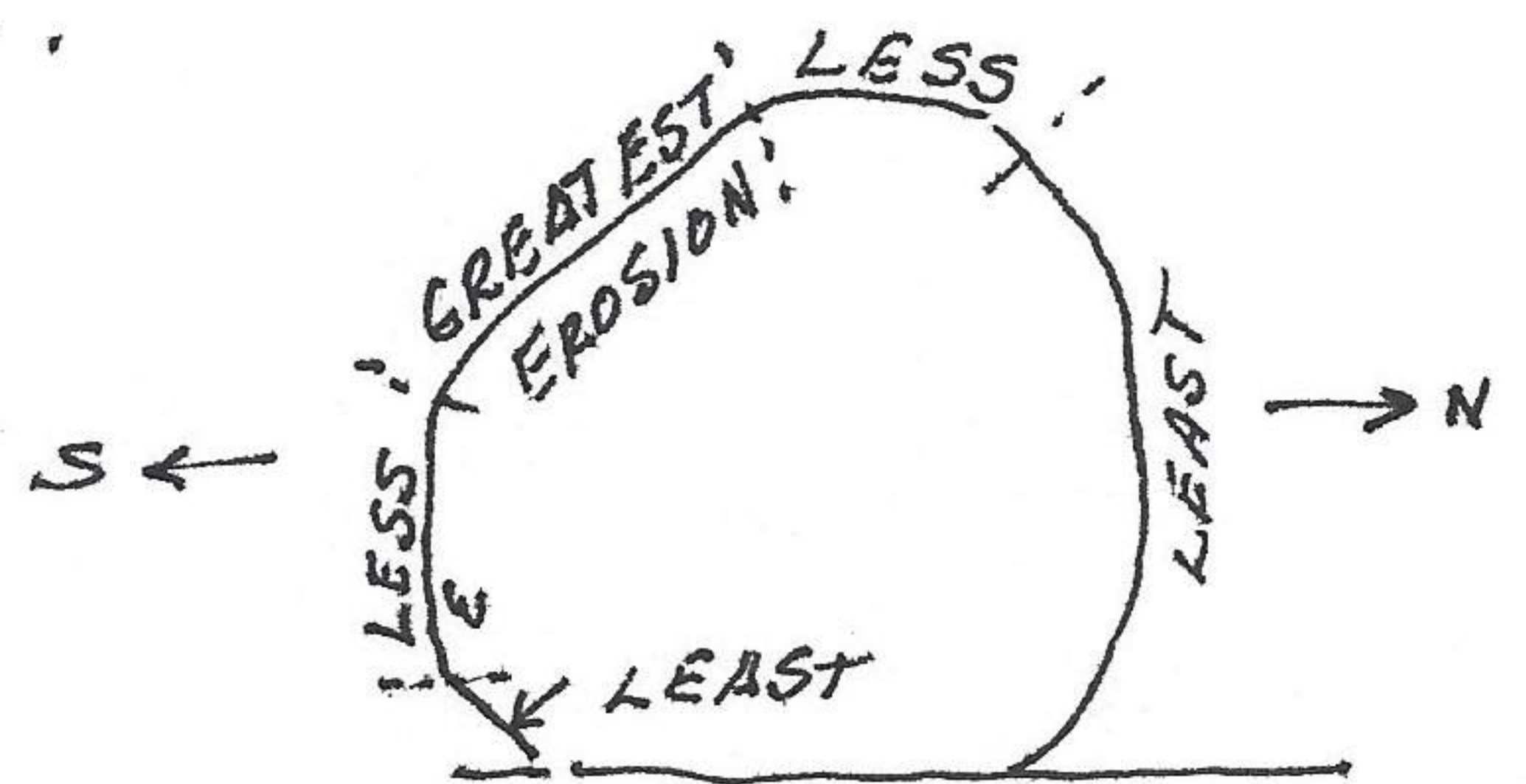
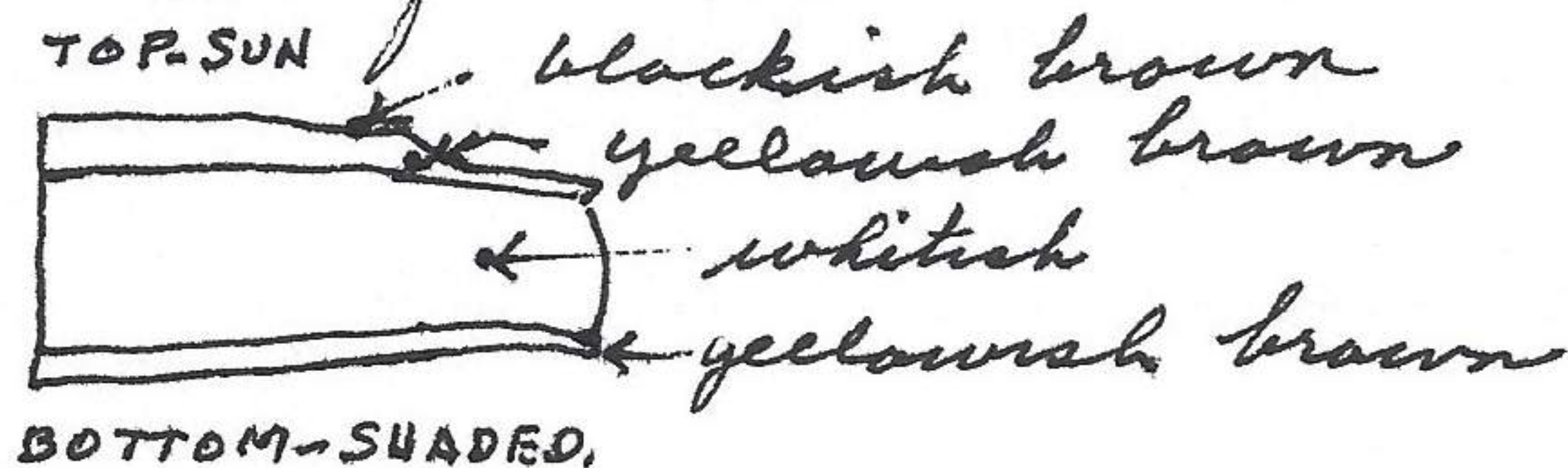


Enlarge nos. 820531-14; 670518-13; 670818-23;
670818-1 (Chris & Pally at rock no 670815-8), 670818-24 (line
discontinuous because pecking instrument too large); and those
comments in photos of 820531 series where comparisons
can be made of photos taken 15 years apart. The rock
with severe erosion should be compared to reproductions
(recordings) of petroglyphs made in 1967. A rock specimen
no. 670815-2 was taken May 31, 1982 this date and given
the same number as rock no 670815-2. It was taken
from the NE corner of rock. Another small specimen is
still fractured but in place from same place as specimen
collected and preserved.

From general observation all petroglyph have some erosion
however small in amount, other areas with noticeable
foliation and general surface erosion.
The greatest amount of erosion is
part of rock receiving the greatest
intensity of sun light

The specimen of rock no 670815-2
is thus:



I could not see evidence of rocks removed from middle
(main) ridge, however, there were several rocks observed in
1967 but not relocated in 1982 but this is a factor of not
having time to ferret them out. In the lower first ridge
there was a high percentage of rocks removed because of the
convenience of the rocks to the new off-road trail (jeep) that
runs thru and along side the petroglyphs. This road was
not instance in 1967.

The more one works with these rocks and petroglyphs the
more one is impressed with the knowledge the Indians had
of selection of this area for a site and the selection of those
rocks that were used for petroglyph transcriptions. I am
sure that position in space is significant. Most petroglyphs
were made from position of convenience, however there were
several petroglyphs that were in a position that made it
difficult to reach or cramped quarters for maneuvering the
pecking tool. There is practically no evidence of work-
manship that suggest trial or inexperience of the craftsman.