

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

MAY 31 1977

JAN 20 1978

DATA SHEET

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Yosemite Valley Archeological District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Box 577

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Yosemite National Park

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

02

STATE

California 95389

CODE

06

COUNTY

Mariposa

CODE

043

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

National Park Service, Western Regional Office

STREET & NUMBER

450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36063

CITY, TOWN

San Francisco

VICINITY OF

STATE

California 94102

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

National Park Service, Western Archeological Center

STREET & NUMBER

Box 49008

CITY, TOWN

Tucson, Arizona 85717

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Archeological Survey in Yosemite National Park, L. K. Napton

Archeological Survey of Selected Areas of Yosemite N. P., J. A. Bennyhoff

DATE

1975, 1953

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR

SURVEY RECORDS UCSC-Stanislaus, UC-Berkeley, Western Archeological Center

CITY, TOWN

Turlock, CA

Berkeley, CA

Tucson, AZ

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Yosemite Valley, a part of the Merced River drainage, is a 3000-foot (900 meter) deep flat-bottom valley walled by sheer granite cliffs. Its length is approximately 8 miles (13 kilometers) and its maximum width is approximately a mile (1.6 kilometers). The valley floor is approximately 4000 feet (1200 m) above sea level. Dominant vegetation is coniferous forest, surrounding grassy meadows. Plant cover has been significantly altered during the last century as a result of grazing, tourist traffic, fire suppression and introduction of new plants. Ponderosa Pine and incense-cedar now dominate the forested areas, having reduced open meadows and crowded out the stands of black oak which existed in the late 1800's.

Human traffic at campgrounds, trails, roads, view stops and around modern buildings has reduced grasses and shrubs, so that the ground in these high-impact areas is bare or is covered by thin forest litter. Ground surface in less-used forest or meadows is obscured by grasses or by denser duff or plant litter.

The valley has been archeologically surveyed twice: during casual reconnaissance in the early 1950's (Bennyhoff 1956) and during an intensive survey in 1974 (Napton 1975). Ninety-eight Indian sites, 61 of which are [REDACTED], have now been recorded on the valley floors. This is assumed to reflect a preference for warmer, sunny locations. Seventy-two of these sites occur in locations which correspond with Miwok (Ahwahneechee) Indian camps or with villages recorded in the 1800's by Powers (1877) and Merriam (1917). Village names and corresponding archeological sites are given in the attached list. The earlier University of California, Berkeley site numbers are: 4-Mrp-15; 45 to 85; -92; -158 to -168; -186 to -191; -196, and -240. The 1974 survey numbers, recorded by California State College, Stanislaus, are 4-Mrp-285 to -326.

Surface remains include bedrock mortars, ground and chipped stone tools, stone flakes, dark midden soil and petroglyphs. Most sites are on the open valley floor, but some occur in rock shelters at the bases of cliffs or large boulders. Collecting has removed many surface artifacts and sub-surface deposits may not be visible at present ground level. Site boundaries given in survey records are approximate. Past development and construction projects within the park have often been carried out in areas of concentrated archeological site clusters and have disturbed much of the original deposits. It is probable, however, that considerable amounts of original cultural deposits are left. The site of 4-Mrp-56 (Merriam's Ah-wah'ne) is a documented example of the past effects of construction on archeological deposits. Most of the site has been destroyed or disturbed by [REDACTED] but some original midden probably remains [REDACTED]. The only systematic excavation of this site was salvage conducted by J. Rasson in 1966, in which test pits were excavated in less than 1% of the site area. Average midden depth was 3 feet; Rasson determined that much of the fill had been disturbed to a degree which made provenience meaningless. The excavation was superficially reported (Rasson 1966) and artifacts-- primarily projectile points--were categorized according to conventional forms,

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believed to represent three periods of occupation in the Park over the last 1500 years (Bennyhoff 1956). The skeleton of a young female Indian was discovered in 1973 during excavation of a horse barn foundation in the Headquarters area. The skeleton was recorded and examined by a physical anthropologist and was ceremonially re-interred by local Indians (Birkby 1973).

These have been the only excavations in the Valley, but excavation elsewhere in the Park (Fitzwater 1964) suggests that middens may contain chipped and ground stone tools, lithic debris, hearths, animal bone, charred vegetable material and human bone. House remains may still be traceable. Such deposits should, at the very least, permit determination of age, domestic activities, site function, diet, natural resources utilized and season(s) of occupation.

YOSEMITE VALLEY: NORTHSIDE VILLAGES

Merrian 1917: 205-206	UCAS SITE Number 4-Mrp-	CSCS/IAR Compilation 4-Mrp-	Powers 1877: 365
1. Hoo-ke'-hahtch'-ke	45?	45,46,47,74,326?	
2. Hol'-low'	57	57	
3. Wis'-kah-lah	51,52	50,51,52,53,190,191, 290,	Wis-kul-la
4. Yo'-watch-ke	61	61,188,295	Ma-che-to
5. Ah-wah'-ne	56	56,196,298,299,300	A-wa-ni
6. Koom-i-ne	58,59,240	59,63,240,303,304, 305	Ku-mai-ni
7. Wah-ho'-gah	63	163	Wa-ha-ka
8. Soo-sem'-moo-lah	66	66,68,69,306	

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Merriam 1917: 205-206	UCAS Site Number 4-Mrp-	CSCS/IAR Compilation 4-Mrp-	Powers 1877: 365
9. Hah-ki-ah	67,69	67,307	
10. Kom'-pon-pa'-sah	159,160	160	
11. Aw'-o-koi-e	near 58 (pictograph)	158,309	
12. He-le'-jah	62	62,311	
13. Ha-eng'-ah	65	(not located)	
14. Yu-a'-chah	(not located)	65	
15. Hep-hep'-oo-ma	64	64	
16. Ti'-e-te'-mah	187	187	
17. Ho-ko'-nah	(not located)	(not located)	
18. We'-tum-taw	(not located)	312,313	
19. Poot-poo-toon	189	189,314	
20. Ah-wah'-mah	(not located)	(not located)	
	188	293,294	P-1. No-to-mid-u-la
	(not located)	291,292	P-2. Le-sam-ai-ti

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Merriam 1917: 207-208	UCAS Site Number 4-Mrp-	CSCS/IAR Compilation 4-Mrp-	Powers 1877: 365
21. Sap-pah'-sam-mah	near 71 (pictograph)	71	
22. Lem-me'-kitch'-ke	73	73, 318, 319	
23. Hop'-to'-ne	(not located)	(not located)	
24. We'-sum-meh'	75?	70, 75, 320	
25. Kis'-se	76	76	
26. Cha'-cha'-kah-lah	(not located)	322	Sak-ka-ya
27. Ham-moo-ah	(not located)	(not located)	
28. Loi'-ah	92, 83	83, 92, 323	
29. Hoo'-koo-me'-ko-tah	161, 162	161, 162, 324, 325	
30. Haw-kaw-koo'-e-tah	79, 78	77, 79	Hok-ok-wi-dok
31. Ho-low	82	78	
32. Wag'-tahk'-itch-ke	(not located)	82	
33. Too-yu'-yu'-yu	(not located)	(not located)	
34. Too-lah'-kah'-mah	84	84	
35. Um'-ma-taw	80, 186	15, 80, 81, 186	
36. Ap'-poo-meh	85	(outside CSCS 1974 survey area)	
37. Kah-win'-na-bah'		(outside CSCS 1974 survey area)	

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The following non-related cultural resources are located within the boundaries of the Yosemite Valley Archeological District:

Bridalveil Meadow Historic District (34 acres)
Lamon Orchard Historic Site
Yosemite Village Historic District (61 acres)
Ahwahnee Hotel (35 acres)
Le Conte Memorial Lodge
Curry Cabin (Curry Village)
Tresidder Cabin (Curry Village)
Curry Registration Office/current gift shop (Curry Village)
Old Big Oak Flat Road and Trail
Coulterville Road (egress into Merced River Canyon between Yosemite Valley and El Portal)

They are being separately nominated to the National Register.

The Village Chapel and the Degnan Residence are already on the National Register of Historic Places.

Many structures within the Yosemite Valley Historic District are listed on the List of Classified Structures in the Western Regional Office.

Since within this District are a number of Service-owned structures and facilities having concessioner possessory interest, approval by the Park Superintendent must be sought prior to alternations or changes. If known archaeological resources are in close proximity to such a structure or facility proposed for alternations, expansion, or removal, the Superintendent will consult with the Regional Director in a determination of effect or no effect upon cultural materials. Disruption of previously altered ground areas, as in the removal of below grade foundations, utility lines, or structural elements does not constitute disturbance of new ground only if no cultural resources are identified as in close proximity to a removal project. The most recent archaeological site inventory records will provide data as to site locations and relative sensitivity for cultural resources in proximity to existing developments. If cultural materials not known are discovered during removal or alternation actions, work should cease and professional archaeological evaluation made for the recovery of cultural data.

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Addendum

In November, 1979, archeological testing on and in the vicinity of sites 4-Mrp-56 and 4-Mrp-300 was conducted by Yosemite Park Archeologist, Steven Danziger, in conjunction with clearance procedures for a National Park Service project. Thirty-one auger holes were dug in the area in an attempt to accurately define the boundaries of these sites, the depth of cultural materials, and the state of their preservation. Full documentation of this testing is on file in the Western Archeological Center, Tucson, Arizona (Archeological Clearance # 150-79-YOSE).

The testing has indicated that the two sites previously recorded as 4-Mrp-56 and 4-Mrp-300 may actually represent one large, continuous habitation area comprised of extensive in situ archeological deposits to a depth of over three feet. While portions of the site have been disturbed by previous construction activities, this new information gives further support to the significance of the archeological resources in the Yosemite Valley Archeological District.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A.D. 500-Present		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Yosemite Valley archeological resources appear to have significance at the state level. Their study has contributed to California archeology by providing a time framework and settlement model for the southern Sierras; and studies in Yosemite now provide part of a comparative base for Regional studies of the Central Valley and Sierra. The remains of past Indian occupation have significance for archeological and environmental research, evidence of a unique tie between archeological sites and a native ethnic population and value for interpretation in the Park.

The archeology of the Valley represents National Park Service Historical Themes 1a4 (The Earliest Americans--Archaic Indian Horizon); 1c1 (Indian Meets European, Indian Life at Time of Contact with the European) and 1c2 (Indian Meets European, Changes in Native Life Due to Contact).

The primary significance of archeological resources in the Valley lies in the potential of buried deposits, as well as surface remains, to provide new information for comparative archeological and environmental studies. This knowledge can be obtained through more detailed recording of surface features, collection and analysis of surface artifacts and professional excavation and analysis of buried deposits.

Activities with the most potential for destruction of significant archeological remains are those resulting in ground disturbance, although relic-collection can cause loss of important data. Because sub-surface deposits cannot be reliably traced from the surface, it should be assumed that any earth-disturbing action has potential for affecting archeological deposits. Although professional excavation is an ultimate mitigation procedure, it is also basically destructive and should be utilized only to satisfy overriding research or management needs. Destruction of above-ground features, such as mortars and petroglyphs, will have less impact than will ground disturbance, as these can be fairly adequately recorded using current, archeological techniques. However, these features lend themselves readily to interpretive exhibits.

A primary archeological value is the potential of these resources for aiding our understanding of how past native communities utilized the various natural resources of the Sierra and of how environmental variables affected their community life and yearly round. This research orientation was set over 20 years ago as a result of pioneer survey and excavation in the early 1950's by Bennyhoff and others. Bennyhoff derived a general pattern of settlement from his data, based on a correlation of site size and features with elevation. Areas in the Upper Sonoran

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zone, between [redacted] appear to be the areas most favorable for settlement. Those at higher elevations, such as [redacted] appear to have smaller, presumably transient sites. The validity of this settlement model has not been fully tested by surveys and controlled excavations, but nowhere else in the southern High Sierras have archeological investigations been so concentrated as in Yosemite National Park. Bennyhoff's settlement model and his cultural sequence for the last 1500 years have been a significant contribution to the study framework in California archeology.

Projected from current archeological goals and interests, further research in Yosemite is expected to yield significant results through comparisons with archeological remains at higher and lower altitudes, leading to an understanding of differences between human use and settlement in the [redacted] and that in [redacted]. Such studies can use data from studies in [redacted].

Comparable data from higher Sierran localities is available from the [redacted] area and [redacted]. In addition to providing data on the economy, technology and social organization of past Indian communities, the pottery, shell and obsidian tools and flakes found in the Valley can be used to study travel and trade with the coast and great basin.

Ethnic significance of the valley resides in the fact that Yosemite Valley is one of the few areas in the Sierras where historic and protohistoric villages have been identified ethnographically. Merriam described 37 separate villages, some of which were occupied until about 1930. Local Indians have a continuing interest in the remains of their ancestors, as evidenced by their ritual reburial of a skeleton in 1972.

Yosemite Valley is part of an east-west trans-Sierra trade network which is evident in archeological materials. The obsidian in the valley proves the existence of travel and trade across the Sierras. The obsidian found here is all [redacted], some distance away over extremely rugged terrain. One sherd of Owens Valley brownware has been found in the park, but not in Yosemite Valley. Trade with coastal groups is indicated by the presence of a few shells.

Archaeological materials relating to historic uses of the Yosemite Valley may be present in the vicinity of historic buildings. Such resources, if present, have possess potential values in illustrating early tourism, government management, and 19th century non-recreational uses of Valley environments.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Napton, L. K. 1975. Archeological Survey in Yosemite N. P., manuscript in preparation
- Bennyhoff, J. A. 1956. Appraisal of Archeological Resources in Yosemite N. P., to Archeological Survey Report #34. Berkeley.
- Merriam, C. H. 1917. Indian Villages and Camp Sites in Yosemite Valley, Sierra Club Bulletin, Vol. 10, #2, pp. 202-209.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 8100
 UTM REFERENCES

H-A	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	I-B	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
J-G	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	K-D	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Yosemite Valley District boundaries generally [REDACTED]

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
California	06	Mariposa	043
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE Keith M. Anderson, Regional Research Archeologist
Mary Thul Morehead, Archeologist

ORGANIZATION National Park Service, Western Archeological Center DATE

STREET & NUMBER P. O. Box 49008 TELEPHONE (602) 792-6501

CITY OR TOWN Tucson, Arizona 85717 STATE

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES NO NONE

DEC 2 1976

[Signature]
 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is State National State Local .

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE *[Signature]* DATE MAY 25 1977

TITLE DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER	
<i>[Signature]</i>	DATE <u>1.10.78</u>
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION	
ATTEST <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE <u>1.16.78</u>
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER	

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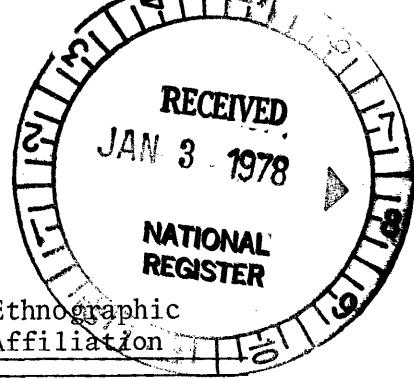
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CONTINUATION SHEET MAJOR BIBLIO. REF. ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2 of 2

- Rasson, J. 1966. Excavations at Ahwahnee, Yosemite N.P. UC Archeological Survey Reports, Vol. 8, pp. 165-184. Los Angeles
- Fitzwater, R.J. 1962. Final Report on Two Seasons Excavations at El Portal, Mariposa County, California. University of California Archaeological Survey Annual Report No. 4, pp. 234-285. Los Angeles
1968. Big Oak Flat: Two Archaeological Sites in Yosemite National Park. University of California Archaeological Survey Annual Report. Vol. 10, pp. 275-314. Los Angeles.
- Birkby, W.H. 1973. Report on the Excavation, Removal and Re-burial of a Human Skeleton in Yosemite National Park, June 1973. Ms. on file at the Western Archeological Center, Tucson.
- Powers, S. 1877. The Tribes of California. Contributions to American Ethnology, Vol. III. United States Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region. Washington D.C.



ROCK SHELTERS

Cultural Remains	Site Number	Area in Meters	Subsurface Deposits	Ethnographic Affiliation
M, BRM/P, LS	4-MRP-62	76 x 76	Yes	Merriam #12
	4-MRP-68	48 x 76	Possible	Merriam #8
	4-MRP-315	61 x 91	Yes	---
M, BRM/P	4-MRP-296	30 x 30	Possible	Merriam #4
BRM/P, LS	4-MRP-64	91 x 91	Yes	Merriam #15
	4-MRP-161	76 x 91	Yes	Merriam #29
	4-MRP-163	32 x 42	Yes	Merriam #7
	4-MRP-286	66 x 66	Yes	"Paiute Village"
BRM/P	4-MRP-57	91 x 152	Yes	Merriam #2
	4-MRP-58	30 x 61	Possible	---
	4-MRP-83	61 x 122	Yes	Merriam #28
	4-MRP-287	18 x 18	Yes	"Paiute Village"
	4-MRP-288	16 x 50	Yes	"Paiute Village"
	4-MRP-292	50 x 50	Possible	Powers #2
	4-MRP-293	66 x 66	Possible	Powers #1
	4-MRP-294	30 x 30	Possible	Powers #1
	4-MRP-304	27 x 27	Probable	Merriam #6
	4-MRP-309	20 x 20	Possible	Merriam #11
	4-MRP-310	20 x 20	Yes	---
	4-MRP-311	23 x 48	Possible	Merriam #12
	4-MRP-312	53 x 91	Yes	Merriam #18
	4-MRP-317	91 x 213	Yes	---
LS	4-MRP-77	46 x 91	Yes	Merriam #30
PG, BRM/P, LS	4-MRP-74	152 x 152	Yes	Merriam #1(?)
PG, BRM/P	4-MRP-71	61 x 91	Yes	Merriam #21
PG	4-MRP-49	20 x 20	Possible	---
	4-MRP-158	61 x 165	Yes	Merriam #11

KEY FOR CULTURAL REMAINS:

H = House Remains M = Midden
 BRM/P = Bedrock Mortars and/or Pestles
 LS = Lithic Scatter PG = Pictographs

OPEN SITES

Cultural Remains	Site Number	Area in Meters	Subsurface Deposits	Ethnographic Affiliation
H, M, BRM/P, LS	4-MRP-55	46 x 122	Yes	---
H, BRM/P	4-MRP-65 4-MRP-189	91 x 183 91 x 244	Yes Yes	Merriam #14 Merriam #19
M, BRM/P, LS	4-MRP-51 4-MRP-56 4-MRP-67 4-MRP-76 4-MRP-78 4-MRP-79 4-MRP-186 4-MRP-305	66 x 100 183 x 213 91 x 122 122 x 244 46 x 91 91 x 122 20 x 20 213 x 243	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	Merriam #3 Merriam #5 Merriam #9 Merriam #25 Merriam #31 Merriam #30 Merriam #35 Merriam #6
M, BRM/P	4-MRP-80	91 x 152	Yes	Merriam #35
M, LS	4-MRP-15 4-MRP-300	91 x 167 152 x 254	Yes Yes	Merriam #35 Merriam #5
BRM/P, LS	4-MRP-50 4-MRP-53 4-MRP-61 4-MRP-63 4-MRP-73 4-MRP-75 4-MRP-159 4-MRP-190 4-MRP-191 4-MRP-299 4-MRP-316 4-MRP-320	30 x 50 61 x 91 122 x 247 30 x 30 91 x 152 38 x 68 30 x 30 30 x 30 30 x 30 30 x 30 61 x 91 30 x 61	Possible Possible Yes Possible Yes Yes Possible Possible Possible Possible Yes Yes	Merriam #3 Merriam #3 Merriam #4 Merriam #6 Merriam #22 Merriam #24 --- Merriam #3 Merriam #3 Merriam #5 --- Merriam #24
BRM/P	4-MRP-45 4-MRP-46 4-MRP-47 4-MRP-48 4-MRP-52 4-MRP-54	30 x 46 30 x 152 18 x 36 20 x 20 93 x 93 33 x 66	Possible Yes Possible Yes Possible Yes	Merriam #1(?) Merriam #1(?) Merriam #1(?) --- Merriam #3 "Paiute Village"

OPEN SITES (Page 2)

Cultural Remains	Site Number	Area in Meters	Subsurface Deposits	Ethnographic Affiliation
BRM/P, cont.	4-MRP-59	30 x 45	Possible	Merriam #6
	4-MRP-60	20 x 20	Possible	---
	4-MRP-66	46 x 76	Yes	Merriam #8
	4-MRP-69	61 x 91	Possible	Merriam #8
	4-MRP-72	152 x 259	Yes	---
	4-MRP-81	20 x 20	Yes	Merriam #35
	4-MRP-82	91 x 122	Yes	Merriam #32
	4-MRP-160	30 x 61	Yes	Merriam #10
	4-MRP-162	61 x 61	Yes	Merriam #29
	4-MRP-187	61 x 91	Possible	Merriam #16
	4-MRP-188	30 x 61	Possible	Merriam #4
	4-MRP-240	30 x 30	Possible	Merriam #6
	4-MRP-289	30 x 91	Possible	---
	4-MRP-290	30 x 30	Possible	Merriam #3
	4-MRP-291	30 x 46	Probable	Powers #2
	4-MRP-295	30 x 30	Possible	Merriam #4
	4-MRP-297	20 x 20	Possible	---
	4-MRP-298	38 x 61	Yes	Merriam #5
	4-MRP-301	20 x 20	Possible	---
	4-MRP-302	20 x 20	Possible	---
	4-MRP-303	20 x 20	Possible	Merriam #6
	4-MRP-306	20 x 20	Possible	Merriam #8
	4-MRP-307	30 x 30	Possible	Merriam #9
	4-MRP-313	46 x 244	Yes	Merriam #18
	4-MRP-314	122 x 198	Yes	Merriam #19
	4-MRP-318	20 x 20	Yes	Merriam #22
	4-MRP-319	30 x 30	Possible	Merriam #22
	4-MRP-321	20 x 20	Yes	---
	4-MRP-323	61 x 122	Yes	Merriam #28
	4-MRP-324	30 x 61	Yes	Merriam #29
	4-MRP-325	100 x 122	Yes	Merriam #29
	4-MRP-326	30 x 61	Yes	Merriam #1(?)
LS	4-MRP-70	76 x 183	Yes	Merriam #24
	4-MRP-92	100 x 166	Yes	Merriam #28
	4-MRP-196	137 x 137	Possible	Merriam #5
	4-MRP-285	66 x 166	Possible	---
	4-MRP-308	91 x 91	Yes	---
	4-MRP-322	61 x 122	Yes	Merriam #26
None Visible	4-MRP-84	15 x 30	Probable	Merriam #34

OPEN SITES (Page 3)

KEY FOR CULTURAL REMAINS:

H = House Remains M = Midden
BRM/P = Bedrock Mortars and/or Pestles
LS = Lithic Scatter PG = Pictographs

Ethnographic Affiliations - Refers to association with ethnographic sites described by Powers (1877) and Merriam (1917), and a historic Paiute Village. See list of ethnographic sites following tables.

YOSEMITE VALLEY: NORTHSIDE VILLAGES

Merriam 1917: 205-206	UCAS Site Number 4-Mrp-	CSCS/IAR Compilation 4-Mrp-	Powers 1877: 365	*Other References
1. Hoo-ke-hahtch-ke	45?	45,46,47, 74, 326		Bunnell, p.75 ftpc.
2. Ho1-low'	57	57		Ross, p.67
3. Wis-kah-lah	51, 52	50,51,52,53, 190,191,290,	Wis-kul-la	Bunnell, p.75; ftpc.
4. Yo-watch-ke	61	61,188,295	Ma-che-to	Leidig:Paiute Village
5. Ah-wah-ne	56	56,196,298, 299,300	A-wa-ni	
6. Koom-i-ne	58,59,240	59,63,240, 303,304,305	Ku-mai-ni	
7. Wah-ho-gah	63	163	Wa-ha-ka	
8. Soo-sem-moo-lah	66	66,68,69, 306		
9. Hah-ki-ah	67, 69	67,307		
10. Kom-pom-pa-sah	159,160	160		Wheeler; Leidig No. 3
11. Aw-o-koi-e	near 58 (pictograph)	158,309		
12. He-le-jah	62	62,311		

YOSEMITE VALLEY: NORTHSIDE VILLAGES continued.

Merriam 1917: 205-206	UCAS Site Number 4-Mrp-	CSCS/IAR Compilation 4-Mrp-	Powers 1877: 365	*Other References
13. Ha-eng'-ah	65	(Not located)		
14. Yu-a'-chah	not located	65		
15. Hep-hep'-oo-ma	64	64		Bunnell, p.73; ftpc.
16. Ti'-e-te'-mah	187	187		
17. Ho-kó-nah	not located	(Not located)		
18. We'-tum-taw	not located	312,313		
19. Poot-poo-toon	189	189,314		
20. Ah-wah'-mah	not located	(Not located)		
	188	293,294	P-1. No-to-mid-u-la	
	not located	291,292	P-2. Le-sam-ai-ti	Probably the cave reported by Beatty, 1933b, p.8, inside Ahwahnee Hotel grounds.
	54	CSCS "Shelter Cluster"		Leidig X: Paiute Village

YOSEMITE VALLEY: SOUTHSIDE VILLAGES

Merriam 1917: 207-208	UCAS Site Number 4-Mrp-	CSCS/IAR Compilation 4-Mrp-	Powers 1877: 365	*Other References
21. Sap-pah'-sam-mah	near 71 (pictograph)	71		
22. Lem-me'-kitch'-ke	73	73,318,319		
23. Hop'-tó-ne	not located	(Not located)		
24. Wé-sum-meh'	75?	70,75,320		Bunnell, p.78?
25. Kis'-se	76	76		
26. Chá'-chá'-kah-lah	not located	322	Sak-ka-ya	
27. Ham-moo-ah	not located	(Not located)		
28. Loí-ah	92,83	83,92,323		Bunnell, ftpc.; Leidig No. 4
29. Hoo'-koo-me'-ko-tah	161,162	161,162,324, 325		
30. Haw-kaw-koó'-e-tah	79,78	77,79	Hok-ok-wi-dok	Bunnell, ftpc.
31. Ho-low	82	78		
32. Wah'-tahk'-itch-ke	not located	82		
33. Too-yú'-yú-yu	not located	(Not located)		
34. Too-lah'-kah'-mah	84	84		

YOSEMITE VALLEY: SOUTHSIDE VILLAGES continued

Merriam 1917: 207-208	UCAS Site Number 4-Mrp-	CSCS/IAR Compilation 4-Mrp-	Powers 1877: 365	*Other References
35. Um'-ma-taw	80,186	15,80,81,186		Bunnell, ftpc.
36. Ap'-poo-meh	85	(Outside CSCS 1974 Survey Area)		
37. Kah-win'-na-bah'		(Outside CSCS 1974 Survey Area)		

* Bunnell entries refer to 1880 edition.

This table is based on Bennyhoff 1956, Table One. The ethnographic site names are revised in reference to Merriam 1917: 205-207. The CSCS concordance of Merriam sites and archeological sites is based on field observation and reference to the Merriam (1909) map and Hall (1958) map in Yosemite Library.