



THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Rock art may be adjacent to evidences of occupation, such as bedrock mortars, potsherds, darkened soil, faunal remains indicating a midden where people once lived, or chipping waste from stone tool manufacture. Cave sites with rock art often have soot deposits on the ceiling, although these may originate from recent campers. Some rock art sites have no other cultural material in the same place, but many are apt to contain at least some archaeological evidence aside from the art. Such evidences should be noted in the field record. Examples related to rock art include small bedrock mortars or grinding areas where pigment was prepared (sometimes seen with associated cobbles used as pestles), pieces of the ocher or other minerals used for paint, and in dry caves perhaps brushes or twigs used to apply the paint. For petroglyph sites, primarily hammerstones were used to make the grooves; these are rarely found but sometimes occur in the vicinity of rock art.

THE KIND OF ROCK ON WHICH THE ROCK ART IS MADE

If you don't *know* the geological name for the rock involved, collect a little piece of the rock and keep it with your records for later identification by a geologist. This is not done by hammering off a piece of the rock art itself! For some rocks of obvious identification, such as sandstone or granite, this step may not be necessary, but rock art also occurs on several kinds of rock not easy to name. Whether or not you feel it necessary to collect a sample, at the least try to identify the rock.

MAKING A SKETCH MAP OF THE SITE

Although you have already located where the site is to be found on a map of the region, you still will want to make a drawing and/or sketch map of the site area itself, showing the layout of the decorated areas (Figs. 4-15). Sometimes this is a very easy task, but it can be complex and time consuming with rock art that is distributed over many individual rocks or on multiple walls of a cave or rock shelter.



4-20a Photo taken ca. 1900 at "Picture Rock," site in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, on the east bank of the Monongahela River overlooking Millsboro. The site is now destroyed. Print no. 5033 in the collection of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh.

4-20b Drawing of the same rock, originally published by the American Philosophical Society in 1888. A motif index could be compiled from this detailed drawing. The only missing basic information is the sequence of superimpositions; many are shown but which element is the later one cannot be determined from either photo or drawing. Illustrations courtesy of James L. Swauger.

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