













Table 28. Radiocarbon dates that potentially apply to Barrier Canyon Style rock art.

Site Name	W	Laboratory	Carbon-14 Age in Radiocarbon	Carbon-13	Calibrated
and Number	Material Dated	Number	Years B.P. ± 1 Sigma	Delta Value	Age Range <sup>a</sup>
Salt Pocket Shelter (42SA17092) <sup>b</sup>	Charcoal	Beta-21209	3340 ± 100 years	-	1880-1410 B.C.
42SA20615-1a <sup>c</sup>	Paint	AA9178	lost on mass spectrometer		¥ <b>.</b>
42SA20615-2a <sup>c</sup>	Paint	AA9179	2710 ± 75 years	-21.1	1010-780 B.C.
Great Gallery (42WN418-2a) <sup>c</sup>	Paint	AA8625	$3400 \pm 65 \text{ years}$	-26.1	1880-1520 B.C.
Great Gallery (42WN418-2d) <sup>c</sup>	Unpainted sandstone host rock	AA9177	4010 ± 55 years	-25.7	2850-2360 B.C.
Dubinky Well (42GR382-1a) <sup>c</sup>	Paint	AA9116	2100 ± 50 years	-23.6	340 B.CA.D. 10
Dubinky Well (42GR382-1f) <sup>c</sup>	Unpainted sandstone host rock	AA9236	2565 ± 115 years	-22.7	830-415 B.C.
Rochester Creek <sup>d</sup>	Charcoal	Beta-7717	1990 ± 70 years	-	170 B.CA.D. 20
42WN766 <sup>e</sup>	Charcoal	Beta-75861	2660 ± 80 years	-25.0	980-560 B.C.
Harvest Scene (42WN665) <sup>e</sup>	Charcoal	Beta-64818	$1860 \pm 50 \text{ years}$	<u>~</u>	A.D. 70-320

NOTE: Calibrated ages and age ranges were calculated using CALIB, Version 3.0.3 (Pearson and Stuiver 1993; Stuiver and Pearson 1993; Stuiver and Reimer 1993).

DATING BCS ROCK ART AT THE GREAT GALLERY, CANYONLANDS, UTAH Alan Watchman, Carol Patterson and Ann McNichol

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>The calibrated age range is the adjusted range of the calibrated date(s) at two sigma.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup>Dating information is from Tipps and Hewitt (1989).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup>Dating information is from Rowe (1993).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>d</sup>Dating information is from Loendorf (1985).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>e</sup>Dating information is from Canyonlands archeologist, Nancy J. Coulam (personal communication 1995).

Handout https://www.npshistory.com/publications/cany/horseshoe-canyon-archeology.pdf *The Archeology of Horseshoe Canyon*, Canyonlands National Park, Great Gallery informational essays.

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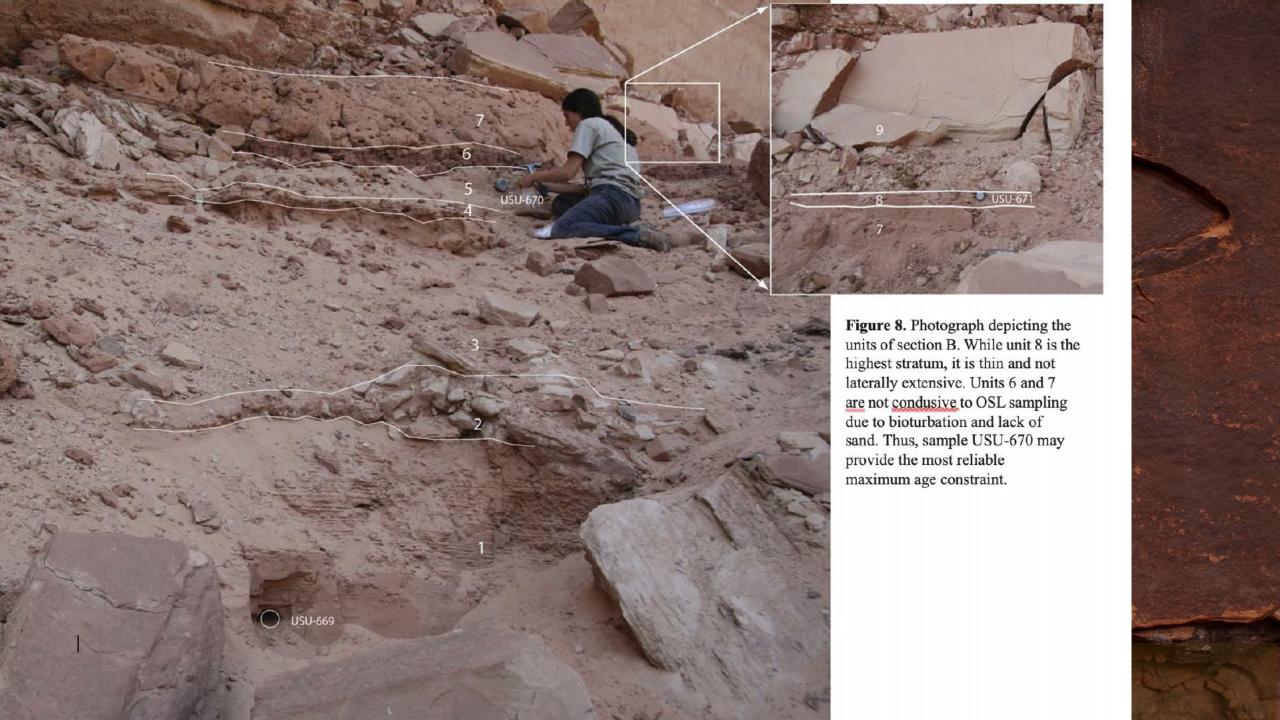
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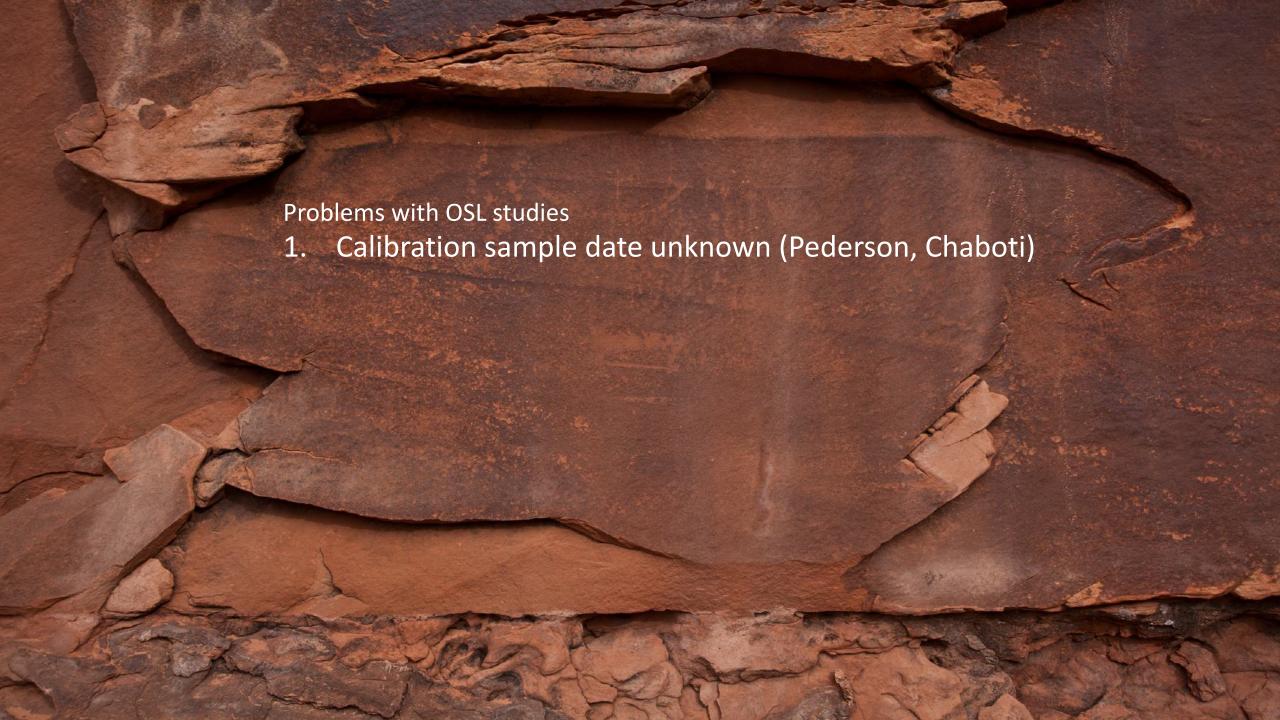


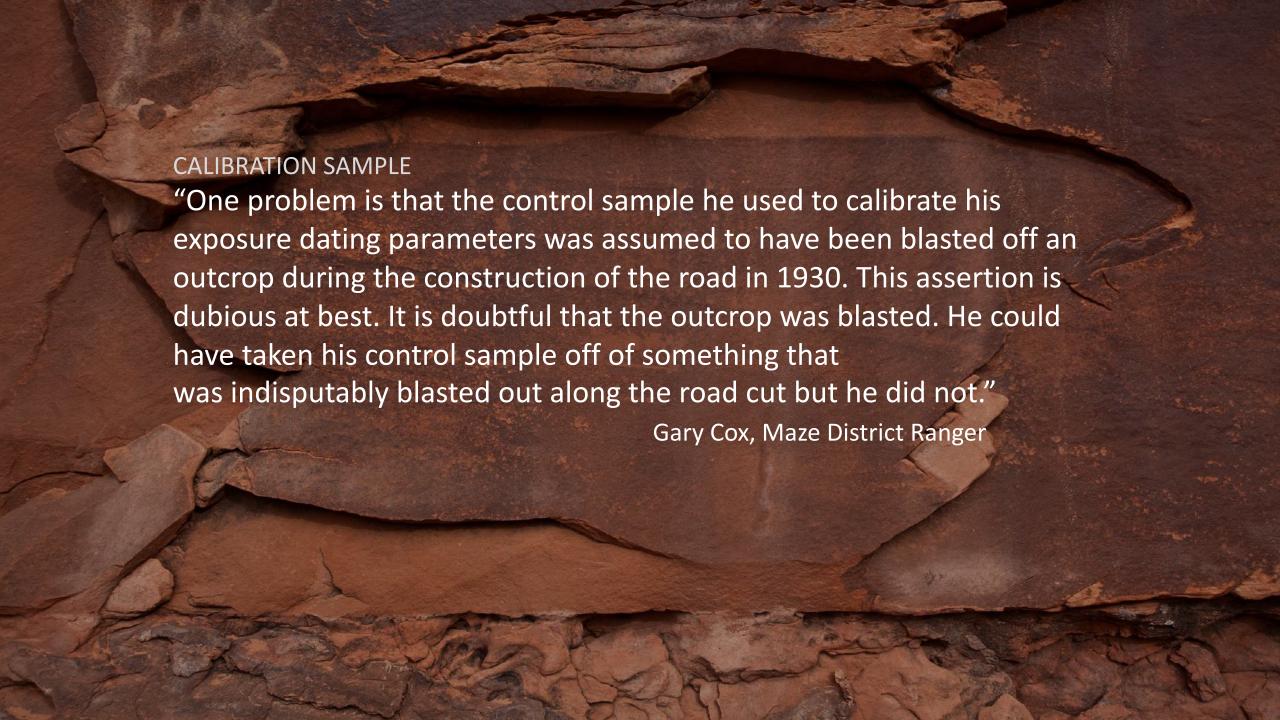


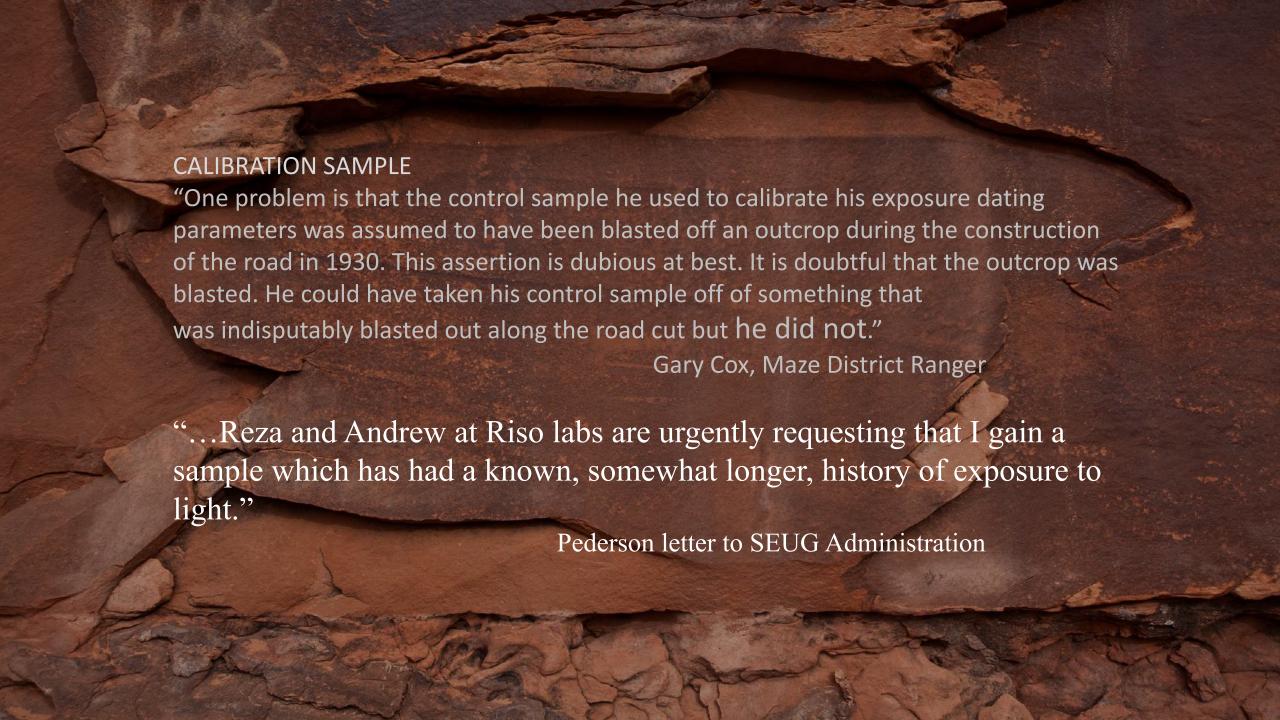


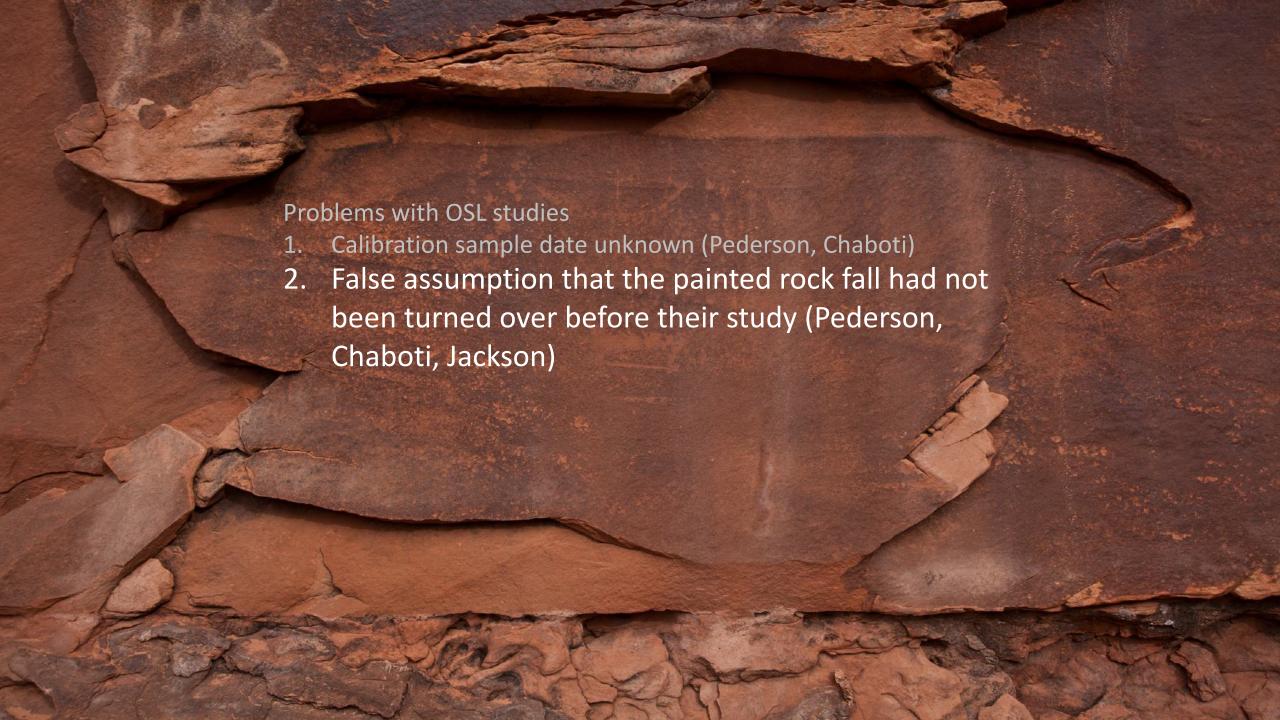


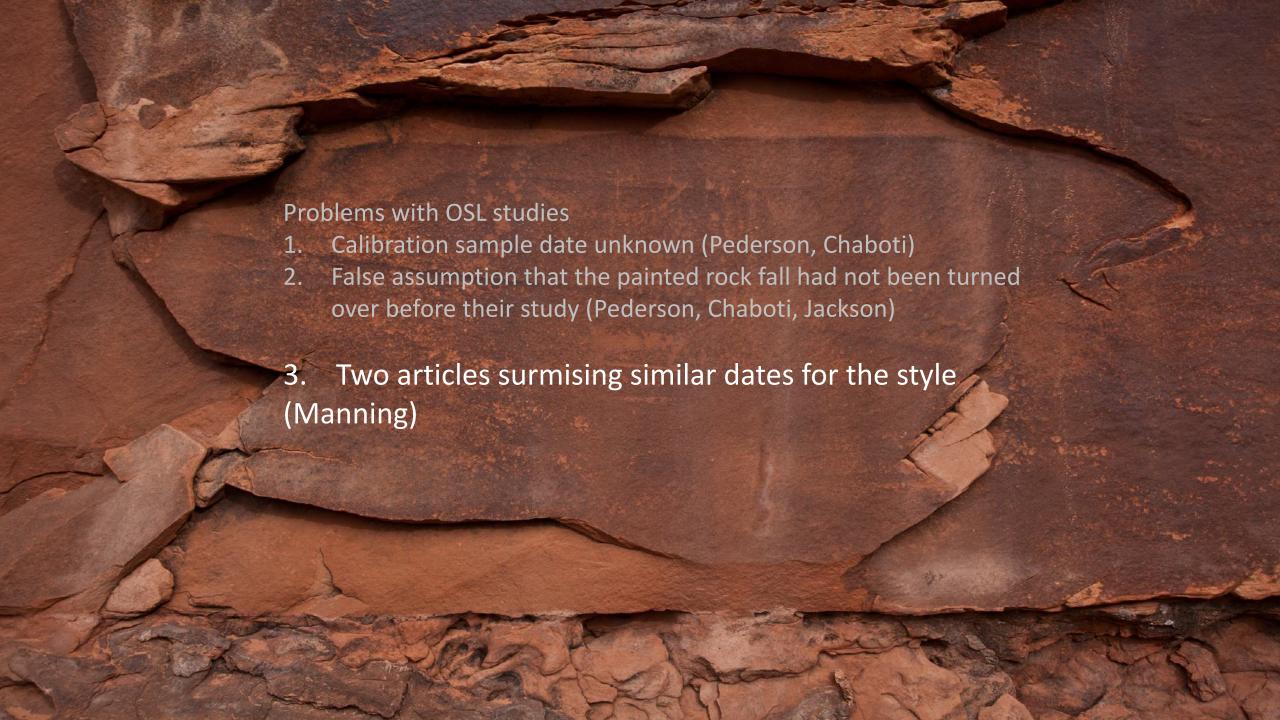


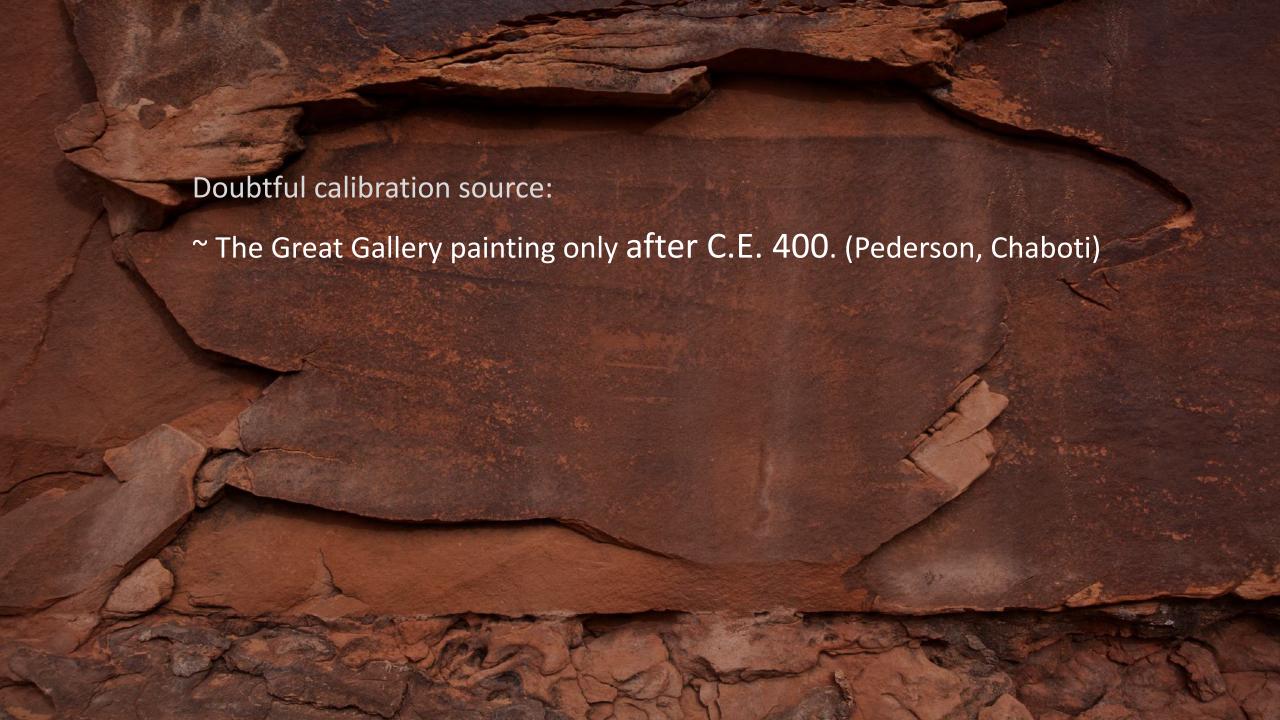


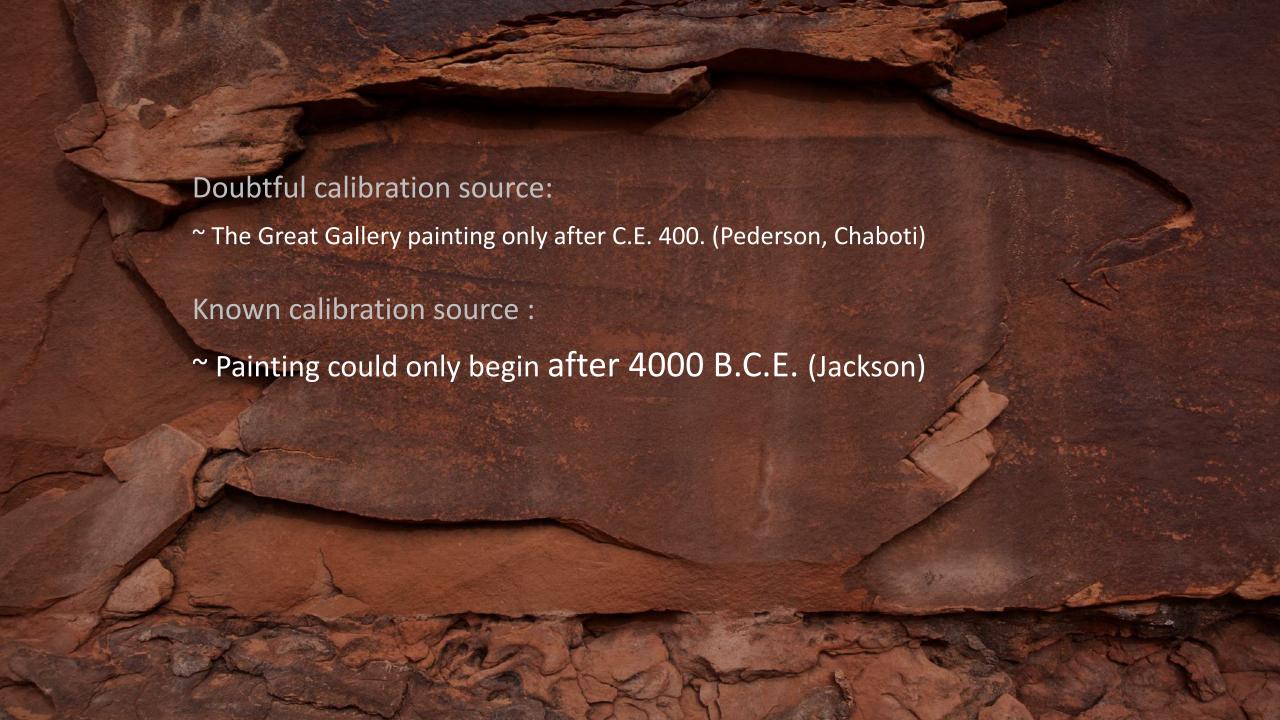






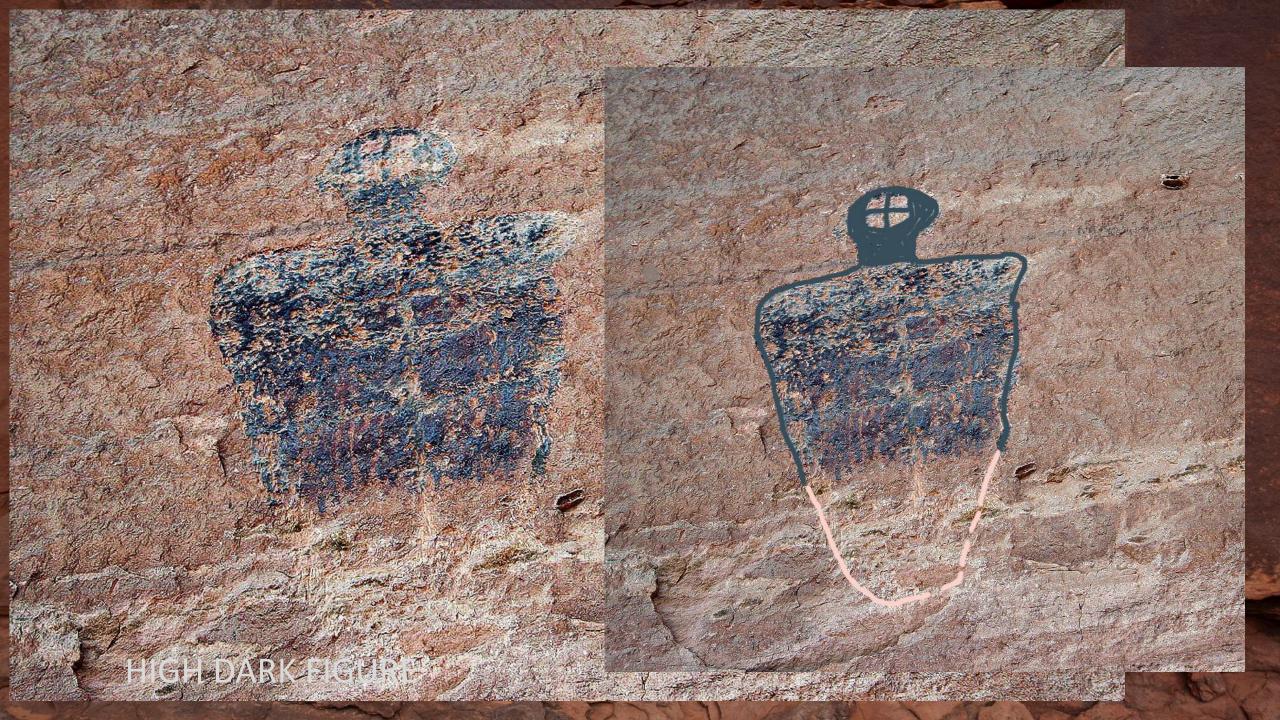




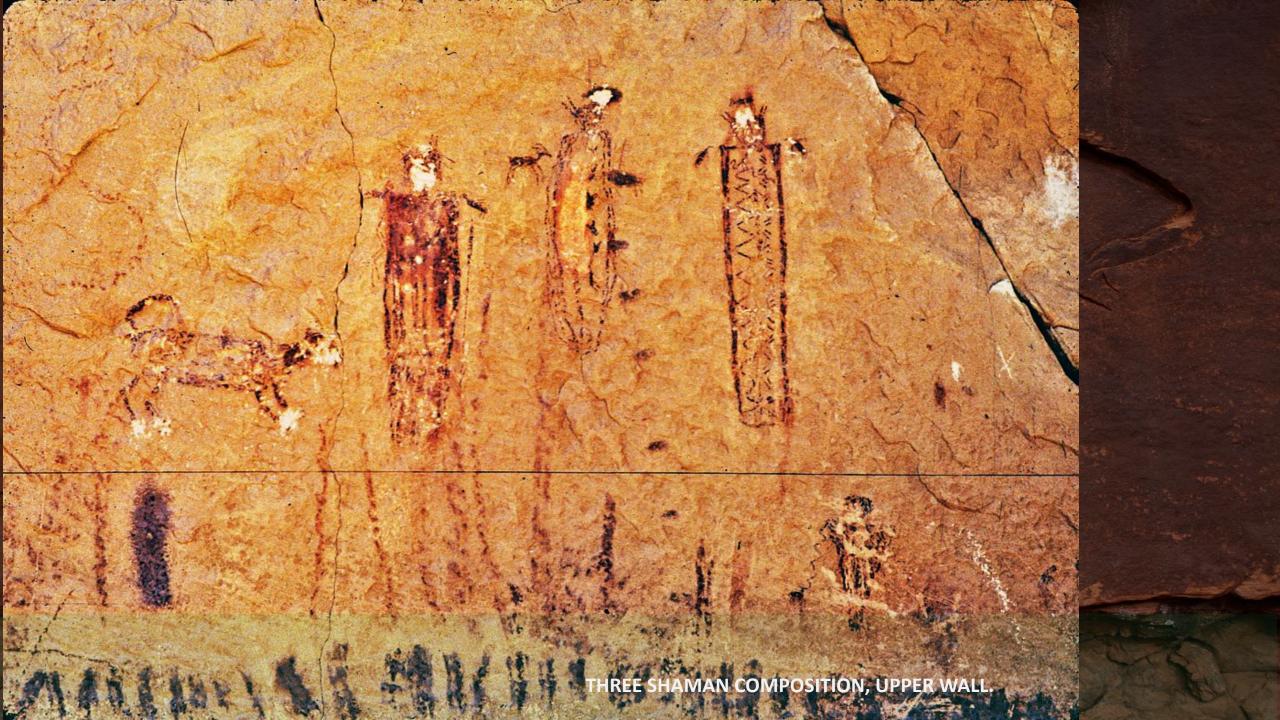


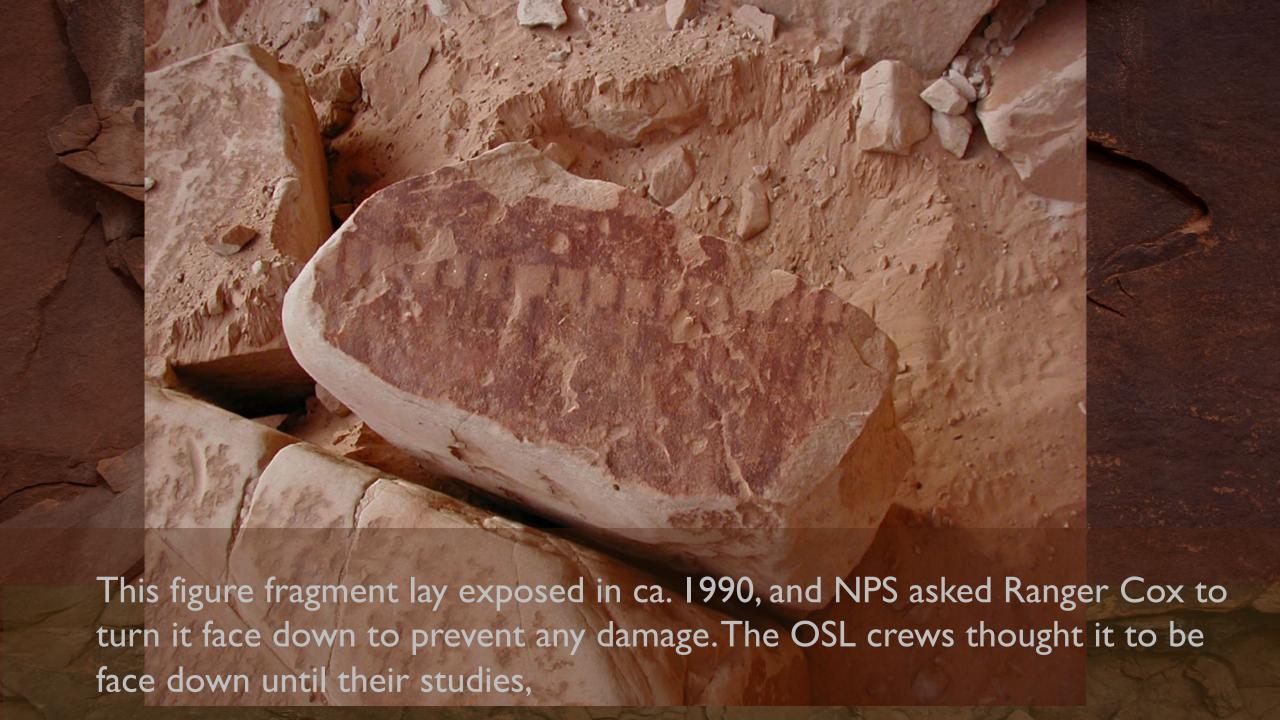




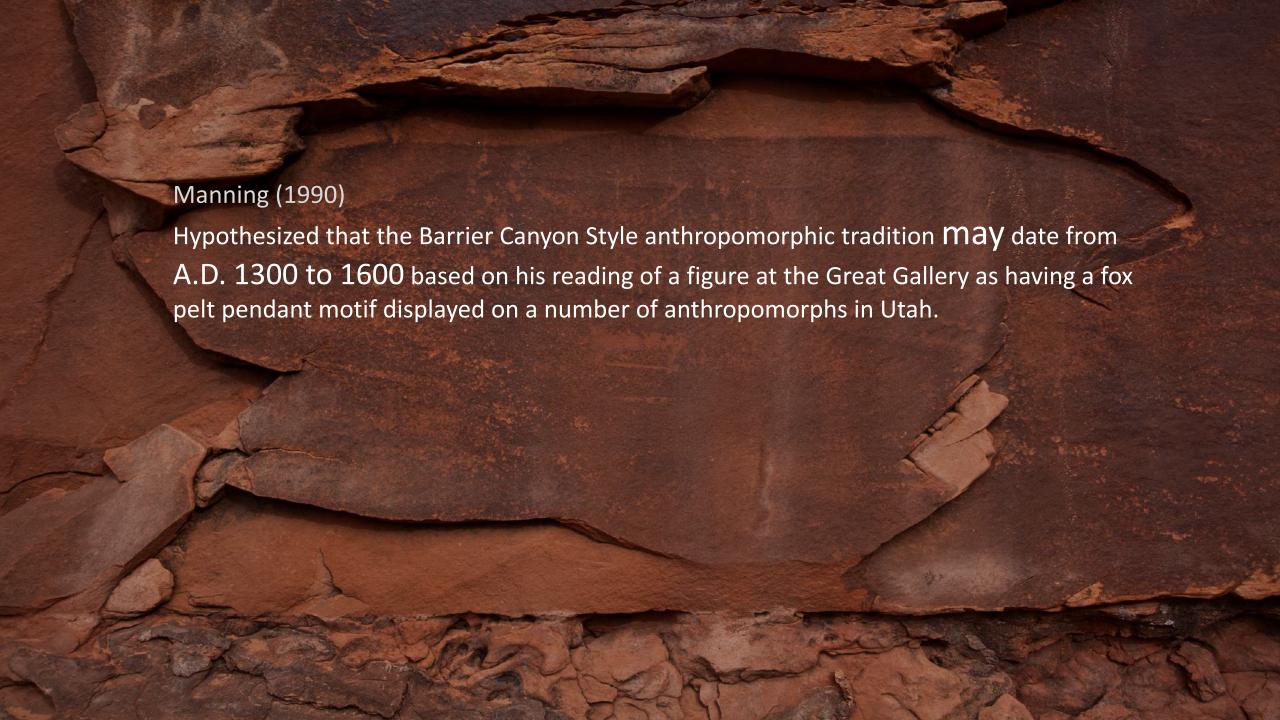


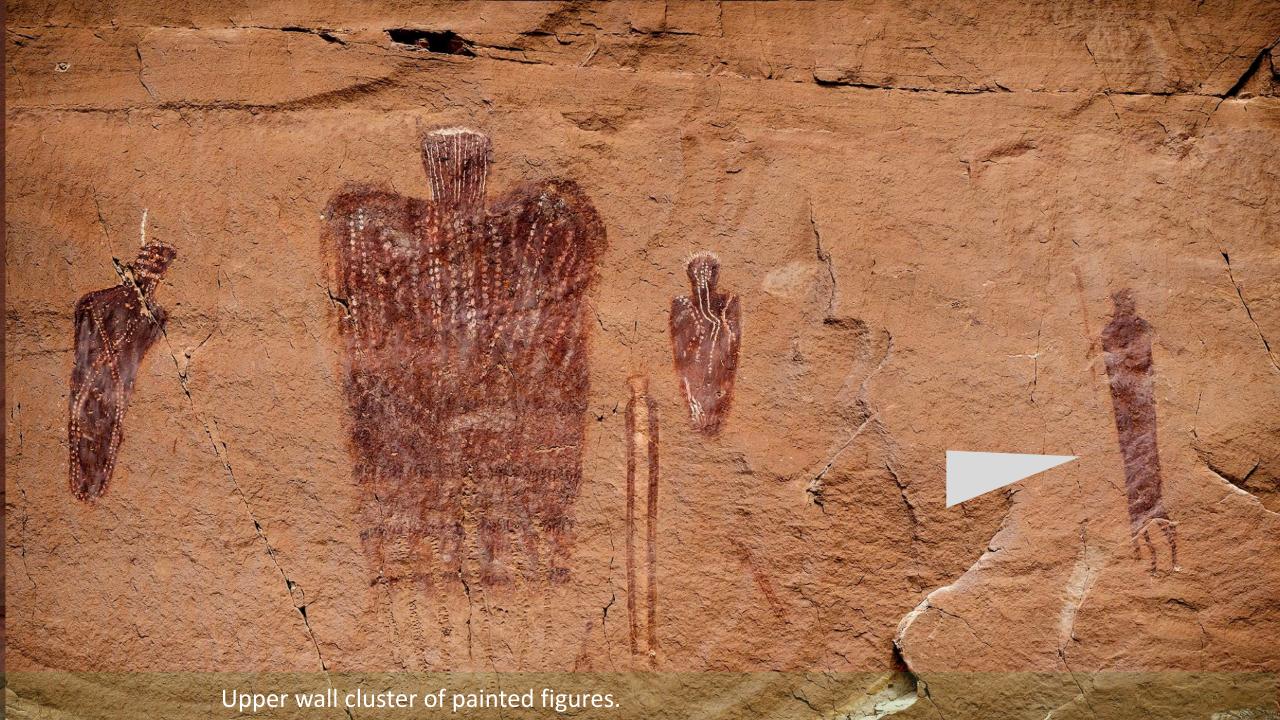




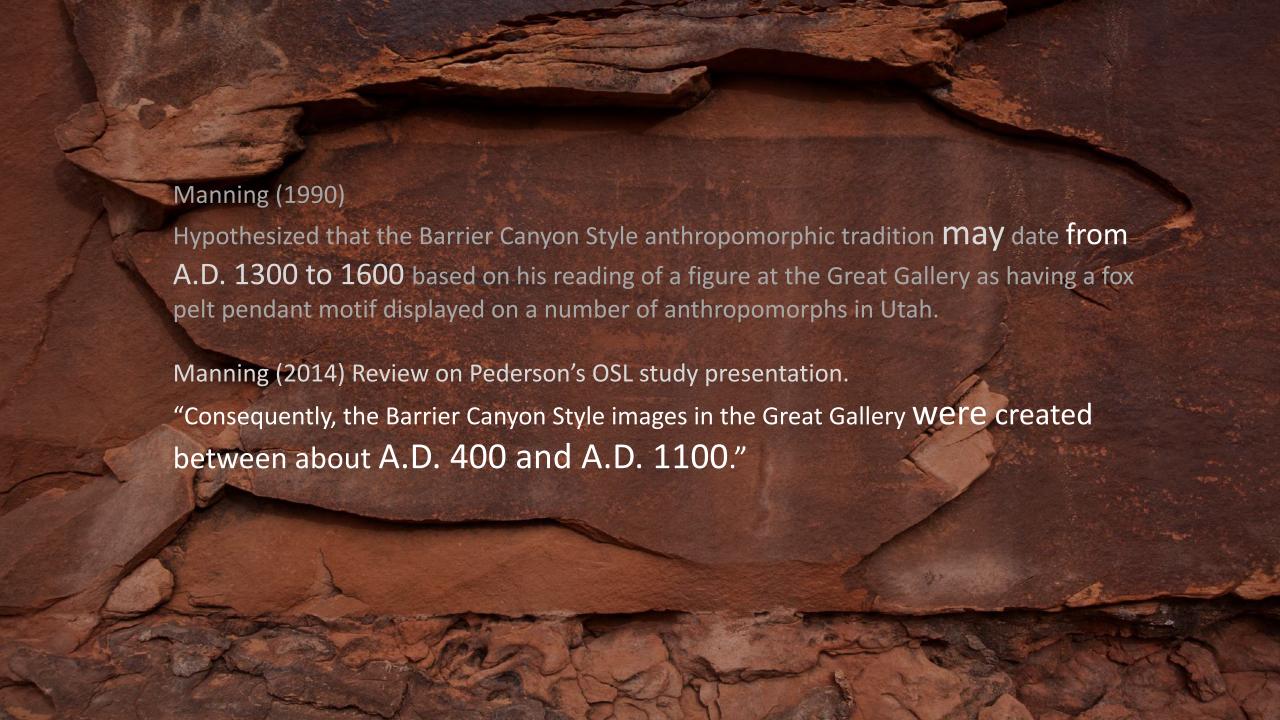








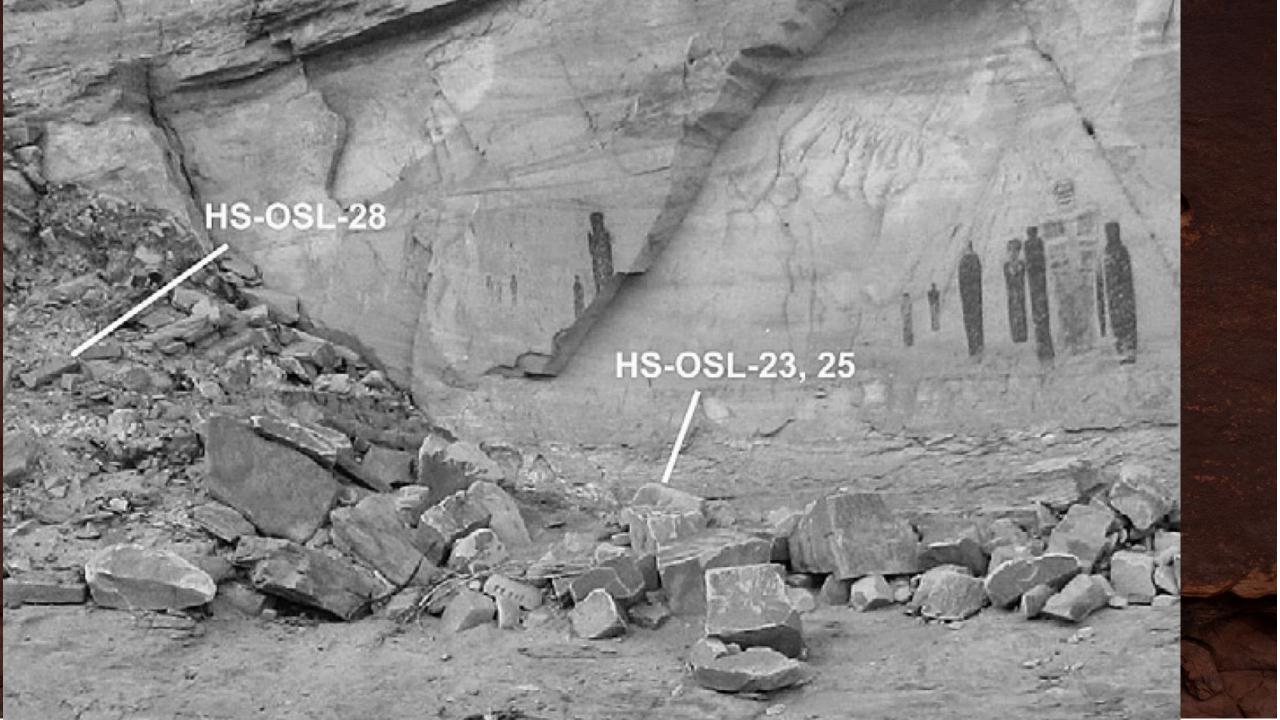








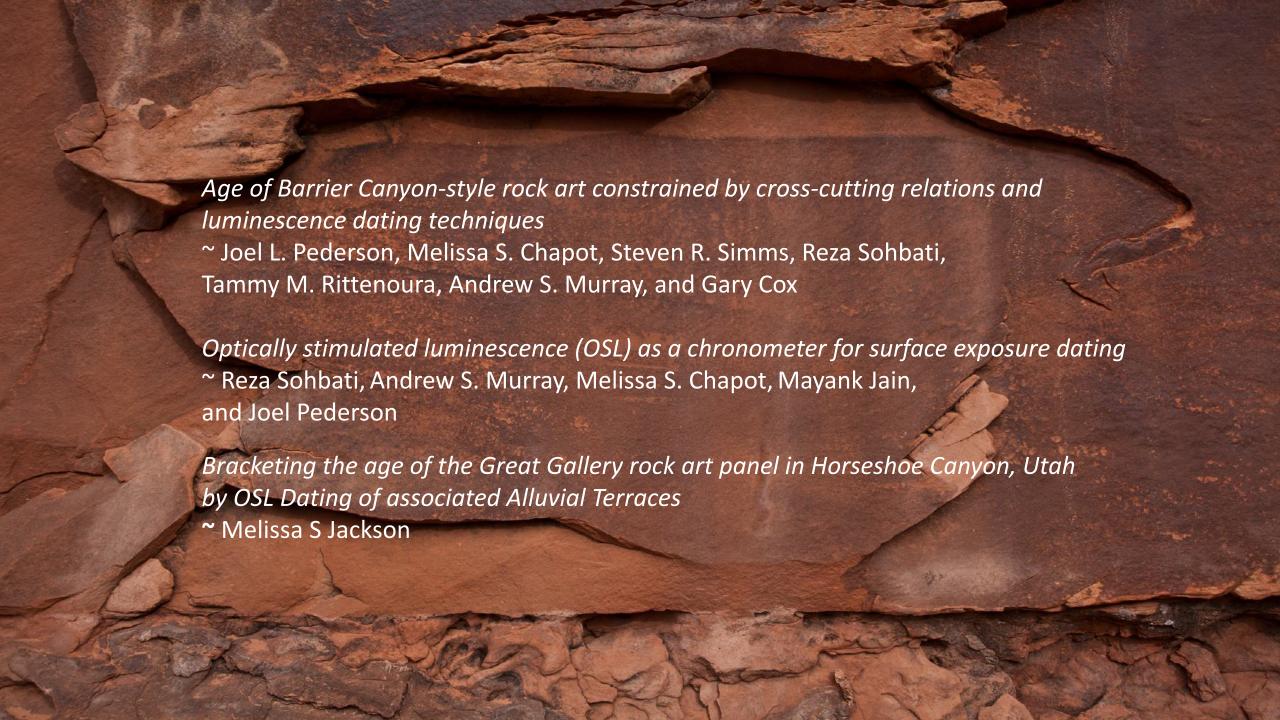




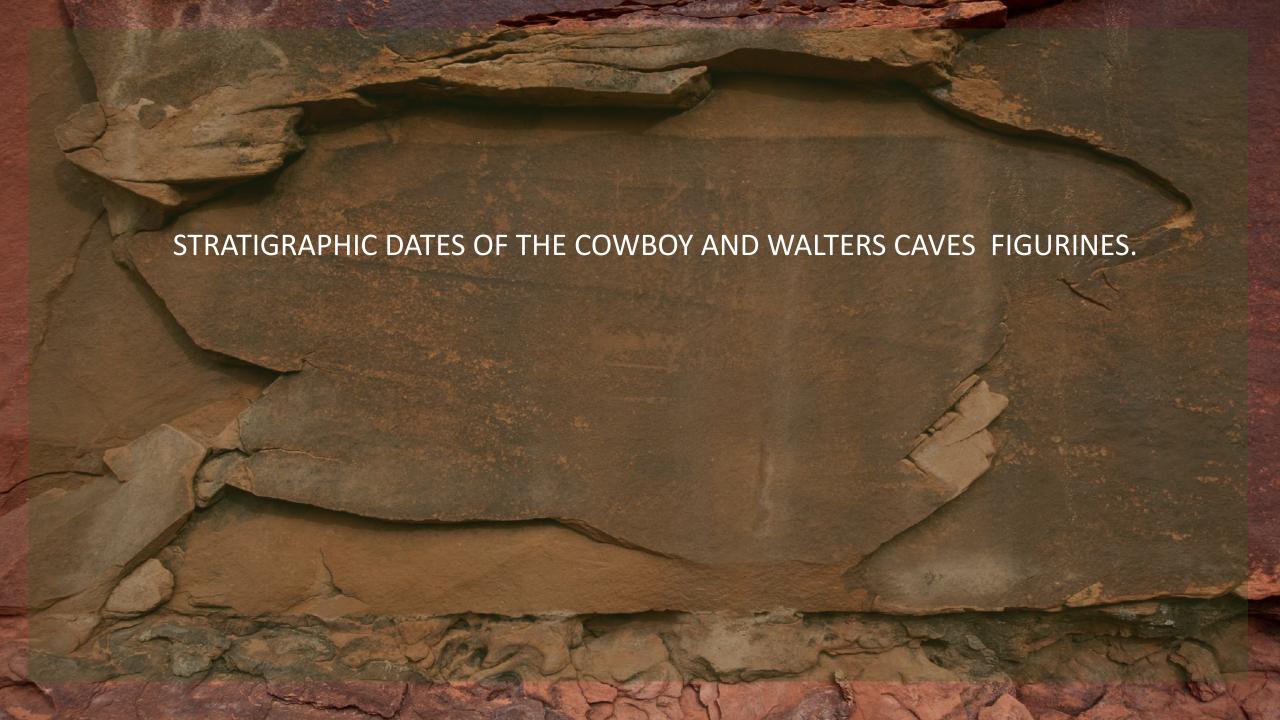


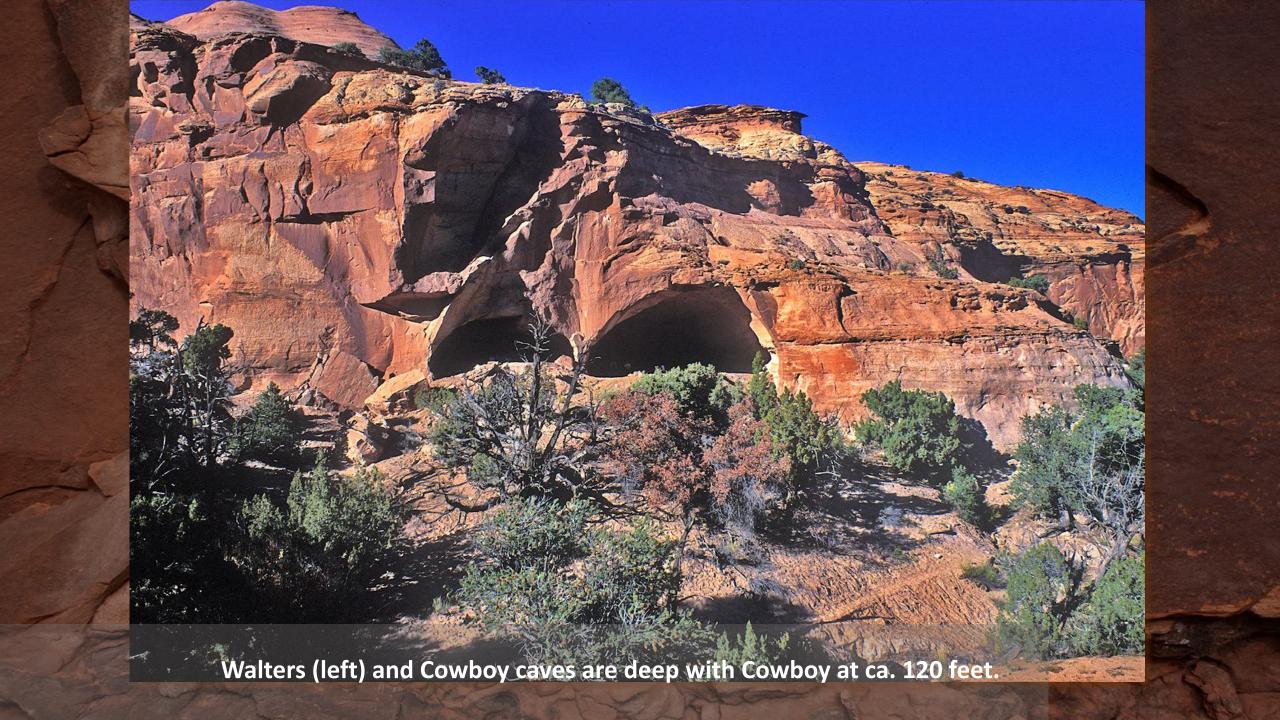












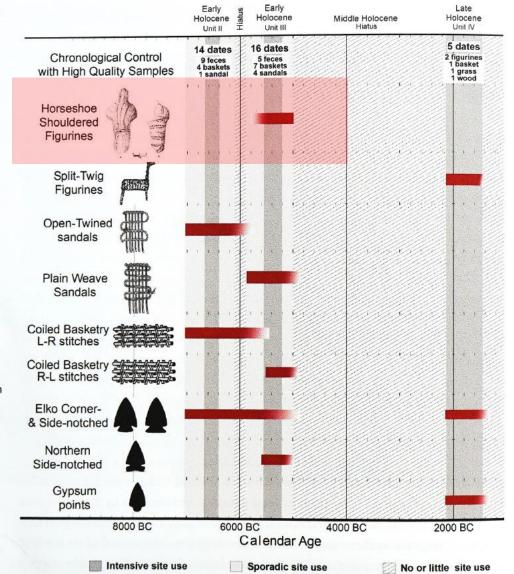
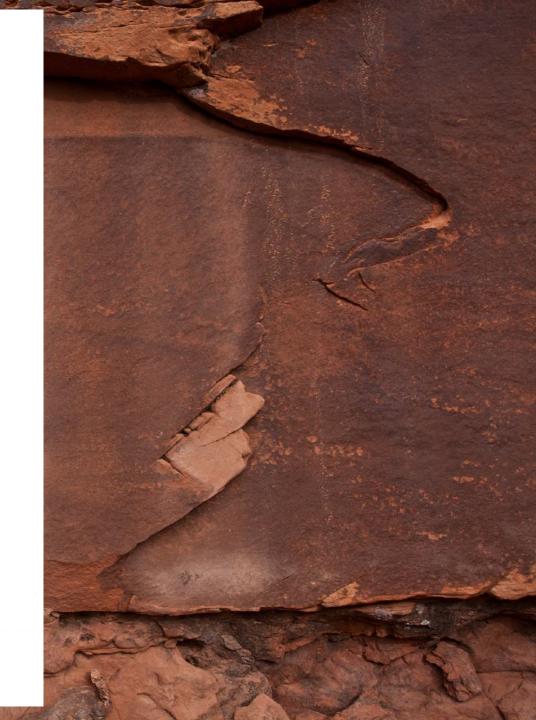
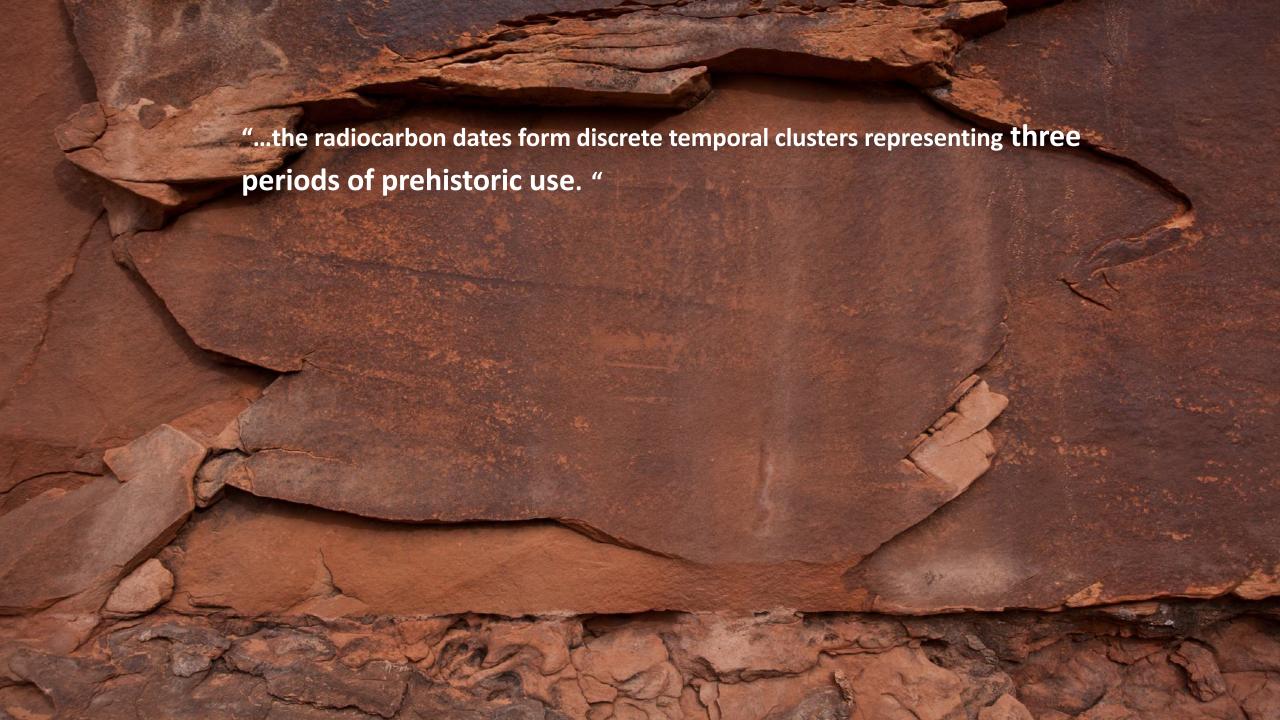
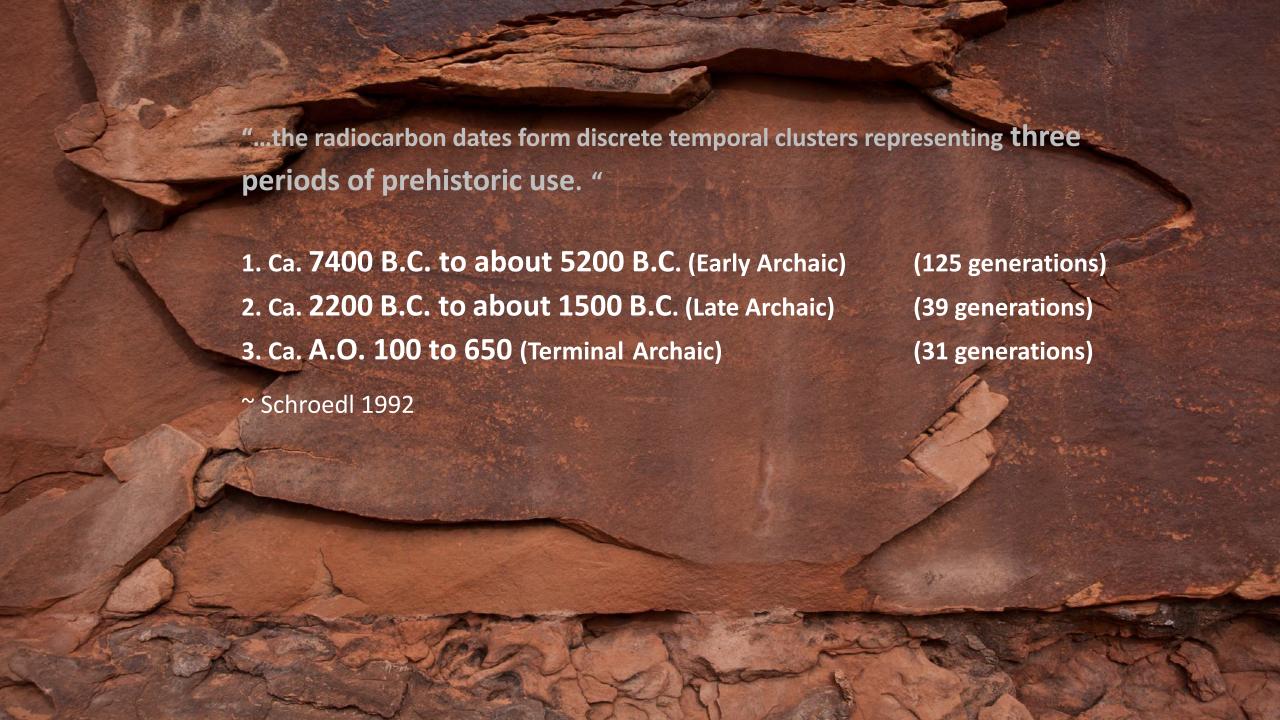


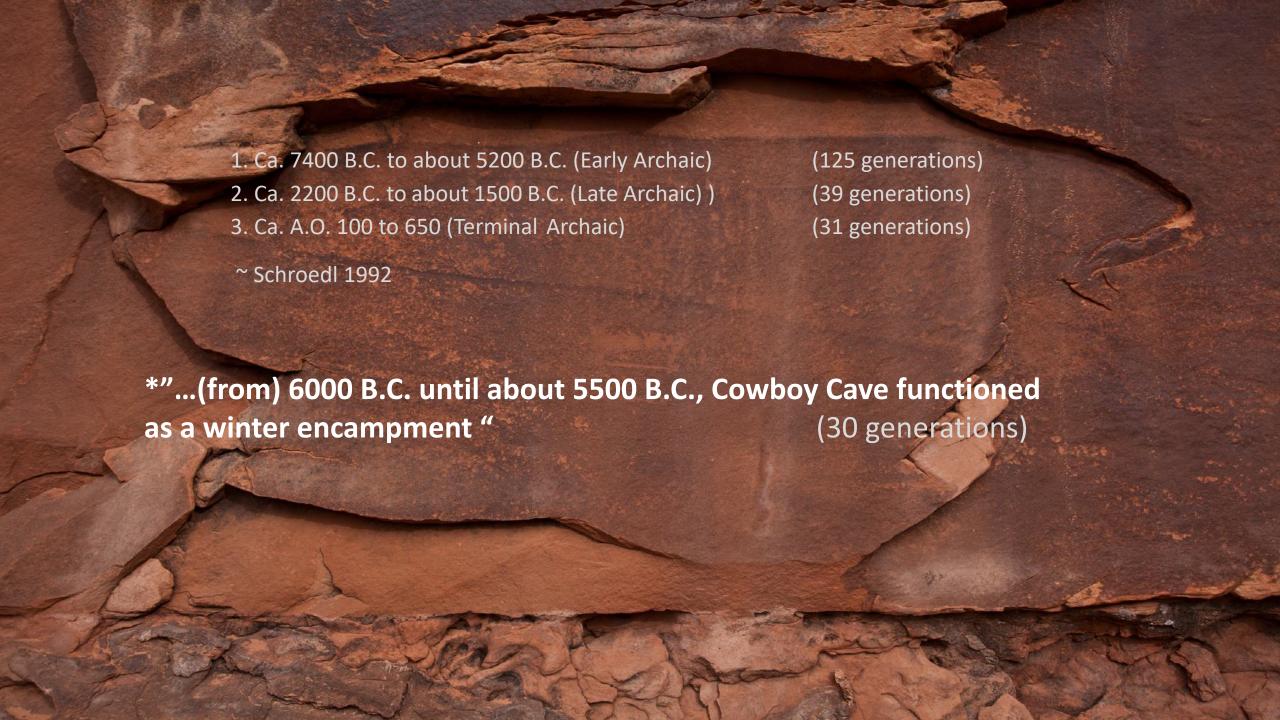
Figure 4.42 Periods of human occupation at Cowboy Cave and Walters Cave during the Archaic period, based on radiocarbon dates of highquality samples such as human feces and artifacts. Foragers used the shelters intensively, sporadically, or not at all (or at least, minimally), resulting in large differences in the quantities and types of materials recovered from depositional layers. Different types of remains also reflect temporal change in cultural preferences for various reasons, with several such shifts noted here.

Barrier Canyon Style, Thousands of Years of Painting on Rock, Phil Geib









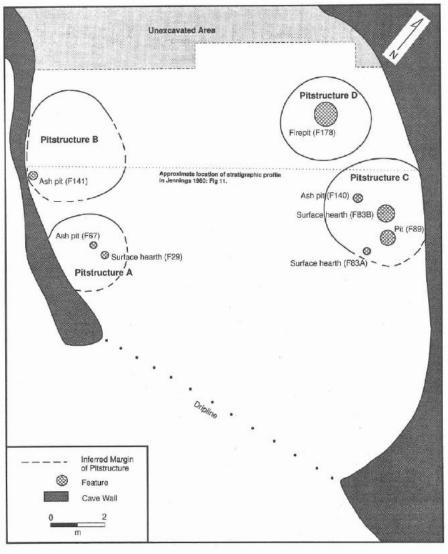
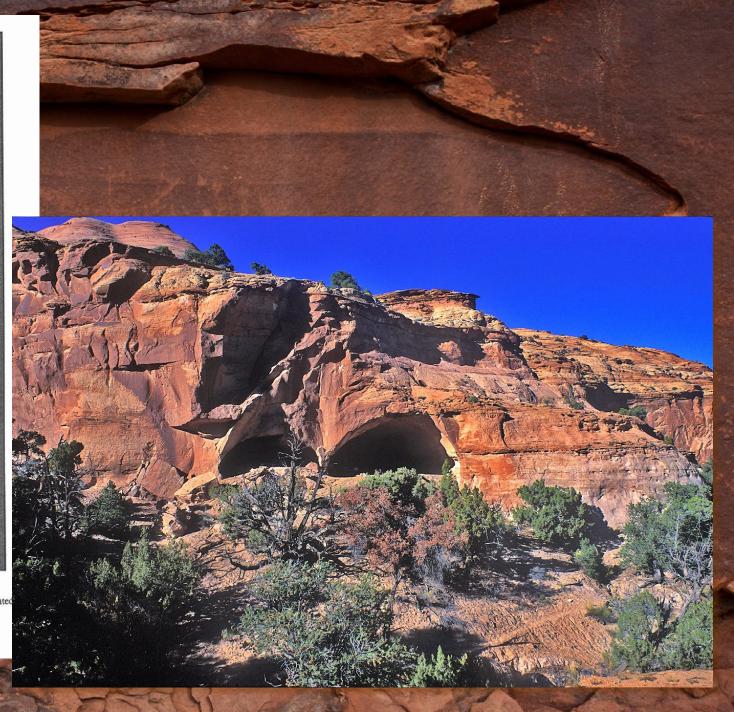


Figure 1. Plan map of Cowboy Cave showing the locations of the Early Archaic pitstructures and associated features.

~ Schroedl, Coullam



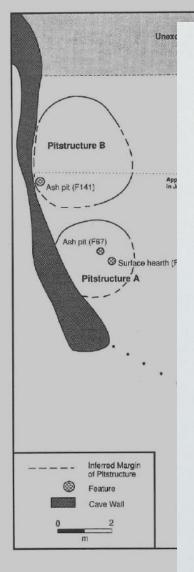


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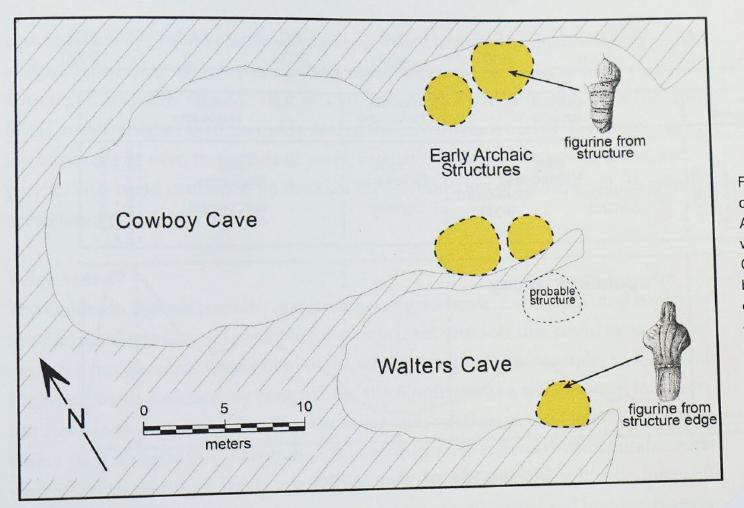
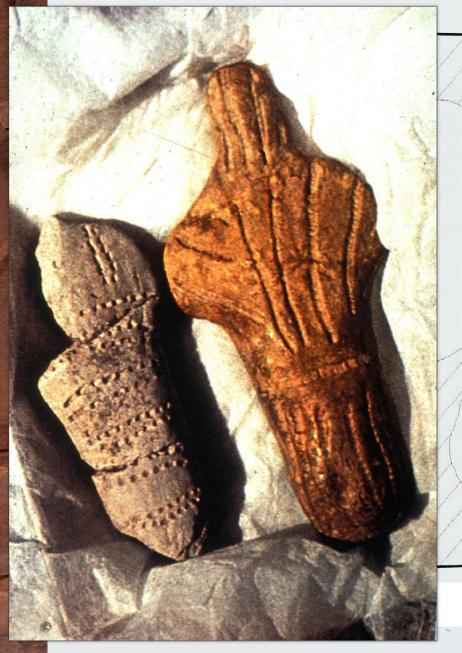


Figure 4.47 Hunter-gatherers during the end of the early Archaic period built structures within the protected space of Cowboy and Walters Caves by excavating shallow basins down to a soft bedding material of Pleistocene herbivore dung. Schroedl and Coulam ("Cowboy Cave Revisited") provide information about these structures, except for the one in Walters Cave, which likely had at least one other structure on the north side.

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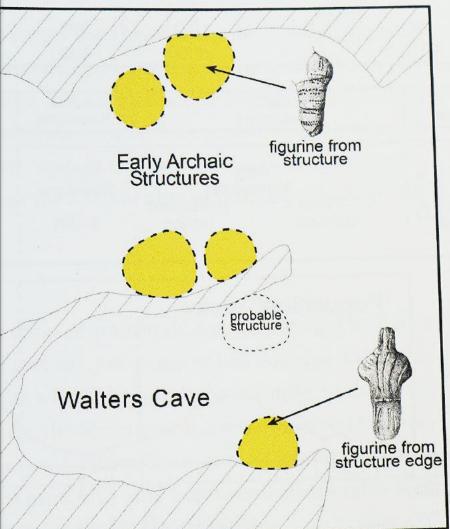


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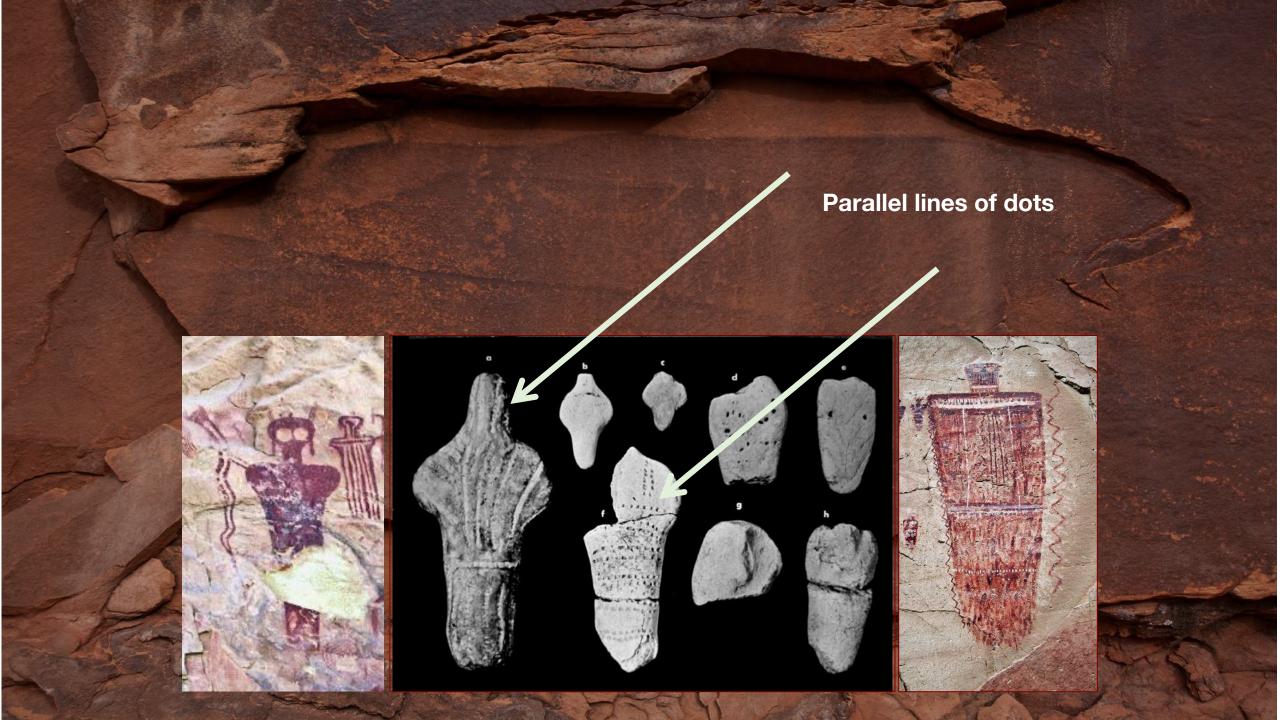




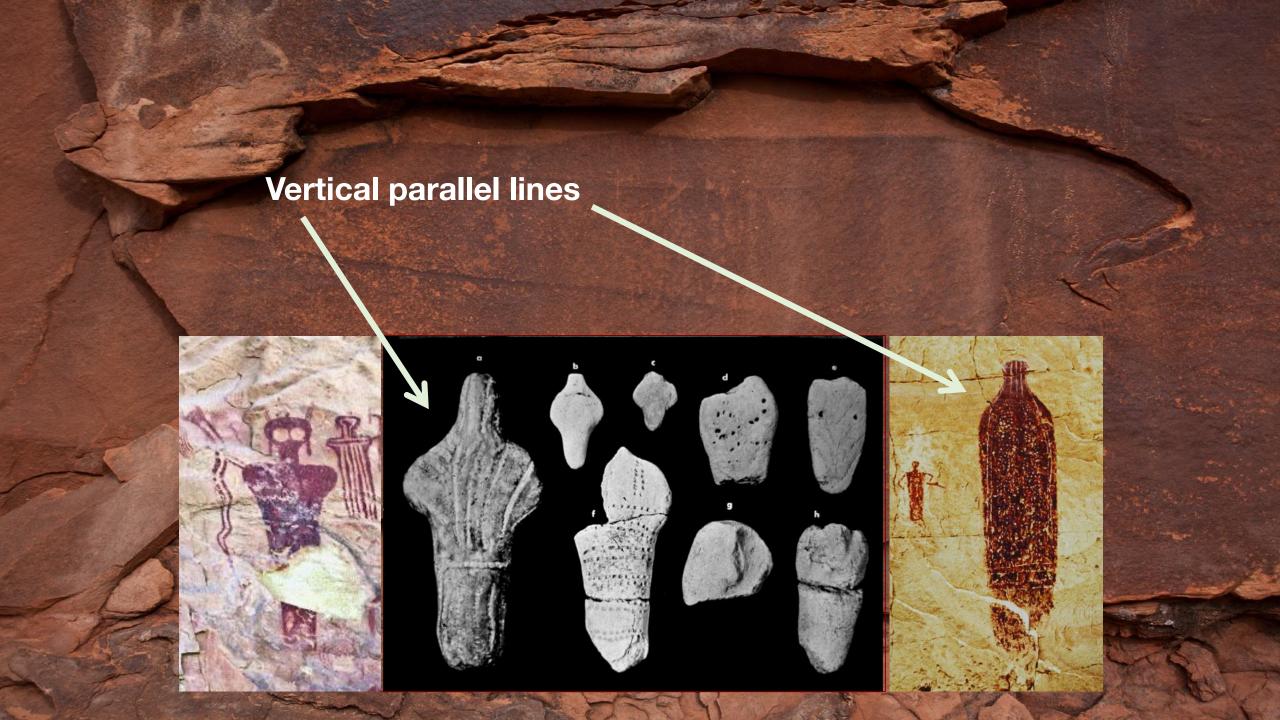








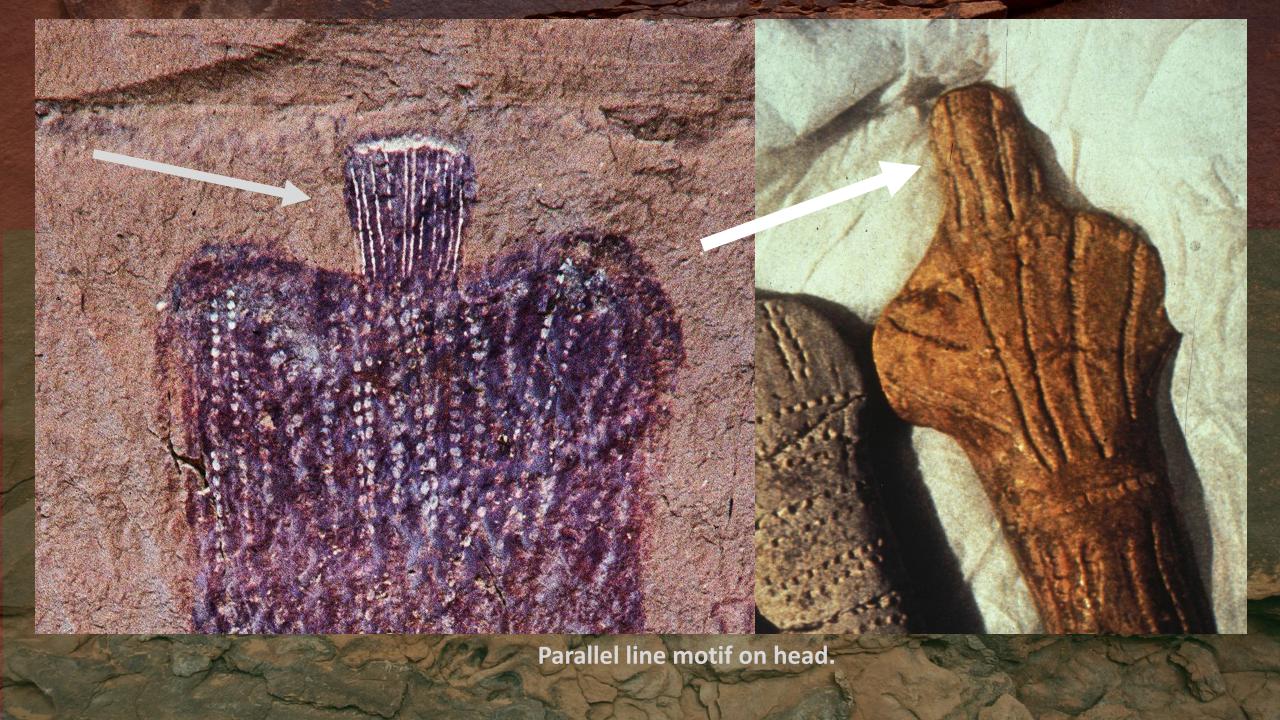


















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