

Toquerville Petroglyph Site

The Toquerville petroglyph site is located north west of the village of Toquerville. The village is named after a Paiute leader, Chief Toquer, who welcomed the pioneers into the area because he felt their farming skills could help his people.

The general area of the site is under pressure due to the development of a reservoir in the area. A roadway associated with the construction is planned to go extremely close to the boulders containing the petroglyphs.

Archaeologists say that these glyphs have special meaning to the Southern Paiutes living in the area.

The site contains three main panels with individual glyphs on other rocks.

Panel 1:



Figure 1 – Panel 1



Figure 2 – Left side of Panel 1



Figure 3 – Right side of panel 1



Figure 4 – Detail of left side



Figure 5 – The top circle surrounds a defect in the rock.



Figure 6 – The glyph in the bottom center appears to be repacked.



Figure 7 – Glyphs on the backside of Panel 1.

All of the glyphs on the Panel 1 rock seem to be of the same age based on the style and level of repatination.

Panel 2:

Panel 2 is more detailed than Panel 1 and could be from a different time period based on the different style and type of images.



Figure 8 – Panel 2



Figure 9 – Top left of Panel 2. Here we see an anthro next to a series of dots leading to a circle with hash marks around the circumference. There is also a set of concentric circles with a dot in the center, a wavy line and a ladder with multiple rungs.



Figure 10 – Bottom Left of Panel 2. Here we see multiple sets of concentric circles.



Figure 11 – Right side of Panel 2. Here we see three prominent deer / elk and two or perhaps three sheep. Also seen are three anthros of which two are pure stick figures. There is one at the top left with arms out stretched holding a stick / weapon. There is one in the center looking like he is throwing a spear or atlatl at eh center deer. This looks like a hunting scene. The anthro in the top center is similar to the anthro on the left of the panel – Figure 10.

It appears that all the images on this panel were created at the same time period based on the level of repatination,

Panel 3:



Figure 12 – Panel 3



Figure 13 – Left side of Panel 3.



Figure 14 – Another view of the left side of Panel 3. This portion of the panel contains nothing but multiple sets of concentric circles. Those near the center appear more deeply pecked and perhaps older than the others.



Figure 15 – Top right of Panel 3. Here are many images along with more concentric circles.



Figure 16 – Bottom right of panel 3. Many images are difficult to see. There is a continuous track that surrounds the glyphs in this portion of the panel. It appear that this part of the panel could be telling stories that happened s one travels along the track.



Figure 17 – Detailed view of the bottom right of panel 3.



Figure 18 – A deer on the lower left of panel 3. This glyph is much newer than all others at the site.

The glyphs on panel 3 look to be of three different ages.

Panel 4:



Figure 19 – Panel 4



Figure 20 – Panel 4 has one lone glyph – a stylized anthro.

Panel 5:



Figure 21 – Panel 5



Figure 22 – Panel 5 has one lone glyph.

Panel 6:



Figure 23 – Panel 6 is historic with the date 1811.



Figure 24 - There were also a number of rocks that have grinding areas on the top surface.



Figure 25 – There was a ring of lava rocks.



Figure 26 – The site of the proposed construction road next to panel 3.



Figure 27 – The lava rock was covered with “Resurrection Moss”. This appears gray at normal times (left) and turns bright green when it receives moisture during a rain (right).

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