GABRIOLA PETROGLYPHS, VANCOUVER ISLAND – OCT.-NOV. 2010

Sea Wolf motif			
12mm levels	Petroglyph tools and art chips	AMS sample*	Flour
Surf.	1 hammerstone in surface debris	no	no
1	1 hammerstone (quartzite) + 1 line grinder (quartzite?) + sandstone chip	no	no
2	4 line grinders (2 quartzite, 2 sandstone)	yes (1)	no
3	1 hammerstone (quartzite) + many sandstone chips	no	no
4	1 hammerstone (basalt) + 2 line grinders (1 rhyolite, 1 sandstone)	yes (1)	no
5 ca. 60mm	3 hammerstone chips (2 greywacke, 1 rhyolite) + 2 line grinders (greywacke)	yes (1)	no
6	nothing	yes (1)	no
7	nothing	yes (1)	no
8	nothing	yes (1)	no
9	2 sandstone chip	yes (3)	no
10	nothing	yes (2)	no
11	nothing	yes (1)	no
12	hammerstone (conglomerate) + 1ine grinder(sandstone)	yes (2)	in 0.5ml sample + 2 sharp 1mm sandstone chips
13	nothing	yes (2)	in 0.5ml sample + 1 sharp 1mm sandstone chip
14	nothing	no	in 0.5ml sample. No sharp chips
15	1 hammerstone (greywacke)	yes (1)	yes
16	1 hammerstone (sandstone)	yes (2)	yes
17-	nothing	yes (1)	yes
18	nothing	yes (1)	yes
19	nothing	no	in 0.5ml sample. No 1mm sandstone chips
20	1 hammerstone (sandstone)	yes (1)	in 0.5ml sample + 1 x 1mm sharp basalt chip
21	hammerstone + 1 line grinder (quartzite)	yes (1)	yes
22	nothing	yes (1)	yes
23	nothing	no	yes

1-1.5mm sharp-edged sandstone flour particles in the fine sieve were examined for fracturing from hammerstone pocking. A few occurred, but abundant quartz particles in most levels came either from the petroglyph or a hammerstone. Well-weathered sandstone pieces were in most levels because the rock is quite soft, while tougher hammerstones are less likely to shatter.
*Where AMS sample is followed by (2 or 3), quantities may be sufficient for conventional C14 dating.