formerly but Puck put out poison and they disappeared.

Made a trip up into ^{Buffalo} country with boys about where we were seen and returned by way of Panther Ck. and joined roundup for dinner at Buffalo Lodge.

Sept. 6 (Sun)

Alouatta, Many ^{of} deer
seen in plain thickets, but it
is evident that they are
now staying mainly in the
woods. The season being
apparently over owing to
drought.

Buffalo, Gestation in one
case. Birth says 8 mos. 18 days.
Bulls take at least 12 years
to reach full size. One bull
of original shipment sold
now 16 1/2 years old
and still apparently
young but whipped
by younger ones. At original
stock only 5 cows left. Sells
cows which take 12 months
their second year are apt
to be stunted and the

Sept. 6. con
condition which should be
prevented if possible by isolating
them in a separate pasture.
Rush thinks this an important
measure. ^{Winter Valley for Buffalo}
Nights Hawk. About 10 AM
a loose flock of about
100 birds drifted past in
a southeasterly direction
as observed from a rocky
hill in the Buffalo pasture.
Buffalo. Rush says Black
Fox (Buffalo wood on the bank
of Amer. Iron Soc) was killed
several years ago - He was the
first bull for a number of years
and Rush estimates that 8 out
of 10 of his calves were hybrids
while calves from the same
were largely bulls.

Sept. 7 (Wed.)

Made trip down to reservoir
site.

Swimming hole. About 150
ft. long, 50 ft. wide and
in deepest part 6 to 7 ft.
Formerly a much favored
duck pool, but no longer
used in account of numbers
of quacks that come in.

Dam site. This is located
on lower W. Co. Rd. and would
submerge house located to
camp and camping ground
in the midst of good game
country, formerly the range
of country down. Rust says
that about 100000 campers have
been in there during the
summer and this month is
the game has nearly all been
driven out. Looking over

Sept. 7 con.

the ground it appears that
raising the water to the
highest level proposed by
the 6000 project would
raise the water at most points
to rather steep margins. A
lower day, say 3000 project
would provide a resting
place for many ducks and
the reservoir would
probably have more gradually
sloping shores affording better
conditions. Ducks would be
able to walk about on
shore which would become
covered with a heavy growth
of grass and in the shallow
water, ^{created} aquatic vegetation
would grow, judging from
conditions observed at Medicine
Park.

Sept. 7 (con.)

Proposed Experimental Buffalo herd

Area to be included in park
would be between 2000 and 2400
acres extending east to
include reservoir side and
general area as far as March
Ck. This would be bound on
one side by a rocky ridge
which would form part of
fence.

The report on the proposed
herd lands with land bridge
for water, Wildlife Nat.
Forest, by Ralph R. Sandell
Nov. 16, based on survey
made in May 1916.

Cost at 1440 - within line
upper side 61 ft. with covering
72 acres. Poulter's estimate
\$46800 This would be about
about the smallest thing to

Sept. 7, con.

consider, this would be
at widest place about
 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide. It seems to
me that the cost of putting
in a dam would be out of
proportion to the benefit to
migratory waterfowl that
would be derived.

Sept. 8. (Thurs.)

Wichita Game Preserve ^{in evening}
they are out and churning
but cleaning is in day.

Boyle's Tram - for traps
is Thomson & Brands show
well as Mr. Rusk demonstrated
by measuring several of
the bulls. One young bull
examined today had apparently
been ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~past~~ but is
fat and in good condition.
This bull should be sold for
meat.

Camping ground. A short
distance above headquarters
good public camp grounds
are located where there
is ample shade, largely of
elm trees, wood and water
for camp use and a fine
swimming pool afforded

Sept. 8 con.

water of all depths to over a
man's head.

Wetland. One of the rangers
and Allison tells me he saw
a skunk on the road one
day last spring carrying
his ^{tail} in his mouth a part of
a long pipe which he
had evidently taken from
a nest, not far away.
According to him, ^{these} skunks
like young chickens but
from which they eat
night. Believed to ~~be~~
destroy many nests and
kill many young turkeys.
No trapping last winter
and now abundant here.
One or more seen nearly
every day in walking out
range.

Sept. 8 con.
Elk, according to Allison.
there were about 125
head last winter, and
there appears to have been
a fair calf crop. In riding
over range today several
small bunches were seen,
including calves. Three bulls
were seen as they ran
over a hill. Elk usually
run about as soon as
they sight us ~~at~~ at
regardless of the distance.
If several hundred yards
away they may watch
us for a moment before
running. This afternoon
several came out and
stayed on some ~~rocky~~
granite boulders against
the sky line where they

set of 8. Cox, as
were as prominent and
somewhat rugged
mountain ship.

Sept. 9 (Fri.)

Weather foggy, but dry in
morning.

Exp. Buffalo Ranch, In re-
sponse see letter of Grand Ranch
to Fowler. "4 - Dick and some
Wichita Buffalo herd."

Buffalo. Size of calves ~~the~~
often on length of time they
suck. Some of best calves are
born around for 14 months or
more - these being calves
whose mothers do not suck
every year. Bulls separated
from herd fight and several
have been killed, several
sometimes combining on one.

Sept. 9 am.

14. R. H. to H. D. This pasture
of about 2500 a. would include
about 640 a. of a first-
class Suffala range near
fence and rock figures
5 a. should be allowed for
each animal - this would
furnish a capacity of about
124 animals.

Antelope pasture. This is an
area of about 320 a. near
the Antelope where they would
have excellent feed and
plenty of water and could
be kept under observation.

Suffala to H. D. Treacherous and
dangerous, and should be kept
under observation by one for
each of the Antelope, Rock says
this but a Bull could track

Sept. 9 am.

on foot
Brian, around noon, went
and nearly a week later
(Puck) came up
and drew the bull off
after him. In one occasion
he was killed by a well
and Bohan escaped by leaving
the house and returning at
a distance.

Antelope. This was
lost in the woods, and seems
well suited for the purpose as it
includes five packages and
water in abundance.

Elk. It is reported to have been seen
by Mr Puck and I was lying
under some pecan trees and
when we were within a few
yards ran out and off, landing
along in chewing fashion. This

Sept. 7. am

animal was of a deep reddish
color, bearing dark brown
in head and spotted along
sides.

China tree. Barter said to
be fed upon by wild turkeys
and squirrels, but to give
~~rather~~ rather
better taste.

Turkeys, said to feed
upon ~~fruit~~ and
acorns.

Corvus amicus, common.

Megascops, grows in open
country up to about 1800 ft.
at least.

Noted in the Fox reservoir

Podilymbus podiceps

Fulica americana

Solitary

Amphispiza bilineata

Sept. 9 car.

Ceryle alcyon, (1)

Sterna forsteri,

Nycticorax nycticorax,

Pardaliparus car. - 1

American merg.

Larus delawarensis

Sept. 10 (Sat.)

Buffalo, last year 28 calves, this year 17 calves. Rush estimates that cows calve only every other year on average. An average first calf is from 3 to 4 years. Some cows however calve nearly every year.

Buffals (Plans for handling herd) See imp. letter by E. W. M. to Potter P. & M. - Bison Wichita Game Preserve. Feb. 10, 1920. Also see in F.S. files imp. letter by Rush containing history of game on Wichita D. Forest Plans Wichita (Game section).

~~Elk - (From Mr. West)~~
~~142 ^{total} of which 4~~
~~high bearing 10: ^{total}~~
~~1909 - 1~~
~~1910 - 6~~
~~1911 - 1~~

Sept. 11 Sun.

Worked over Buffalo and elk
 records with Mr. West.

Ducks. Am told that ducks
 in Foulton Reservoir remain largely
 near the middle and when
 chased out fly straight
 up and over on to Hawk,
 pass over Mt. Scott so
 close that hunters in the
 past have killed them by
 stationing themselves on the
 top, a dam of the reservoir

Sept. 11 con

would furnish a very resting
place for a good many more,
but the cost would be ^{at least} ~~very~~ ^{high} ~~high~~
the cost of the material to the
Government is ~~high~~.

Exp. Buffalo Pasture, south
part of range and would
make ideal range for deer, elk
and burrows, the rugged hill
part would be a good place
for mt. sheep. The elevation is
low and it is one of the best
winter ranges on the Fort.
The more open, prairie section
lying along the main road
would attract buffalo when
they could be ^{seen} ~~seen~~ by
visitors through the fence.
Des. By Park in the "S-Fish & Game
Warden Buffalo Land." Game
should be controlled by warden

Sept. 11 con

wine of the sawed end of which
the present pasture is built
Puck's estimate of cost \$5000.

English - Puck believes
that 200 cows and 60 bulls
are the maximum to be placed
there in view of good stock
this is also all range and
there is the fire damage to
consider and feed in winter
is a consideration.

in 1916
Dam site - Randell's report
states that dams with a
height of 52 to 101 ft. would
cost from \$32,500 to 175,000.

The floodings 47 to 203A:
The minimum requirement
would probably be a dam
flooding 72 A. at a cost of
46,800 which would apparently
be the shallowest depth of water
of considerable depth.

Sept. 11 con.

Made trip in afternoon and look'd
over proposed buffalo pasture,
examined ~~the~~ Upper Narrows
of Lumber Creek late in evening.

Buffalo - elk fence: made by
Butzelman Bros, Muncie, Ind.
Should of heavily galvanized
special wire top, galvanized
intermediate wire & wires No.
9 and stay wire wt. less
than No. 14, No. 12 might
be better. Style of wire like
that in old buffalo pasture.
This fence should be at least
72 in. high.

Microtus Wild turkeys became
scarce on Wichita Forest
about 1910. Said to feed
on pecan nuts especially.
During last year of last

Sept. 12 (Mon)

Notes

Which reached a depth of 12 or 15 inches with burrows in numbers gathered in the vicinity of Buffalo Head ^{quarters} where they were fed oats and Kaffir corn.

Buffalo, According to Rick they root through the meadow feed.

Quail, Feed extensively upon acorns. Just now they are feeding ^{apparently} upon grasshoppers.

Mephitis, Four seen moving about camp ground in moonlight.

Sept. 12 am.

While I was watching chubs
a fourth came walking
along and stopped for
a moment within 6 ft
of me.

Bubs, heard calling
this and nearly every
other evening here.

Sept. 13 (Tue.)

Nichita Game Preserve,
Made a trip to Stanton to look
over. Douglas in re of occurrence
of ducks and other game which
was promised by the State
to be introduced.

Michigan. Buck says that
in 1909 a turkey nest was
found by a ranger out for
from Buffalo headquarters, but
was blown up apparently by
a storm which blew the eggs.
Turkeys entirely disappeared about
1910 and were reintroduced
in 1912.

Camp site. A good camp
site exists on West Creek
which would be near a number
of the best of Buffalo's game.
The water would be
come from a well which

could easily be developed
Wapiti, Subal killed
Stomach - 1000 trapped in 1919
on the coast, but owing to
Lack of a S. after some time
later in 1928 and then
the Wapiti accounts for the
great numbers now existing.
In going about on the
island one or more are
seen nearly every day. They
come from a clump
of bushes as we will see
the house and the dogs
at Buffalo Bay; have an
encounter with them every
day or two, ^{especially in the} they come to
the island.

July 1911
No. 100

100

100 (Duck Creek)

Washed out of the stream & in
a 1/2 bushel to cover each of
the top and bottom of the
end of the into the
which the ferment, add
about 1/2 bushel of
get out all the
the water & the
1 bushel of
to all the

- 73710
- 73711
- 58670 a
- 40024 a
- 6999

~~This is
T. ...~~