ADDENDA

rood, with hole." "This is one mound north of Provo River north of crossing by Knudsens and twelve more north of Provo River."

Sept. 19, 1934.

I personally remember Smith's Lake in 1934 when skating there when Utah Lake was not suitable because of rough ice or snow cover. It was covered approximately 12 acres between Corlessen Bridge of the lower Provo River and the Provo Lake Resort to the south. A small channel on the SW connected it with Utah Lake. My father, Robert G. Bee, remembered the lake from pioneer days when it was a haven for bass fishing and sailing craft. He said that water covered many mounds of that area which was at one time inhabited by prehistoric Indians.

Mud Bay Reefs, 3 major ones, approach Mud Lake from a NW direction in Utah Lake. The two most prominent (Primary and Secondary enter E thru Little channel just S of Compromise monument, and continue across Mud Lake in a ESE direction. When walking along the reef (when inundated) in the darkness of early morning, the Maple Canyon east of Mapleton is a guide post. The were springs on the N side of the Primary Reef which kept water from freezing when the remaining lake was frozen. The early seiners had difficulty in driving stakes into the reef to which they attached their seines. Often-times boat propellers were damaged by striking the traver-tine of the reef. Mud Lake reef was at one time higher than present either because of low lake level or by accumulative effect of travertine build-up. The lowering of this reef could also be a result of valley downfaulting along the Wasatch front. These reefs are the result of parallel faulting that diagonally cross Utah Valley

Nov 20, 1934 Dad and I examined Ira Miller's collection of Utah Lake Indian artifacts which had been collected on the sand dunes north of Elberta. Mr. Miller lives in Dividend, Ut. Co. Unusual items were a strip of slate partitioned by grooves and drilled, a forerunner of the making of beads, and an 1/8" thick brown sandstone rock with the following design: