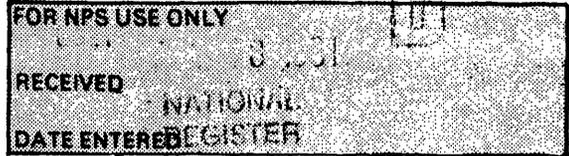


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC Yanuel 9 (12VPr2-220)

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Barrio Puerto Diablo, Vieques

VICINITY OF  
CODE

STATE  
Puerto Rico

72

NOT FOR PUBLICATION  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTY  
Humacao

CODE  
1030

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	N/A <input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 AGENCY**

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

Headquarters, U.S. Atlantic Fleet (Department of the Navy)

STREET & NUMBER

Norfolk Naval Station

CITY, TOWN  
Norfolk

VICINITY OF

STATE  
Virginia 23511

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Registro de Propiedades & LANTDIV COMNAVFORCARIB

STREET & NUMBER

PO Box 3037

CITY, TOWN

Humacao, Puerto Rico

STATE  
Roosevelt Roads, Ceiba, Puerto Rico

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Records of the Archaeological Survey of Vieques

DATE

19 October 1984

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Naval Facilities Engineering Command  
Atlantic Division: Puerto Rico Branch

CITY, TOWN

STATE  
PO Box 3037, Roosevelt Roads, Ceiba, Puerto Rico 00635

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		DATE <u>Oct. 84</u>

---

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

In May of 1982, in the course of an archaeological reconnaissance survey of the Vieques Naval Reservation, conducted by Ecology and Environment, Inc., J. Brion Morissette noted a small surface concentration of shell on the ground surface of a



Upon closer examination in July of 1982, Morissette in collaboration with Carmine A. Tronolone and Michael A. Cinquino, of Ecology and Environment, Inc., returned to the site of the original surface find to determine if, in fact, the surface shell originally noted represented an archaeological, rather than a natural deposit. At this time an inspection of the ground surface in the immediate area of the surface find was undertaken, and a test pit 30 X 30 cm in size was conducted to examine the deposit beneath the ground surface. These investigations indicated that the spot was indeed an archaeological site, most likely from preceramic times as evidenced by the molluscan remains encountered, and contained a deposit of both surface and subsurface remains. The site was designated as 12VPr2-220, Yanuel 9, and added to the list of sites in the area. These preliminary investigations recommended that Yanuel 9 be examined further to identify the nature of its deposits.

In November of 1983, further examinations were performed. Tronolone and Cinquino returned to the site with a small team of investigators, and conducted a systematic surface inspection of the vicinity of the site to determine the horizontal extent of the refuse, making collections where necessary. Also, ten excavation units were dug, ranging in size from 30 X 30 cm to 50 X 50 cm to ascertain the vertical extent of the site. The investigations indicated a surface scatter of prehistoric refuse (consisting mainly of ecofactual remains) and intact subsurface midden deposits at depths ranging between 2 cm and 45 cm, where bedrock was encountered. The testing served to suggest that the deposits were indeed preceramic, and covered an area of about 200m<sup>2</sup>, and that the area of the knolltop had not been subjected to any significant past disturbances (e.g. agriculture, military activities, or the like).

The investigations yielded numerous artifacts and items of subsistence remains. Stone artifacts include hammerstones, flakes of igneous rock and quartz, and chunks of ochre. Two shell gouges (gubia) were also recovered at the site. The flakes and other debitage, including one possible bipolar core, predominate at the site. There is one hammerstone, indicating that the flakes were probably produced on-site. Only a few of the flakes show possible use-wear and most are thumbnail size or smaller. Generally, other Archaic Age sites have fairly large flakes. Local quartz and igneous rock are the predominate raw materials selected for use, although there is some fine-grained mudstone and/or chert. One of the flakes is white. Many of the flakes may in fact be of non-local origin.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Yanuel 9 site is one of only a few preceramic aboriginal sites to be found [REDACTED] Deposits at the site were found to maintain a very high degree of their original integrity, and are virtually undisturbed except for the minor effects of weather. They have produced, and are likely to produce, numerous aboriginal ecofacts representative of a single preceramic cultural tradition, and as such are of substantial scientific interest to the study of the prehistory of the region. Consequently, the archaeologists who have investigated the deposits at Yanuel 9, believe it should definitely be listed in the National Register.

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Cinquino, Michael A., Carmine A. Tronolone, Charles E. Vandrei, and Gary S. Vescelius, Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey for the Vieques Naval Reservation, Prepared by Ecology and Environment, Inc., Buffalo, New York 1984.

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY [REDACTED]

UTM REFERENCES

A [REDACTED]

ZONE EASTING [REDACTED] NORTHING [REDACTED]

B [REDACTED]

ZONE EASTING [REDACTED] NORTHING [REDACTED]

C [REDACTED]

D [REDACTED]

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Michael A. Cinquino & Carmine A. Tronolone, (Senior Archaeologists)

ORGANIZATION

Ecology and Environment, Inc.

DATE

19 October 1984

STREET & NUMBER

PO Box D

TELEPHONE

(716) 632-4491

CITY OR TOWN

Buffalo

STATE

New York 14225

## 12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES

NO

NONE

Arch. Mariano G. Coronas Castro

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is  National  State  Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

*See attached, signed letter (8 July 1991)*

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST

*Janet E. Townsend*  
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

8-21-91

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

The ocher (two shades) and a fragment of an ocher-stained pebble possibly processed on-site indicate that ocher was probably used as a body pigment. The ocher may be of local origin, since some additional ocher fragments were noted during excavations at the site. Ocher is typical of Archaic Age sites in Puerto Rico (Alegria et al. 1955).

A metallic pebble fragment, probably a manuport, found at the site is an anomaly. It is too hard to easily show use-wear, but could have been used as a tool. It is a natural stone of unknown origin. In addition, a fragment of coarse sandstone, possibly local, may be from a larger abrading tool, although the fragments surfaces show no evidence of utilization.

In summary, the lithic artifacts found at Yanuel 9, with the exception of the ocher and ocher processor, do not unequivocally indicate that this is an Archaic Age (preceramic) site. However, although there are no diagnostic lithic Archaic Age tool types, the absence of celts, adzes, zemis, and other ground and polished stone tools, and the presence of the two shell gouges strongly suggests that it is an Archaic Age site. Finally, there is a relatively low incidence at the site of pounding, grinding, and chopping tools compared to the number of flaked stone artifacts recovered. This may indicate that 12VPr2-220 was a special activity (limited-use) site.

The shell assemblage at the site consists of numerous species, which are found commonly on the prop roots of mangroves, but may also be found in the ecozone surrounding the site. A form summarizing cultural material remains by provenience is included with this nomination form and identifies the mollusk species represented in the deposits at Yanuel 9.

In all, the site at Yanuel 9 [REDACTED], but includes a very rich deposit of subsistence remains. Two samples of the various species of marine mollusks which were submitted for radiocarbon dating, (predominantly shells recovered from the intact midden deposit at a depth of 5 to 10 cm and 25 to 27 cm) yielded dates of  $200 \pm 70$  B.C. and  $340 \pm 60$  BC (BETA 8849 and 8850). These dates place the deposits at the site in the late Banwaroid tradition (Periods 3C and 3C c 700B.C.-100 A.D.). The remains at the site are indicative of a regularly occupied campsite where the primary subsistence activity consisted of shell gleaning.