

## Rock Art Component Form Instructions

The *Rock Art Component Form* should be used in conjunction with the *Management Data Form* to record rock art panels. A component form, with photographs, should be completed for each panel at the site. Insert a Site Plan showing panel location. Plan and Profile of the site is recommended. Include a topo map with each site form. Insert a scale drawing of panel. If not inserted, please attach a scaled drawing of the panel showing the identifiable motifs and indicating color, manufacturing techniques, weathering, vandalism, and other important features.

If archaeological remains other than rock art are associated with the site please complete and attach the appropriate (*Prehistoric Archaeological Component Form* or *Historic Archaeological Component Form*) component forms.

1. Resource Number: Please put the resource number (Smithsonian trinomial number) here as it appears on the Management Data Form.
2. Temporary Resource Number: List any temporary numbers assigned in the field.
3. Panel Number: If there are multiple panels present at the site please number them and indicate which panel this form refers to.
4. UTM Coordinate: List the Zone (and the NAD datum), followed by the easting (mE) and the northing (mN) of where the panel is located.
5. UTM Source: Check the appropriate box for the calculation method, whether manually, corrected or uncorrected GPS.
6. Physical Location: Note the location of the panel within the site, such as the distance and bearing/azimuth from the datum to the panel.
7. Identifiable Motifs: List, describe, and if possible identify motifs present on the panel. Motifs may include anthropomorphs, zoomorphs, and symbols.
8. Petroglyph: Check as many as types of petroglyph (unpainted) techniques as apply using comments to clarify if necessary.

**SOLID-PECKED**: A method of making rock images using a "pecking stone" or other sharp, durable tool to completely dimple the surface so that individual peck marks are difficult or impossible to discern.

**STIPPLE-PECKED**: Method of making rock images by dimpling the surface in a non-contiguous pattern, leaving small spaces between individual peck marks.

**CUPULE:** A method of making rock images by abrasion, rubbing away enough of the rock surface to create cup-like depressions.

**ABRADED:** A method of making rock images by lightly rubbing the rock surface with a coarse, durable stone tool; a shallower effect than cupule.

**INCISED:** A method of making rock images by cutting or abrading narrow linear marks into the panel surface; often an outlining technique.

**SCRATCHED:** Method of making rock images by lightly marring the surface using a sharp-edged tool; a shallower effect than incising.

9. **Pictograph:** Check as many as types of pictograph (painted) techniques that apply using comments to clarify if necessary.

**DESIGN COLORS:** If the panel contains pictograph elements describe, the color and indicate the appropriate Munsell color designation. Use continuation sheets if needed.

10. **Age Estimation:** Sometimes it is useful to try and place quadrupeds or anthropomorphs into a general time period. Some generalizations that may aid you in that are listed below.

**Archaic:** Many times Animals have large branching antlers, long bodies and long tapering legs ending in cloven hooves. Human figures are rare but usually thin with long fingers and toes. Archaic era rock art is generally very difficult to discern due to weathering and patination.

**Formative era:** Quadrupeds typically have rounded bodies and shorter legs. Big horn sheep and elk are common. Humans are smaller and may have bows and arrows. Ancestral Pueblo may be more characterized by blocky bodies and Fremont with trapezoidal bodies are typical of this era.

**Proto-historic era:** Have an abundance of bear paws, hunting scenes, trail maps and battle scenes. These can mark the Numic entrada in western Colorado.

**Historic era:** Is often times marked by the horse, rifle, cowboy hats and boots.

11. **Superimposition:** If superimposition is present, and it is possible, identify the order in which the elements were added to the panel. Use a 1 for the first element, and number upwards from there. Use a magnifying glass to help sort out the sequences. Discuss the extent and nature of any overlapping elements.
12. **Design Patination:** Describe the location, nature, and extent of patination on the panel elements.
13. **Kind of Rock:** Identify the type of rock (sandstone, basalt, granite, etc.) on which the panel is located. Include rock formation if known.

14. Site Plan: A site plan should show the location of the individual panel in relation to other panels on the site, and/or the overall site.
15. Natural Rock Feature Incorporation: Discuss the extent and nature of any natural rock features (cracks, color change, curves, inclusions) that are incorporated into the panel.
16. Background: Check as many alterations as apply using comments to clarify as necessary. If lichen is present on the panel describe the location and extent of the growth.
17. Panel Dimensions: Provide, in centimeters, the length and width of the panel.
18. General Description: Describe the panel, making sure you include the following:
  - HEIGHT OF LOWEST ROCK ART ELEMENT(S) ABOVE GROUND LEVEL: In centimeters measure the distance between the ground level and the lowest element on the panel. Or give the measurement in centimeters of the soil deposits covering the lowest elements.
  - HEIGHT OF HIGHEST ROCK ART ELEMENT(S) ABOVE GROUND LEVEL: In centimeters measure the distance between the ground level and the highest element on the panel.
19. Direction Panel Faces: Indicate the direction the panel faces in degrees or compass direction (north, south, east, or west).
20. Angle of Panel: Indicate if the panel is generally perpendicular to the ground surface (90 degrees) or horizontal, such as on top of a boulder (180 degrees), or facing ground on ceiling of rock shelter (0 degrees), or in between.
21. Condition of Panel: Explain any vandalism, deterioration, weathering, or other factors which affect the condition of the rock art.
22. Threats to Panel: Please describe any threats, either natural or man-made (erosion, construction, vandalism, etc.) that are a threat to the condition of this panel.
23. Photographs: Indicate the number and type of photographs that were taken and where they are filed. Never chalk or cast the rock art.
24. Other Recordings: Note any other types of recording, including scaled drawings, which were done. Indicate whether records of previous recordings are attached or where they are on file.
25. Additional Comments/Recommendations: Use this space to explain any features or details you would like to expand upon further. Briefly summarize associated archaeological artifacts and features. Complete appropriate supplemental forms if artifacts and/or features are associated with the rock art.

26. Recorder(s): Enter the full name of the recorder(s). Do not use initials.
27. Date: Enter the last day that you were in the field. The date should be in a MM/DD/YYYY format.