

# PUERTO RICAN ROCK ART A RESOURCE GUIDE



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**Panamerican Consultants, Inc.**  
**for**  
**Puerto Rico State Historic Preservation Office**

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A RESOURCE GUIDE**

by

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## Preface

Research normally involves the efforts of more than one individual working toward a goal. This listing of Puerto Rican rock art sites and associated bibliographic references is no exception. Dr. Cornelis N. Dubelaar has been involved in the study of rock art throughout the Caribbean for more than two decades. In the late 1980s, Dr. Dubelaar began to intensify his efforts to compile information on this form of artistic expression specific to the island. His objective was to provide a resource guide to the professional community of archaeologists, rock art specialists and art historians.

Before being employed as State Archaeologist for the Puerto Rican State Historic Preservation Office (1989 to 1992), Dr. Michael A. Cinquino had participated in projects involving the study and documentation of rock art sites. Dr. Michele H. Hayward served as an Archaeologist for the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture from 1988 to 1992. During her employment at the Institute, Dr. Hayward also became interested in the investigation of rock art, eventually co-directing a study of four rock art sites on the island. When we learned of Dr. Dubelaar's intentions to publish his manuscript on Puerto Rican rock art, we were delighted to collaborate with him given our interest and experience on the subject.

The audience for this book encompasses professionals, local cultural institutions and interested members of the public. For the professional this publication presents a single and readily available resource for the study of rock art on Puerto Rico from a local, regional, Caribbean or world-wide perspective. Local cultural institutions, including the State Historic Preservation Office, the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture, and Municipal Cultural Centers or Museums can use

the listing of rock art sites and references as a data base for the conservation and management of these sites. The people of the island maintain an active interest in rock art sites, as evidenced by community efforts to protect and promote sites and in the use of rock art design elements for the production of handicrafts. By focusing on the quantity and quality of Puerto Rican rock art, this book provides a salient argument for their continued study and conservation.

The considerable task of gathering the data (up to 1994) rests with Dr. Dubelaar. We have been involved in the technical recording and expansion of his original rock art listing since 1994. We also wrote the introductory sections, which serve as a context for the succeeding informational resources.

Individuals or institutions generously provided drawings and photographs of rock art as illustrative aids for the book. Their names and affiliations are identified beneath each graphic depiction.

The authors relied upon four categories of sources for the rock art site and bibliographic listings: published literature; site files maintained by the State Historic Preservation Office and the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture with its department the Council for the Protection of the Terrestrial Archaeological Patrimony of Puerto Rico; contact and correspondence with archaeologists in Puerto Rico; and on-island inspection of sources and sites. The published literature included books, journal articles, newspaper articles and theses which were systematically reviewed to compile the bibliographic entries. The Preservation Office and the Institute gather and keep data (i.e., site forms and location maps) concerning prehistoric and historic sites on Puerto Rico. Their files, especially those of the Institute, served as the primary source for the rock art site listing.

Professional archaeologists and interested persons proved to be of significant importance to this project. They shared information on rock art sites and articles which supplemented the data from the two formal source categories. Dr. Dubelaar is indebted to the following individuals: Dr. Ovidio Dávila Dávila, Director of the Archaeology Division, Institute of Puerto Rican Culture, supplied photocopies of his publications relating to rock art on the island; Sr. Roberto Martínez Torres proof read the Municipio of Morovis section and forwarded additional information; Sr. Angel Rodríguez Álvarez assisted in the gathering of data in many ways during more than nine years of effort, as well as sending some one hundred references. Mrs. Trijnie Stoppels, Groningen, helped Dr. Dubelaar prepare his portion of the manuscript in English. We are indebted to Sr. Pedro Alvarado Zayas who is preparing a comprehensive data base (i.e., site form for each rock art site including name, location, number and type of petroglyphs/pictographs) on rock art sites which he expects will cover all similar sites on Puerto Rico. To date, he has collected information on 498 sites, which he generously shared with us for inclusion in this publication.

Architect Lilliane D. López, Director of the State Historic Preservation Office, facilitated our compliance with the administrative aspects of the project, as did Sr. Hugh Tosteson Garcia, Archaeological Historian, and Sr. José Marull, State Historian, of the same office. Sr. Tosteson and Sr. Miguel Bonini, State Archaeologist of Puerto Rico, reviewed the manuscript for technical content and contract compliance. At the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture Dr. Ovidio Dávila Dávila, Director of the Archaeology Division, and Sr. Hernán Ortiz Montañez, Director of the Terrestrial Archaeology Council's Office, provided access to their files. Sr. Carlos Perez Merced and Sr. Juan Rivera Fontán,

archaeologists within the Archaeology Division, added to the data and contributed bibliographic entries concerning rock art sites on the island. Dr. Peter G. Roe of the Center for Indigenous Studies of Puerto Rico based in San Juan also reviewed the manuscript and offered critical comment.

We thank Panamerican Consultants, Inc. and President Tim Mistovich for providing pro bono services, including partial payment of the research and full payment for the in-house production responsibilities related to the project. Panamerican Consultants, Inc. personnel included Ms. Suzanne Vizzini, secretary, Mr. Martin Lewars, draftsman, and Mr. Carl Thiel, editor. Three institutions provided additional funding for the project. A grant from The Netherlands Foundation for the Advancement of Tropical Research, The Hague, allowed Dr. Dubelaar to spend two weeks in 1985 researching rock art in Puerto Rico. The Foundation for Scientific Research in the Caribbean Region, Amsterdam, supported a further study period of one month on the island in 1993. The United States National Park Service, Department of the Interior, through the State Historic Preservation Office of Puerto Rico, supplied the funds for our own island study visit in the spring of 1999. Most importantly, the Preservation Office funded the publication of this guide to Puerto Rican rock art.

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 October 1999

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## Puerto Rican Rock Art Characteristics

In the Caribbean, the prehistoric peoples of Puerto Rico carved or painted images on rock faces which exhibit a singular degree of technical expertise and stylistic patterning (Fewkes 1903:443, 1907:150; Frassetto 1960:381). These carvings yield direct information about their own physical characteristics, such as the methods of production (e.g., pecking, grinding, composition of the paint) and location (e.g., waterways, caves). The images also yield, in conjunction with other sets of data, insight into the religious and sociopolitical systems of the culture. Rock art comprises an important class of cultural resources that reward examination by both professionals and non-professionals. Anthropologists and art historians, for example, are interested in investigating what rock art images represent and why they vary locally, regionally, or world-wide. Humans relate to rock art, both aesthetically and viscerally. The images were created to convey messages that transcended the language barriers of peoples of that time, and, we trust, can transcend the barriers of our time.

### Definition

Rock art can be divided into four subtypes: geoglyphs, rock sculptures, petroglyphs and pictographs (Dubelaar 1995:1). Geoglyphs represent a restructuring of the earth's surface, usually large-scale, to produce design elements. Examples include the animal-shaped earthen mounds of the Adena-Hopewell culture of North America. No such instances have been noted for Puerto Rico or the rest of the Caribbean. The island does possess rock sculptures in the form of carved zemis or three-pointed objects and free-standing statues. Our interest is restricted to the latter two subtypes found on immovable or relatively stationary rock



structures (Rivera Meléndez 1996:2). Petroglyphs consist of images found on rock surfaces produced through pecking, grinding, abrading, scratching or other means (Dubelaar 1995:3; Rivera Meléndez 1996:2, 7). Pictographs consist of images painted on rock surfaces. The image makers commonly used hues of red, white, orange, and black, alone or in combination. The pigments were made from a variety of mineral, vegetable or even animal sources including carbon, kaolin, hematite, the juice of the jagua (*Genipa americana*) and bat guano (Rivera Meléndez 1996:2, 7-9). The images can be found on such rock types as granite, granitic porphyry, quartz diorite, dolomite and limestone (Frassetto 1960:384; Meighan and Trask 1994:15). Of the latter two subtypes, petroglyphs account for the majority of humanly-altered rock surfaces on the island.

### Location

Fewkes (1903) organized his discussion of Puerto Rican rock inscriptions according to their physical location: along waterways, in caves or rock-lined enclosures and on stone slabs aligning ball courts or plazas. This scheme remains useful for discussing the positioning of carved or painted figures. Roe (1991) added a fourth category of location—beach rock.

Puerto Rico possesses over 1,300 waterways ranging from large, permanent rivers to numerous small, seasonal streams. The mountainous interior serves as the source of the rivers and streams, which, after draining the interior and coastal plains, empty into the Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea (Toro-Sugrañes 1982:113-119). Alongside these water courses, both large and small, petroglyphs have been found. The images are frequently carved on large boulders actually

in or bordering the waterway, or near other forms of water sources such as waterfalls (Fewkes 1903:443-444). The Ceiba 3 grouping of four petroglyphs is found on a vertical surface of a large boulder within a similar cluster at Puerto Rico's eastern ocean edge in the Municipio of Ceiba (Plate 1). The three anthropomorphic and one abstract images (Plate 2) face south-southwest across the harbor of Ensenada Honda, occupying a commanding view of this body of water (Tronolone and Cinquino 1984, 1985). The two anthropomorphic petroglyphs of Camp García 3 have also been carved into a large boulder, this time at an inclined angle, along a much less extensive water source (Plates 3 and 4). This grouping lies adjacent to a small quebrada or stream in the Barrio of Puerto Ferro on the island of Vieques, a political dependency east of the main island of Puerto Rico (Tronolone et. al. 1984).

Puerto Rico also possesses hundreds of caves, rock shelters or rock-enclosed areas. According to José A. Martínez Oquendo (Inventory of Caves and Caverns, Department of Natural Resources, Puerto Rico), the island has some two thousand caves. Only a minor percentage have been explored and of these not all contain carved or painted figures. The number and location of figures within rock art cave sites is variable and access can be difficult. The Cueva del Indio site in the Municipio of Las Piedras consists of a number of large boulders accumulated around a deep depression. Open and enclosed spaces form an interconnecting network of cavities, crawl spaces, variously inclined rock faces, and different entrances. Some of these rock surfaces can be reached via an easy entryway at ground level, as seen in Plate 5. The 64 anthropomorphic faces and body figures have been carved into five rock surfaces which form the walls of the enclosure (Plate 6) at the ground level entrance of the previous photograph (Hayward et al. 1992:

23-24; 34). In contrast the Cueva Lucero located in the Municipio of Juana Díaz, as Plate 7 illustrates, possesses a rather inaccessible entrance. More than 24 petroglyphs of the Cueva San Miguel, Municipio of Utuado, are here carved on a large stalagmite formation within the cave (Plate 8). Most consist of various styles of human-like faces.

Ball courts and plazas in the Caribbean constitute level, prepared earthen surfaces. Rectangular, square or oval/circular shapes are encountered. These courts and plazas can be unlined, partially or completely lined with a varying arrangement of stones, earthen embankments or both (Alegria 1983; Oliver 1998:9-22, 34-39; Fewkes 1903:454-462, 1907:79-85). For Puerto Rico, Alegria (1983:115-116) lists at least 79 examples of prepared areas distributed among 72 sites. Seven of the sites have more than one, with Caguana in the central mountainous interior near Utuado possessing multiple structures—ten to twelve (Alegria 1983:66-88, 115; Oliver 1998:6-27; Mason 1941; Barnes 1993). The structures date to the Late Ceramic period beginning around A.D. 600 or Period III, with their maximum period of growth occurring from A.D. 1200-1500 or Period IV (Alegria 1983:117; Oliver 1998:29, 34; Rouse 1992: 52, 107, 116). The ball courts and plazas are considered to have served ceremonial and secular functions, such as the playing of a game of ball, public dances and mortuary rituals (Alegria 1983; Oliver 1998; Rouse 1992; Fewkes 1903:455, 458-459, 461; 1907:80, 83-85).

Alegria (1983:117) reports that petroglyphs are commonly found on the stone slabs aligning ball courts or plazas, adding that stones in eighteen of the sites and in nearby rivers contain carvings. Twenty-two of the twenty-five extant and readily identifiable petroglyphs at the Caguana ball court site are found on large granite boulders aligning the western limit of Plaza A, or the central rectangular

marked ground surface (Oliver 1998:9, 11, 121). Plate 9 depicts Plaza A and the western border sequence of carved images, while Plate 10 provides a detail of one of the petroglyphs—an elaborately modeled anthropomorphic figure. Initial occupation of Caguana appears to begin around A.D. 700 with a subsequent increase in size and on-going structural modifications to the ball courts and plazas. The climax of site development is estimated to have been circa A.D. 1280, followed by a decline (Oliver 1998:22-27).

The earlier multiple court site of Tibes is located along the Portugués River near Ponce on the southern coast of Puerto Rico. As with Caguana, most of the petroglyphs are found on stone slabs marking the east and west sides of the large central square (Plates 11 and 12). Reconstructions of the court's arrangement place up to ten rectangular or squarish courts around the central plaza. Occupation at Tibes is evident from the Early Ceramic Period (A.D. 300), to the end of Period III of the Late Ceramic Era (A.D. 1200). Caguana and Tibes are both considered to have functioned as pre-eminent political and religious ceremonial centers on the island. Tibes is the first such center which is later eclipsed by Caguana (Alegria 1983:111; Oliver 1998:38-44).

Petroglyphs carved into rock located at the island's ocean limits comprise the least numerous location for this form of rock art. Roe (1991) has reported on a grouping executed horizontally into beach rock in front of the Maisabel site. Similarly, Alemán et al. 1986 have noted one beach petroglyph associated with the site of Ensenada at Rincón on the northwestern coast. Maisabel represents a large, Early to Late Ceramic Period (250 B.C. to A.D. 1500) settlement on the central north coast of Puerto Rico near the town of Vega Baja. Plates 13 and 14 illustrate eight of the thirty-two petroglyphs carved into the partially inundated rock surface. Roe (1991) has identified those in Plate 13 as depicting, from

left to right, a simple face, a fish, a sun figure, a possible basketry fish trap, another fish, and a fish/human facial composite. Those of Plate 14 represent from left to right a fish and a turtle with a human face depicted on the carapace.

### Classification Schemes

Classification schemes for the study of Puerto Rican petroglyphs and pictographs are varied. Frassetto (1960) developed an early framework which recognized four design types. Type I consisted of abstract and geometric forms, such as circles, volutes and series of pits in apparent association. Type II comprised a rather inclusive category of solar designs, zoomorphic representations and various human and animal head forms. Type III represented figures originally termed 'swaddled infant,' but now referred to as 'wrapped ancestor,' 'wrapped figure,' or 'enclosed figure.' The images possess enclosed bodies (i.e., no distinct arms or legs) with prominent-eared heads and readily defined facial features (e.g., eyes, mouth, forehead). Type IV can be defined as petroglyphs executed in the Capá style from four sites: Icos, Caonillas, Salto Arriba and Capá or Caguana (see Plate 10).

Bullen (1973) employed a five-fold division for petroglyphs, ranging from faces to more complicated full body forms, including Frassetto's wrapped figure and Capá types. The following year, Bullen (1974) expanded his classification into seven types intending the scheme to be applicable to Caribbean petroglyphs in general. Type I consisted of abstract geometric designs (e.g., concentric circles and diamonds, framed crosses). Type 2 represented the Colón or Capá style of images which lack any clear reference or meaning. Type 3 comprised simple to more complex faces without bodies. Type 4 referred to 'sun

symbols' or circular heads with 'rays' or straight lines emanating from the figure. Type 5 included the wrapped figures with both a face and a largely rectangular-shaped body with internal crossing lines in some sort of pattern. Type 6 is made up of complicated full body images, found in Puerto Rico at Caguana, or what Bullen termed the Utuado-type figures (see Plate 10). The last type accounted for stylized representations of uncertain symbolism.

Rivera Meléndez (1996:16-20) devised a scheme with six main classes and eighteen subtypes for his investigation of petroglyphs and pictographs located at various sites in the Municipio of Cayey. Five types with sixteen subtypes were devoted to categorizing human faces with or without bodies and animal figures. The sixth type with two subtypes was reserved for pictographic representations. Roe (1991), for his study of the petroglyphs at Maisabel, developed a formal framework of analysis involving the definition of individual design elements prior to interpretation. Head, eye, mouth, nose, body, arm, leg and other anthropomorphic body parts were all broken down into various subtypes or modes. For example, head shape included fifteen modes ranging from circular to ovoid to polygonal, to heart-shaped to absent.

The existing classificatory frameworks for Puerto Rican rock art reflect the talents and objectives of the individual researchers. Both general and specific schemes are present and needed. The general ones serve as common points of reference and discussion; the specific frameworks serve to define each site's potentially unique stylistic elements. Our objective in this section is to present an indication of the types of petroglyphic and pictographic images which are known for the island. For this short introduction we have organized the presentation around a three-fold breakdown of anthropomorphic, zoomorphic, and abstract figures. Combinations of these three classes are also evident.

Anthropomorphic designs, under this classification, constitute the most frequently occurring type of figures. The images comprise simple to complex faces with or without body elements. Simple human faces range from two circles and a dash or three circles indicating a visage (Plate 15a, b) to the features being partially or wholly enclosed (Plate 16a, b). These figures are petroglyphs from the Cueva de Mora site near Comerío. Plate 17 illustrates a complex face with a circular-shaped head, pitted eyes, an enclosed dashed mouth, a semicircular decorated crown or headpiece, and a pointed hairline, among other features. This petroglyphic image comes from the Cueva El Convento site in the municipio of Arecibo.

Attached body elements to faces are varied and can be minimal to elaborate. One of the petroglyphic groupings from the Cueva del Indio site of the municipality of Las Piedras barely outlines the upper body torso of an intricately executed crown attached to the head (Plate 18). Intertwined with the principal figure's headgear are a simple face and another elaborately crowned face. Both of these later facial images are without body elements. A more complete body form of two curved lines on opposing sides of a straight line, possibly indicating arms and legs, helps to complete the encircled pitted eyed, ovoid-eared and top-hatted full image (Plate 19). This petroglyph comes from the Piedra Escrita rock boulder group along the Río Coabey in the Municipio of Jayuya. A pictograph from the Cueva de Mora site illustrates the wrapped or enclosed body image (Plate 20). The figure possesses a squared- or tabular-eared face with two pitted eyes and an elongated nose and dashed mouth. The body forms a rectangle with multiple internal horizontal and vertical lines. No arms, legs, feet or hands are evident. In contrast, one of the petroglyphs from Plaza A of the Caguana ceremonial site represents a fully-formed figure (see Plate 10).

A crowned head with encircled eyes and mouth with a pointed hairline face connects to a torso with internal design elements (e.g., a circle, triangle). Arms and legs with hands and feet are detailed; the arms and hands are upraised.

Zoomorphic representations refer to animalistic or naturalistic forms. Frequently occurring images include bats, turtles, and birds. Turtle and fish examples can be found among the Maisabel grouping of beach rock petroglyphs. Two naturalistic depictions of fish and a more stylized version are illustrated in Plate 21a-c. Roë (1991) identified Plate 21a as a probable Queen Trigger-fish rendition, Plate 21b as a fish of unspecified taxa, and Plate 21c as a possible Permit or Harvest fish portrayal. Roe considers that the petroglyph in Plate 22 represents a Hawksbill turtle with human eyes and mouth depicted on its shell. Another pictograph from the Cueva de Mora series models a less common zoomorphic design—that of a *Guabá* cave spider (Plate 23).

Verbal indications of the types of abstract designs executed by Caribbean precolumbian peoples have already been exemplified. For Puerto Rico an instance of a carved clockwise-spiral is present amid the Quebrada Maracuto river boulder petroglyphic grouping in the municipio of Carolina (Plate 24). The Piedra Escrita grouping near Jayuya contains similarly designed spirals, as well as an almost completely enclosed or framed simple cross (Plate 25).

### Interpretation

Efforts at interpreting Puerto Rican petroglyphs and pictographs can be broken down into three approaches. Following Dubelaar (1995:18) these approaches involve deciphering the pictorial, symbolic and social significance of

the rock art images. Pictorial interpretation refers to recognizing what the figure is, as in a face, a leg or a fish. Symbolic interpretation means arriving at what message or information the image was intended to convey. The anthropomorphic faces may represent actual people or perhaps a group's or individual's ancestors; the framed cross might refer to the four cardinal directions. Social interpretation means determining the role the carved and painted images or image-making-process played within the larger cultural context or system. Places of rock art might mark particularly sacred areas, or perhaps ethnic or political boundaries. Examples of the first type of interpretation have been given in the preceding section. In this section we are concerned with the latter two forms of interpretation.

Interpretations specific to Puerto Rican rock art consist primarily of untested statements ranging from low-level simple assertions to well-developed frameworks which relate the rock art to other cultural subsystems. Researchers rely on five data sets, or more frequently their combination, to postulate the function and context of the rock art images. The first data set consists of ethnohistorical accounts of the island natives at the time of Spanish contact. The second set comprises data on the culturally related lowland South American Indian culture, and especially religious systems. The third and fourth sets involve the use of ideas and information drawn from the fields of anthropology and rock art. The last set is a miscellany covering those cases where inspiration or information is drawn from sources other than the ones already mentioned. Interpretive examples cover single or a few images, the same class of figures found in multiple-locations, the entire grouping of images at a single location, and island rock art in general.

To illustrate the variability and nature of interpretive efforts, two case studies are outlined. Roe (1991) begins his

analysis of the Maisabel beach petroglyphs with an acknowledgment of the difficulties in ascertaining the symbolic or iconographic meaning of rock art images. Interpretive problems include a lack of direct dating (see next section), an absence of direct ethnographic evidence (i.e., no living image makers; no ethnohistoric accounts of how or why the images were produced), variant reproductions of the same images by different researchers, lack of specified processes whereby the images are converted into reasonable explanations of them, and the uncritical use of the informational data bases that are available (Roe 1991; Meighan and Trask 1994). Roe attempts to at least partially overcome these problems by utilizing more rigorous rock art reproduction methods, developing a conversion process and specifying which types of information he will employ for explanatory parallelisms.

Generative-grammatical componential analysis is the term applied by Roe to his conversion process. The objective is to break down the images into individual design components, and then recombine the elements into motifs and design layouts which serve as the basic units of analysis. Definition of the design elements proceeds by isolating the shapes or variant forms of expression. For the Maisabel anthropomorphic figures Roe defined the dimensions of head shape, eye form, and eighteen additional body parts. The head shape range has already been referred to, while eye forms represent twenty-two varieties including the pitted and dashed eyes/pupils illustrated thus far. A componential analysis of the design elements for each dimension produces sets of modes (20 in this instance) from the most to least likely selected elements.

This type of analysis provides a statistically manipulable data base for comparative purposes and a means to define stylistic regions. The approach also provides an explicit basis

or confirmation of the largely implicit assumption by researchers that rock art images are not randomly formed. Their production follows culturally prescribed rules. It is these rules for recombination, the generative grammar of rock art, that the researcher is attempting to elucidate. Roe's efforts at this exercise include the specifications for which type of material to select (i.e., calcite for cave and beach rock sites or harder granite rocks at river and ball court sites) and the standards of workmanship (i.e., sloppy, variant and careful, invariant). Patterning of the images should be more readily discernible, so that motifs and design layouts can be identified. Motifs such as a solar face or sun figure, simple face, an eared enclosed figure have already been discussed, with multiple-enclosed figure groupings comprising examples of design layouts.

Roe proceeds with his interpretation or decoding of the Maisabel petroglyphs by now being able to characterize individual as well as the entire grouping of images. An aquatic theme is clearly evident with various fish, turtle and crab representations. Anthropomorphic forms are also present from simple faces to enclosed figures. Of particular import to Roe's interpretation is his identification of three of the geometric images as woven basketry fish traps (see Plate 13d for one of the images).

A review of relevant ethnohistorical and ethnographic sources yielded enough comparative data to suggest the overall significance of the images. For instance, the contact period Taíno natives are reported to have employed extensive fish weirs at various fresh water and near coastal locations. Native chiefs and later Spanish colonial authorities controlled access to these zones and equipment. Some evidence exists to suggest the use of fish weirs in Puerto Rico extends backwards into the pre-Taíno time period (A.D. 600-1200) when all but one of the petroglyphs at Maisabel

are thought to have been engraved. Fish trap petroglyphs have also been produced by various South American Indian groups where they were employed as territorial markers to claim fishing areas among competing ethnic groups. In Venezuela petroglyphs represent communication devices, conveying information about territoriality among other messages. Roe summarizes his contextual data to suggest that the petroglyphs marked the site's or its ethnic group's "ownership of valuable fishing and marine hunting resources as well as the necessary nature fact aids (local landforms). Moreover, these lithographs [petroglyphs] were designed to communicate that differential access across competitive ethnic boundaries" (Roe 1991: 334).

Roe further hypothesizes that the anthropomorphic figures functioned as supernatural validation of the ownership claim. Whether the images are considered as representing the Sun Deity or as ancestors, their presence implies a continuity with the past population's occupation of the area and use of its resources. Ancestor worship as an important component of at least the immediate precontact (A.D. 1200-1500) Caribbean religious systems is well documented. He, along with others, postulates that the figures represent dead ancestors wrapped in a hammock. The internal lined bodies substitute for the hammock netting.

Roe (Roe et al. 1997) continues and amplifies these themes of ancestor worship and enclosed figures as wrapped dead ancestors in his examination of the Cueva de Mora images (our second case study). Caves constitute the only one of the four categories of location where petroglyphs and pictographs are currently found together. Roe observes that the Cueva de Mora set of carved and painted images exhibit discrete spatial and stylistic patterning. The 27 petroglyphs are positioned low on cave walls and stalagmite/stalactite formations near both entrances to the cavern complex. The

37 pictographs are situated within the two main and one of the auxiliary chambers of the eleven total chamber system. Virtually all of the painted figures have been executed from seven to thirteen meters above the chamber floors on natural ledges and near the ceiling. While the two sets of images share common stylistic elements and pictorial themes, the pictographs are rendered with greater complexity and on a larger scale than the petroglyphs. Roe suggests that the two sets of figures performed separate functions within a common ritual context. The petroglyphs acted as outer guardians and supplicants to the inner central pictographically rendered shaman intermediaries, ancestral spirits and animal heralds. Plate 26a-e illustrates one of these inner pictographic ancestor subgroupings. Three-eared wrapped ancestors (Plate 26 a, b, c) are figured along with a *Múcaro*-owl, their messenger (Plate 26e), and their descendent(s), indicated by the presence of the human face at the lowest position of the subgrouping (Plate 26d).

Roe views the images and their location as recreating, microsmically, the Late Ceramic Age native (A.D. 600-1500) and Contact Period Taíno (1500-1525) cosmology. Archaeological evidence (e.g., presence of ritual items) and ethnohistorical sources (e.g., Taíno origins; association with ancestor cult) suggest that caves served as special ceremonial centers for the shamanistic-based religion during the aforementioned periods. By analogy with extant South American native cosmology, the prehistoric peoples of Puerto Rico would have divided the world into three sections: Sky World, Earth World and a sub-aquatic Underworld. These worlds were connected by some actual earthly feature, for the Taíno, by the Cauta mountain. Caves in mountains also served as connecting and thereby communication points, at least mythically via a shaman, among these worlds. The spatial layout of the Cueva de

Mora can then be considered one whereby the entrances with the guardian petroglyphs equate with a lower Earth World; the inner, higher chambers with the ancestral/shamanistic/animal familiar pictographs replicate an upper Earth World; the part of the cave above the images represents the Sky World, and the lower, subterranean chambers stand in for the Underworld.

A final note on interpretation. The two case studies should not be viewed as typical of efforts to decipher the iconographic meaning of Puerto Rican rock art. The two studies are among well-constructed examples which attempt to make sense out of the images beyond a mere pictorial identification. More common are lower-order or restricted-in-scope efforts which seek to interpret a few or selected images or those with less extensive use of comparative information and ethnohistoric/ethnographic data bases. An underlying premise that the images function in a religious or ritual context runs through all explanatory attempts.

### Dating

The dating of Puerto Rican carved and painted images remains problematic. No direct method of dating the figures has been applied or developed (Meighan and Task 1994:15-16). The association of rock art with a nearby archaeological site and stylistic comparisons to other rock art assemblages comprise the two methods whereby the majority of island images have been dated. For instance, Roe (1991) employs both methods to date the Maisabel beach petroglyphs. Although occupation at the site begins in the Early Ceramic Period by 100 B.C. (ending A.D. 600), the petroglyphs are directly associated with the subsequent expansion of the first and second phase inhabitants of the Late Ceramic Period or

A.D. 600-1200. Ceramics dating to these periods were embedded into the same beach rock that the petroglyphs were carved into. Stylistic similarities with other dated rock art assemblages also suggest an equivalent date range. One exception remains—that of a complex face from the third grouping of images at the site. Roe argues that this petroglyph was executed during the Taíno or last phase of the Late Ceramic Period (A.D. 1200-1500). Several factors suggest a later and separate engraving including the exclusive possession of goggled eyes which are also evident on the later and more complex Upper Icacos petroglyphs, and the production of the image with finer and shallower incisions than the other Maisabel petroglyphs.

These indirect methods present certain difficulties. Rock art sites with datable material, primarily ceramics for Puerto Rico, provide the most secure basis for inferring when the images were executed. Multi-component sites with rock art, as in the Maisabel example, confront the researcher with the issue of contemporaneity. The images may have been produced during one or more archaeological phases. Rock art sites without reliable datable material, not an uncommon occurrence, offer the least secure basis for establishing their use period. The occupational phases of nearby settlements are employed as proxies to the rock art sites on the assumption that the inhabitants lived in the settlements, but conducted at least some ceremonies and rituals in special non-habitational locations. Yet, how nearby should nearby be? Did more than one settlement conduct rituals at the same location? Has an associated settlement-to-ritual site been destroyed by historic or modern development? The reliability of stylistic comparisons to other datable image assemblages depends in turn on how secure the dating is for the compared grouping (see Meighan and Trask 1994:15-17 for a discussion of some of these and other dating problems).

Despite these difficulties, researchers early on considered the majority, if not all, of the rock art to have been produced during the Late Ceramic and Contact Periods (A.D. 600 to 1524). (Meighan and Trask 1994:15; Fewkes 1903: 466; Rouse 1992; Frassetto 1960:381, 387-390; Roe 1991:326; Bullen 1974:106; Rivera Meléndez 1996:78-79, 89). Little evidence suggests continued post-contact engraving or painting of images or production before the Late Ceramic Period (see Martínez Torres 1987 for Puerto Rican and Morbán Laucer 1987 for Santo Dominican examples of rock art possibly dating to these periods).

Establishing relative chronologies for Puerto Rican or Caribbean rock art has met with limited success (see Frassetto 1960; Roe and Rivera 1995:446; Meighan and Trask 1994:16-17). A more promising approach to the relative ordering of Puerto Rican rock art has been offered by Roe (Roe and Rivera 1995; Roe et al. 1999). The seriation rests on two component underpinnings—the selection of three rock art assemblages with secure dating and the componential analysis of the assemblages' images. The Maisabel petroglyphs (circa A.D. 800-1000), the petroglyphs from the El Bronce site on the south coast of the island near Ponce (circa A.D. 1100-1200), and the carved rock boulders from the Caguana site near Utuado (circa A.D. 1300-1492) comprise the selected rock art assemblages. Once the relative positioning of the groupings has been established, a componential analysis of the assemblages yields the frequencies of individual design elements or modes and the motifs which can then be seriated in a similar manner as pottery modes and styles.

Diagnostic or common characteristics of Phase A, the earliest, include the predominance of simple round faces, a vertical nose element, the presence of faces with rays normally located below the face, depictions of enclosed



simple-faced bodies, and faces with feather headdresses. In Phase B round faces continue, but with additions: concentric eyeballed eyes, horizontal hourglass-shaped eyes, goggled or connected encircled central pupil eyes, rays above and below the face, a nose, and more complex crowns or headgear. The detail, elaboration and size, both of the figure and the rock it is carved into, increase in this phase. The trend towards elaboration of facial and body parts reaches its maximum development by Phase C. The anthropomorphic figures of the Caguana ball court site best exemplify these full-formed and finely-executed images. Plate 10 is considered to represent the Taíno Earth Goddess Atabeyra with her crown, ear plugs, internally complex face and body depiction and attached arms, legs, hands and feet. Such elements as nostrils, lip-lines, a V-shaped hair line and a heart-shaped face are unique to this latest phase.

Roe, among others, also considers that the increasing complexity of the rock art mirrors or is interrelated with the parallel increasing complexity of Late Ceramic Age (A.D. 600-1524) sociopolitical systems. The Early Ceramic Period (250 B.C. to A.D. 600) culture of Puerto Rico is viewed as tribal-based with an emphasis on the production of items for local or personal use. By A.D. 600 a number of archaeologically identifiable trends are evident including an increase in population or sites, settlement types and locations, agricultural intensification and pottery style diversification. The apparent first instance of ball courts/ plazas and rock art, Roe sees as the physical manifestation of a culture in the process of shifting from a ranked to incipiently stratified and from a tribal to complex tribal/simple chiefdom society. Public corporate power needs public or monumental expression. As the prehistoric population continues to develop into stratified and complex chiefdoms, the public art continues as well, culminating in the élite art of Phase C.

### Conservation

Rock art, being among cultural material items most likely to survive, is nonetheless subject to both natural and human induced destruction. The main cause of loss for Puerto Rican rock art, as Dubelaar (1995:4-5) points out for Lesser Antillian examples, is likely natural. Rain, sun, wind, and rock falls erode or destroy the carved and painted figures. Humans by their presence in large numbers or through more active measures remain a significant reason for the reduction in the rock art corpus. For Puerto Rico, Martínez Torres (1987:118, 121-122) reports instances of individuals cutting out portions of pictographs, adding elements to the images such as ears and beards, and physically breaking up the figures. Plate 27 illustrates a common form of vandalism (i.e., the addition of modern images or graffiti) whereby the letters "I" and "P" and a "new" face have been painted alongside two prehistoric facial petroglyphs.

The need to conserve rock art as an important cultural resource is little disputed, particularly so for Puerto Rico, which remains the premier locus within the Caribbean for this form of cultural expression. Georgia Lee (1991) discusses various conservation methods, with those of erecting a physical barrier, providing walkways or controlled access points, removal of the rock art to a museum, and the presentation of information (e.g., pamphlets, tours) about the rock art site being among the more effective means. The study and reproduction of rock art before its destruction is also a form of conservation, one which we expect this bibliography of references and listing of sites will encourage.

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## PUERTO RICAN ROCK ART: A RESOURCE GUIDE

The order in which the sites are presented:

Rouse (1952:578) includes a map of Puerto Rico showing the location of various archaeological sites. The following seven 'physiographic areas' (see map, next page) are distinguished:

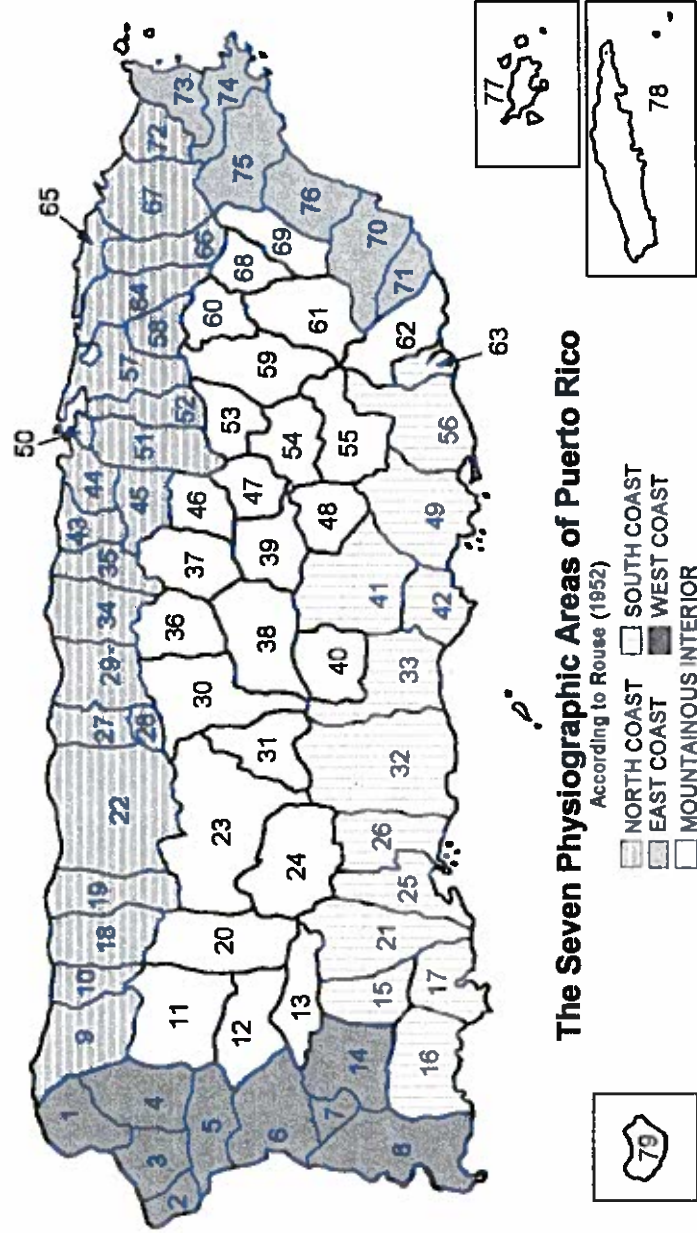
- A. Mona Island
- B. The West Coast
- C. The North Coast
- D. The Mountainous Interior
- E. The South Coast
- F. The East Coast
- G. Vieques and Culebra Islands

For this outline of Puerto Rican rock art we sought to follow this division. In some cases the description of the locations was insufficient. In order to locate a site it is important to know the municipio in which it is situated. Therefore, the sites are presented in groups of municipios which more or less correspond to the seven areas suggested by Rouse.

Summary: Of the 78 municipios of Puerto Rico, 67 have documented rock art. We have no rock art information from 11 municipios. Díaz González (1993b) provides detailed information on the distribution of Puerto Rican rock art. She mentions, however, only 53 municipios having rock art. We have also included rock art found on Mona Island.

Location of municipios legend.

1	Aguadilla	22	Arecibo	43	Dorado	64	Carolina
2	Rincón	23	Utuado	44	Toa Baja	65	Loíza
3	Aguada	24	Adjuntas	45	Toa Alta	66	Canóvanas
4	Moca	25	Guayanilla	46	Naranjito	67	Río Grande
5	Añasco	26	Peñuelas	47	Comerio	68	Juncos
6	Mayagüez	27	Barceloneta	48	Aibonito	69	Las Piedras
7	Hormigueros	28	Florida	49	Salinas	70	Yabucoa
8	Cabo Rojo	29	Manatí	50	Cataño	71	Maunabo
9	Isabella	30	Ciales	51	Bayamón	72	Luquillo
10	Quebradillas	31	Jayuya	52	Guaynabo	73	Fajardo
11	San Sebastián	32	Ponce	53	Aguas Buenas	74	Ceiba
12	Las Marías	33	Juana Díaz	54	Cidra	75	Naguabo
13	Mariaco	34	Vega Baja	55	Cayey	76	Humacao
14	San Germán	35	Vega Alta	56	Guayama	77	Culebra
15	Sabana Grande	36	Morovis	57	San Juan	78	Vieques
16	Lajas	37	Corozal	58	Trujillo Alto	79	Mona Island
17	Güánica	38	Orocovis	59	Caguas		
18	Camuy	39	Barranquitas	60	Gurabo		
19	Hatillo	40	Villalba	61	San Lorenzo		
20	Lares	41	Coamo	62	Patillas		
21	Yauco	42	Santa Isabel	63	Arroyo		



The Seven Physiographic Areas of Puerto Rico

According to Rouse (1952)

- NORTH COAST
- ▨ EAST COAST
- ▩ SOUTH COAST
- ▧ WEST COAST
- MOUNTAINOUS INTERIOR

### Notes

- Each area contains petroglyphs or pictographs listed by individual municipio. The relevant literature does not always provide a precise description of the site location. Moreover, a site is sometimes referred to by two or three different names and different sites may bear the same name. Therefore it is possible that in the following list a site is mentioned more than once or is situated in a wrong municipio. Please send corrections and additions to the authors, Dr. C.N. Dubelaar, Sterremuurweg 47, 9753 AT, Haren, The Netherlands, and Drs. Hayward and Cinquino, Panamerican Consultants, Inc., 2390 Clinton Street, Buffalo, NY 14227, U.S.A. (Telephone: 716-821-1650)
- CAT = found in the Consejo de Arqueología Terrestre (Council for Terrestrial Archaeology), Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña (Institute of Puerto Rican Culture), San Juan.
- The tripartite identification system for the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture's listing of archaeological and historical sites is explained in the following example, PR LM 03: PR = Puerto Rico; LM = 2-letter code for each municipio, here meaning Las Marias; 03 = the site number, beginning in sequence with 01, 02, . . .

### AREA A. MONA ISLAND

1. *Cueva Negra*. A cave near the Campamento de Sardinera. *Literature*: Isla de Mona 1971:9 ("39 grabados y dibujos"); Orduña Barrero 1991:9 ("petroglifos y pictografías, hoy casi totalmente destruidos"); *Commonwealth* n.d.:71.
2. *Cueva Espinal*; also: *Cueva de las Caritas*. *Literature*: Chin Ramírez 1981, photographs; Dávila 1988b ("petroglifos y pictografías"); Orduña Barrero 1991, photograph on p. 9 ("una cueva junto al manglar de Mona"); Van Dam, personal communication 1992, photographs; *Commonwealth* n.d.:72 ("large anthropomorphic and zoomorphic figures").

3. *Cueva de los Balcones*.  
*Literature*: Van Dam, personal communication 1992, photographs.
4. *Cueva Mona 9*, in a cliff area.  
*Literature*: Ortiz-Aguilú 1975 ("about 80 aboriginal pictographs").
5. *Isla de Mona*, location not specified.  
*Literature*: Martínez Torres 1979d, illustration upper right.
6. Unnamed cave on the West coast.  
*Literature*: *Commonwealth* n.d.:72 ("Charcoal drawings").
7. *Cueva del Caballo*, part of *Cueva de los Pájaros*.  
*Literature*: *Commonwealth* n.d.:72 ("crude petroglyphs of animals").

### AREA B. THE WEST COAST

1. *Moca*. 2. *Rincón*. 3. *Añasco*. 4. *San Germán*. 5. *Cabo Rojo*. 6. *Mayagüez*.

We do not have information on petroglyphs or pictographs in the municipios of Aguada and Hormigueros.

#### I. Municipio Moca.

- a. *Cueva del Mapa*. Barrio Rocha at the border with Barrio Cuchillas, sector Pachanga.  
*Literature*: Consultorías Arqueológicas Nativas 1989b:18 ("Cueva grande con petroglifos y pictografías").
- b. *Cueva Nuñez (cueva del mapa)*. Barrio Rocha, road PR-112, km 9.2.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.

- c. *Cueva del Abono*. Barrio Rocha, road PR-112, km 9.4.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- d. *Cueva Golondrina*. Barrio Aceituna, road PR-110.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- e. *Cueva la California*. Barrio Centro, road PR-110, km 19.8.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.

## 2. Municipio Rincón.

- a. Barrio Ensenada, sector Fussa. Carretera 115 hasta Urb Vista Azul. Casa que colinda con Urb, parte S.W. Petroglifo aislado dentro predio de casa.  
*Literature*: Card index CAT.

## 3. Municipio Añasco.

- a. *Urayo*. Barrio Río Arriba.  
*Literature*: Muñoz 1989a (26-27), 1989b (Photographs A and C); Alvarado Zayas 1999.

## 4. Municipio San Germán.

- a. *Cueva Rosario*. Barrio Rosario Bajo, sector Norman. Finca de Rosco Norman, Road PR-348.  
*Literature*: Santos 1989b:8. Petroglyphs and pictographs.
- b. Area de cuevas *Los Peñones*. Barrio Rosario Peñón, sector Los Peñones.  
*Literature*: Santos 1989b:14, 16. Petroglyphs.
- c. *La Tea*. Barrio Retiro, sector La Tea. Road PR-118, km 3.5.  
*Literature*: Santos 1989b:8. Petroglyphs.
- d. *Cueva Chiquita I and II - De la Perra - Clara - Oscura*. Barrio Rosario Bajo. Road PR-348, km 8.5.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.

- e. *Cueva en la Cantera del Cerro Peñones*. Barrio Rosario Bajo. Road PR-348, km 11.8.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- f. *Cueva la muerta*. Barrio Rosario Peñón. Road PR-348, km 12.8.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- g. PR SG 08. Barrio Rosario Peñón. This may be the same as site f.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- h. *Cueva Malano*. Barrio Tuna. Road PR-314, km 2.2.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- i. *Cueva de Don Gerardo*. Barrio Rosario Bajo.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999. ("En el área mas remota del Rosario. Al fondo de un sumidero.")
- j. *Cueva del Sumidero*. Barrio Rosario.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- k. *Cueva Maresúa*. Barrio Ancones. Road PR-101.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.

## 5. Municipio Cabo Rojo.

- a. *Cueva de las Quebradas (Cueva Don Acacio)*. Barrio Monte Grande.  
*Literature*: Mason 1941:270; Card index CAT ("Carretera 310 pasa a 30 mtrs al E., km 1.4, intersección 103. Monte al lado de la carretera"). Alvarado Zayas (1999) calls this site Cueva Monte Grande.
- b. *Cueva Mingo Toro*. Barrio Monte Grande, sector Monte Grande.  
*Literature*: Card index CAT.

- c. Barrio Llanos Tuna, sector Monte Grande. Road PR-312, km 4.0.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Carretera pasa por base de la Montaña"). Alvarado Zayas (1999) sites this at km 4.4.
- d. Barrio Guaniquilla, sector Playa Buyé.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Refugio rocoso con petroglifos").  
*Note.* Barrio Guaniquilla is not in the municipio Cabo Rojo but in the municipio Aguada. We could not locate a 'sector Playa Buyé.'
- e. *Cueva Mallorquin.* Llano Cañas near Cabo Rojo.  
*Literature:* Pinart 1890c:78 ("Figuras gesticulantes sobre estalagmitas")
- f. *Cueva Cofresi.* Barrio Pedernales.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999. ("Carr. 307 km 6.2.")
- g. *Cueva Monte los Melones.* Barrio Boquerón.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

#### 6. Municipio Mayagüez.

- a. *El Batey del Delfín del Yagüez.* Barrio Quemado. Some 4 km east of Mayagüez on the banks of the central branch of the Río Yagüez.  
*Literature:* Rivera Fontán and Silva Pagán 1997. Alvarado Zayas (1999) locates this site on Road PR-106, km 9.6.

#### AREA C. THE NORTH COAST

1. Aguadilla. 2. Isabela. 3. Quebradillas. 4. Camuy. 5. Hatillo. 6. Arecibo. 7. Barceloneta. 8. Florida. 9. Manatí. 10. Vega Baja. 11. Vega Alta. 12. Dorado. 13. Bayamón. 14. Trujillo Alto. 15. Carolina. 16. Loíza. 17. Canóvanas. 18. Río Grande. 19. Luquillo. 20. Toa Baja.

We do not have information on rock art in the municipios of Toa Alta, Cataño, Guaynabo, or San Juan.

#### 1. Municipio Aguadilla.

- a. *Cueva La Playuela.* Barrio Borinquen, near Punta Borinquen.  
*Literature:* Ayes Suárez 1991b:13 ("Small cave with some petroglyphs near the sea and near the mouth of the quebrada").
- b. *Cueva las Golondrinas.* Barrio Camacey, Road PR-459, km 0.9.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- c. *Cueva Golondrinas.* Barrio Caimital Bajo, Antigua Road #2, km 127.3.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- d. *Cueva Pablo Pietri/Cueva Felipe Lloret.* Barrio Caimital Bajo, road PR-443, km 0.2.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- e. *Cueva del Caldero/Cueva del Camino.* Barrio Caimital Bajo, road PR-443, km 1.4.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- f. *Cueva del Tubo.* Barrio Borinquen, road PR-458.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

- g. *Cueva San Carlos*. Barrio Camaceyes, road PR-107, km 0.6.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- h. *Cueva Chiquita*. Barrio Camaceyes, road PR-107, km 1.2.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- i. *Petroglifos Boca de la Zanja*. Barrio Guaniquilla.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- j. *Cueva Golondrina*. Barrio Arenales, road PR-110, km 0.7.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.

## 2. Municipio Isabela.

- a. *Cuevas Barreros - Caña India - Jobos - Sin Fin*. Barrio Arenales Bajo, road PR-2, km 11.3.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- b. Barrio Coto, sector Guanábana. Cave with petroglyphs. Road PR-2, km 106.9, frente al Castillo Nite Club.  
*Literature*: Card index CAT ("Entrada de la cueva en dirección parcelas Coto").
- c. *Cueva de Colo*. Barrio Coto, road PR-2, km 97.4.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.

## 3. Municipio Quebradillas.

- a. *Cueva de las Golondrinas*. Barrio Terranova.  
*Literature*: Card index CAT ("Esta en nueva carretera pequeña donde pasaba el tren. Se entra por carretera 7, después del merendero al levante en Finca Cintrón").  
  
*Note*: In Puerto Rico several caves with rock art occur with the name *Cueva de las Golondrinas* (see below).
- b. *Cueva las Golondrinas*. Barrio Cocos. Road PR-2, km 97.4.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.

- c. *Cueva Maleona*. Barrio Terranova, sector La Estación, road PR-2, km 103.3.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- d. *Cueva del Abono*. Barrio Guajataca, road PR-119, km 0.9.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.

## 4. Municipio Camuy.

- a. *Cueva de los Cabros*. Barrio Abra Honda, sector El Río. Road PR 486, km 6.  
*Literature*: Card index CAT ("En lo alto montaña Guarionex").
- b. Río Camuy Cave Park. Barrio Quebrada. Intersection of Roads PR-129 and PR-455. Bat face sculptured on a rock at the bottom of Tres Pueblos sinkhole.  
*Literature*: Gurnee 1987:1, 8, 11.
- c. *Cueva Piedras Gordas*. Barrio Piedra Gorda, sector Las Parcelas. PR CY 02.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- d. *Cueva Boca Inferno*. Barrio Santiago. Road PR-488, km 4.2.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- e. *Cueva Pared Hueca*. Barrio Santiago, sector Péndula. At the end of road PR-486.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- f. *Cueva Abra Honda*. Barrio Abra Honda. PR CY 04, road PR-486, km 4.7.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- g. *Cueva Clara y Cueva Oscura*. Barrio Abra Honda. PR CY 03 and PR CY 06. Road PR-486, km 7.7.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.



### 5. Municipio Hatillo.

- a. *Cueva de la Catedral*. Barrio Bayaney, sector Enpalme. Parque Las Cavernas.  
*Literature:* Díaz González 1990 ("Between roads PR-134 and PR-129, where road PR-455 hits road PR-129"); Card index CAT ("Boca de la cueva mira hacia N. Oeste. Escarpa de vereda lleva hasta cueva").
- b. *Cueva la Cueva*. Barrio Carrizales. Road PR-2, km 84.0.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- c. *Cueva la Salsa*. Barrio Carrizales. Road PR-130, km 2.7.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- d. *Cueva la Luz*. Barrio Aibonito. Road PR-489, km 4.5.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

### 6. Municipio Arecibo.

- a. *Cueva del Indio*. Punta Brava, Barrio Islote, sector Punta las Tuna. North of road PR-681 from Barceloneta to Arecibo. Numerous petroglyphs.  
*Literature:* Pinart 1890c:74, Plates 1-3; Frassetto 1960:382; Mallery 1972:136-137; Rosario et al. 1976:123; Dávila 1977b, 1977c, 1988a; Fresko 1979; Goyco 1984: 56 and Lams 54, 75, 85; Rodríguez Miranda 1989:4; Martínez Torres 1992, Fig. 10.
- b. Barrio Garrochales. Vaquería del Sr. Antonio López Cordero.  
*Garrochales 2*. Rock shelter 200 m. from the municipal road which connects the village of San Luis with road PR-2, and 700 m. from road PR-2. One petroglyph.  
*Garrochales 3* (also: *Cueva de las Golondrinas*). 120 m. north of Garrochales 2. One petroglyph.  
*Literature:* Ayes Suárez 1988a:11, 15, 16, 25, 1988b:9-11,

- 1989b, 1991a:21-26, 32, 33, ill. 3, 5, 7.
- c. Barrio Arenalejos.  
*Literature:* Vélez 1991:9 ("Cueva con pictografías").
  - d. *Cueva de Miraflores*. Barrio Arrozal, sector Biáfara.  
*Literature:* Coll y Toste 1897 (1975):128-129, 1918:7-8, 16-17; Fewkes 1903: 451-452 ("behind the Finca de Don Enrico Denton"); Rodríguez Miranda 1989:4 ("Cueva en el tope de un mogote con numerosos petroglifos"); Santos 1989:8-9; Card index CAT ("Carretera 637 km 2.3. Doblar por camino vecinal hasta la residencia de Don Enrique González. La cueva está localizada detrás de la casa en un mogote").  
  
*Note:* The cave described in Card Index CAT may not be the Cueva de Miraflores.
  - e. *Cueva Carreras*. Barrio Arrozal, sector Carreras II.  
*Literature:* Rodríguez Miranda 1989:5 ("petroglifos"); Santos 1989:10 ("road 656").
  - f. Barrio Arrozal.  
*Literature:* Vélez 1991:9 ("Cueva con pictografías de incerte localización").
  - g. *Cueva Matos*, close to Los Bocos. Barrio Carreras. Road PR-10 to Utuado, c. 3 km south of San Pedro.  
*Literature:* Rodríguez Miranda 1989:5 (petroglyphs); Santos 1989:10 (petroglyphs and pictographs at the entrance of the cave).
  - h. *Cueva de los Conejos*. Near Arecibo, road to Utuado.  
*Literature:* Pinart 1890c:75 and Plancha 10 Fig. 2 (partly painted petroglyph); Mallery 1972:137.  
  
*Note:* 'Cueva Matos' and 'Cueva de los Conejos' might be the same.

- i. *Cueva Grozzier* (also: *Crozier*). Barrio Río Arriba, sector Río Abajo. Road PR-621.  
*Literature:* Santos 1989:9 (petroglyphs); Rodríguez Miranda 1989:5; Méndez Bonilla 1991:13 ("al lado de las casetas"); Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- j. Barrio Dominguito. Arena de Dominguito.  
*Literature:* card index CAT ("Cueva con petroglifos").
- k. Barrio Sabana Hoyos.  
*Literature:* Martínez Torres 1992 Figs. 4-5.
- l. *Cueva El Convento*. Barrio Sabana Hoyos.  
*Literature:* Stahl n.d.:6 ("Quadros con líneas cruzadas"); Oliver 1973a ("Road to Arecibo"); Bullen 1974:103; Martínez Torres 1979c, Photographs 1, 5-14; Ayes Suárez 1989a.
- m. Sector Jobales, Barrio Sabana Hoyos.  
*Literature:* Martínez Torres 1979c, Photograph 2, 1992:41 and Fig. 1.
- n. *Cueva Abra*. Barrio Carreras. Road PR-626.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- o. Petroglifos, J.P. Reyes. Barrio Carreras, road PR-626.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- p. Petroglifos la Parel. Barrio Carreras. Road PR-656, vapor Río Grande de Arecibo, road PR-656.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- q. *Cueva Biafara I*, *Cueva Biafara II*. Barrio Arrozal, road PR-637, km 2.4.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- r. *Cueva Arenalejos*. Barrio Arenalejos.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

- s. *Yacimiento Potala*. Barrio Islote, sector Rincón Grande, road PR-681.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
  - t. *Petroglifos la Planta*. Sector Charco Honda, road PR-10.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
  - u. *Cueva San Rafael*. Road PR-625, hacia el Observatorio Ionosférico, road PR-625.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
  - v. *Cueva del Abra*. Barrio Hato Viejo, sector Calichoza.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
  - w. *Cueva del Cerro*. Barrio Hato Viejo, sector Calichoza.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
  - x. *Cueva los Chorros*. Barrio Carreras. Road PR-10, km 71.5.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
  - y. Cara del Indio. Barrio Sabana Hoyos, sector Jobales. Road PR-626.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
  - z. *Cueva Clara*. Barrio Hato Viejo.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT. ("Carretera 626. Luego 1.5 km tomar primer camino en dirección Sur y caminar por 2 km y girar al Sur por camino de tierra").
- 7. Municipio Barceloneta.**
- a. Isla de Roque, Barrio Palmas Altas, east of pier in the small port of Palmas Altas, North coast.  
*Literature:* Stahl n.d. ("Una gran peña inclinada"); Ayes Suárez 1989a ("Refugio rocoso con tres conjuntos de petroglifos").
  - b. *Cueva Convento*. Barrio Florida Afuera.  
*Literature:* Ramos Vélez 1992:11.

- c. *Cueva de los Tamarindos*, Barrio Palmas Altas. Cerro Vallecillo, 1.5 km west of Río Manatí mouth. Petroglyphs. *Literature*: Dávila 1977c, 1978, 1979b, 1985b; Nuestra Portada 1980; Retrato 1989 ("La diosa rana"); González Colón 1991b: 14, 15, 27, 28 ("Cueva de los Indios").
- d. *Cueva de Vallecillo*.  
*Literature*: González Colón 1991b:14 (incomplete information); Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- e. *Cueva Golondrinas*. Barrio Garrochales, sector Betania.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- f. *Cueva Mary Evy Peck and Pay*. Divisoria sector Maguelles y Sabana Pike.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- g. *Cueva del Abra*. Barrio Hato Viejo, sector Calichoza.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- h. *Cueva de la Boquilla*. Cerca de las desembocadura Río Manatí.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- i. *Cueva Río Encantado*. Barrio Florida Adentro. Road PR-642, km 8.4.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.

### 8. Municipio Florida.

- a. *Cueva de Chivino*, Barrio Pajonal de Florida.  
*Literature*: Martínez Torres 1979c Photographs 3 and 4, 1982a, 1992 Fig. 6.
- b. Barrio El Aguacate.  
*Literature*: Martínez Torres 1981b (two photographs of petroglyphs).

- c. *Cueva Pajonal*. Barrio Pajonal.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.

### 9. Municipio Manatí.

- a. *Cueva de las Golondrinas*. Barrio Tierras Nuevas Saliente, north coast. Road PR-648 final.  
*Literature*: Stahl n.d.:I-5 ("North of the town of Manatí, 5 km east of the Palmas Altas cave, near a small bay used by the local fishermen; quite near the Laguna del Tortugero"); Fewkes 1903:450-451 and Pl. XLVI nos. 15, 16, 18-22, 1907:155-156 and Pl. LX Pt.2 nos 9-10 ("3 miles north of Manatí"), Rodríguez Álvarez, personal communication 1993 (8 petroglyphs).
- b. Four Plaza's Ceremonial Center near cueva a. Two of the plazas have petroglyphs on the stones forming rows along the courts.  
*Literature*: Dávila 1977a Fig.10, 1977c, 1979b (two photographs), 1979e (Photograph no. 1), Martínez Torres n.d.:6.
- c. *Cueva de las Golondrinas*. Barrio Coto Sur. Refugio rocoso.  
*Literature*: Card index CAT ("Carretera 668 km 0.7. Tomar camino hacia vertedero. Petroglifos sobre parte superior de la cueva").
- d. *Cueva de la Boquilla*. Barrio Tierras Nuevas Poniente, east of the Río Manatí mouth.  
*Literature*: Pinart 1890c.78 ("A poca distancia del Río Manatí, cerca de su desembocadura").
- e. *Cueva del Viento*. Barrio Río Arriba Poniente. Road PR-642, km 6.3.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.

- f. *Cueva del Agua*. Barrio Tierras Nuevas Saliente, sector Coto Norte, Cantera Guayaney. Road PR-686.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- g. *Cueva la Altagracia*. Barrio Coto Norte. Road PR-668, detrás Cementerio.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- h. *Cueva la Gruta*. Barrio Tierras Nuevas Saliente. PR MI 06, Playa Mar Chiquita, road PR-648.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- i. *Cueva Jimenez*. Barrio Tierras Nuevas Saliente, sector Boquilla, road PR-685.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- j. Petroglifos los Tubos. PR MI 04.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.

#### 10. Municipio Vega Baja.

- a. *Cueva Maldita*. Also *Cueva de Juanito*. Barrio Almirante Sur. Side of a hill along Río Unibon. Road PR-160, km 12.6, lies between the cave and the river. Petroglyphs and black and red paintings.  
*Literature*: Underhill 1976; Dávila 1977a:8-13 and Figs. 13-21, 1985a:26-27; Martínez Torres 1979a, 1981a:2, 4-9 and Figs. 156-162 on p. 50, 1987:118, 1994b; Ayes Suárez 1991d:15 and III. 5.
- b. *Cueva de Arenales*. Barrio Río Abajo.  
*Literature*: Ayes Suárez 1991d:14. (He only writes that Rouse (m.s.) has found petroglyphs in this cave.)
- c. *Cueva de la Campana*. Barrio Yeguada, not far from Cueva de las Golondrinas (site 10 f). Three petroglyphs (faces).  
*Literature*: Ayes Suárez 1987:17. On a balcony in the cave

- there is a stalagmite which sounds like a church bell when struck.
- d. Cerro Guarico, Barrio Yeguada. A cave with petroglyphs.  
*Literature*: Velez 1988:5.
- e. A cave in the Barrio Almirante.  
*Literature*: Ayes Suárez 1991d:14. (He only writes that Rouse [m.s.] has found petroglyphs in this cave.)
- f. *Cueva de las Golondrinas*. Barrio Ceiba.  
*Literature*: Ayes Suárez 1987:17, 18 ("Un solo petroglifo.")
- g. *Cueva del Dérumbito*, quite near the Cueva de las Golondrinas (site 10 f).  
*Literature*: Ayes Suárez 1987:18. ("Refugio rocoso con muchos petroglifos.")
- h. Playa Puerto Nuevo near Maisabel. Barrio Puerto Nuevo. Petroglyphs in layers of sandstone parallel with the coast.  
*Literature*: Roe 1987:317-370 (31 petroglyphs); Jorge Rodríguez 1988; Rodríguez Álvarez, personal communication 1993; Ayes Suárez 1993a (34 petroglyphs); Roe and Rivera 1995.  
  
Schlafer (1988) mentions, without further particulars, the following petroglyph sites in Vega Baja:
  - i. VB 14: mogote con petroglifos.
  - j. VB 18: Barrio Ceiba. Yacimiento los Nuñez, petroglifo aislado.
  - k. VB 22: refugio rocoso con petroglifos. Road PR-674.
  - l. VB 23: Barrio Río Arriba, abrigo rocoso con petroglifos. Road PR-674.

- m. VB 26: Barrio Pugnado Afuera, cueva con petroglifos. Road PR-155.
- n. VB 30: Barrio Yeguada, cueva con petroglifos. Road PR-687.

*Note:* Some of these sites (i-n) may have already been mentioned under a-h. De la Rosa (1987) writes about the petroglyphs of Vega Baja in a general sense. He presents four photographs.

- o. *Cueva Manahena I.* Barrio Almirante Sur. Road PR-645, km 0.5.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- p. *Cueva Manahena II.* Barrio Almirante Sur. Road PR-645, km 6.8.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- q. *Cueva del Acueducto.* Barrio Almirante Sur. Road PR-160.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- r. *Cueva el Pavo.* Barrio Almirante Norte. Road PR-160, km 6.3.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- s. *Cueva del Abono.* Barrio Río Arriba. Road PR-646, km 3.8.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- t. Sistema de Cuevas Santa Rosa-Monserrate. Barrio Ceiba. Roads PR-2 and 869, km 34.4.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- u. *Cueva los Muertos.* Barrio Almirante Norte. Road PR-160, km 1.8.
- v. *Cueva del Acueducto.* Barrio Almirante Sur. Road PR-160.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

Alvarado Zayas (1999) lists two other sites, but provides no locational data.

- w. VB 15. Cueva de las Golondrinas. Barrio Ceiba.
- x. VB 19. Barrio Almirante Norte.

### **II. Municipio Vega Alta.**

- a. *Cueva de las Golondrinas.* Barrio Mariaco.  
*Literature:* Martínez Torres 1980 (except Photograph p. IV, top right; see site e). In this article the cave is called Cueva de los Espíritus and Cueva de los Misterios; Martínez Torres, personal communication 1994.
- b. *Cuevas Carmelitas.* Barrio Sabana. Six caves with petroglyphs and pictographs: Camiones, Burros, Don Tuno, Las Ortigas, Las Comas, Doña Marta.  
*Literature:* Meléndez and Vélez 1990:10; Daubon 1991:8, 1993:16; Schlafer 1991:26.
- c. Barrio Sabana (not specified).  
*Literature:* Meléndez and Vélez 1990:18 ("Abrigo rocoso con petroglifos"), Schlafer 1991:26 ("Cueva en mogote con unos petr.").
- d. Barrio Sabana (not specified).  
*Literature:* Meléndez and Vélez 1990:18 ("Petroglifos," Schlafer 1991:26 ("Cueva al pie de la montaña con unos petroglifos").
- e. *Cueva del Panapén.* Barrio Sabana.  
*Literature:* Martínez Torres 1980:IV, photograph top right; Martínez Torres, personal communication 1994.
- f. *Abra de los Perros.* Barrio Bajura.  
*Literature:* Daubón 1991:18, 1993:16; Schlafer 1991:26 ("Abrigo rocoso con petroglifos").

- g. *Cuevas de Laguna Prieta*. Barrio Sabana, sector Laguna Prieta.  
*Literature*: Meléndez and Vélez 1990:18 ("Refugio rocoso con petroglifos"); Schlafer Roman 1991:26 ("Abrigo rocoso con petroglifos al sur del Hotel Cerromar, en el area de mogotes al lado de la Laguna Prieta entre el barrio Marismilla del municipio Dorado y Los Hoyos, Vega Alta").
- h. Sistema de Cuevas Santa Rosa - Monserrate. Barrio Sabana. Roads PR-2 and 869. (Also listed in Section 10, 'Vega Baja,' entry 't'.)  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- i. Petroglifos la Pared. Barrio Espinosa. Road PR-678.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- j. Refugio Rocosó Petroglifos. Barrio Espinosa. Road PR-678.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- k. Refugio Rocosó Laguna Prieta. Barrio Sabana.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- l. *Cueva Carmelita*. Barrio Bajura.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- m. PR VA 04. Barrio Bajura.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- n. PR VA 03. Barrio Bajura.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.

## 12. Municipio Dorado.

- a. Barrio Marismilla. Cerros de Higuillar (not specified).  
*Literature*: Daubón 1993:18 ("D.30: petroglifos"). There is no Barrio Marismilla in Dorado; this is likely a sector.

- b. *Cueva Abellarde*. Barrio Espinosa. Cerros de Higuillar.  
*Literature*: Daubón 1993:18 ("D.28: petroglifos").
- c. Barrio Marismilla. Cerros de Higuillar (not specified).  
*Literature*: Daubón 1993:18 ("D.32: petroglifos").
- d. Barrio Higuillar, sector Monte Lindo. Abrigo rocoso.  
*Literature*: Card index CAT ("Llegar hasta Ortiz, Cash and Carry. Virar izquierda. Seguir la calle hasta el final. Se toma una vereda a la derecha. Subir hasta encontrar la cueva").
- e. *Cueva del Arsenal*. Barrio Higuillar, sector Arenales.  
*Literature*: Card index CAT ("Llegar sector Arenales. Se dobla a la izquierda hasta final. Luego a la derecha, próxima a la izquierda hasta final. Seguir monte arriba por vereda").
- f. *Cueva de San Antonio*. Barrio Higuillar, sector San Antonio.  
*Literature*: Card index CAT ("Carretera 696. Primera entrada luego de la escuela. Al terminar del calle se sube al mogote. Cueva a 60 mtrs").

## 13. Municipio Bayamón

- a. *Quebrada Bello Gallón*. PR BA 01. Barrio Guaraguao Arriba, near road PR-174 from Bayamón to Aguas Buenas.  
*Literature*: Vélez 1990:4 ("Mural petreo, 12 petroglifos ubicados en una gran peña"); Ortiz Montañez 1991:5; Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- b. Bank of the Río Bayamón (location not specified).  
*Literature*: H.L. Martínez 1989. (Photograph of three 'rostros barbados' and seven 'simple faces'.)

**14. Municipio Trujillo Alto.**

- a. *Cuevas II*. Barrio Cuevas, East of Trujillo Alto town.  
*Literature:* Méndez Bonilla 1989:13. ("Serie de bateyes. Unos de los monolitos de las plazas tenían petroglifos").
- b. Río Grande de Loíza, East bank, Barrio Carraízo, one mile south of the intersection of roads PR-843 and PR-175. Two isolated petroglyphs.  
*Literature:* Sociedad Espeleo 1983:23.
- c. *Represa de Carraízo*. Barrio Carraízo.  
*Literature:* Rodríguez López and Rivera 1983:7-8, Méndez Bonilla 1989:14. Two anthropomorphic figures on a rock along the Río Loíza, east bank.
- d. *La Represa*. Barrio La Gloria, sector La Represa. Petroglyphs on rocks in the Río Loíza.  
*Literature:* Oficina de Estudios Ambientales n.d:11.
- e. *La Sabana*. Barrio Quebrada Grande.  
*Literature:* Mendez Bonilla 1989:12.
- f. *Cuevas archaeological site*. Río Grande de Loíza, east bank, a short distance north of Trujillo Alto town. Petroglyphs.  
*Literature:* Sociedad Espeleo 1983:23.
- g. A rock with petroglyphs on a hill. From the intersection of roads PR-851 and PR-181, 0.9 miles south on PR-181. Then light duty road left, running east. After 0.3 miles this road ends. Then walk uphill to the rock.  
*Literature:* Sociedad Espeleo 1983:26-27.

**15. Municipio Carolina.**

- a. *Cueva del Caballo*. Barrio Hoyo Mulas. Cordillera de Hoyo Mulas.  
*Literature:* Betancourt 1983 ("Petroglyphs: 13 faces, 1 anthropomorph, 1 simple abstract"); García Goyco

- 1988a:17 ("Numerosos petroglifos en un mogote de la Cordillera, 1.7 km al noreste de Villa Esperanza II"); Méndez Bonilla 1990a: 15 ("Boundary of the municipios Carolina and Loíza"); Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña 1991:7; Rodríguez Álvarez, personal communication 1993 ("Inside the present Carolina Dump Site").
- b. Hacienda Don Pedro Páez near the Río Piedras.  
*Literature:* Mallery 1972 (1):137, quoting Pinart 1890 ("A solitary rock of a reddish color in a field of the Hacienda ... bears a series of grimacing faces in circles").
  - c. Sabana Arriba, Cuchillo de Hato Nuevo, near the meeting point of the municipios of Trujillo Alto, Gurabo and Carolina, approximately 20 km from the north coast.  
*Literature:* Rodríguez López and Rivera 1983a ("Upstanding monoliths in a ball court, some with petroglyphs"); Méndez Bonilla 1989:13.
  - d. Quebrada Maracuto, between the Barrios Trujillo Bajo and Santa Cruz. PR-853, then two roads known as Camino Ruiz and Camino Febres. Petroglyphs on two rocks in the bed of the creek, and in five groups downstream and north of these two rocks. All together 25 drawings. PR GU 02.  
*Literature:* Hayward et al. 1992a:26-29, 35-37; Alvarado Zayas 1999.
  - e. *Cueva de los Cerrros San José*. Barrio Hoyo Mulas.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

**16. Municipio Loíza.**

- a. *Cueva de los Indios*, c. 350 m. southeast of Punta Maldonado, Barrio Torrecilla Baja, Pinoñes State Forest; c. 120 m. from the sea, south of road PR-187.  
*Literature:* Alegria 1941 (description of five of the

petroglyphs, some with traces of red paint in their grooves. One of them is an impression of a foot with three toes), 1981:58; Dávila 1975 (14 petroglyphs), 1977a p. 6 and Figs 4, 5 ("Pictoglifos"); National Register 1981, p.1-3 + Plans + photographs, Angel Rodríguez Álvarez, personal communication 1993 (12 petroglyphs); Card index CAT.

- b. Barrio Torrecilla Baja, Sector Arenas, north of road PR-187.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Plaza con petroglifos").
- c. *Hacienda Grande*, immediately south-southeast of Loiza.  
*Literature:* Sociedad Espeleo 1983:21 ("Cave with petroglyphs").
- d. *Cueva Punta Maldonado*. Barrio Torrecillas Baja, sector II. LO-7.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- e. LO-14. Vacía talega Arenas. Barrio Torrecillas Baja.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

*Note:* Oramas Exclusa 1984 shows a photograph of three petroglyphs (a barbed face, a framed cross and a swaddled figure) in the coastal region of Loiza, without specifying the location.

### 17. Municipio Canóvanas.

- a. Barrio Lomas. Terraza a orillas del Río Canóvanillas. Plaza con petroglifos.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT.
- b. Río Canóvanas. Road PR-185 km 7.5. Two rocks in the river together with 12 petroglyphs.  
*Literature:* Rodríguez Álvarez, personal communication 1993.

- c. Campo Rico, Barrio Hato Puerco, sector Castillo. Road PR-185, km 7.5. Refugio rocoso, c. 300 feet above the river, with 13 petroglyphs.  
*Literature:* Rodríguez Álvarez, personal communication 1993.
- d. Barrio Cubuy, sector Las Parcelas Benítez.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Carretera 186 hasta Centro Ceremonial de Las Parcelas Benítez, se baja al Río Cubuy").
- e. Batey. PR CN 01. Barrio Canóvanas.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

### 18. Municipio Río Grande.

- a. *Cara del Indio*. Río Espíritu Santo, Barrio Gúzman Abajo, sector Jiménez.  
*Literature:* Frassetto 1960:382; Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña 1991:7; Rodríguez López 1981-1A:7, 9 ("215 petroglifos en medio de la corriente"), 1981-1B:6-14, 21, 22, Photographs 6-19, drawings 1-9; Rodríguez Álvarez, personal communication 1993 ("Three rocks together with 28 petroglyphs, for the greater part anthropomorphic"); Card index CAT ("In the stream, where road PR-966 crosses the river).
- b. Ball court with petroglyphs on some of the monoliths, c. 300 m. north of site a, c. 200 m. west of the river.  
*Literature:* Rodríguez López 1981-1A:9, 1981-1B:15, 18-19, 21, Photographs 20-25; Card index CAT.
- c. Sitio Bartolo, Río Espíritu Santo. Pictographs on a rock in the river.  
*Literature:* Lothrop 1934; Rodríguez López 1981-1A:5.



- d. Jiménez petroglyphs. On boulder near Jiménez Creek, a tributary of Río Espiritu Santo; several meters above the present streambed, near road PR-966.  
*Literature:* Jeffery Walker, personal communication 1994.
- e. La Coca petroglyphs. On boulder near La Coca Creek, a tributary of La Mina River, near road PR-191.  
*Literature:* Jeffery Walker, personal communication 1994.
- Note:* Trinidad n.d. supplies drawings from the "Zona del Río Espiritu Santo" without specifying the locations.
- f. Plaza Espiritu Santo. PR RG 02. Barrio Guzman Abajo.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- g. Conjunto Petroglifos Cara de Indio. PR RG 01. Barrio Guzmán Abajo.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

### 19. Municipio Luquillo.

- a. *El Peñon*, also: *Monte de Indios*. Barrio Mata de Plátano, less than one km from the Río Mameyes. Rock shelters with drawings.  
*Literature:* Rodríguez López 1981-1A :5.
- b. Camandulas petroglyphs. Confluence of Río Sabon and Río Sabana. Rock shelter near river bed.  
*Literature:* Jeffery Walker, personal communication 1994.
- c. *Cueva Mata de Plátano o Monte de los Indios*. Barrio Luquillo.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

### 20. Municipio Toa Baja.

- a. *Cueva Convento*. Barrio Hato Viejo Caliche. Road PR-823, km 5.4.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

## AREA D. THE MOUNTAINOUS INTERIOR

1. *San Sebastián*. 2. *Las Marias*. 3. *Maricao*. 4. *Lares*. 5. *Utuada*. 6. *Adjuntas*. 7. *Jayuya*. 8. *Ciales*. 9. *Morovis*. 10. *Orocovis*. 11. *Villalba*. 12. *Corozal*. 13. *Barranquitas*. 14. *Naranjito*. 15. *Comerio*. 16. *Aibonito*. 17. *Aguas Buenas*. 18. *Cayey*. 19. *Caguas*. 20. *Gurabo*. 21. *San Lorenzo*. 22. *Patillas*. 23. *Juncos*. 24. *Las Piedras*.

We do not have information on rock art in the municipio of Cidra.

### I. Municipio San Sebastián.

- a. Salto Collazo, Río Guatemala, Barrio Piedras Blancas. Road PR-111 km 26.8.  
*Literature:* Schlafer 1986 ("Petroglyph"); Muñoz 1989c:23 ("Caída de agua con mural petreo muy erosionada en quebrada Collazo"); Santos 1991a:14 ("Pictografías"); Card index CAT ("Peña grande hacia izquierda de charca").
- b. *Cueva La Catarata*. Río Guatemala, Barrio Guatemala.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT ("0.5 km west abajo con Quebrada de Guama").
- c. Barrio Guajataca. Road PR-3, km 26.8.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Virar al Norte por 1.8 km en camino hasta primer cuchillo"). This site may be that recorded by Rouse.
- d. *Cueva Collazo o Cueva del Pozo*. Barrio Eneas. Road PR-111 hacia PR-448, km 26.7.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- e. *Cueva la Bruja y Cueva del Negro*. Barrio Juncal, sector Seboruquillo. Road PR-111, km 33.7.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

**2. Municipio Las Marias.**

- a. Barrio Maravilla, sector Guacio.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Carretera 119, despues del puente del Río Grande de Añasco. Camino que entra por Colmado Lebrón. Plaza").
- b. PR LM 02. Cerrote. Barrio Bucarabones.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- c. *Cueva del Indio*. PR LM 03. Barrio Palma Escrita, sector Rocho.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Carretera 106, km 120.2 e izquierda en Carretera 408"); Alvarado Zayas 1999.

**3. Municipio Maricao.**

- Cueva del Bosque de Maricao*. Río Prieto, Barrio Montoso.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Cueva/abrigo rocoso. Tomar Carretera 105 hasta km 19. Se toma camino paviamentado hasta el fin. Se cruce el Río hasta area dentro de Bosque Estatal de Maricao"); Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- d. Barrio Bucarabones de Maricao.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Roca en el Río. Antes de llegar a escuela hay camino al Norte que llega al río y río arriba, y en un recodo del río hay un petroglifo y batey").
- c. Petroglifos Guava 3. PR MR 03. Barrio Bucarabones.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

**4. Municipio Lares.**

- a. Barrio Callejones, 6 km north-northeast of the town of Lares. Ball court near an unnamed tributary of Río Camuy.  
*Literature:* Lothrop 1934:9; Rouse 1952:471-472 ("A

number of people have visited the site. They have, the inhabitants say, removed from the wall of the court several stones bearing petroglyphs"); Card system CAT ("Plaza. Carretera 13 (129), km 33.4. Virar al Oeste 6.5 km hasta casa con tanques de cemento al frente. Seguir 5 km al Oeste y se encuentran en sitio, Oeste de la casa").

- b. Barrio Callejones. Road PR-454, km 2.0.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Cueva con dos petroglifos").
- c. Barrio Callejones. Road PR-454, km 2.0.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Lado izquierda de la carretera. Entrar por Cueva Pajita y salir por entrada Norte. Cueva del Sol queda a 300 m al Nor-Nordeste").
- Note:* b. and c. may refer to different sites.
- d. Barrio Mirasól, sector Río Blanco.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Paredes con petroglifos").
- e. Cueva Pajita. PR LA 01. Sector Callejones. Road PR-454, km 2.2.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- f. Cueva Machos. Road PR-454, km 2.3, frente Cueva Pajita.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

**5. Municipio Utuado.**

- a. *Cueva de la Seiba*. Hacienda Jobo, Barrio Río Abajo, c. 5 km north of Utuado. Deep cave with a number of faces carved on its walls.  
*Literature:* Haeberlin 1917:220-238; Rainey 1940:115; Rouse 1952:508.
- b. *Cueva La Soler*. Also: *Cueva John Alden Mason*. Barrio Angeles. Finca of the successors of Doña Luisa Soler.

- Literature:* Mason 1939 ("a great number of rock paintings"); Dávila 1979d, 1985a:26.
- c. *Piedra del Indio*. Roig Estate, Barrio Salto Arriba, c. 4 km south-southwest of Utuado. Petroglyphs on a boulder in the Río Grande de Arecibo (removed, see Maldonado 1982a; Denuncian 1982).  
*Literature:* Fewkes 1903:444-445 and Plate XLV nos 1-7, 1907:150-152 and Plate LX pt 1, Figs. a-g, Frassetto 1960: 382, 383-385; Bullen 1973a:13, 14 Figs. 3-4; Martínez Torres 1979c:3, photograph top left; Maldonado 1982a; Denuncian 1982; García Goyco 1984 Lam.150.
- d. Some distance upstream from site c, near Senator Pons' house.  
*Literature:* Fewkes 1903:447-448 and Plate XLV Fig. 9, 1907:153 and Plate LX pt. 1 Fig 1. Petroglyphs on a boulder in the middle of the river, behind the outhouse of the residence.
- e. *Salto de Meróvis*, Río Grande de Arecibo, a few hundred yards upstream from d, about 6 miles from Utuado. Several petroglyphs on flat rock surfaces in the fall.  
*Literature:* Fewkes 1903:448 and Plate XLVI Figs.10-14 and 17, 1907:153 and Plate LX pt. 1. Fig. h; Morbán Laucer 1986:85 (photograph).
- f. *Salto de los Morones*. Barrio Arenas, road PR-10, km 44.5. Río Grande de Arecibo, just above the hydroelectric plant.  
*Literature:* Sued Badillo 1972:5; Daubón 1981:15 ("Five petroglyphs in the middle of the river"); Alvarado Zayas 1991:18.
- g. *Vega del Hoyo*. PR UT 01. Río Viví, Barrio Viví Arriba.  
*Literature:* Daubón 1981:13 ("Ball court with pictograph

- on the land of Antonio Sastre..."); García Goyco 1984, Lam. 55, 1988b:12-14 ("Carretera 605, km 9.5, donde se dobla por un camino vecinal hasta la casa del Sr. Pasqual Jiménez y se pregunta por el batey de los Indios que está en la propiedad del Sr. Ramón Sastre. . .por lo menos tres plazas ceremoniales. . . Se encuentre una cantidad moderada de petroglifos"); Alvarado Zayas 1988b:18., 1999.
- h. About 100 m. north of site g. A petroglyph.  
*Literature:* Daubón 1981:13; García Goyco 1984 Lam. 55, 1988b:18; Alvarado Zayas 1991:18.
- i. *Paso Palma Complex*.  
*Literature:* Daubón 1981:15 ("p.9-p.15: a group of pictographs located both in Jauca River and Caonillas River, containing P-15, the well-known carved figure of La Danza del Otoao. In the same region, P-9, a ball court, is located"); García Goyco 1984, Lams 5, 83, 1988b:18 (" . . . en Paso Palma aparecieron a orillas del Río Jauca unas hachas y un petroglifo que salieron cuando se pasó un 'bulldozer' en el lugar. El petroglifo fue comprado por el dueño de una cafetin llamado El Bohío que está ubicado en la carretera que va hacia Paso Palma un poco más adelante del cruce, siguiendo hacia Jayuya. La piedra está adornando una parte encima de un estanque"); Alvarado Zayas 1991:18. Includes PR UT 49, the Danza del Otoao, sector Jauca, referenced by Alvarado Zayas 1999 (see entry 5at below).
- j. *Centro Ceremonial Indígena de Caguana*. Barrio Caguana. East bank of the Río Tanamá, c. 150 m. south of road PR-111 from Utuado to Lares. Petroglyphs on stone slabs of the main plaza.  
*Literature:* Mason 1915, 1941; De Hostos 1941:100-101;

- Rouse 1952:474-475; Frassetto 1960:389-390; Alegría 1967, 1978 (Fig. 12), 1981:58-59, 1983:69, 78, 79, 84, 85, 117; Olsen 1971: 37-39, 43-45, 1974: 130-138, 1979:5; Bullen 1974:101-102; Petitjean Roget 1975a: 264-265 and Plate 10, 1975b; Dávila 1977a:19; Fresko 1979; El Parque Ceremonial 1979; Pons Alegría 1980:11, 13-14; Daubón 1981:14; Maldonado 1982b; García Goyco 1984 (Lams 3, 35, 39-41, 43, 47, 51, 96); Alvarado Zayas 1991:19; Roe 1991; Oliver 1992, 1999; Orduña Barrero 1993; Así es Puerto Rico 1993, Murphy-Larronde 1994; Roe and Rivera 1995; Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- k. In front of the main building on the campo of the Universidad del Montaña, a branch of the Universidad de Puerto Rico. A number of large stones with petroglyphs originating from the Río Grande de Arecibo.
- l. Property of Perico Ancha, Barrio Salto Abajo (Daubón) or Barrio Salto Arriba (Alvarado Zayas), about 100 yards south of Río Grande de Arecibo.  
*Literature:* Daubón 1981:13 ("Ball court with pictographs . . . in Barrio Salto Abajo"); Alvarado Zayas 1991:17 ("Pictografías y cerámica en Tierras de Perico Ancha en el Barrio Salto Arriba").
- m. Property of Mr. Cabrera, where the Utuado Sugar Company was located. Barrio not mentioned (Arenas?).  
*Literature:* Daubón 1981:13 ("Two boulders with pictographs") and Plate TT; Alvarado Zayas 1991:17.
- n. Road PR-10, km 45.3. Boulder with petroglyphs.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Tomar camino vecinal a Río Abajo en el extremo del río, 500 m. del río").
- o. Twenty pictographs located in the Río Grande de Arecibo, Barrio Salto Arriba, about 200 m. downstream

- from a ball court on the property of Salvador Vives, which lies between road PR-10, km 52.7 and the Río Grande de Arecibo.  
*Literature:* Daubón 1981:13; Alvarado Zayas 1991:17.
- p. Small ball court with pictographs, on a depression between two hills. (Location not specified).  
*Literature:* Daubón 1981:15 (marked P-32 on one of his maps, Barrio Caguana, north of entry 5j, a small distance east of Río Tanamá); Alvarado Zayas 1991:19.
- q. Barrio Río Abajo. Cueva/refugio.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Seguir Carretera 621 en la Reserva Forestal del Río Abajo hasta Campamento Grozzier. Cueva cerca de las casetas").
- r. Río Caonillas.  
*Literature:* Frassetto 1960:382 and Figs. 7, 12 ("Four sites along the river"); Dávila 1977a, Fig. 9.
- s. *Cuevas Antonio - El Arco - Arocho - Ortega - La Alta.* Barrio Caguana. Road PR-111, km 9.7.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- t. *Cuevas el Misterio - Los Panes - Las Golondrinas.* Barrio Caguana, sector Cayuco. Road PR-621, km 3.1.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- u. *Cuevas Clara I - Clara II - Colmena.* Barrio Angeles. Road PR-129, km 19.4.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- v. Petroglifos Hamaca I. PR UT 02. Barrio Paso Palma, sector Hamaca.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

- w. Petroglifos Hamaca II. PR UT 03. Barrio Paso Palma, sector Hamaca. bq. Road PR-10, km 52.7 (mural del Sol)  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- x. Petroglifos Hamaca III. PR UT 04. Barrio Paso Palma, sector Hamaca. Road PR-10, km 49.7.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- y. PR UT 05. Road PR-10, km 49.5.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999 ("camino hasta puente de hamaca").
- z. Petroglifos Paso Palma I. PR UT 06. Barrio Paso Palma, sector Parcelas Pons. Road PR-10, km 15.1.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999. ("Puente sobre Río Grande de Arecibo.")
- aa. Petroglifos Paso Palma II. Barrio Paso Palma, sector Parcelas Pons.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- ab. PR UT 07. Road PR-10, km 51 hasta 50.5.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- ac. Recurso Cultural los Morones. PR UT 08. Barrio Consejo, sector Guanico.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- ad. Cueva Collores. PR UT 09. Barrio Salta Arriba.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- ae. Cueva los Chinos. PR UT 11. Barrio Paso Palma, sector Jauca.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- af. Petroglifos los Mercados. PR UT 12. Sector Jauca.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

- ag. PR UT 18. Road PR-10, km 51.9. margen oeste puente de hamaca.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- ah. *Cueva Masco*. PR UT 30. Barrio Angeles.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- ai. *Cueva de los Muertos*. PR UT 31. Barrio Angeles. Road PR-489, km 4.5.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- aj. *Cueva Pagán*. PR UT 32. Barrio Angeles.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- ak. Petroglifos PR UT 35. Barrio Caguana.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- al. Plaza PR UT 37. Barrio Caguana.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- am. Petroglifos PR UT 39. Barrio Angeles.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- an. Cueva. PR UT 40.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- ao. Cueva. PR UT 41.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- ap. Petroglifos PR UT 42. Barrio Angeles.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- aq. *Cueva Montalvo*. PR UT 43.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- ar. *Cueva Oscura*. PR UT 44. Barrio Santa Rosa. Road PR-489, km 4.5.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

- as. *Cueva Camacho*. PR UT 47. Barrio Caguana.  
*Literature: Alvarado Zayas 1999.*
- at. Danzante del Otoao o Charco del Indio. PR UT 49.  
Sector Jauca.  
*Literature: Alvarado Zayas 1999.*
- au. *Cueva del Arco*. PR UT 50. Barrio Caguana. Road PR-  
111, km 9.7.  
*Literature: Alvarado Zayas 1999.*
- av. PR UT 51.  
*Literature: Alvarado Zayas 1999.*
- aw. Petroglifos. Barrio Angeles.  
*Literature: Rouse 1938; Alvarado Zayas 1999.*
- ax. *Cueva Cacique Don Alonzo*. Barrio Don Alonzo. Road  
PR-140, km 34.2.  
*Literature: Alvarado Zayas 1999.*
- ay. PR UT 57. Barrio Salto Arriba. Road PR-10, km 49.4.  
*Literature: Alvarado Zayas 1999 ("frente planta hidro-  
eléctrica").*
- az. PR UT 58. Barrio Salto Arriba. Road PR-10, km 48.2  
("margen oeste").  
*Literature: Alvarado Zayas 1999.*
- ba. PR UT 59. Road PR-10, km 48.5 ("margen este").  
*Literature: Alvarado Zayas 1999.*
- bb. Plaza Utuado # 3. Barrio Salto Arriba.  
*Literature: Alvarado Zayas 1999.*
- bc. PR UT 60. Road PR-10, km 46.7.  
*Literature: Alvarado Zayas 1999.*

- bd. PR UT 74. Road PR-10, km 47.6.  
*Literature: Alvarado Zayas 1999.*
- be. PR UT 75. Road PR-10, km 48.6 ("margen este").  
*Literature: Alvarado Zayas 1999.*
- bf. PR UT 76. Road PR-10, km 49.2 ("margen oeste")  
*Literature: Alvarado Zayas 1999.*
- bg. Rouse 1938. Petroglifos. Barrio Vivi Arriba.  
*Literature: Alvarado Zayas 1999.*
- bh. PR UT 77. Road PR-10, km 49.6 ("margen este")  
*Literature: Alvarado Zayas 1999.*
- bi. PR UT 79. Road PR-10, km 51.4.  
*Literature: Alvarado Zayas 1999 ("margen oeste")*
- bj. PR UT 80.  
*Literature: Alvarado Zayas 1999.*
- bk. PR UT 81. Road PR-10, km 52.4.  
*Literature: Alvarado Zayas 1999 ("5 piedras con  
petroglifos")*
- bl. PR UT 82. Road PR-10, km 55.8.  
*Literature: Alvarado Zayas 1999 ("margen oeste cerca  
torres").*
- bm. PR UT 83. Road PR-10, km 58.0.  
*Literature: Alvarado Zayas 1999 ("margen este").*
- bn. PR UT 84. Road PR-10, km 58.0 ("margen oeste").  
*Literature: Alvarado Zayas 1999.*

Note: Because of the scant information recorded for some of the sites, duplicate entry listings for the Municipio of Utuado are possible.

### 6. Municipio Adjuntas.

- a. Original location: Alturas de Adjuntas, some km south of Adjuntas. Road PR-518, c. 0.6 km from the beginning of this road, west side. Ball court with an engraved rock which has about 20 petroglyphs. Actual location: Plaza de Recreo de Adjuntas.  
*Literature:* Sepúlveda and Milán 1983:17, 18 and Photograph 16; Cultural and Environmental Consultants 1988:4, 5, 11, 16; Alvarado Zayas 1991:19.
- b. Batey; one of the monoliths has petroglyphs. About 400 m. south-southwest of entry 6a (above).  
*Literature:* Sepúlveda and Milán 1983:17-18.
- c. Plaza Ceremonial, montañas al Este de Adjuntas, Barrio Vegas Arriba, c. 5 km northeast of Adjuntas, road PR-521, km 7.  
*Literature:* Rouse 1952:502-503 and Figs 6D, 6E ("One of the stones in the built-up wall on the western side of the court was marked with petroglyphs"); Alvarado Zayas 1992:7 ("un petroglifo representado en una figura humana"); Card index CAT ("Virar a la derecha (E.) en la esquina Carretera 521. Subir. . . y entrar al proximo valle a 7 km de Adjuntas").
- d. Plaza Ceremonial, Barrio Pellejas, c. 9 km north of Adjuntas. One of the monoliths has an anthropomorphic petroglyph.  
*Literature:* Rouse 1952:489 and Fig. 6H; Alvarado Zayas 1992:8; Card index CAT ("Carretera 6 km 41.5. Entre carretera viejo nr. 6 y Río Grande de Arecibo, al Sur-Este del río").
- e. PR AD 09. Barrio Capaéz. Road PR-10.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

- f. PR AD 10. Barrio Capaéz. Road PR-10.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- g. Petroglifo Charco Azul. Barrio Pellejas. Bosque del Pueblo. Rouse 392.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

The Card index CAT still mentions the following petroglyph sites in Adjuntas:

- h. Barrio Juan González. Piedra en ladera de monte con 20 petroglifos (Rouse, field notes 1938).
- i. Barrio Pueblo, Carretera Adjuntas-Utuado. Plaza batey con petroglifos.
- j. Barrio Guilarte/Liman. Terrenos Estación Experimental Agrícola. Road PR-525 km 2.5 (Rouse, field notes 1938).
- k. Barrio Guilarte, loc. montaña. Road PR-8 km 73.4. Plaza con petroglifos va al Norte de la carretera detrás de las casas.

### 7. Municipio Jayuya.

- a. Piedra Escrita. Río Coabey, Barrio Coabey.  
*Literature:* Frassetto 1960:382; Sued Badillo 1972:6 (photograph); Gómez Acevedo et al. 1975: drawings opposite p. 41; Pierluissi 1980, 1984; García Goyco 1984 Lam. 137; Blasini 1985:122; El Enigma 1987; Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña 1991:7 ("About 70 petroglyphs on 7 large rocks in the river"); Bliss 1991; Hayward 1992a:31-34 ("52 petroglyphs on rocks in the river"); Rodríguez Álvarez, personal communication 1993.
- b. Barrio Cubey (?).  
*Literature:* Gómez et al. 1975, Plate opposite p. 41.

- c. Barrio Coabey.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Piedra localizada en llano, al lado de Carretera 144. Seguir hasta Escuela Memisio Canales, en cuyos alrededores estan los petroglifos").
- d. Barrio Coabey, sector Línea Matey.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Roca aislada con petr. Carretera 144 hasta Finca de Alberto Atienzo").
- e. Barrio Coabey, sector El Salto.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Piedra con petr. Ladera cerca del Río de Coabey. Carretera 144 km 5.3, doblando por camino vecinal pasando puente del Cantil").
- f. Barrio Coabey, sector Boquerón.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Piedra en el Río. Carretera 144, sector Boquerón, cercano a un balneario").
- g. Barrio Coabey.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Roca al orilla del Río Grande de Coabey. Carretera 144 hasta negocio de las tres L.").
- h. Barrio Coabey.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Roca cerca del Río. Carretera 144, km 3").
- i. Barrio Jayuya Abajo, sector Padua. Road PR-144, km 19.4.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Detrás residencia Adrián Padua. Gran roca a orilla del Río Grande de Jayuya, 10 petr.").
- j. Barrio Jayuya Abajo, sector Santa Bárbara.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Plaza, forma rectangular").
- k. Barrio Veguitas. Zama. Road PR-527 hasta km 12.6.

- Literature:* Card index CAT ("Detrás de Escuela de Gripiñas").
- l. Barrio Veguita, sector Cariaboa.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Carretera 7 km I.I, hasta mural petroglifo").
- m. Barrio Zamas.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Piedra con petroglifos. Carretera 528 hasta Escuela de Zamas. Pasar por camino vecinal cerca del restaurante Los Caciques, hasta terreno de los Dávila").
- n. Barrio Zamas, sector Mapurita.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Abrigo rocoso en ladera de montaña. Carretera 528 hasta Finca de Luis Reyes").
- o. Río Zamas, Barrio Zamas.  
*Literature:* Rouse 1952:484, 490 Fig.A ("Along the Zama River, 3 km SSW. of Jayuya, beneath the ball court"); Frassetto 1960:382, Alegría 1978:Fig 2, 1983:105; García Goyco 1984 Lams 59, 160; Pierluissi 1984 ("Finca del agricultor Don Luis Reyes. Mural indígena de Zamas.... Enorme roca en la falda del cerro Puntita, el pico más elevado de Puerto Rico").
- p. Barrio Saliente.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Piedra con petroglifos a orilla del Río Saliente. Seguir Carretera 539 hasta Escuela Rafago").
- q. Barrio Mameyes Arriba.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Road from Jayuya to Ciales, km 27.1. Piedra cerca del río. Virar al Norte hacia Barrio Mameyes, hasta tienda en cueva. Virar Este 4 km Quedar curva Río Yunes de Marce").



- r. PR JA 01. Plaza Road PR-141, Jayuya Abajo.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- s. PR JA 02. Road PR-141. Jayuya Abajo.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- t. Canals. PR JA 07.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- u. PR JA 09. Carabotas. Barrio Veguita. Petroglifos.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- v. PR JA 14. Petroglifos.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- w. Mural de Zama. PR JA 16.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- x. Piedra Tibes. PR JA 17.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

### 8. Municipio Ciales.

- a. Barrio Hato Viejo, sector Caliche. Doña Caro.  
*Literature:* Ayes Suárez 1988c:4 ("3 refugios rocosos y 1 cueva, depósito-petroglifos").
- b. Barrio Hato Viejo, sector Caliche. Bateyes II.  
*Literature:* Vega 1992:12 ("Batey con petroglifo").
- c. Barrio Hato Viejo, sector Caliche. Bateyes IV.  
*Literature:* Vega 1992:14 ("Cueva con petroglifos").
- d. *Cueva del Sapo*. Barrio Hato Viejo, sector Paso Hondo.  
*Literature:* Ayes Suárez 1988c:4. Petroglyphs.
- e. *Cueva de Mataplátano*. Barrio Hato Viejo, Río Grande de Manatí, road PR-149, Puente de Mataplátano, Las Lágrimas.

- Literature:* Ayes Suárez 1993b:1-3 (13 petroglyphs). N B. On p. 2 the author mentions another petroglyph group quite near this cave, without further particulars.
- f. Barrio Hato Viejo. Paso Hondo I + 2.  
*Literature:* Vega 1992:13 ("Refugio con petr.").
- g. *Cueva las Golondrinas*. Barrio Cordillera.  
*Literature:* Sociedad Guayacán 1978; Ayes Suárez 1986, contraportada, 1988c:4 ("Cueva con mural petreo").
- h. *Cueva del Negro*. Also: *Cueva del Indio*. PR CL 14. Barrio Cordillera, sector Camarones.  
*Literature:* Ayes Suárez 1988c:4. Petroglyphs.
- i. Barrio Cordillera, Yacimiento Del Torro.  
*Literature:* Vega 1992:13 ("El Mural").
- j. Barrio Cordillera. PR CL 02.  
*Literature:* Martínez Torres 1992 Fig. 11 (unspecified location); Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- k. Barrio Jaguas. Arcillos y Planadas.  
*Literature:* Ayes Suárez 1988c:4 ("Dos cuevas con petroglifos").
- l. Barrio Jaguas, sector Ventana. Archillas.  
*Literature:* Ayes Suárez 1988c:4; Barnes Español 1991:14 ("Cueva con petroglifos").
- m. Ciales 4. Bolas de Ventura. PR CL 04. Barrio Pozas. Road PR-149 until it crosses PR-615.  
*Literature:* Barnes Español 1991:13 ("Plaza ó batey con petroglifo"); Vega 1992:12; Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- n. Barrio Pozas, sector Caseana. Filiberte.  
*Literature:* Barnes Español 1991:13 ("Plaza ó batey con petroglifos"); Vega 1992:12.

- o. Barrio Pueblo. Pueblo I.  
*Literature:* Barnés Español 1991:14 ("En el patio de una casa se encuentra residuario petroglifos y lítica"); Vega 1992:13.
- p. *Cueva del Viento*. Barrio Hato Viejo. Road PR-631.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- q. *Cueva las Gonzalez I and II - El Convento - Las Golondrinas*. Barrio Fronton. Road PR-146.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- r. Arq. I Archillas - Planadas. PR CL 01. Barrio Jaguas - Ventana.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- s. Ciales 6 Doña Caro. PR CL 06. Road PR-146 up to the bridge over the Río Cialitos. Barrio Hato Viejo Caliche.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- t. Ciales Filiberto. PR CL 07. "Carr. 149 de Ciales a Jayuya." Barrio Pozas Cascana.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- u. Cueva del Sapo. PR CL 11. "Carr. 149 hacia Manatí." Barrio Hato Viejo, sector Paso Hondo.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- v. Cueva Ciales 13. "Carr. 149 hacia Manatí." Barrio Jaguas Ventana.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- w. Del Toro Ciba 22. Barrio Cordilleras. Road PR-146, km 24.4.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- x. Batey 10. PR CL 18. Barrio Hato Viejo - Caliche.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

- y. Ciales 18 Pueblo. "Calle de Diego esquina Corchado. Frente escuela Intermedia. Un petroglifo en chino de Río."  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- z. PR CL 28. Cueva después de Bateyes III.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

### 9. Municipio Morovis.

- a. *Cueva del Indio*. Barrio Barahona. Finca Sucesión Class. Petroglyphs.  
*Literature:* Martínez Torres 1974, 1978c Illustr. upper right, 1979b, 1979d Illustr. 1, 1981a:42, 1992:41 and Fig. 9; Martínez Torres, personal communication 1994; Card index CAT ("Tomar camino pavimentado que corre al lado Sur de Carretera 633 km 3.6 hasta cueva").
- b. *Cueva de los Gemelos*. Barrio Barahona, near the Cueva de Blackie.  
*Literature:* Dávila 1979c ("One petroglyph, one pictograph, and five rock paintings"), 1985a; Martínez Torres 1981a: 28-32 and Figs. 1-36 on p.48, 1994c; Martínez Torres, personal communication 1994 ("Five petroglyphs and more than 30 pictographs in black").
- c. *Cueva de los Lagartos*; also: *del Túnel*. Barrio Barahona, near the Cueva de Blackie. Rock paintings, lizard-shaped and sloth-shaped figures.  
*Literature:* Martínez Torres 1981a:12, 34-37, 39, 41, and Figs. 111-126, 163-169 on pp. 49-50; 1987:127, 131, 1994c, 1994f.
- d. *Cueva del Marciano*. Barrio Barahona.  
*Literature:* Martínez Torres 1981a: 17,45, and Fig. 153 on p 50.

- e. *El Mural de los Caballitos*. El Asomante, Barrio Barahona, near the source of the small stream which runs along several of the above-mentioned sites. More than 30 rock paintings, many of horses and people.  
*Literature*: Martínez Torres 1981a:19-27, 1987:123-124, 1994c, 1994d; Martínez Torres 1994, personal communication ("Son en color negro, con motivos de la fauna introducida a la isla por los Europeos").
- Note*: these motifs and the drawings of horses show that the pictographs in this cave are partly Post-Columbian.
- f. *El Refugio del Arco*. Barrio Barahona. Petroglyphs.  
*Literature*: Martínez Torres, personal communication 1994.
- g. *Cueva de la Estancita*. Barrio Barahona near Barrio Torrecillas. Pictographs in black.  
*Literature*: Martínez Torres, personal communication 1994.
- h. *Cueva de la Calavera*. Barrios Barahona and Torrecillas, near the Cueva de las Palomas and the Cueva de la Mata de Guineo. One petroglyph.  
*Literature*: Martínez Torres 1981a:12, 34, 43, personal communication 1994 ("Recently vandalized").
- i. *Cueva de las Palomas*. Barrio Torrecillas. Finca de Doña Eulogia. More than 50 paintings and some petroglyphs.  
*Literature*: Martínez Torres 1978, 1981a:10-12, 14-16, 18, and Figs 60-109, 154 on pp. 48-50, 1987:119, 1994b, 1994c; González Colón 1994:14.
- j. *Cueva de la Mata de Guineo*. Also known as Cueva Clara. Barrio Torrecillas near the Cueva de las Palomas (site i). Petroglyphs and rock paintings.  
*Literature*: Martínez Torres 1981a:12-13 and Figs. 127-

- 131, 151 on p. 50.
- k. *Cueva de las Golondrinas*. Barrio Torrecillas. A large, collapsed cave in the area of the Cueva de las Palomas. Polychrome rock paintings.  
*Literature*: Martínez Torres 1981a:38, 1994c.
- l. *Cueva de Blackie*. Barrio Torrecillas, near the Cueva de la Calavera.  
*Literature*: Martínez Torres 1981a:12, 28, 33, 34, and Fig. 110 on p. 49 ("No es más que un enorme túnel"), 1994c, 1994e; Martínez Torres, personal communication 1994 ("Polychrome pictographs and petroglyphs").
- m. *Cueva de dos Pisos*; also: *Cueva del Negro*; also: *Cueva de los Bejucos*. Barrio Torrecillas, west of the Cueva de las Palomas.  
*Literature*: Martínez Torres 1981a:28, 38, 40 and 50, Figs. 140-148.
- n. *Cueva Oscura*. Also: *Cueva de las Buruquenas*. Barrio Torrecillas near the Cueva de las Palomas (site i). Pictographs in black.  
*Literature*: Martínez Torres 1981a:40, 43; Martínez Torres, personal communication 1994.
- o. *Cueva de las Archillas*. Barrio Torrecillas near the frontier with municipio Ciales.  
*Literature*: Pinart 1890c:75 and Planche 9; Mallery 1972:137; Martínez Torres 1981a:44 and Figs. 37-41 on p. 48, 1992: Fig. 2; Ayes Suárez 1985 (Seven anthropomorphic petroglyphs and some pictographs. Archilla is family name of the owners); Méndez Bonilla 1990b:15.

*Note*: In the literature this cave is sometimes located in the municipio Ciales. However, Ayes Suárez calls this an error; the location is Barrio Torrecillas, Morovis.

- p. *Cueva del Machito*. Barrio Torrecillas. Pictographs in black.  
*Literature*: Martínez Torres 1981a, Figs.123-139 on p. 49-50; Martínez Torres, personal communication 1994.
- q. *Cueva de los Cabros*. Barrio Torrecillas, Finca de Doña Eulogia.  
*Literature*: Martínez Torres 1981a, Figs.163-169 on p. 50, Martínez Torres, personal communication, 1994.
- r. *Cueva de la Ceiba*. Barrio Torrecillas.  
*Literature*: Martínez Torres, personal communication 1994 ("Pictografías policromadas en rojo, negro, anaranjado y gris").
- s. *Cueva del Tabaco*. Barrio Torrecillas.  
*Literature*: Martínez Torres, personal communication, 1994 ("Huellas de mañas en color rojo").
- t. *Cueva de Negro*. Barrio Torrecillas near Barrio Barahona.  
*Literature*: Martínez Torres, personal communication 1994 ("Pictografías en color negro").
- u. *Cueva de la Calavera*. Barrios Barahona and Torrecillas, near the Cueva de las Palomas (site i) and the Cueva de la Mata de Guineo (site j). One petroglyph.  
*Literature*: Martínez Torres 1981a:12, 34, 43; Martínez Torres, personal communication 1994 ("recently vandalized").
- v. *La Pared Escrita*. Barrio Unibón. Propiedad Don Juan Torres, near the Cueva Maldita (see municipio Vega Baja). Petroglyphs.  
*Literature*: Morales Colón 1979b; Martínez Torres 1988, 1992 Figs. 7, 8.
- w. *Piedra del Indio*. Barrio San Lorenzo, Road PR-567 km 4.0.

- Literature*: Questell Rodríguez et al. 1991:18 ("Plaza ó batey con petroglifo"); Card system CAT ("Cruzar puente sobre Río Grande de Manati, y se doblar a izquierda. Piedra sola en pastizo"); González Colón 1991:14 ("Residuario").
- x. *Sitio Las Casimbas*. Barrio Río Grande.  
*Literature*: Martínez Torres, personal communication 1994 ("Petroglifos en río").
- y. *Cueva del Machito* Barrio Torrecillas.  
*Literature*: Martínez Torres 1981a, Figs.123-139 on pp. 49-50.
- z. *Cueva Archilla II*. Barrio Unibón. Road PR-159, km 4.1.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- aa. Petroglifos pared escrita de Unibón. Road PR-159, km 4.3.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- ab. *Cueva Lucero* - Francisco Class. Barrio Torrecillas. Road PR-159, km 4.3.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- ac. *Cueva Autoridad de Tierras - del Frio - Class - El Indio*. Barrio Barahona, Road PR-633, km 3.6.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- ad. Refugiode las Carita. Barrio Barahona.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- ae. *Cueva Paloma I and II - Clara*. Barrio Barahona.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- af. *Cueva Mingo I, II and III - Paco - Del Cafe - Abono - Felipe I, II and III*. Barrio Barahona. Road PR-633, km 2.0.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.

The literature does not mention the location of the following site:

ag. *Cueva de Fránquez*.

*Literature:* Martínez Torres 1981a, Figs. 149-150 on p. 50.

### 10. Municipio Orocovis.

a. Barrio Sabana, headwaters of the Río Manatí, 5 km southeast of Orocovis. Ball court slabs.

*Literature:* Rouse 1952:493 ("None [of the slabs] bear petroglyphs, but the inhabitants state that several petroglyphs have been removed from the site by collectors"); Card index CAT ("Carretera Orocovis a Barranquitas, km 25.0, a la derecha. Plaza").

b. *Cueva del Indio*. PR OR 30. Barrio Bauta Abajo, Sector La Francia. Refugio.

*Literature:* Meléndez 1979; Card index CAT ("Carretera 564 hasta la residencia de la familia Cohen. Bajar hasta Quebrada Bernater donde hay abrigo rocoso"); Alvarado Zayas 1999.

c. *Cueva de la Espiral*. PR OR 31. Barrio Bauta Abajo, sector Matrullas.

*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Carretera 564 hasta km 1.9. Doblar por camino al costado de la casa de la familia Núñez hasta finca de Celestino Avides"); Alvarado Zayas 1999.

d. *Refugio La Concha*. Barrio Bauta Abajo, Sector Matrullas.

*Literature:* Meléndez 1979 ("Gran profusión de petroglifos").

e. Lago de Matrullas, East bank. Barrio Bauta Abajo.

*Literature:* Frassetto 1960:382.

f. Road PR-143 km 35.9. Finca de Don Victor Colón Collazo, adyacente al Bosque Estatal de Toro Negro. Petroglyphs.

*Literature:* Angel Rodríguez Álvarez, personal communication 1993 (30 anthropomorphic drawings).

g. Barrio Cacaos.

*Literature:* Ayes Suárez 1988c:5; Vega 1992:12 ("Piedras").

h. *Cueva el Gato*. PR OR 29. Barrio Gato.

*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

i. Orocovis (plaza). Barrio Orocovis.

*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

j. Orocovis 25. Barrio Sabaña (petroglifos).

*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

### 11. Municipio Villalba.

a. Yacimiento Atabeira. Barrio Caonillas Abajo. Cave with pictographs.

*Literature:* Daubón 1986a:2; Rivera 1989:14; Santos 1991b:7.

b. *Cueva de los Guabás*. Barrio Caonillas Abajo. Pictographs.

*Literature:* Daubón 1986a:2; Rivera 1989:14; Santos 1991b:7.

c. Yacimiento Caonillas. Barrio Caonillas Abajo. Large rock with petroglyphs, Río Toa Vaca.

*Literature:* Daubón 1986a:2; Rivera 1989:14; Santos 1991b:7 ("Mural pétreo en río").

d. *Cueva del Indio*. Barrio Caonillas Arriba.

*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999 ("Carr. 553, km 3.5").

**12. Municipio Corozal.**

- a. Barrio Cibuco. Petroglyphs.  
*Literature:* Dávila 1979a:6; Morales Colón 1979a; González Colón 1991c:13, 14; Martínez Torres 1982b, 1992 Fig. 3.
- b. *Cueva Hnos Quintero* (location not indicated).  
*Literature:* González Colón 1991c:14.
- c. Los Puertos. Road PR-818, some km west of Corozal town.  
*Literature:* Rodríguez Álvarez, personal communication, 1993 (21 petroglyphs).
- d. Road PR-818.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Carretera 818, Norte. Después pasar iglesia, por baños o piscinas de concreto en roca con pequeña quebrada. Petroglifos poco usuales").
- Note:* Items c. and d. may refer to the same site.
- e. *Cueva la Rodriguez*. Barrio Padillas. Road PR-568, km 2.65.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

**13. Municipio Barranquitas.**

- a. *La Toje*. Barrio Cañabon, about halfway between the towns of Barranquitas and Orocovis, on the farm of Carlos Aya, about 2 km north of Highway 15.  
*Literature:* Rouse 1952:481 ("A ball court slab with a petroglyph was taken from the site"); Alegría 1983:104.
- b. *Palo Hincado*, 4.6 km west of the town of Barranquitas; c. 2 km south of La Toje site (see a.). Headwaters of the Río Manatí.  
*Literature:* Rouse 1952:484-485 ("One of the petroglyphs now stands in the plaza at Barranquitas").

- c. *Quebrada Mala*, Barrio Helechal. Plaza in the bend north of the Quebrada, c. 0.5 km East of the town of Barranquitas.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT; Alvarado Zayas (1999) adds '#4 Rouse' to his description.
- d. Barrio Barrancas. Country road west of road PR-571, c. 1 km north of the intersection of roads PR-771 and PR-769, c. 5 km north-northwest of the town of Barranquitas.  
*Literature:* Rodríguez Álvarez, personal communication 1993; Card index CAT; Alvarado Zayas (1999) calls this 'Cueva del Indio.'

**14. Municipio Naranjito.**

- a. Barrio Cedro Arriba, sector La Ceiba. PR NJ 01.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Piedra con petroglifo en forma de pez").

**15. Municipio Comerío.**

- a. *Cueva La Mora*. Barrio Vega Redondo.  
*Literature:* National Register of Historic Places 1980 ("Carretera 775 km 1.4. Pictographs"); Arana 1978 ("Cerca de setenta petroglifos. . . Mas de quarenta pictografías"), *Arqueología* 1982; García Goyco 1984 Lam. 125; Schlafer 1988:I-4 ("Carretera de Comerio a Cidra, km 6-8. Cueva con petroglifos"); Card index CAT ("Carretera 775 km 0.6"); Roe et al. 1997, 1999.
- b. Río Toa (now Río La Plata).  
*Literature:* Melgarejo 1969; Schlafer 1988:I-5 ("unos petroglifos").
- c. *Cueva Garaguao*. Barrio Vega Redonda.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

- d. Cueva los Santos. Barrio Vega Redonda.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

#### 16. Municipio Albonito.

- a. *Piedra Pintada*. Road from Albonito to Cayey, c. 3 miles from Albonito. Petroglyphs.  
*Literature:* Pinart 1890c:76 and Planche 10 Fig. 1; Méndez Bonilla 1991b; González Colón 1992:10-11 ("The petroglyphs were removed by unknown persons in the beginning of the 20th Century"); Alvarado Zayas (1999) places these in sector Plata.

- b. Barrio Asomante. Finca del Sr. Stanley Miller. Ball court with petroglyphs.

*Literature:* Méndez Bonilla 1991b; González Colón and Moya 1991:15; Card index CAT ("Carretera 162 km 1.5, doblar por camino vecinal hasta la Finca. Yacimiento detrás de la casa. Plaza rectangular con petroglifos").

- c. Barrio Llanos, northeast of road PR-725. Large isolated rock with small petroglyph.  
*Literature:* González Colón and Moya 1991:33 (Solar 3 del proyecto), and photograph on p.44.

- d. *Piedra Pintada*. Barrio Plata. Road PR-14, km 75 (before Road PR-1).

*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Despues del Valle de la Plata, 2 metros desde tope de (?)").

- e. Barrio Cuyón, Finca Sr. Solís.  
*Literature:* Ramos Velez 1989:7 ("Cueva con petroglifos").

#### 17. Municipio Aguas Buenas.

- a. *Cueva la Clara*. Sierra de Cayey. Barrio Cagüitas, near the Rio Cagüitas.

*Literature:* Gurnee 1974, photograph on p. 149; Santaluz

1991:41 ("sistema subterráneo ... Cueva La Oscura, La Clara y La Ermita"); Card index CAT ("Cueva Clara al Norte del Rio Cagüitas. Cueva donde sale el agua. Petroglifos Carretera 794 al Surra. Luego Carretera 777 que lleigo al sitio. Esta estaba cerrada en el último km").

- b. Barrio Sumidero, near the road from Aguas Buenas to Caguas. A series of caves with petroglyphs in the upper course of the Rio Cagüitas.

*Literature:* Lothrop 1934; M. Rodríguez López 1984:13, 30; Crespo 1992:1; Alvarado Zayas 1999.

#### 18. Municipio Cayey.

- a. *Cuevas de Bina*. Barrio Pedro Avila. Rio Matón Arriba. Finca de Sr. Fernández Torres.

*Literature:* Rivera Meléndez 1992a, 1996; Rivera Meléndez and Ortiz Archilla 1995. (Two caves, 5 m apart.)

- b. *Cueva Las Planadas*. Barrio Pasto Viejo, sector Planadas. Refugio rocoso La Iglesia. Petroglyphs.

*Literature:* Pinart 1890c:76 and Planche 9 Fig. 4; Méndez Bonilla 1990b:15 (he writes that Pinart locates this Cayey cave in the municipio Ciales); Rivera Meléndez 1993, 1996; Alvarado Zayas (1999) identifies this as the Cueva la Iglesia.

- c. *Cueva El Seto*. Sector Planadas, between barrios Pasto Viejo and Lapa.

*Literature:* Rivera Meléndez 1992b, 1995, 1999; Rivera Meléndez and Ortiz Archilla 1995; Alvarado Zayas 1999.

- d. *La Piedra*. Barrio Matón Arriba.

*Literature:* Rivera Meléndez 1996; Alvarado Zayas 1999.

- e. *Batey Planadas*. Barrio Pasto Viejo, sector Planadas.

*Literature:* Rivera Meléndez 1996; Alvarado Zayas 1999.

- f. *Cueva Hueca*. Barrio Cercadillo, Finca Rahola, sector Lapa.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- g. *El Cedro*. A petroglyph grouping along a river, between barrios Cedra and Farallón.  
*Literature*: Rivera Mélenlez 1996.
- h. *Farallón*. Barrio Farallón. A petroglyph grouping.  
*Literature*: Rivera Mélenlez 1996.
- i. *La Mina*. Barrio Jajome Bajo. Village site with a plaza/ball court and at least 5 petroglyphs.  
*Literature*: Rivera Mélenlez 1996.

Note: The Las Planadas site area includes the habitation site with a batey or plaza/ball court of Planadas and two nearby caves with rock art, La Glesia and El Seto (Rivera Mélenlez 1996).

### 19. Municipio Caguas.

- a. *Piedra del Indio*. Also: *Piedra de la Campana*. Río Grande de Loíza, confluence with the Río Caguitas. Barrio Bairoa. Drawings on a horizontal rock table resting with one side on the steep river bank, with the other side on two stone columns in the river. When the table is struck with a piece of rock it sounds like a church bell.  
*Literature*: Dumont 1876:8-11; Krug 1876:434; Fewkes 1903:442; Rodríguez López 1984:11, 24.
- b. Near 19a: petroglyphs on rock walls or isolated rocks.  
*Literature*: Krug 1876:434.
- c. *Cabeza de los Indios*. Río Grande de Loíza between Caguas and Gurabo. Petroglyphs on two upright rocks.  
*Literature*: Fewkes 1903:442.

- d. Río Grande de Loíza between the confluence with the Río Bairoa and the confluence with the Río Turabo. About five rock formations with petroglyphs, for the greater part in the sector Mano Manca, west of the Universidad del Turabo. One of the petroglyph rocks is now under the water surface of the Lago Carraizo.  
*Literature*: Rodríguez López 1984:12, 14, 1990 Chapter II.
- e. Barrio Cañabon. Large rock east of the confluence of the Río Caguitas and the Quebrada Algarrobo, with a petroglyph.  
*Literature*: Rodríguez López 1984:28.
- f. Barrio Cañabon. Petroglyphs on two large rocks in the middle of the Quebrada Algarrobo, a tributary of the Río Caguitas.  
*Literature*: Rodríguez López 1984:28-29.
- g. *Charco de Melilla*. Barrio Cañabon. At least twelve shallow petroglyphs on a rock face partly covered by the roots of a tree, in a small creek ending up in the Quebrada Algarrobo.  
*Literature*: Rodríguez López 1984:29-30; Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- h. *Las Canoas*, Río Caguitas, Barrio Cañabon, some distance upstream from site c, near a pool and a waterfall. On both sides of the pool petroglyphs occur on the stone walls along the river. The western mural has several wrapped figures. The eastern mural has numerous small perforations (cup holes), some of which form simple faces, as well as some deeply engraved mask-like drawings.  
*Literature*: Ortiz Graham 1981; Rodríguez López 1984:12, 28.



- i. Río Turabo, Barrio Borinquen, sector Piedra Blanca. Road PR-763 km 5.1. Petroglyphs.  
*Literature:* Rodríguez Álvarez, personal communication 1993 (15 petroglyphs).
- j. Barrio Borinquen. Puente peatonal sobre Río Fajardos. Petroglyphs.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT.
- k. Río Turabo, Barrio San Salvador, near the public school Mercedes Palmas, under a small bridge. Petroglyphs.  
*Literature:* Schlafer and Rodríguez Miranda 1989:11; Card index CAT.
- l. Conjunto de Petroglifos Navarro. PR CS 01. Barrio Navarro.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- m. PR CS 02. Carr. 156, km 57.7.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- n. PR CS 03. Barrio Bairoa. Confluencia Río Grande de Loíza.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- o. PR CS 15. Barrio San Salvador.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999. ("Junto quebrada Morena.")
- p. Petroglifos Quebrad Algarrobo. PR CS 12. Barrio Cañabón.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- q. PR CS 16. Barrio San Salvador.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- r. Petroglifos la Monja. Barrio San Salvador.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

- s. *Cueva de don Ocasio*. PR CS 09. Las Quebradas, Monte Grande.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- t. Petroglifo. Barrio Cañabón. Confluencia Río Caguitas y Quebrada Aguacate.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

*Note:* Sociedad Espeleo 1983:24 mentions the following sites: "Surveyed areas K-L in Caguas produced a total of 20 petroglyphs. A concrete bridge spanning the Loíza River at this point separates the petroglyphs into two components: downstream area K and upstream area L. The bridge is located on P.R. 189, 7 miles from the intersection of road P.R. 189 and P.R. 913, heading southwest." We are not sure whether this regards one or more of the sites mentioned above. Perhaps, PR-931 is meant instead of 913.

## 20. Municipio Gurabo.

- a. *Cueva de Don Tino*. Barrio Jaguas Lomas, en collinas altas.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT; Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- b. Barrio Quebrada Infierno. Cave with petroglyphs.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT.
- c. Barrio Quebrada Infierno. Petroglyph site East of the Río Grande de Loíza.  
*Literature:* Sociedad Espeleo 1983:23 and Plate G.
- d. Barrio Navarro, sector Mano Manca, downstream from the metal bridge in the Road PR-189.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT.
- e. *Cueva la Silla*. PR GU 02.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

**21. Municipio San Lorenzo.**

- a. Río Grande de Loiza, Barrio Cayaguas. Large rock with several petroglyphs; among other motifs one 'wrapped figure'.  
*Literature:* Molina Feal et al. 1988:11; Daubon 1988:8; Barnés Español 1991:13.
- b. *El Gato*. Río Grande de Loiza, Barrio Quebrada Honda. Various rocks with petroglyphs in the river.  
*Literature:* Molina Feal et al. 1988:11; Barnés Español 1991:13.
- c. *Las Canoas*. Barrio Cayaguas. Rock shelter near the Río Grande de Loiza with many petroglyphs.  
*Literature:* Molina Feal et al. 1988:11; Barnés Español 1991:13.
- d. *Cueva del Indio*. Barrio Jagual. Rock shelter near the Río Grande de Loiza with many petroglyphs.  
*Literature:* Molina Feal et al. 1988:11; Barnés Español 1991:13.
- e. Barrio Cayaguas. Petroglyph complex in the Río Grande de Loiza.  
*Literature:* Molina Feal et al. 1988:11; Barnés Español 1991:13.
- f. Quebrada Blanca, Barrio Jagual. Zoomorphic petroglyphs on rocks near the Río Grande de Loiza, in the center of the Quebrada.  
*Literature:* Sociedad Espeleo 1983:25; Molina Feal et al. 1988:11; Barnés Español 1991:13.
- g. *El Salto*. Río Grande de Loiza, Barrio Cayaguas, west bank. From the intersection of roads PR-765 and PR-181, 1.4 miles along the 765; then east half a mile on a small light duty road. At the end, descend to the river. 20

- anthropomorphic petroglyphs near a fall.  
*Literature:* Sociedad Espeleo 1983:25; Molina Feal et al. 1988:11; Barnés Español 1991:13; Rodríguez Álvarez, personal communication, 1993.
- h. Barrio Cayaguas. Zoomorphic and anthropomorphic petroglyphs on a rock in the middle of the river.  
*Literature:* Molina Feal et al. 1988:11; Barnés Español 1991:13.
- i. *Piedra Sola*. Río Grande de Loiza, Barrio Cayaguas. Zoomorphic petroglyphs on an isolated rock in the river.  
*Literature:* Molina Feal et al. 1988:11; Barnés Español 1991:13.
- j. Puente 912. Río Grande de Loiza, Barrio Cayaguas. Petroglyph complex.  
*Literature:* Molina Feal et al. 1988:11, Barnés Español 1991:13.
- k. Río Emajagua, Barrio Espino. Road PR-745, 0.3 miles from road PR-181. Petroglyph complex with 34 zoomorphic and anthropomorphic drawings.  
*Literature:* Sociedad Espeleo 1983:26; Barnés Español 1991:14.
- l. *La Caverna*. Barrio Quebrada Arenas. Petroglyphs on a vertical wall of a rock shelter.  
*Literature:* Barnés Español 1991:14. Alvarado Zayas (1999) adds the number PR SL 12.
- m. *Piedra Hueca*. Barrio Quebrada Arenas. 5 petroglyphs and 4 rock paintings.  
*Literature:* Rodríguez Álvarez, personal communication 1993.

- n. *Pozo de la Negra*. Río Grande de Loíza, Barrio Quemados, East bank, c. 1 mile South of San Lorenzo town. Petroglyphs.

*Literature:* Sociedad Espeleo 1983:24.

*Note:* the following sites: o, p, and q, are mentioned in Sociedad Espeleo 1983:25-26. We are not sure whether they refer to one of the sites already mentioned above.

- o. "Three sites were located inside Area S that contained petroglyphs. A total of 16 petroglyphs were documented within this area. Directions for reaching the site are as follows: Starting at P.R. 788 head south for 3.8 miles until reaching the house of the Mojica Laureano Family at km 8.8. At this point walk to the river through a small trail to the river bank. Walk upstream at the river bank some 50 meters."
- p. "Three petroglyphs were discovered inside study area ST. These petroglyphs are located 400 meters upstream from site 3 in area S."
- q. "Study Area T also contains three areas of petroglyph location. Location T1 is very close to the bridge that spans the Loíza River at P.R. 912. T2 is located 0.1 mile upstream from T1, and T3 (Rouse) is located 0.1 mile from T2 heading south. Some 25 petroglyphs were documented within this survey area T."

*Note:* the following sites: r-v, were recorded by A. Rodríguez Álvarez, San Juan (personal communication, 1993). We are not sure whether they refer to one of the sites mentioned above.

- r. Río Grande de Loíza. Road PR-181 km 11.7. En el río. Roca con 6 petroglifos; otra roca con 2 petroglifos.

- s. Río Grande de Loíza. Road PR-181 km 9.9. Piedra con 1 petroglifo, otra piedra con 6 petroglifos.
- t. Río Grande de Loíza. Road PR-181 km 9.65. Frente a Pizzería. 15 petroglifos.
- u. Río Grande de Loíza. Road PR-181 km 0.1. Cruce para Cerro Gordo (Carretera 912). Sector Quebrada Honda. 4 petroglifos.
- v. Quebrada a lo largo de Carretera 745, km 0.4. 34 petroglifos. (Road PR-745 is a branch of Road PR-181.)

*Note:* the following sites: w-y, were mentioned by Ayes Suárez 1991c:14, citing Rouse, field notes 1938 ("Tres localidades petroglificas en el término municipal de San Lorenzo").

- w. Near the Calle Tierra Nueva, km 6.
- x. Calle Tierra Nueva, km 10.
- y. Some 500 yards downstream from site v.
- z. Río Espino near San Lorenzo.  
*Literature:* Trinidad n.d.: 2.

*Note:* Trinidad n.d. supplies various drawings from the "Zona de San Lorenzo" without specifying their locations.

## 22. Municipio Patillas.

The card index of the Consejo de Arqueología Terrestre, San Juan (CAT) mentions the following petroglyph sites:

- a. Piedra con petroglifos sobre lado este del Río Patillas. Carretera 184, km 5.8. Pasar residencia del Sr. Valentin Rivera. Cruzar el río hasta piedra enorme.

- b. Barrio La Mula (should be: Barrio Mulas?). Monolito con figura antropomorfa. Carretera 754, km 0.8. Doblar par camino vecinal hacia el norte, 25 meters dentro cafetal. (This site must be in or near the Río Patillas.)
- c. Abrigo rocoso. Carretera 184 hasta km 13.2. Subir tope cerro Miraflores. (This site must be in or near the Río Patillas.)
- d. Barrio Higuero (Barrio Jacaboa?). Monolito con un solo petroglifo en cauce de dos quebradas. Carretera 758 hasta km2.0. Doblar por carretera del Higuero hasta km1.3.
- e-j. Figueroa Lugo 1989:3 mentions without further particulars three petroglyph sites (e, f and g) in Barrio Jagual, one site (h) in Barrio Mulas batey, one (i) in Barrio Muñoz Rivera, and one (j) in Barrio Jacaboa. Sites e, f and g may be three sites listed by Alvarado Zayas (1999) as PR PT 01, PR PT 02, and PR PT 03, all located near Road PR-184. Site h may be that listed by Alvarado Zayas (1999) as Maternidad, PR PT 04. Site i may be that listed by Alvarado Zayas (1999) as PR PT 05, in Cerro Miraflores.
- k. Rodríguez López 1985b:3 mentions without further particulars one site in the Río Patillas, one site in the Río Jacaboa, and three refugios rocosos.
- l. PR PT 07. Barrio Jacaboa, sector Espino.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

### 23. Municipio Juncos.

- a. Barrio Lirios, at the end of Road PR-9929.  
*Literature:* Sociedad Espeleo 1983:27 and Photographs Q 11 ("Travel 0.4 miles from the intersection of Carreteras

181 and 929, heading East on Road PR-929 until reaching the intersection with Road PR-9929. At this point head South at 9929 for 0.8 of a mile until reaching the site. Fourteen petroglyphs"); Ayes Suárez 1991c:14 ("Roca en cima de una montaña"); Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña 1991:7; *Arqueología* 1991; Rodríguez Álvarez, personal communication, 1993 ("Piedra de los Soles a lo largo de Carretera 9929"); Card index CAT.

- b. A short distance from Juncos, near the road from Humacao to Juncos.  
*Literature:* Fewkes 1903-1904:449, 1907:154.

### 24. Municipio Las Piedras.

- a. *Cueva del Indio.* Barrio Quebrada Arenas, c. 5 km northwest of Humacao.  
*Literature:* Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña 1991:7 ("About 100 petroglyphs"); Hayward et al. 1992a:23, 34, and Appendix E2 ("64 petroglyphs"); Rodríguez Álvarez, personal communication 1993; Card index CAT ("Cueva/abrigo rocoso con petroglifos").
- b. *Cueva Piedra Marcada.* Barrio El Río, Sierra de Luquillo, head waters of the Río Gurabo, 12 m. from the river.  
*Literature:* Dávila 1972 ("Tomar la carretera numero 949, llegar al Barrio El Río, y entonces comenzar una caminata de casi dos kilómetros por una foresta semi-selvática de cafetales hace años abandonados. . . . La cueva está localizada aproximadamente a 1.675 kilómetros al sureste del cerro El Toro, y a 6.860 kilómetros al suroeste del cerro El Yunque"). Dávila found ten petroglyphs and two dubious cases; Alvarado Zayas (1999) adds its number as PR LA 05 on Road PR-948.

- c. Barrio Pasto Seco (?).  
*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Abrigo rocoso con petroglifos").
- Note:* Municipio Las Piedras does not have a barrio Pasto Seco. It is likely that the intended barrio is El Río.
- d. PR LP 01. Road PR-198.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas (1999) incorrectly places this within Barrio Pasto Seco. PR-198 would place it either in Barrios Quebradas Arenas, Montones or Collores.
- e. PR LP 02. La Familia. Barrio Quebrada Arenas.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- f. Petroglifo aislado. Barrio Montones.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999. ("Carr. 917 zona montañas de Tejas.")
- g. Petroglifo.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999. ("Confluencia Río Gurabo y Quebrada. Montañas de Montones.")
- h. Petroglifo. Barrio Quebradas Arenas.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999 ("Carr. 198.")

## AREA E. THE SOUTH COAST

1. Lajas. 2. Guánica. 3. Yauco. 4. Guayanilla. 5. Peñuelas. 6. Ponce. 7. Juana Díaz. 8. Coamo. 9. Guayama. 10. Sabana Grande.

We do not have information on rock art in the municipios of Santa Isabel, Salinas, or Arroyo.

### I. Municipio Lajas.

- a. Caves at Barrio Lajas Arriba.  
*Literature:* Mason 1941:270. Mason writes: "In the caves

- at Lajas Arriba some pictographs are to be seen." In this article he uses 'pictographs' both for petroglyphs and rock paintings.
- b. *Cueva de las Cuevas*. Barrio Lajas Arriba, sector Cerro de las Cuevas.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999. ("Carr. 117 km 3.7.")
- Note:* This may be the same as 'a'.
- c. *Cueva Minillas*. Barrio Lajas Arriba.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999. ("Carr. 117.")
- d. *Cueva Pita*. Barrio Sabana Yeguas.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999. ("Carr. 101, km 23.1.")
- e. *Cueva*. Road PR-118.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999. ("Barrio Lajas Arriba en ruta Barrio Retiro de Municipio San Germán.")
- 2. Municipio Guánica.**
- a. Punta Ballena, Barrio Carenero, Bahía de la Ballena. Petroglyphs and pictographs.  
*Literature:* Vargas 1969 ("Inscripciones y figuras pintadas"); Crespo 1987:28-31 and Photographs 9-20. Crespo mentions:
1. G-1. Cueva con petroglifos (no visitada). On map Fig. 5 some distance northwest of G-6.
  4. G-6. Cuevas con varios petroglifos antropomorfos y zoomorfos, etc. near the ocean.
  6. Cueva con dos petroglifos y acuífero (no visitada). No further information.

The card index CAT includes the following sites:

- b. Barrio Tamarindo. Mural petreo en una cueva con acuífero. Carretera 333 hasta final del pavimento en el

- sector Tamarindo. Doblar Este por camino vecinal. Caminar 50 metros hasta la cueva.
- c. *Cueva del Abra*. Barrio Abras. Preguntar vecinas.
  - d. Barrio Caño. Cueva en pendiente. Entrada cerrada por movimiento de terreno por máquina gigermina.
  - e. Barrio Carenero, Punta Verraco. El Bosque Estatal. Cueva al pie de Farallón, tributario del Río Yauco, 500 metros al Norte de la intersección de la quebrada con un camino de tierra que conecta con Carretera 334 km 1.4. Ligeramente al Norte de casa del Guarda Bosque.
  - f. *Cueva Bosque Estatal de Guánica*. PR GU 14.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
  - g. *Refugio Rocosó I-II-III*. Bosque Seco de Guánica.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
  - h. *Cueva del Acuífero*. Punta Ballena.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
  - i. *Refugio Rocosó*. PR GU 14.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
  - j. *Cueva Submarina*. PR GA 10.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999. ("Carr. 323 km 3.4.")
  - k. *Cueva de la Hoya*. PR GN 09. Barrio Caños.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.
  - l. *Refugio Rocosó*. PR GU 13.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.

Alvarado Zayas also mentions sites at Punta Cucharas, Playa de Ponce, Santa Isabel, Salinas, Central Aguirre, and Guayama.

### 3. Municipio Yauco.

- a. *Las Escaleras*. Pueblo Norte, Yauco town.  
*Literature*: Figueroa Lugo n.d.:5 ("Yacimiento y petroglifo").
- b. *Cueva el Negro o Convento*. Barrio Duey.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999. ("Carr. 372 km 8.7.")

### 4. Municipio Guayanilla.

- a. Barrio Boca, 650 m. northeast of Punta Ventana, 1700 m. south-southeast of Central San Francisco.  
*Literature*: Card index CAT. ("Cueva al pie de colina caliza, cerca de quebrada.")
- b. *Los Sitios*. Barrio Quebradas, sector Poblado. Cueva con petroglifos. Carretera 127 hasta punta que cruza el Río de Guayanilla. Caminar hasta el Sur por costado del monte unos 100 metros. Cueva a orillas del Río.  
*Literature*: Card index CAT.

*Note*: Between 1880 and 1890 Father José María Nazario y Cancel collected about 800 stones with incised lines, found near Guayanilla and along the Yauco River. Their weight varied from 3 to 20 pounds. He called them antropoglifos. Because of their movable character we do not consider these engraved stones to be petroglyphs. These stones can now be found in the Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña, San Juan, where they have been classified and photographed by Ángel Rodríguez Álvarez, San Juan.

*Literature*: Pinart 1890c:78 and Plancha 4 Fig.2; Informe preliminar 1979; Dictamen preliminar 1981; Los petroglifos de Guayanilla 1981; Tío 1981.

- c. PR GU 05. *Refugio Rocosó*. Barrio Sierra Baja.  
*Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999.

### 5. Municipio Peñuelas.

- a. Barrio Santo Domingo. Cueva en monte de caliza. Llegar hasta el vertedero municipal. Bordesear camino monte al Sur.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT.
- b. Cueva El Orégano. Barrio Santo Domingo.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- c. Cueva Mapancha. Barrio Coto.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

### 6. Municipio Ponce.

- a. *Tibes Ceremonial Park*. Petroglyphs on some of the monoliths bordering the plaza. In a bend of the Río Portugués, east bank, c. 8 km from the central south coast.  
*Literature:* Questell Rodríguez 1983; García Goyco 1984 Lams 36, 38; González Colón 1984; 257-260; Sickler Robinson 1985; Roe 1987:Fig. 14; Card index CAT ("Carretera 503 km 5.3. Cruzar cauce del río"); Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- b. *Hacienda Barranca* near the military road from Ponce to Juana Díaz. Several petroglyphs in one of the numerous caves overlooking the river, some coloured with a red pigment.  
*Literature:* Fewkes 1907:157 and Plate LXI Figs a-d.
- c. Barrio Cerrillos.  
*Literature:* Card index CAT ("Cueva de roca caliza. Carretera 14 km 8.3. Doblar hacia el Norte hasta un monte que es explorado como cantera. Tope del monte cerca de poste de alta tensión.")

- d. The island of Caja de Muertos, c. 8 km south of the mouth of Río Jacaguas, c. 14 km southeast of Ponce Playa. Two petroglyphs in a cave, some others in rock shelters nearby.  
*Literature:* Isla de Caja de Muertos 1986; Rodríguez Alvarez, personal communication, 1993.
  - e. La Iglesia de Maragüez (PO-39), c. 4 km northeast of the city of Ponce, on a ridge spur near the base of the western valley wall of the Cerrillos River. Four petroglyphs found on greenstone slabs, in association with a batey.  
*Literature:* Garrow et al. 1995:253-254.
  - f. Petroglifos Maraguez. Road PR-139.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999 ("Río Cerrillos, confluencia Río Blanco y Río Prieto").
  - g. Cueva Rita. Barrio Cerrillos.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999. ("Carr. 511 y Carr. 112. Lago #3.")
  - h. Mural de Petroglifos.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999. ("Confluencia Río Cerrillos, Río Jauca norte Río Cerrillos.")
  - i. Cueva Guachin. Barrio Cerrillos.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
  - j. Refugio Rocosó Fewkes. Barrio Cerrillos.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- ### 7. Municipio Juana Díaz.
- a. *Cuevas Lucero*. Barrio Guayabal, sector Cuevitas.  
*Literature:* Daubón 1986a:3 (JD-5); González Colón 1987: 136-145; Eichholz 1993; Díaz González 1993; Card index

- CAT; Alvarado Zayas 1999. At the intersection of roads PR-14 and PR-551, follow 551 2.4 km to its intersection with PR-552. Turn right and follow 552 c. 2.2 km to a house at the left side of the road with a washing place fed by a natural spring. Behind this house, walk uphill through the fields some hundred meters to the foot of a mountain, where the entrance of the caves is located. The first cave gets light from an opening in the ceiling. The passage to the second cave is low and narrow. This cave is rather dark. The site has petroglyphs and rock paintings in the two caves and the narrow passage connecting them. There has been much vandalism: names, initials, dates etc. scratched near or even through the drawings. Some of the drawings have (recently?) been scraped with a sharp instrument and then enhanced by colouring the lines black (by charcoal?).
- b. A dolmen near the Southern coast with petroglyphs, among others a swastika.  
*Literature:* De Hostos 1941:100.
  - c. Lugo site.  
*Literature:* Daubón 1986a.3 (JD-9).
  - d. *Cueva Guaynia*. Cave with many pictographs, reported by the Sociedad Guaynia de Arqueología e Historia, Ponce 1972.  
*Literature:* Alegría et al. 1975; González Colón 1987:136.
  - e. *Cueva Los Roche*, discovered by members of the Sociedad Guaynia in the region of Juana Díaz town in 1973. Small cave, containing 26 pictographs.  
*Literature:* González Colón 1987:136-145.
  - f. A cave near *Cueva Los Roche*, with pictographs.  
*Literature:* González Colón 1987:139.

- g. *Cueva Jaguita*. Road PR-512, Barrio Collores.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
  - h. Petroglifo de Ollas Honda. Barrio Jacaguas, sector Ollas Honda.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
  - i. *Cueva Guayo*. Barrio Collores. Road PR-517.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- 8. Municipio Coamo.**
- a. *Baños de Coamo*. Barrio San Ildefonso, sector Las Flores. Some petroglyphs.  
*Literature:* Melgarejo 1969; Alegría 1976:31-32; Méndez Bonilla 1987:14; Eichholz 1975:314; Card index CAT ("Carretera 546, km 1.7 hasta parador Baños de Coamo. Mural petreo cerca Quebrada al Marquez, Este del Río Coamo").
  - b. Area de Coamo. Monolith with petroglyphs, now in the Museum de Antropología de la Universidad de Puerto Rico.  
*Literature:* Alegría 1976:32.
  - c. Villón, Barrio Cuyón. Ball court.  
*Literature:* Rouse 1952:503-504 ("Two petroglyph slabs with faces. One is now in the Yale Peabody Museum"); Alegría 1983:107.
- 9. Municipio Guayama.**
- a. *Sitio El Palo*. Barrio Carmen, sector El Palo. A rock with petroglyphs.  
*Literature:* Sued Badillo 1983:24; Rodríguez Álvarez, personal communication 1993 (9 petroglyphs); Card index CAT ("Carretera 7712, km 1.4. Poblado del Carmen. Llegar hasta casa de Domingo Rodríguez.



Doblar por camino vecinal hasta quebrada"). Alvarado Zayas (1999) adds PR GM 02.

### 10. Sabana Grande.

- a. *Cueva del Indio*. Barrio Rayo, sector Parcelas Las Guaras. *Literature*: Alvarado Zayas 1999. ("Carr. 328 km 2.3 y 2.2.")

## AREA F. THE EAST COAST

1. Fajardo. 2. Ceiba. 3. Naguabo. 4. Yabucoa. 5. Humacao. 6. Maunabo.

### 1. Municipio Fajardo.

- a. Confluence of the Caño del Indio and the Río de la Ceiba, near Fajardo. East bank. Petroglyphs; three wrapped figures.  
*Literature*: Pinart 1890c:76 and Plancha 4 Fig.1, Mallery 1972:137.
- b. Río Arriba (a branch of the Río de la Ceiba), Barrio Río Arriba. Inscription on a dark rock.  
*Literature*: Pinart 1890c:76; Mallery 1972:137.
- c. Loma Muñoz near the Río Arriba, Barrio Río Arriba. Dark rock protected by another rock forming a roof. The inscription is composed of a jumble of gesticulating figures.  
*Literature*: Pinart 1890c:76; Mallery 1972:137.
- d. Confluence of the Río Ceiba and the Río Blanco. Large granitic rocks in the rapids with many petroglyphs: grimacing faces, swaddled figures, etc.  
*Literature*: Pinart 1890c:76; Mallery 1972:137.

- e. Río Fajardo, PR FO 01. Barrio Río Arriba, east of Road PR-976, km 6.4.  
*Literature*: Santos 1988:8; Rivera 1991:9 and Photographs 12, 13; Rodríguez Álvarez, personal communication 1993 (9 petroglyphs); Card index CAT ("Pasar puente Viejo del tren y llegar cauce del Río Fajardo"); Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- f. Cerro Muñon. Carretera 977, 3.25 aerial miles west of the Demajagua Bay. Rockshelter in the summit of the hill, facing east, 180 m. above sea level, close to a creek that has a dam-like structure. The shelter contains nine anthropomorphic petroglyphs.  
*Literature*: Rivera 1985; Rodríguez Alvarez, personal communication, 1993.
- g. Paraíso Río Fajardo, Barrio Río Arriba. Elaborate petroglyphs on stone mural (incomplete information).

### 2. Municipio Ceiba.

- a. Quebrada Aguas Claras. Barrio Chupacallos. Road PR-978 km 1.6. Petroglyphs.  
*Literature*: Santos 1988:8.
- b. Ensenada Honda, Roosevelt Roads, Barrio Guayacán. Two islets immediately near the coast.  
*Literature*: Rouse 1952:549-550 and Fig. 6, drawings F and G; Tronolone et al. 1984; Meighan and Trask 1994.

*Note*: Meighan and Trask 1994 locate the four drawings in Rouse, together with some other ones, on the mainland instead of on islets. This difference is caused by two facts: 1. The site cannot be approached from inland, one has to go by boat. 2. The area is heavily overgrown with mangroves, etc., so the sites appear visually to be on the mainland. Since they must be surrounded by

water at high tide, they could be considered islets. It may well be that the swampy area has filled with vegetation since Rouse's work in 1952. It is a matter of definition whether the sites are considered on the mainland or on islets. It is likely that these little prominences were islands when the rock art was made. (Meighan, personal communication 1994).

- c. Petroglifos Aguas Claras. Barrio Chupacallos, sector Aguas Claras.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999. ("Carr. 978 km 1.6.")

### 3. Municipio Naguabo.

- a. About 50 m. upstream from the confluence of the Icacos and Cubuy Rivers (source rivers of the Río Blanco), Caribbean National Forest. Three rocks together with twelve petroglyphs.  
*Literature:* Frassetto 1960; Bullen 1973a; Petitjean Roget 1975a:268-269; Walker 1983:33, 34, 36, 37-38 and Figs. 5, 6; Rivera 1985; Rodríguez Álvarez 1989; National Register, n.d.
- b. Upper Icacos Valley. Rock shelter near the Icacos River with petroglyphs on its northwest wall (no specification of the location).  
*Literature:* Frassetto 1960:387 and Figs 9-11; Walker 1983:33 and Fig. 7.
- c. Río Cubuy, left bank, quite near site a. Rock with an anthropomorph petroglyph.  
*Literature:* Rivera 1985.
- d. *La Canoa*. Río Blanco, a short distance south of the Río Prieto mouth. Rock with zoomorph petroglyphs.  
*Literature:* Walker 1983:33.

- e. *La Mina*. Two rocks together with 11 petroglyphs in the southeastern slope of El Yunque mountain, some distance west of site 3a, near a creek which joins the Río Blanco in the vicinity of the 'Planta Hidroeléctrica'.  
*Literature:* Oliver 1973b; Walker 1983:33, Rodríguez Álvarez, personal communication 1993; Alvarado Zayas 1999.

- f-m. Six sites along or in the Río Blanco, from the Icacos-Cubuy junction (see Item 3a, above) to the 'Planta Hidroeléctrica', with a total of 45 petroglyphs.  
*Literature:* Rodríguez Álvarez 1989.

*Note:* Trinidad n.d. supplies drawings from the "Zona del Río Blanco" without specifying the locations.

- n. Punta Lima. PR NG 04. [Barrio Santiago y Lima?], sector Punta Lima.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- o. Petroglifos Daguao. Barrio Daguao.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

### 4. Municipio Yabucoa.

- a. *Corral de Indios*. Río Guayanés, Barrio Calabazas. Petroglyphs.  
*Literature:* Daubón 1986b:5.
- b. Piedra Blanca. Barrio Jácana.  
*Literature:* Rodríguez Álvarez, personal communication, 1993. ("Igneous rock, c. 15 feet above the ground, with a face-shaped petroglyph, not far from Carretera 902").
- c. Petroglifos Río Guayanes. PR YO 07. Barrio Calabazas.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

**5. Municipio Humacao.**

- a. Petroglifo Coto Mabu. Barrio Mabu.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999 ("Carr. 198 y 922").

**6. Municipio Maunabo.**

- a. Matuyas. PR MU 01, sector Matuyas Abajo.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.
- b. PR MU 02. Barrio Lizas. Refugio recoso (guayalones).  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999
- c. Cueva Coroco. PR MU 10. Sector Matuyas Alto.  
*Literature:* Alvarado Zayas 1999.

**AREA G. THE ISLANDS OF VIEQUES AND CULEBRA**

We do not have information on rock art in the municipio of Culebra.

**1. Municipio Vieques.**

*Camp García 3.* Quebrada in the Eastern Maneuver Area, Barrio Puerto Ferro. Two anthropomorphic petroglyphs on rock outcrops in the Quebrada.

*Literature:* National Register of Historic Places 1984; Tronolone et al. 1984; Meighan and Trask 1994:3, 10; plates 3 and 4 of this publication.

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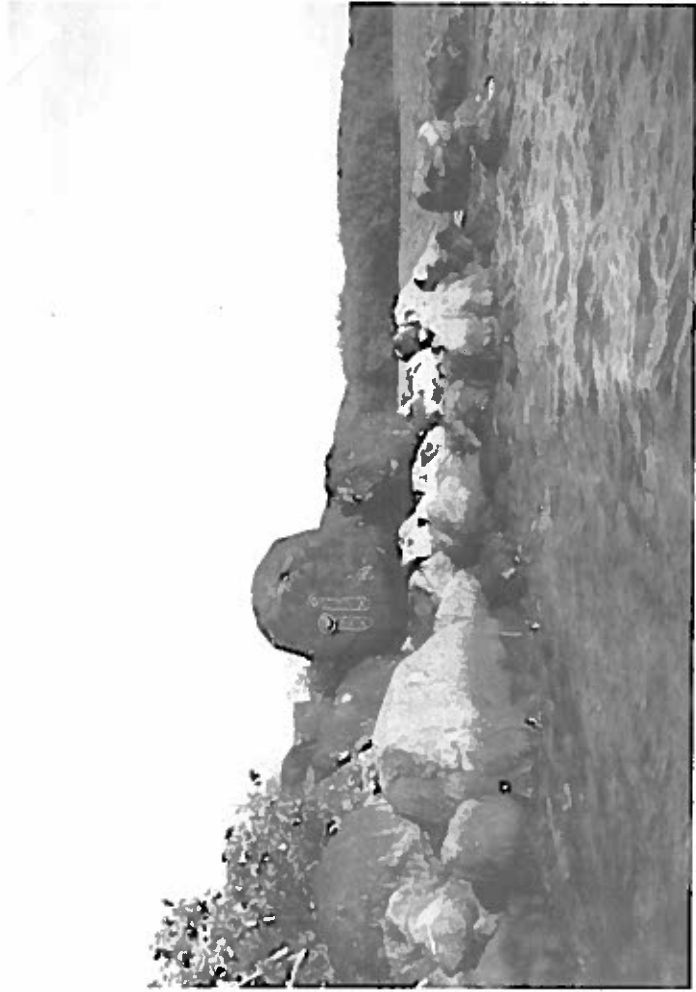
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**Plates of Representative Puerto Rican Rock Art**



**Plate 1. Ceiba 3, Ensenada Honda, Petroglyph I, Northern Group: chalked images on a vertically inclined boulder. Barrio Guayacán, Municipio of Ceiba. Facing northwest. (M. Cinquino, 30 January 1985.)**

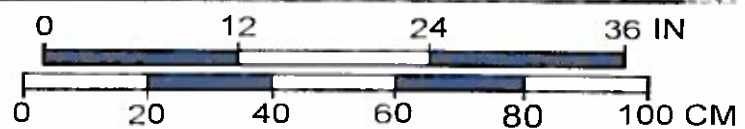


Plate 2. Ceiba 3, Ensenada Honda, Petroglyph I, Northern Group: detail of chalked images. Barrio Guayacán, Municipio of Ceiba. Facing northwest. (M. Cinquino, 30 January 1985.)



Plate 3. Camp Garcia 3: grouping of two petroglyphs along a small stream on the island of Vieques, Barrio Puerto Ferro. Facing east. (M. Cinquino, 1983.)



**Plate 4. Camp Garcia 3: detail of one of two anthropomorphic figures on a boulder, lower half of photograph. Island of Vieques, Barrio Puerto Ferro. Facing east. (M. Cinquino, 24 June 1982.)**



**Plate 5. Ground level entrance to the rock-enclosed space containing petroglyphs of the Cueva del Indio boulder complex. Barrio Quebrada Arenas, Municipio of Las Piedras. (M. Hayward, May 1991; reproduced with permission from the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture.)**

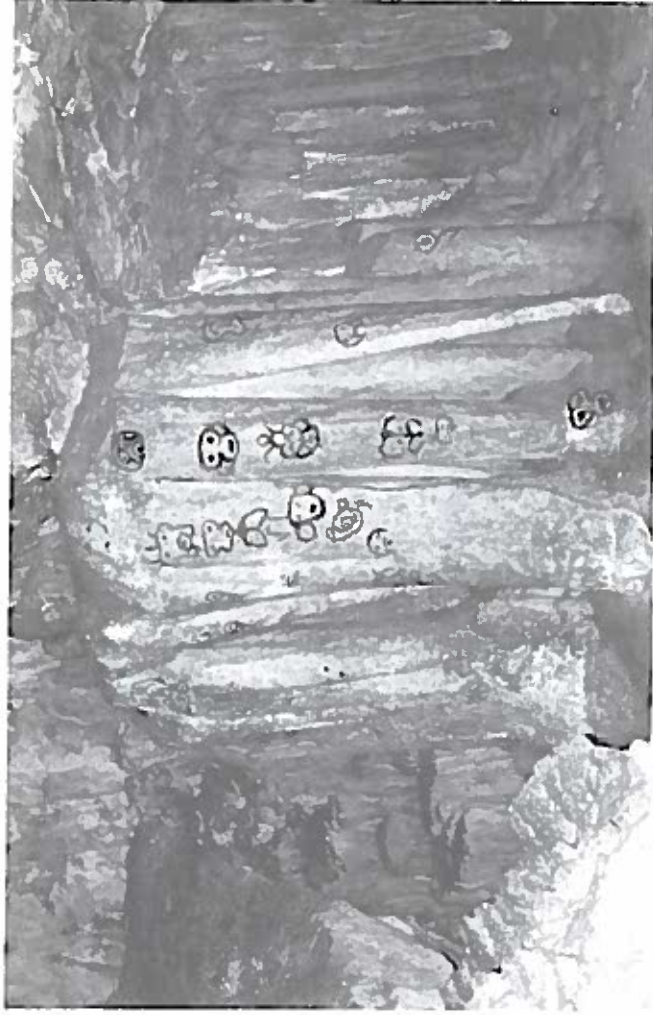


**Plate 6.** Anthropomorphic faces carved in a mural format on the rock surfaces of one of the rock-enclosed spaces of the Cueva del Indio boulder complex. Barrio Quebrada Arenas, Municipio of Las Piedras. (M. Hayward, May 1991; reproduced with permission from the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture.)



**Plate 7.** Entrance to Cueva Lucero, Barrios of Guayabal and Cuevas, Municipio of Juana Díaz. (Courtesy of P. Alvarado Zayas, Institute of Puerto Rican Culture, 13 December 1997.)





**Plate 8. Petroglyphs carved on a large stalagmite formation within the Cueva San Miguel, Barrio Caguana, Municipio of Utuado. (Courtesy of P. Alvarado Zayas, Institute of Puerto Rican Culture, 15 August 1998.)**



**Plate 9. Plaza A of the Caguana Site, a ceremonial or ball court center, Barrio Caguana, Municipio of Utuado, with petroglyphs carved on the western alignment of boulders. Facing west. (Courtesy of M. Barnes, National Park Service, 1991.)**



**Plate 10.** Detail of a petroglyph, an anthropomorphic full-figure, carved on a boulder of the western alignment of Plaza A, Caguana Ceremonial Site, Barrio Caguana, Municipio of Utuado. (Courtesy of M. Barnes, National Park Service, 1991.)



**Plate 11.** Central plaza of the Tibes Site, a ceremonial or ball court center, Municipio of Ponce, with petroglyphs carved on stone slabs aligned along the east and west sides of the plaza. (Courtesy of M. Barnes, National Park Service, 1991.)



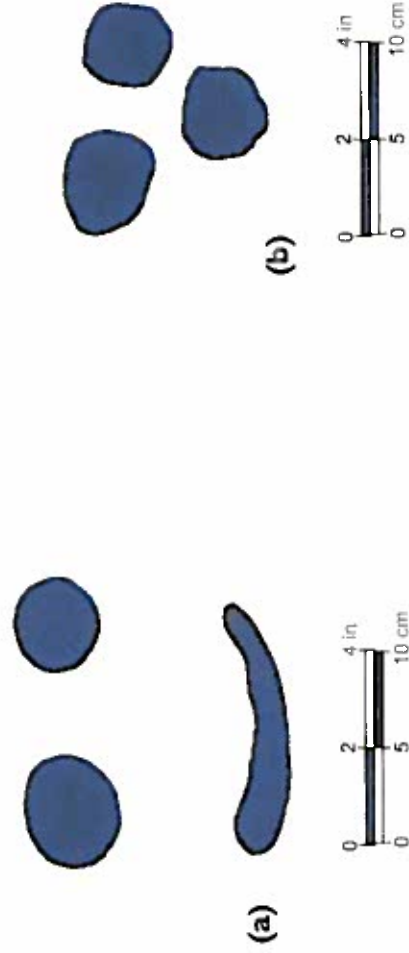
**Plate 12. Detail of a petroglyph, an anthropomorphic facial image, carved on one of the stone slabs of the Tibes central plaza, Municipio of Ponce. (Courtesy of M. Barnes, National Park Service, 1991.)**



**Plate 13. Six of the thirty-two petroglyphs carved into beach rock at the Maisabel site, Barrio Puerto Nuevo, Municipio of Vega Baja. (Courtesy of P. Roe, Center for Indigenous Studies of Puerto Rico, 1986.)**



**Plate 14. Two of the thirty-two petroglyphs carved into beach rock at the Maisabel site, Barrio Puerto Nuevo, Municipio of Vega Baja.** (Courtesy of P. Roe, Center for Indigenous Studies of Puerto Rico, 1986.)



**Plate 15. Examples of minimal simple anthropomorphic facial petroglyphs. Eyes and mouths are indicated without enclosure to form a face. Cueva de Mora, Barrio Vega Redondo, Municipio of Comerío.** (Roe 1997: Figure 3a, c. Reproduced with permission from the author.)



(a)



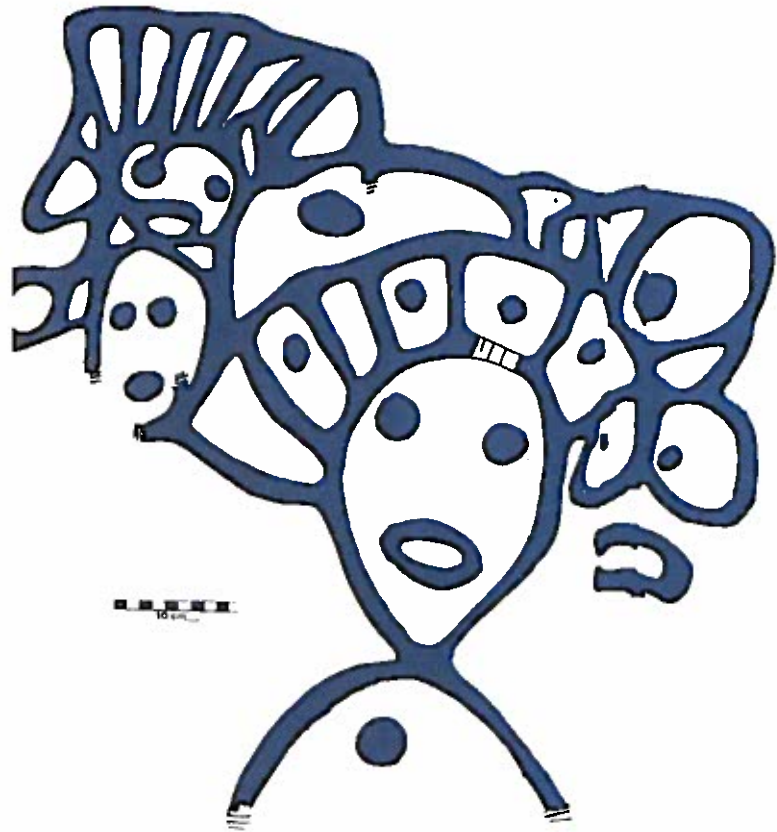
(b)



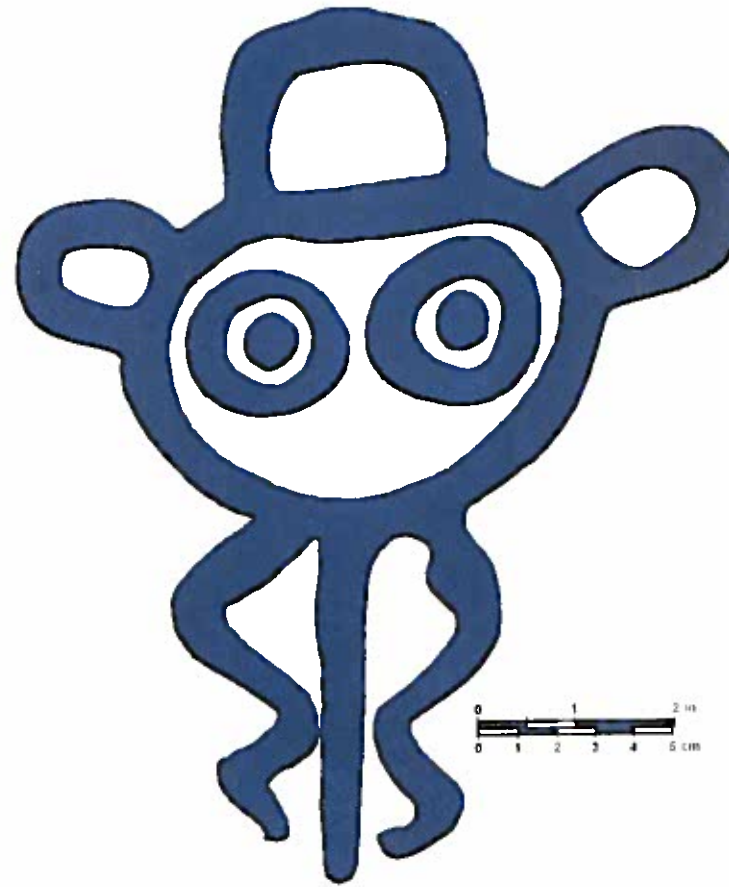
**Plate 16. Examples of simple anthropomorphic enclosed faces. Petroglyphs from Cueva de Mora, Barrio Vega Redondo, Municipio of Comerio. (Roe 1997: Figure 7b, h. Reproduced with permission from the author.)**



**Plate 17. A complex anthropomorphic facial image, carved into a formation of the Cueva el Convento, Barrio Sabana Hoyos, Municipio of Arecibo. (Courtesy of P. Alvarado Zayas, Institute of Puerto Rican Culture, 16 September 1998.)**



**Plate 18.** Elaborately executed intertwining face and crown images of a group of petroglyphs from the Cuevo del Indio site, Barrio Quebrada Arenas, Municipio of Las Piedras. Two of the facial images do not possess body elements, while the third and largest includes a simple outline of the upper torso. (Hayward et al. 1992:Appendix E-2, Figure A-16; reproduced with permission from the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture.)



**Plate 19.** Top-hatted, eared face with free-form body indicated. Petroglyphic image from the Piedra Escrita boulder grouping, Barrio Coabey, Municipio of Jayuya. (Hayward et al. 1992:Appendix E-1, Figure B8; reproduced with permission from the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture.)

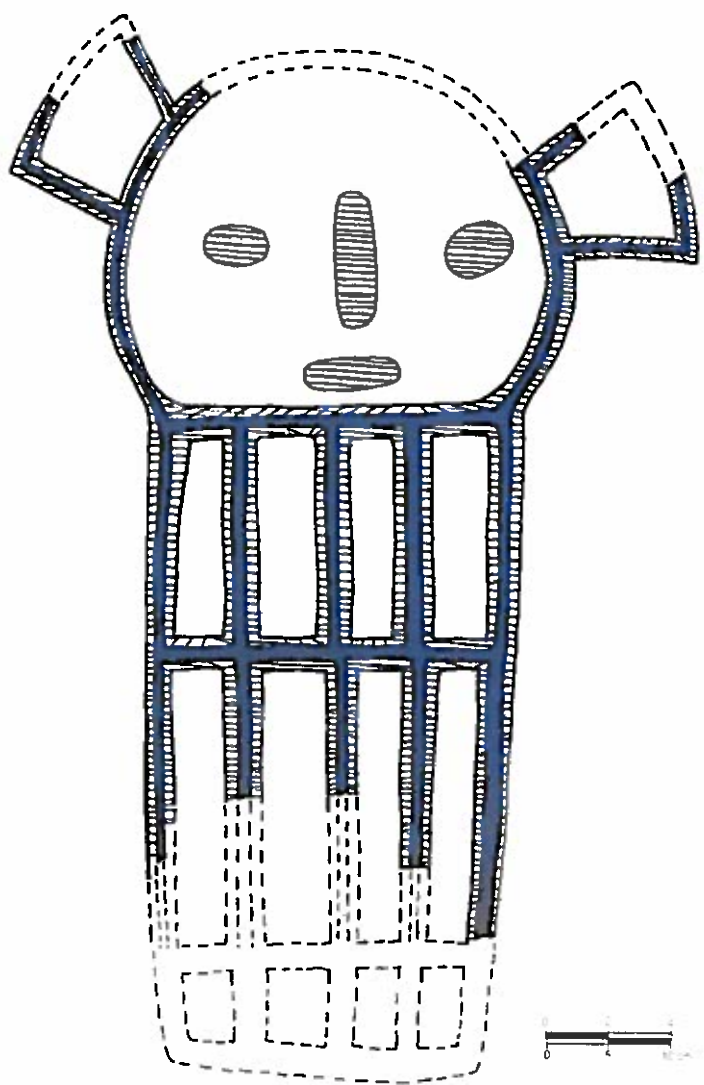


Plate 20. Fully-executed anthropomorphic figure with an enclosed or wrapped body. Pictograph from Cueva de Mora, Barrio Vega Redondo, Municipio of Comerío. (Roe 1997: Figure 25. Reproduced with permission from the author.)

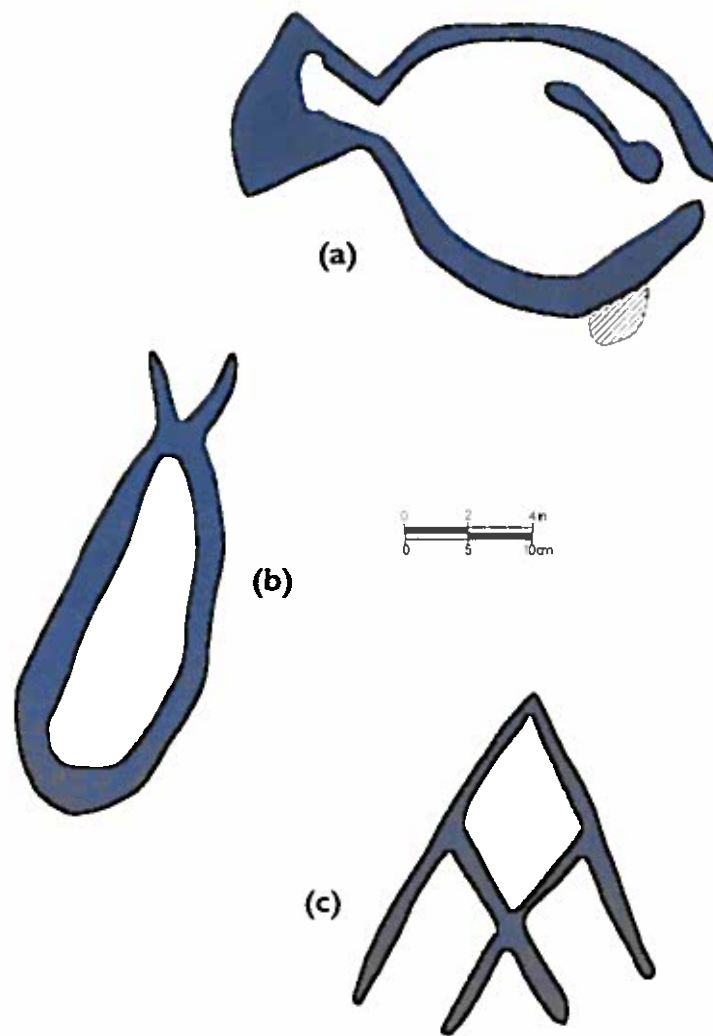
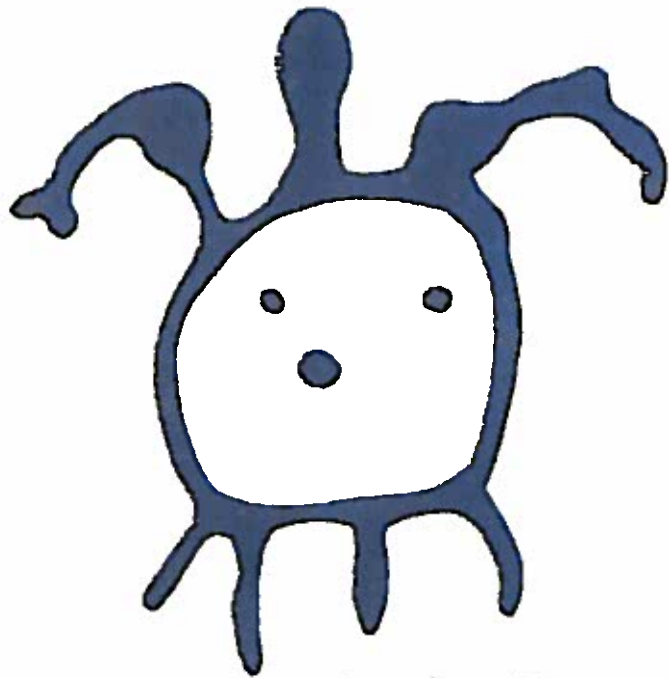
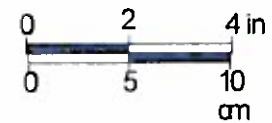


Plate 21. Two naturalistic depictions of fish (a, b) and a more stylized representation (c). Petroglyphs from the Maisabel village site, Barrio Puerto Nuevo, Municipio of Vega Baja. (Roe 1991: Figure 8, A-9; Figure 9, A-12; Figure 12, A-24. Reproduced with permission from the author.)



**Plate 22.** A hawksbill turtle with human eyes and mouth indicated on its shell. Petroglyph from the Maisabel village site, Barrio Puerto Nueva, Municipio of Vega Baja (Roe 1991:Figure 11, A-23; reproduced with permission from the author).

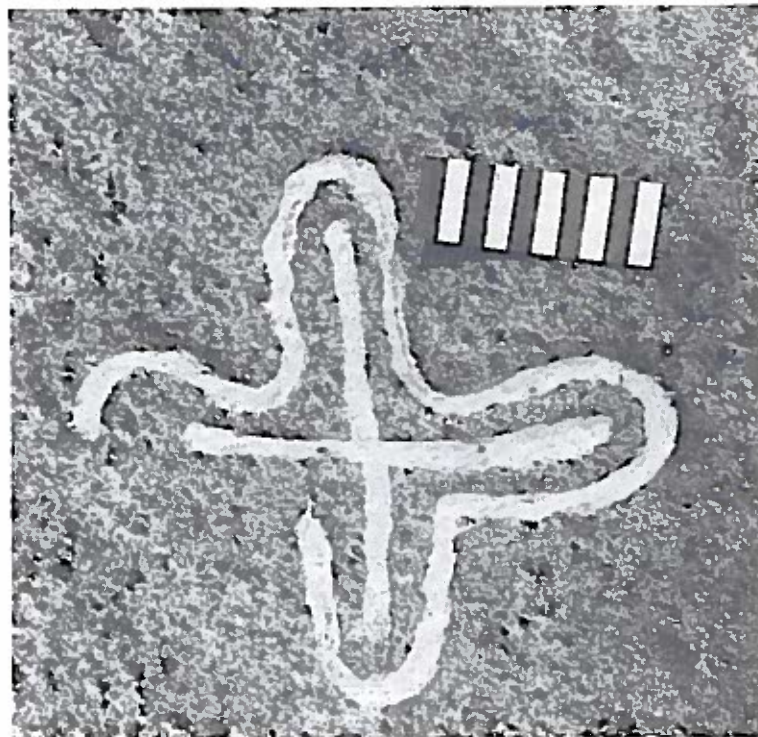


**Plate 23.** A Guabá Cave spider zoomorphic representation. Pictograph from Cueva de Mora, Barrio Vega Redondo, Municipio of Comerió (Roe 1997:Figure 21a; reproduced with permission from the author).





**Plate 24.** Clockwise-carved spiral from the Quebrada Maracuto river boulder grouping, Barrios Trujillo Bajo and Santa Cruz, Municipio of Carolina. (Hayward et al. 1992:Appendix E-3, Figure B12c; reproduced with permission from the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture.)



**Plate 25.** Framed simple cross petroglyph from the Piedra Escrita river boulder grouping, Barrio Coabey, Municipio of Jayuya. (Scale equals 10 cm in 1 cm increments.) (M. Hayward 1991; reproduced with permission from the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture.)

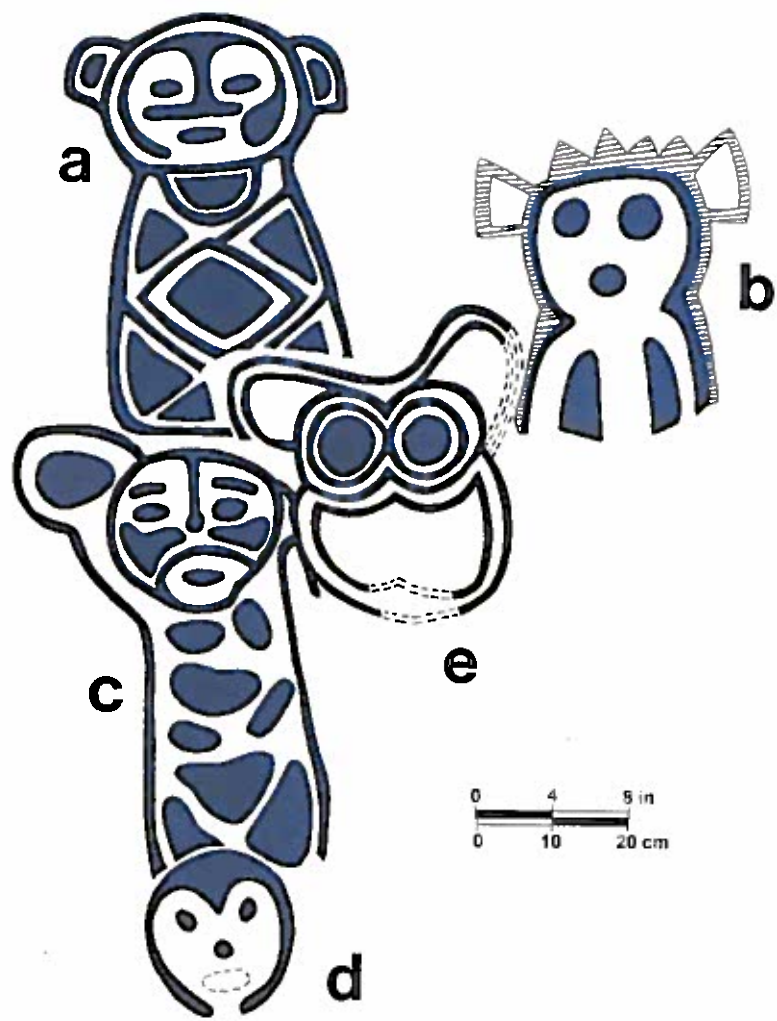


Plate 26. Five pictographic images from the Cueva de Mora site: four anthropomorphic (a-d) and one zoomorphic (e). Barrio Vega Redondo, Municipio of Comerío (Roe 1997: Figure 18; reproduced with permission from the author).

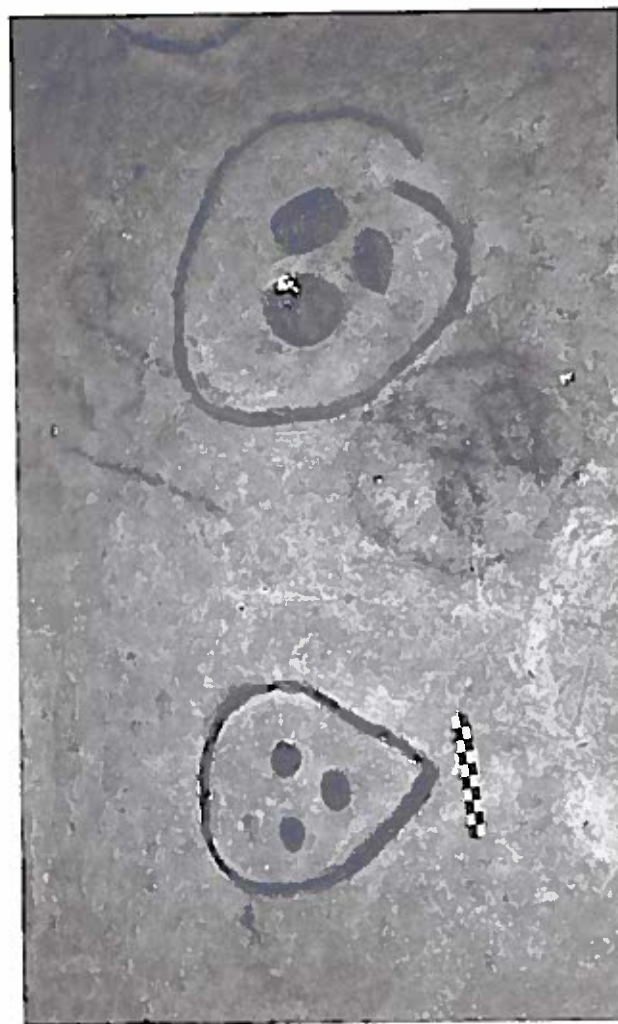


Plate 27. Vandalized anthropomorphic facial petroglyphs. Note the modern painted "i" and "p" letters and the execution of a new face image. Cueva del Convento, Barrio Sabana Hoyos, Municipio of Arecibo. (Courtesy of P. Alvarado Zayas, Institute of Puerto Rican Culture, 16 September 1998.)

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