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RE: OSC File No. DI-13-3684

Patrick Williams' Comments on Agency Response

These comments concerning the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) response are submitted on behalf of Mr. Williams by Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility (PEER).

Comment Overview

Context of Disclosure

At the outset, it should be noted that Mr. Williams was hired around the time of a scathing Interior Office of Inspector General Report, issued in December 2009 and entitled *Museum Collections: Accountability and Preservation* (December 2009 C-IN-MOA-0010-2008; http://www.doi.gov/oig/reports/upload/2010-I-0005.pdf). This report found with respect to the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) facility where Mr. Williams worked:

- "BOR-New Melones Artifact Storage Facility in Jamestown, CA: Only about 24,000 of its estimated 418,000 objects had been accessioned."

- "BOR: A data report used to prepare the summary report estimated a backlog of approximately 394,000 objects in the New Melones Artifact Storage Facility in Jamestown, CA. The curator, however, told us that the actual backlog could exceed 1.3 million objects."

The report faulted BOR and other Interior agency accession, cataloging, and storage practices, noting for example "As a result of cataloging backlogs, millions of objects remain boxed – unknown and unaccounted for." The gist of Mr. Williams' disclosure is that the conditions that the IG found in 2008 and 2009 had not appreciably changed by 2012 and 2013.

This report, however, did not address the even greater responsibilities which the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) placed on an already overwhelmed program.

General Comments to BOR Response

A more detailed review of the BOR response is provided separately as Appendix A.

I. BOR Did No Investigation – It Simply Interviewed Responsible Officials, While Failing to Open Boxes and to Consult Outside Experts

The meat of the "investigation" consists of legal deposition-style interviews of five BOR employees whom Mr. Williams had accused of misconduct and/or who had a professional interest in defending the Agency. Although it was not inappropriate to interview these people, it was inappropriate to omit other relevant witnesses. Moreover, each BOR interview was given the opportunity to review Mr. Williams' disclosure and interview transcript in advance and was asked to explain or refute his statements, but Mr. Williams was not given the same opportunity with respect to the BOR witnesses. Although Mr. Williams has that opportunity now through this comment process, in failing to allow Mr. Williams to review agency witnesses' statements, the agency conducted the investigation in a manner that was designed to rebut the disclosure rather than to obtain the complete picture.

Troublingly, BOR accepts these officials' accounts with little critical review or attempt to verify their claims. BOR did not inspect any of the facilities, audit original entries, or open any of the hundreds of uncategorized boxes. Instead, the BOR response repeatedly relies upon lack of information as the principal basis for claiming no violations occurred. Of particular significance is BOR's failure to have an independent, outside expert ascertain whether the bones that Mr. Williams set aside were human remains or – as agency officials claimed – merely faunal.

BOR also refused PEER's suggestion to interview Attorney Shannon O'Loughlin, then a partner at Lewis Brisbane Bisgaard & Smith (now Chief of Staff at the National Indian Gaming Commission), who serves on the National Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Review Committee. Although Ms. O'Loughlin did not have direct involvement with the collections at issue, she would have been a useful interviewee as an <u>independent</u> NAGPRA expert with no affiliation to the Bureau of Reclamation or to Mr. Williams.

In sum, by failing to open boxes, audit records, and consult outside experts, BOR makes its posture of ignorance about the true nature of these collections its key defense.

II. Agency Response Tacitly Admits a Number of the Disclosure Allegations

While the BOR "Report of Investigation" claims that Mr. Williams' allegations were largely not sustained, a reading of its findings contains numerous confirmations of the substance of Mr. Williams' disclosure.

In its recommendations, BOR admits that it has so much backlogged NAGPRA work that Mr. Williams would need to be replaced by multiple specialists:

> "3. The Region should acquire additional NAGPRA and museum property specialists to complete the following tasks: a. New Melones collection. Expeditiously complete accessioning and cataloging of the museum property collection from the New Melones project, as this process will reveal any potential NAGPRA cultural items that inadvertantly [sic] may be included in the collection. **<u>Since this collection is so large, additional staff would be used to verify any NAGPRA cultural items located, assist</u>**

with NAGPRA's consultation process with appropriate tribes and effect timely repatriation of NAGPRA cultural items to the tribes. Efforts also need to include a review of the New Melones Project collection to verify the 1996 NAGPRA inventory." [Investigation Report, page 21, Emphasis added]

This is precisely the gist of Mr. Williams' disclosure. With backlogs so large that additional staff is needed only reinforces Mr. Williams' allegations that these key NAGPRA functions were being neglected by BOR due to lack of budgetary priority. In fact, BOR explicitly concedes that so much is broken that it will take a supplemental appropriation to fix it:

> "Reclamation has taken action and requested additional funding for NAGPRA compliance activities. Additional funding for NAGPRA, in the amount of $500,000, has been included in the President's FY 2016 budget, in part, to address the Region's NAGPRA issues addressed in this report." [Investigation Report, page 21]

In other words, BOR has decided that it needs an additional half-million dollars in the upcoming fiscal year to address the very issues of noncompliance outlined by Mr. Williams.

Additionally:

> "The investigation found that the Region does not have museum property curation agreements in place because of complicated, unresolved ownership issues, but no legal violations were identified." [Investigation Report, page 10]

This confirms that many collections were distributed without any supporting documentation. Presumably, the "unresolved ownership issues" (whose resolution BOR does not suggest is forthcoming) which Mr. Williams cited prevented execution of agency NAGPRA responsibilities.

Further backhanded confirmation is found here:

> "The Region acknowledges, however, that if the NAGPRA Coordinator verifies that previously unreported NAGPRA items are found in the New Melones collection, the Region would need to update the 1996 inventory accordingly." [Investigation Report, page 13]

Here BOR uses a deliberate posture of not gathering information as a perverse form of exoneration. The gist of Mr. Williams' disclosure is that the NAGPRA Coordinator was not doing her job.

One of the clearest agency admissions is made here but it is couched in the unwarranted suggestion that it is an isolated violation:

> "The Region violated section 5(b)(2) of NAGPRA and regulation 43 CFR 10.11(b)(1)(i) by failing to provide a timely response to the Bishop Paiute Tribes 2011 request for information on human remains" [Investigation Report, page 17]

In fact, BOR consultation with the affected Tribes was the exception, as Mr. Williams recounts. The agency response admits a violation but insinuates that it is an isolated example:

> "Here, the investigation team concluded that with respect to collections returned from SFSU to the Region's repository in March 2013, it is likely that one human tooth from cultural site 4-Cal-s-286 was among the items moved. [See Appendix A at 128.] Based on this conclusion, with regard to the one human tooth, the investigation team determined that the Region would be in violation of 43 CFR Part 10.13(b)(1)(ii) for not consulting with any potentially affiliated tribes and not completing an inventory required by 43 CFR Part 10.9, if these actions did not take place on or before March 31, 2015." [Investigation Report, page 15]

The agency response suggests that "it's only a tooth," but misses the larger point that the tooth might have been located amongst other human remains (such as its corresponding mandible) and that human remains were being illegally loaned out and the agency lacked safeguards to prevent such violations. Nor does the agency response outline what steps BOR had taken to make such violations a rare anomaly.

In seeking to refute Mr. Williams' allegation of absent recordkeeping, BOR also admits that the only extant system is still not being used:

> "The Region is not currently using Reclamation's nation-wide ICMS tracking system for its museum property collection, because it has not yet developed a system for entering its museum property into ICMS in a manner that utilizes the required field and descriptive terms Reclamation's ICMS requires." [Investigation Report, page 18]

The Report does not indicate what new system BOR is using or why the Region needs its own unique recordkeeping system. Given the admitted backlog ("However, the Region does have a backlog of items to examine" [Investigation Report, page 20]), it remains unclear even now how the agency intends to record the results of examinations of its vast unassessed collection.

In short, the agency investigation confirms violation of law, abuse of discretion, and gross mismanagement of this program.

III. Tribes Excluded

Not only were the Tribes not consulted about collections found that may be their property for which repatriation is required, but BOR's investigation team did not consult a single tribal representative during the investigation process. The report alleges that the witnesses PEER suggested "did not have any involvement with the collections that are the subject of the allegations." This is inaccurate. PEER had urged BOR to interview the following tribal representatives and tribes who were directly involved in the collections that are the subject of the allegations:

- Mr. Hector "Lalo" Franco, Director of the Santa Rosa Rancheria (Yokut Tribe) Historical Preservation Department. Mr. Williams had disclosed that Mr. Franco contacted BOR around July 11, 2007 seeking NAGPRA items. Mr. Franco could have provided information on this inquiry or on the Tribe's other efforts to obtain remains and funerary objects from BOR's Mid-Pacific Regional Office under NAGPRA. On page 39 of her interview transcript, Laureen Perry acknowledges Mr. Lalo's request to BOR.

- Marcos Guerrero, Cultural Resources Manager, and Melodi McAdams, Cultural Resources Specialist, both for the United Auburn Indian Community. In 2012 and 2013, this tribe expressed an interest in certain collections containing NAGPRA items held by the University of California, but likely within the ownership and control of BOR. We also suggested that the investigative team contact Robert Bettinger and Megon Noble, Museum Director and NAGPRA Project Manager, respectively, from the UC Davis Department of Anthropology Museum. As explained in the June 17, 2014 UC Davis letter provided to the investigative team, these individuals contacted BOR's David Murillo, with a cc to Melanie Ryan, NAGPRA Coordinator for BOR's Mid-Pacific Regional Office, regarding the United Auburn Tribe's request. Laureen Perry mentions the Auburn/UC-Davis request on page 40 of her interview transcript.

- Mr. Williams' disclosure referenced requests to BOR by the Washoe and Paiute tribes (both of Nevada) in 2012 or 2013 to obtain remains and funerary objects from BOR under NAGPRA; PEER suggested that the investigative team contact current tribal leaders, but it declined to do so. Laureen Perry mentions the Paiute request on page 39 of her interview transcript.

Requested Action by the Special Counsel

While the Agency has taken some action – particularly in securing $500,000 of additional funding for NAGPRA compliance activities – we recommend that the Special Counsel seek the following actions as part of a reasonable agency response:

1. ***Bring in outside experts***. The Agency should consult an *outside* expert to determine whether the bones that Mr. Williams identified were human or faunal. The Agency should additionally consult a tribal NAGPRA expert for a second opinion regarding its legal obligations with respect to the New Melones collections.

2. ***Establish a timeline***. The Agency should establish firm deadlines for completing its review of the New Melones collections, including completing NAGPRA review.

3. ***Start consulting with tribes***. The Agency should immediately provide Mr. William's disclosure and the Agency's responsive investigative report to all relevant tribes so that any tribal concerns may be addressed and to demonstrate the Agency's commitment to transparency and open communication.

Failure to include these steps will leave the BOR's troubled Mid-Pacific Regional Office to address at its own discretion and timing the problems they have long avoided addressing.

Appendix A: Specific Comments to BOR Response

Allegation 1 – Failure to properly catalogue and accession NAGPRA-related items

The heart of Mr. Williams' disclosure was that potential NAGPRA items unaccounted for in the 1996 inventory continued to turn up in the boxes of objects that he was examining as part of his job duties, and that the Agency did not properly respond to these items. The agency's response focuses on what appears to be a misunderstanding on Mr. Williams' part as to whether NAGPRA items should be formally *accessioned*, but this focus misses the larger picture.

As he went through boxes and existing documentation by the contractors who excavated at New Melones, Mr. Williams found a final catalog submission by faunal analyst George Jefferson who had worked on the project from 1978-1983. Mr. Jefferson had identified and documented human remains in this catalog. When Mr. Williams sought to "ground truth" this report by examining the items in the boxes, he found that some of what was listed was there, *and some was not*. Mr. Williams was asking the crucial questions: *what happened to the bones that are no longer in the boxes, and shouldn't the tribes be notified of their absence?*

He also verified the presence of what appeared to be isolated human bone remains among the various site collections during the New Melones project and in the faunal remains recovered from both the Stage 1 and Stage 2 periods. As Mr. Williams reported in "activity summaries" submitted to his supervisors, there were numerous discrepancies between what he was finding inside the boxes that had been neglected for 30 years, the documents provided by the original contractor and subcontractors that did the excavation, and the items on the Agency's 1996 NAGPRA inventory. If BOR had conducted a reasonable and thorough investigation it would have consulted these activity summaries (attached) nor did BOR include these activity summaries in its compendious compilation of exhibits.

All of this meant (1) that the Agency's 1996 inventory (which was based on only the initial site surveys and not on documentation from subsequent site visits) was potentially flawed, and (2) that the Agency needed to appropriately safeguard any NAGPRA items subsequently located within the collections for repatriation. Although the Agency claims that it instructed Mr. Williams to put aside the items so that a NAGPRA coordinator could examine them, it is clear from the Agency's report that even now, this has not been fully done. See Appendix A at 60 (referencing Accession Book 1 [April 2007-August 2012], which "includes Mr. Williams's handwritten accession entries including references to possible human remains. Dr. Ryan [the NAGPRA Coordinator] **has not yet examined any of the bone related to these collections**. Thus whether the bone he mentions represents animal, human, or are unidentifiable, is unknown.") (emphasis added).

Thus, it appears from the Agency's report that although Ms. Bennett examined some of the bones that Mr. Williams had physically put aside, not everything he identified as problematic has been examined. Furthermore, in investigating this matter, the Agency never had an outside expert analyze the bones; the investigation team simply relied upon assertions by Ms. Bennett (a BOR employee) that the items Mr. Williams set aside were not NAGPRA items.

In sum, while Mr. Williams may have erred in his understanding that NAGPRA items should have been inventoried, what he was attempting to disclose was that the Agency did not take proper action to investigate the items that he flagged as potentially controlled by NAGPRA and attempt to repatriate them as appropriate. In investigating its own alleged wrongdoing, the Agency did not consult any independent experts regarding the nature of the materials that Mr. William believed to be governed by NAGPRA.

Allegation 2 – Failure to properly document loans of funerary objects

The main problem with the Agency's investigative report with respect to loans is that the Agency simply accepted at face value mangers' assertions that the Region did not improperly loan out NAGPRA items; the investigative team did not independently ascertain whether managers' assertions were accurate. Mr. Williams contends that if the Agency had cross-referenced the 2x2 cards stored at the bottom of the archival boxes with the accessions documented in Accession Book 1/other accession files or – better still – actually examined the items held by museums and repositories, they would have discovered that, in fact, various facilities do hold NAGPRA items, and have done so for many years without tribal consultation. In finding on page 11 of its investigatory report that "of the alleged loan slips cited to by Mr. Williams or provided to OSC, none were identified as NAGPRA items," the investigative team missed the point of Mr. Williams' disclosure: that various loaned items (whether provided through "loan cards" or "object temporary removal slips") were, in fact, NAGPRA items.

For example, Mr. Williams alleged that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Visitor Center on the Lower Stanislaus River at Knights Ferry, CA has burial objects on exhibit that it received from the Agency. Appendix A of the investigative report concludes on page 106 that the Stanislaus exhibit does not contain any NAGPRA items simply based on the fact that the loan documentation from 1986 does not so indicate. Of course, loan documentation from 1986 would not reference NAGPRA cultural items, as NAGPRA did not exist at that time. The investigative team did not confirm whether the items on display at the visitor center are, in fact, Native American funerary objects that the Agency should not have loaned out and that should be returned and repatriated. Like a restaurant that responds to a customer complaint about a fly in

his food by insisting that the ingredient list contains no insects rather than by inspecting the food for the presence of a fly, the Agency's response is off-target.

With respect to Mr. Williams' disclosure that the Agency does not have curation agreements in place with non-federal repositories, the Agency agreed: ""The investigation found that the Region does not have curation agreements in place with non-federal facilities." Investigative Report at 9. The problem with these continuing delays in working out ownership issues with these collections is that *they likely contain NAGPRA items*, as explained in Mr. Williams' November 2013 supplemental answers at pages 17-19. The big-picture point here that the investigative report obfuscates is **that NAGPRA items excavated from the New Melones excavations lay scattered and forgotten across various institutions and repositories, and the Agency is making little progress on locating and appropriately dealing with them**.

Finally, on page 109 of Appendix A, the Agency admits that Reclamation Manual, Directive and Standard LND 02-02, *Museum Property Management,* at paragraph 7 imposes restrictions on loaning out NAGPRA cultural items for which cultural affiliation "has been determined"[1] and for which affiliation "cannot be determined"[2] – but not, the Agency points out, for items whose affiliation *has not been* determined. The Agency appears to reason that LND 02-02 imposes no hurdles to loaning out NAGPRA items whose cultural affiliation *can be* determined but simply *hasn't yet been* determined: i.e., the items involved in Mr. Williams'

[1] Such items "can only be part of an exhibit, loan, or research project after consultation with and written approval from either lineal descendant(s) or the affiliated tribe(s), written permission by the reviewing official, and concurrence from the appropriate museum property committee."

[2] Such items "shall not be part of an exhibit, loan, or research project without written permission by the reviewing official and concurrence from the appropriate museum property committee." (Incidentally, the Agency also alleges on page 109 of Appendix A that Mr. Williams' paraphrase of the words "for which cultural affiliation cannot be determined" to "for which no cultural affiliation can be determined" changed the meaning of the sentence. It is entirely unclear how this alternate wording changes the meaning of the sentence; moreover, precisely the same alternate wording appears in a *Scope of Collection Statement* report produced by the Mid-Pacific Region itself in 2010.)

allegations. This overly technical interpretation patently conflicts with the spirit of NAGPRA. Indeed, the only logical conclusion is that items for which a cultural affiliation can be (but has not yet been) determined should be safeguarded to the greatest extent possible until the Agency can examine the items, determine their cultural affiliation, and consult appropriate tribal representatives.

Allegation 3 – Failure to notify Native American Tribes of NAGPRA-controlled artifacts

With respect to Mr. William's sub-allegation that the Agency did not respond to a request by the Washoe Tribe, the investigative team could not find evidence of this request, nor could Mr. Williams provide it because although he recalls the request, he is no longer an Agency employee and thus lacked access to documentation. In failing to take the logical and straightforward step of simply *contacting the Washoe Tribe* to investigate the matter, the Investigative Team may have overlooked a violation of NAGPRA by the Agency.

As for Mr. William's allegation that the Region did not inform tribes of new NAGPRA materials he uncovered in sorting through the storage boxes or examining documentation, the investigative report claims that the Agency identified no new NAGPRA materials. However, Mr. Williams reiterates the observation above that although Ms. Bennett examined some of the bones that Mr. Williams had physically put aside, not everything he identified as problematic has been examined, nor has an independent expert analyzed the bones. Without these steps, the Agency's conclusion remains uncertain.

Allegation 4 – Improper removal of NAGPRA records from the Interior Collection Management System (ICMS)

We understand that an investigatory team member confirmed that no records were deleted after gaining read-only access to the ICMS database for New Melones and noting that the

practice database contains 3,518 records, including some that Mr. Williams had listed as human remains. We do not contest this finding.

Agency Ignores Allegations of Gross Mismanagement and Abuse of Authority

The voluminous BOR response is solely focused on questions of whether and the extent to which its actions constituted violations of law or regulation. In so doing it ignores Mr. Williams' allegations of gross mismanagement and abuse of authority. Moreover, by its findings and recommendations (such as additional appropriations and staff to address backlogs), the agency confirms these latter allegations.

The purpose of NAGPRA is to create a systematic process for determining the rights of Indian tribes and lineal descendants to certain Native American human remains and artifacts, with the ultimate aim of preserving those collections in order to return them to their rightful owners. There appears to be no dispute that the Regional Office's practices had and continue to have a significant adverse impact upon BOR's ability to accomplish its mission under NAGPRA. In addition, it is not disputed that practices at the Regional Office have directly minimized or rendered altogether void the rights of Indian tribes and lineal descendants that are or may be legally entitled to custody of collections regulated under NAGPRA. This unequivocally amounts to an abuse of discretion.

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Site Summaries

2007-2009

Museum Activity Summary
March 12, 2007 – March 30, 2007

- Inspection and review of the overall system of operation for the Museum Management Program set in place by MP-153 was pursued. "No oversight of the work of previous contractors was apparent in the materials collected now stored in the warehouse." In a random sampling of four sites (see below), cataloging of artifacts was apparently only reserved for the diagnostic material that was collected as part of the original excavation. Meaning, in the random sampling it was noted that the cataloging of materials did not include the Level bags containing bone, debitage, vegetal material, soil samples, etc., nor were archive materials associated with these sites chosen in the sampling, ever cataloged. (e.g. level reports, site forms, excavation reports, etc.).

- The implication of not cataloging Level or Feature bags, and archive materials, would indicate that the over-all estimates of Museum Property will be higher than originally reported in 2006. The estimate of items held by BOR will at the least double, if not triple in the near future. The Level bags, Feature bags, Soil samples, and archive materials will now be included in the property cataloging, as a part of each site's reported collection. This will keep the integrity of the collection at a professional level.

- Work by the museum specialist, in the form of locating stored items, separating-out items from original diagnostic material and those collected in Level bags was pursued, in addition to verifying the numerical sequence of the artifacts collected in the site's catalog by visual inspection. This was initiated on the following sites that were part of the random sampling: CA-CAL-S331, CA-CAL-S320, CA-CAL-S321, and CA-CAL-S328.

- Storage locations were searched out to find stored artifacts by the site's original storage box number. "It was apparent that there was no index for the storage box containers, nor was there any type of box inventory, or packing slips found."

- Therefore, packing slips consisting of a copy of the site's catalog will accompany each box or cabinet drawer to identify the contents.

Museum Activity Summary
April 2, 2007-April 6, 2007

- A review of the previously cataloged material from CA-CAL-S331-Bowie Flat 1 Site was identified. This particular site is one of several components of CA-CAL-S328 and was initially identified with the accession number 2-BF-1. However, CA-CAL-S328 also goes by the accession number of 2-BF-1, as this was the first recorded "Bowie Flat 1 Site. Because of this mix-up, CA-CAL-S331-Bowie Flat 1 Site was subsequently renamed and recorded on the diagnostic artifact and level bags as Bowie Flat 2 Site, by the original field crew. Although mistakenly used as such (Bowie Flat 2-used for CA-CAL-S331), is a misnomer, because CA-CAL-S330, another component of CA-CAL-S328 is recorded with the accession number of 2-BF-2, meaning Bowie Flat 2. These sites (4-Cal-S-328, 329, 330, 331) are treated collectively because they appear to be quasi-contiguous elements of the same settlement, located in the SW corner of Bowie Flat. The range of catalog numbers assigned to the collection of CA-CAL-S331-Bowie Flat 1 Site was recorded as being 2-BF-1-286 thru 2-BF-1-330. According to the statistics generated at the time, the collection consisted of 45 catalog numbers being assigned to a total number of 50 items.

- Although CA-CAL-S331 had not been documented as having an excavated burial at the site, or had been previously identified as positively having human remains present in the cataloged collection, a single specimen was highly suspect of being of human origin. This specimen found by the project field crew and bagged in the field, is described as a large skull fragment-fragmentary cranium. The specimen however, has an undetermined provenance, meaning the exact location of the recovery by Unit, Level, and Depth is Unknown. The specimen was given the Catalog number: MPRO-59. This single piece was discriminated by notation in the catalog record, denoting that the specimen was highly suspect of being of human origin, and that further analysis was required.

- As was mentioned in the first museum activity summary, this particular catalog of the collected material from the site did not include the level bags that were part of the systematic excavation. Nor were the site records, field notes, etc., part of the cataloged material. In addition a small amount of unprocessed material was also placed within the level bags. This was a mix of different material types that had to be correctly sorted and counted. Meaning all the bone together, all the shell together, and so on. This is time consuming, but needless to say, it is not an acceptable practice to mix different materials types in archaeological cataloging, nor is it ideal not to catalog all the recovered material, including the specimens that are stored in the level bags. It is not common practice to only include the collected or recovered diagnostics and not the other relevant material.

- Therefore, all the material recovered, including the level bags and unsorted and/or unprocessed material was first separated, sorted by fraction, counted, then cataloged and added to the original site catalog inventory. This also would include the field generated forms, notes, etc.

- The collection of CA-CAL-S331-Bowie Flat 1 Site was given the new accession number: MPRO.2007.0001. However, the old accession number previously assigned is indicated in a remarks section of the excel catalog spreadsheet, as are the old catalog numbers, and or field numbers. This is for future cross-referencing of the cataloged items. The range of catalog numbers assigned to the collection, with the addition of new material not previously cataloged is recorded as: MPRO-1 thru MPRO-61. The CA-CAL-S331 catalog was initially recorded as being part of the CA-CAL S328 catalog, even though it was assigned a different trinomial designation. Although it is not clear as to where the CA-CAL-S331 catalog begins, because it is stated as being assigned Catalog Records 286-330, but also Catalog Records 300-330. The latter was used for a more accurate sequence of the numbering and recording of the original artifact catalog. It should also be noted that an inventory of the items originally cataloged found that a fairly large percentage of the material was missing. This appears to be the case with the older 1969 excavated material. It would also appear that the original catalog dates to about the same time frame. The new range of catalog records indicated that there are approximately **61** catalog records assigned to a total number of **342** items.

The CA-CAL-S331-Bowie Flat 1 Site is fully accessioned in an official accession book using the current state site identifier, but also denoting the previously recorded identifiers used in the site's recording. Again, this procedure is done as a reliable cross-reference guide to future researchers and or staff. An accession folder contains any archival documentation which has been located to date. The cataloged specimens are all stored in poly bags with the new accession no., catalog no., as well as the state identifier written on the outside of the bag. It is suggested that in the interim, this procedure be duplicated for all other site material cataloged. It would however, also be an asset to either include a accompanying bar code attachment or a generated bag slip tag within the poly bag for future inventory purposes. Since each individual artifact or group of artifacts is placed in a clean resealable bag, an identification slip would provide additional information like provenience data for an artifact taken from the recovery bag, which could be checked against the catalog. In either case, the best method will be researched and explored further.

Museum Activity Summary
April 9, 2007-April 13, 2007

- A review of the previously cataloged material from CA-CAL-S321-Bostick Mountain 2 Site was identified. This particular site was initially identified with the accession number 2-BM-2, which was assigned a primary catalog used for the diagnostic material collected during the (GAGE 1969) excavation, under Contract Number: 14-10-4:940-103. A subsequent REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS (RECON-1978-1979) re-visitation provided additional materials but which had no diagnostic artifacts and therefore had never been cataloged; collected materials were merely placed in labeled bags with collection points noted in degrees (240 degree/4m) and (298 degee/7m) respectively, rather then by unit or level. Therefore, the 2007 catalog now combines the two collections into a single catalog. This procedure was chosen because this site is a site

in a series of three Bostick Mountain sites that like those of Bowie Flat are another complex of related sites: (CA-CAL-S320/Accession No. 2-BM-3, CA-CAL-S321/Accession No. 2-BM-2, and CA-CAL-S358/Accession No. 2-BM-1. And, because the original documentation search did not provide an adequate paper trail of the record to differentiate between the original (1969) excavation and the (1978-1979) excavation, and that this procedure aids in less confusion without adding another accession number to the site's collection, and losing the sequential numerical order of the present catalog. The original range of catalog numbers assigned to the (1969) collection was recorded as being 2-BM-2-1 thru 2-BM-2-46. According to the statistics generated at the time, the collection consisted of 46 catalog numbers being assigned to a total number of 59 items.

- Although no reference was made to a specific excavated burial at the site, human remains were identified and recorded on some of the artifact poly storage bags in the field by the crew taking part in the project. However, this material (MPRO-116, 138, 139, 174, 216) which constitutes the human remains was not previously recorded in the original hardcopy catalog. Other human remains were also subsequently pulled from the level bags which had not be previously identified by the field crew and/or processed for final curation, including the reporting of the human remains in the excavation final report or prior accession documentation.

- As was mentioned in the first museum activity summary, this particular catalog of the collected material from the site did not include the level bags that were part of the systematic excavation. Nor were the site records, field notes, etc., part of the cataloged material. There were identified with the collection at one time various photographs and negatives. This archival material has now been placed in the accession folder at the warehouse facility. In addition a small amount of unprocessed material was also placed within the level bags that had not been counted and recorded as part of the original catalog. This was a mix of different material types that had to be correctly sorted, counted, and cataloged. Meaning, the bags of unprocessed material had to be separated by distinct material types, all the bone together, all the shell together, all the lithics, special samples, and so on. This is time consuming, but needless to say, it is not an acceptable practice to mix different materials types in archaeological cataloging, nor is it ideal not to catalog all the recovered material, including the specimens that are stored in the level bags. It is not common practice to only include the collected or recovered diagnostics and not the other relevant material.

- Therefore, <u>all</u> the material recovered, including the level bags and unsorted and/or unprocessed material was first separated, sorted by fraction, counted, then cataloged and added to the original site catalog inventory. This also would include the field generated forms, notes, etc.

- The collection of CA-CAL-S321-Bostick Mountain 2 Site was given the new accession number: MPRO.2007.0002. However, the old accession number previously assigned is

indicated in a remarks section of the excel catalog spreadsheet, as are the old catalog numbers, and or field numbers. This is for future cross-referencing of the cataloged items. The range of catalog numbers assigned to the collection, with the addition of new material not previously cataloged is recorded as: MPRO-62 thru MPRO-267. It should be noted that an inventory of the items originally cataloged found that a fairly large percentage of the material was missing. This appears to be the case with the older 1969 excavated material. It would also appear that the original catalog dates to about the same time frame. The new range of catalog records indicated that there are approximately **206** catalog records assigned to a total number of **3,320** items.

- The CA-CAL-S321-Bostic Mountain 2 Site is fully accessioned in an official accession book using the current state site identifier, but also denoting the previously recorded identifiers used in the site's recording. Again, this procedure is done as a reliable cross-reference guide to future researchers and or staff. An accession folder contains any archival documentation which has been located to date. The cataloged specimens are all stored in poly bags with the new accession no., catalog no., as well as the state identifier written on the outside of the bag. It is suggested that in the interim, this procedure be duplicated for all other site material cataloged. It would however, also be an asset to either include a accompanying bar code attachment or a generated bag slip tag within the poly bag for future inventory purposes. Since each individual artifact or group of artifacts is placed in a clean resealable bag, an identification slip would provide additional information like provenience data for an artifact taken from the recovery bag, which could be checked against the catalog. In either case, the best method will be researched and explored further.

Museum Activity Summary
April 16, 2007-April 20, 2007

- A review of the previously cataloged material from CA-CAL-S329-Bowie Flat Site was identified. This particular site was identified as having two accession numbers, that of 2-BF-3 (Bowie Flat 3 Site) and also 2-BF-4 (Bowie Flat 4 Site). Therefore, to be consistent in the recording of the catalog, the same practice was followed and the Site was given two accession number entries within the accession book. The original range of catalog numbers assigned to the collection of Bowie Flat 3 Site was 2-BF-3-1 thru 2-BF-3-36. According to the statistics generated at the time, the collection consisted of 36 catalog numbers being assigned to a total number of 39 items. The original range of catalog numbers assigned to the collection of Bowie Flat 4 Site was 2-BF-4-1 thru 2-BF-4-20. According to the statistics generated at the time, the collection consisted of 20 catalog numbers being assigned to a total number of 28 items.

- Although CA-CAL-S329 had not been documented as having an excavated burial at the site, or had been previously identified as positively having human remains present in the

cataloged collection, a single specimen was highly suspect of being of human origin. The specimen was found in the material belonging to the Bowie Flat 3 Site, formerly part of old Accession number 2-BF-3. The Specimen was given the Catalog number: MPRO-454. The single piece of mammal bone identified as a phalanges/carpals was discriminated by notation in the Accession book and in the catalog record, denoting that the specimen was highly suspect of being of human origin, an isolated piece of human remains, and that further analysis was required for positive identification.

- As was mentioned in the first museum activity summary, this particular catalog of the collected material from the site did not include the level bags that were part of the systematic excavation. Nor were the site records, field notes, etc., part of the cataloged material. There were identified with the collection at one time various photographs and negatives. This archival material has now been placed in the accession folder at the warehouse facility. In addition a small amount of unprocessed material was also placed within the level bags that had not been counted and recorded as part of the original catalog. This was a mix of different material types that had to be correctly sorted, counted, and cataloged. Meaning, the bags of unprocessed material had to be separated by distinct material types, all the bone together, all the shell together, all the lithics, special samples, and so on. This is time consuming, but needless to say, it is not an acceptable practice to mix different materials types in archaeological cataloging, nor is it ideal not to catalog all the recovered material, including the specimens that are stored in the level bags. It is not common practice to only include the collected or recovered diagnostics and not the other relevant material.

- Therefore, all the material recovered, including the level bags and unsorted and/or unprocessed material was first separated, sorted by fraction, counted, then cataloged and added to the original site catalog inventory. This also would include the field generated forms, notes, etc.

- The collection of CA-CAL-S329-Bowie Flat 3 Site was given the new accession number: MPRO.2007.0004. And, the collection of CA-CAL-S329- Bowie Flat 4 Site was given the new accession number of: MPRO.2007.0003. However, both of the old accession numbers previously assigned are indicated in a remarks section of the excel catalog spreadsheet, as are the old catalog numbers, and or field numbers. This is for future cross-referencing of the cataloged items. The range of catalog numbers assigned to the Bowie Flat 4 Site collection, with the addition of new material not previously cataloged is recorded as: MPRO-268 thru MPRO-337. And, the range of catalog numbers assigned to the Bowie Flat 3 Site collection, with the addition of new material not previously cataloged is recorded as: MPRO-338 thru MPRO-455. It should be noted that an inventory of the items originally cataloged found that a fairly large percentage of the material was missing. This appears to be the case with the older 1969 excavated material. It would also appear that the original catalog dates to about the same time frame. The new range of catalog records pertaining to the Bowie Flat 4 Site indicated that there are approximately **70** catalog records assigned to a total number of **543** items.

The new range of catalog records pertaining to the Bowie Flat 3 Site indicated that there are approximately **118** catalog records assigned to a total number of **1,039** items.

- Both The CA-CAL-S329-Bowie Flat 3 Site and Bowie Flat 4 Site are now fully accessioned in an official accession book using the current state site identifier, but also denoting the previously recorded identifiers used in the site's recording. Again, this procedure is done as a reliable cross-reference guide to future researchers and or staff. An accession folder contains any archival documentation which has been located to date. The cataloged specimens are all stored in poly bags with the new accession no., catalog no., as well as the state identifier written on the outside of the bag. It is suggested that in the interim, this procedure be duplicated for all other site material cataloged. It would however, also be an asset to either include a accompanying bar code attachment or a generated bag slip tag within the poly bag for future inventory purposes. Since each individual artifact or group of artifacts is placed in a clean resealable bag, an identification slip would provide additional information like provenience data for an artifact taken from the recovery bag, which could be checked against the catalog. In either case, the best method will be researched and explored further.

- Note: Initially for the Museum Property Accessions for Fiscal years 2007 and 2008, it was first reported that MPRO-2007.0003 had a total accession item count of **618** . However, what was then reportedly a typo discovered during the annual inventory changed the item count for MPRO.2007.0003.0297 from 27 to an item count of 2. Therefore, a total number of items for accession MPRO-.2007.0003 was reduced by 25 items, for a total accession item count of **593.**

- Then subsequently during the Museum Property Accessions for Fiscal year 2009, the same incident occurred for the item count recorded for MPRO.2007.0003.0289 . This then prompted a review of all similar item counts to be verified with each identified catalog record according to the object name and item count for that particular assigned accession number, among several others (MPRO.2007.0002 & MPRO.2007.0004). During the accession review for MPRO.2007.0003 it was found that an additional occurrence of the repetition of an item count of (27), when it was actually (2) , had also been recorded for MPRO.2007.0003.0287. At this time it appears that the problem in the recording of item counts in the accession for MPRO.2007.0003 was entered in error due to an auto sum default in the "Excel Spreadsheet Program". All similar item count errors have now been corrected. And, the item counts for both accession numbers MPRO.2007.0003.0289 and MPRO.2007.0003.0287 were changed from 27 to an item count of 2. Therefore, the total number of items for accession MPRO.2007.0003, as reported during the Museum Property Annual 2009 Inventory, was subsequently reduced by 50 items, for a reporting figure on the accession total being approximately **543 catalog items.**

Museum Activity Summary
May 14, 2007-May 18, 2007

- A review of the collection along with the supporting documentation from **(4-COL-IB)**, also known as the **Tehama-Colusa Canal, Reach 6 Site** was identified. The physical collection, almost entirely consisting of human remains recovered from the site revealed that apparently none of the material was ever processed in a lab setting, and/or entered into a catalog format. Meaning, there was never a previous catalog made for documenting the material (no catalog numbers assigned), nor was the material ever given a formal accession number (no accession no. assigned). Documentation in the record does however provide (BOR) with a minimal report entitled "Analysis of Skeletal Material Found on Reach 6 of the Tehama-Colusa Canal- Aug. 1977." This documentation in the form of a 13 page report, under Order No. 37-10-20-18900, was for a W. D. Harper of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and submitted to (BOR) on September 19, 1977. The Report's author was Bonnie Duffy Poswall, Consultant, Osteology and Paleopathology. Since there was no range of catalog numbers assigned to the collection, the subsequent catalog I have prepared is of major importance among the documentation of the human remains recovered at the site. According to the inventory generated at the time of recovery, the collection consisted of only a single isolated partial human skeleton having approximately **64** fragments of human bone representing: scapulae, ribs, vertebrae, sacrum, ilium, left humerus, left radius, left ulna, left femur, tibiae, left metatarsal and phalanges of the foot.

- Bones were exposed at Reach 6 of the Tehama-Colusa Canal while a trench was being dug for a box culvert to divert Lurline Creek. None of the skeletal fragments were preserved in **situ** . Examination found these to be human bones. The person is adult. No sex was determinable. There was no artifactual debris to connect the burial with any Historic or Pre-historic California inhabitants. A note in subsequent documentation by (BOR) suggests that since no evidence was thus far presented to determine whether remains are Native American-in this particular case NAGPRA does not apply. However, the lack of artifacts, with the exception of cataloged soil samples (saved in case they were needed for further studies), and the general appearance of the bone and the depth (6 feet) of inhumation could suggest considerable antiquity. There is moderate extra bone growth, that is, "arthritic lipping" on the vertebral bodies which is normal for Native American persons from Central California living hundreds of years ago. Although no associated artifacts or gentic characteristics were observed. The human remains were found within the ethnographic territory of the Patwin (Southern Wintun).

- There was no systematic excavation which took place at the site, therefore, no official California Site Trinomial or Site Name was ever recorded. In the interim 4-COL-IB was used as a temporary site designation. The bones were collected by three persons. Joe Hinton, supervisor of Reach 6, the Colusa Sheriff's Office had dug the remaining few bones out of the side wall. The job foreman and Bonnie Poswall recovered the remainder of bone fragments from the dirt on the floor of the trench.

- There are no recorded sites in the immediate area. However, CA-COL-3 is recorded for the same quadrangle, 2.75 miles south of Lurline Creek on Gleen Valley Slough. It is questionable if the human remains collected can be termed a "burial". It is possible that a site might be found further up the creek to the west of the canal. This person could have been washed down by a flood or natural deposition of sedimentation. The lack of a grave pit and artifacts would suggest this possibility.

- The collection of 4-COL-IB-Tehama-Colusa Canal, Reach 6 Site was given the new accession number: MPRO.2007.0006. The range of catalog numbers assigned to the collection is recorded as: MPRO-737 thru MPRO-767. It should be noted that the previous (1977) inventory of the items originally recovered, found a lesser amount of the human remains than statistics now show. The new range of catalog records indicated that there are approximately **31** catalog records assigned to a total number of **116** items.

- The 4-COL-IB-Tehama-Colusa Canal, Reach 6 Site is fully accessioned in an official accession book using the original temporary site designator, and site location name. This procedure of identifying the record, by duplicating the original provenance data into the only logical identifier was done for consistency in the over-all site recordation, and will provide a reliable reference to track and account for the materials associated with the site's collection. The cataloged specimens consisting of the human remains, the soil samples "A" taken from the soil surrounding the skeleton, and "B" taken from between two vertebrae, and the original report are all stored together with the newly assigned accession number and catalog number written on both the archival document storage box and the 4 mil. storage poly bags. It would however, also be an asset to either include a accompanying bar code attachment or a generated bag slip tag within or on the outside of the artifact or record storage container for ease of reference during future inventory purposes.

Museum Activity Summary

May 19, 2007-July 1, 2007

- A review of the previously cataloged material from CA-CAL-S320-Bostick Mountain 3 Site was identified. This particular site was initially identified with the accession number 2-BM-3, which was assigned a primary catalog used for the diagnostic material collected during the (GAGE 1970) excavation, under Contract number: 14-10-4:940-103. A subsequent REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS (RECON-1978-1979) re-visitation described and recorded as "Phase II" provided additional materials but no diagnostic artifacts were processed or recorded and therefore no subsequent artifact catalog was found; collected materials were merely placed in labeled bags with collection points noted in degrees (3 degee/9 m) and (205 degree/5 m) respectively, rather then by unit or level. At present the 2007 catalog now combines the two collections into a single catalog. This procedure was chosen because this site is a site in a series of three Bostick Mountain sites that like those of Bowie Flat (GAGE 1969) are another complex of related sites consisting of the following: (CA-CAL-S320/Accession No. 2-BM-3, CA-CAL-S321/Accession No. 2-BM-2, and an undetermined site later recorded as CA-CAL-

S358/Accession No. 2-BM-1. And, because the original documentation search did not provide an adequate paper trail of the record to differentiate between the original (1970) excavation and the (1978-1979) excavation, and that this procedure aids in less confusion without adding another accession number to the site's collection, and losing the sequential numerical order of the present catalog. The original range of catalog numbers assigned to the (GAGE 1970) collection was recorded as being 2-BM-3-1 thru 2-BM-3-84. According to the statistics generated at the time, the collection consisted of 84 catalog numbers being assigned to a total number of 327 items.

- An exhaustive search of the archival records for CA-CAL-S320-Bostick Mountain 3 Site did however reveal that at one time, subsequent to the (RECON 1978-1979) re-visitation, a faunal catalog was produced on or about 7/8/81. It is unclear at this point in time whether the faunal catalog is associated with a third re-visitation or whether it is a "late" analysis of the Phase II work done by (RECON 1978-1979). This faunal catalog was assigned the Accession Number: CS320-F. There are only three entries on the faunal catalog, consisting of: (CS320-F1, CS320-F2, and CS320-F3). All the entries have the collection point of (205 degree/5m). Depth ranges are between 30-40 cm., 50-60 cm., and 60-70 cm. None of the faunal specimens were found and thus could not be accounted for. There is however, later mention of these faunal remains recorded and assigned in the original (07/08/1981) faunal catalog. This faunal data (remarks) later discovered in a previous Science Applications, Inc. Faunal Analysis by George T. Jefferson (1978-1980) - (see accession/catalog folder); identifies the faunal remains as belonging to the species: **Odocoileus hemionus** ; the remains were identified as refit pieces for a right Ulna shaft having multiple butchering cuts being present, an example of a Miwok butchering technique that should have been considered for illustration and described in the site's report or published manuscript. The provenience given as the collection point of the faunal remains were as follows: 205 degrees/5 meters, depth from 30-40 cm. Lot 8, Catalog number #1, and also from 205 degrees/5 meters, depth from 50-60 cm. It was also highly unusually, that the (RECON 1978-1979) materials collected during the "Phase II" re-visitation were void of any collected faunal remains, considering that the (GAGE 1970) general level bags were plentiful with faunal remains. This would lead one to suspect that additional faunal remains from the (RECON 1978-1979) re-visitation may in fact still be stored in an outside repository. The firm possibly responsible for the faunal catalog may be "Science Applications, Inc., (SAI), who subcontracted out work to (Recon), a San Diego firm working under the direction of the SAI Senior Principal Investigator on New Melones. However, it would seem that a follow-up may be a good idea, as the firm Regional Environmental Consultants lists the same collection point in their 1978-1979 re-visitation records as those found associated with the faunal catalog. The (Recon) firm's last known address was: 1094 Cudahy Place, Suite 204, San Diego, Ca. 92110; Phone: 275-3732.

- Two burials are documented and cited in the excavation report associated with CA-CAL-S320 Bostick Mountain 3 Site. A single cremation burial of a child denoted as

"Cremation #1" along with funerary objects were identified, collected, and recorded in the original catalog. But, human remains in the form of an almost complete adult skeleton, denoted as "Burial #1", a flexed burial along with funerary objects also identified and collected were not included (omitted) in the original (GAGE 1970) catalog. Other isolated human remains were also subsequently pulled from the level bags which had not be previously identified by the field crew and/or processed for final curation, including the reporting of the human remains of up to one additional adult and child or infant. By the physical evidence of human remains present in the collection at this time, there are remains of up to 4 individuals identified from this site.

- As was mentioned in the first museum activity summary, this particular catalog of the collected material from the site did not include the level bags that were part of the systematic excavation. Nor were the site records, field notes, etc., part of the cataloged material. There were identified with the collection at one time various photographs and negatives. This archival material has now been either cataloged as part of the collection and/or placed in the accession folder at the warehouse facility. In addition a small amount of unprocessed material was also placed within the level bags that had not been counted and recorded as part of the original catalog. This was a mix of different material types that had to be correctly sorted, counted, and cataloged. Meaning, the bags of unprocessed material had to be separated by distinct material types, all the bone together, all the shell together, all the lithics, special samples, and so on. This is time consuming, but needless to say, it is not an acceptable practice to mix different materials types in archaeological cataloging, nor is it ideal not to catalog all the recovered material, including the specimens that are stored in the level bags. It is not common practice to only include the collected or recovered diagnostics and not the other relevant material. Nor would it be acceptable to catalog just the cremation burial and not the flexed burial as was previously done.

- Therefore, <u>all</u> the material recovered, including the level bags and unsorted and/or unprocessed material was first separated, sorted by fraction, counted, then cataloged and added to the original site catalog inventory. This also would include the un-cataloged human remains, field generated forms, notes, catalogs, photo's etc.

- The collection of CA-CAL-S320-Bostick Mountain 3 Site was given the new accession number: MPRO.2007.0007. However, the old accession number previously assigned is indicated in a remarks section of the excel catalog spreadsheet, as are the old catalog numbers, and or field numbers. This is for future cross-referencing of the cataloged items. The range of catalog numbers assigned to the collection, with the addition of new material not previously cataloged is recorded as: MPRO-768 thru MPRO-1220. It should

be noted that an inventory of the CA-CAL-S320 items originally boxed for storage found that a fairly large percentage of material from CA-CAL-S358 was mislabeled and mixed in with the CA-CAL-S320 material, among it's stored items and among previously missing material from CA-CAL-S321 which was also wrongly mislabeled as material belonging to CA-Cal-S320. This will now be corrected. The new range of catalog records indicated that there are approximately **453** catalog records assigned to a total number of **4,014** items.

- The CA-CAL-S320-Bostic Mountain 3 Site is fully accessioned in an official accession book using the current state site identifier, but also denoting the previously recorded identifiers used in the site's recording. Again, this procedure is done as a reliable cross-reference guide to future researchers and or staff. An accession folder contains any archival documentation which has been located to date. The cataloged specimens are all stored in poly bags with the new accession no., catalog no., as well as the state identifier written on the outside of the bag. It is suggested that in the interim, this procedure be duplicated for all other site material cataloged. It would however, also be an asset to either include a accompanying bar code attachment or a generated bag slip tag within the poly bag for future inventory purposes. Since each individual artifact or group of artifacts is placed in a clean resealable bag, an identification slip would provide additional information like provenience data for an artifact taken from the recovery bag, which could be checked against the catalog. In either case, the best method will be researched and explored further.

Museum Activity Summary

August 8, 2007-October 17, 2007

- A review of the previously cataloged material from **CA-CAL-S358-Bostick Mountain 1 Site** was identified. This particular site was initially identified as "Undesignated Bostick Mountain", most likely because it had two separate components, the first component was designated as a prehistoric Native American (Miwok) occupation midden and bedrock milling station recorded as 4-Cal-S358A with the accession number 2-BM-1, which was assigned a primary catalog used for the diagnostic material collected during the (GAGE 1970) excavation, under Contract number: 14-10-4:940-103. The second component was designated as a historic cemetery site recorded as 4-Cal-S358B. This historic cemetery site was not inspected by the archaeological survey of 1975, although it appears on the archaeological base map. It was however recorded by the Ritter team in 1970 and that information repeated, perhaps without additional investigation, by Kenton (1972:304). In any case, the site of the cemetery plot with a marble headstone inscribed, "Cecila R. wife of John Whittaker, dated 1882, did not have any archaeological fieldwork performed, according to an inter-office-memo by Science Applications, Inc., dated 4 Feb.1980. The Cemetery Relocations Map, USACE File No. ST-1-9-192 indicates that six individuals were removed from this location, although the only additional name recorded is "Crooks." The original cemetery plot no longer retains the integrity of a significant historical site. The location would have been very near the northern end of 4-CAL-S541; the sequence of land title to the property is from Giovanni Peirano, owner in 1888, to

Lorenzo Pendola in 1890, Louisa Airola in 1911, and later, undated transfers to Sidney and Rose Airola, and ultimately to Rose A. Whittaker.

- A subsequent Science Applications, Inc, (SAI) subcontract with Regional Environmental Consultants (RECON) did do a follow-up 1978-1979 re-visitation of the CA-CAL-S358A site which was recorded as "Phase IV" and provided additional materials but no diagnostic artifacts were processed or recorded and therefore no subsequent artifact catalog was found; collected materials were merely placed in labeled bags with collection points noted in degrees (10 degee/9 meters) and (301 degree/7 meters) respectively, rather then by unit or level. At present the 2007 catalog now combines both the (GAGE 1970) and (RECON 1978-79) collections into a single catalog. This procedure was chosen because this site is a site in a series of three Bostick Mountain sites that like those of Bowie Flat (GAGE 1969) are another complex of related sites consisting of the following: (CA-CAL-S320/Accession No. 2-BM-3, CA-CAL-S321/Accession No. 2-BM-2, and an undetermined site later recorded as CA-CAL-S358/Accession No. 2-BM-1. And, because the original documentation search did not provide an adequate paper trail of the record to differentiate between the original (1970) excavation and the (1978-1979) excavation, and that this procedure aids in less confusion without adding another accession number to the site's collection, and losing the sequential numerical order of the present catalog. The original range of catalog numbers assigned to the (GAGE 1970) collection was recorded as being 2-BM-1-1 thru 2-BM-1-62. According to the statistics generated at the time, the collection consisted of 62 catalog numbers being assigned to a total number of 64 items.

- An exhaustive search of the archival records for CA-CAL-S358-Bostick Mountain 1 site did however reveal that at one time, subsequent to the (RECON 1978-1979) re-visitation, a Faunal Analysis by George T. Jefferson (1978-1980) was documented under Science Applications, Inc, pertaining to three entries of coyote and rabbit sized animal remains recovered from a single unit designated as being 10 (degree) 9 meters. It was also noted that a catalog with a single catalog number of CS358A-F1 was produced on or about 7/8/81. It is unclear at this point in time whether the faunal catalog is associated with a third re-visitation or whether it is a "late" analysis of the Phase IV work done by (RECON 1978-1979). This faunal catalog was assigned the Accession Number: CS358A-F. Again, the single entry made in the catalog was recorded as CS358A-F1. This single entry had the collection point of (10 degree/9m). Depth ranges are between 20-30 cm. None of the faunal specimens in either the Faunal Analysis or Faunal Catalog were ever found and thus could not be accounted for. It was also highly unusually, that the (RECON 1978-1979) materials collected during the "Phase IV" re-visitation were void of any collected faunal remains, considering that the (GAGE 1970) general level bags were plentiful with faunal remains. This would lead one to suspect that additional faunal remains from the (RECON 1978-1979) re-visitation may in fact still be stored in an outside repository. The firm possibly responsible for the faunal catalog may be "Science Applications, Inc., (SAI), who subcontracted out work to (Recon), a San Diego firm working under the direction of the SAI Senior Principal Investigator on New Melones. However, it would seem that a follow-up may be a good idea, as the firm

Regional Environmental Consultants lists the same collection point in their 1978-1979 re-visitation records as those found associated with the faunal catalog. The (Recon) firm's last known address was: 1094 Cudahy Place, Suite 204, San Diego, Ca. 92110; Phone: 275-3732.

- A single burial was documented and cited in the (GAGE 1970) excavation report associated with CA-CAL-S358A- Bostick Mountain 1 site. The burial, only partially excavated, reportedly contained human remains in the form of an incomplete adult skeleton, denoted as "Burial 1", a flexed burial with a possible cairn. No funerary objects were at that time identified or reported (GAGE 1970:115). Yet, a single diagnostic artifact (MPRO-1596) found among the faunal remains and not entered into the initial (GAGE 1970) diagnostic artifact catalog, having not been identified as an object of diagnostic importance, **almost always** represents an associated funerary object among human remains when found. The object identified as an amulet, is an almost complete perforated bear tooth canine found in the lower levels of the excavated unit. The human remains recovered during the excavation of Burial 1 had come from many different levels within the single 2x2 meter test unit recorded as Unit 1, the location of Burial 1. Additional human remains from "Burial 1" cited as "**scattered**" from the original burial concentration were also subsequently pulled from the level bags, which had not be previously identified by the field crew and/or processed for final curation. Any bone material which was found among the faunal remains in the general level bags that was highly suspect of being of human origin was denoted in the current catalog record as such. By the physical evidence of human remains present in the collection at this time, there are remains of at least 2 individuals identified from this site. The physical evidence of human remains present in the collection represent one partial adult and at least one partial child. The partial human remains of the child would seemingly represent "**other isolated**" human remains rather then "**scattered**" human remains associated with Burial 1. It does not appear from the physical evidence, or documentary recordation, that the human remains of the child are directly associated with that of the adult burial cited as "Burial 1", although both sets of human remains come from the same excavation unit. Several discrepancies exist in the burial data explored. The Iroquois Research Institute Site Summary and Description (4-7-77) describes the CAL-S-358A site as an Indian occupation and cemetery site, not an Indian midden and bedrock milling site as (Gage 1970) had initially suggested. In a subsequent document from (SAI 1979-2-PART 1) the firm makes the following admission: "On 30 April 1979, contractors with the COE went to the explosives magazine area to restore the area to its natural topography. Before they could be stopped, the area had been impacted by a bulldozer. Midden underlying the road, and from the road to the creek, was again disturbed. A human burial, evidenced by cranial fragments and long bone, was scattered about the surface of the disturbed area. It appears that CAL-S358A was a Native American cemetery site, since Gage's 2 by 2 meter unit with a reported burial was located 15-20 meters further south of the scattered human remains. The human bones were re-interred in the midden area from which they were disturbed".

- As was mentioned in the first museum activity summary, this particular catalog of the collected material from the site did not include the level bags that were part of the systematic excavation. Nor were the site records, field notes, etc., part of the cataloged material. There were identified with the collection at one time various photographs and negatives. This archival material has now been either cataloged as part of the collection and/or placed in the accession folder at the New Melones warehouse facility. In addition a small amount of unprocessed material was also placed within the level bags that had not been counted and recorded as part of the original catalog. This was a mix of different material types that had to be correctly sorted, counted, and cataloged. Meaning, the bags of unprocessed material had to be separated by distinct material types, all the bone together, all the shell together, all the lithics, special samples, and so on. This is time consuming, but needless to say, it is not an acceptable practice to mix different materials types in archaeological cataloging, nor is it ideal not to catalog all the recovered material, including the specimens that are stored in the level bags. It is not common practice to only include the collected or recovered diagnostics and not the other relevant material. Nor would it be acceptable to catalog just the (GAGE 1970) diagnostic material and not the Human Remains associated with it, recorded as Burial 1. It is also not a common practice to not catalog the collected material associated with the (RECON 1978-1979) revisitation of the site, Phase IV, as this appears to be the case. Additionally, it was apparent that faunal material originally collected by (RECON 1978-1979) and documented in their catalog (1981) and in the faunal analysis (1978-1980) was never given to (BOR) as per the original contract with Science Applications, Inc. (see documentation in catalog folder/accession folder).

- All the material found to date, including the level bags and unsorted and/or unprocessed material was first separated, sorted by fraction, counted, then cataloged and added to the original site catalog inventory. This also would include the un-cataloged human remains, field generated forms, notes, catalogs, photo's etc.

- The collection of CA-CAL-S358-Bostick Mountain 1 site was given the new accession number: MPRO.2007.0010. However, the old accession number previously assigned is indicated in a remarks section of the excel catalog spreadsheet, as are the old catalog numbers, and or field numbers. This is for future cross-referencing of the cataloged items. The range of catalog numbers assigned to the collection, with the addition of new material not previously cataloged is recorded as: MPRO-1243 thru MPRO-1671. It should be noted that an inventory of the CA-CAL-S358 items originally boxed for storage found that it was mixed in and mislabeled with the CA-CAL-S320 material, among it's stored items and among previously missing material from CA-CAL-S321 which was also wrongly mislabeled as material belonging to CA-Cal-S320. This will now be corrected. The new range of catalog records indicated that there are approximately **429** catalog records assigned to a total number of **4,170** items.

- The CA-CAL-S358-Bostic Mountain 1 site is fully accessioned in an official accession book using the current state site identifier, but also denoting the previously recorded identifiers used in the site's recording. Again, this procedure is done as a reliable cross-reference guide to future researchers and or staff. An accession folder contains any archival documentation that has been located to date. The cataloged specimens are all stored in poly bags with the new accession no., catalog no., as well as the state identifier written on the outside of the bag. It is suggested that in the interim, this procedure be duplicated for all other site material cataloged. It would however, also be an asset to either include a accompanying bar code attachment or a generated bag slip tag within the poly bag for future inventory purposes. Since each individual artifact or group of artifacts is placed in a clean resealable bag, an identification slip would provide additional information like provenience data for an artifact taken from the recovery bag, which could be checked against the catalog. In either case, the best method will be researched and explored further.

Museum Activity Summary
October 15, 2007-January 21, 2008

- A review of the previously cataloged material from CA-CAL-S326-East Fork Bowie Flat Westside Site was identified. This particular site was not recorded in the Appendix 3: New Melones Collections Index pertaining to Calaveras County. However, a collection of prehistoric and historic artifacts were recorded and thus identified with accession number Cal-S-326, which was assigned a primary catalog used for the diagnostic material collected during the (JOHNSON 1972-1973) excavations. Although no Contract Number was recorded for the Johnson 1972-1973 excavations, the initial site survey was recorded by (GAGE 1969) under Contract Number: 14-10.4: 940-103, and subsequently by (Moratto 1975) under Contract Number: CX-8000 50018. The original range of catalog numbers assigned to the Johnson 1972 collection was recorded as being S-326-12-1 thru S-326-12-136. Please note that in the original artifact catalog, catalog no. S-326-12-137 thru 140 numbers where not assigned. Accordingly, the artifact catalog continued with catalog no. S-326-33-141 thru S-326-33-163. There were no statistics generated at the time for the collection, including the recording of the total number of cataloged items per record and in the collection as a whole.

- Although no initial reference was made to a specific excavated burial at the site, isolated human remains were identified in the recovered material associated with the excavation. This material was recorded in the current (subsequent 2007 catalog) as (MPRO-1821, 1862, 1863, and 1870) which constitutes all human remains present and not previously recorded in the original 1972 hardcopy catalog. There were also several possible funerary objects pulled from the level bags associated with the human remains. This material was also added to the current 2007 catalog, and recorded as (MPRO-1823, and 1944).

- As was mentioned in the first museum activity summary, this particular catalog of the collected material from the site did not include the level bags that were part of the systematic excavation. Nor were the site records, field notes, etc., part of the cataloged material. There were identified with the collection at one time various site sketches and hand drawn maps. This archival material has now been placed in the accession folder at the warehouse facility. In addition a small amount of unprocessed material was also placed within the level bags that had not been counted and recorded as part of the original catalog. This was a mix of different material types that had to be correctly sorted, counted, and cataloged. Meaning, the bags of unprocessed material had to be separated by distinct material types, all the faunal bone together, all the shell together, all the lithics, special samples, and so on. Any human remains and/or possible funerary objects were discriminated as such and recorded in the current 2007 catalog as well as cited in the Accession Book and Museum Activity Summary filed in the Accession/Catalog folder. This is time consuming, but needless to say, it is not an acceptable practice to mix different materials types in archaeological cataloging, nor is it ideal not to catalog all the recovered material, including the specimens that are stored in the level bags. It is not common practice to only include the collected or recovered diagnostics and not the other relevant material. Finally, it is essential, that recovered and collected faunal bone be further scrutinized by qualified lab technicians for isolated or separated human remains present in the faunal bone material.

- Therefore, <u>all</u> the material recovered during the 1972 excavation, not only the diagnostic artifacts but also the contents of the general level bags, feature bags, and unsorted and/or unprocessed material should first be separated, sorted by fraction, counted, then cataloged and added to the original site catalog inventory. This also would include any soil samples, ph samples, etc. Only in this way can any new findings be properly identified, cataloged, and recorded.

- The collection of CA-CAL-S326-East Fork Bowie Flat Westside Site was given the new accession number: MPRO.2007.0011. However, the old accession number previously assigned is indicated in a remarks section of the excel catalog spreadsheet, as are the old catalog numbers, and or field numbers. This is for future cross-referencing of the cataloged items. The range of catalog numbers assigned to the collection, with the addition of new material not previously cataloged is recorded as: MPRO-1672 thru MPRO-2055. It should be noted that an inventory of the items originally cataloged found that a small percentage of the material was missing. This appears to be the case with the older 1969-1973 excavated material. It would also appear that the original catalog date falls within this time period. The new range of catalog records indicated that there are approximately **<u>384</u>** catalog records assigned to a total number of **<u>2,191</u>** items.

- The CA-CAL-S326-East Fork Bowie Flat Westside Site is fully accessioned in an official Accession Book using the current state site identifier, but also denoting the previously recorded identifiers used in the site's recording. Again, this procedure is done as a

reliable cross-reference guide to future researchers and or staff. An Accession/Catalog Folder contains archival documentation related to the history and interpretation of the site that has been located to date. The cataloged specimens are all stored in poly bags with the new accession no., catalog no., as well as the state identifier written on the outside of the bag. It is suggested that in the interim, this procedure be duplicated for all other site material cataloged. It would however, also be an asset to either include a accompanying bar code attachment or a generated bag slip tag within the poly bag for future inventory purposes. Since each individual artifact or group of artifacts is placed in a clean resealable bag, an identification slip would provide additional information like provenience data for an artifact taken from the recovery bag, which could be checked against the catalog. In either case, the best method will be researched and explored further.

Museum Activity Summary
January 23, 2008-February 25, 2008

- A review of the existing documentation and recordation on file for CA-CAL-S324-Hull Homestead Site was identified, researched, and further discriminated. This particular site is also known as the (324 Cluster), and is one of several components of what became later known as "Bowman Gulch-Bean Gulch Homesteading Cluster". This cluster originally consisted of 12 historic homesteading sites, which included (4-Cal-S-358B), recently designated part of Accession No. MPRO.2007.0010. CA-CAL-S324 was not identified with a previous accession number because the collected artifacts were never officially cataloged. Therefore, no statistics pertaining to the site's collection where ever generated. Currently, the catalog consists of both archival records and the recovered artifacts.

- Although CA-CAL-S324 had never been excavated, a small surface collection of historic artifacts was collected and documented in the site field notes subsequent to the (Greenwood 1976) survey. The small sampling of historic artifacts collected in (1979) was part of a trash scatter possibly associated with a Chinese occupation of the site, leading to an assumption that the site may have also served as a workman's camp for the nearby mines. Although, the field notes, which are a standardized form, list Walsh Baker as the excavator of the artifacts collected, this is a misnomer. Walsh Baker was merely the person on the field team who at the time identified the artifacts and entered them into the field record. At no time were the artifacts ever accessioned or assigned catalog numbers, or any other site identifiers, as in penning or inking objects to identify them at a later point in time, in reference to the daily log of the original field record, but also, to keep them from mixing up with the other artifacts that were recovered during the surface collection of that particular site.

- The collection of CA-CAL-S324-Hull Homestead Site was given the new accession number: MPRO.2008.0001. However, any site identifiers previously assigned have been retained in a remarks section of the excel catalog spreadsheet, as is the previously used

field number. This is for future cross-referencing of the present cataloged items. The range of catalog numbers assigned to the artifacts in the present collection, with the addition of new archival documentation not previously cataloged is recorded as: **MPRO-2056 thru MPRO-2080**. There are approximately **25** catalog records assigned to a total number of **50** items.

- The CA-CAL-S324-Hull Homestead Site is fully accessioned in an official accession book using the current site trinomial, but also denoting the previously recorded identifiers used in the site's recording. Again, this procedure is done as a reliable cross-reference guide to future researchers and or staff. An accession folder contains any archival documentation which has been located to date. The cataloged artifacts are all stored in poly bags with the new accession no., catalog no., as well as the old state identifier written on the outside of the bag. It is suggested that in the interim, this procedure be duplicated for all other site material cataloged. It would however, also be an asset to either include a accompanying bar code attachment or a generated bag slip tag within the poly bag for future inventory purposes. Since each individual artifact or group of artifacts is placed in a clean resealable bag, an identification slip would provide additional information like provenience data for an artifact taken from the recovery bag, which could be checked against the catalog. In either case, the best method will be researched and explored further.

Museum Activity Summary
February 11, 2008-May 15, 2008

- A review of the existing documentation and recordation on file for **CA-CAL-S-3 Robinson Ferry Bridge (Melones)-North Bank Stanislaus River Site** was identified, researched, and further discriminated. The site consists of both bedrock mortar pits, 39 in total outcroping, with petroglyphs and cupules in association. The bedrock was previously located on the waterline of the Stanislaus River, but is currently inundated (flooded) by the presence of the New Melones Reservoir. The site was initially recorded during a four-day survey in 1948 for the "River Basin Survey", David Fredrickson and Albert Mohr spot-checked parts of the New Melones project area and recorded three bedrock milling sites (04-Cal-1,-2, and-3). The 1948 work did not include excavations, and presumably no specimens were collected. Field notes are on file in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. DC. Fredrickson's (1949) published report adequately documents this early survey.

- CA-CAL-S-3 was subsequently revisited again by (Payen in 1963), and a third and more intensive survey within the proposed reservoir area was also conducted by (Lyle R. Scott 1968). Mountainous terrain and limited funds permitted survey of only about two-thirds of the project area. A special effort was made to locate cave sites in the marble bluffs area of the South Fork, Stanislaus River; both aboriginal and historic sites were sought and recorded during this time. In sum, the Phase I survey revealed a wide spectrum of cultural resources within the project study area. The original manuscript report, maps,

and photographs resulting from the Phase I work are on file with the IAS, National Park Service, Western Region, in San Francisco. Field notes, a small collection of specimens and specimen catalogue are maintained by the Department of Anthropology, California State University, Sacramento. All previous surveys felt that CA-CAL-S-3 was associated with 04-CAL-S-565, a Native American (Miwok) occupation midden near Robinsons Ferry. However, during brush clearing work in the adjacent Historic Melones Townsite, a midden was discovered in association with the bedrock mortar outcroping and petroglyphs. Within the confines of this midden, there is another bedrock milling station, which like the midden was previously unrecorded. Scott (1968) reported on the petroglyphs and reported the designs appeared faint and difficult to see at certain times of the day. Moratto recorded the site a fourth time in 1975, and he noted in his report that the cupules and petroglyphs were not visible to his team in 1975 due to heavy silting over much of the site and poor light conditions.

- In March of 1979, the InterAgency Task Force recommended that this site be tested and evaluated. In late March and early April of 1979, two units (A & B) were intuitively placed within the midden by (SAI). The petroglyphs associated with the initial bedrock mortar pits surveyed at CA-CAL-S-3 was visited by Dan McCarthy and Georgia Lee, petroglyph specialists consulting for SAI. The petroglyphs were photographed in color and in Black & White, traced on pliofilm, and keyed to sketch maps showing the relative location of each panel. No special excavation methods were employed and no special samples were collected in or around the petroglyphs. Test Unit A was placed near a large bedrock outcrop where large quantities of soil could not be easily moved and historic activity appeared limited. Test Unit B was placed to the west (away from the fill area by the retaining wall) of a bedrock milling station within the midden. Midden soil was level with the surface of the milling station.

- Phase VIII: 1977-1978
  In 1978 Iroquois Research Institute (IRI) summarized then-extent data regarding cultural properties in the New Melones study area and prepared a "Cultural Resources Management Plan," submitted to the Corps of Engineers (IRI 1978). This plan, reviewed in draft by Maratto (1977) and Greenwood (1977), was never implemented.

  Phase IX: 1978-1980
  Beginning in September, 1978, Science Applications Incorporated (SAI) undertook an extensive two-phase program of sampling at aboriginal and historic sites. Phase IX (SAI "Phase 1") was carried out until April, 1979 and entailed testing at 50 aboriginal sites. Collections of artifacts and other specimens were held by the firm Infotec Development, Inc. (Phase IX), stored at the Infotec facility in Sonora. With the exception of the Phase

IX material, all recovered artifacts have been catalogued, analyzed and described in manuscript or published reports. Only the Phase X specimens require basic processing (cataloguing and classification) before further analyses can be completed. Under a subcontract with SAI, Regional Environmental Consultants (RECON-1978-1979) managed the CA-CAL-S-3 field program and also provided the lab technicians who in turn documented the recovered material collected from site at the Infotec facility in Sonora.

- There is no specific (SAI) artifact catalogue. Both provenience and attribute data assigned to the prehistoric diagonostic artifacts (only) were recorded by the firm (RECON) using their developed data-entry artifact coding sheets (encoding forms), with normally one form per artifact, although multiple artifacts such as "flakes" or "flaketools" have been recorded on a single form. No encoding forms were ever found, perhaps never prepared for the historic material recovered from the site, although there was found a lot register pertaining to the site's historical material. The lot register lists those lots assigned to the test units excavated, and test unit levels are also indicated, as are the type of historic artifacts generally found. But there are major discrepancies in the lot register as compared to the provenience data written on the outside of the collection artifact bags, and no catalog numbers were ever recorded or entered into the lot register. Other numbers that were identified as being assigned to the recovered material was noted in the new catalog record, but much of the artifacts recovered lack provenience data altogether. These are the sources of possible confusion and error. Many artifacts according to this lot register are apparently missing from the collection, as judged by empty artifact bags and loose string tags. So this lot register is for the most part useless. In addition, no special samples, or vegtal specimens were ever recorded on the encoding forms either; collected materials in either of these categories or classifications were merely placed in labeled bags, some identified by provenience, others were not. The original forms are filed by "type," while a duplicate set is filed by site. Some forms have been removed from these basic files to create special files (e.g., artifacts found with a particular feature). Because the forms are unsorted and as numerous as the specimens in the collection, they are (in their present format) not usable as a catalogue. Even if the data on the encoding sheets were reliable, a great deal of work would be needed to compile them into a functional catalogue. In general, the artifact "types" assigned by (RECON) and noted on the encoding forms are unreliable. The classification of both "prehistoric" (Indian) and "historic" (non-Indian) artifacts was seemingly often attempted by persons less than qualified. Encoding sheets also contain mechanical errors; many sheets are missing; many artifacts have been misidentified. By way of errors, unqualified persons have undermined the classificatory and descriptive work of the entire site collection. In sum, the Phase IX artifacts had to be re-cataloged and properly classified. This work had to be completed before analysis of artifacts, specimens, and samples could be accessioned and cataloged into the Bureau of Reclamation CA-CAL-S-3 collection (2008) database.

- No encoding forms were recorded for the recovered faunal remains associated with CA-CAL-S-3. Instead, what has been found to date is a single page faunal catalogue by Leonard, dated 7/7/1981, and designated as belonging to old Accession No. CS3-F. The

faunal catalog was produced in an original hand written form as well as a typewritten form. Both have indicated only 12 catalog entries with the Catalog Record Numbers ranging from CS3-F1 thru CS3-F10. The collection of faunal remains recorded within the (1981) Faunal Catalog does not have an actual Item Count listed for each individual catalog record number assigned, yet the collected bone material from CA-CAL-S-3 consists of distinct faunal remains, primarily faunal osteological bone and bone fragments, but also a single isolated human tooth crown belonging to a molar, and even, several aboriginal manufactured bone tool forms. All of which were formerly classified as faunal remains and categorized into one of two different completed SAI form entries in the faunal catalog, e.g. Location/Unit and Depth. Most if not all of the collected specimens appear to be from different animal species and any correlation or association with one another is questionable. In addition, the catalog entries pertaining to the specific provenience or attribute data such as the faunal catalog categories of: Item, Coordinates, Stratum/Association, or Remarks section are void of any data.

- The standard (SAI) practice for processing Faunal Remains was that this material would be set aside for study by specialists. The Faunal Remains would be addressed by the consulting zooarcheologists who would investigate the species represented, slaughter, and butchering practices for evidence relating to chronology, ethnicity, and self sufficiency. The laboratory analyst cataloging faunal remains into the initial catalog was to record the specimen catalog number and provenience data first, then subsequently record the findings of animal Taxon and the Elements present into an even more detailed Faunal Analysis catalog representing all the archaeological sites within the project area having faunal remains. This data was recently found recorded on SAI worksheets, hole-punched, and placed in a binder entitled "The New Melones Project: Faunal Analysis By George T. Jefferson & Richard L. Reynolds 1978-1980". But no catalog record numbers or records pertaining to the advanced faunal analysis as described were ever found. Individual site specimens recorded in the (1978-1980) Faunal Remains Analysis tend to lack recorded catalog numbers or lot numbers assigned to the CA-CAL-S-3 bone material. It would appear as though the collection of bone material recovered from CA-CAL-S-3 underwent the Faunal Analysis first (Week of April 9-13, 1979)), prior to the specimens being entered into the actual Faunal Catalog (1981) without catalog numbers being assigned, thus the actual Faunal Catalog when produced in (1981) was subsequently generated after the fact, and could not correlate the specimens without being assigned catalog numbers to the specific recorded Taxon and Elements present in the initial Faunal Analysis Record.

- The collection of CA-CAL-S-3-Robinson Ferry Bridge (Melones)-North Bank Stanislaus River Site was given the new Accession Number: **MPRO.2008.0004.** However, any site identifiers previously assigned have been retained in a remarks section of the excel catalog spreadsheet. The range of catalog numbers assigned to the recovered artifacts, samples, and faunal remains in the present collection, and with the addition of new archival documentation not previously cataloged, is recorded as: **MPRO-2181 thru MPRO-2378 and continuing with MPRO-2465 thru MPRO-2671**. There are approximately **405** catalog records assigned to a total number of **2,806** items.

- Although no reference was made to a specific burial or cremation at the site, isolated human remains were identified in the form of a single tooth crown from a human molar. This material was highly suspect of having an aboriginal origin and was given the catalog number (MPRO-2359). What also appeared as melted "cremation" beads was cited as a possible funerary object and cataloged as (MPRO-2639). Similar bead clumps have been found in several of the prehistoric New Melones Archaeological Sites that have had cremated human remains present.

- The CA-CAL-S-3-Robinson Ferry Bridge (Melones)-North Bank Stanislaus River Site is fully accessioned in an official accession book using the current site trinomial, but also denoting the previously recorded identifiers used in the site's recording. Again, this procedure is done as a reliable cross-reference guide to future researchers and or staff. An accession folder at both the (BOR) Federal Building in Sacramento and at the New Melones Warehouse Facility contains any copies of cataloged archival documentation which has been located to date. There were identified with the site various photographs that have now been cataloged into the collection. The site records, field notes, catalogs, etc., were also added to the new catalog. All artifacts, faunal specimens, human remains and special samples were included in the final catalog recordation process, and are stored in poly bags with the new accession no., catalog no., as well as the old state identifier written on the outside of the bag. All the above material was placed in a single secured storage cabinet (cabinet 6) located at the New Melones warehouse facility. It is suggested that in the interim, this procedure be duplicated for all other site material cataloged. It would however, also be an asset to either include a accompanying bar code attachment or a generated bag slip tag within the poly bag for future inventory purposes. Since each individual artifact or group of artifacts is placed in a clean resealable bag, an identification slip would provide additional information like provenience data for an artifact taken from the recovery bag, which could be checked against the catalog. In either case, the best method will be researched and explored further.

Museum Activity Summary
August 26, 2008-September 16, 2008

- A review of the existing documentation and recordation on file for **CA-CAL-S414-Bowman Gulch RockShelter Site** was identified, researched, and further discriminated. The Bowman Gulch RockShelter Site was first discovered in early (1975) as part of an inventory of cave resources recorded during a project wide survey of the New Melones Reservoir. Previous observations made by Gage (1970), and Johnson (1973), allow a partial reconstruction of the site's placement relative to other cultural features nearby. The site, which was investigated pursuant to an agreement with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, was destroyed shortly after the completion of fieldwork in October, (1975). The results of this particular investigation were published in a final report (Moratto, 1976). One may view this report and the research upon which it is based as further contributions to the mitigation of adverse effects upon cultural resources being caused by the construction of New Melones Dam and Lake along the Stanislaus River. The final report was distributed February 15, 1976, and entitled "Archaeological Investigations Of

Site 4-Cal-S-414, A RockShelter In Calaveras County, California". The final report as well as the preparation and execution of the data-recovery program at 4-Cal-S-414 was accredited to Michael J. Moratto and his wife, Lynn Riley. It was submitted to the Department of the Army in satisfaction of Purchase Order No. DACW05-76-P0758. Publication was undertaken by The Archaeological Research Laboratory, Department of Anthropology, San Francisco State University.

- This report describes the total excavation of a single-component historic-era Indian (Miwok) archaeological deposit, which was located within a small exogene cave in southern Calaveras County, California. The fieldwork was completed October 18-20, 1975. Digging was accomplished in arbitrary 10-cm. levels. There were no specific units excavated per say, rather, the entire rockshelter floor was excavated by levels, on an angle of ca. 20 %, paralleling the original ground surface. This technique avoided the problems of "step" excavations and cultural level mixing which might have resulted if true horizontal levels had been followed. All artifacts and features were recorded with reference to the datum point and the original surface. Vertical measurements from the datum plane were not employed. Nine artifacts were recovered during the excavation of 4-Cal-S-414, all are listed in the report in Appendix 1: Archaeological Field Specimen Inventory Record, San Francisco State University, Department of Anthropology, Adan E. Treganza Anthropology Museum. Floral and faunal remains found in the screen were originally bagged according to level only; i.e., no horizontal coordinates were recorded. The same procedure was used for the collection and documentation of lithic debitage. Non-cultural debris was also skimmed from the shelter floor; a sample of the debris was saved in a labled bag. The floral and faunal remains along with any lithic debitage and non-cultural debris collected have been identified and are listed by level in the final report in Appendix 3: Level Constituents. However, at some point in time this material was repackaged in lots according to their applicable levels, and/or packaged lots were combined using several different levels. This has caused some confusion and possible error in locating and recording all of the previously identified floral and faunal remains. Some previously lot packaged level constituents have unaccounted for or extra specimens present, while level 60-70 cm. has no lot packaged specimens present at all. Or, level 60-70 cm. among others, were mixed into the wrong lot packaging.

- A review of the previously cataloged material from CA-CAL-S414-Bowman Gulch Rockshelter Site was identified. This particular site was identified as initially having been assigned the accession number 181 (SFSU), also referred to as "old accession number 181". The original range of catalog numbers assigned to the collection catalog of the Bowman Gulch Rockshelter Site was recorded as being 181-1 thru 181-9. According to the statistics generated at the time, the entire collection only consisted of 9 catalog record numbers being assigned to a total number of 10 items. This may be more of a misnomer then anything else, because the site's collection catalog was produced using only the recovered diagnostic artifacts, which at the time excluded the recovered faunal remains and special samples (soil, shell, vegtal, etc.).

- As was mentioned in the second and third paragraphs, this particular catalog of the collected material from the site did not include the recovered faunal remains and special samples that were part of the systematic excavation. Nor were the site records, field notes, etc., part of the cataloged material. There were also identified with the collection at one time various photographs. The faunal remains, special samples and site documentation (archival material) has now been recorded into the current (BOR 2008) site collection catalog for the Bowman Gulch Rockshelter, with all other applicable copies of site records and documentation placed in an accession file folder, both at the warehouse facility in New Melones and at the Federal Bldg. in Sacramento. In addition a small amount of the original lot packaged faunal remains, as well as the previously collected unprocessed material (floor debris consisting of twigs, dry leaves, and dry scats) were also re-cataloged (BOR 2008) and placed within individual poly storage bags according to the recovery level that had not been counted and recorded as part of the original archaeological field specimen inventory record (catalog). This was a mix of different material types that had to be correctly sorted, counted, weighed and cataloged. Meaning, the bags of unprocessed material had to be separated by distinct material types, all the bone together, all the shell together, all the lithics, special samples, and so on. This is time consuming, but needless to say, it is not an acceptable practice to mix different materials types in archaeological lot cataloging, nor is it ideal not to catalog all the recovered material, including the specimens that are stored in the level bags. It is not common practice to only include the collected or recovered diagnostics and not the other relevant material.

- Therefore, all of the material recovered at the site during the (1975) excavation, including the initial 10 diagnostic artifacts collected, and the additional lot packaged level bags and any unsorted and/or unprocessed material was first separated, sorted by specific identified type, counted, then weighed and individually re-cataloged by BOR in 2008, which in turn added to (increased) the original site collection catalog inventory (1976). This would also now include the site investigation report, field generated forms, notes, photographs etc., as part of the revised site collection catalog compiled in (2008) by BOR.

- The collection of **CA-CAL-S414-Bowman RockShelter Site** was given the new accession number: **MPRO.2008.0013**. However, the old accession number previously assigned is indicated in a remarks section of the excel catalog spreadsheet, as are the old catalog numbers, and or field numbers. This is for future cross-referencing of the cataloged items. The range of catalog numbers assigned to the Bowman RockShelter Site collection, with the addition of new material not previously cataloged is recorded as: **MPRO-2854 thru MPRO-2922**. It should be noted that an inventory of the items originally cataloged found that a small percentage of the material was either missing or had been mixed into other level bags during lot repackaging. The new range of catalog records pertaining to the Bowman RockShelter Site indicated that there are approximately **69** catalog records assigned to a total number of **705** items.

- The CA-CAL-S414-Bowman RockShelter Site is now fully accessioned in an official accession book using the current state site trinomial, but also denoting the previously recorded identifiers used in the site's recording. Again, this procedure is done as a reliable cross-reference guide to future researchers and or staff. An accession folder contains any archival documentation which has been located to date. The cataloged specimens are all stored in poly bags with the new accession no., catalog no., as well as the state identifier written on the outside of the bag. It is suggested that in the interim, this procedure be duplicated for all other site material cataloged. It would however, also be an asset to either include a accompanying bar code attachment or a generated bag slip tag within the poly bag for future inventory purposes. Since each individual artifact or group of artifacts is placed in a clean resealable bag, an identification slip would provide additional information like provenience data for an artifact taken from the recovery bag, which could be checked against the catalog. In either case, the best method will be researched and explored further.

Museum Activity Summary
October 06, 2008-November 12, 2008

- A review of the existing documentation and recordation on file for **4-Cal-S-342- Clarks Flat South End Site** was identified, researched, and further discriminated. Site 4-Cal-S-342 is one of five Native American occupation middens in the **Clarks Flat Locality**. Not less than 10 archaeological sites exist on Clarks Flat. These are 4-Cal-S-272 (a bedrock milling station), Cal-S-273 (a bedrock milling station), Cal-S-274 (dry-laid schist foundations), Cal-S-275 (a large midden with 7 housepits), Cal-S-276 (a midden with 59 mortars), Cal-S-277 (schist slab foundations), **Cal-S-342 (a large midden)**, Cal-S-343 (a midden with 4 housepits), Cal-S-344 (a midden, probably an extension of Cal-S-276), and Cal-S-347 (a cultural deposit, rich in artifacts, which lacks most midden characteristics). It is probable that most of Clarks Flat was occupied at one time or another. The site designations given above are somewhat arbitrary in that the cultural remains seem to form a nearly continuous distribution, excepting Cal-S-343, from Cal-S-276 on the north to Cal-S-342 on the south.

- Site 4-Cal-S-342 was originally recorded by (Johns, 1970). The initial 1970 site survey and test excavation are documented under Contract Number: 4970P00265. During this time it was noted that there were surface finds. A single 2 meter by 2 meter unit was placed within the midden by Johns (Peak 1973: 19-24). Johns was responsible for excavation and field work, while Peak conducted analysis, research, and interpretation and published the report in 1973. The 2 meter by 2 meter unit was excavated to 20 cm. in the southern half of the unit; but excavation proceeded to 40 cm. in the northern half. Johns abandoned excavation at 40 cm. due to the paucity of artifacts. He reported flakes, a hammerstone, a single projectile point, and two pieces of bone to be present on the surface. Excavation produced utilized flakes (flaketools) and non-utilized flakes of obsidian, quartzite, silicates, and quartz. Very small pieces of charcoal were also noted during excavation. Peak (1973: 24) felt that due to the "general lack of cultural remains, it appeared that this site may represent an occasional or special use area". Although

multiple soil samples of dark colored midden soil recorded as simply "Fish Column" were collected, the soil samples seemingly were never processed, and therefore recently found artifacts and faunal remains within those soil samples were never previously noted, or cataloged.

- Apparently, a subsequent site investigation took place (Moratto, 1975). The most important artifact found at this site was a shallow mortar, which Moratto felt may have been a cobble hopper mortar base. It was found by him on the site's surface in 1975 and left in situ. In 1975, Moratto rerecorded this site and estimated an areal extent of greater than twice that of (Johns, 1970) and the later 1978 relocation crew. In January of 1975, three Stage 1 sample units were excavated on this site. The units were excavated to depths of 30, and 40 cm. All units were abandoned due to the lack of cultural debris, even though a solid change was not evident. No special excavation procedures were employed and no special samples were taken pending further work in later phases of the project. It was reported that "no faunal species were noted during excavation of this site". No artifact collection catalog was ever found.

- A field crew from the (Iroquois Research Institute, 1977) again revisited the site. It is documented that a series of 30 cm. by 30 cm. units were excavated at that time. However, the exact number of units was not reported. It was reported that only one flake was recovered from that operation, attesting to Peak's estimate of a low density deposit. No artifact collection catalog was ever found.

- In November of 1978, 4-Cal-S-342 was reportedly relocated and determined by soil color to have an areal extent of 3600 m2. When originally recorded by (Johns, 1970), the site was estimated to be 3500 m2. Moratto (1975) recorded the site and estimated an area of 7500 m2. The depth of the deposit was estimated at 40 cm. based on the excavated unit placed in (1970).

- The site was revisited for a forth time during (1978-1979) by Regional Environmental Consultants (ReCon), a subcontractor working under Science Applications, Inc. (SAI), under Contract Number: DACW05-78-C-0074. This "Stage #1" re-visitation provided additional materials which had never been cataloged. During this time three units were excavated: (214 degrees/9 meters), (74 degrees/8 meters), and lastly (51 degrees/4 meters). Not again until (07/12/1985) did CA-CAL-342 receive intensified site investigation, starting with the first recorded ever [Stanislaus Hydroelectric Project-Clarks Flat]; Using the first ever documented Old Accession Number 342-00, designated for the artifact collection recovered and documented from units: 17S-19E and 22S-19E mixed, cataloged by Furnis; which continued thru multiple collections ending with Old Accession Number 342-104 (10/23/1985). Therefore, the present (BOR 2008) artifact collection catalog pertaining to this site now combines all of the (1970-1979) recovered material, not cataloged, into a single artifact collection catalog (prior to the first recorded and documented (1985) accessioned artifact catalogs, and those later multiple artifact collection catalog submissions). This procedure was chosen because this site had multiple re-visitations which included collecting activities, but which were never officially recorded with accession numbers or collection catalogs prior to 1985. And,

because the original artifact recordation documentation (previous catalog) search did not provide an adequate paper trail of the record to differentiate between the original (Johns, 1970) test excavation, the (Moratto, 1975) test excavation, the (Iroquois Research Institute, 1977) test excavation, or lastly, the (SAI/ReCon) unit excavations. And, that this procedure aids in less confusion without adding yet another accession number to the site's already extensive and subsequent artifact collection catalogs, and, therefore losing the sequential numerical order of the present continuation of the (BOR 2007- 2008) accession book entries and the specific contribution of the earlier work accomplished at site 4-Cal-S-342, in the documentation of its recovered artifacts. Prior to 1985 no artifact collection catalogs were documented, thereby none ever existed. Meaning, never was there an original range of catalog numbers assigned to any catalog during any site visitation, nor were any statistical item counts generated at any time for the recovered archaeological material prior to 1985.

- Phase VIII: 1977-1978
  In 1978 Iroquois Research Institute (IRI) summarized then-extent data regarding cultural properties in the New Melones study area and prepared a "Cultural Resources Management Plan," submitted to the Corps of Engineers (IRI 1978). This plan, reviewed in draft by Maratto (1977) and Greenwood (1977), was never implemented.

  Phase IX: 1978-1980
  Beginning in September, 1978, Science Applications Incorporated (SAI) undertook an extensive two-phase program of sampling at aboriginal and historic sites. Phase IX (SAI "Phase 1") was carried out until April, 1979 and entailed testing at 50 aboriginal sites. Collections of artifacts and other specimens were held by the firm Infotec Development, Inc. (Phase IX), stored at the Infotec facility in Sonora, California. With the exception of the Phase IX material, all recovered artifacts have been catalogued, analyzed and described in manuscript or published reports. Only the Phase X specimens require basic processing (cataloguing and classification) before further analyses can be completed. Under a subcontract with SAI, Regional Environmental Consultants (RECON-1978-1979) managed the (4-Cal-S-342) field program and also provided the lab technicians who in turn documented the recovered material collected from the site at the Infotec facility in Sonora.

- There is no specific (SAI) artifact catalogue. Both provenience and attribute data assigned to the prehistoric diagonostic artifacts (only) were recorded by the firm (RECON) using their developed data-entry artifact coding sheets (encoding forms), with normally one form per artifact, although multiple artifacts such as "flakes" or "flaketools" have been recorded on a single form. Because the "encoding forms" are unsorted and as numerous as the specimens in the collection, they are (in their present format) not usable as a catalogue. Even if the data on the encoding sheets were reliable, a great deal of work would be needed to compile them into a functional catalogue. In general, the artifact "types" assigned by (RECON) and noted on the encoding forms are unreliable. The classification of "prehistoric" (Indian) artifacts was seemingly often attempted by persons less than qualified. Encoding sheets also contain mechanical errors; many sheets are missing; many artifacts have been misidentified. By way of

errors, unqualified persons have undermined the classificatory and descriptive work of the entire site collection. In sum, the "Stage I" artifacts had to be re-cataloged and properly classified. This work had to be completed before analysis of artifacts, and specimens could be accessioned and cataloged into the Bureau of Reclamation CA-CAL-0342 (Trinomial) artifact collection catalog database of (2008).

- No faunal remains were at any time (1970-1979) documented as being recovered from the site.

- The standard (SAI) practice for processing Faunal Remains was that this material would be set aside for study by specialists. The Faunal Remains would be addressed by the consulting zooarcheologists who would investigate the species represented, slaughter, and butchering practices for evidence relating to chronology, ethnicity, and self sufficiency. The laboratory analyst cataloging faunal remains into the initial catalog was to record the specimen catalog number and provenience data first, then subsequently record the findings of animal Taxon and the Elements present into an even more detailed Faunal Analysis catalog representing all the archaeological sites within the project area having faunal remains. This data was usually recorded on SAI worksheets, hole-punched, and placed in a binder entitled "The New Melones Project: Faunal Analysis By George T. Jefferson & Richard L. Reynolds 1978-1980". But no catalog record numbers or records pertaining to the advanced faunal analysis as described were ever found.

- The collection of **4-Cal-S-342- Clarks Flat South End Site** was given the new BOR Accession Number: **MPRO.2008.0015.** However, any site identifiers previously assigned have been retained in a remarks section of the excel catalog spreadsheet. The range of catalog numbers assigned to the recovered artifacts, vegtal samples, and faunal remains in the present collection, and with the addition of new archival documentation not previously cataloged, is recorded as: **MPRO-2999 thru MPRO-3136**. There are approximately **138** catalog records assigned to a total number of **478** items.

- The 4-Cal-S-342-Clarks Flat South End Site is fully accessioned in an official accession book using the current site trinomial, but also denoting the previously recorded identifiers used in the site's recording. Again, this procedure is done as a reliable cross-reference guide to future researchers and or staff. An accession folder at both the (BOR) Federal Building in Sacramento, California and at the New Melones Warehouse Facility nearby Jamestown, California contains any copies of cataloged archival documentation which has been located to date. The site records, field notes, "encoding forms", etc., were also added to the new catalog. All artifacts, faunal specimens, and vegtal samples were included in the final catalog recordation process, when applicable, and are stored in poly bags with the new accession no., catalog no., as well as the old state identifier written on the outside of the bag. All the above material was placed in a single secured storage cabinet (cabinet 7) located at the New Melones warehouse facility. It is suggested that in the interim, this procedure be duplicated for all other site material cataloged. It would however, also be an asset to either include a accompanying bar code attachment or a generated bag slip tag within the poly bag for future inventory purposes. Since each individual artifact or group of artifacts is placed in a clean resealable bag, an

identification slip would provide additional information like provenience data for an artifact taken from the recovery bag, which could be checked against the catalog. In either case, the best method will be researched and explored further.

Museum Activity Summary
November 13, 2008-December 18, 2008

- A review of the existing documentation and recordation on file for site number **04-Cal-S-433** was identified, researched, and further discriminated. Site 04-Cal-S-433 is a Native American (central California foothill-Sierran Miwok) bedrock milling station and occupational/habitation site. It is adjacent to the New Melones Dam, and appears to have been damaged significantly (40% destroyed) by haul road grading dating to 1974. The heavy equipment construction roads subsequently had to be relocated and the site roped off and posted in order to avoid cutting through the site. The site consists of relatively deep (approximately 95 cm.) midden deposit (Moratto 1975). The site midden covers some 800 m2. An associated bedrock milling station consists of three separate outcrops containing a total of nine mortars. Previous documentation was an initial survey by Moratto (1975). No previous excavations were undertaken. The original survey determined midden depth by 2-inch manual auger, and site extent by soil color change. No artifacts were found, but some chert chipping waste was found on the surface and apparently collected.

- In December 1978, site 04-Cal-S-433 was subsequently revisited again by Regional Environmental Consultants (RECON), a subcontractor working under Science Applications, Inc. (SAI), under Contract Number: DACW05-78-C-0074. Two 2 x 1-m test units were placed on the site. These units were excavated to depths of 40 and 50 cm. The units are identified as (291 degrees/7 meters) and (71 degrees/7 meters) which were excavated in 10-cm. levels. A total of 9m 3 of soil was excavated. Bone and shell fragments were found in most levels. At a depth of 50 cm., it was reported: "That an intact human cervical vertebra was found in Unit (71 degrees/7 meters). This halted further excavation and the bone was reinterred with undue haste and ceremony. It remains unclear however, if local (Miwok) tribal members took part in the repatriation of the human remains reportedly cited. The unit was then profiled, photographed, and backfilled". The skeletal material was also reported "to have been fully documented by sketches and photographs", but none have been found by (Bor 2008) staff to date. Accordingly, no special techniques of excavation were used and no special samples were taken. Human Remains were subsequently identified in the faunal remains repackaging from the original excavated material associated with Unit (71 degrees/7 meters), and therefore have now been documented as isolated finds, and entered into the site's current (Bor 2008) artifact collection catalog. These Human Remains are identified as catalog record numbers: MPRO-3220, MPRO- 3222, and MPRO-3224. At the present time, the evidence highly suggests that the human bone fragments found within the collection are that of two individuals, one child and one adult.

- The artifactual material excavated in the (Recon) "Stage I" units was not large and although it was reported that "only one temporally diagnostic point type was found", to date, it has not been located by (Bor 2008) staff. It has been suggested by some of the contracted professional staff, that "the lack of any late point forms suggests an occupation before 1500 A.D. The presence of Sierra Concave Base points alone is rare, and the analysis of the artifactual material may provide a single component perspective on a period in excess of 1500 A.D.

- Phase VIII: 1977-1978
  In 1978 Iroquois Research Institute (IRI) summarized then-extent data regarding cultural properties in the New Melones study area and prepared a "Cultural Resources Management Plan," submitted to the Corps of Engineers (IRI 1978). This plan, reviewed in draft by Maratto (1977) and Greenwood (1977), was never implemented.

  Phase IX: 1978-1980
  Beginning in September, 1978, Science Applications Incorporated (SAI) undertook an extensive two-phase program of sampling at aboriginal and historic sites. Phase IX (SAI "Phase 1") was carried out until April, 1979 and entailed testing at 50 aboriginal sites. Collections of artifacts and other specimens were held by the firm Infotec Development, Inc. (Phase IX), stored at the Infotec facility in Sonora. With the exception of the Phase IX material, all recovered artifacts have been catalogued, analyzed and described in manuscript or published reports. Only the Phase X specimens require basic processing (cataloguing and classification) before further analyses can be completed. Under a subcontract with SAI, Regional Environmental Consultants (RECON-1978-1979) managed the (04-Cal-S-433) field program and also provided the lab technicians who in turn documented the recovered material collected from site at the Infotec facility in Sonora.

- There is no specific (SAI) artifact catalogue. Both provenience and attribute data assigned to the prehistoric diagnostic artifacts (only) were recorded by the firm (RECON) using their developed data-entry artifact coding sheets (encoding forms), with normally one form per artifact, although multiple artifacts such as "flakes" or "flaketools" have been recorded on a single form. The "encoding forms" pertaining to the recovered material collected from 04-Cal-S-433 are dated between (11/15/1978) and (02/01/1979). Because the "encoding forms" are unsorted and as numerous as the specimens in the collection, they are (in their present format) not usable as a catalogue. Even if the data on the encoding sheets were reliable, a great deal of work would be needed to compile them into a functional catalogue. In general, the artifact "types" assigned by (RECON) and noted on the encoding forms are unreliable. The classification of "prehistoric" (Indian) artifacts was seemingly often attempted by persons less than qualified. Encoding sheets also contain mechanical errors; many sheets are missing; many artifacts have been misidentified. By way of errors, unqualified persons have undermined the classificatory and descriptive work of the entire site collection. In sum, the Phase IX artifacts had to be re-cataloged and properly classified. This work had to be completed before analysis of artifacts, and specimens could be accessioned and cataloged into the Bureau of Reclamation CA-CAL-0433 (Trinomial) artifact collection catalog database of (2008).

- "Encoding Forms" were recorded and obtained for the recovered faunal remains associated with site 04-Cal-S-433. And, there is also a single page Faunal Catalogue by Leonard, dated (7/7/1981), and designated as belonging to old Accession No. CS433-F. The faunal catalog was produced as both a handwritten and typewritten form, indicating only 3 catalog entries for Unit (71 degrees/7 meters) only, with the Catalog Record Numbers ranging from CS433-F1 thru CS433-F3. The collection of faunal remains recorded within the (1981) Faunal Catalog does not however cover entries from Unit (291 degrees/7 meters), even though faunal remains were collected. And, even though Unit (71 degrees/7 meters) is documented as having faunal remains recorded, it is not itemized, meaning it does not have an actual Item Count listed for each individual catalog record number assigned to the faunal material collected, yet the collected bone material from 04-Cal-S-433 consists of distinct faunal remains, primarily faunal osteological bone and bone fragments. All of which were formerly classified as faunal remains and categorized into one of two completed SAI form entries in the faunal catalog, e.g. Location/Unit and Depth. Most if not all of the collected specimens appear to be from different animal species and any correlation or association with one another is questionable. In addition, the catalog entries pertaining to the specific provenience or attribute data such as the faunal catalog categories of: Item, Coordinates, Stratum/Association, or Remarks section are void of any data. In addition, mistakenly in error, a single Test Unit designated as (148 degrees/2 meters), associated with site (04-TUO-S-433) was also added to the Faunal Catalog by Leonard (7/7/81), for what ever apparent reason.

- The standard (SAI) practice for processing Faunal Remains was that this material would be set aside for study by specialists. The Faunal Remains would be addressed by the consulting zooarcheologists who would investigate the species represented, slaughter, and butchering practices for evidence relating to chronology, ethnicity, and self sufficiency. The laboratory analyst cataloging faunal remains into the initial catalog was to record the specimen catalog number and provenience data first, then subsequently record the findings of animal Taxon and the Elements present into an even more detailed Faunal Analysis catalog representing all the archaeological sites within the project area having faunal remains. This data was recently found recorded on SAI worksheets, hole-punched, and placed in a binder entitled "The New Melones Project: Faunal Analysis By George T. Jefferson & Richard L. Reynolds 1978-1980". But no catalog record numbers or records pertaining to the advanced faunal analysis as described were ever found. Individual (04-Cal-S-433) site specimens recorded in the (1978-1980) Faunal Remains Analysis tend to lack actual recorded catalog numbers, but do have assigned lot numbers that can or cannot be identified, as assigned to the 04-Cal-S-433 bone material. It would appear as though the collection of bone material recovered from 04-Cal-S-433 underwent the Faunal Analysis first (1978-1980), prior to the specimens being entered into the actual Faunal Catalog (1981) without catalog numbers being assigned, thus the actual Faunal Catalog when produced in (1981) was subsequently generated after the fact, and could not correlate the specimens without being assigned catalog numbers to the specific recorded Taxon and Elements present in the initial Faunal Analysis Record. The Faunal Analysis pertaining to 04-Cal-S-433, for whatever reason, <u>does have</u> listed a single

human remains bone entry among its specimen recordations. The Unit identified is (71 degrees/7 meters); Level 40-50 cm.; Lot 11; Catalog No. 1; Taxon: "Homo"; and Element: "Adult Atlas Vertebrae".

- The collection of site **04-Cal-S-433** was given the new BOR Accession Number: **MPRO.2008.0016.** However, any site identifiers previously assigned have been retained in a remarks section of the excel catalog spreadsheet. The range of catalog numbers assigned to the recovered artifacts, faunal remains, and human remains in the present collection, and with the addition of new archival documentation not previously cataloged, is recorded as: **MPRO-3137 thru MPRO-3266**. There are approximately **130** catalog records assigned to a total number of **444** items.

- Site 04-Cal-S-433 is fully accessioned in an official accession book using the current site trinomial, but also denoting the previously recorded identifiers used in the site's recording. Again, this procedure is done as a reliable cross-reference guide to future researchers and or staff. An accession folder at both the (BOR) Federal Building in Sacramento and at the New Melones Warehouse Facility contains any copies of cataloged archival documentation which has been located to date. There were identified with the site various photographs that have now been cataloged into the collection. The site records, field notes, catalogs, etc., were also added to the new catalog. All artifacts, faunal specimens, and human remains were included in the final catalog recordation process, and are stored in poly bags with the new accession no., catalog no., as well as the old state identifier written on the outside of the bag. All the above material was placed in a single secured storage cabinet (cabinet 7) located at the New Melones warehouse facility. It is suggested that in the interim, this procedure be duplicated for all other site material cataloged. It would however, also be an asset to either include a accompanying bar code attachment or a generated bag slip tag within the poly bag for future inventory purposes. Since each individual artifact or group of artifacts is placed in a clean resealable bag, an identification slip would provide additional information like provenience data for an artifact taken from the recovery bag, which could be checked against the catalog. In either case, the best method will be researched and explored further.

Museum Activity Summary
January 06, 2009-January 20, 2009

- A through review of the existing documentation and recordation on file for **4-Cal-S-345-Rock Shelter Site** was identified, researched, and further discriminated, based on the limited amount of site data presently available. 4-Cal-S-345 is a small Indian (Miwok) occupation rock shelter, 1 meter high at its entrance, with a southern exposure, 10 meters north of rock shelter site 4-Cal-S-285. It is described as an Exogene cave formed by large granodioritic boulders, with minimal indication (1973) of inhabitance. Initially, the only visual indication of habitation was the fire-blackened ceiling. The Iroquois Research Institute (1977) commented : "there was a floor deposit of grey-brown powdery

soil that could be excavated." The rock shelter site is usually inundated at low intensity recreation (MLR 4/4).

- The Initial Survey was recorded in the "Iroquois Research Institute Site Summary and Description" as being conducted by E. Ritter, and T. Wheeler (1970). With the Archaeological Site Survey Record (DPR 422, REV. 2/73) citing previous excavation by: D. Johns 1970 (see Peak 1973, National Park Service report). Archaeological Site Inventory Record (MJM 1975-01) describes method used to determine site extent as: Wheeler & Ritter's July 1970 site survey record in Peak, Ann S. 1973 "New Melones Archaeological Project...Phase III (p. 298)".

- It is presently unclear if in fact the "Archaeological Site Survey Record (DPR 422, REV. 2/73)" citing previous excavation by D. Johns in 1970 was accurate. The Archaeological Site Inventory Record for 4-Cal-S-345, recorded by D. Stuart and S. Baker, dated July 22, 23, 1975, indicates that only "one 1m2 unit was excavated by Peak (1973: 296-297)." And, that Excavation (Peak 1973:296-297) recovered no artifacts...either on the surface of the site or in the one excavated unit (p. 296)." "One piece of ochre was stated as having been recovered at the 0-10 cm. level (p. 297)." To date, no piece of ochre from the site has been identified, although a small number of artifacts were collected but never actually cataloged. All artifacts were documented as excavated from the test unit's 0-10 cm. level.

- Peak (1973: 297) concludes that the shelter was minimally used...perhaps only on rare occasions by a single individual. The arbitrary 100m rule of inclusion is here waived due to the previous excavation and recording of Cal-S-345 as distinct from Cal-S-285.

- <u>Phase VIII: 1977-1978</u>
  In 1978 Iroquois Research Institute (IRI) summarized then-extent data regarding cultural properties in the New Melones study area and prepared a "Cultural Resources Management Plan," submitted to the Corps of Engineers (IRI 1978). This plan, reviewed in draft by Maratto (1977) and Greenwood (1977), was never implemented. "Preliminary Determinations of Significance and Mitigation" noted however, "this is a documented occupation site, for it has a fire-blackened roof. It seemed reasonable to conclude that the site was occupied at least on an occasional basis. As such, the site has particular value in the study of seasonal subsistence activities: If it was not a highly utilized site, then why not? What were the bases for site determination? Why were some rock shelters more fortified than others? And, what is the relationship between this "occasional use" site and the more heavily utilized area around rock shelter 4-Cal-S-285?

- There was no specific artifact catalogue identified for the excavated material recovered from the rock shelter site. This may have been because the materials were not initially classified as "diagnostic artifacts", but rather "chipping debris" in the form of shatter, and lithic flakes, although careful inspection did conclude that there were several flake tool forms present from the materials collected from the test unit's 0-10 cm. level.

- The collection of **4-Cal-S-345- Rock Shelter Site** was given the new BOR Accession Number: **MPRO.2009.0001.** However, any site identifiers previously assigned have been retained in a remarks section of the excel catalog spreadsheet. The range of catalog numbers assigned to the recovered artifacts in the present collection, and with the addition of new archival documentation not previously cataloged, is recorded as: **MPRO-3307 thru MPRO-3321**. There are approximately **15** catalog records assigned to a total number of **34** items.

- The 4-Cal-S-345-Rock Shelter Site is fully accessioned in an official accession book using the current site trinomial, but also denoting the previously recorded identifiers used in the site's recording. Again, this procedure is done as a reliable cross-reference guide to future researchers and or staff. An accession folder at both the (BOR) Federal Building in Sacramento, California and at the New Melones Warehouse Facility nearby Jamestown, California contains any copies of cataloged archival documentation which may have been located to date. The available supporting preliminary data, less site records, field notes, etc., were also added to the new catalog. All the site's artifacts were included in the final catalog recordation process, when applicable, and are stored in poly bags with the new accession no., catalog no., as well as the old state identifier written on the outside of the bag. All the above material was placed in a single secured storage cabinet (cabinet 8) located at the New Melones warehouse facility. It is suggested that in the interim, this procedure be duplicated for all other site material cataloged. It would however, also be an asset to either include a accompanying bar code attachment or a generated bag slip tag within the poly bag for future inventory purposes. Since each individual artifact or group of artifacts is placed in a clean resealable bag, an identification slip would provide additional information like provenience data for an artifact taken from the recovery bag, which could be checked against the catalog. In either case, the best method will be researched and explored further.

Museum Activity Summary
April 7, 2008-March 13, 2009

- A review of the existing documentation and recordation on file for **(CA-ELD-0263)-Arrowhead Campground Site-Johnson Collection** was identified, researched, and further discriminated.

  "Three hundred and forty seven bedrock mortars have been recorded at this site. An additional three mortars found later were not recorded on the site record. Most of the mortars occur in an area that extends about 60 meters down from the campground road and one mortar was found about 90 meters down, along the water's edge (as of 11/01/1985, 18,812 acre feet). The site seems to extend about 376 meters along the lakeshore line. The current "beach" area consists of rhyolite bedrock tuff and boulders with areas of gravel and breccia and numerous flakes and cores highly visible. The northwest end contains some midden-like soils in which small red willows grow. A martis projectile point was found up in the campground by Marge Johnson in the spring of 1984".

"Dark areas of midden about 50-60 centimeters deep extend along the bank from the northeast end of the campground and run south about 90 meters. It seems to extend up into the campground and is bisected, therefore, by the campground road, which parallels the shoreline. Its depth into the campground is unknown".

"This bedrock mortar site is usually covered with water in the spring and the mortars are exposed as lake waters recede during the year. Although disturbance by campers was noted by Peak in her 1979 survey, the mortars have not been destroyed although children occasionally modify them by pounding with rocks around and in them. Park staff are being encouraged not to allow this when they notice it. Additional disturbance of surficial midden occurs from campers and by Park staff when the campsites are "improved". The primary disturbance of the area however, comes from "arrowhead collectors" who are not prevented from this destruction of a federal cultural resource by Park Staff. In fact, arrowhead collecting has been an attraction for Park users for the previous 35 years, including the Phillips who were employed by EID for a number of years to manage the Park". (Jean Starns, 1992)

- Amateur archeologists have collected artifacts from Sly Park since the reservoir was built in (1955). Herb and Marjorie Johnson frequented the lake in the 1980's to fish and to surface collect Indian artifacts in and around both the developed picnic ground and arrowhead campground areas in Sly Park. At no time was any excavation activities performed during their casual and frequented pedestrian surveys for local Indian artifacts. The Johnsons later agreed to donate their collection to Sly Park for display in a future Sly Park Museum. This collection then became available for study. According to the Johnsons artifacts came only from the Picnic Ground Site (CA-ELD-0728) and one other site known as the Arrowhead Campground Site identified as (CA-ELD-0263). The Principal Investigator from Ebasco Environmental visited the project area in 1991, which at the time was under consideration of a controlled surface collection to collect a representative sample of artifacts and other materials from the site and, to determine patterns of spatial distribution. During this visit to the project area, the Johnsons also went along and went through their collection, noting at which site they found each piece. Their identifications were immediate and unhesitating, and were used in the Ebasco final report entitled: "Archaeological Site Evaluations At Sly Park, El Dorado County, California". The majority of the pieces described in the report had come from the Picnic Ground, where the Johnsons reportedly enjoyed better fishing than at Arrowhead Campground. However, materials from previous collections included 8 projectile points identified as belonging to the Arrowhead Campground site from the "Johnson Collection", as well as various ground stone implements and artifacts that Park personnel have collected. The latter includes 4 projectile points, 1 portable mortar, a scraper, a pestle, and a piece of red ochre.

- Some of the Indian artifacts from the Johnson collection were housed at the Sly Park Museum until the artifacts were removed. The artifacts currently cataloged under Bureau of Reclamation Accession Number: MPRO.2008.0006 were as noted above, previously cataloged, illustrated, weighed, typed, and described in "Archaeological Site Evaluations at Sly Park, El Dorado County, California". This survey report was prepared for The United States Bureau of Reclamation, Sacramento, California, by El Dorado Irrigation

District, Placerville, California. This was accomplished by "Ebasco Environmental (July 1991). Some, but not all of the artifacts collected by the Johnsons were cataloged and illustrated in the Ebasco 1991 Report. Appendix C of the report was primarily concerned with only "arrowheads". In Appendix C, entitled: "Johnson Collection Projectile Point Summary Tables" is what is referred to as the CA-ELD-0728 Johnson Collection Projectile Points Catalog. It is this catalog that was used to develop the subsequent (BOR) catalog for (BOR) Accession No.: MPRO.2008.0005. The original Ebasco Catalog pertaining to CA-ELD-0728-Picnic Ground Site-Johnson Collection was never assigned an actual accession number, catalog numbers range from J1-1 thru J19-7. It should be noted that it is incomplete in its entirety. Meaning, it includes an Addendum for artifacts found in Appendix C catalog, but which the actual artifact has been unaccounted for; or that the following listed and numbered artifacts which were present, were not listed in the Appendix C catalog. Additionally, located in the Ebasco 1991 survey report (Appendix C; Table C-2), is what is referred to as the CA-ELD-0263 Johnson Collection Projectile Points Catalog. It is this catalog that was used to develop the subsequent (BOR) catalog for (BOR) Accession No.: MPRO.2008.0006. Again, the original Ebasco Catalog pertaining to CA-ELD-0263-Arrowhead Campground Site-Johnson Collection was never assigned an actual accession number, catalog numbers range from J17-4 thru J17-6 and J18-6, J19-8, J7-8, J8-10, and J16-6. In the Ebasco 1991 survey report is also an Appendix A, entitled "Artifact Illustrations". This Appendix only partially shows the CA-ELD-0728-Picnic Ground Site- Johnson Collection, it also covers the Johnson Collection artifacts from the site known as the Arrowhead Campground Site identified as (CA-ELD-0263). Both Figure A-11 thru Figure A-12 illustrate projectile points and a stone knife from the Johnson Collection, CA-ELD-0263, but also include some of the Ebasco 1991 surface collection, CA-ELD-0263. In review of the Ebasco Catalog of the Johnson Collection from the Picnic Ground Site (CA-ELD-0728), a total of 40 specimens could not be accounted for, these artifacts were determined to be missing from the Johnson Catalog (Ebasco 1991), and also from the Johnson Collection as of 04/03/2008. On the other hand, in review of the Ebasco Catalog of the Johnson Collection from the Arrowhead Campground Site (CA-ELD-0263), all of the (8) specimens could be accounted for, including the addition of one extra specimen (J-7-8), which was not added to the Addendum. This does not include the Johnson Collection artifacts from (CA-ELD-0728) and (CA-ELD-0263) that were mixed in together with one another, making proveinence impossible to identify one site from another, which mixed together, had also been part of the original Sly Park, Museum exhibit on display for the public.

- An earlier site survey of (CA-ELD-0263) the Arrowhead Campground Site was conducted by Jean E. Starns, Cultural Resource Analyst, Planning Division, Engineering Department, El Dorado Irrigation District (1985). During this 1985 survey of the Sly Park Bedrock Mortar Sites, there was a small amount of surface collected artifacts recovered from the Arrowhead Campground Site that were recorded by Jean Starns using a temporary "Archaeological Specimen Catalogue" form, other than that described in the subsequent Ebasco (1991) site survey report, which can be excluded from the CA-ELD-0263-Arrowhead Campground Site-Johnson Collection, with the exception of one particular artifact worth mentioning. This artifact catalog had never been assigned an

official accession number, but did list a range of catalog numbers ranging from SP-A-1 thru SP-A-17 . It is believed that the artifact numbering process can be explained as: SP= Sly Park; A=Arrowhead Campground Site; and 1 thru 17=individual artifact record numbering. It appears that Starns borrowed one of the Johnson Collection artifacts (SP-A-6, catalog # at Sly Park) with the intent to record this Martis projectile point of basalt using a State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation Isolate Record Form (dated: 12/10/1986), but also re-cataloged the artifact into the subsequent Sly Park Catalog mentioned above. Meaning, this single artifact which originally belonged to the CA-ELD-0263-Arrowhead Campground Site-Johnson Collection was then re-assigned to the Starns Sly Park Artifact Catalog (SP-A, 1986.) and thus re-located, re-cataloged, and inked with a new Starns catalog number. Unfortunately due to this artifact's relocation into a subsequent artifact catalog, it cannot or has not been found to date and thus is presumed to be missing. None-the-less, the artifact (a basalt Martis projectile point found by Marge Johnson in 1984) is well documented (e.g. recorded, and illustrated) as having been originally part of the CA-ELD-0263-Arrowhead Campground Site-Johnson Collection.

- The Current (BOR) artifact collection for CA-ELD-0263-Arrowhead Campground Site-Johnson Collection was given the new Accession Number: **MPRO.2008.0006**. However, any site identifiers previously assigned have been retained in a remarks section of both the "access" (2008) and "excel" (2009) catalog spreadsheets. The range of catalog numbers assigned to the artifacts in the present collection is recorded as: **MPRO-2448 thru MPRO-2456**. There are approximately **9** catalog records assigned to a total number of **9** items.

- The CA-ELD-0263-Arrowhead Campground Site-Johnson Collection is fully accessioned in an official accession book using the current site trinomial, but also denoting the previously recorded identifiers used in the site's recording. Again, this procedure is done as a reliable cross-reference guide to future researchers and or staff. An accession folder at both the (Bor) Federal Building in Sacramento, California and at the New Melones Warehouse Facility nearby Jamestown, California, contains any copies of site documentation or documentation of the (Johnson Collection) which has been located to date. The available supporting preliminary data, site records, illustrations, etc., were however, unavailable at the time to be added to the new catalog. All of the found artifacts in the Johnson Collection relating to the arrowhead campground area site were included in the final catalog recordation process, when applicable, and are all stored in poly bags with the new accession no., catalog no., as well as the old state identifier generated on an identification bag slip within the storage poly bag itself. Since each individual artifact or group of artifacts is placed in a clean re-sealable bag with an identification bag slip, this will further provide additional information like provenience data for an artifact taken from the recovery bag, which could be checked against the catalog.

Museum Activity Summary
April 08, 2008-March 10, 2009

- A through review of the existing documentation and recordation on file for **CA-ELD-1332- Stonebraker Site** was identified, researched, and further discriminated, based on the site data presently available. This site was recorded in 1986 and 1987 and at that time consisted of 11 separate bedrock outcrops with a total of 22 mortars. Parts of the Stonebraker site were found at several different times, (e.g. (Stonebraker Site-A: Jean Starns 11/28/1986) & (Stonebraker Site-B: Jean Starns 01/08/1987) & (AP4. Bedrock Milling Feature: Ric Windmiller, 2003).

- The southern part of the site, which lies south of the original 1850 "Stonebraker cutoff" consists of three mortars in bedrock measuring 2.65 meters long by about 1.15 meters wide (Stonebraker Site-A). This is a surface site with the three mortars occurring in rhylotic bedrock. The bedrock outcrop is in a circular area approximately sixteen meters southeast toward the lake on a 45 degree slope. The three mortars are well preserved. Stonebraker Road, however, which is rhyolitic tuff, may have contained additional mortars at one time, a conclusion suggested by a depression which may have been a mortar. Extensive wear by road use, however, have destroyed any mortars which may have existed here. The potential mortar was not recorded as it was not possible to positively identify it as a mortar.

  The remainder of this site lies north and east of Stonebraker Road, most of it is on a gentle slope, although an outcrop on the east slope is on a steep slope. The nineteen mortars on this side of the site are found in ten bedrock outcrops (Stonebraker Site-B). This is also a surface site. Nine of the outcrops are clustered together; one bedrock outcrop is on the steep east side slope overlooking the "narrows" part of the lake. Prehistorically, it would have overlooked Sly Park Creek and its confluence with Hazel Creek which would have been a few hundred yards to the northeast. Five of the nineteen mortars occur in this somewhat isolated outcrop.

  It should be noted here that the nine outcrops with fourteen mortars no longer exist as this area was paved in the spring of 1989 to provide a parking lot for the new boat launch facility which was also constructed at that time by El Dorado Irrigation District (EID). The boat launch ramp was constructed over the old Stonebraker Road section. Prior to this construction and removal of the rock outcrops, consultation was held with James West, Regional Archeologist (USBR). Following a field examination of the area and a determination that the dark soil did not constitute midden, Dr. West concluded that the site record provided adequate information about the site and thus approved destruction of the mortars for this construction project (Starns 1992b:15).

  There was also an updated record and survey in which an additional seven mortar holes were at a later date found on a new bedrock milling feature: (AP4. Bedrock Milling Feature: Ric Windmiller, 2003).

- In 1928, the El Dorado Irrigation District (EID) purchased the sly park land from the Starks for the purpose of developing the water system in the county to provide for increasing agricultural demands. El Dorado County examined the possibility of developing a dam in the valley, but found the cost exorbitant; therefore, the Bureau of Reclamation was asked to look into the matter. The Bureau found that a dam would be feasible as part of the state legislated Central Valley Project. The Initial Sly Park Site Study and Survey was undertaken in 1948, in anticipation of the construction of this particular proposed dam site. The Smithsonian Institute was asked to study the area to determine what impact, if any, there would be on any historical or prehistorical remains in the area. The survey reports were done by Clarence E. Smith, Archeologist, River Basin Surveys with the help of graduate students from the University of California, Berkeley. Some of the reports were authored by Frank Fenenga, Dave Fredrickson, Martin Baumhoff, and A. Mohr. The reports were approved for distribution by Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., Associate Director, Bureau of American Ethnology and Director of the River Basin Surveys. At the time examination of the archeological resources of three small reservoir areas in Central California, including the Sly Park Reservoir, in El Dorado County concluded: "None of these reservoir areas appears to have been suitable for intensive occupation by Indians in aboriginal times, for no archeological remains of any importance were found in them. Therefore, no excavation, and no further survey, was recommended for any of the mentioned three reservoir areas". In 1951, construction of the dam and the lake area began. Work was completed in 1955. The lake was named Jenkinson Lake after Walter Jenkinson, the first director of (EID), who perservered to make the lake a reality.

- It has been obvious that the impact from the construction has been very great on the archeological sites around the edge of the lake. One ultimate impact has been to expose archeological material as lake waters rise and recede, carrying midden away and leaving heavier artifacts behind. In the past, El Dorado Irrigation District had never had a policy of protecting prehistoric or historical remains either from the public or from employees constructing camping facilities within the park. As a result, site damage continued until recently. Ten bedrock mortar sites and one possible living site around the north shore of Jenkinson lake have been identified and recorded with the North Central Information Center (C.S.U.S) and with the Bureau of Reclamation in Sacramento. Nine of the ten bedrock mortar sites were discovered and recorded in the fall of 1985. The tenth site, at StoneBraker Campground was found in 1986.

- CA-ELD-1332 (Isolated Bedrock Milling Station) was originally discovered and recorded in late 1986 by Jean Starns (EID), as the Stonebraker Site. William Stonebraker was an early pioneer who preempted land in the Sly Park area and started a sawmill. Additional parts of the site were found by Mike Reeves and Cheryl Gross, park employees, but were also recorded in 1987 by Jean Starns. Starns indicated that north of the BRMs was an area of dark soil covered with manzanita. Starns subsequently reported that only BRMs were located in the area; no cultural deposit. However, in (Fernandez 2007:21), it is clearly stated that three artifacts were found in proximity to the bedrock mortars associated with CA-ELD-1332: a handstone fragment, a chopper or scraper, and a shaped handstone. These three artifacts were collected and cataloged at the time they

were discovered. At the time Jean Starns documented the Stonebraker Site, she utilized a temporary number (P-9-1812), in 1986, but also continued using the same identifyier, in 1987. Prior to her site documentation, it was discovered that apparently none of the sites, with the exception of one, had been recorded for Sly Park. That one site, CA-ELD-263, was recorded as containing thirty bedrock mortars by Ann Peak in 1979. It was only until very recently did some (but not all) of the various sites receive an official state issued trinomial for future recording purposes. Additionally, a number of the site areas did not (and do not) have official site names. In order to make identification possible, the Sly Park sites were named between 1985-1987. In response to the requirement of the National Historic Preservation Act, a cultural resource survey was finally made on October 23, 1990. The purpose of the survey was to update previous survey reports made between 1985-1987 and to determine the additional potential impact of a two foot rise in water on specific sites along the perimeter of the lake. James West, Regional Archaeologist of the Bureau of Reclamation in Sacramento was consulted prior to the October 23, 1990 survey and following the survey. He concurred with the evaluation recommendations.

- In 2003, Ric Windmiller, Consulting archaeologist revisited the site as part of an intensive Section 106 Consultation. This final study was designed to pull together the results of all previous research, conduct an intensive field survey of the Area of Potential Effects around Jenkinson Lake, including CA-ELD-1332-(Stonebraker Site), record and evaluate for National Register eligibility of sites, objects and any group of cultural resources that meet the definition of a district. This study was designed to meet the requisites of a Class III Survey as defined in the Reclamation Manual: Directives and Standards LND 02-01: Cultural Resources Management Policy (U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation 1998). The survey team for the final study was supervised in the field by Windmiller. Windmiller's field team spot checked areas along the exposed beaches around the lake to check on the thoroughness of the previous surveys. The spot checks included areas where archaeological resources had been previously identified, such as CA-ELD-1332. The previously recorded or reported archaeological resources were at this time re-recorded and if applicable updated on forms currently required by the California Office of Historic Preservation. The field team also recorded any new archaeological resources discovered during the survey on the same DPR 523 series forms.

- When Windmiller revisited the Stonebraker Site in 2003, he found that the BRMs had been largely replaced by the parking lot, as previously mentioned. However, one bedrock milling feature was found on the south-facing slope at a magnetic bearing of 190 degrees, 38 meters from the east end of the parking lot where a hiking trail meets the parking lot. The BRM feature measures 2.6 m east-west by 2.4 m north-south and 1.3 m high. Seven mortar holes were recorded on this new feature: four conical mortars, one shallow mortar and two unexcavated mortar holes; however, no evidence of cultural deposits were found. Windmiller concluded that the Stonebraker Site was largely destroyed by construction of the parking lot at Stonebraker Campground. As one isolated bedrock milling feature remains, the site does not appear eligible for the National Register under any criterion of eligibility. Windmiller's official report citation is identified as the following:

Windmiller, R. and D.S. Napoli, 2003. "Inventory and Evaluation of Cultural Resources, Sly Park Unit, Central Valley Project". Submitted to North Fork Associates. Copies available from the North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.

- It should also be noted that there is an unrecorded segment of a historic wagon road, referred to as (SP-2005-1-H), or the ca. 1850 Stonebraker Cutoff in Starns (1992:15), situated within the boundaries of CA-ELD-1332. The route made use of the underlying rhyolite as the roadbed, which also has been partially destroyed by the construction of the boat launch ramp. The road was reportedly a connection between Sly Park and the Mormon Emigrant Trail (Starns 1992:13). However, clearly, not enough is known about this resource to determine whether it is or is not eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

- Trish Fernandez, Former Environmental Review Specialist (EID) also concludes that because the majority of CA-ELD-1332-(Stonebraker Site) has been destroyed and a boat launch facility is immediately adjacent to the remaining portion of the site, the integrity of the site has been exceedingly compromised. The site does not have integrity of setting, materials, feeling, or association and would not therefore qualify as a historical resource even if it did meet any of the CRHR criteria or qualify as a unique archaeological resource (Fernandez 2007:21).

- There was no specific artifact catalogue identified for the surface collected material recovered from the Stonebraker Site. However, Jean Starns did record the artifacts which had been found on a supplemental "Archaeological Specimen Catalog" (1986), and on a revised "Sly Park Artifact Catalog" (1987). In addition, Jean Starns also when deemed applicable, made illustrated sketch drawings of these artifacts which were filed at the Sly Park Administration Building along with the official State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation site location and/or isolate record forms: DPR 422A and DPR 422B (Rev.8/82) and [updated primary record] DPR 523A and DPR 523K (1/95).

- The collection of CA-ELD-1332- Stonebraker Site was given the new BOR Accession Number: **MPRO.2008.0008.** However, any site identifiers previously assigned have been retained in a remarks section of both the "access" (2008) and "excel" (2009) catalog spreadsheets. The range of catalog numbers assigned to the recovered artifacts in the present collection is recorded as: **MPRO-2459 thru MPRO-2464**. There are approximately **6** catalog records assigned to a total number of **6** items.

- The CA-ELD-1332-Stonebraker Site is fully accessioned in an official accession book using the current site trinomial, but also denoting the previously recorded identifiers used in the site's recording. Again, this procedure is done as a reliable cross-reference guide to future researchers and or staff. An accession folder at both the (BOR) Federal Building in Sacramento, California and at the New Melones Warehouse Facility nearby Jamestown, California, contains any copies of cataloged archival documentation which may have been located to date. The available supporting preliminary data, site records, illustrations, etc., were however, unavailable at the time to be added to the new catalog.

All the site's artifacts were included in the final catalog recordation process, when applicable, and are stored in poly bags with the new accession no., catalog no., as well as the old state identifier written on the outside of the bag. All the above material was placed in a single secured storage cabinet (cabinet 8, drawer 3) located at the New Melones warehouse facility. It is suggested that in the interim, this procedure be duplicated for all other site material cataloged. It would however, also be an asset to either include a accompanying bar code attachment or a generated bag slip tag within the poly bag for future inventory purposes. Since each individual artifact or group of artifacts is placed in a clean re-sealable bag, an identification slip would provide additional information like provenience data for an artifact taken from the recovery bag, which could be checked against the catalog. In either case, the best method will be researched and explored further.

Museum Activity Summary
April 08, 2008-March 09, 2009

- A through review of the existing documentation and recordation on file for **(CA-ELD-1331)- Sly Park Creek II Site** was identified, researched, and further discriminated, based on the site data presently available.
  Sly Park Creek Site II is on the North bank of Sly Park Creek, close to the mouth of the creek where it empties into Jenkinson Lake. The site is downstream about 74 m SW from Sly Park Creek I Site (CA-ELD-1335). Prehistorically, this site was close to the confluence of Sly Park and Hasel Creeks. This surface site consists of eight bedrock mortars, although much of the bedrock area is covered with sand and dirt and may contain more mortars than could be seen when the subsequent visual survey was made (Jean Starns,1985). The mortars are located on a rounded knoll of the Shoo Fly Formation. The area encompassing the mortars is 11m long x 7m wide. The knoll drops steeply down to the creek bed, approximately 32 m wide and 18m down to the creek bed.
  It should be noted here that in the original site documentation, it was reported that one obsidian flake (flaketool) which was found on the surface, downstream on the north bank near the mouth of Sly Park Creek in 1985 (see isolate record #1); was given to Herb Johnson (Johnson Collection), and later removed (separated out) and re-cataloged into another collection by Jean Starns; and that "no artifacts were found in association with Site II." However, there is also site documentation that a slate projectile point was found on the surface of a hill sometime between 1991-1992, that was bulldozed by the Bureau of Reclamation in 1955, close to the mouth of the Sly Park Creek. This slate projectile point was reportedly found by a park visitor by the name of Katie Singer, of Rancho Cordova, Ca. (916-635-0589).
  There was also an updated record for Sly Park Creek Site II (JL-07), with the completion of a subsequent site survey, due to the fact that in the initial recordation of the site (Jean Starns,1985), there had been eight mortar holes counted in a single bedrock mortar outcropping, while 15 holes were identified for the present record (Ric Windmiller, 2003). Not only had the site condition

changed since its original recordation, but the original record dated 09/16/1985 also placed the site approximately 900 feet east of its actual location.

- In 1928, the El Dorado Irrigation District (EID) purchased the sly park land from the Starks for the purpose of developing the water system in the county to provide for increasing agricultural demands. El Dorado County examined the possibility of developing a dam in the valley, but found the cost exorbitant; therefore, the Bureau of Reclamation was asked to look into the matter. The Bureau found that a dam would be feasible as part of the state legislated Central Valley Project. The Initial Sly Park Site Study and Survey was undertaken in 1948, in anticipation of the construction of this particular proposed dam site. The Smithsonian Institute was asked to study the area to determine what impact, if any, there would be on any historical or prehistoric remains in the area. The survey reports were done by Clarence E. Smith, Archeologist, River Basin Surveys with the help of graduate students from the University of California, Berkeley. Some of the reports were authored by Frank Fenenga, Dave Fredrickson, Martin Baumhoff, and A. Mohr. The reports were approved for distribution by Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., Associate Director, Bureau of American Ethnology and Director of the River Basin Surveys. At the time examination of the archeological resources of three small reservoir areas in Central California, including the Sly Park Reservoir, in El Dorado County concluded: "None of these reservoir areas appears to have been suitable for intensive occupation by Indians in aboriginal times, for no archeological remains of any importance were found in them. Therefore, no excavation, and no further survey, was recommended for any of the mentioned three reservoir areas". In 1951, construction of the dam and the lake area began. Work was completed in 1955. The lake was named Jenkinson Lake after Walter Jenkinson, the first director of (EID), who perservered to make the lake a reality.

- It has been obvious that the impact from the construction has been very great on the archeological sites around the edge of the lake. One ultimate impact has been to expose archeological material as lake waters rise and recede, carrying midden away and leaving heavier artifacts behind. In the past, El Dorado Irrigation District had never had a policy of protecting prehistoric or historical remains either from the public or from employees constructing camping facilities within the park. As a result, site damage continued until recently. This particular bedrock mortar site although a minor archaeological resource, has been identified and recorded with the North Central Information Center (C.S.U.S) and with the Bureau of Reclamation in Sacramento.

- CA-ELD-1331 (Isolated Bedrock Milling Station) was originally discovered and recorded in late 1985 by Jean Starns (EID), as "Site II". At the time Jean Starns documented the Sly Park Creek II Site, she utilized a temporary number (P-9-1798), in 1985. Prior to her site documentation, it was discovered that apparently none of the sites, with the exception of one, had been recorded for Sly Park. That one site, CA-ELD-263, was recorded as containing thirty bedrock mortars by Ann Peak in 1979. It was only until very recently did some (but not all) of the various sites receive an official state issued trinomial for future recording purposes. Additionally, a number of the site areas did not (and do not) have official site names. In order to make identification possible, the

Sly Park sites were named between 1985-1987. In response to the requirement of the National Historic Preservation Act, a cultural resource survey was finally made on October 23, 1990. The purpose of the survey was to update previous survey reports made between 1985-1987 and to determine the additional potential impact of a two foot rise in water on specific sites along the perimeter of the lake. James West, Regional Archaeologist of the Bureau of Reclamation in Sacramento was consulted prior to the October 23, 1990 survey and following the survey. He concurred with the evaluation recommendations.

- A subsequent and final study (Windmiller 2003) was designed to pull together the results of all previous research, conduct an field survey of the Area of Potential Effects around Jenkinson Lake, including CA-ELD-1331-(Sly Park Creek II Site), record and evaluate for National Register eligibility of sites, objects and any group of cultural resources that meet the definition of a district. This study was designed to meet the requisites of a Class III Survey as defined in the Reclamation Manual: Directives and Standards LND 02-01: Cultural Resources Management Policy (U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation 1998). The survey team for the final study was supervised in the field by Ric Windmiller, Registered Professional Archaeologist. Windmiller had more than 33 years experience directing surveys and excavations, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in prehistory and historic archaeology. Windmiller's field team spot checked areas along the exposed beaches around the lake to check on the thoroughness of previous surveys. The spot checks included areas where archaeological resources had been previously identified, such as the Sly Park Creek II Site. The previously recorded or reported archaeological resources were at this time re-recorded and if applicable updated on forms currently required by the California Office of Historic Preservation. The field team also recorded archaeological resources discovered during the survey on the same DPR 523 series forms.

- Consulting archaeologist Ric Windmiller revisited the Sly Park Creek II Site, among others, as part of an intensive Section 106 Consultation. This report citation is identified as the following: Windmiller, R. and D.S. Napoli, 2003. "Inventory and Evaluation of Cultural Resources, Sly Park Unit, Central Valley Project". Submitted to North Fork Associates. Copies available from the North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.

- Windmiller in his 2003 report cites: "that lacking evidence for an associated cultural deposit and any status as a traditional cultural property, isolated bedrock milling stations generally do not meet any criterion of eligibility for the National Register. In this particular case, the bedrock milling station is situated in a steep-sided creek bank on a large, sloping but flat rock outcrop with bare ground surrounding it. No cultural deposit was evident at the site, nor is any cultural deposit known in the vicinity. Therefore, this isolated bedrock milling station: (CA-ELD-1331) does not appear eligible for the National Register either as an individual resource or as a contributing resource to a potential district" (Windmiller, 2003:42).

- There was no specific artifact catalogue identified for the surface collected material recovered from the Sly Park Creek II Site. However, Jean Starns did record the artifacts which had been found on a supplemental "Archaeological Specimen Catalog" (1985). Various other sites were also updated on a revised "Sly Park Artifact Catalog" (1987), although it did not include the Sly Park Creek II Site. In addition, Jean Starns also when deemed applicable, made illustrated sketch drawings of these artifacts, as she did with the Sly Park Creek II Site material, which were filed at the Sly Park Administration Building along with the official State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation site location and isolate record forms: DPR 422A and DPR 422B (Rev.8/82) and [updated primary record] DPR 523A and 523K (1/95).

- The collection of CA-ELD-1331- Sly Park Creek II Site was given the new BOR Accession Number: **MPRO.2008.0007.** However, any site identifiers previously assigned have been retained in a remarks section of both the "access" (2008) and "excel" (2009) catalog spreadsheets. The range of catalog numbers assigned to the recovered artifacts in the present collection is recorded as: **MPRO-2457 thru MPRO-2458**. There are approximately **2** catalog records assigned to a total number of **2** items.

- The CA-ELD-1331-Sly Park Creek II Site is fully accessioned in an official accession book using the current site trinomial, but also denoting the previously recorded identifiers used in the site's recording. Again, this procedure is done as a reliable cross-reference guide to future researchers and or staff. An accession folder at both the (BOR) Federal Building in Sacramento, California and at the New Melones Warehouse Facility nearby Jamestown, California, contains any copies of cataloged archival documentation which may have been located to date. The available supporting preliminary data, site records, illustrations, etc., were however, unavailable at the time to be added to the new catalog. All the site's artifacts were included in the final catalog recordation process, when applicable, and are stored in poly bags with the new accession no., catalog no., as well as the old state identifier written on the outside of the bag. The Sly Park Creek II site material was placed in a single secured storage cabinet (cabinet 8, drawer 3) located at the New Melones warehouse facility. It is suggested that in the interim, this procedure be duplicated for all other site material cataloged. It would however, also be an asset to either include a accompanying bar code attachment or a generated bag slip tag within the poly bag for future inventory purposes. Since each individual artifact or group of artifacts is placed in a clean re-sealable bag, an identification slip would provide additional information like provenience data for an artifact taken from the recovery bag, which could be checked against the catalog. In either case, the best method will be researched and explored further.

Museum Activity Summary
January 21, 2009-March 11, 2009

- A through review of the existing documentation and recordation on file for P-9-1817-(Sly Park Hilltop Camp Site) was identified, researched, and further

discriminated, based on the site data presently available.

Starns (1985) recorded this site consisting of a portable rhyolite mortar and a possible grinding slick on exposed rhyolite uphill from an area of springs. A sparse quantity of lithic materials has been found in association with this site, consisting of an obsidian flake (Starns 1992), a chert projectile point, a chert scraper, and a chert flake (Windmiller and Napoli 2003).

A portable rhyolite mortar was found northeast of Hilltop Campsite in the fall of 1985. Quite close to the mortar was a large area of flat granite rock which showed evidence of surface grinding. It was felt this might be a milling stone, or grinding "slick". The rock measured 35 cm. long by 31cm. wide and appeared to be partially buried. It could not be moved.

As of 1989 this possible artifact was buried by rock debris from Stonebraker campground (CA-ELD-1332), which the Park relocated to this area during the construction of the new parking lot and boat launch facility.

Initially, Starns indicated that no bedrock mortars ever existed in the Hilltop Camp Site area and at that time (1985), no artifacts have ever been reported from this campground either.

Starns however, hypothesizes, based on the topography and aspect, that this location may have been a prehistoric habitation site. An area adjacent and uphill has been heavily graded, however the site has not been subject to subsurface investigation to determine the presence or absence of buried cultural deposits (Fernandez 2007:34).

The area adjacent and uphill (north of) above P-9-1817-(Sly Park Hilltop Camp Site belongs to American Forest Products Co., (now Georgia Pacific) and has been extensively logged. This area which is northeast of the mortar and grinding "slick" contains andesite and rhyolite breccia and boulders; however, the soil around the mortar is dark brown. The soil inside the campground itself is a very black soil and an obsidian flake was found beside campsite #18 on the surface. Hilltop campground was built around 1971 and the depth of the dark soil does seem to rule out its color and midden-like texture being the result of current campers. The dark soil extends at least ten to twelve inches and may be deeper" (Jean Starns, 1992).

It should be noted here that in the original site documentation (The Sly Park Archaeological Specimen Catalogue), it was reported that two separate artifacts were collected; one obsidian flake (flaketool), catalog record number SP-H-2 was found on the surface beside campsite #18, by Jean Starns (EID) on or about 09/15/1985. The other artifact recovered was identified as a portable rhyolite mortar, catalog record number SP-H-1 was "found at shoreline of water" on or about 12/06/1985 by Jean Starns (EID).

- During a recent 2009 (Bor) Lands Record Research inquiry, which was prompted by a site artifact acquisition on private property, but recorded as being from the Sly Park Kamloop Site, only later was it determined that the site itself was not within the boundary of the Sly Park property because the land belonged to Georgia-Pacific (then, American Forest Products) and was private property. The error had been caused by the original survey guidelines being over simplified, meaning: bedrock mortar sites were merely located and recorded on standard NCIC site record forms with an accompanying site map and topographic site location map, but somehow never researched and/or verified by Jean Starns

(EID).

- It is probable that SP-H-1, the portable rhyolite mortar stated as having been found in close proximity to the Sly Park Hilltop Camp Site, was more likely then not, collected not from private land (American Forest Products Co.), as had been the case with the Sly Park Kamloop Site, (see isolate record #1-continuation, Hilltop Camp Site), but recovered from Bureau of Reclamation property. Whereas,"A dirt road leads north from the small green water tank. The road enters private property belonging to American Forest Products and their sign is posted close to a Ponderosa Pine that is 17.5 meters from the green tank. Seventy two meters and 280 degrees from the Pine is the possible metate. The portable mortar was found about 3 meters downhill beside the water line". (The location of the waterline, being the lake, which has been described as shoreline by Jean Starns, is conclusive evidence that the portable mortar was found in or around the exposed beach associated with the P-9-1817-(Sly Park Hilltop Camp Site), and that the possible metate was found, but never recovered from private lands.

- There was also an updated record for Sly Park Hilltop Camp Site (AP16. other isolate), with the completion of a subsequent site survey by (Ric Windmiller, 2003). Whereas, it is stated in the record that "this minor archaeological resource is located largely if not entirely on private land adjacent to the north boundary of Sly Park-Jenkinson Lake. Previous finds reported for this location include a portable mortar, a bedrock grinding slick, chert nodules and shatter, and a triangular chert projectile point" (although never located). And that also, "there is no indications for the site's use as a quarry (the typical percussion flakes or broken bifaces). The finds appear to be isolates; no site boundaries could be determined."

- In 1928, the El Dorado Irrigation District (EID) purchased the sly park land from the Starks for the purpose of developing the water system in the county to provide for increasing agricultural demands. El Dorado County examined the possibility of developing a dam in the valley, but found the cost exorbitant; therefore, the Bureau of Reclamation was asked to look into the matter. The Bureau found that a dam would be feasible as part of the state legislated Central Valley Project. The Initial Sly Park Site Study and Survey was undertaken in 1948, in anticipation of the construction of this particular proposed dam site. The Smithsonian Institute was asked to study the area to determine what impact, if any, there would be on any historical or prehistoric remains in the area. The survey reports were done by Clarence E. Smith, Archeologist, River Basin Surveys with the help of graduate students from the University of California, Berkeley. Some of the reports were authored by Frank Fenenga, Dave Fredrickson, Martin Baumhoff, and A. Mohr. The reports were approved for distribution by Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., Associate Director, Bureau of American Ethnology and Director of the River Basin Surveys. At the time examination of the archeological resources of three small reservoir areas in Central California, including the Sly Park Reservoir, in El Dorado County concluded: "None of these reservoir areas appears to have been suitable for intensive occupation by Indians in aboriginal times, for no archeological remains of any importance were found in them. Therefore,

no excavation, and no further survey, was recommended for any of the mentioned three reservoir areas". In 1951, construction of the dam and the lake area began. Work was completed in 1955. The lake was named Jenkinson Lake after Walter Jenkinson, the first director of (EID), who perservered to make the lake a reality.

- It has been obvious that the impact from the construction has been very great on the archeological sites around the edge of the lake. One ultimate impact has been to expose archeological material as lake waters rise and recede, carrying midden away and leaving heavier artifacts behind. In the past, El Dorado Irrigation District had never had a policy of protecting prehistoric or historical remains either from the public or from employees constructing camping facilities within the park. As a result, site damage continued until recently. This particular possible living site with its possible bedrock "grinding slick" has been identified and recorded with the North Central Information Center (C.S.U.S) and with the Bureau of Reclamation in Sacramento.

- Sly Park Hilltop Site was discovered and recorded in late 1985 by Jean Starns (EID). At the time Jean Starns documented the Sly Park Hilltop Site, she utilized a temporary number (P-9-1817), in 1985. Prior to her site documentation, it was discovered that apparently none of the sites, with the exception of one, had been recorded for Sly Park. That one site, CA-ELD-263, was recorded as containing thirty bedrock mortars by Ann Peak in 1979. It was only until very recently did some (but not all) of the various sites receive an official state issued trinomial for future recording purposes. Additionally, a number of the site areas did not (and do not) have official site names. In order to make identification possible, the Sly Park sites were named between 1985-1987. In response to the requirement of the National Historic Preservation Act, a cultural resource survey was finally made on October 23, 1990. The purpose of the survey was to update previous survey reports made between 1985-1987 and to determine the additional potential impact of a two foot rise in water on specific sites along the perimeter of the lake. James West, Regional Archaeologist of the Bureau of Reclamation in Sacramento was consulted prior to the October 23, 1990 survey and following the survey. He concurred with the evaluation recommendations.

- A subsequent and final study (Windmiller 2003) was designed to pull together the results of all previous research, conduct an intensive field survey of the Area of Potential Effects around Jenkinson Lake, including P-9-1817-(Hilltop Campground Site, record and evaluate for National Register eligibility of sites, objects and any group of cultural resources that meet the definition of a district. This study was designed to meet the requisites of a Class III Survey as defined in the Reclamation Manual: Directives and Standards LND 02-01: Cultural Resources Management Policy (U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation 1998). The survey team for the final study was supervised in the field by Ric Windmiller, Registered Professional Archaeologist. Windmiller had more than 33 years experience directing surveys and excavations, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in prehistory and historic archaeology. Windmiller's field team spot checked areas along the exposed beaches around the lake to check on the thoroughness of previous surveys. The spot checks included areas where archaeological resources had been previously identified, such as the Hilltop Camp Site. The previously recorded or reported archaeological resources were at this time re-recorded and if

applicable "Updated" on forms currently required by the California Office of Historic Preservation. The field team also recorded archaeological resources discovered during the survey on the same DPR 523 series forms.

- In 2003, Ric Windmiller, Consulting archaeologist revisited the Sly Park Hilltop Site, among others, as part of an intensive Section 106 Consultation. This report citation is identified as the following: Windmiller, R. and D.S. Napoli, 2003. "Inventory and Evaluation of Cultural Resources, Sly Park Unit, Central Valley Project". Submitted to North Fork Associates. Copies available from the North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.

- P-9-1817 (Isolated Stone Artifacts). This minor archaeological resource was originally reported by Starns as the "Hilltop Camp Site." Starns reported a portable mortar and a possible metate near a spring area above, northwest of the Hilltop Campground. The location is at the boundary between Reclamation lands and property then owned by the American Forest Products Company of Martell. During the present study, the site was revisited and carefully inspected. Since Starn's original record was made, the privately owned land was graded probably for a logging deck. Nonetheless, close inspection of the Reclamation land revealed a south-facing hill slope littered with chunks of welded tuff, but no evidence that the material was ever used or even "prospected" by Native Americans. The mortar and possible metate were not located and may have been gathered during or since Starns recorded the site. However, the field team did report finding a small triangular projectile point 20m east of the spring area, a small scraper 15m farther east and a piece of shatter, all of which were made from chert. The entire campground below the spring area was inspected in addition to the south-facing hillslope with no results. There was no evidence of any cultural deposit. As the original find locality supported very thin soils, underlain with welded tuff or rhyolite, it is doubtful if there ever was a cultural deposit at the site.

- Isolated artifacts are generally not eligible for the National Register as they lack association, which, in the context of archaeological interpretation, is most important. It is true that a spatial pattern of isolated artifacts, especially if that pattern shows some physical association with a significant archaeological site, may be important. However, in the case of isolated finds identified during the Windmiller 2003 study, generally speaking no such pattern was recognized.

- The possible exception are the finds reported for P-9-1817, the "Hilltop Camp Site." Here it is suspected that the uphill spring area may have drawn native people. However, any archaeological "site" at this location would probably have been on adjacent private land, and the vicinity was bulldozed at some time in the recent past apparently for a logging deck or related purpose. There were no indications other than the one portable mortar collected downhill beside the lake's waterline, that a cultural deposit may have of currently exists on the Bureau of Reclamation property. Lacking evidence for a cultural deposit, such isolated finds are generally not eligible for the National Register. If there was a camp or other type of Native American site

here, it may have been destroyed by earth moving on the adjacent property, or by the present inundation of Jenkinson Lake (Sly Park Reservoir).

- There was no specific artifact catalogue identified for the surface collected material recovered from the Sly Park Hilltop Site. However, Jean Starns did record some of the artifacts, which had been found and catalogued on a supplemental "Archaeological Specimen Catalog" (1985). Various other sites were also updated on a revised "Sly Park Artifact Catalog" (1987), although it did not include the Sly Park Hilltop Site. In addition, Jean Starns also when deemed applicable, made illustrated sketch drawings of these artifacts, as she did with the Sly Park Hilltop Site material, which were filed at the Sly Park Administration Building along with the official State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation site location and isolate record forms: DPR 422A and DPR 422B (Rev.8/82) and [updated primary record] DPR 523A and 523K (1/95).

- The collection of the Sly Park Hilltop Site was given the new BOR Accession Number: MPRO.2009.0002. However, any site identifiers previously assigned have been retained in a remarks section of both the "access" (2008) and "excel" (2009) catalog spreadsheets. The range of catalog numbers assigned to the recovered artifacts in the present collection is recorded as: MPRO-3322 thru MPRO-3335. There are approximately 14 catalog records assigned to a total number of 79 items.

- The Sly Park Hilltop Site is fully accessioned in an official accession book using the current site trinomial, but also denoting the previously recorded identifiers used in the site's recording. Again, this procedure is done as a reliable cross-reference guide to future researchers and or staff. An accession folder at both the (BOR) Federal Building in Sacramento, California and at the New Melones Warehouse Facility nearby Jamestown, California, contains any copies of cataloged archival documentation which may have been located to date. The available supporting preliminary data, site records, illustrations, etc., were available at the time to be added to the new catalog, with the exception of the (Bor) Lands Record Research Checklist. All the site's artifacts were included in the final catalog recordation process, when applicable, and are stored in poly bags with the new accession no., catalog no., as well as the old state identifier written on the outside of the bag. The Sly Park Hilltop Site material was placed in a single secured storage cabinet (cabinet 8, drawer 4) located at the New Melones warehouse facility. It is suggested that in the interim, this procedure be duplicated for all other site material cataloged. It would however, also be an asset to either include a accompanying bar code attachment or a generated bag slip tag within the poly bag for future inventory purposes. Since each individual artifact or group of artifacts is placed in a clean re-sealable bag, an identification slip would provide additional information like provenience data for an artifact taken from the recovery bag, which could be checked against the catalog. In either case, the best method will be researched and explored further.

Museum Activity Summary
April 20, 2009-Sept. 08, 2009

- A review of the existing documentation and recordation on file for

(CA-ELD-0263)-Arrowhead Campground Site-Ebasco Flashboards (1991)
was identified, researched, and further discriminated.
Located on the north shore of Jenkinson Lake (Sly Park Reservoir), formerly in the wooded area above the meadow of Sly Park, this archaeological site today consists of a remnant lithic scatter, historic trash scatter and cultural deposit covering an estimated 33, 840 square meters in an area that combines both (CA-ELD-0263)- Arrowhead Campground Site and (P-9-1814)- Pine Cone Site, at the edge of the lake and 347+ bedrock mortars on extensive rock outcrops exposed to periodic inundation. The site has been subject to recording on previous occasions, archaeological excavation, as well as unauthorized collection of artifacts by local residents. The site was first recorded and mapped by Peak and Associates in 1979 (Peak and Associates 1979). The site has been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, as well as the California Register of Historical Resources (Davy 1991; Windmiller and Napoli 2003).

- The initial archaeological investigation of Sly Park Reservoir was conducted by the Smithsonian Institution's River Basin Surveys under the general supervision of its director, Frank H. H. Roberts. A two-page report completed in May, 1948 and submitted by Phillip Drucker, Field Director, West Coast Projects, River Basin Surveys, summarized the field investigations conducted by Clarence E. Smith during the fall, 1948 (sic). The Region Four Office, National Park Service, San Francisco, provided maps to facilitate the field work. Drucker's report concluded that Sly Park did not appear suitable for intensive aboriginal occupation, as no archaeological remains of any importance were identified. Drucker suggested that Sly Park was probably visited sporadically for gathering wild plant food and for hunting. There was no mention of historic sites. Drucker recommended no further field survey or excavation (Drucker 1948).

- The Arrowhead Campground Site was initially surveyed and first recorded as Temporary Site No. (P-9-351) by Ann S. Peak and Associates in 1979 as part of Sofar, a project of Ebasco Environmental, El Dorado Irrigation District and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Forest Service to transfer water from the South Fork, American River to various new reservoirs in the county. This newly found aboriginal occupation site was the first reported prehistoric site identified in Sly Park, which was later to become one of the many prehistoric sites found in and around the area of Jenkinson Lake (Sly Park Reservior). Initially identified as Temporary Site No. (P-9-351) sometime later received an official site designation and from that point on was recorded and better known as (CA-ELD-263), which included 30 mortar holes in bedrock (Ann S. Peak and Associates 1979 quoted in Starns 1987:1).

- Jean Starns of El Dorado Irrigation District re-recorded it during the low water year of 1985, and increased the initial bedrock mortar inventory from just 30 to around 347. The site record lists the site's dimensions as 376 by 90 meters, on 33, 840 square meters. This included a possible Native American occupation site along with the distribution of bedrock mortars at low water. The bedrock mortars are located on approximately 82 separate outcrops. The bedrock mortars are, furthermore, almost entirely on the beach, except for a few mortars barely showing at ground surface above the bank. It is thus likely that more mortars lie buried under soil above the high water line. The artifact

deposit on the beach, however, is about 130-meters long. It extends well into the campground area above, and down to the water line. The beach contains a dense scatter of artifacts, but consists mainly of rhyolitic tuff boulders outcropping between shallow patches of dirt and gravel. Arrowhead's aspect is due south. The hill slope rises steeply immediately behind the site. There is a break in the slope, from steeper to slightly more gentle, about 30 meters from the lake scarp, and this break appears to mark the upslope extent of the site. A small drainage runs about 50 meters to the southeast of the site.

- **P-9-1814 (Isolated Bedrock Milling Station)**. Originally recorded as the "Pine Cone Site," Starns described this archaeological resource as a single bedrock mortar on a rhyolite boulder among many such boulders crushed during construction of the Sly Park dam and reservoir. The site is located on the south-facing slope of a ridge at Pine Cone Campground on the north side of Jenkinson Lake. When the site was revisited by Windmiller in 2003, no evidence of the bedrock mortar could be found. Windmiller's field team concluded that the site was at present under water in the lake. Windmiller's study concluded: "It is apparent in reviewing the records that there was no cultural deposit associated with this site, unless it was destroyed by clearing of the reservoir area during construction of the dam, or by inundation. Lacking evidence for an associated cultural deposit and any status as a traditional cultural property, isolated bedrock milling stations generally do not meet any criterion of eligibility for the National Register. Therefore, this isolated bedrock milling station does not appear eligible for the National Register either as an individual resource or as a contributing resource to a potential district.

- A preliminary investigation of Sly Park which then concentrated on several archaeological sites: CA-ELD-728 (Picnic Ground Site) and CA-ELD-263 (Arrowhead Campground Site) was made in 1991 by Ebasco Environmental, Inc. as part of an Environmental Impact Study. El Dorado Irrigation had a project planned, the Sly Park Flashboard Project, which was designed to place flashboards at the spillway in order to increase the water holding capacity of the reservoir. When this project was to be implemented, lake waters would raise approximately two feet, adversely impacting extant midden at CA-Eld-263. And when the flashboard project was to be constructed, cultural resource recommendations included excavations of the portions of the site middens, which would be most severely impacted. As the project went forward Ebasco Environmental conducted a research study of CA-ELD-263, which included test excavations (auguring) for soil phosphate analysis, surface collection activities, excavation of sediment profiles on cutbanks and analysis of several local amateur collections, including a preliminary survey of projectile points and artifacts from the (Johnson Collection) and the (Phillips Collection). The amateur collection yielded artifact types dating back to 4000 B.P. and the Ebasco cutbank profile excavations yielded artifact types dating back 4000 years in a cultural deposit up to one meter deep (Ebasco Engineering 1991:10.8-10.9). While cutbank excavations at CA-ELD-263 yielded artifacts, the same type of excavations at CA-ELD-728 did not yield any artifacts (Ebasco Environmental 1998:8.4).
  The Ebasco field crew collected a single transect 115 meters in length across the beach at Arrowhead Campground. They collected this transect in 5 by 5 meter

square units. They also collected three additional units at regular intervals adjacent to the main transect, one south and two north of the main transect. The Principle Investigator chose this single transect sample strategy because the material density on the beach was very high and would produce a large sample of artifacts sufficient for site evaluation purposes.
The total area collected was 675 square meters. The surface collection produced a total of 2,666 specimens (not including heat-affected rock, which the field crew did not collect). The material density, therefore, was 3.99 items per square meter. It was estimated by Ebasco that there were 2,568 pieces of lithic debitage in this collection (not including cores and performs). Yet, during the (Bor) 2009 artifact processing and cataloging of the CA-ELD-263 (Arrowhead Campground Site) collection, the lithic debitage category assigned to non-diagnostic artifacts included a wide variety of unidentified stone tool forms (e.g. from preforms and cores to flaketools, cobble tools, core tools, choppers, scrapers, backed blades, and modified shatter). At the Arrowhead Campground Site, CA-ELD-263, Ebasco's field team found the situation similar to that of the Sly Park Picnic Ground Site-an eroding cutbank and artifacts on the beach-except that test excavations clearly demonstrated an intact cultural deposit above the cutbank. Ebasco's technical writer concluded that CA-ELD-263 was eligible for the National Register, despite evidence that the site's integrity below the high water line was poor. Ebasco recommended the placement of rip-rap along the cutbank to avoid further erosion and scientific excavation (data recovery) (Ebasco 1991:ix).

- In 1995 Anne Boyd initiated field work and thus conducted further excavations (38 square meters) and surface collection at the CA-ELD-263 (Arrowhead Campground Site) for a Master's thesis in anthropology, which at the same time would recover data to help mitigate the adverse effects of inundation on the site and provide information useful for park interpretive exhibits (Boyd 1998:2). Boyd completed her thesis in 1998. Boyd's thesis focused on the temporal and spatial patterns of debitage, tools and other cultural materials, the amount and types of lithic materials present and the sources of stone materials. Boyd found the site's stratigraphic integrity poor, while spatial patterning of temporally diagnostic artifacts coupled with obsidian hydration rim values suggested that portions of the site were occupied throughout its prehistory, while one portion was most likely occupied only after 1500 B.P. Obsidian was predominantly from the Bodie Hills source area. Projectile point types ranged from Martis and Elko series to Rose Spring and Desert Side-Notched types and glass trade beads. Boyd concluded that the Nisenan were likely the primary occupants of the site in the historic period (Boyd 1998:iv-v). Ebasco's earlier study argued that Sly Park was most likely Miwok (Ebasco Environmental 1991:3.1).

- Most of the initial (1991 Ebasco artifacts) although not all (only the diagnostic artifacts; e.g. arrowheads, beads, faunal remains, etc.; less the stone tool forms "entirely missing from the artifact collection catalog") currently cataloged under Bureau of Reclamation Accession Number: MPRO.2009.0004 were previously, only partially cataloged **"Lot cataloged only"**, and illustrated, weighed, typed, and described in "Archaeological Site

Evaluations at Sly Park, El Dorado County, California". This survey report was prepared for The United States Bureau of Reclamation, Sacramento, California, by El Dorado Irrigation District, Placerville, California. This was accomplished by "Ebasco Environmental Inc. (July 1991).

- A subsequent and final study (Windmiller 2003) was designed to pull together the results of all previous research, conduct an intensive field survey of the Area of Potential Effects around Jenkinson Lake, including CA-ELD-263 (Arrowhead Campground Site), and on Bureau of Reclamation property on Camp Creek, including the Camp Creek Detention Dam, record and evaluate for National Register eligibility of sites, buildings, structures, objects and any group of cultural resources that meet the definition of a district. This study was designed to meet the requisites of a Class III Survey as defined in the Reclamation Manual: Directives and Standards LND 02-01: Cultural Resources Management Policy (U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation 1998). The survey team for the final study was supervised in the field by Ric Windmiller, Registered Professional Archaeologist. Windmiller had more than 33 years experience directing surveys and excavations, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in prehistoric and historic archaeology. Windmiller's field team spot checked areas along the exposed beaches around the lake to check on the thoroughness of previous surveys. The spot checks included areas where archaeological resources had been previously identified, such as the beaches at CA-ELD-728 and CA-ELD-263. The previously recorded or reported archaeological resources were at this time re-recorded and if applicable updated on forms currently required by the California Office of Historic Preservation. The field team also recorded archaeological resources discovered during the survey on the same DPR 523 series forms. At this time, Windmiller also compiled a full Catalog of collected artifacts for the Sly Park Unit to assist (EID) in meeting the requirements for a curation or long term loan agreement. Windmiller requested and received all artifacts from the Sly Park Unit in its possession. Then he consulted existing inventories of artifacts, particularly the inventories included in the technical appendices of Ebasco Environmental's 1991 report, "Archaeological Site Evaluations at Sly Park, El Dorado County, California", which included artifacts recovered during Ebasco's evaluation of CA-ELD-728 and CA-ELD-263 for the Flashboards Project and Ebasco's analysis of the Johnson Collection. Windmiller also consulted the partial inventory made by Starns. Each artifact or group of artifacts they received from EID was then compared with existing inventories. An addendum was added to each of the existing inventories to account for missing artifacts, as well as added artifacts clearly associated with one of the inventories. As needed, the methods used are explained in the addenda.

- The Current (BOR) artifact collection for **CA-ELD-0263-(Arrowhead Campground Site)-Ebasco Flashboards (1991)** was given the new Accession Number: **MPRO.2009.0004**. However, any site identifiers previously assigned have been retained in a remarks section of the "excel" (Bor-2009) catalog spreadsheets. The range of catalog numbers assigned to the artifacts in the present collection is recorded as: **MPRO-3519 thru MPRO-3842** . There are approximately **324** catalog records assigned to a total number of **3,711** items.

- The CA-ELD-0263-Arrowhead Campground Site-Ebasco Flashboards (1991) is fully accessioned in an official accession book using the current site trinomial, but also denoting the previously recorded identifiers used in the site's recording. Again, this procedure is done as a reliable cross-reference guide to future researchers and or staff. An accession folder at both the (Bor) Federal Building in Sacramento, California and at the New Melones Warehouse Facility nearby Jamestown, California, contains any copies of site documentation or documentation of the (Ebasco Flashboard 1991 Archaeological Project) which has been located to date. The available supporting preliminary data, site records, illustrations, evaluations, reports, etc., were added to the new (Bor) 2009 artifact catalog. All of the found diagnostic artifacts in the Ebasco 1991 catalog, in addition to the "Stone Tool types (e.g. flaketools, unifaces, core tools and cobble tools, etc.) originally lot cataloged as Misc. Lithics only, are all now described as part of the original Ebasco artifact catalog to ensure the integrity of the collection, included in the final (Bor) 2009 catalog recordation process. When applicable, a copy of the original Ebasco artifact catalog denotes any missing items at the time of the (Bor 2009 catalog process), and the original Ebasco identification bag slip, per each unit was retained and added to (within) the new 4mm archival storage poly bags along with the artifacts and are stored with the new accession no., catalog no., as well as the old state identifier generated (written) on the outside of the storage bag itself. Since each individual artifact or group of artifacts is placed in a clean resealable bag with an identification bag slip, this will further provide additional information like provenience data for an artifact taken from the recovery bag, which could be checked against the catalog.

- **Note:** Museum Property Handbook (411 DM Volume II) Appendix E (Lot cataloging): Lot cataloging accounts for large numbers of artifacts with similar and non-distinguishing characteristics. While the Ebasco artifact collection catalog (1991) lot cataloged almost all of the stone tool types (e.g. flake tool, cobble tool, core tool, choppers, scrapers, etc.) as having the general object name of "Lithics" or "Misc. Lithics", it is seen as inappropriate because those stone tool forms have distinguishing characteristics that can be typed which set them apart from the average debitage flakes, considered by Ebasco as (Misc. Lithics). For example, a lot of Lithics or Misc. Lithics can and almost always will contain debitage in the form of primary or secondary flakes that were derived from quartz, chert, quartzite, obsidian, and basalt. But the stone tool types should always be discriminated and separated out from similar debitage flakes during initial artifact processing in order to fully document the recovered diagnostic type artifacts (stone tool forms) in order to better preserve the integrity of the artifact collection.

Museum Activity Summary
September 9, 2009-, 2009

- A review of the existing documentation and recordation on file for **(CA-ELD-0728)-Picnic Ground Site-Starns (EID), Surface Collection (1985, 1986, 1990, 1992)** was identified, researched, and further discriminated.

CA-ELD-728 is a large, NRHP-eligible site located on the northwest shore of Sly Park Reservoir. According to Trish Fernandez, El Dorado Irrigation District (EID), CA-ELD-728 has three distinct loci (Pearson's Point, Picnic Area, and South), the site extends along the shore in a generally north-south direction for approximately one mile. The site's east-west boundaries, however, are not well-defined. This is because boundaries are obscured by overlying strata and vegetation to the west and water to the east, and because limited subsurface excavation has been conducted to determine the boundaries (Fernandez 2007: 27).

- CA-ELD-728 was originally defined at the northern end of the park picnic area, several hundred feet from the current artifact collection site (Starns, 1985a). An additional bedrock mortar site of forty one mortars was identified on a platy rhyolite point (Pearson's Point) adjacent to this north picnic area (Starns, 1985b). In 1990, Ebasco Environmental, Inc. Archaeologist, Doug Davy, and lithics consultant John Dougherty recorded a new southern loci area with a few millingstones approximately 300 meters north of the old boat launch. CA-ELD-728 was then extended in length to cover this area, making the total site length close to one and a half miles.

- By November of 1992, seasonal erosion of more of the remaining beach soil had resulted in the exposure of numerous millingstones and other artifacts. The amount of artifacts was so great that a surface collection was recommended by United States Bureau of Reclamation Regional Archaeologist, Dr. James West (Starns, 1993: 7).

- A survey was done on December 1st, 1992 by Jean Starns of (EID) to determine the area of artifact scatter. Two southern areas of heaviest concentration were delineated. These were designated Locus A and Locus B. Although the artifacts that were retrieved from Locus A during the two day collection period were recorded and cataloged in March of 1993, time did not allow for the collection of artifacts from Locus B. Locus B was also noted to contain fewer artifacts. The predominant artifact in both loci are shaped and unshaped manos, mano fragments and metate fragments. The majority of artifacts collected from Locus A were mainly described as being mano and metate fragments, shaped and unshaped, in addition to unifacial and bifacial cobble cores that were collected, and artifacts identified by Starns as hammerstones or possible hammerstones. Five fragments of modified and unmodified soapstone were also collected.

- From 1977 through 2003, CA-ELD-728 was recorded and updated six different times (Snoke 1977b, Starns 1985a, 1985b; Starns 1991; Windmiller 2003) and was the subject of two site record addenda (Starns 1987, 1987c). Each one of these site records delineates the site differently and the addenda do not address boundary issues. Two formal archaeological investigations have been completed at the site, but were concentrated only on the Picnic Area locus (Ebasco 1991) and the South locus (Starns 1993b). The sum of these studies provides sufficient

information to delineate a valid boundary along the shoreline, but it is entirely unclear how far the site extends into the lake and up on the vegetated area above the escarpment created by erosional effects from the lake (Fernandez 2007: 27).

- The initial archaeological investigation of Sly Park Reservoir was conducted by the Smithsonian Institution's River Basin Surveys under the general supervision of its director, Frank H. H. Roberts. A two-page report, completed in May, 1948 and submitted by Phillip Drucker, Field Director, West Coast Projects, River Basin Surveys, summarized the field investigations conducted by Clarence E. Smith during the fall, 1948 (sic). The Region Four Office, National Park Service, San Francisco, provided maps to facilitate the field work. Drucker's report concluded that Sly Park did not appear suitable for intensive aboriginal occupation, as no archaeological remains of any importance were identified. Drucker suggested that Sly Park was probably visited sporadically for gathering wild plant food and for hunting. There was no mention of historic sites. Drucker recommended no further field survey or excavation (Drucker 1948).

- According to the North Central Information Center's records, Bureau of Reclamation lands around Sly Park-Jenkinson Lake were not subject to archaeological survey again until 1977, when James Snoke, an instructor at American River College, Placerville and part time Forest Service archaeologist, conducted a reconnaissance for the proposed alteration of an El Dorado Irrigation District water canal and construction of a new pipeline. Snoke reported two archaeological sites: CA-ELD 177 and CA-ELD-178 (both later confirmed by the information center as portions of CA-ELD-728). Snoke's CA-ELD-177 was described by him as an extensive bedrock mortar site on the "northwest shoreline of Jenkinson Lake below the usual highwater mark." Snoke further described the resource as having been "potted" and dozed during lake preparation." Snoke described his CA-ELD-178 as located "along the NW shoreline of Jenkinson Lake approximately 200 yards SSW of CA-ELD-177. Regarding condition of the site, Snoke indicated that it has undoubted been pothunted and dozed during preparation of the lake (Snoke 1977: Record Forms). Since it was found that CA-ELD-728 was situated within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) boundary, it was investigated further in subsequent research.

- Artifact collectors have known of the Sly Park Picnic Ground Site for many years, but it was not recorded until recently. Jean Starns of the El Dorado Irrigation District first recorded the site while gathering general information about cultural resources in the Jenkinson Lake area (Starns, 1990). She formally recorded the site during a "bathtub ring" survey of Jenkinson Lake in 1985. Starns' site record lists the site dimensions as 620 by 50 meters. She recorded four bedrock mortars in a rhyolitic outcrop which wave action had exposed approximately 50 meters southwest of the main area of artifact scatter, and 75 bedrock mortars on rhyolite downslope of the main artifact scatter. The latter mortars were entirely under water in 1991. "The main site from which artifacts were surface collected that make up the Starns (EID) Collection (1985, 1986, 1990, and 1992), CA-

ELD-0728-the Sly Park Picnic Ground Site is found on U.S.G.S. map, Sly Park Quadrangle (7.5'), 1952 and photo-revised in 1973 in Township ten north and Range thirteen east. The map coordinates for this site range from 94 mm NW to 110mm SE to 250mm NE to 88mm SW at an elevation of approximately 3480 feet. This area extends along the picnic area of Sly Park and over to a knoll at the northeast end of the picnic area. Four poorly formed (exfoliated) mortars were noted on the southern end below a culvert. The main portion of the site appeared to be north of this area, however, and in 1986 approximately 75 mortars were recorded below the beach area from which the largest number of artifacts; during the initial site assessment (1986), had been recovered and cataloged by Jean Starns (EID). This area also contained a grouping of about fifteen grassy areas, or mounds, containing a species of Juncus. Mound "C" had a portable mortar in situ (SP-P-17-C), (Starns, 1986). Eight rhyolite portable mortars were found in this area, including one basin mortar (SP-P-7) (Starns, 1986). Other (Starns, 1986) artifacts included numerous flakes, cores and scrapers, a net weight, schist pendant fragment, an object tentatively identified as a possible hand axe, steatite pipe fragment, and an unusual oblong steatite object with a drilled hole, function unknown.

- Starns also recorded a site on Pearsons Point, a low knoll between small drainages immediately east-northeast of the Picnic Ground Site. The Pearson's Point Site was later added to the Picnic Site area under the same trinomial (CA-ELD-728). The name "Pearson's Point" will not appear on any map as Jean Starns gave this name to a previously unnamed point of land that appears as an Island during high water. The point was named by Jean Starns after Donovan Pearson, Recreation Director of Sly Park. Forty-one bedrock mortars were recorded for this area; one of the mortars contained a chert fragment, possibly the basal section of a barbed projectile point. At the time they were recorded, the mortars on the southern edge of the Point appeared to be in excellent condition, though usually covered by water. The northern end mortars, higher on the slope, were very worn and weathered. This knoll contains no soil, only a white, platy rhyolite. During the investigation of the area by Ebasco Environmental, Inc., in 1991, it was discovered that all of the mortars on this point had exfoliated and could no longer be seen" (Jean Starns,1991).

- Extensive surface examinations on the beach for the Ebasco Flashboard Project (Davy 1991) showed that a light scatter of artifacts extends to the drainage on the west side of Pearson's Point. The California Archaeological Inventory has included the Pearson's Point locus as part of ELD-728. The immediate purpose of the Sly Park Flashboards archaeological site evaluation program was to determine the National Register eligibility of the sites tested, ELD-263 and ELD-728.

- A preliminary investigation of Sly Park which then concentrated on several archaeological sites: CA-ELD-728 (Picnic Ground Site) and CA-ELD-263 (Arrowhead Campground Site) was made in 1990 by Ebasco Environmental, Inc.

as part of an Environmental Impact Study (Davy 1991). El Dorado Irrigation had a project planned, the Sly Park Flashboard Project, which was designed to place flashboards at the spillway in order to increase the water holding capacity of the reservoir. When this project was to be implemented, lake waters would raise approximately two feet, adversely impacting extant midden at CA-ELD-263. And when the flashboard project was to be constructed, cultural resource recommendations included excavations of the portions of the site middens, which would be most severely impacted. As the project went forward Ebasco Environmental conducted a research study of CA-ELD-728, which included test excavations (auguring) for soil phosphate analysis (generally an indicator of prehistoric human activity), cutbank excavations to reveal soil profiles and controlled surface collection in addition to the analysis of several local amateur collections, including a preliminary survey of projectile points and artifacts from the (Johnson Collection) and the (Phillips Collection). The Ebasco field crew collected 93, 5 by 5 (5x5) meter grid units located at the site center for a total of 2,325 square meters. Units potentially within the site boundary located to the southwest were not collected because a layer of coarse sand overlies the surface in this area. The mean depth of cultural deposit remnants was approximately 35 cm. The amateur collection yielded artifact types beginning with a wide-stemmed projectile point dating back to 4000 B.P. The site also produced Desert Side-Notched and other point types dating between A.D. 500 and A.D. 1300. While cutbank excavations at CA-ELD-263 yielded artifacts, the same type of excavations at CA-ELD-728 did not yield any artifacts (Ebasco Environmental 1998: 8.4).

- Ebasco's study concluded that the present-day cutbank represents the upper (uphill) edge of the archaeological site and, therefore, most of the archaeological site has eroded away from wave action and is now beach (Ebasco Environmental 1991: 9.9). The exception may be patches of rushes, which grow on several earth pedestals along the beach. One archaeologist suggests that these earthern pedestals may be remnant house floors-compacted earth that resisted the erosion of wave action (Bor Regional Archaeologist James West, personal communication, Windmiller 2003). Wave action has badly eroded the bedrock mortars on Pearson's Point. Heavy equipment used to prepare the reservoir area back in the mid-1950s probably also contributed to the generally poor condition of the bedrock on which the mortars appear.

- While the purpose of Ebasco's research was to evaluate the site for National Register eligibility, the technical writer stated that his firm's study was inconclusive. Artifacts were collected from the beach, although soil profiles cut into the bank that marks the high waterline failed to produce any cultural material. Shovel probes in and above the high water mark also failed to produce any artifacts, although the material from the excavations was screened. Yet, collectors and members of Ebasco's field team reported the presence of chipped stone debitage in the cutbank as well as above the cutbank in the picnic ground proper. However, the surface collection from the beach reflected a relatively low artifact density. Ebasco's technical writer interpreted this as indicative of a site border zone. During the most recent study (Windmiller 2003), small islands of intact

sediments from which rushes grow were observed along the beach. These small islands may be remnants of house floors. As the site has yielded artifacts of the same time span as those from CA-ELD-263, and still with the potential to yield further information important to understanding the local and regional prehistory, the archaeological site appears eligible for the National Register under Criteron D.

- Most of the initial (1991 Ebasco artifacts) although not all (only the diagnostic artifacts; e.g. arrowheads, beads, faunal remains, etc.; less the stone tool forms "entirely missing from the artifact collection catalog") currently cataloged under Bureau of Reclamation Accession Numbers: MPRO.2009.0003, and MPRO.2009.004 were previously, only partially cataloged **"Lot cataloged only"**, and illustrated, weighed, typed, and described in "Archaeological Site Evaluations at Sly Park, El Dorado County, California". This survey report was prepared for The United States Bureau of Reclamation, Sacramento, California, by El Dorado Irrigation District, Placerville, California (Ebasco Environmental Inc., July 1991).

- However, it appears that Jean Starns (EID) continued on with a formal archaeological investigation herself, concentrating only on the South locus (Fernandez 2007: 27), and therefore kept collecting artifacts that she had found within the boundary of the Picnic Site area located to the south and southwest, well up until 1993, and penned (inked) some of those artifacts to be added to the 1991 Ebasco Artifact Catalog, after the fact (after the publication of the original Ebasco Report). As mentioned earlier, this southern site area locus of the Picnic Ground Site was subject to an additional surface collection authorized by the USBR (Starns 1993b), (Fernandez 2007: 28).

- An initial and less intensive survey of (CA-ELD-0728) the Picnic Area Site was conducted by Jean E. Starns, El Dorado Irrigation District (1985-1986). During that time it appears that Starns for the first time ever, recorded a main area of artifact scatter from within the site, which then led to the recovery of surface collected artifacts and final artifact recordation, the process of entering the artifacts in a usable in-house catalog form entitled the "Sly Park Artifact Catalog"; dated 12/06/1986. However, Starns also borrowed some of the "Johnson Collection" artifacts with the intent to re-record and thus relocate specific materials (artifacts) originally collected by Herb and Marge Johnson into her own subsequent (1986) artifact catalog and later written site survey report: "Sly Park Bedrock Mortar Sites Report (1992)". Those earlier surface collected artifacts originally belonging to the northern end of (CA-ELD-728) Picnic Area Site, but initially collected by the Johnson's were then re-assigned to the Starns Sly Park Artifact Catalog (12/06/1986) and with several being inked with Starns catalog numbers: SP-P-5, SP-P-15, SP-P-16, and SP-P-18. Some of those re-cataloged Johnson Collection Artifacts were then also recorded by Starns (12/12/1986) using official California Department of Parks and Recreation "Isolate Record" forms, which also included several Isolate Record artifact drawings and descriptions. Isolate Records were assigned to SP-P-16 (Sly Park Picnic Site catalog number), and SP-P-18 (Sly Park Picnic Site catalog number). Starns continued to make catalog record additions soon after 1986 to the original "Sly Park Artifact Catalog" #1, then subsequently revised the catalog to include the later 1992

recovered artifacts (SP-P-29 thru SP-P-197), documented on a new catalog form entitled: "Sly Park Archaeological Specimen Catalog" #2.

- **The first ever "Sly Park Artifact Catalog" for CA-ELD-728, dated (12/06/1986), was recorded by Jean Starns (EID) under Accession Number: (SP-P-). This recordation system uses "SP-P-" for "Sly Park-Picnic-", followed by the number of the artifact. The first twenty eight artifacts that were surface collected and assigned to this catalog were recorded as catalog record numbers: (SP-P-1 –SP-P-28), and came from the northern end location of the site (Starns, 1993:13).**

- **Some time during the period of 1990-1992, a second artifact catalog was produced and utilized by Starns (EID), entitled: "Archaeological Specimen Catalogue", whereby the Picnic Ground Site provenience was recorded using the site number (CA-ELD-728) plus "MS", a designation for millingstone site. This subsequent Sly Park artifact catalog included a compilation of the first artifact catalog produced by Starns (1986), and continued under the same accession number but with the numerical catalog number sequence of artifact catalog records ranging from (SP-P-29 –SP-P-197); As twenty-eight artifacts had previously been recorded and cataloged, the first recorded artifact from this particular collection was "SP-P-29". "MS" refers to the south end milling stone site first discovered by John Dougherty and Doug Davy (Ebasco 1991).**

- A subsequent and final study (Windmiller 2003) was designed to pull together the results of all previous research, conduct an intensive field survey of the Area of Potential Effects around Jenkinson Lake, including CA-ELD-728 (Picnic Ground Site), and on Bureau of Reclamation property on Camp Creek, including the Camp Creek Detention Dam, record and evaluate for National Register eligibility of sites, buildings, structures, objects and any group of cultural resources that meet the definition of a district. This study was designed to meet the requisites of a Class III Survey as defined in the Reclamation Manual: Directives and Standards LND 02-01: Cultural Resources Management Policy (U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation 1998). The survey team for the final study was supervised in the field by Ric Windmiller, Registered Professional Archaeologist. Windmiller had more than 33 years experience directing surveys and excavations, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in prehistory and historic archaeology. Windmiller's field team spot checked areas along the exposed beaches around the lake to check on the thoroughness of previous surveys. The spot checks included areas where archaeological resources had been previously identified, such as the beaches at CA-ELD-728 and CA-ELD-263. The previously recorded or reported archaeological resources were at this time re-recorded and if applicable updated on forms currently required by the California Office of Historic Preservation. The field team also recorded archaeological resources discovered during the survey on the same DPR 523 series forms.

- Windmiller also compiled a full Catalog of collected artifacts for the Sly Park Unit to assist (EID) in meeting the requirements for a curation or long term loan agreement. Windmiller requested and received all artifacts from the Sly Park Unit in its possession.

Then he consulted existing inventories of artifacts, particularly the inventories included in the technical appendices of Ebasco Environmental's 1991 report, "Archaeological Site Evaluations at Sly Park, El Dorado County, California", which included artifacts recovered during Ebasco's evaluation of CA-ELD-728 and CA-ELD-263 for the Flashboards Project and Ebasco's analysis of the "Johnson Collection". Windmiller also consulted the partial inventory made by Starns (EID). Each artifact or group of artifacts they received from EID was then compared with existing inventories. An addendum was added to each of the existing inventories to account for missing artifacts, as well as added artifacts clearly associated with one of the inventories. As needed, the methods used are explained in the addenda. **Addendum Note:** Several gaps in the succession of artifact numbers were observed. It is therefore assumed that corresponding artifacts for these missing numbers exist but were not located in any of the Sly Park inventories. These numbers included: SP-P-4; SP-P-16 and 17; SP-P-19 through 24; SP-P-27; SP-P-44 through 67; SP-P-70 through 90; SP-P-92 through 113; SP-P-115 through 144; and SP-P-146 through 194.

- The Current (BOR) artifact collection for **CA-ELD-0728 (Picnic Ground Site)-Jean Starns (EID) Surface Collection (1985, 1986, 1990, and 1992)** was given the new Accession Number: **MPRO.2009.0005**. However, any site identifiers previously assigned have been retained in a remarks section of the (Bor-2009) catalog spreadsheets. The range of catalog numbers assigned to the artifacts in the present collection is recorded as: **MPRO-3843 thru MPRO-4059**. There are approximately **217** catalog records assigned to a total number of **1,370** items.

- The CA-ELD-0728-Picnic Ground Site-Jean Starns (EID) Surface Collection (1985-86,1990-92) is fully accessioned in an official accession book using the current site trinomial, but also denoting the previously recorded identifiers used in the site's recording. Again, this procedure is done as a reliable cross-reference guide to future researchers and or staff. An accession folder at both the (Bor) Federal Building in Sacramento, California and at the New Melones Warehouse Facility nearby Jamestown, California, contains any copies of site documentation or documentation of the (Sly Park CA-ELD-728-Picnic Ground Site-Jean Starns (EID) Surface Collection) which has been located to date. The available supporting preliminary data, site records, illustrations, evaluations, reports, etc., were added to the new (Bor) 2009 artifact catalog. When applicable, a copy of the original Sly Park Jean Starns (EID) artifact catalog denotes any missing items at the time of the (Bor 2009 catalog process), and the original Sly Park artifact collection identification bag slip, was retained and added to (within) the new 4mm archival storage poly bags along with the artifacts and are stored with the new accession no., catalog no., as well as the old state identifier generated (written) on the outside of the storage bag itself. Since each individual artifact or group of artifacts is placed in a clean re-sealable bag with an identification bag slip, this will further provide additional information like provenience data for an artifact taken from the recovery bag, which could be checked against the catalog.

Museum Activity Summary

December 7, 2009-August. 00, 2010

- A review of the existing documentation and recordation on file for the **(CSUS) Anne Boyd Collection : (CA-ELD-0263)-Sly Park Arrowhead Campground Site-(1995)** was identified, researched, and further discriminated.
  Located on the north shore of Jenkinson Lake (Sly Park Reservoir), formerly in the wooded area above the meadow of Sly Park, this archaeological site today consists of a remnant lithic scatter, historic trash scatter and cultural deposit covering an estimated 33, 840 square meters in an area that combines both (CA-ELD-0263)- Arrowhead Campground Site and (P-9-1814)- Pine Cone Site, at the edge of the lake and 347+ bedrock mortars on extensive rock outcrops exposed to periodic inundation. The site has been subject to recording on previous occasions, archaeological excavation, as well as unauthorized collection of artifacts by local residents. The site was first recorded and mapped by Peak and Associates in 1979 (Peak and Associates 1979). The site has been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, as well as the California Register of Historical Resources (Davy 1991; Windmiller and Napoli 2003).

- The initial archaeological investigation of Sly Park Reservoir was conducted by the Smithsonian Institution's River Basin Surveys under the general supervision of its director, Frank H. H. Roberts. A two-page report completed in May, 1948 and submitted by Phillip Drucker, Field Director, West Coast Projects, River Basin Surveys, summarized the field investigations conducted by Clarence E. Smith during the fall, 1948 (sic). The Region Four Office, National Park Service, San Francisco, provided maps to facilitate the field work. Drucker's report concluded that Sly Park did not appear suitable for intensive aboriginal occupation, as no archaeological remains of any importance were identified. Drucker suggested that Sly Park was probably visited sporadically for gathering wild plant food and for hunting. There was no mention of historic sites. Drucker recommended no further field survey or excavation (Drucker 1948).

- The Arrowhead Campground Site was initially surveyed and first recorded as Temporary Site No. (P-9-351) by Ann S. Peak and Associates in 1979 as part of Sofar, a project of Ebasco Environmental, El Dorado Irrigation District and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Forest Service to transfer water from the South Fork, American River to various new reservoirs in the county. This newly found aboriginal occupation site was the first reported prehistoric site identified in Sly Park, which was later to become one of the many prehistoric sites found in and around the area of Jenkinson Lake (Sly Park Reservior). Initially identified as Temporary Site No. (P-9-351) sometime later received an official site designation and from that point on was recorded and better known as (CA-ELD-263), which included 30 mortar holes in bedrock (Ann S. Peak and Associates 1979 quoted in Starns 1987:1).

- Jean Starns of El Dorado Irrigation District re-recorded it during the low water year of 1985, and increased the initial bedrock mortar inventory from just 30 to around 347. The

site record lists the site's dimensions as 376 by 90 meters, on 33, 840 square meters. This included a possible Native American occupation site along with the distribution of bedrock mortars at low water. The bedrock mortars are located on approximately 82 separate outcrops. The bedrock mortars are, furthermore, almost entirely on the beach, except for a few mortars barely showing at ground surface above the bank. It is thus likely that more mortars lie buried under soil above the high water line. The artifact deposit on the beach, however, is about 130-meters long. It extends well into the campground area above, and down to the water line. The beach contains a dense scatter of artifacts, but consists mainly of rhyolitic tuff boulders outcropping between shallow patches of dirt and gravel. Arrowhead's aspect is due south. The hill slope rises steeply immediately behind the site. There is a break in the slope, from steeper to slightly more gentle, about 30 meters from the lake scarp, and this break appears to mark the upslope extent of the site. A small drainage runs about 50 meters to the southeast of the site.

- **P-9-1814 (Isolated Bedrock Milling Station)**. Originally recorded as the "Pine Cone Site," Starns described this archaeological resource as a single bedrock mortar on a rhyolite boulder among many such boulders crushed during construction of the Sly Park dam and reservoir. The site is located on the south-facing slope of a ridge at Pine Cone Campground on the north side of Jenkinson Lake. When the site was revisited by Windmiller in 2003, no evidence of the bedrock mortar could be found. Windmiller's field team concluded that the site was at present under water in the lake. Windmiller's study concluded: "It is apparent in reviewing the records that there was no cultural deposit associated with this site, unless it was destroyed by clearing of the reservoir area during construction of the dam, or by inundation. Lacking evidence for an associated cultural deposit and any status as a traditional cultural property, isolated bedrock milling stations generally do not meet any criterion of eligibility for the National Register. Therefore, this isolated bedrock milling station does not appear eligible for the National Register either as an individual resource or as a contributing resource to a potential district.

- A preliminary investigation of Sly Park which then concentrated on several archaeological sites: CA-ELD-728 (Picnic Ground Site) and CA-ELD-263 (Arrowhead Campground Site) was made in 1991 by Ebasco Environmental, Inc. as part of an Environmental Impact Study. El Dorado Irrigation had a project planned, the Sly Park Flashboard Project, which was designed to place flashboards at the spillway in order to increase the water holding capacity of the reservoir. When this project was to be implemented, lake waters would raise approximately two feet, adversely impacting extant midden at CA-Eld-263. And when the flashboard project was to be constructed, cultural resource recommendations included excavations of the portions of the site middens, which would be most severely impacted. As the project went forward Ebasco Environmental conducted a research study of CA-ELD-263, which included test excavations (auguring) for soil phosphate analysis, surface collection activities, excavation of sediment profiles on cutbanks and analysis of several local amateur collections, including a preliminary survey of projectile points and artifacts from the (Johnson Collection) and the (Phillips Collection). The amateur collection yielded artifact types dating back to 4000 B.P. and the Ebasco cutbank profile excavations

yielded artifact types dating back 4000 years in a cultural deposit up to one meter deep (Ebasco Engineering 1991:10.8-10.9). While cutbank excavations at CA-ELD-263 yielded artifacts, the same type of excavations at CA-ELD-728 did not yield any artifacts (Ebasco Environmental 1998:8.4).
The Ebasco field crew collected a single transect 115 meters in length across the beach at Arrowhead Campground. They collected this transect in 5 by 5 meter square units. They also collected three additional units at regular intervals adjacent to the main transect, one south and two north of the main transect. The Principle Investigator chose this single transect sample strategy because the material density on the beach was very high and would produce a large sample of artifacts sufficient for site evaluation purposes.
The total area collected was 675 square meters. The surface collection produced a total of 2,666 specimens (not including heat-affected rock, which the field crew did not collect). The material density, therefore, was 3.99 items per square meter. It was estimated by Ebasco that there were 2,568 pieces of lithic debitage in this collection (not including cores and performs). Yet, during the (Bor) 2009 artifact processing and cataloging of the CA-ELD-263 (Arrowhead Campground Site) collection, the lithic debitage category assigned to non-diagnostic artifacts included a wide variety of unidentified stone tool forms (e.g. from preforms and cores to flaketools, cobble tools, core tools, choppers, scrapers, backed blades, and modified shatter). At the Arrowhead Campground Site, CA-ELD-263, Ebasco's field team found the situation similar to that of the Sly Park Picnic Ground Site-an eroding cutbank and artifacts on the beach-except that test excavations clearly demonstrated an intact cultural deposit above the cutbank. Ebasco's technical writer concluded that CA-ELD-263 was eligible for the National Register, despite evidence that the site's integrity below the high water line was poor. Ebasco recommended the placement of rip-rap along the cutbank to avoid further erosion and scientific excavation (data recovery) (Ebasco 1991:ix).

- In 1995 Anne Boyd initiated field work and thus conducted further excavations (38 square meters) and surface collection at the CA-ELD-263 (Arrowhead Campground Site) for a Master's thesis in anthropology, which at the same time would recover data to help mitigate the adverse effects of inundation on the site and provide information useful for park interpretive exhibits (Boyd 1998:2). Boyd completed her thesis in 1998. Boyd's thesis focused on the temporal and spatial patterns of debitage, tools and other cultural materials, the amount and types of lithic materials present and the sources of stone materials. Boyd found the site's stratigraphic integrity poor, while spatial patterning of temporally diagnostic artifacts coupled with obsidian hydration rim values suggested that portions of the site were occupied throughout its prehistory, while one portion was most likely occupied only after 1500 B.P. Obsidian was predominantly from the Bodie Hills source area. Projectile point types ranged from Martis and Elko series to Rose Spring and Desert Side-Notched types and glass trade beads. Boyd concluded that the Nisenan were likely the primary occupants of the site in the historic period (Boyd 1998: iv-v). Ebasco's earlier study argued that Sly Park was most likely Miwok (Ebasco Environmental 1991:3.1).

- Most of the initial (1991 Ebasco artifacts) although not all (only the diagnostic artifacts; e.g. arrowheads, beads, faunal remains, etc.; less the stone tool forms "entirely missing from the artifact collection catalog") currently cataloged under Bureau of Reclamation Accession Number: MPRO.2009.0004 were previously, only partially cataloged **"Lot cataloged only"**, and illustrated, weighed, typed, and described in "Archaeological Site Evaluations at Sly Park, El Dorado County, California". This survey report was prepared for The United States Bureau of Reclamation, Sacramento, California, by El Dorado Irrigation District, Placerville, California. This was accomplished by "Ebasco Environmental Inc. (July 1991).

- A subsequent and final study (Windmiller 2003) was designed to pull together the results of all previous research, conduct an intensive field survey of the Area of Potential Effects around Jenkinson Lake, including CA-ELD-263 (Arrowhead Campground Site), and on Bureau of Reclamation property on Camp Creek, including the Camp Creek Detention Dam, record and evaluate for National Register eligibility of sites, buildings, structures, objects and any group of cultural resources that meet the definition of a district. This study was designed to meet the requisites of a Class III Survey as defined in the Reclamation Manual: Directives and Standards LND 02-01: Cultural Resources Management Policy (U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation 1998). The survey team for the final study was supervised in the field by Ric Windmiller, Registered Professional Archaeologist. Windmiller had more than 33 years experience directing surveys and excavations, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in prehistoric and historic archaeology. Windmiller's field team spot checked areas along the exposed beaches around the lake to check on the thoroughness of previous surveys. The spot checks included areas where archaeological resources had been previously identified, such as the beaches at CA-ELD-728 and CA-ELD-263. The previously recorded or reported archaeological resources were at this time re-recorded and if applicable updated on forms currently required by the California Office of Historic Preservation. The field team also recorded archaeological resources discovered during the survey on the same DPR 523 series forms. At this time, Windmiller also compiled a full Catalog of collected artifacts for the Sly Park Unit to assist (EID) in meeting the requirements for a curation or long term loan agreement. Windmiller requested and received all artifacts from the Sly Park Unit in its possession. Then he consulted existing inventories of artifacts, particularly the inventories included in the technical appendices of Ebasco Environmental's 1991 report, "Archaeological Site Evaluations at Sly Park, El Dorado County, California", which included artifacts recovered during Ebasco's evaluation of CA-ELD-728 and CA-ELD-263 for the Flashboards Project and Ebasco's analysis of the Johnson Collection. Windmiller also consulted the partial inventory made by Starns. Each artifact or group of artifacts they received from EID was then compared with existing inventories. An addendum was added to each of the existing inventories to account for missing artifacts, as well as added artifacts clearly associated with one of the inventories. As needed, the methods used are explained in the addenda.

- The Current (BOR) artifact collection for the (**CSUS) Anne Boyd Collection: (CA-ELD-0263)-Sly Park Arrowhead Campground Site- (1995)** was given the new Accession Number: **MPRO.2009.0006**. However, any site identifiers previously assigned have been retained in a remarks section of the "excel" (Bor-2009) catalog spreadsheets. The range of catalog numbers assigned to the artifacts in the present collection is recorded as: **MPRO-4060 thru MPRO-**. There are approximately ___ catalog records assigned to a total number of____ items.

- The CSUS Anne Boyd Collection: (CA-ELD-0263)-Sly Park Arrowhead Campground Site-(1991) is fully accessioned in an official accession book using the current site trinomial, but also denoting the previously recorded identifiers used in the site's recording. Again, this procedure is done as a reliable cross-reference guide to future researchers and or staff. An accession folder at both the (Bor) Federal Building in Sacramento, California and at the New Melones Warehouse Facility nearby Jamestown, California, contains any copies of site documentation or documentation of the (Anne Boyd Sly Park Archaeological Project) which has been located to date. The available supporting preliminary data, site records, illustrations, evaluations, reports, etc., were added to the new (Bor) 2009 artifact catalog. All of the found diagnostic artifacts in the Anne Body 1996 artifact collection catalog, in addition to the "Stone Tool types (e.g. flaketools, unifaces, core tools and cobble tools, etc.) originally lot cataloged as Misc. Lithics only, are all now described as part of the original Anne Boyd artifact catalog to ensure the integrity of the collection, included in the final (Bor) 2009 catalog recordation process. When applicable, a copy of the original Anne Boyd artifact catalog denotes any missing items at the time of the (Bor 2009 catalog process), and the original "Anne Boyd" identification bag slip, per each unit was retained and added to (within) the new 4mm archival storage poly bags along with the artifacts and are stored with the new accession no., catalog no., as well as the old state identifier generated (written) on the outside of the storage bag itself. Since each individual artifact or group of artifacts is placed in a clean resealable bag with an identification bag slip, this will further provide additional information like provenience data for an artifact taken from the recovery bag, which could be checked against the catalog.