



Barbados
Museum
& Historical
Society

28th CONGRESS
28to CONGRESO
28e CONGRÉS

Re-Examining Self: Caribbean Archaeology in the 21st Century



BARBADOS • 2019

HILTON BARBADOS RESORT
JULY 21ST TO 27TH 2019

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OFFICIAL MESSAGE

HON. JOHN KING

Minister of the Creative Economy, Culture
and Sports

It is my special honour, on behalf of the Government and people of Barbados, to welcome all delegates to the 28th Biennial Congress of the International Association for Caribbean Archaeology which will be held from 21st to 27th July, 2019 in Barbados.

My Ministry is especially aware of the signal importance of the Congress as the premier regional and international forum to present and discuss progress in relation to research, development, standards, policies and applications of all topics related to Caribbean archaeology. Indeed we are particularly pleased to see the wide range of subjects and variety of research informing the many papers, poster sessions, workshops, excavation reports, and panels, which have been proposed in response to the conference theme

As this will be only the third time for the Congress to be hosted in this country (the two preceding occasions being the 2nd (1967) and 14th (1991) congresses respectively) Barbados is especially honoured to be accorded this privilege which we now share with only 2 other countries, and we trust that it will be a great conference for sharing the latest academic insights and professional research, but most particularly giving the next generation a chance to benefit from exposure to this potential area for their future development.

We thank you for your participation and take special pleasure in welcoming you to Barbados' Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison, a World Heritage property which benefitted from both historical research and archaeological investigation to gain this prestigious designation.

Sincerely,

THE HON. JOHN KING, M.P.

Minister of Creative Economy, Culture and Sports





Welcome Message

SIR TREVOR CARMICHAEL, Q.C.
President of the Barbados Museum & Historical Society

It is with a great measure of satisfaction and solace that I bring this brief but sincere message of welcome to an extraordinarily comprehensive programme of scholarship and contemplation.

Archaeology as a discipline encompasses a human prehistory going as far back as the stone tools at Lomekwi in East Africa over three million years ago. Its' development has encompassed myriad disciplines, techniques and purposes. Furthermore, it is arguably the most comprehensive intellectual discipline; for the ambit of its range is not matched by other regimes of thought and expression.

The theme of this conference programme is therefore one which is clearly well and carefully chosen. For thematically, "re-examining self" allows for both riveting and rueful explorations with an individual, community and also global focus. At different levels of analysis, the conference will therefore allow for intellectual exploration in which both the presenters and the audience may indulge and benefit.

The Conference Organising Committee is to be commended for assembling such an exciting and varied programme which so finely matches the very diverse and dedicated membership within the organisation. Let us hope that it encourages non members to join and participate; or alternatively to participate and join!

SIR TREVOR CARMICHAEL, Q.C., **President, Barbados Museum & Historical Society**



Welcome Message

ALISSANDRA CUMMINS
Director of the Barbados Museum & Historical Society

It is my special pleasure to welcome all participants and accompanying persons to the 28th Congress of the International Association for Caribbean Archaeology, as we continue to demonstrate the value and importance of archaeology for the development of both national identity and regional cultural consciousness. The congress theme - *Re-examining Self: Caribbean Archaeology in the 21st Century* - has afforded us the opportunity to approach this subject from an activist rather than merely activity-driven standpoint, where we aspire to support this region/this nation in achieving its targets for the Sustainable Development Goals, and asks both the government and civil society to envision a more sustainable future together.

For Barbados the IACA Congress represents a unique opportunity to position a conversation about the relationship of South to North, about common ground and shared heritage/s, about human legacies and the bonds of history, about the real and the virtual, all being two halves of the same whole. At the same time the coming of this conference has afforded us the opportunity for reflection on the Barbados Museum and Historical Society's long and fruitful association with this organization from its inception, thus spanning the entire history of the IACA. Two of my predecessors, Mr. Neville Connell and Mr. Ronald Taylor, attending the first congress in Martinique 1961. However, it was to be another six years before they were could, with the active and diligent support of Ripley and Adelaide Bullen, organize the 2nd Congress in July 1967 at the BMHS' headquarters at the Garrison.

When the then Minister of Education, the Hon. Cameron Tudor formally welcomed delegates and opened the Congress, it was in the context of a new nation having gained its independence a little over 6 months before, where the role of the newly opened University College was "...to remove ignorance and squalor, to offer gainful employment to every citizen and to preserve our cultural heritage in all its richness". But the meeting was of huge importance for a number of reasons, not least because it was in Barbados that:

At the business session that followed the presentation of papers the Congress decided to become a formally organised group with biennial congresses planned on a continuing basis. A permanent board was created...

The organization will be known as the International Congress for the Study of Pre-Columbian Cultures in the Lesser Antilles. Its scope will include any subject pertinent to the archaeology and early history of the area.
[A. Bullen, 'Archaeology of the Lesser Antilles', **The Bajan**, Sept. 1967, pp.16-18]

When in July 1991 the Hon. David Thompson, Minister of Community Development & Culture (later Prime Minister of Barbados) gave the opening address for the 14th Congress of the Association, the context and preoccupations were both similar and quite distinct. Just ahead of the celebration of Barbados' 25th anniversary of Independence, the PM confronted the prospect of the Columbian quincentennial juxtaposing the "myth of Columbus' epic achievement" opining that

As that event sparked the wanton slaughter of the region's indigenous peoples and the later enslavement of millions of Africans and Asians, it stands in cruel paradox to all our aspirations to sovereignty, independence arid self-worth. It is, in other words, the very negation of the idea of a free West Indian people...

Instead he was deeply pleased to acknowledge the importance of the two publications on Barbados archaeology being launched during the Congress, recognizing that "... the exercise of rewriting history, particularly where the previous or prevailing versions are so blatantly devoid of accuracy, is a vital process in developing identity, self-confidence and common reference points."

The return of the Association for its 28th Congress in Barbados this year represents a 3rd iteration of this proactive approach by a fully mature nation to the continued responsibility of rewriting the region's history through the new knowledge generated by archaeological research. We are so pleased to welcome you all as partners in this project.



Welcome Message

PRESIDENT – International Association for Caribbean Archaeology (IACA)

For the third time in the history of IACA, Barbados has once again taken the challenge to host this dynamic gathering of Caribbean researchers, whose goals and work are helping to re-vitalize Caribbean Heritage. Indeed it is befitting, that the 28th IACA Barbados carries the mantle this year with the theme of 'Re-Examining Self', being the location of the second IACA in 1967 and having witnessed the subsequent transitions over the decades. The timing of this self-evaluation theme is absolutely crucial, as both the implementation of archaeology, as well as, our development as nations in the Caribbean region, are dependent on our ability to effectively communicate valid heritage information to those communities whom we research. Within the 28th IACA Congress program, Barbados is leading the way towards true 21st century innovations, regarding the approach and relevance for archaeological investigations, having presentation sessions themed; 'Authenticity vs Authority'; 'Sites of Conscience'; and 'Visualization and Digitalization', as examples of this innovative dynamic moving forward.

The IACA Board of Directors and myself, would like to extend our great appreciation to the 2019 IACA Barbados chair, Kevin Farmer, Deputy Director and Alissandra Cummins, Director of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society, as well as their staff, and many others on Barbados, for their important contributions as well.

Feeling proud of this 2019 IACA team, I hereby welcome everyone to the 28th IACA Barbados, and look forward to our constructive discussions, debates, and new research presentations. Let us enter into this 28th Congress with the sense of Unity in Diversity, to bring forth a more confident understanding of Caribbean Heritage.

DR. JAY B. HAVISER, **IACA President**



Welcome Message

CHAIRPERSON – IACA Local Organising Committee

Welcome to all members, colleagues and participants to the 28th Congress of the International Association for Caribbean Archaeology/Association Internationale d'Archéologie de la Caraïbe/ Asociación Internacional de Arqueología del Caribe. As the Congress returns to Barbados for the third time, it is at a point when times and people are changing.

The development of the Caribbean landscape continues, often with little attention paid to safeguarding archaeological and other resources. Since the Association's establishment our actions have resulted in building awareness and activism, creating norms and standards of professional practice, and supporting local policing of sites. Policymakers, enforcement agencies, and an informed populace have enabled the preservation of some archaeological sites. What remains is the need for purposeful legislation to protect all archaeological resources.

How do we achieve this?

At this Congress dedicated to re-examining self in the 21st century, we must reflect on the next path for the Association. What is its role beyond research and advocacy? How do we ensure the continued preservation of our heritage and sites for the next generations?

The work of international and regional scholars of this organization have pointed to a new direction of capacity building for the next generation of Caribbean archaeologists. This conference highlights the work of young Caribbean professionals and associates whose dedicated work reveals new knowledge, generates innovative theories and practices, and opens the way to fresh ideas. Though grounded in the region, our research must speak to global issues, including that of climate change that disproportionately affects the Caribbean.

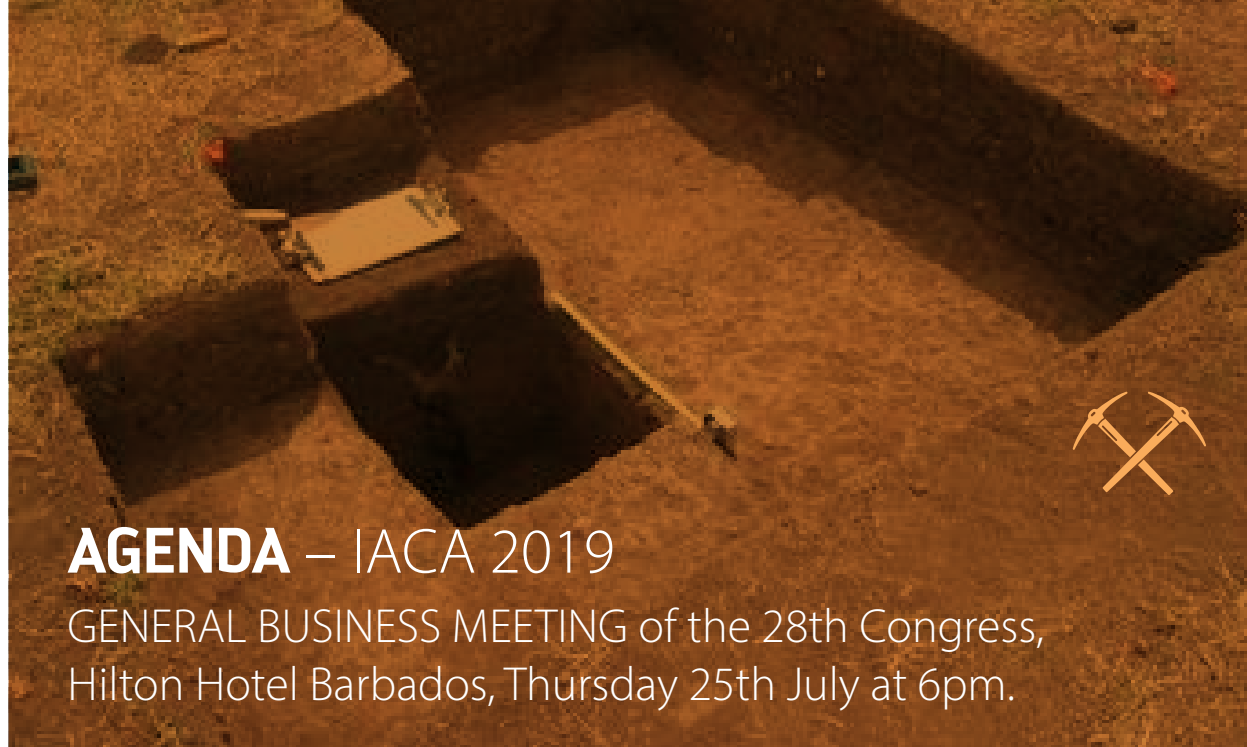
We must continue this capacity building by our members and set benchmarks not only for trained Caribbean professionals but for appropriate standards for storage facilities and curatorial upkeep for excavated material, including the necessary financial resources. In order to increase regional capacity, we must make this pivot in a systematic way.

There is the need to have archaeological research that reflects the heritage wants and desires of local communities, as counter to traditional modalities of making assumptions about what form of the past matters and gets prioritized, driven by external aspirations of the research.

There are many new resources available to us now. Multi-site comparative research can provide new answers to old and unknown questions. Technology enables us to map sites from space, which allows for better management of terrestrial and marine environments. However, without increased capacity, these new technologies will be underutilised, and we will not be able to successfully implement change.

To ensure the continued preservation of Caribbean archaeology, it is our duty to reflect on these issues and foster the next generation of Caribbean Archaeologists. We look forward to this congress in helping to achieve these goals.

KEVIN FARMER, **Deputy Director, Barbados Museum & Historical Society**



AGENDA – IACA 2019

GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING of the 28th Congress,
Hilton Hotel Barbados, Thursday 25th July at 6pm.

- a) President's welcome and address:
 - Minute's silence for colleagues who have passed away.
 - St Croix Proceedings and peer-reviewing;
- b) Minutes from 2017 Business Meeting for approval (on-line since Nov 2017)
- c) Treasurer's Report:
- d) Secretary's Report:
- e) Website/Facebook Report from Scott Fitzpatrick: <https://blogs.uoregon.edu/iaca/>. Encourage people to send in fieldwork opportunities/reports and news from the islands.
- f) EU data compliancy:
- g) 2021 29th Congress;
- h) Protocols for future Congress organiser:
- i) IACA logo – competition with free life membership as prize.
- j) Update on Josh Torres' coastal site loss/management proposal:
- k) Caribbean Environmental Archaeology Interest Group:
- l) Elections: student representative:
- m) Review of 2019 Congress by Congress Chair, Kevin Farmer.
- n) Any Other Business



RE-EXAMINING SELF: CARIBBEAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE 21ST CENTURY



The biennial congress is open to all researchers to report current and recent research on any aspect of archaeology undertaken in the Caribbean region. There is no sub-disciplinary focus and we welcome papers from around the region that speak to the diversity of research being undertaken, encompassing terrestrial, marine, environmental and theoretical archaeology, irrespective of epoch.





THEME



The 2019 IACA Congress is an opportunity to look inward at the practice of archaeology in the Caribbean at a moment of political, social, and environmental urgency. Archaeological research continues to make tremendous contributions to how the past is studied, understood and presented in the midst of drastic regional changes as a result of global economics and climate change. This conference asks Caribbean archaeologists to think critically and reflexively about our discipline as we take stock of where we have been, where we are, and where we are going. The theme, “Re-Examining Self: Caribbean Archaeology in the 21st Century”, encourages delegates to question the precepts of archaeology as a field of research and study as we query how the field is growing and changing in the modern world. We welcome participants to address these broad questions in their specific contributions to the proceedings: How must regional archaeology change to attend to the needs of local communities and island nations/territories? Who makes the decisions about archaeology as a field of study and whose stories are we prioritising? Who benefits and how are we working to engage new participants and areas of study? How does our work relate to museum practices and heritage management? How does the past affect the contemporary realities of the region? And how can archaeologists play a role in the pursuit of social/reparatory justice, human rights, or environmental preservation in the Caribbean?

Please note that this IACA Congress will feature themed sessions that may not abide by the traditional boundaries of pre- and post-contact archaeology. This is an effort to foster dialogue between archaeologists working on either side of the regional temporal schism



With the questions described above in mind, we encourage proposed sessions, papers and posters addressing any of the following themes:

- Decolonizing archaeological thought and practice
- Environmental archaeology and climate change
- Sovereignty, politics, and national belonging/identity
- Materiality and heritage
- Racial, gender and class politics in Caribbean archaeology
- Student and public access to research and education
- Subsistence Practices, paleoethnobotany, and zooarchaeology
- Mobility, migration, and interaction
- Ideology and iconography
- Heritage management and interpretation
- Chronology and temporality
- Pre-colonial Caribbean societies
- Historical archaeology
- Conflict and trauma
- Technological innovation and advancement
- Slavery, its aftermaths, and labour
- Underwater archaeology
- Reparatory justice
- Authenticity vs Authority
- Sites of memory, sites of conscience
- Visualization and digitization

ABOUT THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR CARIBBEAN ARCHAEOLOGY (IACA)



The I.A.C.A. is a group of professional and amateur archaeologists and interested individuals from the Caribbean and overseas who work, or have an interest, in the archaeology of the Caribbean. Our area includes not only the Greater and Lesser Antilles but countries bordering the Caribbean, whose prehistoric and historic cultures often interrelate with those of the islands. Following a first Congress in Martinique in 1961, an Association was founded by the Rev. Pere Pinchon and Dr. Jacques Petitjean Roget in 1962.

It was formerly called the "International Association for the Study of Pre-Columbian Cultures of the Lesser Antilles"; it was incorporated in 1985 and the name was changed to "The International Association for Caribbean Archaeology". The corresponding titles in French and Spanish are respectively "Association Internationale d'Archéologie de la Caraïbe" (A.I.A.C.) and "Asociación Internacional de Arqueología del Caribe" (A.I.A.C.).

The Association aims to promote good management of Caribbean archaeology at both the local and regional level. We support preservation of sites and responsible archaeology throughout the region, and act as a point of contact for archaeologists. Congresses are held every two years in different Caribbean locations, and the Proceedings of the Congresses are published. A newsletter is published at 6-month intervals. We also publish a Directory of Caribbean Archaeologists.



IACA - AICA Board of Directors



Headquarters

The headquarters are at: Impasse Majoute, 97100 BASSE TERRE, Guadeloupe, France (FWI). For membership, dues and past publications please contact the Treasurer, Gerard Richard at this address.

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History of the Association

This short history of the I.A.C.A. has been prepared by Desmond Nicholson and Peter Harris.

The first Congress of the I.A.C.A. was held in Martinique in July 1961. The meeting was called by the Reverend Father Robert Pinchon, who had, during the previous fifteen years, excavated several Amerindian sites in Martinique. It was his wish, in the advancement of science, to compare his finds with those from other territories of the Caribbean.

The meeting assembled at Fort St. Louis, Fort-de-France. Father Pinchon and the President of the Historical Society, Jacques Petitjean Roget, exhibited their collections in the Fort and others from overseas were invited to do likewise. Amongst these were Edgar Clerc from Guadeloupe, Father Jesse from St. Lucia, Neville Connell from Barbados and Tom Cambridge from Tobago, while D.C. Geijskes brought material from Surinam. Other participants at the meeting were Prof. Irving Rouse, Dr. William Haag, J.A. Bullbrook, Jean Delumeau, Drs. Ripley and Adelaide Bullen, Leonard Devaux, Ronald Taylor, R.P. Barbotin, Dr. Ricardo. Alegria, Dr. Fred Olsen and Charles Hoffman.

A report on the first Congress may be found in the "Nieuwe West Indische Gids" (New West Indian Guide), 41st Volume, No. 3, written by D. Geijskes. It includes the following amusing passage (translated from the Dutch), "All this work had definite results and couldn't be eliminated by a lot of champagne at the end of the Congress"! The Proceedings of the Congress were published in two volumes, in 1963 and 1964.

The second Congress was organised by Rip and Adelaide Bullen in Barbados in 1967. They also saw that the Congress proceedings were published. It is due to the Bullens' efforts and enthusiasm that the Congress remained a reality. Officers were appointed at the second meeting and a trilingual biennial congress was formalised, to be hosted in voluntary rotation by the Historical Societies and Governments of different Caribbean countries. Papers are presented in English, Spanish and French.

Founders of the Association to whom special recognition should be given are:

- Ben Rouse of Yale University, who established a preliminary chronology for the Amerindian Caribbean in the 1930's, which he and many Caribbean researchers continue and expand.
- Reverend Father Pinchon of Martinique, who emphasised in the 1950's the essential link between Amazonian ethnography and Caribbean archaeology.
- Jacques Petitjean Roget of Martinique, who brought Caribbean ethnohistory and archaeology up to contemporary international standards of theory and method with his work in the 1960's.
- Ripley and Adelaide Bullen of the University of Florida, Gainesville, who rapidly added test-pit data from a number of islands in the 1960's, and personally undertook publication of early congress proceedings.
- Ricardo Alegria of Puerto Rico and his Centro de Estudios Avanzados de Puerto Rico y el Caribe, who have given all Caribbean peoples pride in their Amerindian cultural heritage.

The original name of the association was the International Congress for the Study of Pre-Columbian Cultures of the Lesser Antilles. A name change took effect after a decision at the business meeting of the 10th Congress at Martinique in 1983. The reasons for the change were that the name was too long, it did not incorporate the South American Mainland and that it was unable to include historical archaeology.

The Association is now known as the International Association for Caribbean Archaeology. It was incorporated in the 1990's as a Caribbean body with a head office in Martinique. Since 1961, nearly every Caribbeanist, whether professional, amateur or student, Caribbean or international, has belonged or still belongs to the Association.





Dates to note

JULY 2019

- 20 Delegate arrivals**

- 21 Registration Opens 3.00 pm**
WELCOME RECEPTION 6.00 pm
Hilton Barbados Resort

- 22 OPENING CEREMONY 9.00am - 10.00 am**
Symposium I 10.00 am - 1.00pm
Making and Decolonizing the Indigenous Caribbean Past
Symposium II 2.00 pm - 6.00 pm
Caribbean Materialities: the Making and Meaning of Things

- 23 Symposium III 8.30 am - 1.00 pm**
Settlement Patterns, Mobility, Exchange, and the Making of Island Landscapes
Symposium IV 2.00 pm - 5.45 pm
New Findings in Cuban Pre-Contact Archaeology

- 24 Symposium V 8.30 am - 10.15am**
Archaeological Landscapes and Thought in the Colonial and Postcolonial Caribbean
Symposium VI 10.30 am - 12.30 pm
New Archaeological Perspectives for the Study of Barbados
CONGRESS TOUR / SPECIAL EVENTS 1.30 pm - 6.00 pm
Tour of Historic Bridgetown
Launch of the Caribbean Ties exhibit
Ministers Reception 6.30 pm - 8.30 pm

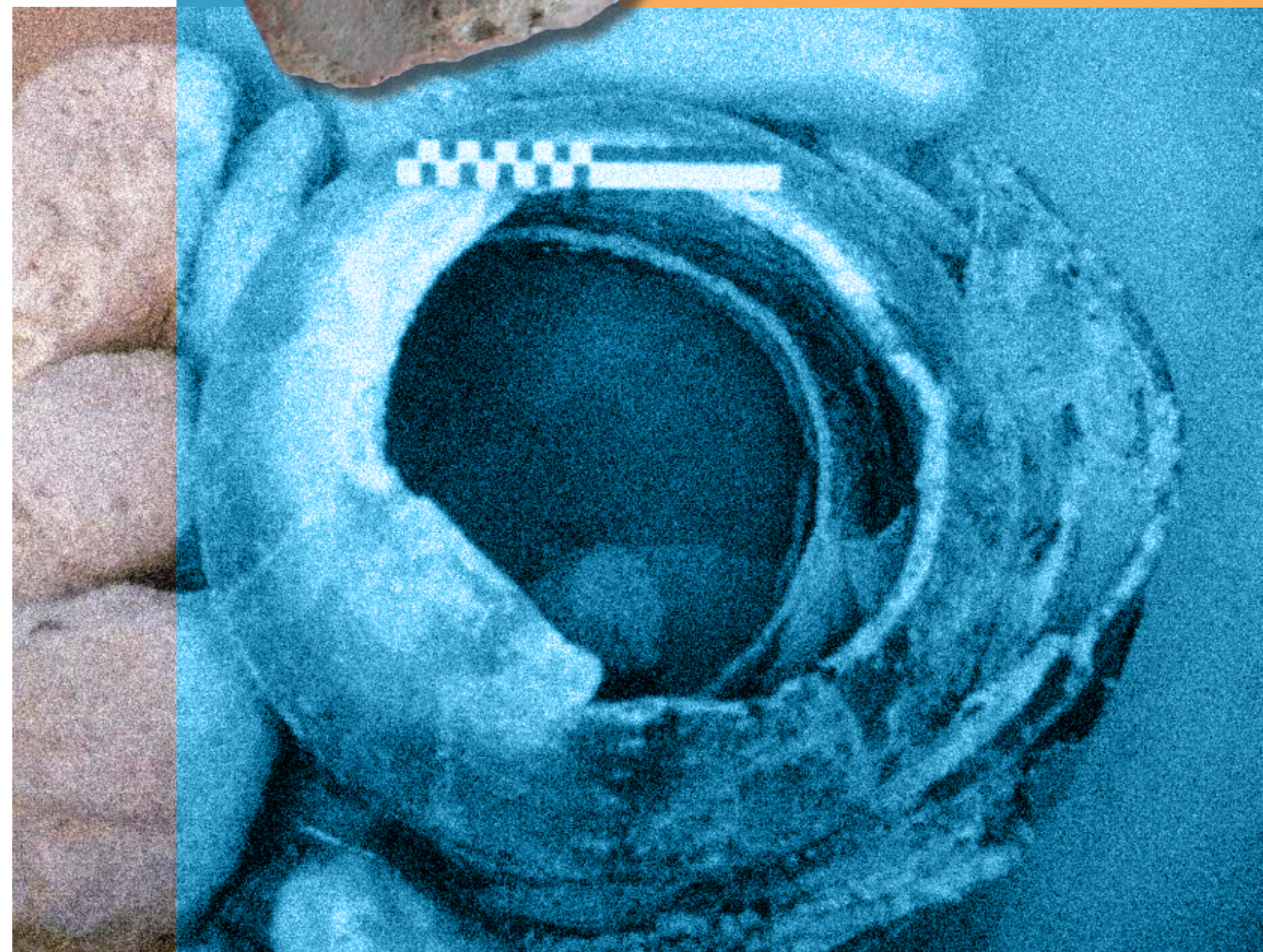
- 25 Symposium VII 8.30 am - 10.15 am**
New Studies in the Historical Archaeology of Dominica
Symposium VIII 10.30 am - 1.00 pm
Climate Change and Contemporary Heritage Issues
Symposium IX 2.00 pm - 6.00 pm
Heritage and Community Engagement
IACA SESSION 6.00pm - 8.00pm
GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING

- 26 Symposium X 8.30 am - 10.15 am**
Burials in Context and in the Broader Caribbean
Symposium XI 10.30 am - 1.00 pm
Foodways, Subsistence, Biodiversity, and Ecology
Symposium XII 2.00 pm - 4.15 pm
Slavery and its Afterlives
Symposium XIII 4.30 pm - 6.00 pm
Newton Burial Ground: Reflections and New Insights into Nearly 50 Years of Research
FAREWELL RECEPTION 6.30 - 8.30pm

- 27 POST CONGRESS TOUR 9.00 am - 3.00 pm**
(Island Tour - Includes lunch)




CONFERENCE PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME

DATE/TIME	ACTIVITY	DETAILS
SATURDAY		
20	TRAVEL DAY (ARRIVALS OF DELEGATES – LOCATION: CONGRESS HOTEL)	
ALL DAY	Hotel check in	Hilton Barbados Resort
SUNDAY		
21	TRAVEL AND WELCOME RECEPTION DAY (LOCATION: CONGRESS HOTEL)	
15:00 – 18:00	Registration for participants available	
18:00 – 19:00	Welcome reception	Hilton Hotel
MONDAY		
22	CONGRESS DAY 1 (LOCATION: HILTON BARBADOS RESORT)	
08:00 – 17:00	Registration/Information Desk Open	
08:00 – 10:00	Registration for all participants	
09:00 – 10:00	Opening Ceremony	
10:00 – 13:00	Symposium I <i>Making and Decolonizing the Indigenous Caribbean Past</i>	CHAIR: KEVIN FARMER
10:00 – 10:15	<i>Distant Echoes: Yaya, Bayamanaco, and the Mythic origin of Manioc Cultivation, Amazonia-Antilles</i>	PETER ROE AND AMY ROE
10:15 – 10:30	<i>Of People, Communities, Disasters, and Memory: A New Perspective on the Ceremonial Center of Tibes</i>	L. ANTONIO CURET AND JOSHUA TORRES
10:30 – 10:45	<i>The Taíno Map: Pre-Columbian Seafaring and Point of No Return</i>	DANIEL W. SHELLEY
10:45 – 11:00	<i>Report on the GPS documentation of archaeological sites on the island of Saint Lucia known to contain petroglyphs and stone bowls left by prehistoric inhabitants</i>	LAURENT JEAN PIERRE, MICHAEL SIEDLACZEK, AND IAN DUNSHEE
11:00 – 11:15	<i>Self-Reflection and Archaeology?</i>	AMY VICTORINA
11:15 – 11:30	Q&A	
11:30 – 11:45	Coffee Break & Networking Session	Reflections & informal gathering

DATE/TIME	ACTIVITY	DETAILS
11:45-12:00	<i>From Trinidad's Pitch Lake to Guahayona's Journey: Origin of the 'Taíno'/Arawak Foundation Myth</i>	ARIE BOOMERT
12:00 – 12:15	<i>Brèves Considérations sur la Terminologie de Parenté Kalinago</i>	PATRICK BRASSELET
12:15 – 12:30	<i>The First Petroglyphs on Montserrat: Discovery, Context, Interpretation, Conservation</i>	JOHN F. CHERRY, SARITA FRANCIS, SUSANA GUIMARÃES, KRISTA RYZEWSKI, AND CHRISTIAN STOUVENOT
12:30 – 12:45	<i>Nexus 1492: A Transdisciplinary Approach to the Archaeology and Legacies of Colonial Inter-Cultural Dynamics in the Caribbean</i>	CORINNE HOFMAN AND JORGE ULLOA HUNG
12:45 – 13:00	Q&A	
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch and Networking session	Reflections & Discussion
14:00 – 18:00	Symposium II <i>Caribbean Materialities: The Making and Meaning of Things</i>	CHAIR: MATTHEW REILLY
14:00 – 14:15	<i>Seaborne Modernity: Historical Archaeology of Seafarers and Things at La Tortuga Island, Venezuela, 1700–1781</i>	KONRAD A. ANTCZAK
14:15 – 14:30	<i>Looking through the Potter's Hands: Pottery Making Processes of the Pre-colonial Northern Caribbean (CE 1000-1400)</i>	DEVON GRAVES
14:30 – 14:45	<i>Proposal of a typology applied to the pre-Columbian objects of adornment of the museum Edgard Clerc (Le Moule, Guadeloupe)</i>	JEHANNE TURPIN
14:45 – 15:00	<i>Re-examining Pearls: A technological and micro-wear study of a lapidary assemblage from Grenada</i>	CATARINA GUZZO FALCI, ANNELOU VAN GIJN, AND CORINNE L. HOFMAN
15:00 – 15:15	<i>Stone ornaments of the Vivé Saladoid site (Martinique): update of data and comparison to contemporary Guadeloupean sites</i>	PIERRICK FOUÉRE PIERRICK, BENOÎT BÉRARD, LUDOVIC BELLOT-GURLET, AND CHRISTIAN STOUVENOT
15:15 – 15:30	<i>An Early Colonial Mosaic – Transformations of Ceramic Repertoires in the Spanish Colonial Caribbean 1495-1562</i>	MARLIEKE ERNST, ANDRZEJ ANTCZAK, AND CORINNE L. HOFMAN
15:30 – 15:45	Q&A	
15:45 – 16:00	Coffee Break & Networking Session	Reflections & informal gathering
16:00 – 16:15	<i>New Materialism in the Colonial Caribbean</i>	YVONNE VICTORIA O'DELL
16:15 – 16:30	<i>From Hell's Gate to the Promised Land: Perspectives on Poverty in Saba, Dutch Caribbean, 1780 to the Mid-Twentieth Century</i>	RYAN ESPERSEN
16:30 – 16:45	<i>Lapidary artwork during the Saladoid period in the Antilles, a renewed and updated analysis</i>	ALAIN QUEFFELEC, PIERRICK FOUÉRE, LUDOVIC BELLOT-GURLET, BENOÎT BÉRARD, JEAN-BAPTISTE CAVERNE, CÉLINE PARIS, LOLITA ROUSSEAU, AND CHRISTIAN STOUVENOT
16:45 – 17:00	<i>Hammocks and cassava, the biopolitics of care in the early colonial Spanish Caribbean</i>	ALICE SAMSON, JAGO COOPER, AND RAMÓN OCASIO NEGRÓN

DATE/TIME	ACTIVITY	DETAILS
17:00 – 17:15	<i>The New and the Old: Re-Excavations at Cadet 3 Rockshelter, Marie Galante</i>	ARNAUD LENOBLE, CORENTIN BOCHATON, LAURENT CHARLES, DAVID COCHARD, PATRICE COURTAUD, KATARINA JACOBSON, BRICE EPHREM, MONICA GALA, VÉRONIQUE LAROULANDIE, MIRIAM MESA; CAROLINE PARTIOT, NATHALIE SERRAND, CHRISTIAN STOUVENOT
17:15 – 17:45	Q&A & discussion	
TUESDAY  CONGRESS DAY 2 (LOCATION: HILTON BARBADOS RESORT)		
08:00 - 17:00	Registration/Information Desk Open	
08:30 - 13:00	Symposium III Settlement Patterns, Mobility, Exchange, and the Making of Island Landscapes	CHAIR: SCOTT FITZPATRICK
08:30 - 08:45	<i>The Tamana arrow point - Report of a new find of a bifacially-flaked stone projectile arrow point possibly from late Pleistocene to early Holocene period from North Central Mt Tamana region Trinidad, Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, West Indies</i>	JALALUDIN AHMAD KHAN
08:45 - 09:00	<i>Examining Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in South Florida and the Florida Keys in correlation with marine habitats and faunal exploitation</i>	PHILIPPA JORISSEN, MICHELLE J. LEFEBVRE, TRACI ARDREN, VICTOR D. THOMPSON, AND SCOTT M. FITZPATRICK
09:00 - 09:15	<i>Using GIS-based Habitat Suitability Models to Examine the Ecology of Precolonial Canoe Manufacturing Processes and Potential Impacts to Settlement Pattern Studies</i>	ISAAC SHEARN
09:15 - 09:30	<i>Reexamining radiocarbon chronologies for the Caribbean and implications for modeling island colonization</i>	SCOTT M. FITZPATRICK, MATTHEW F. NAPOLITANO, ROBERT J. DINAPOLI, AND JESSICA H. STONE
09:30 - 09:45	<i>Unravelling Late Ceramic Age networks in the northeastern Caribbean: a technological study of Chicoid effigy bottles in two sites in the Dominican Republic (AD 1200-1500)</i>	KWINTEN VAN DESSEL, CORINNE L. HOFMAN, AND P. DEGRYSE
09:45 - 10:00	<i>Interaction and Exchange between 18th and 19th Century Anguillan Plantations</i>	ELYSIA PETRAS
10:00 - 10:15	<i>Monk's Hill and the Bajan Connection: Button Manufacturing, Dislocation and Legacy in Colonial Antigua</i>	CHRISTOPHER K. WATERS AND JOSHUA D. NOWAKOWSKI
10:15 – 10:30	Q&A	
10:30 - 10:45	Coffee Break & Networking Session	Reflections & informal gathering
10:45 - 11:00	<i>The exchange of (green) stone axes: functional and technological insights</i>	THOMAS W. BREUKEL, ANNELOU VAN GIJN, CORINNE L. HOFMAN

DATE/TIME	ACTIVITY	DETAILS
11:00 - 11:15	<i>Tiger lucine clam (Codakia orbicularis) geochemistry as a potential tool for examining Pre-Columbian habitation sites along a Tropical Margin</i>	RYAN M. HARKE
11:15 - 11:30	<i>Excavaciones Arqueológicas en el Poblado Prehispánico de El Francés, Península de Samaná, República Dominicana</i>	ADOLFO JOSÉ LÓPEZ BELANDO, ALFREDO COPPA, FRANCESCO GENCHI, AND DANIEL SHELLEY
11:30 - 11:45	<i>Cultural Continuity in the Turks & Caicos Islands</i>	JOOST MORSINK AND RUUD STELTON
11:45 - 12:00	<i>Geochemical Characterisation of Circum-Caribbean Jadeitite Sources: Implications for Provenance Studies</i>	A.C.S. KNAF, H. HABIBA, T. SHAFIE, J.M. KOORNNEEF, A. HERTWIG, J. CÁRDENAS-PÁRRAGA, G.E. HARLOW, A. GARCÍA-CASCO, H.P. SCHERTL, W.V. MARESCH, C.L. HOFMAN, U. BRANDES, AND G.R. DAVIES
12:00 - 12:15	<i>Challenging the 'Promised Islands': archaeological, ethnohistoric and experimental validation of Amerindian navigation between mainland Venezuela and Los Roques Archipelago, AD 1000–1500</i>	M. MAGDALENA ANTCZAK, ANDRZEJ T. ANTCZAK, AND DAVID BOTTOOME
12:15 - 12:30	<i>Archaeological investigations on Saint-Barthélemy</i>	JEAN-GEORGES FERRIÉ, DOMINIQUE BONNISSENT, FABRICE CASAGRANDE, ANNE JEGOUZO, ARLETTE PATRIGEON-MAGRAS, ERIC PELISSIER, NATHALIE SELLIER-SEGARD, NATHALIE SERRAND, CHRISTIAN STOUVENOT, LISA BERONIUS-MAGRAS, AND ANNE QUERRARD-LAMOULER
12:30 - 13:00	Q&A	
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch and Networking session	Reflections & Discussion
14:00 - 17:30	Symposium IV New Findings in Cuban Pre-Contact Archaeology	CHAIR: IVAN ROKSANDIC
14:00 – 14:15	<i>Nuevas Miradas a la ocupación temprana en la cuenca hidrográfica del Río Canímar, Matanzas, Cuba: resultados parciales de las campañas 2017-2018 en el sitio Canímar Abajo</i>	HERNÁNDEZ GODOY ST, CHINIQUE DE ARMAS Y, GRAU GONZÁLEZ QUEVEDO ER, LORENZO HERNÁNDEZ L, GONZÁLEZ HERRERA UM, ROKSANDIC M.
14:15 – 14:30	<i>The relevance of the earliest burial from the Caribbean coast of Nicaragua to the peopling of the Caribbean</i>	MIRJANA ROKSANDIC, DONALD BYERS, LEONARDO LECHADO, HARLY JEAN CLAIR DUNCAN, WILLIAM DUHAY, AND IVAN ROKSANDIC
14:30 – 14:45	<i>Evidence of Late Holocene Climate Variation and Cultivation Activities near Cayo Coco, Cuba</i>	WILLIAM MARK BUHAY, NADINE JOY KANIK, ANNA AGOSTA G'MEINER, AND MATTHEW PEROS
14:45 – 15:00	<i>Insights into the population history of the Caribbean from ancient DNA preserved in pre-contact human remains</i>	KATHRIN NÄGELE, COSIMO POSTH, MIREN IRAETA ORBEGOZO, YADIRA CHINIQUE DE ARMAS, ULISES GONZALEZ HERRERA, SILVIA HERNANDEZ GODOY, RITA RADZEVICIUTE, MENNO HOOGLAND, IVAN ROKSANDIC, CARLES LALUEZA-FOX, MIRJANA ROKSANDIC, CORINNE HOFMAN, JOHANNES KRAUSE, AND HANNES SCHROEDER
15:00 – 15:15	<i>Nominalizing Suffixes and the Naming Process of Taíno Toponyms in the Greater Antilles</i>	IVAN ROKSANDIC

DATE/TIME	ACTIVITY	DETAILS
15:15 – 15:30	Q&A	
15:30 – 15:45	Coffee Break & Networking Session	Reflections & informal gathering Posters will be placed for display during this break.
15:45 – 16:00	<i>Insights into the biological and cultural diversity of 'Archaic age' populations from Cuba</i>	CHINIQUE DE ARMAS Y, GONZÁLEZ HERRERA UM, HERNÁNDEZ GODOY ST, MORALES D, RODRÍGUEZ SUAREZ R, ROKSANDIC M.
16:00 – 16:15	<i>First insights into differential use of maize within Archaic age Cuba: Variation by age and sex</i>	SKELTON S, HERNÁNDEZ GODOY ST, CHINIQUE DE ARMAS Y, ROKSANDIC M.
16:15 – 15:30	<i>Caracterización del uso de carbón vegetal como pigmento de pictografías cubanas</i>	FERNÁNDEZ ORTEGA, R., MORALES VALDÉS, D., YERO MASDEU, J.M., GUTIÉRREZ RODRÍGUEZ, V., RODRÍGUEZ HERNÁNDEZ, D., CORADESCHI, G., DIAS,L., MIGUEL, C., MANHITA, A., MARTINS, S., BUHAY, W.M., APPLIN, D., BARROCAS DIAS, C., M., ROKSANDIC, M.
16:30 – 16:45	<i>El uso de la fotogrametría 3D, utilidad en el análisis, interpretación, reconstrucción y divulgación del patrimonio arqueológico</i>	GRAU GONZÁLEZ QUEVEDO ER, HERNÁNDEZ GODOY ST, GONZÁLEZ HERRERA UM, CHINIQUE DE ARMAS Y, ROKSANDIC M
16:45 – 17:00	<i>Piedras horadadas en contextos arqueológicos aborígenes de Cuba. Primera evidencia directa del procesamiento de plantas con este tipo de artefacto</i>	ULISES M. GONZÁLEZ HERRERA, ROBERTO RODRÍGUEZ SUÁREZ, IDALÍ REYES SERRANO, YADIRA CHINIQUE DE ARMAS, AND MIRJANA ROKSANDIC
17:00 – 17:15	<i>Museum Collections and the Study of Cuban Archaic Faunal Exploitation</i>	ROGER H. COLTEN
17:15 – 17:30	Q&A	
17:30 – 18:30	Poster Session	Posters will be on display at the Hilton Hotel
	<i>Highlighting spatial variability in occupation using zooarchaeological remains at PA-15, Antigua, West Indies</i>	CHRISTINE CLUNEY, CHRISTY DEMILLE, AND REG MURPHY
	<i>Support for the existence of multiple contemporaneous cultural groups in pre-contact Cuba based on different patterns of plant consumption at Canimar Abajo and Las Carolinas, Cuba</i>	TEKLA CUNNINGHAM, YADIRA CHINIQUE DE ARMAS, SILVIA TERESITA HERNANDEZ GODOY, AND MIRJANA ROKSANDIC
	<i>Caribbeetek - a public skeleton collection documenting the wild F.W.I. fauna in support of zooarchaeological and palaeoecological studies</i>	SUSANA GUIMARÃES AND ARNAUD LENOBLE
	<i>Iconography of Greater Antillean Figure Pendants</i>	VERNON JAMES KNIGHT
	<i>Characterization of distinguishing traits of Zea mays and Ipomoea batatas starch grains</i>	HAILEY MUSTO AND TEKLA CUNNINGHAM
	<i>Diagnosing Cranial Pathology in a Colonial Period Individual from St. Vincent and the Grenadines</i>	GREG C. NELSON AND SCOTT M. FITZPATRICK
	<i>A survey of St Martin/Sint Maarten caves</i>	CHRISTIAN STOUVENOT, ALAIN QUEFFELEC, JAY HAVISER, AND ARNAUD LENOBLE

DATE/TIME	ACTIVITY	DETAILS
	<i>Aplicación de la Fotogrametría Digital para la Caracterización de una Pieza Arqueológica del Sitio Nueva Cádiz, Venezuela</i>	YOLY VELANDRIA AND YADIRA RODRÍGUEZ
	<i>Subsurface GPR Investigation of the historic Nidhe Israel Block, Bridgetown, Barbados</i>	BRIAN M. WHITING
WEDNESDAY		
24 CONGRESS DAY 3 (LOCATIONS: HILTON BARBADOS RESORT & HISTORIC BRIDGETOWN)		
08:00 - 17:00	Registration/Information Desk Open	
08:30 - 10:00	Symposium V Archaeological Landscapes and Thought in the Colonial and Postcolonial Caribbean	CHAIR: MAAIKE DE WAAL
08:30 -08:45	<i>The archaeology of Caribbean shore whaling: a case study from Bequia (St. Vincent Grenadines)</i>	NIALL FINNERAN
08:45 - 09:00	<i>"Island Anthropologies" Workshop - A Joint Attempt to Decolonize Archaeological Thought and Practice in the Dominican Republic and Haiti</i>	PAULINE M. KULSTAD-GONZÁLEZ
09:00 - 09:15	<i>Reflections on Caribbean Archaeology Forty Years Ago</i>	DAVID R. WATTERS
09:15 - 09:30	<i>Archaeological Research at Great George Fort Antigua</i>	REG MURPHY
09:30 - 09:45	Q&A	
09:45 - 10:00	Coffee Break & Networking Session	Reflections & informal gathering
10:00 – 12:00	Symposium VI New Archaeological Perspectives for the Study of Barbados	CHAIR: ALISSANDRA CUMMINS
10:00 - 10:15	<i>Speightstown, Barbados: an archaeological study of the townscape and seascape c. 1650-1900</i>	CONNOR THOMPSON-WEBB
10:15 - 10:30	<i>Pre-colonial sites in eroding landscapes. The case of north-eastern Barbados</i>	MAAIKE DE WAAL
10:30 – 10:45	<i>Preliminary Analysis of Pre-Colonial Diet on Barbados using Stable Isotopes</i>	JESSICA H. STONE, SCOTT M. FITZPATRICK, AND JOHN KRIGBAUM
10:45 – 11:00	<i>Space Guns and Specious Futures: The HARP Project and Post-Plantation Heritage in Barbados</i>	MATTHEW C. REILLY
11:00 - 11:15	<i>The Archaeology of St. Nicholas Abbey</i>	FREDERICK H. SMITH
11:15 - 11:30	<i>The Archaeology of Memory</i>	RACHEL LICHTENSTEIN
11:30 - 11:45	<i>The Urban Free: The Development of Church Village 1838 -1900</i>	ELIZABETH HINDS
11:45 - 12:00	Q&A	
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch and Networking session	Reflections & Discussion

DATE/TIME	ACTIVITY	DETAILS
13:00 – 17:00	Tour of Historic Bridgetown, including a demonstration of GPR methodology by Brian Whiting	Highlights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barbados Museum and Historical Society Museum of Parliament and National Heroes Gallery Nidhe Israel Synagogue and Museum The Exchange Interactive Centre
17:00 – 18:00	Launch of the Caribbean Ties exhibit	
18:30 - 20.30	Minister's Reception	THE BARBADOS MUSEUM & HISTORICAL SOCIETY
21:00	Return to Congress Hotel	
THURSDAY  CONGRESS DAY 4 (LOCATION: HILTON BARBADOS RESORT)		
08:00 - 17:00	Registration/Information Desk Open	
08:30 – 10:15	Symposium VII <i>New Studies in the Historical Archaeology of Dominica</i>	CHAIR: LENNOX HONYCHURCH
08:30 -08:45	<i>Coffee, Sugar, and the Movement of Enslaved Laborers on Dominica</i>	KRISTEN R. FELLOWS AND JAMES A. DELLE
08:45 - 09:00	<i>Beach Head Reconnoiter: Archaeological Investigations of Indigenous – Colonial Interaction at La Soye 2</i>	DOUGLAS V. ARMSTRONG, MARK W. HAUSER, LENNOX HONYCHURCH, DIANE WALLMAN, AND KENNETH G. KELLY
09:00 - 09:15	<i>Where Strangers Meet: Archaeological Reconnaissance of Shoreline Damage at La Soye 2, Dominica (.ca 1500-1700) after Hurricane Maria</i>	MARK W. HAUSER, LENNOX HONYCHURCH, DOUGLAS V. ARMSTRONG, DIANE WALLMAN, AND KENNETH G. KELLY
09:15 - 09:30	<i>Zooarchaeological Evidence of Early Colonial Foodways at La Soye Point, Dominica</i>	DIANE WALLMAN
09:30 - 09:45	<i>An Analysis of the Potential of Heritage Tourism in Dominica</i>	PAUL CRASK
09:45 - 10:00	<i>Archaeology and documentary research for restoration: Rebuilding the Engineer's Quarters at Cabrits Garrison, Dominica</i>	LENNOX HONYCHURCH
10:00 - 10:15	Q&A	
10:15 – 10:30	Coffee Break & Networking Session	Reflections & informal gathering
10:30 – 13:00	Symposium VIII <i>Climate Change and Contemporary Heritage Issues</i>	CHAIR: NIALL FINNERAN
10:30 - 10:45	<i>Barbuda Cultural Heritage Post Irma</i>	SOPHIA PERDIKARIS AND REBECCA BOGER
10:45 - 11:00	<i>Where do we go from here? The Stewardship and Care of Caribbean Archaeological Collections</i>	GEORGIA FOX

DATE/TIME	ACTIVITY	DETAILS
11:15 - 11:30	<i>Saint Martin, post-Irma diachronic archaeological survey</i>	CHRISTOPHE HENOCQ
11:30 – 11:45	Q&A	
11:45 - 12:00	<i>Rescatando las DUNAS y el patrimonio cultural del cambio climático</i>	MARIELA DECLET-PÉREZ AND ISABEL RIVER-COLLAZO
12:00 - 12:15	<i>Come Well or Woe': Ruination and Heritage in Montserrat's Volcanic Exclusion Zone</i>	MIRIAM ROTHENBERG
12:15 - 12:30	<i>After the Storm and Before the Next One: Cultural Heritage Damage Assessments and Lessons Learned Following Hurricane Irma</i>	JOHN G. CROCK AND JAY B. HAVISER
12:30-12:45	<i>Climate Change, Natural Disasters and Heritage in the English-Speaking Caribbean</i>	ANDREA RICHARDS
12:45-13:00	Q&A	
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch and Networking session	Reflections & Discussion
14:00 – 18:00	Symposium IX <i>Heritage and Community Engagement</i>	CHAIRS: LOUISA DAGGERS, ALICE SAMSON, LAURA OSORIO SUNNUCKS, GLENIS TAVAREZ, AND KAYWANA WILLIAMS
14:00 – 14:15	<i>Solidarity between the academy and community; cultural heritage and self-representation in the Caribbean</i>	ALICE SAMSON AND LAURA SUNNUCKS
14:15 – 14:30	<i>Caribbean Youth and the interface of scientific research with cultural preservation</i>	JAY B. HAVISER
14:30 – 14:45	<i>Challenging the Discourse—How Community Archaeology Changed the Discussion on Indigenous and Colonial Heritage in Grenada</i>	JOHN ANGUS MARTIN
14:45 – 15:00	<i>The Garifuna cultural landscape (St Vincent and the Grenadines, Windward Islands): community engagement with an African Diaspora within an African Diaspora</i>	CHRISTINA WELCH AND NIALL FINNERAN
15:00 – 15:15	Discussion	
15:15 – 15:30	<i>Connecting Dominican indigenous collections back to the community</i>	ARLENE ALVAREZ
15:30 – 15:45	<i>The Material and Social Legacies of Enslavement at Habitation la Caroline, French Guiana</i>	ELIZABETH C. CLAY
15:45 – 16:00	<i>Archaeology and community engagement at two Cayo sites in St. Vincent and Grenada</i>	MENNO L.L. HOOGLAND, CORINNE L. HOFMAN, IRVINCE AUGUISTE, AND SARDO SUTHERLAND
16:00 – 16:15	<i>Acercamiento a la Colección Arqueológica del Sitio Nueva Cádiz (Cubagua, Venezuela): Estrategias para su puesta en valor</i>	YADIRA RODRÍGUEZ AND YOLY VELANDRIA
16:15 – 16:30	Discussion	
16:30 – 16:45	Coffee Break	Reflections and Discussions
16:45 – 17:00	<i>Co-creating a participatory exhibition on indigenous Caribbean heritage with 12 partner countries</i>	TIBISAY SANKATSING NAVA

DATE/TIME	ACTIVITY	DETAILS
17:00 – 17:15	<i>Materially Negotiating Multiple Pasts and Presents at the Bath House-Hotel, Nevis</i>	NEAL FERRIS
17:15 – 17:30	<i>Conserving the Colonial Caribbean: conservation and management of historic built heritage: a case study from Barbados</i>	ANNA BISHOP
17:30 – 18:00	Discussion	
18:00 - 20:00	IACA General Business Meeting	
FRIDAY  CONGRESS DAY 5 (LOCATION: HILTON BARBADOS RESORT)		
08:00 - 17:00	Registration/Information Desk Open	
08:30 – 10:15	Symposium X <i>Burials in Context and in the Broader Caribbean</i>	CHAIR: CHRISTINA WELCH
09:00 - 09:15	<i>The Potential for Geochemical Methods at Ritual/Ceremonial Sites</i>	MARÍA MERCEDES MARTÍNEZ MILANTCHI, ANNA TSOUPRA, AND JOSÉ MIRÃO
09:15 - 09:30	<i>The Pilgrimage Concept in the Caribbean</i>	MICHELE H. HAYWARD AND MICHAEL A CINQUINO
09:30 – 09:45	<i>To Feed the Dead Cont'd.: The Utilitarian Ware from the Monserrate Site of San Lorenzo, Puerto Rico</i>	JUAN GONZÁLEZ COLÓN AND PETER ROE, WITH COLLABORATION OF AMY W. ROE
09:45 – 10:00	<i>Osteo-dental findings from the pre-Hispanic site of El Francés, Península de Samaná, República Dominicana, in the context of the population of the Caribbean</i>	ALFREDO COPPA, FRANCESCO LAPASTINA, FRANCESCO GENCHI, CARLOS ARREDONDO ANTÚNEZ, ANDREA CUCINA, CLAUDIA KRAAN, ADOLFO JOSÉ LÓPEZ BELANDO, MICHAELA LUCCI, DANIEL SHELLEY, GLENIS TAVAREZ, DAVID REICH, AND RON PINHASI
10:00 - 10:15	Q&A	
10:15– 10:30	Coffee Break	Reflections & Discussion
10:30 – 13:00	Symposium XI <i>Foodways, Subsistence, Biodiversity, and Ecology</i>	CHAIR: DIANE WALLMAN
10:30 - 10:45	<i>“From the earth to the plate”: An Archaeobotanical approach towards understanding agricultural systems and foodways of precolonial Puerto Rico</i>	JOSE JULIAN GARAY-VASQUEZ
10:45 - 11:00	<i>The “Cayo” Site of Roseau: Ceramic, vertebrate and isotopic analysis of a Guadeloupe Late Ceramic archaeological assemblage</i>	CORENTIN BOCHATON, BENOIT BÉRARD, DAVID COCHARD, BRICE EPHREM, MONICA GALA, JEAN GOEDERT, ALICE LE LAY, SYLVAIN RENOU, ARNAUD LENOBLE

DATE/TIME	ACTIVITY	DETAILS
11:00 - 11:15	<i>Starchy Foodways: Northern Caribbean precolonial plant processing</i>	ANDY J. CIOFALO
11:15 - 11:30	<i>Chronology and Ecology of Rice Rats in the Ancient Lesser Antilles</i>	BRITTANY A. MISTRETTA AND JONATHAN A. HANNA
11:30 - 11:45	Q&A	
11:45 - 12:00	<i>Preserved Collagen Reveals Species Identity in Archaeological Sea Turtle Bones</i>	VIRGINIA L. HARVEY, MICHELLE J. LEFEBVRE, SUSAN D. DEFRANCE, CASPER TOFTGAARD, ANDREW C. KITCHENER, AND MICHAEL BUCKLEY
12:00 - 12:15	<i>Cómo se comían esas plantas? Efectos de cocción sobre gránulos de almidón en el noroccidente de Venezuela</i>	ANT. NICOLÁS GONZÁLEZ JUKISZ
12:15 - 12:30	<i>Une hypothèse à propos de la cuisson des aliments au Saladoïde Récent des Petites Antilles, le cas de Font Laillet (Martinique)</i>	FABRICE CASAGRANDE
12:30-12:45	<i>Advanced Laboratory Analyses Amplify Understanding of Lucayan Diet and Ceramics</i>	SHAUN SULLIVAN, MICHAEL PATEMAN, ELEANOREA REBER, MICHAEL SMITH, BRITTANY MISTRETTA, JENNA BATTILLO, AND LISA DUFFY
12:45-13:00	Q&A	
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch and Networking session	Reflections & Discussion
14:00 – 16:15	Symposium XII <i>Slavery and its Afterlives</i>	CHAIR: DOUGLAS ARMSTRONG
14:00 – 14:15	<i>Archaeological Excavations at the Wallblake Estate, Anguilla, 2017-18</i>	PAUL FARNSWORTH
14:15 – 14:30	<i>Slavery in the Dutch Caribbean: lessons from an interdisciplinary study</i>	FELICIA FRICKE
14:30 – 14:45	<i>“No Lovlier Sight”: Uncovering Montserrat’s Post-Emancipation Lime Landscape</i>	SAMANTHA ELLENS
14:45 – 15:00	<i>Analysis of an 18th Century Cotton Plantation: Estate Bellevue - St. John, USVI</i>	ALAN ARMSTRONG
15:00 – 15:15	Q&A	
15:15 – 15:30	<i>Subsistence Strategies in the French West Indies during the colonial period (17th - 1902): a zooarchaeological synthesis</i>	NOÉMIE TOMADINI, CHRISTINE LEFÈVRE, SANDRINE GROUARD
15:30 – 15:45	<i>Constructing Space and Community within Landscapes of Slavery in Early 19th c. Jamaica.</i>	JAMES A. DELLE
15:45 – 16:00	<i>Transitions from Slavery in New England and Barbados: Archaeological Explorations</i>	STEPHEN D. GLAZIER
16:00 – 16:15	Q&A	
16:15 – 16:30	Coffee Break	Reflections & Discussion

Date/Time	Activity	Details
16:30 – 18:00	Symposium XIII Newton Burial Ground: Reflections and New Insights into Nearly 50 Years of Research	CHAIR: TARA INNISS
16:30 – 17:00	<i>Reflections and Reminiscences: Background thoughts on using archaeology to investigate plantation slave life in Barbados, Late 1960s-Early 1970s</i>	JEROME S. HANDLER
17:00 – 17:15	<i>Cranial morphological distribution of African descent peoples as reflectors of migration, variation, and race construction</i>	ANDREANA S. CUNNINGHAM
17:15 – 17:30	<i>Exploring lead exposure amongst enslaved Africans: New isotopic evidence from Newton Plantation, Barbados</i>	JASON LAFFOON, KRISTRINA SHULER, AND HANNES SCHROEDER
17:30 – 17:45	<i>Recovering our country marks? Ancient DNA, ethnic identity, and African Diaspora bioarchaeology</i>	HANNES SCHROEDER
17:45 – 18:00	Q&A	
18:00 – 20:00	Farewell Reception	Terrace and Foyer of the Frank Collymore Hall
SATURDAY		
27 TOUR DAY (LOCATION: VARIOUS)		
08:30 - 09:00	Hotel pick up	Hilton Barbados Hotel
09:00 – 15:00	Freedom Footprints Tour Please note the cost of this tour is \$100USD, not \$80 USD as erroneously advertised.	Highlights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newton Enslaved Burial Ground • Hackleton's Cliff • St. John's Parish Church • Codrington College (lunch) • Rock Hall Freedom Monument • Trents Plantation • Speightstown
15:00 – 15:30	Transfers back to hotels	

Date/Time	Activity	Details
SUNDAY		
28 TRAVEL DAY DELEGATES DEPARTURES (LOCATION CONGRESS HOTEL)		
ALL DAY	Hotel Check - Out	Hilton Barbados Resort





Abstracts



**DISTANT ECHOES: YAYA, BAYAMANACO, AND THE MYTHIC ORIGIN OF MANIOC CULTIVATION, AMAZONIA-ANTILLES**

Peter Roe and Amy Roe

Recent trace analysis of Greater Antillean culinary implements finds a paucity of evidence for manioc until late times. This is anomalous since archaeologists believed that manioc accompanied the first truly horticultural and ceramic-producing groups, the Saladoids, from the Orinocan-Guianan lowlands of South America to the northern Lesser Antilles at 800-500 BCE. Such putative late occurrence is inconsistent with manioc as the lowland cultigen, spanning southern Amazonia to northern tropical South America at an early enough date (actual tubers from sites along the arid Peruvian coast at 3,000 BCE are not the earliest evidence for this staple cultigen) for the Saladoids to have taken it with them, along with its mythic etiology. Utilizing Rouse's "cultural archaeology," this paper accesses the cultigen's shared mythology linking both regions. Specifically, it compares the theft of manioc and horticultural arts from withholding Dema-deities: Pané's 1498 Yaya and Bayamanaco myth from Hispanola, to the Caymanic Dragon's origin of manioc cultivation instantiated @1,000 BCE on the myth-in-stone Tello Obelisk at the ancient Andean ceremonial center of Chavín de Huántar, Peru, as well as similar surviving narratives in Pan-Amazonian mythology, from the Trío in the Guianas to the Shipibo of the Peruvian montaña. This Formative "mythic charter" for the origin of manioc horticulture thus spans the Amazonia-Antilles culture areas, ancient enough to have been carried by the Saladoid migrants, along with the cultigen, in their initial colonization of the northern Lesser and eastern Greater Antilles. Perhaps there may be some preservational bias accounting for the lack of early manioc residues in the Antilles and northern South America.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Manioc Horticulture, Mythic Charter, Amazon-Antilles, Saladoid Migrants, Ideology, iconography

**OF PEOPLE, COMMUNITIES, DISASTERS, AND MEMORY: A NEW PERSPECTIVE ON THE CEREMONIAL CENTER OF TIBES**

L. Antonio Curet and Joshua Torres

For a long time, the Ceremonial Center of Tibes has been considered by many of us as evidence of incipient social stratification and monopolization of power in the Caribbean. However, a long-term project at this site has failed to find clear evidence of strong social differentiation and has forced us to begin explaining either the presence of social stratification without archaeological correlates or the development of a monumental, ceremonial centre without social stratification. This paper takes a closer look at the premises and evidence (or lack of evidence) recovered by the project and propose a new perspective that may explain the contradictions presented above.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Tibes,

**THE TAINO MAP: PRE-COLUMBIAN SEAFARING AND POINT OF NO RETURN**

Daniel W. Shelley

In IACA 2017, the author presented a paper regarding an artefact found in an Ostionoid settlement in El Francés, Samaná Peninsula, DR: a bracelet made of Lobatus (Strombus) seashell, with symbolic carvings, which the author deciphered as an indigenous pre-Columbian navigation map of the Caribbean ("Taino Map"). Archaeological excavations of that Ostionoid settlement were conducted in 2018 and 2019, sponsored by the Museo del Hombre Dominicano and Sapienza University of Rome. Adolfo Lopez and Prof. Alfredo Coppa, who headed the Samaná excavations, will present separate papers about their findings.

The Taino Map is a remarkable artefact. The author's study of it, including computerized cartometric analyses, showed it to possess cartographic features typically found in European nautical maps (portolans) of the 17th century: among others, ports-of-call; prevailing winds indicator; north-south indicator; depiction of a contemporary vessel (in this case a canoe); and an accurate scale with the culture's units of distance (in this case Taino).

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Mobility, Migration, Interaction, Ostionoid, El Francés, Samaná Peninsula

**REPORT ON THE GPS DOCUMENTATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ON THE ISLAND OF SAINT LUCIA KNOWN TO CONTAIN PETROGLYPHS AND STONE BOWLS LEFT BY PREHISTORIC INHABITANTS:**

Laurent Jean Pierre, Michael Siedlaczek, and Ian Dunshee

The St. Lucia Archaeological and Historical Society (SLAHS) have begun planning and staging projects that would fill in the gaps of what we know about St. Lucian prehistory and complement the previous research done before. From 2018, SLAHS hosted a small team of interdisciplinary and international researchers to begin the process with a project goal of documenting every site on the island known to contain petroglyphs and stone bowls left by prehistoric inhabitants. The documentation consisted of making an accurate 3D model of each site and its contents as well as recording the geographic locations of important materials and the sites themselves. The team above, documented 9 different known sites, including 53 total stones worked by prehistoric peoples containing a total of 17 geometric figures, 18 faces, 5 individual spirals, 2 ornamentations (similar to pottery decoration), and 70 stone bowls.

In addition to the documentation of known sites, several new areas of interest as well as new patterns shared across various sites in St. Lucia were identified. A common motif of two large human-like figures with a smaller one of the same style was recognized at 4 different sites, showing that this image was of some importance or potentially recognized across the island at one time. Of the 9 sites visited containing stone carvings, one was not previously documented; meaning its inclusion in the project was an important step in beginning to its preservation. In addition to this, 8 new potential archaeological sites were found and documented for inclusion in a future study. At present, documentation and investigation continues within and without the study areas.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Bio-cultural heritage, prehistoric, documentation, GPS, artefacts, petroglyphs, stone bowls, mapping, preservation, images, St. Lucia, Caribbean

**SELF-REFLECTION AND ARCHAEOLOGY?**

Amy Victorina

As archaeologists we are a very enthusiastic and curious people, and are focused in getting that exceptional site and or piece to prove to our colleagues and ourselves how exciting our projects are. This leads us to forget that this is not the only reason we should do research. Archaeology seems to have become “big business” where the focus is mainly on what the outcome is for the researchers and universities. Therefore there is, most of the time, no room to focus on what the gains are for the inhabitants of the island countries and what they should do with the aftermath of such research. The local government or the authorities that deal with heritage should be held accountable for these matters. After all they are the ones giving the permissions. But the researchers and universities have a moral responsibility also. In this presentation I want to address this issue, how we are dealing with it and how could it be dealt with to benefit both the local inhabitants and the researchers.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Decolonisation

**FROM TRINIDAD'S PITCH LAKE TO GUAHAYONA'S JOURNEY: ORIGIN OF THE 'TAÍNO' /ARAWAK FOUNDATION MYTH**

Arie Boomert

According to a mythical tale, narrated locally in the early 1800s, Trinidad's Pitch Lake originated when one night a village of Chaima Indians sank beneath the surface of the earth at this location as an apparent punishment for their killing of the hummingbirds living here, who actually represented the souls of dead ancestors. This narrative appears to be a modified portion of the famous Arawak (Lokóno) mythological cycle explaining the vicissitudes of Arawanili, the first Arawak shaman, which was originally written down in the 1840s on the mainland. There exists a systematic correspondence between this Lokóno foundation myth and the mythological cycle centering on the culture hero Guahayona, recorded by Ramón Pané among the 'Taíno' Amerindians of the Greater Antilles in the 1490s. All of this suggests that the 'Taíno' myth is derived from the Lokóno one or, more likely, from a prototype of both, clearly illustrating the close cultural relationship between the Arawakan-speaking peoples of the tropical lowlands of South America and the indigenous inhabitants of the Greater Antilles, probably dating back to Saladoid times.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Ideology, Iconography, Lokóno, Arawanili, Guahayona, Taíno, Saladoid, Pitch Lake, Trinidad, Chaima

**BRÈVES CONSIDÉRATIONS SUR LA TERMINOLOGIE DE PARENTÉ KALINAGO**

Patrick Brasselet

Dans cet article, nous nous proposons de reconstituer la nomenclature de parenté des Kalinago en comparant les données du Père Breton à celles d'ethnies karibophones contemporaines.

Tema Sugerido/ Palabras claves: Kalinago

**THE FIRST PETROGLYPHS ON MONTSERRAT: DISCOVERY, CONTEXT, INTERPRETATION, CONSERVATION**

John F. Cherry, Sarita Francis, Susana Guimarães, Krysta Ryzewski, and Christian Stouvenot

Only three years ago, Montserrat was a blank spot on the distribution map of islands in the Lesser Antilles where petroglyphs are known. In January 2016, hikers in Soldier Ghaut, a narrow and deeply incised watercourse in the northwest of the island, came upon a panel of nine petroglyphs incised on a nearly vertical wall of smooth volcaniclastic tuff; they had apparently been revealed by the recent collapse of obscuring vegetation. These petroglyphs were first visited by archaeologists and members of the Montserrat National Trust (MNT) in May 2016, and subsequently documented by the Survey and Landscape Archaeology on Montserrat project (SLAM). Then in January 2018 an additional petroglyph was spotted on a large slab of rock, detached from the rock wall on the opposite side of the ghaut following a prolonged period of heavy rain, and now resting in the streambed.

At the invitation of the MNT and with EU funding, Susana Guimaraes and Christian Stouvenot traveled from Guadeloupe to Montserrat in June 2018 in order to conduct further studies at the site. With the assistance of SLAM, we conducted photogrammetric documentation and photography under enhanced lighting conditions, and inspected the petroglyphs and their context in detail, in order to advise MNT about their conservation, protection, and provisions for public access.

Our paper presents this new group of petroglyphs and their landscape setting; considers questions of date and interpretation; and discusses the challenges to be faced in preserving the petroglyphs and presenting them to a curious public.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: petroglyphs, Soldier Ghaut, Ideology, Iconography, Pre-colonial Caribbean Societies

**NEXUS 1492: A TRANSDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO THE ARCHAEOLOGY AND LEGACIES OF COLONIAL INTER-CULTURAL DYNAMICS IN THE CARIBBEAN**

Corinne Hofman and Jorge Ulloa Hung

European expansion into the non-western world at the end of the 15th century represents a landmark in global history. Indigenous societies were suddenly and dramatically transformed. People responded to the colonial invasion in various ways and attempted to negotiate, sometimes successfully, interactions with Europe. Yet indigenous voices often remain marginalized in colonial and post-colonial historiographies, overwritten by narratives of conquest and hegemony. The archaeological record of the Caribbean is perfectly suited to provide completely novel insights into these infamous histories by uncovering the indigenous perspectives hitherto bi-ased by still dominant Eurocentric viewpoints. This paper reviews six years of collaborative research into the past and present impacts of colonialism and particularly focuses on inter-cultural dynamics, indigenous continuities and persistence in the region.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: decolonisation, intercultural dynamics, indigenous continuities

**SEABORNE MODERNITY: HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF SEAFARERS AND THINGS AT LA TORTUGA ISLAND, VENEZUELA, 1700-1781**

Konrad A. Antczak

This paper foregrounds the role of middling 18th-century merchant sea captains as footloose early-modern consumers and drivers of large-scale change. In this paper, Anglo-American and Bermudian captains are considered not just as the anonymous movers of the burgeoning British mercantile capitalist economy, but as conscious social actors navigating a new and growing array of entanglements between them and the new-fangled material things being produced at the dawn of industrialization. Historical archaeological investigations carried out at the campsites of Punta Salinas, by the saltpan of the Venezuelan island of La Tortuga, and the subsequent reconstruction of the assemblages of dining and drinking there, reveal that once captains began to acquire refined ceramic and glass vessels in the late 1720s and early 1730s, they never stopped. Through their maritime mobilities captains quickly became entrapped in entanglements of enabling dependence and constraining dependency with a growing array of fragile and exotic material things. Captains not only consumed the “fruits of empire” but also reformulated and readapted elite British practices to their social contexts. Middling Anglo-American and Bermudian sea captains selectively adopted refined Georgian practices, thereby restructuring the practices of the urban elite, influencing British ceramics manufacture, and strategically making these practices their own in their untethered maritime world. In this way, sea captains were at the forefront of innovating with Georgian gentility beyond the home, ushering in modernity by way of the sea.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: South-eastern Caribbean, Entanglement, Assemblages of Practice, Seafarers, Consumerism

**LOOKING THROUGH THE POTTER'S HANDS: POTTERY MAKING PROCESSES OF THE PRE-COLONIAL NORTHERN CARIBBEAN (CE 1000-1400)**

Devon Graves

Pottery is the most ubiquitous material remain archaeologically recovered from Caribbean post-Saladoid contexts. Pottery provides a large source of information about indigenous peoples' way of life and has been used as a crucial tool for interpreting the archaeological record. However, until recently most research on archaeological ceramics has focused on the outward appearance of stylistic attributes, while neglecting ceramic technology. This paper explores both the technological and stylistic attributes of pre-colonial pottery recovered from the coastal region of the Montecristi and Puerto Plata provinces (Dominican Republic), and the site of Palmetto Junction (Providenciales, Turks & Caicos Islands). The Greater Antilles have been the assumed place of origin for the original migrants of the Turks and Caicos Islands and the sustained focus area of exchange. This paper re-examines the narrative of interactions between sites in the North-western Dominican Republic and Palmetto Junction through macrotrace, macrofabric, and petrographic analyses. Through the analysis of pottery manufacturing techniques and their connection to modal style, a metaphorical painting emerges that complicates traditional ideas of ceramic manufacture in the pre-colonial Caribbean. Technological analyses have revealed the multiplicity of potting and technical traditions that were present, recreating the complex interplay of production. The multiplicity of potting techniques demonstrates the diversity of the Chaîne Opératoires and possibility for multiple communities of practice within and amongst sites. This paper contributes to the ongoing dialogue regarding pre-colonial Caribbean peoples potting traditions and networks of interaction.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Pre-colonial Caribbean Societies, Mobility, Migration, Interaction, post-Saladoid, ceramic technology, Montecristi, Puerto Plata, Palmetto Junction, Greater Antilles, macrotrace, macrofabric, petrographic analyses, Chaîne Opératoires

**PROPOSITION D'UNE TYPOLOGIE APPLIQUÉE AUX OBJETS DE PARURE PRÉCOLOMBIENS DU MUSÉE EDGAR CLERC (LE MOULE, GUADELOUPE).**

Jehanne Turpin

Les recherches menées sur différents aspects relatifs aux cultures précolombiennes dans la Caraïbe suscitent l'intérêt de bon nombre de chercheurs.

L'étude suivante fut réalisée dans le cadre d'un master portant sur les objets de parure préhistoriques issus de plusieurs gisements de l'île de la Guadeloupe. L'objectif était de proposer un classement typologique. Les objets ayant servi de corpus d'étude, sont conservés au musée Edgar Clerc qui se trouve sur la commune du Moule en Guadeloupe. Ils sont bien représentatifs des parures précolombiennes que l'on peut mettre au jour dans l'aire Caraïbe.

Ces derniers ont été cédés au musée, entre autres, par Edgar Clerc, Mireille Prompt ainsi que d'autres donateurs. Ils proviennent majoritairement des gisements de Grande-Terre comme Morel ou Anse à la Gourde. Une autre série d'objets de parure fut intégrée au corpus étudié, elle émane des fouilles archéologiques menées à Tourlourous sur l'île de Marie-Galante en 2002.

Plusieurs critères sont définis pour parvenir à classer chaque objet de manière homogène.

Le premier critère est la présence ou l'absence de perforations et le mode d'attache. Ensuite, ils sont classés par type de perforations, transversales ou longitudinales, leur nombre et leur position sur les différentes pièces et enfin par matières premières.

Il est à noter que le premier type défini correspond à des ornements pour des statues anthropomorphes tandis que les deux autres types correspondent à des éléments de parure ayant pour but de mettre en valeur celui qui la porte, de faire passer un message ou de perpétuer une tradition.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Idéologie, iconographie

**RE-EXAMINING PEARLS: A TECHNOLOGICAL AND MICROWEAR STUDY OF A LAPIDARY ASSEMBLAGE FROM GRENADA**


Catarina Guzzo Falci, Annelou Van Gijn, and Corinne L. Hofman

Lapidary materials from Saladoid and Huecoid contexts have been studied through multiple approaches, in particular with the aims of identifying raw materials, production technologies, and networks of circulation. In the present paper, we reconsider one of the main lapidary workshops known for the Early Ceramic Age period: the site of Pearls on Grenada. Previous research at the site and regional syntheses have noted its important role in interaction networks connecting different Caribbean islands and surrounding continental regions. However, it is well-known that Pearls has been severely damaged over the decades, notably through looting and bulldozing. In this panorama, we conducted a technological and microwear study of a private collection from the site, in order to further assess raw material and technological variability. We reflect on the limitations to the study of an assemblage formed in such conditions and re-contextualize it by contrasting our dataset to other Antillean sites. Our results show that diverse lithologies were (partially) worked at Pearls by the use of production techniques adapted to their varied physical properties. Different production logics and modalities of material acquisition could also be identified, allowing us to propose new patterns of lapidary circulation across the Caribbean Sea.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Saladoid, Huecoid, lapidary, Antilles, Mobility, migration, interaction



STONE ORNAMENTS OF THE VIVÉ SALADOID SITE (MARTINIQUE): UPDATE OF DATA AND COMPARISON TO CONTEMPORARY GUADELOUPIAN SITES

 Pierrick Fouéré Pierrick, Benoît Bérard, Ludovic Bellot-Gurlet, and Christian Stouvenot

The revision of the determinations of the rocks and minerals used for the ornaments, carried out as part of the collective research program “Amerindian ornaments in lithic materials in the French West Indies: mineralogy, geological sources and manufacturing (PAAF”, makes it possible to specify certain aspects of the acquisition and processing methods for each type of raw material. We will take as an example the ornaments of the Vivé site in Lorrain (Martinique) whose first occupations concern the first four centuries of our era. With about forty pieces, beads and pendants finished or in the process of being shaped, the series uses more than a dozen different materials. The results will be compared to two contemporary sites of importance in Guadeloupe: Morel au Moule and Gare Maritime in Basse-Terre.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Saladoid, Guadeloupe, Amerindian, lithic materials, mineralogy, geological sources, Vivé, Lorrain, Morel au Moule, Gare Maritime

AN EARLY COLONIAL MOSAIC – TRANSFORMATIONS OF CERAMIC REPERTOIRES IN THE SPANISH COLONIAL CARIBBEAN 1495-1562.

 Marlieke Ernst, Andrzej Antczak, and Corinne L. Hofman

The initial intercultural contacts within early Spanish colonies in the Americas have led to changing material culture repertoires and the creation of entirely new social identities in the first decennia after colonization. Situated within the ERC-NEXUS1492 project, this paper focusses on changing ceramic repertoires of locally produced ceramics from the gold area of Hispaniola (Concepción de la Vega and Cotuí) and the pearl fisheries of Nueva Cádiz (Cubagua Island) during the early colonial time (1495-1562). Historical sources mention the transfer of Amerindian and African enslaved peoples between different areas in the Spanish Caribbean ever since Columbus landing on the island of Hispaniola in 1492. The study of transformations in ceramic repertoires can add to our understanding of the dynamics of Amerindian-European-African interactions within and between the colonies. This paper will apply concepts of appropriation and imitation combined with archaeological, and ethnoarchaeological studies of the chaîne opératoire (operational sequence) of ceramic manufacture. By comparing Amerindian, European, and African ceramic technologies and styles with their early colonial counterparts manufactured in the Caribbean, this paper offers new insights on the mobility of peoples and ideas in the region and on the dynamics of the early 16th century intercultural interactions.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Historical archaeology, mobility, migration, interaction, intercultural contact, Hispaniola, Concepcion de la Vega, Cotui, Nueva Cádiz, Cubagua Island, ethnoarcharology, chaîne opératoire, operational sequence, ceramic technologies

NEW MATERIALISM IN THE COLONIAL CARIBBEAN

 Yvonne Victoria O’Dell

Making use of the wealth of information presented by Caribbean archaeologists past and present, this paper explores what contribution new advances in archaeological theory can make to the study of the Caribbean past. I ask how experiences and worlds are challenged and remade when different cultures come together during the colonial period. To this end, I employ a new materialist approach, with an emphasis on affect theory.

Influenced by the work of Deleuze and Spinoza, affect is making an impact across the social sciences. It is generally understood as an enabling capacity, to act and be acted upon (Deleuze and Guattari 1987; Spinoza 1677). Talking about things, people, and events in terms of affect shifts our narratives from epistemology to ontology and stops an anthropocentric focus. This relational, assemblage-based approach can offer an alternative to the traditional binary opposition of object and subject, complicating the narrative that Man plus Tool makes history (Haraway 2016). In this approach, human beings are not raised to a different ontological plane over other things; we are driven to recognise the role that humans play in a dynamic and active mixture of bodies. This project is an attempt to recognise very tangible differences between worlds, and the role of the material within them. Specifically, this paper considers the ways in which affects were manipulated in plantation contexts, changing the capacity for people and things to act. I explore how distinctions between bodies were constructed, reinforced, and materially experienced.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Historical Archaeology, affect theory, materialism

“FROM HELL’S GATE TO THE PROMISED LAND: PERSPECTIVES ON POVERTY IN SABA, DUTCH CARIBBEAN, 1780 TO THE MID-TWENTIETH CENTURY”.

 Ryan Espersen

Archaeological research concerning poverty has grown during the twenty-first century. Finding poverty in material things has become a challenge, and consequently research has reoriented itself to understanding the social processes which produce and sustain poverty. Poverty is understood differently according to class, and experienced differently across scale, localities, race, and gender. By taking a whole-society approach to the small island of Saba, Dutch Caribbean, the materiality of Saba’s classes can be made visible if the social processes behind them can be revealed. Designating groups, individuals, and landscapes as poor, however, homogenizes these material vectors for projecting class. This gives poverty an ephemeral nature relative those designating poverty to people and spaces. Therefore, poverty is best understood reflexively through powered perspectives and powered landscapes rather than through a static pile of representative material objects.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: materiality, Saba

**LAPIDARY ARTWORK DURING THE SALADOID PERIOD IN THE ANTILLES, A RENEWED AND UPDATED ANALYSIS**

Alain Queffelec Alain, Pierrick Fouéré, Ludovic Bellot-Gurlet, Benoît Bérard, Jean-Baptiste Caverne, Céline Paris, Lolita Rousseau, and Christian Stouvenot

Lapidary artwork in very diverse styles and raw materials is a specificity of Amerindian crafting during the Saladoid period in the Antilles area. These gemstones are very often referred to as exotic since they are not coming from the island where they have been discovered by archaeological excavations. Their wide regional distribution led to the hypothesis of a pan-Caribbean network during this period. Our recent work updates the previous data by studying newly excavated sites as well as refining outdated mineral characterizations. New results for the French islands, combined to a literature-based database, allowed for the creation of an improved and renewed vision of the distribution and potential provenance of these numerous gemstones. Exhaustive mineralogical analysis for all the artifacts from Guadeloupe and Martinique led to the identification of new raw materials, unknown so far. It also allowed for the stylistic comparison of the objects from the French islands, poorly studied so far, with the rest of the archeological record. This study lays the foundation for further work in the region, and present online tools developed with the aim of creating new collaborations on this subject.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Saladoid, Antiles

**HAMMOCKS AND CASSAVA, THE BIOPOLITICS OF CARE IN THE EARLY COLONIAL SPANISH CARIBBEAN**

Alice Samson, Jago Cooper, and Ramón Ocasio Negrón

At the last IACA we presented preliminary fieldwork findings from the site of Sardinera, a Spanish royal hacienda on Isla de Mona, Puerto Rico. Here we identified an area of 16th century cotton production. These archaeological findings represent the material counterpart of Spanish records attesting large scale export of hammocks from the island in the early 1500s. Hammocks formed the main domestic infrastructure at gold extraction sites across Espanola and San Juan, where Spanish entrepreneurs, indios encomendados, and indios esclavos lived and worked together in close proximity, sustained by indigenous staples like cassava bread, also a major Mona export.

But what does this say about early colonial dynamics other than confirming what we already know from the archives? Here we consider the production of hammocks and cassava bread as forms of care-in-exploitation, whereby indigenous workers took control of each other's material and spiritual wellbeing through the creation of affective networks based on familiar foods and bodily nourishment. These practices not only shaped early colonial markets, but created a creole habitus which persists to this day in hammocks and cassava.

We will end with some reflections on the changing conditions of practising archaeology in Puerto Rico, and local-foreign collaboration.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Sardinera, indios encomendados, indios esclavos

**DU NEUF ET DU VIEUX: REPRISE DE FOUILLES DE L'ABRI-SOUS-ROCHE DE CADET 3, MARIE-GALANTE.**

Arnaud Lenoble, Corentin Bochaton, Laurent Charles, David Cochard, Patrice Courtaud, Katarina Jacobson, Brice Ephrem, Monica Gala, Véronique Laroulandie, Miriam Mesa; Caroline Partiot, Nathalie Serrand, Christian Stouvenot

L'abri sous roche de Cadet 3, à Marie-Galante, a été sondé en 2004. Il livre une séquence documentant la partie finale du Pléistocène et la seconde moitié de l'Holocène. Un niveau archéologique d'âge céramique récent y a été reconnu, ainsi que des niveaux plus anciens, riches en ossements et restes d'invertébrés, pour lesquels se pose la question d'une contribution humaine à la constitution des dépôts.

La fouille du site a été reprise en 2018 et 2019 avec trois perspectives : 1) augmenter l'assemblage vertébré pour décrire la succession des biocénoses vertébrées holocènes de l'île, 2) préciser la chronologie du dépôt et affiner la résolution stratigraphique des assemblages collectés et, 3) recueillir des éléments permettant de discuter la fréquentation humaine du site durant la période précéramique.

Les nouveaux travaux font apparaître la fonction funéraire du site à l'âge céramique tardif via la mise au jour d'une sépulture amérindienne dans la partie la plus sommitale du dépôt. Ils démontrent également l'occupation précéramique de l'abri dès 3 000 BC, par la mise en évidence de petites structures de combustion et d'un petit assemblage microlithique, tous deux inclus dans une couche documentée par de nouvelles datations radiocarbones. L'étude préliminaire des restes fauniques vertébrés et invertébrés permet, enfin, de discuter plus avant la question restée en suspens à l'issue du précédent sondage, à savoir la fraction des assemblages vertébrés et invertébrés imputable à l'occupation précéramique. Ces mêmes résultats conduisent à préciser les espèces aujourd'hui disparues de l'île et l'époque de leur disparition.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Pre-colonial Caribbean societies, Subsistence Practices, paleoethnobotany, and zooarchaeology

**THE TAMANA ARROW POINT - REPORT OF A NEW FIND OF A BIFACIALLY-FLAKED STONE PROJECTILE ARROW POINT POSSABLY FROM LATE PLEISTOCENE TO EARLY HOLOCENE PERIOD FROM NORTH CENTRAL MT TAMANA REGION TRINIDAD, REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, WEST INDIES**

Jalaludin Ahmad Khan

This research presents the new find of a bifacially-flaked stone projectile arrow point which represents the second only known bifacially worked stone projectile point which could be considered as part of the oldest projectile point artifacts that has been found in Trinidad. The first a contracting-stem, bifacially-flaked projectile point/knife which is referred to as the Biche Point was reported found in 1988 which affiliated this specimen with the Canaiman subseries of the Joboid series, which dates to Late Pleistocene or Early Holocene times when Trinidad was still connected to the South American mainland

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Biche, Trinidad, Canaiman, Joboid, Pleistocene, Holocene

**EXAMINING PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN SOUTH FLORIDA AND THE FLORIDA KEYS IN CORRELATION WITH MARINE HABITATS AND FAUNAL EXPLOITATION.**

Philippa Jorissen, Michelle J. LeFebvre, Traci Ardren, Victor D. Thompson, and Scott M. Fitzpatrick

Within the circum-Caribbean, the locations and maritime traditions of indigenous Glades Period (1000 BC-AD 1700) archaeological settlements in southern Florida and the Florida Keys, are well known through a long history of archaeological research. However, many questions remain regarding the spatial and temporal relationships between settlement locations and marine habitats among Glades groups, including possible correlations between site location, access to marine habitats, and faunal exploitation. The identifications of such correlations are important for elucidating variable cultural patterns in settlement persistence and/or change over time, interactions between settlements, and potential anthropogenic impacts among sensitive marine habitats and biodiversity. In this study, we conducted the first meta-analysis of Glades I (1000 BC- AD 750), II (AD 750 - 1200), and III (AD 1000-1700) settlement locations in proximity to three marine habitats:

- 1) shoreline and the inshore habitat;
- 2) coral reef zones (nearshore patch reef, offshore patch reef, reef crest and foreereef); and
- 3) pelagic zones.

Using ArchMap 10.2 and archived site location data from the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research, we conducted near analysis among more than 500 Glades period sites from Monroe and Dade counties. Our data provides a regionally robust spatial and temporal foundation for contextualizing long-term indigenous occupation of south Florida and the Florida Keys, with significant relevance to conducting comparative faunal, pottery, and cultural interaction studies. Moreover, our study can also be used as a basis for predictive modelling of unrecorded or destroyed archaeological site locations across the region, particularly among coastal locations vulnerable to erosion, storms, sea level fluctuations, and anthropogenic developments.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Visualization and digitization

**IS-BASED HABITAT SUITABILITY MODELS TO EXAMINE THE ECOLOGY OF PRECOLONIAL CANOE MANUFACTURING PROCESSES AND POTENTIAL IMPACTS TO SETTLEMENT PATTERN STUDIES**

Isaac Shearn

Although interisland connectivity is ubiquitous in archaeological explanations in the Caribbean, direct evidence of canoes and canoe manufacturing is relatively absent in the archaeological record. This contradiction suggests that aspects of society centered on canoe macturing and voyaging may have been underrepresented in our interpretations, particularly the impact these processes must have had on settlement patterns. This paper aims to foreground the canoe as the foundation of precolonial infrastructure by using GIS-based ecological niche models to examine the distribution of habitats suitable for the growth of resources used to make canoes. Integrating experimental and ethnographic observations about canoe voyaging and production processes, predictions are generated about potential regions to search for canoe manufacturing sites. Furthermore, this adds a dimension of variability to the interpretation of connectedness between islands and raises questions about canoe manufacturing on islands where suitable habitats for necessary resources are absent.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Mobility, migration, and interaction, Pre-colonial Caribbean societies

**REEXAMINING RADIOCARBON CHRONOLOGIES FOR THE CARIBBEAN AND IMPLICATIONS FOR MODELING ISLAND COLONIZATION**

Matthew F. Napolitano, Robert J. DiNapoli, Jessica H. Stone, and Scott M. Fitzpatrick

Human colonization of the insular Caribbean represents one of the most significant, but least understood population dispersals in New World prehistory. This is due in part to the fact that it is the only example in the Americas of peoples colonizing islands that were not visible from surrounding mainland areas or, in some cases, other islands. Models that attempt to explain the order in which the Antilles were colonized (e.g., variations of stepping stone dispersals; the southward route hypothesis), largely rely on radiocarbon chronologies, but many do not meet the accepted standards for reporting because they lack critical information or sufficient provenience. As such, they can lead to inaccurate or misleading interpretations of human activities. To address this issue, we have created a database of more 2,100 14C dates, assigned them to classes based on chronometric hygiene criteria commonly used in other regions, and constructed Bayesian colonization models of the acceptable dates to examine patterns of initial settlement. Refined colonization estimates for 24 islands indicate that:

- 1) the region was settled in a series of rapid, discontinuous population dispersals from South America;
- 2) colonists reached islands in the northern Antilles before those in the south; and
- 3) support the southward route hypothesis and ideal-free distribution model for colonization.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: chronology and temporality; mobility, migration, and interaction; pre-Colonial Caribbean societies; technical innovation and advancement

**UNRAVELLING LATE CERAMIC AGE NETWORKS IN THE NORTHEASTERN CARIBBEAN: A TECHNOLOGICAL STUDY OF CHICOID EFFIGY BOTTLES IN TWO SITES IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (AD 1200-1500).**

Kwinten Van Dessel, Corinne L. Hofman, and P. Degryse

Chicoid ceramic effigy bottles have been found in sites associated with Chicoid ceramics (\pm AD 1200-1500) throughout Hispaniola. These bottles stand out in the Chicoid ceramic assemblage due to the use of white clay, their stylistic uniformity and their occurrence in low quantities. These elements led to hypothesize that these effigy bottles might have played a major role in connecting communities across the island. This paper studies and compares the Chicoid effigy bottles of two sites in the Dominican Republic, i.e. El Flaco in the northwestern part and El Cabo in the southeast, in order to unravel the possible underlying mechanisms that may have tied these communities together. Both sites are located in different geological and geographical settings and the Chicoid ceramic assemblages of the two sites belong to different stylistic traditions, i.e. Boca Chica and a local north-western style. The main method that will be used to unravel the underlying mechanisms is the chaîne opératoire method. This method allows us to reconstruct the way in which the Chicoid effigy bottles spread across the island and tells us which interactions took place between the different communities using Chicoid ceramics, if at all. The chaîne opératoire method will be reinforced by ceramic petrography, geochemical analysis and provenance studies. During the presentation the outline of the research and the preliminary results will be discussed. This paper contributes to the understanding of events of mobility and exchange of goods or ideas in the pre-Colonial Caribbean.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Pre-colonial Caribbean Societies and/or Mobility, migration and interaction

**INTERACTION AND EXCHANGE BETWEEN 18TH AND 19TH CENTURY ANGUILLAN PLANTATIONS**

Elysia Petras

This paper reviews deeds, church and court records, as well as slave compensation claims from Anguilla, together with archaeological evidence from two historic plantation sites, Hughes Estate and Wallblake Estate, to investigate the social interactions and movement of people, bonded and free, between 18th and 19th century plantations on Anguilla and, at times, neighboring islands. Anguilla plantations were connected by familial ties both between elite families as well as enslaved families. Church documents record marriages between enslaved laborers from different plantations. Before the construction of the Anguillan courthouse, elites convened together at private estates to carry out governance of the colony. Anguillan records provide evidence that bonded workers visited other plantations both for official labor purposes as well as unofficial purposes, in some cases at the risk of life or limb. There is archaeological evidence for continuous exchange between some neighboring plantation communities in the United States. One example is Agbe-Davies' research on locally produced pipes in colonial Virginia. She found evidence for specialization of local pipe manufacture, as well as diversity of local pipes within individual plantations, as opposed to evidence for internal coherence and distinctive assemblages between plantations (Agbe-Davies 2015). I argue that the archaeological assemblages from Hughes Estate and Wallblake Estate on Anguilla can be analyzed with similar attention to either movement and interaction, or to isolation, either supporting or adding complexity to the documentary evidence. Interaction and exchange provides a richer understanding of the development of African Anguillan culture on Anguilla.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Historical archaeology; Slavery, its aftermaths, and labour; Sites of memory, sites of conscience; Mobility, migration, and interaction

**MONK'S HILL AND THE BAJAN CONNECTION: BUTTON MANUFACTURING, DISLOCATION AND LEGACY IN COLONIAL ANTIGUA**

Christopher K. Waters and Joshua D. Nowakowski

Used as Antigua's deodand, or place of last resort, the fortifications on Monk's Hill were continuously occupied by local families who paid to maintain the fortifications, by British Regulars garrisoned to protect the naval dockyard at English Harbour, and by enslaved Africans serving as soldiers, matrosses, artificers, and pioneers. Archaeological excavations in the summer of 2016 at Great George Fort on Monk's Hill uncovered a bone button manufactory in a sealed, well-stratified context. Analysis of the faunal material and archival research reveal that these buttons were made by enslaved pioneers and artificers assigned to the 55th Regiment of Foot. From Barbados, these men were transported to Antigua in order to carry out the fatigue duties of the regiment. This paper examines the development of this industry using unfree and displaced labor, and connects this manufactory to the legacies of slavery in post-emancipation Antigua.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Materiality and Heritage

**THE EXCHANGE OF (GREEN) STONE AXES: FUNCTIONAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL INSIGHTS**

Thomas W. Breukel, Annelou Van Gijn, Corinne L. Hofman

Research into the circulation of greenstone celts has produced novel insights into interaction patterns during the Ceramic Age. The long-distance exchange of jadeitite has been demonstrated, and studies highlight that stone celt production was often monopolised by certain communities. Nevertheless, much remains unclear about the importance attributed to particular raw materials, the technologies used to manufacture celts, the social effects that drove their circulation and were produced by it, and so on. Here, we discuss the biographical analysis of four celt assemblages: Pearls (Grenada) and El Flaco, El Cabo, and Playa Grande (Dominican Republic). This involved an experiment-based study of microscopic traces of wear relating to the technology and function of the artefacts. We demonstrate that jadeitite celt biographies are not significantly different from those made of other raw materials, that morphologies change over time as a result of use, and that movements across spatial contexts are social and technological necessities during the life cycle of celts.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Mobility, migration, and interaction

**TIGER LUCINE CLAM (CODAKIA ORBICULARIS) GEOCHEMISTRY AS A POTENTIAL TOOL FOR EXAMINING PRE-COLUMBIAN HABITATION SITES IN THE GREATER ANTILLES AND BAHAMA ARCHIPELAGO**

Ryan M. Harke

The tiger lucine *Codakia orbicularis* is a common midden shell at Pre-Columbian archaeological sites throughout the Greater Antilles and Bahama Archipelago. At occupation sites on Jamaica and Antigua, these shells are found as discrete lenses and interspersed with other faunal material. In the Bahamas, entire *Codakia*-shell refuse piles are not uncommon. Because *Codakia* valves are abundant, widespread, and deposited in numerous archaeological contexts, this species was selected for analytical study. In this paper, I explore whether the aragonite shell of live-collected *Codakia* specimens can be used to track environmental seasonality, and thus, if archaeological *Codakia* shells can serve as proxies of past human mobility and climate.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: technological innovation and advancement; mobility, migration, and interaction

**EXCAVACIONES ARQUEOLÓGICAS EN EL POBLADO PREHISPÁNICO DE EL FRANCÉS, PENÍNSULA DE SAMANÁ, REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.**

Adolfo José López Belando, Alfredo Coppa, Francesco Genchi, y Daniel Shelley

El sitio arqueológico de El Francés se encuentra en la península de Samaná, República Dominicana. Durante los años 2018 y 2019, investigadores de la Universidad de La Sapienza de Roma, el Museo del Hombre Dominicano de la República Dominicana y la Fundación Shelley, han realizado importantes excavaciones arqueológicas en el lugar. La motivación de los trabajos arqueológicos fue obtener datos a cerca de los artífices de un mapa náutico prehispánico encontrado en el sitio arqueológico de El Francés, presentado en el pasado Congreso de IACA y en el último Congreso Internacional de Cartografía Histórica por el investigador Daniel Shelley. En este enclave se localiza el emplazamiento de un poblado prehispánico donde aparecen vinculadas cerámicas de tipo saladoide y de tradición ostionioide, además de algunas cerámicas de tipo chicoide en los estratos más recientes. En el sitio arqueológico se han excavado residuarios, varios enterramientos humanos y evidencias de pisos de uso del poblado indo antillano. Las fechas de C-14 obtenidas sitúan el establecimiento prehispánico a mediados del siglo VI d.C. y llegan hasta el 1200 d.C. aproximadamente. Esta circunstancia lo presenta como uno de los yacimientos más antiguos de lo que conocemos como cultura taina y uno de los escasísimos sitios con presencia saladoide en la isla Española. Las relaciones interinsulares que se han constatado en el yacimiento y los objetos recuperados, permitirán investigar en profundidad la llegada de migrantes ceramistas a la isla y la interacción que tuvieron con los pobladores locales previamente asentados en la zona.

Tema Sugerido/Palabras claves: Sociedades Pre-coloniales del Caribe.

**CULTURAL CONTINUITY IN THE TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS**

Joost Morsink and Ruud Stelton

In March 2019, new field research was conducted on Salt Cay, Cotton Cay, and Middle Caicos in the Turks & Caicos Islands. This research examines cultural continuity from precolonial through colonial times by identifying the role of salt and cotton production in local economies. The early fifteenth century is often envisioned as a strong breach in cultural continuity associated with the arrival of colonists from Europe, the subsequent decimation of native groups, the introduction of African slaves, and import of non-native products, animals, and plants. However, on the Turks & Caicos Islands, salt and cotton production were important natural resources that were exploited and exchanged before and after Europeans arrived. Furthermore, the rapid collapse of native groups has been recently questioned through new evidence of Lucayan occupation until the early seventeenth century. Through a multi-disciplinary approach, this research will use multiple lines of evidence to argue that life on these Caribbean islands was characterized by cultural continuity, long-lasting cultural practices, and a more gradual transition than previously perceived from precolonial to colonial times. Further, this research will emphasize the maritime and regional focus of the small islands in larger networks through regional and global economies. This research also emphasizes the impact these smaller islands had on regional social relations. Despite the physical isolation of these islands, salt and cotton connected the people living here to their surrounding world. This presentation will discuss the results from our 2019 field research.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: cultural continuity,

**GEOCHEMICAL CHARACTERISATION OF CIRCUM-CARIBBEAN JADEITITE SOURCES: IMPLICATIONS FOR PROVENANCE STUDIES**

A.C.S. Knaf, H. Habiba, T. Shafie, J.M. Koornneef, A. Hertwig, J. Cárdenas-Párraga, G.E. Harlow, A. García-Casco, H.P. Schertl, W.V. Maresch, C.L. Hofman, U. Brandes, and G.R. Davies

Jadeitite was used for tools and adornments throughout the Greater Caribbean since initial inhabitation. Regionally, jadeitite sources are only known in Guatemala, north and south of the Motagua Fault Zone (GM, NMFZ and SMFZ), eastern Cuba (CU) and the northern Dominican Republic (DR). The distribution of jadeitite artefacts establishes exchange and transport over vast distances and potentially provides fundamental information about former trading and mobility networks between different islands and the mainland. Despite general geological similarities among the jadeitite source rocks, different ages, protoliths, P-T conditions of jadeite formation and (re-)mobilization of different fluid compositions offer the potential to geochemically discriminate the sources. Parent-daughter isotope ratios in the source rocks are, however, variable such that the Sr-, Pb- and Nd-isotope ratios of the source rocks generally overlap. Different trace element compositions are preserved between the source regions, apparently due to regional differences in metamorphic fluids. This study reports a rigorous statistical analysis to assess the ability to geochemical fingerprint Caribbean precolonial jadeititic artefacts, thereby providing a provenancing method to quantify regional exchange networks. The first approach was to assess 3 jadeitite source regions (DR, CU, GM) based on trace element ratios and isotopic compositions and subsequently see if it was possible to resolve 4 (DR, CU, GM NMFZ, GM SMFZ). The results of the statistical algorithm establish that there is > 95% discrimination between the 3 and 4 source. The technique can therefore be applied to artefacts of jadeititic composition of unknown provenance in the Greater Caribbean.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: jadeteite, provenance,

**CHALLENGING THE 'PROMISED ISLANDS': ARCHAEOLOGICAL, ETHNOHISTORIC AND EXPERIMENTAL VALIDATION OF AMERINDIAN NAVIGATION BETWEEN MAINLAND VENEZUELA AND LOS ROQUES ARCHIPELAGO, AD 1000–1500**

M. Magdalena Antczak, Andrzej T. Antczak, and David Bottome

A distance of 140 km of deep open sea separates the group of over 40 oceanic islands of the Los Roques Archipelago from the South American mainland of present-day Venezuela. Archaeology has provided abundant and diverse evidence of intense exploitation of marine resources and ritual activity carried out on these islands by Valencioid and Ocumaroid culture bearers from the north central Venezuela, between AD 1000 and 1500. Chronologically and culturally related collections from the mainland contain evidence of multifarious entanglements of the Valencioid with the sea and compelling models of canoes and 'Canoe-men' made in pottery. Sixteenth-century Spanish documents refer to the bygone indigenous navigation to the offshore islands that perfectly matches the archaeological record. In 2016, a group of 17 Venezuelan adventurers replicated this navigation using a 12-meter-long indigenous canoe propelled by paddles and crossed the open-sea distance in 29 hours, providing yet further support for the precolonial voyages. This experimental voyage confirms the feasibility of indigenous travels between the continent and the offshore islands before the European conquest time.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Mobility, Migration, and Interaction, Ideology and Iconography, General Ceramic Age,

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ON SAINT-BARTHÉLEMY**

Jean-Georges Ferrié, Dominique Bonnissent, Fabrice Casagrande, Anne Jegouzo, Arlette Patrigeon-Magras, Eric Pelissier, Nathalie Sellier-Segard, Nathalie Serrand, Christian Stouvenot, Lisa Beronius-Magras, and Anne Querrard-Lamouler

Since 2015 and the introduction of new regulations for preventive archaeology, the number of archeological operations has increased significantly in Saint-Barthélemy, an island whose potential had, until then, remained little documented. More than twenty interventions were carried out in urban and rural contexts, and on several beaches of the island. Regarding the Precolumbian period, Neoindian sites (Ceramic Age) and one Mesoinian level (Archaic Age) have been discovered. For the Colonial period, the surveys were mainly focused on old urban centers of Gustavia and Lorient, but also on small rural occupations. This presentation will discuss the last development and results of archaeological research in Saint-Barthélemy.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: preventive archaeology, Pre-columbian period, Neoindian sites (Ceramic Age), Mesoinian levels,

**NUEVAS MIRADAS A LA OCUPACIÓN TEMPRANA EN LA CUENCA HIDROGRÁFICA DEL RÍO CANÍMAR, MATANZAS, CUBA. RESULTADOS PARCIALES DE LAS CAMPAÑAS 2017-2018 EN EL SITIO CANÍMAR ABAJO**

Hernández Godoy ST, Chinique de Armas Y, Grau González Quevedo ER, Lorenzo Hernández L, González Herrera UM, Roksandic M.

La cuenca hidrográfica del río Canímar, en la costa norte de la provincia de Matanzas, Cuba, abarca un área de 434 km². El territorio de la cuenca facilitó el acceso de diferentes comunidades de bajos y altos niveles productivos a los diversos recursos contenidos en su espacio y favoreció una larga permanencia en el entorno, evidenciada en el registro arqueológico (1380 a.n.e – 1496 n.e). El yacimiento Canímar Abajo, es uno de los sitios de esta región cuyos resultados han contribuido al conocimiento de las estrategias de subsistencia y consumo de plantas de los grupos humanos que poblaron en tiempos tempranos el archipiélago cubano. Asimismo, por la cantidad de individuos exhumados (N 214 hasta 2015), continúa siendo un espacio fundamental para la comprensión de diferentes prácticas culturales de estas sociedades hoy desaparecidas. La ponencia expone los resultados iniciales obtenidos en las últimas campañas arqueológicas (diciembre 2017 y 2018) en Canímar Abajo, en las cuales se concibió la intervención extensiva (18 m²) y el uso de nuevas tecnologías digitales en el registro de la información. Ello permitió la identificación de cinco esqueletos in situ y la observación de diferentes prácticas funerarias; y el reporte de diversas herramientas en concha, piedra y objetos superestructurales que constituyen primeras noticias para el yacimiento. El trabajo además, incidió en la colecta de datos para una futura reconstrucción paleoclimática de la cuenca y continuó con la labor educativa sobre la conservación del patrimonio arqueológico dirigida a los habitantes de la comunidad cercana al lugar.

Tema Sugerido/Palabras claves: Sociedades precoloniales del Caribe

**THE RELEVANCE OF THE EARLIEST BURIAL FROM THE CARIBBEAN COAST OF NICARAGUA TO THE PEOPLING OF THE CARIBBEAN**

Mirjana Roksandic, Donald Byers, Leonardo Lechado, Harly Jean Clair Duncan, William Duhay, and Ivan Roksandic

To date, Caribbean coast of Nicaragua has not figured prominently in archaeological research of the circum-Caribbean. In the last decade, there has been a substantial effort to record archaeological sites from all periods of occupation in the region. The shell-matrix site Angi, near the village of Monkey Point – excavated in the early 70s – was revisited in a recent survey effort. The erosion of the profile exposed a burial, the first one recorded on the Caribbean coast of Nicaragua. The fragments of bones did not yield enough collagen for 14C dating, but additional five 14C dates obtained from the surrounding charcoal and shell samples enable us to place the burial in the 5th millennium BC, providing the earliest date for any archaeological structure on the Caribbean coast of Nicaragua, and the oldest human remains in the region. We discuss the relevance of the burial and its early date for our understanding of the potential early source populations in the Caribbean.

Keywords/Suggested Themes:

**EVIDENCE OF LATE HOLOCENE CLIMATE VARIATION AND CULTIVATION ACTIVITIES NEAR CAYO COCO, CUBA**

William Mark Buhay, Nadine Joy Kanik, Anna Agosta G'Meiner, and Matthew Peros

While lakes are relatively rare within the Greater and Lesser Antilles, coastal lacustrine systems (estuaries, lagoons, karstal basins) have also been relied upon for reconstruction of the Caribbean paleoclimate/ environment and anthropogenic changes.

Estuaries and lagoons are effective sediment traps that preserve an abundance of useful proxy information and sinkholes, in particular, exhibit a greater stability than other coastal features with ephemeral barrier systems that may obscure paleoclimate/environment signals.

Here we employ collated sediment profiles from a Cuban sinkhole known as Cenote Jennifer (Cayo Coco). In this study we used carbon ($\delta^{13}C$) and nitrogen ($\delta^{15}N$) isotope analysis and carbon:nitrogen (C/N) ratios in conjunction with pollen analysis to investigate the changes in organic carbon sources, that reflect shifts in vegetation types that may relate to possible climate/environmental forcings and/or anthropogenic activity in this area during the mid to late Holocene.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Caribbean Climate/Paleoclimate

**INSIGHTS INTO THE POPULATION HISTORY OF THE CARIBBEAN FROM ANCIENT DNA PRESERVED IN PRE-CONTACT HUMAN REMAINS**

Kathrin Nägele, Cosimo Posth, Miren Iraeta Orbegozo, Yadira Chinique de Armas, Ulises Gonzalez Herrera, Silvia Hernandez Godoy, Rita Radzeviciute, Menno Hoogland, Ivan Roksandic, Carles Lalueza-Fox, Mirjana Roksandic, Corinne Hofman, Johannes Krause, and Hannes Schroeder

Recent genomic analyses of an ancient Caribbean individual provided a glimpse into the genetic makeup of a pre-colonial individual from the Bahamas showing a migration from northern South America into the Caribbean. However this is a single account describing one dispersal event into the Caribbean, while archaeology, linguistics and biological anthropology find evidence for multiple migrations into the region. The retrieval of ancient DNA (aDNA) is limited not only by time but also by environmental conditions. While in temperate climate regions, aDNA has shown to survive under ideal conditions since the Pleistocene, tropical climates - such as in the Caribbean region - represent an obstacle for aDNA preservation even from much more recent times. For this reason, aDNA studies in the Caribbean have been mainly limited to mitochondrial DNA analyses. Those have, however, limited power to infer detailed demographic processes compared to genome-wide data. In this study we applied a genome-wide enrichment of a targeted set of 1.2 million markers resulting in a substantially increased yield of endogenous human DNA. We present new data from various pre-colonial sites in Cuba, Guadeloupe and St. Lucia ranging from ~2000 to 500 years before present, which we compare to other ancient genomes from the Americas and present-day populations from neighboring regions. Due to the substantial impact of postcolonial admixtures aDNA can provide useful insights into the early peopling of the Caribbean region and the succession of events in its population history

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Pre-colonial Caribbean societies

**NOMINALIZING SUFFIXES AND THE NAMING PROCESS OF TAÍNO TOPONYMS IN THE GREATER ANTILLES**

Ivan Roksandic

Toponymy of the Caribbean, which for the most part reflects the region's turbulent colonial, postcolonial and contemporary history, also contains a substantial number of indigenous place names. The most important problem in regard to that body of pre-Columbian linguistic material is to clarify the systematic distinctions between Island Arawak (Taíno) place names, which form an important majority, and those that belong to other language groups. The present study examines the structure of Taíno toponyms by applying a comparative analysis with place names of related North Arawakan languages that are still spoken in surrounding continental areas: Guajiro, Lokono, and Parahuano. Recent studies have determined that two most common types of place names in those languages are a) descriptive toponyms based on features of environment (primarily water features and plant names); and b) toponyms formed on the base of a certain activity performed at or an event connected with the named locality. Devising a place name is a linguistic process through which is chosen a psychosocially acceptable form that reflects the cultural values of the naming speech community. Given that Arawakan languages are essentially agglutinative, the common procedure consists in adding one of the nominalizing suffixes, numerous in this language family, to a noun, verb or adjective root. In this study, we attempt to identify and phonologically define some grammatical morphemes and roots used in the formation of Taíno place names. The results can be used to identify recurrent morphophonological structures of Taíno toponyms and their geographical distribution in the Greater Antilles.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Pre-colonial Caribbean societies

**INSIGHTS INTO THE BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY OF 'ARCHAIC AGE' POPULATIONS FROM CUBA**

Yadira Chinique de Armas, Ulises M. González Herrera, Silvia T. Hernández Godoy, Dany Morales, Roberto Rodríguez Suarez and Mirjana Roksandic

Recent evidence about the subsistence strategies of Cuban "Archaic" Age groups have changed some long-rooted assumptions regarding the diversity of their dietary practices including a differential use of cultigens. Based on this new evidence, the notion of culturally and biologically homogeneous Archaic Age populations are no longer supported. Although the biological differences between Late Ceramic groups and Archaic Age populations have been largely assessed, the biological and cultural variations within the Archaic Age group have received less attention. In this paper we first examine the subsistence strategies and food consumption patterns of the individuals from Guayabo Blanco, Cueva del Perico I, Cueva Calero, Canímar Abajo and Playa del Mango sites by combining starch analyses of dental calculus and stable isotopes in bone collagen and apatite. Then, we contrast these results with the analyses of other cultural traditions (i.e., burial practices, material culture), and different lines of bioarchaeological evidence such as DNA, osteological morphometric traits, to show how such observed differences in subsistence may correlate with biological and cultural differences amongst these populations. Results suggest that different food consumption patterns coexisted among "Archaic Age" populations in Cuba and that groups with different biological characteristics and cultural traditions inhabited Cuba in early pre-colonial times.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Pre-colonial Caribbean societies

**FIRST INSIGHTS INTO DIFFERENTIAL USE OF MAIZE WITHIN ARCHAIC AGE CUBA: VARIATION BY AGE AND SEX**

Stephanie Skelton, Yadira Chinique de Armas PhD, Silvia T. Hernandez Godoy PhD, Mirjana Roksandic PhD.

Recent research has demonstrated the consumption of maize by Archaic Age groups in the Caribbean, suggesting that this plant contributed to a broad and varied diet. However, questions about this plant's significance remain. Stable isotopes and starch granules were analyzed for two Archaic sites, Canímar Abajo (CA) and Playa del Mango (PM), Cuba. This data was used to examine differences in dietary variation by age and sex. Isotopic analyses of PM and CA skeletal material indicate that C4 plants were consumed irrespective of the individual's sex (Student's T-test, $p > 0.05$). Furthermore, maize starches were recovered from males and females at both sites. This result confirms that maize likely contributed to the C4 component of the diet. Significant variation by age was observed within CA: among juveniles only those older than 5 years consumed C4 plants (ANOVA, $\alpha = 0.05$). Our findings indicate that plant use at CA and PM was complex, with evidence that maize did not form part of the early infant diet and that it was consumed only by non-adults older than 5 years of age and adults irrespective of sex.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Substance Practices, Paleoethnobotany, and Zooarchaeology



CARACTERIZACIÓN DEL USO DE CARBÓN VEGETAL COMO PIGMENTO DE PICTOGRAFÍAS CUBANAS



Fernández Ortega, R., Morales Valdés, D., Yero Masdeu, J.M., Gutiérrez Rodríguez, V., Rodríguez Hernández, D., Coradeschi, G., Dias, L., Miguel, C., Manhita, A., Martins, S., Buhay, W.M., Applin, D., Barrocas Dias, C., M., Roksandic, M.

Tras los estudios de laboratorio realizados a dos muestras de carbones recuperados debajo de murales pictográficos en dos estaciones rupestres cubanas, se describen los resultados obtenidos apoyados en análisis Arqueobotánicos, de Cromatografía gaseosa acoplada a Espectrómetro de masa para pirólisis por inyección (Pyr-CG-MS), de Microscopía Electrónica de Barrido y Microanálisis de Energía Dispersiva por Rayos-X (SEM-EDX) y la Espectroscopía de vibración infrarroja (μ FTIR) y la datación absoluta AMS 14 C de una de las muestras. Las pesquisas permitieron identificar el tipo de madera empleada y su mezcla con carbón animal, posiblemente huesos calcinados y macerados empleados durante la preparación de los crayones. Esto permite suponer la existencia de prácticas tradicionales para la preparación de los colorantes, y al menos para el oriente cubano, la misma tendría una antigüedad hacia los 4 300 ap.

Tema Sugerido/Palabras claves:: Carbón vegetal y animal, pigmentos, hueso, pictografía, Cuba.



EL USO DE LA FOTOGRAMETRÍA 3D, UTILIDAD EN EL ANÁLISIS, INTERPRETACIÓN, RECONSTRUCCIÓN Y DIVULGACIÓN DEL PATRIMONIO ARQUEOLÓGICO



Esteban Rubén Grau González Quevedo, Silvia T. Hernández Godoy, Ulises M. González Herrera, Yadira Chinique de Armas, Mirjana Roksandic

El patrimonio arqueológico es un recurso no renovable por lo que se hace imprescindible la documentación exhaustiva de toda intervención para salvaguardar el registro de los hallazgos y sus contextos de procedencia; información imprescindible para la revaloración y divulgación de este bien cultural. El desarrollo de diversas tecnologías digitales y el uso de avanzados programas de fotogrametría en la modelación del terreno para la reconstrucción espacial, han incidido favorablemente a solucionar esta problemática ya que aportan nuevas posibilidades para el análisis y reconstrucción de las diferentes evidencias materiales que son recuperadas en los trabajos de campo a fin de interpretar los modos de vida de sociedades hoy desaparecidas. Estas novedosas tecnologías de topografía y reconstrucción virtual aplicadas en el contexto arqueológico cubano, además de constituir una herramienta fundamental para la labor científica se inserta en el ámbito de la divulgación del patrimonio arqueológico hacia los escenarios locales. La ponencia sistematiza la experiencia del uso de la reconstrucción fotográfica 3d, ortomosaicos, Modelos Digital de Terreno y superficies 3d, así como el software Agisoft Photoscan profesional, vinculados con otros procesamientos de videos, la gráfica estereoscópica y salidas a SIG en las intervenciones en los sitios arqueológicos El Morrillo y Canimar Abajo en Matanzas; y Playa El Mango en Granma, verificando una mayor precisión y rapidez en los trabajos de modelación y mapeado, registro de las evidencias y como memoria del procedimiento científico, convirtiéndose en efectiva herramienta en el conocimiento y divulgación del patrimonio cultural y natural de la mayor de Las Antillas.

Tema Sugerido/ Palabras claves: Manejo e interpretación del patrimonio



PIEDRAS HORADADAS EN CONTEXTOS ARQUEOLÓGICOS ABORÍGENES DE CUBA. PRIMERA EVIDENCIA DIRECTA DEL PROCESAMIENTO DE PLANTAS CON ESTE TIPO DE ARTEFACTO



Ulises M. González Herrera, Roberto Rodríguez Suárez, Idalí Reyes Serrano, Yadira Chinique de Armas, and Mirjana Roksandic

El trabajo sistematiza los hallazgos relacionados con uno de los artefactos más singulares por su tipología, escasa presencia en el registro arqueológico de Cuba y desconocimiento científico del empleo dado a este instrumento por poblaciones de baja escala productiva del archipiélago. Se relaciona el universo de objetos conservados en colecciones, y se dan a conocer los detalles tecnotipológicos, así como el contexto cultural y cronológico de los mismos. Se realizaron estudios arqueométricos a una muestra de cinco objetos procedentes de yacimientos ubicados en la cuenca del Río Cauto, mediante la extracción de sedimentos y posterior identificación de gránulos de almidón correspondientes con plantas que formaron parte de la dieta de las comunidades de referencia. El estudio reveló que las evidencias líticas pertenecieron al complejo tecnológico de molienda- maceración empleado para el procesamiento de cultígenos silvestres y domesticados.

Tema Sugerido/Palabras claves:



MUSEUM COLLECTIONS AND THE STUDY OF CUBAN ARCHAIC FAUNAL EXPLOITATION



Roger H. Colten and Brian Worthington

Museum collections are a great source of information for Caribbean archaeological research. Three sites near Manzanillo and one near Cienfuegos, in Cuba, were excavated in the 1950s by Paul Hahn, and yielded thousands of bones that are curated at the Yale Peabody Museum. We use data from these collections to assess Archaic era faunal exploitation in Cuba. While these assemblages are similar in the abundance of hutia and fish bones, the sites vary in terms of relative taxonomic abundance. In addition to the bones of mammals, fishes, birds, reptiles and amphibians, the remains of sea turtle and manatee have also been identified. In this paper we summarize these data in terms of taxonomy and habitats, describe the variation between the sites, and discuss the benefits and challenges of museum collections for providing data relevant for modern research questions

Keywords/Suggested Themes: environmental archaeology

**HIGHLIGHTING SPATIAL VARIABILITY IN OCCUPATION USING ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT PA-15, ANTIGUA, WEST INDIES**

Christine Cluney, Christy deMille, and Reg Murphy

In this presentation, I report a detailed analysis of fish remains that were conducted at an early Saladoid (Ceramic Age) coastal site, located on the island of Antigua, Indies. I discuss the economic importance of fish at PA-15 in order to understand the factors underlying variation in the faunal assemblage. Three distinct loci were chosen for analysis, all of which come from midden contexts. Analysis of the remains are both vertical through upper and lower components, as well as horizontally across the site, as different middens may or may not have been used at different time periods. Results show a reduction in the average size of fish across the site, selection of different fish families at lower trophic levels, and reliance on a greater number of families. Results show that this pattern is seen more clearly horizontally, between different middens at the site; the accumulation of one midden likely later in time than the others.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Subsistence Practices, paleoethnobotany, and zooarchaeology

**SUPPORT FOR THE EXISTENCE OF MULTIPLE CONTEMPORANEOUS CULTURAL GROUPS IN PRE-CONTACT CUBA BASED ON DIFFERENT PATTERNS OF PLANT CONSUMPTION AT CANÍMAR ABAJO AND LAS CAROLINAS, CUBA**

Tekla Cunningham, Yadira Chinique de Armas, Silvia Teresita Hernandez Godoy, and Mirjana Roksandic

The use of cultigens and wild plants by Archaic Age inhabitants in Cuba is just beginning to be understood. Traditionally, these groups were viewed as hunter gatherers; however, recent starch evidence from dental calculus of individuals at the estuarine site of Canímar Abajo (1380BCE-950CE) has demonstrated that cultigens like sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*), maize (*Zea mays*), and common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) were consumed along with wild plants. We examined the starch grain of dental calculus from two individuals from the riverside site of Las Carolinas (1-600CE). We recorded the presence of probable marunguey (*Zamia* sp.), indicating the consumption of wild plants. Isotopic studies undertaken on four Las Carolinas skeletons demonstrated differences in the carbon and nitrogen values when compared with those of Canímar Abajo. These differences are possibly due to differential plant consumption. The two sites were occupied at the same time and only located 15 km away from each other, which leads us to question what kinds of cultural factors might account for the isotopic and dietary dissimilarities. We suggest that different diets point to different cultures, which supports Chinique de Armas' hypothesis of the existence of multiple cultural groups in pre-contact Cuba. The different diets between sites suggests a far more complex cultural panorama in early Cuba than previously assumed.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: subsistence practices, paleoethnobotany, and zooarchaeology

**CARIBBEETEK - A PUBLIC SKELETON COLLECTION DOCUMENTING THE WILD F.W.I. FAUNA IN SUPPORT OF ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALAEOECOLOGICAL STUDIES**

Susana Guimarães and Arnaud Lenoble

The Edgar Clerc Departmental Museum (Guadeloupe Museum of Archaeology) and the PACEA laboratory (CNRS-University of Bordeaux-MCC) have collaborated to build a public collection of comparative animal anatomy known as Caribbeetek in order to document the wild fauna of Guadeloupe islands.

This collection was created to promote archeozoological studies on vertebrate assemblages as well as paleoecological studies dedicated to the reconstruction of ancient communities of terrestrial and marine fauna in the Lesser Antilles. Such studies require access to detailed comparative anatomy collections documenting regional fauna. However, few exist in the Caribbean itself, which hinders the determination of the full variety of species present in the archaeological or natural sites of the area.

The collection includes two sets of specimens, one hosted at the University of Bordeaux (France) and the other at the Edgar Clerc Departmental Museum in Guadeloupe. It was created from wild specimens from the French West Indian islands, specimens issuing from animal parks and Museum exchanges. This collection also includes virtual bones modelled from CT-scans of museum specimens to document taxa that are now rare or extinct in this part of the world. The terrestrial fauna of Guadeloupe is represented in rates ranging from 50 to 70% depending on the fauna group considered. The collection was recently extended to fish and will soon be enriched with turtles and marine mammals.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: subsistence practices, paleoethnobotany, and zooarchaeology

**ICONOGRAPHY OF GREATER ANTILLEAN FIGURE PENDANTS**

Vernon James Knight

As one outcome of a stylistic study of a corpus of 523 Greater Antillean figure pendants ("amulets" in the literature), assembled from 33 collections in the Caribbean, Europe, and the United States, certain preliminary iconographic statements are in order. First, I distinguish five major figural characters that depict spirit beings, including full anthropomorphs and hybrid anthropo-zoomorphs. These five figural characters cannot be considered a pantheon of supernaturals, because they are not fully contemporaneous and belong to geographically restricted styles. I also reconsider the significance of two primary postures: squatting and the frog-form positioning of the limbs. I demonstrate that neither are strictly sex-linked. Finally, I probe the significance of "powerlessness" among these characters, manifested in their lack of eyesight, their inability to grasp and touch, and their lack of functional genitalia.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Ideology and Iconography

**CHARACTERIZATION OF DISTINGUISHING TRAITS OF ZEA MAYS AND IPOMOEA BATATAS STARCH GRAINS**

Hailey Musto and Tekla Cunningham

Starch grain analysis is an important method of dietary reconstruction in archaeological populations. Identification of plants occurs after careful analysis of distinguishing traits of the starch grains and through comparison to a reference collection. Despite the number of previous studies on starch grain identification, there are still plants that are mistaken for each other. Two of these plants are sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*) and maize (*Zea mays*). They can be confused for each other because of similarities in several of the diagnostic traits such as shape, size ranges, and presence of fissures on the surface of the grain. These misidentifications can lead to skewed representations of the cultural and dietary practices of a population. Sweet potatoes were staple foods throughout the Americas and the Caribbean and are quite easy to grow, while maize has been documented as being consumed during ritual activities as well as for everyday consumption. We compiled a list of diagnostic traits for both maize and sweet potatoes based upon cross-polarized microscopic examination of 500 grains from each plant. The key traits for each species include the presence of double border for maize and the presence of lamellae for sweet potatoes, as well as species-specific standards we refined for secondary traits such as pressure facets, as well as for shape, size, and presence of fissures. The presence of one of the species-specific key traits along with others that fit the diagnostic criteria is sufficient to obtain a secure identification for *I. batatas* and *Z. mays*.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: paleoethnobotany

**DIAGNOSING CRANIAL PATHOLOGY IN A COLONIAL PERIOD INDIVIDUAL FROM ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES**

Greg C. Nelson and Scott M. Fitzpatrick

Many disease processes result in pathological changes to the skeleton. However, because these alterations impact bone in a limited number of ways, it can be difficult to produce a differential diagnosis, even when an entire skeleton is present. Diagnosis becomes more problematic with the frequently incomplete or fragmentary remains common to archaeologically derived samples. Here we report on a skull from the small island of Petite Mustique, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, that records several features commonly linked with leprosy. Radiocarbon dated around A.D. 1800, during the period when leprosaria were being established throughout the Caribbean, its location appears to correlate with an unsuccessful attempt to locate a leprosarium on the island early in the 19th century. As only the skull is present, a diagnosis of leprosy is complicated by the fact that acquired syphilis and, to a lesser extent, tuberculosis can impact the face and neurocranium in similar ways. In this poster we chronicle how each disease manifests in the cranium, outlining the differences in morphology and sites of involvement between the three, to help produce a differential diagnosis. We conclude that the pattern of pathological changes to the face found in this individual fits that of the rhinomaxillary syndrome associated with leprosy. This diagnosis strengthens the possibility that the individual could be associated with an attempt to isolate lepers on Petite Mustique and may foster further archaeological study of the island and its possible role in how Colonial Period society dealt with this widespread and highly infectious disease.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Historical Archaeology; Heritage Management and Interpretation

**A SURVEY OF ST MARTIN/SINT MARTEEN CAVES**

Christian Stouvenot, Alain Queffelec, Jay Haviser, and Arnaud Lenoble

An inventory of the caves and rock shelters of the Saint Martin / Sint Marteen Island was carried out in 2016. The number of caverns recorded on the island, initially 24 known in the literature, has increased to 76. On this basis, it is possible to 1) specify the types of natural caves on the island and their mode of genesis, 2) determine their potential to preserve fossil-bearing deposit and/or archaeological deposit.

The data collected show that the island of St Martin is rich in caverns. With an average cave density of 1 site per square kilometre, Saint Martin island is no less well-endowed than the limestone islands of the Lesser Antilles such as Marie-Galante or La Désirade. The Saint-Martin underground environment also appears varied, associating typical caves formed in the island's carbonate formations to rock-shelters and caves dug in the volcano-sedimentary formations.

A second point that stick out from this inventory is the degradation, if not destruction, of several major sites on the island over past decades and centuries. Despite this, several noticeable sites were identified.

Drawings of unknown but possibly ancient age were identified in a cave in the Terres-Basses area. But, above all, a petroglyph was identified in a cave on Billy Folly Hill, in the Dutch part of the island, otherwise known for the Amerindian ceramic sherds that were collected there. Finally, several sites delivering bones of extinct species were identified on Tintamarre islet, off the northern part of the island.

Keywords/Suggested Themes:

**APLICACIÓN DE LA FOTOGAMETRÍA DIGITAL PARA LA CARACTERIZACIÓN DE UNA PIEZA ARQUEOLÓGICA DEL SITIO NUEVA CÁDIZ, VENEZUELA**

Antrop. Yoly Velandria and Yadira Rodríguez

Los estudios arqueológicos recientes, hacen mayor referencia a la aplicación de diversas técnicas digitales para la documentación de sitios arqueológicos y su materialidad. Dentro de estas técnicas innovadoras, encontramos la fotogrametría digital utilizada para la reconstrucción virtual y el modelado 3D, facilitando la manipulación directa del bien para su estudio. En esta contribución, aplicamos dicha técnica en una pieza emblemática procedente de las excavaciones realizadas por J. M. Cruxent en la década de los 50 del siglo XX, en la Ciudad de Nueva Cádiz, primer asentamiento colonial insular en Venezuela. Esta pieza arqueológica ha sido identificada a priori por el equipo responsable de la excavación como una gárgola, pero no se han realizado estudios sistemáticos hasta los momentos, que confirmen dicha identificación. A partir del modelado 3D de la pieza, podremos acceder a los indicadores tipológicos que nos permitan hacer una caracterización y lograr una identificación mejor documentada, sin poner en riesgo la integridad del bien.

Tema Sugerido/Palabras claves:

**SUBSURFACE GPR INVESTIGATION OF THE HISTORIC NIDHE ISRAEL BLOCK, BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS**

Brian M. Whiting

People of non-Anglican religious faiths were part of the fabric of Barbados from the beginning of its establishment as an English colony. Jews and Quakers established a synagogue and meeting house respectively by the mid-1600s in Bridgetown. Both faiths also had burial grounds nearby. The synagogue cemetery has been restored but the Quaker burial ground is lost. However, an 1806 map shows its location adjacent to the synagogue, now covered by a car park.

GPR was used to try to discover and assess possible evidence of burials and historic foundations beneath the car park. The study was carried out on December 16, 2018. GPR data quality was excellent. Results discussed here are based on depth-slice maps with detailed, profile-based analysis of GPR reflection to be provided during the poster session.

Results show a number of linear and rectilinear features in the subsurface. Some may be utility related, but features with right angle corners are interpreted as old building foundations. These appear in two main orientations: parallel to the present street grid and parallel to the alignment of the synagogue complex. The synagogue-parallel feature locations and orientation could represent now-vanished structures related to the synagogue.

In the middle and N parts of the survey area, there are regular, undulatory GPR reflections that appear consistent with burials. This evidence will be presented and assessed with the objectives of:

- 1) making an assessment of whether GPR “sees” these very old burials;
- 2) if so, GPR results will shed light on Quaker burial practices.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Heritage management and interpretation, Technological innovation and advancement, Historical archaeology

**THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF CARIBBEAN SHORE WHALING: A CASE STUDY FROM BEQUIA (ST. VINCENT GRENADINES)**

Niall Finneran

Maritime archaeological research within the Caribbean tends to focus upon underwater archaeology. This contribution focuses upon nautical archaeology as a methodology (the archaeology of the boat) to consider the origins and evolution of the distinctive shore whaling culture of the Grenadine island of Bequia (SVG). The paper will consider the influences on wooden boat design in the Grenadines more widely and how they pertain to the evolution of a distinctive localised whaling boat. Further the archaeological signatures of the whaling industry from the mid-19th century onwards are defined and wider implications for the archaeology of ‘marginal’ Caribbean industries are shown.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Technological innovation and advancement, Sovereignty, politics, and national belonging/identity, Materiality and heritage, Historical archaeology

**“ISLAND ANTHROPOLOGIES” WORKSHOP - A JOINT ATTEMPT TO DECOLONIZE ARCHAEOLOGICAL THOUGHT AND PRACTICE IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND HAITI**

Pauline M. Kulstad-González

The “Island Anthropologies: Anthropological Knowledge Production in Haiti and the Dominican Republic” workshop, was held 18-20 March 2019, in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, with the purpose of bringing together scholars working in both countries. Anthropologists, archaeologists, and ethnologists from various countries, but principally those based locally, met to fulfill 3 main goals:

Put Dominican and Haitian scholars working on similar topics in dialogue with each other, as well as with scholars from abroad.

Share knowledge about the history and current state of research and training in anthropology, ethnology, and archaeology in Haiti and the Dominican Republic, in the hopes of revealing opportunities and challenges to further knowledge production.

Discuss amongst participating scholars directions for future research and teaching within Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

In this presentation I will recount my experience within the archaeological section of the workshop. I participated both as an in-country organizer and as a participant, with my presentation focusing on Codes of Practice and Conduct, especially with regards to the IACA Code of Ethics. Comments regarding IACA, and other regional archaeological associations, will also be shared.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Decolonizing archaeological thought and practice; Sovereignty, politics, and national belonging/identity

**REFLECTIONS ON CARIBBEAN ARCHAEOLOGY FORTY YEARS AGO**

David R. Watters

The author completed his year-long dissertation research on Barbuda and Montserrat four decades ago, in September 1979. At that point in time, Lesser Antilles archaeology was markedly different from that observed today. Changes seen by the author in those forty years constitute the central theme of this paper. Topics are islands studied, geographic coverage, field techniques, academic-centered projects, heritage management, growth of museums, and institutions and organizations involved. The paper also forms the author’s initial effort to record for posterity aspects of the region’s earlier archaeological research. Most notably these include identities of participants and scopes of projects undertaken, knowledge that is gradually fading as time passes. Comments about the International Association for Caribbean Archaeology (IACA) and its two Congresses previously hosted by Barbados are included.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Heritage Management and Interpretation



ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT GREAT GEORGE FORT ANTIGUA

Reg Murphy

Great George Fort is located on the highest point of the escarpment overlooking Falmouth village; the first place of English settlement on Antigua in 1632. In 1666, French privateers captured the island, and with its return to the British under the Treaty of Breda in 1667, the colonists began construction of a deodand, or place of final retreat and refuge for themselves and their valuables. Construction began in 1689 and continued until 1734. The complex would eventually cover 8 acres that was enclosed by a wall of greenstone, and protected by 33 cannons. It would become the pride of the planters who designed and built it, but in the mid-19th century, it was abandoned as a military facility and is today completely overgrown and in complete decay. As it lies within the boundaries of the National Parks, archaeological research is a priority and excavations and surveys have been conducted sporadically over the years. This paper will summarize and discuss some of the findings from over the past twenty years

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Historical Archaeology



SPEIGHTSTOWN, BARBADOS: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE TOWNSCAPE AND SEASCAPE C. 1650-1900

Connor Thompson-Webb

Modern Speightstown, (located in St Peter's parish, North Western Barbados), boasts a mixture of architecture from across the colonial occupation of Barbados, with buildings as old as the earliest settlement preserved. Moreover, the town was regarded as an important commercial port, particularly for its trade links with South Western England, earning the nick name 'Little Bristol'. Further indicators of the town's importance can be noted by the presence of coastal fortifications in this area. Although forts and batteries are built along the entire western coast, there is a notable cluster which can be seen to be to defend Speightstown, most notable of these is Maycock's fort.

Nevertheless, despite acting as the second largest commercial harbour on the island, there is a clear lack of historical resources surrounding this significant trade centre. There is a lack of detailed discussion regarding the harbour itself, which operated at its height during the 17th century. Except for publications deriving from Dr. Niall Finneran's project 'Speightstown Community Archaeology Project'.

It will be the aim of this PhD project to build an archaeological picture of Speightstown through a tripartite study of the town's harbour and coastal defences, by means of underwater surveys within the town's bay, excavations and mapping of the coastal fortifications surrounding the town through documenting the architectural layout, and recording any guns present at the site. Moreover, a continuation of excavations within the town in order to reconstruct the town's historical sequence will take place.

Keywords/Suggested Themes:



PRE-COLONIAL SITES IN ERODING LANDSCAPES. THE CASE OF NORTH-EASTERN BARBADOS



Maike de Waal

The proposed presentation focuses on the north-eastern coast of Barbados. This part of the island is heavily subjected to strong winds, which hinder vegetation growth and which cause devastating erosion. In addition, coastal dynamics, mainly as a result of wave action, dramatically alter the coastline of this part of the island. The north-eastern part of Barbados is also known to be densely dotted with archaeological sites. Very little to no research has been carried out with regards to these sites, presumably since they appear to be small in size and they have shallow archaeological layers. However, the large number of these sites seems to be pointing to an intensive occupation activity in this part of the island. Even though they seem less spectacular when compared to the large pre-colonial settlement sites at the west and south coasts, such as Heywoods and Silver Sands, they are an important part of the archaeological heritage of Barbados. The survival of these coastal sites in north-eastern Barbados is being seriously threatened by above-mentioned erosion and coastal dynamics. In addition, human activity at the sites worsens the state of conservation. As a result, these sites are rapidly disappearing without being documented. This paper will discuss these natural and cultural processes and the resulting loss of archaeological heritage and information on pre-colonial lifeways

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Heritage management and interpretation, Pre-colonial Caribbean societies



PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF PRE-COLONIAL DIET ON BARBADOS USING STABLE ISOTOPES



Jessica H. Stone, Scott M. Fitzpatrick, and John Krigbaum

The analysis of stable isotopes focused on past human diet has become increasingly common in bioarchaeological studies. This is especially true of island regions such as the Caribbean, where diet is a major component for understanding human adaptations to small island environments due to their more depauperate terrestrial resources and smaller landmasses. On Barbados, reconstructions of human diet have been explored in historic cemetery contexts, but there has not yet been a substantial study dedicated to the dietary adaptations of indigenous peoples prior to European arrival. In this paper, human skeletal remains representing 11 individuals from three pre-colonial archaeological sites in Barbados (Heywoods, Hillcrest, and Chancery Lane) were tested for stable carbon and nitrogen isotope ratios from bone collagen and bone apatite to determine patterns of paleodiet. Bone collagen results for stable carbon isotope ratios average -15.7‰ and for stable nitrogen isotope ratios 11.3‰. Bone apatite results for stable carbon isotope ratios average -9.6‰. Overall, these data are consistent with a marine-based diet supplemented by terrestrial foods, as evidenced by enriched carbon and nitrogen values. Although the sample size is small, there does not appear to be dietary variation between the three sites. Values are broadly similar to others observed in the region, though the mean $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{co}}$ appears to be slightly more negative on Barbados compared to other islands in the southern Caribbean, and instead more similar to what has been observed in the northern Antilles.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Subsistence Practices, paleoethnobotany, and zooarchaeology

**SPACE GUNS AND SPECIOUS FUTURES: THE HARP PROJECT AND POST-PLANTATION HERITAGE IN BARBADOS**

Matthew C. Reilly

Many inhabitants of the Caribbean island-nation of Barbados, like countless other former colonial subjects of the 1960s, envisioned a sovereign future severed from the colonial order that had long dominated social, political, and economic life. As part of this nation-building project, the colonial Barbadian government, with an eye towards looming independence, welcomed an aerospace engineering endeavor to its shores in 1962. The High Altitude Research Project, or HARP, aimed to bring world-class technology to the island and assist in distancing Barbadians from the agricultural system of sugar production that defined the English colony's existence since the seventeenth century. Fifty years later, however, the rusted remains of the HARP gun tell a story of futures that failed to materialize, and many Barbadians speak bitterly of a deceitful project that ultimately did little to meet postcolonial aspirations or expectations. By focusing on the history of the project and reactions to its material vestiges, this paper demonstrates how the physical remains of HARP inspire multi-temporal memories of a project that speak to a postcolonial past, present, and future in the Caribbean.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Contemporary archaeology, heritage, postcolonialism

**THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF ST. NICHOLAS ABBEY**

Frederick H. Smith

This paper will explore the past 12 years of archaeological discoveries at St. Nicholas Abbey sugar estate and Museum in St. Peter, Barbados. The colonial legacy of Barbados and the demands of international tourism have, in the past, hampered the pursuit and application of these goals in the island, especially at sites associated with Barbados' pioneering and once-flourishing sugar industry. Among these sites is St. Nicholas Abbey sugar plantation, one of the most well-known heritage sites in Barbados. Opened to the public as a tourist attraction in the 1970s by Colonel Stephen Cave, whose family had acquired the estate in the 1830s, St. Nicholas Abbey displayed a still and passive reminder of the island's deeply entrenched colonial past. The tour celebrated the estate's unique architecture and its illustrious owners, but, as was typical of other privately owned plantation heritage sites of the time, largely overlooked the stories of enslaved workers, women, poor whites, and tenant laborers who made St. Nicholas Abbey a wealthy and viable sugar estate for almost four centuries. New ownership of the estate in 2006, however, has resulted in changing interpretations of the site and a new role for it in the community. St. Nicholas Abbey now embraces an active people-centered diversity and inclusivity, which are foundations of sustainable tourism in the twenty-first century. The longstanding archaeological research program at the site has helped advance that interpretive process. This paper examines the major archaeological discoveries at St. Nicholas Abbey over the past dozen years and places them within the broader framework of the living history of this space that is presented as a heritage landscape informing Barbadian National identity.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: heritage management

**THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF MEMORY**

Rachel Lichtenstein

A small but influential community of Sephardi Jews settled in the port-town of 'Speights' (Speightstown) Barbados in the seventeenth century and established a synagogue, which until recently was believed to have been destroyed in the first Anti-Semitic riot to take place in the New World in 1739. Curiosity about this story has driven British author, artist and 'cultural archaeologist' Rachel Lichtenstein, whose experimental creative practice 'is poised somewhere between deep history, archaeological dig, archive-quest and contemporary documentary' (The Times) to conduct extensive research into this subject. Her multi-disciplinary approach on this project has included: oral testimony, international archival research, photography, psychogeography, reconstructive mapping, experimental drawing, immersive writing and field walking alongside collaborating with Archaeologists from the University of Winchester (U.K) on three separate digs in Speightstown. To date this research has revealed a great deal of new information about this early Caribbean Jewish settlement, a 'memory-trace' of 'Jew Street' exists in the town today and although the exact location of the synagogue remains elusive wider histories of this place and its many communities past and present have started to come to the fore. The idea is to develop this research into multiple outcomes including community based projects, further archaeological excavations, multi-media exhibitions and a major new nonfiction book, which aims to be part elegy to the lost world of Jewish Speightstown, as well as an intriguing and vivid memorial to this fascinating Caribbean port town, which has shape-shifted through multiple faiths, cultures and transitions and continues to do so today.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: The Jewish Caribbean, archaeology of memory, cultural archaeology, Speightstown Barbados

**THE URBAN FREE: THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHURCH VILLAGE 1838 -1900**

Elizabeth Hinds

Over the last forty years archaeological endeavours in Barbados have been focused largely on plantations and slave villages located in Barbados' country side. Known studies have focused on areas such as Newton Plantation in Christ Church as well as ongoing investigations on Trent's plantation in St. James. As a result of this tendency to gravitate towards rural sites, there has been a distinct lack of discussion of urban village sites including the city of Bridgetown. Furthermore, significant emphasis has been placed mainly on the study of these villages during the period of slavery. Only recently have historians such as Richard Goodridge, Pedro Welch and Hilary Beckles started to focus their attention on the settlements that existed in Bridgetown. Even so when these villages are investigated, emphasis still revolves around the period of slavery, leaving a significant portion of time, between the end of slavery and apprenticeship up to the beginning of the twentieth century, unexplored.

It is my hope that this study on Church Village will contribute to the body of work on urban scholarship, particularly for the post-emancipation period. The analysis of the material culture recovered from Church Village, will allow for an exploration of the lifeways – socially and economically - of the persons who lived there. Furthermore, it will provide oversight into the development of an urban space from the late 18th to the late 20th century.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Historical Archaeology

**COFFEE, SUGAR, AND THE MOVEMENT OF ENSLAVED LABORERS ON DOMINICA**

Kristen R. Fellows and James A. Delle

Sugar has long dominated discussions of slavery and the colonial plantation complex in the Caribbean. Work at Marshall's Pen in Jamaica has been one example of research seeking to understand the variability in the enslaved experience through an examination of life and death on a colonial coffee plantation. In the summer of 2011, preliminary archaeological and archival research took place at what was thought to be "Valley Estate," a coffee plantation in Dominica. This project was to serve as a point of comparison to Marshall's Pen on Jamaica, as Dominica was the only other British West Indian colony to produce coffee in any significant quantity in the early 19th century. Although the larger comparative project has not been pursued, the work done in Dominica has led to some interesting findings for this former colony. This paper will provide an introduction to this coffee estate and the archaeological work that was completed in 2011. However, the primary focus of this presentation will stem from some noteworthy archival findings. In particular, we will explore the reasons behind and significance of the movement of large numbers of enslaved laborers between Dominican estates. What role did environmental factors play in the movement of people within the colony following the end of the slave trade? What does this movement of people say about local power structures? And what might these findings tell us about the relationship between sugar and coffee, the two most significant cash crops in the British colonies?

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Slavery, its aftermaths, and labour; Historical Archaeology

**BEACH HEAD RECONNOITER: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF INDIGENOUS – COLONIAL INTERACTION AT LA SOYE 2**

Douglas V. Armstrong, Mark W. Hauser, Lennox Honychurch, Diane Wallman, and Kenneth G. Kelly

The 16th and 17th centuries represent a period of dynamic change in the Caribbean as European powers vied for access to resources and claims to territories, and indigenous societies were decimated, disrupted, and relocated. Recovered materials identified the total area of the stone floor, and recovered European and indigenous materials indicating that this area served as a factory or trading post. Material culture already recovered suggests that this site contains dense deposits of artifacts, faunal remains, and features that offer direct evidence of the everyday lives and relationships of the residents of this settlement. Syncretic artifact forms and trade items, faunal remains, ceramic and glass materials help deconstruct the nuanced interactions between the European settlers and Kalinago groups. These objects serve as indices of indigenous influence on colonists, including Amerindian domestic wares that were incorporated into daily use, as well as syncretic wares showing a mix of Amerindian and European technology in the later deposits. Evidence for the active role of Kalinago in trading and economic activities might be documented through tobacco drying sheds or indigenous forms of residences within the settlement.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Historical Archaeology

**WHERE STRANGERS MEET: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF SHORELINE DAMAGE AT LA SOYE 2, DOMINICA (.CA 1500-1700) AFTER HURRICANE MARIA**

Mark W. Hauser, Lennox Honychurch, Douglas V. Armstrong, Diane Wallman, and Kenneth G. Kelly

In 2017, Hurricane Maria storm surges exposed evidence of a colonial-era settlement on the Caribbean nation of Dominica, abandoned in the early 18th c. Subsequent testing identified material culture and a foundation interpreted as a Dutch trading factory. This paper reports the discovery and history of La Soye 2. The site is located on the coastline of an active trading channel between Marie-Galant, Guadeloupe and Dominica, protected by a headland called Point La Soye. Behind this point is the first sheltered anchorage for vessels voyaging from Africa and Europe, and territory of indigenous Kalinago groups (Honychurch 1997). According to two identified European maps, the town had an anchorage and a church (Sartine and Buache 1778; Byres et al. 1776). This site offers a rare opportunity to examine early colonial European- indigenous interactions, and the development of European privateering endeavors on the Caribbean frontier.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Heritage and Materiality

**ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF EARLY COLONIAL FOODWAYS AT LA SOYE POINT, DOMINICA**

Diane Wallman

Excavations at La Soye 2 in Dominica began in 2018 after storm surges from Hurricane Maria exposed the site in 2017. These initial investigations located a stone foundation and material culture dating to the 16th-18th centuries, along with Amerindian pottery and artifacts. The materials and features recovered suggest the site was a trading post or factory likely established by Dutch merchants, with a clear indigenous presence. Archaeological deposits around, within, and under the structure contained faunal remains, including a European ceramic bowl still holding limpets, as if quickly abandoned. This paper presents the results of the analysis of the sample of animal remains recovered from this initial season of archaeological fieldwork focused on the trading factory. Results indicate the consumption of a combination of Old World domesticates, including cattle and sheep/goat, along with local aquatic and terrestrial resources, such as land crab, sea turtle, fish and shellfish. The data point to the development of novel subsistence practices with the introduction of Old World animals to Dominica as early as the 16th century, and the exploitation of endemic Caribbean fauna

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Subsistence Practices, paleoethnobotany, and zooarchaeology

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE POTENTIAL OF HERITAGE TOURISM IN DOMINICA**

Paul Crask

The lack of white sand beaches and an international airport has resulted in Dominica developing a different approach to tourism from its eastern Caribbean island neighbours. Here the focus is on eco-tourism, with hiking and scuba diving the key sector drivers. A 'Citizenship By Investment' programme (CBI) has attracted a number of hotel development projects, expanding eco-tourism to a luxury market. In the last three years Dominica has been impacted by extreme weather events, category five Hurricane Maria in 2017 being catastrophic. This has led to a focus on climate resilience building. Both tourism and climate resilience agencies have thus far ignored the legacies of island history, both Amerindian and European colonial, and heritage appears to be under-valued by both decision-makers and the general population. Historical and archaeological research have demonstrated that Dominica's heritage is rich and there is still much to be learned. Archaeological sites, both known and unknown, are as at risk from climate change and extreme weather events as ecological tourist sites, and ought to enjoy greater attention and protection. The benefits of demonstrating the potential of heritage tourism will also plant a much-needed seed among the general population, especially young people, that heritage should not be overlooked. It is an important subject; one to be valued, protected and developed.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: The place of cultural heritage, heritage sites and archaeological conservation in Dominica

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH FOR RESTORATION: REBUILDING THE ENGINEER'S QUARTERS AT CABRITS GARRISON, DOMINICA**

Lennox Honychurch

Increasing pressure on conservation zones and protected areas in the Caribbean to provide 'visitor attractions' for the tourism industry are impacting on historic and archaeological sites. This paper provides an example of the process required to fulfill effective recording and restoration in such areas.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Historical Archaeology

**BARBUDA CULTURAL HERITAGE POST IRMA**

Sophia Perdikaris and Rebecca Boger

Almost 2 years have passed since the hurricane megastorm Irma decimated the island of Barbuda. Landscape, seascape and infrastructure were all restructured by the powerful winds, tornado funnels and sea action. In the aftermath of the storm, many outside forces moved into the Barbudan reality. Local recovery has been undermined and the focus has been on rich investments for tourist ventures. This limited view to economic revenue and alternatives for this island nation is placing cultural heritage at a critical place. With no legislation in place to protect archaeological sites and with the local governing authorities, The Barbuda Council, severely limited in their function, the Barbudan culture, ethnicity, tradition and identity is being sacrificed in the name of westernization and capital gains. The strained relationship between the two sister islands and the vision of outsiders about what Barbuda "should" be minimize the autonomy of Barbudans in carving their own future but it also affects our shared world heritage. This paper will address the survey and evaluation of cultural heritage on Barbuda after the storm and at present and invite a critical discussion about the state of archaeology in the Caribbean under the threat of big weather and capital ventures.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Heritage Management and Interpretation or Sites of Memory Sites of Conscience

**WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE? THE STEWARDSHIP AND CARE OF CARIBBEAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS**

Georgia Fox

This paper will focus on approaches to the stewardship of archaeological materials recovered from Caribbean archaeological sites. The point of this presentation is to open the dialogue to a wider audience about the ongoing needs for collections care that are specific to the region. The paper will address archaeological conservation, facilities and trained personnel, curation of collections, and museum work in relation to current industry standards and practices. The case study of Antigua and recent work done there will help foreground the challenges and issues facing collections personnel and archaeologists throughout the Caribbean. Drawing on contemporary methodologies and philosophies, this paper will also address museum exhibitions, as well as the critical issue of disaster management in a region prone to seismic and extreme weather events

Keywords/Suggested Themes: material culture



PUERTO RICO Y MARÍA: EFECTIVIDAD DE LA EVALUACIÓN DIGITAL DE VULNERABILIDADES ANTE EL PASO DE HURACANES DE ALTA INTENSIDAD



Isabel Rivera-Collazo

Dentro del contexto del cambio climático, la subida del nivel del mar y los eventos atmosféricos de alta intensidad - como fueron María e Irma - amenazan no solo a las comunidades costeras, sino el registro arqueológico de su historia, conocimiento y cultura. Como estrategia preventiva para identificar vulnerabilidades, los arqueólogos y otros especialistas han utilizado infraestructura cibernética inter-institucional, tal como bases de datos y mapas de proyecciones de cambio, para evaluar la magnitud del riesgo. En esta presentación se contrastará la evaluación digital que se hiciera de las vulnerabilidades del patrimonio arqueológico costero de Puerto Rico contra la evaluación de impacto luego del huracán María. El estudio demuestra que la evaluación cibernética subestimó severamente la magnitud de riesgo porque

- 1) *la base de datos arqueológica está incompleta,*
- 2) *los sitios están registrados como puntos y no como área, y*
- 3) *los modelos predictivos no toman en cuenta el impacto de eventos de gran magnitud que alteren patrones de erosión.*

El estudio demostró además que el proceso de cambio climático también pone en riesgo el patrimonio cultural intangible, incluyendo estrategias nativas de respuesta a desastres. Estos resultados enfatizan

- 1) *la necesidad mejorar el uso de modelos predictivos,*
- 2) *la necesidad de mejorar las bases de datos arqueológicos y*
- 3) *la urgencia de empoderar a las comunidades a proteger su conocimiento tradicional para el desarrollo de estrategias de adaptación que sean relevantes y sostenibles a nivel local.*

Tema Sugerido/Palabras claves:



RECENT UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HURRICANE DISASTER RESPONSE IN THE CARIBBEAN: A SUMMARY OF EFFECTIVE HERITAGE MANAGEMENT



Charles Bello, Juan Rivera Groennou, and Jorge Rodriguez Lopez

The impact of weather events on heritage properties is well-known throughout the Caribbean. Territorial & Commonwealth governments are often challenged when addressing such concerns. However, adverse effects of disasters can be mitigated by government agency collaboration. This presentation focuses on recent work between the United States Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) & various governmental offices of the U.S. Virgin Islands Territory and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to protect and otherwise address historic resources during repair of public infrastructure damaged by flooding and high winds in September 2017: Hurricanes Irma & Maria. The Federal / Territorial / Commonwealth partnerships focused on employing creative measures of heritage management throughout this hard-hit part of the multi-cultural and historic Caribbean. This work stands as a positive indicator of the importance that the various governments place on historic preservation in a unique and fragile environment (physical, economic, and cultural/social).

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Heritage Management



SAINT MARTIN, POST-IRMA DIACHRONIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Christophe Henocq

This diachronic archaeological survey took place at the request of Saint-Martin Collectivity, following the major hurricane Irma impact on the Northern Leeward Islands between September 5th and September 6th, 2017. The highest gusts of wind measured up to 183 mph and the hurricane tide generated a devastating swell which provoked floods reaching 10 feet in the Northern sector of the island. The floods engendered a strong erosion of the coast. The objective of this survey was to establish a current situation and record the impact of the passage of hurricane Irma on Saint-Martin's archaeological heritage along the littoral. The survey was implemented by following the erosion slope generated by the wave along the coastline of the French part of the island. Seventy kilometers of coastline were explored from Lucas Bay, to the east, to Long Bay, to the west. 36 sites or site indices were observed, including 18 unpublished archaeological deposits. Destruction factors are not limited to wave action. Public clearance works carried out in the emergency, temporary storage of waste, opening of dune cords to remove water stored in the ponds, and private work to secure the residences built by the sea also contributed to the partial destruction of archaeological sites.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Environmental archaeology and climate change



RESCATANDO LAS DUNAS Y EL PATRIMONIO CULTURAL DEL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO



Mariela Declét-Pérez and Isabel River-Collazo

El patrimonio y herencia cultural es una parte integral de las comunidades dentro del contexto de sus países, enlazándonos a nuestra historia, sentido de pertenencia y conocimiento local. La temporada de huracanes 2017 y las secuelas de tormentas y marejadas han dejado vulnerables al patrimonio cultural que se encuentra en las líneas costeras de Puerto Rico; poniendo así en alto riesgo de pérdida parte de esa herencia. El Proyecto Descendientes Unidos por la Naturaleza, la Adaptación y la Sustentabilidad (D.U.N.A.S.) busca restaurar las dunas costeras del área de Manatí y Barceloneta con el propósito de: 1) proveer un sistema de defensa natural contra futuras marejadas y subidas en el nivel del mar, y 2) proteger los yacimientos costeros contra la erosión. Este proyecto interdisciplinario cuenta con la colaboración de ecólogos para el manejo y restauración de las dunas y con arqueólogos para el manejo del patrimonio cultural. La utilización de técnicas tecnológicas nos proveerá un mejor manejo de información creando una nube de datos para futuras investigaciones y planes de manejo. El plan de manejo de D.U.N.A.S. cuenta con las comunidades locales como parte fundamental del equipo de trabajo dándoles así, conocimiento científico y herramientas para la toma de decisiones ante el inminente cambio climático. El proyecto se proyecta a ser un modelo de manejo ecológico y arqueológico que cubra la isla de Puerto Rico y podría servir de inspiración para otras áreas del Caribe.

Tema Sugerido/Palabras claves: Heritage management and interpretation, Herencia cultural, Patrimonio cultural, Manejo, Ecología, Arqueología

**COME WELL OR WOE': RUINATION AND HERITAGE IN MONTSERRAT'S VOLCANIC EXCLUSION ZONE**

Miriam Rothenberg

This paper presents preliminary results from an archaeological survey and ethnographic study on Montserrat, focused on the landscape and cultural changes associated with the volcanic eruptions that began there in 1995. Montserrat's volcanic crisis offers an unusual archaeological opportunity, as the eruptions are still within living memory, and processes of site and landscape change can be observed while ongoing. The combination of volcanic, environmental, and cultural processes have created a complex patchwork of abandonment and persistence, which have left distinct signatures in the material record and cultural practices on the island. Two aspects of the ongoing archaeological research about Montserrat's contemporary volcanic landscapes are highlighted: the documentation of processes of ruination (both natural and anthropogenic), and the role of contemporary ruins as heritage that mediates the trans-generational transmission of memory and trauma.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Materiality and Heritage, Conflict and Trauma

**AFTER THE STORM AND BEFORE THE NEXT ONE: CULTURAL HERITAGE DAMAGE ASSESSMENTS AND LESSONS LEARNED FOLLOWING HURRICANE IRMA**

John G. Crock and Jay B. Havisier

Hurricane Irma devastated islands in the Lesser Antilles in September, 2017. The storm caused severe damage on numerous islands including severe impacts to cultural resources. In addition to wrecking historic standing structures, the storm damaged or destroyed archaeological sites, archaeological laboratory and curation facilities, and archaeological collections. In this paper we review some of the hurricane's effects on cultural heritage in Anguilla and St. Maarten and reflect on the experience of documenting heritage resources in the aftermath of disasters. Looking forward, we evaluate best practices for storage and curation in small-island contexts to better prepare for the future.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: heritage management

**CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL DISASTERS AND HERITAGE IN THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING CARIBBEAN**

Andrea Richards

As many in Caribbean historical archaeology are aware, in 1978 Frederick Lange and I published *Plantation Slavery in Barbados: an archaeological and historical investigation* (Harvard Univ Press). This book was the result of the first major historical archaeological project in the Caribbean to address plantation slavery and slave life.

The idea of using archaeology to explore the way of life of an enslaved population first occurred to me sometime during the spring of 1970 (almost 50 years ago), while I was an NEH fellow attached to the Department of History at UWI (Mona). The idea was an outgrowth of my then on-going ethnohistorical project, utilizing documentary sources, of trying to develop what Charles Orser has called an "historical ethnography" of the enslaved on Barbados sugar plantations.

My presentation will be an informal talk on the background to this ethnohistorical project, the thinking that went into conceiving and developing this project in the late 1960's, the influences that led me to entertain the possible utility of using archaeology to address slave life, and why I asked Lange to collaborate with me. Within this focus, I will also sketch the intellectual context of the period, the influence of Melville Herskovits in Anthropology, the emergence of a revisionist history of the 1960s focusing on what some historians called "inarticulate peoples," and an emergent scholarly interest in New World slave life. I will delineate the issues we encountered in Barbados, how we floundered in developing our field strategies, and why we ultimately turned to Newton plantation. I will address what I think were the flaws in our initial research design and what, with the benefit of hindsight, I think we could have done better.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Environmental archaeology and climate change

**CARIBBEAN YOUTH AND THE INTERFACE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH WITH CULTURAL PRESERVATION**

Jay B. Havisier

Currently, there are numerous international discussions and debates regarding the cultural dynamics surrounding the work/goals of the scientific researchers, and the impact/goals of the people who are being researched. This paper will address this issue, and include discussion on the vital role that Caribbean Youth can play within the interaction of these cultural dynamics

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Student and Public access to research and education





CHALLENGING THE DISCOURSE—HOW COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY CHANGED THE DISCUSSION ON INDIGENOUS AND COLONIAL HERITAGE IN GRENADA



John Angus Martin

Many Grenadians are superficially aware of the island's Indigenous past, having learned in school or read about the Arawaks and Caribs (Kalinago), the so-called cannibalism of the Caribs, and the "extinction" of the Caribs at Leapers' Hill. The discourse is rather basic and littered with errors and misinformation, but remains part of the school curricula. In 2016 a team from the Faculty of Archaeology, Leiden University carried out archaeological excavations in the village of La Poterie in search of locating a Kalinago village. The project engaged the community on multiple levels, with local students as volunteers and several community members hired to assist on the dig. The site witnessed a constant stream of visitors, including primary school students, television news, newspapers and many who were interested in learning more about the site and the work being done there. As a result, several news stories aired on television and in newspapers, and some were also shared on social media, creating a buzz of excitement unknown around Indigenous heritage.

This presentation will examine the impact the two seasons of archaeological excavations at La Poterie (2016, 2017) had on the local and national community in furthering a better understanding of Indigenous heritage and the role archaeology can play in enhancing that understanding, as well as how they initiated and fostered the national discussion of Indigenous and colonial heritage in their immediate aftermath.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Community Archaeology, Pre-colonial Caribbean Societies, Historical Archaeology, Indigenous Heritage, Slavery, Student and Public Access



THE GARIFUNA CULTURAL LANDSCAPE (ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, WINDWARD ISLANDS): COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT WITH AN AFRICAN DIASPORA WITHIN AN AFRICAN DIASPORA



Christina Welch and Niall Finneran

The Garifuna (or 'Black Carib') people of the Caribbean island of St Vincent have traditionally viewed their origins as being in the inter-marriage between runaway African slaves from neighbouring islands and indigenous island Carib peoples (Kalinago). Militarily Defeated by the British in the Carib Wars at the end of the 18th century, a significant number of Black Caribs were resettled in Roatan in the Honduras, from where they have since dispersed across the immediate region (and into North America). Today returning Garifuna (as well as those who remained on the island) hold festivals to commemorate their resistance to both French and British rule, as well as visiting their places of ancestral memory. This contribution outlines the preliminary results of community heritage engagement work undertaken by the University of Winchester alongside the Garifuna Heritage Foundation. Key elements of this research include: making sense of Garifuna 'African-ness', situating landscapes of resistance, defining Garifuna sites of memory and interpreting the Garifuna cultural landscape in terms of sustainable community heritage strategies.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Decolonizing archaeological thought and practice, Sovereignty, politics, and national belonging/identity, Materiality and heritage, Sites of memory, sites of conscience, Student and public access to research and education



CONNECTING DOMINICAN INDIGENOUS COLLECTIONS BACK TO THE COMMUNITY



Arlene Alvarez

The history of the formation of indigenous heritage collections in the Dominican Republic has been understudied and its origins are often linked to private collectionism, even for material culture in public care. The lack of context attached to public and private collections in the country has led to a stagnant incorporation of museum collections into archaeological research. Outdated information and poorly designed educational programs about Indigenous heritage collections has created a disconnection with communities.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Heritage management and interpretation, Pre-colonial Caribbean societies



THE MATERIAL AND SOCIAL LEGACIES OF ENSLAVEMENT AT HABITATION LA CAROLINE, FRENCH GUIANA



Elizabeth C. Clay

The ongoing archaeological investigation of daily life at Habitation la Caroline, a nineteenth-century spice plantation, is the first and only project in French Guiana to explicitly study a former slave village context. Both circum-Caribbean and Amazonian, the plantation's focus on the production of clove and annatto - commodities unusual within the broader colonial Atlantic - offers a distinctive lens through which to explore labor, space, and social identities. Past surveys have revealed a strict spatial organization in the domestic quarter and most recent excavations have aimed both to clarify the overall layout of the village and to identify differences in use of space at the household level. While the final field season is planned for fall 2019, this paper presents ongoing analyses from previous survey and excavation and discusses efforts to make the project accessible to a broader public. The 2018 field season incorporated several community-involvement strategies aimed at actively engaging multiple and overlapping stakeholders, including Afro-descendant, indigenous, and French. These initiatives shape the project at Habitation la Caroline in a number of ways but primarily serve to anchor the site within its local and contemporary context, where the materiality of slavery highlights the many meanings of the past for the present

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Slavery, its aftermath, and labour; Historical archaeology; Materiality and heritage

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AT TWO CAYO SITES IN ST. VINCENT AND GRENADA**

Menno L.L. Hoogland, Corinne L. Hofman, Irvince Auguiste, and Sardo Sutherland

Rescue excavations at two Cayo sites in St. Vincent and Grenada were carried out between 2009 and 2017 by a team of Leiden University in collaboration with the local GOs, NGOs and (Kalinago and Garifuna) communities. The site of Argyle (St. Vincent) is a single component site, while La Poterie (Grenada) is multi-component and has an older 10th century, Troumassoid, and a later, early 18th century mixed Amerindian-Afro-Caribbean occupation. The Cayo occupations are radiocarbon dated between the late 15th and early 17th century. The mixed indigenous (Cayo) and European material culture repertoire points to hitherto undocumented interactions and inter-cultural dynamics, archaeologically exposing the first Kalinago-European encounters in the Lesser Antilles. The village layout and house plans are concurrent with those described in the early European documentary sources. The confrontation of the archaeological data with two actualistic archaeological studies from the Guianas, helped to conceptualize the dynamics of village organization and better understand the palimpsest of features documented in the field. The findings have cumulated in the recent experimental (re)-construction of the Cayo village at the Argyle International airport and a community project at La Poterie.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: material culture, Kalinago.

**ACERCAMIENTO A LA COLECCIÓN ARQUEOLÓGICA DEL SITIO NUEVA CÁDIZ (CUBAGUA, VENEZUELA): ESTRATEGIAS PARA SU PUESTA EN VALOR**

Yadira Rodríguez and Yoly Velandria

Diversas investigaciones arqueológicas sobre el período histórico en el Caribe, mencionan la importancia de la ciudad de Nueva Cádiz (Isla de Cubagua, Venezuela), para comprender las dinámicas económicas y sociales de los primeros asentamientos españoles en América. En la década de los 50 del siglo XX, se realizaron los primeros estudios sistemáticos en Nueva Cádiz por parte de J. M. Cruxent y John Goggin. De estos trabajos arqueológicos, se generó una colección de artefactos coloniales que reposa en el Área de Colecciones del Centro de Antropología del Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas. A pesar que estos materiales arqueológicos proceden de un sitio con declaratoria patrimonial a nivel nacional, y que constituye un bien material con gran potencial de investigación para el periodo histórico de Venezuela y del Caribe, encontramos que su valoración, conservación, manejo y divulgación no han sido de relevancia para el estado venezolano. En la presente contribución, nos planteamos conocer el estado actual de dicha colección, para determinar la estrategia que se debe llevar a cabo para su puesta en valor.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Heritage management and interpretation

**CO-CREATING A PARTICIPATORY EXHIBITION ON INDIGENOUS CARIBBEAN HERITAGE WITH 12 PARTNER COUNTRIES**

Tibisay Sankatsing Nava

Between May and July 2019, 12 adaptations of the international exhibition Caribbean Ties opened across the Caribbean and Europe. This exhibition is the result of two years of cocreation with over 15 partners across the Caribbean and presents the findings of 6 years of research in the region.

The exhibition shares the results of the latest scientific research undertaken by the NEXUS1492 project. Local partners have collaborated to develop a common story that is presented internationally and have adapted the exhibition for locally relevant narratives. To engage new participants with the research results, exhibition is presented in a variety of venues: museums, community centers and universities across the region. Participatory elements in the exhibition invite visitors to share in the interpretation and creation of meaning. In addition, exhibition audiences in 12 countries are also invited to contribute their ideas for future research questions. Combining these local, regional, and global perspectives, the exhibition focuses on the connections between past and present indigenous cultures and current multi-ethnic Caribbean communities, and as such explores the living and current impact of indigenous heritage.

The presentation examines how archaeological research and participatory exhibitions can shift the perspective from which we tell stories of the past, based on the experiences with and audience participation components of Caribbean Ties. It also explores the challenges and needs of local communities and heritage institutions, identified in the development of this regional heritage project.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Heritage management and interpretation, Pre-colonial Caribbean societies, Visualization and digitization

**MATERIALLY NEGOTIATING MULTIPLE PASTS AND PRESENTS AT THE BATH HOUSE-HOTEL, NEVIS**

Neal Ferris

The Bath House-Hotel is a Georgian architectural edifice reputedly built in the late 18th century adjacent to a volcanic spring in Charlestown, Nevis. Today it is popularly referred to as the first purpose-built hotel in the eastern Caribbean, and fancifully imagined as a place where British colonial elites once came to take the waters and perform the social and material “sense and sensibilities” of early colonial tourism. However, the history and archaeology of this property tends to challenge some of the details of that narrative, hinting instead at a more aspirational past continually confronted by a colonial decline through the 19th and 20th centuries. This colonial edifice and use of the spring was also at odds with local community traditions of bathing as social practice – a role the volcanic spring played in the community that continues to be of more immediate relevance to many Nevians today. The Bath House-Hotel and spring can be seen to encapsulate both the contested heritage of Nevis as colonial construct, and of Nevis as something other than colonial legacies. The history and archaeology of this place thus complicates and negotiates these competing heritage narratives and illustrates how malleable the past is to revising notions of knowing the past in the present. This paper outlines the initial archaeological and archival research undertaken to explore the colonial and beyond colonial heritage of this unique property, and the role this site continues to play on Nevis today.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Materiality and Heritage, Historical Archaeology, Authenticity vs Authority

**CONSERVING THE COLONIAL CARIBBEAN: CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF HISTORIC BUILT HERITAGE: A CASE STUDY FROM BARBADOS**

Anna Bishop

Barbados's rich and complex history is reflected through its architectural heritage, its historic buildings providing a constant reminder of a British colonial past. The designation of Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site has highlighted the importance of Barbadian architectural heritage, however in spite of this degree of protection, this heritage is at risk.

Whilst one can find a wealth of literature on the design, construction, care and management of British historic architecture, colonial architecture of the Caribbean is highly under represented within both academic and non-academic material.

Through the analysis and recording of both colonial and domestic architecture throughout Barbados, this PhD project intends to create a dataset that will not only provide in depth research of the physical aspect of its historic architecture but will also inform heritage management policy through community and stakeholder engagement. By understanding the social relationship between the built environment and the local diaspora as well as the tourist, this project intends to inform conservation policy through understanding the wider context of Barbadian heritage.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Heritage management and interpretation

**THE POTENTIAL FOR GEOCHEMICAL METHODS AT RITUAL/CEREMONIAL SITES**

María Mercedes Martínez Milantchi, Anna Tsoupra, and José Mirão

How do ceramics reflect their political and social contexts through their compositional and technological variability? The manufacturing processes and transformation of ceramic production technology and raw material procurement strategies from the Saladoid period until European contact is poorly understood. This paper argues that using a combination of geochemical methods can not only elucidate the steps within the chaîne opératoire, but can also address questions about key socio-cultural phenomena through the changes observed between these markedly different ceramic technologies and time periods. The multi-analytical geochemical methodology applied provides results from ceramic petrology, Energy Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence, portable X-Ray Fluorescence, X-Ray Diffraction, Scanning Electron Microscopy, and Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry.

This paper will expound on how these geochemical methods can begin to answer anthropologically grounded questions in the Caribbean by focusing on two case studies where in-depth ceramic analysis has been conducted. First, the results from a pilot study of Ostionoid ceramic sherds from Tibes and three other sites in south-central Puerto Rico (PO-42, PO-43, and PO-48) are discussed in terms of the inter-site and intra-site ceramic variability, and the implications for the concomitant rise of chiefdoms. Through the identification of four different raw material sources, and consequently, four distinct paste recipes, some initial conclusions will be discussed regarding the use of resources in the region. Second, the preliminary results of the distribution of indigenous and colonial ceramics from the island of Mona will be analyzed vis-à-vis the theorized interaction between indigenous groups from Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic. These case studies aim to illustrate how re-examining ceramics, the most ubiquitous material at archaeological sites, can provide new and exciting information about socio-cultural practices.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Technological Innovation and Advancement/Pre-colonial Caribbean societies/Materiality and heritage

**THE PILGRIMAGE CONCEPT IN THE CARIBBEAN**

Michele H. Hayward and Michael A Cinquino

Espenshade (2014) has argued that Puerto Rican major enclosures, particularly with rock art, at some point in their life cycle could be considered shrines or special religious places that increasingly attracted visitors or pilgrims from non-local on- and off-island locations. Pilgrimage rounds are well-established components of religious systems both past and current in various parts of world. In the Caribbean, a current example involves the incorporation of a prehistoric rock art site in a yearly Voodoo sacred journey on Haiti. The degree to which this concept applies in a prehistoric Caribbean setting will be examined through analogous other-area situations, and comparing rock art locations in the Greater and Lesser Antilles

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Ideology and Iconography

**TO FEED THE DEAD CONT'D.: THE UTILITARIAN WARE FROM THE MONSERRATE SITE OF SAN LORENZO, PUERTO RICO**

Juan González Colón and Peter Roe, with collaboration of Amy W. Roe

The San Lorenzo site, eastern highlands of Puerto Rico, southeast of Caguas, is a single-component site of pure Epi-Saladoid Monserrate style. It is significant for evidence of the further Saladoid intrusion into the island's interior, the territory of the indigenous Pre-Arawak "Coroso" peoples. San Lorenzo is also important since it has yielded an unprecedented assemblage of over 30 whole, or reconstructably-whole, vessels, including both fineware and utilitarian ware. These vessels were placed in numerous burial pits as containers for food offerings, probably for secondary burials. In the last congress we reported on the fineware, often pattern negative-resist smudged interior bowls and plates that served as covers for these offerings. Here we are presenting the other companion element of these features, the upright-placed utilitarian cook pots that housed the food offerings themselves. Unfortunately, due to the poor organic preservational context, a clayey subsoil, none of those food offerings have survived. Like the similar Monserrate component at the north-central site of Punta Mameyes, all of these larger cook pots had their bottoms knocked out, ritually "killing" them, a custom replicated in other world areas, from the Peruvian montaña in Amazonian South America, to the North American southwest, and even the ancient eastern Mediterranean. Perhaps this apparently magical custom was designed so that these partially fractured vessels could accompany the similarly "broken" deceased, only to reassemble for the latter's use in the Land of the Dead.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Pre-Colonial Caribbean Societies, Puerto Rico, San Lorenzo, Monserrate style, utilitarian cook-ware, burial customs



OSTEO-DENTAL FINDINGS FROM THE PRE-HISPANIC SITE OF EL FRANCÉS, PENÍNSULA DE SAMANÁ, REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA, IN THE CONTEXT OF THE POPULATION OF THE CARIBBEAN



Alfredo Coppa, Francesco Lapastina, Francesco Genchi, Carlos Arredondo Antúnez, Andrea Cucina, Claudia Kraan, Adolfo José López Belando, Michaela Lucci, Daniel Shelley, Glenis Tavarez, David Reich, and Ron Pinhasi

The skeletal and dental remains were recovered in the archaeological site of El Francés, located in the Peninsula de Samaná, República Dominicana, the 2018 and 2019, excavation campaigns, conducted in collaboration between researchers of the Sapienza University of Rome, the "Museo del Hombre Dominicano" and the Shelley Foundation. Saladoid and ostionoid ceramics have been found, together with chicoid ceramics in the most recent layers. Absolute chronology based on radiocarbon dates human occupation at this site to the between 650-1200 AD, what which makes the site of El Francés one of the oldest sites of the ceramic period in the island of Española. During the excavation campaign 2018 three skeletons were recovered, all of which have been dated. The skeleton 1 has a calibrated dating of 771-899 AD, the Skeleton 2 is dated 962-1031 AD and the Skeleton 3 is dated to 940-1040 AD. The skeleton 1 is therefore dated to the initial phase of the settlement, while the other two are practically contemporary and are related to the later phase of the site.

The dental morphological and ancient DNA data of these individuals were compared with those studied on a large number of samples of the Caribbean and the circum Caribbean area (República Dominicana, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Curaçao, Virgin Islands, Guadeloupe and Venezuela) with the aim to reconstruct prehistoric migratory patterns in relation to models of previous studies which were based on smaller datasets.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Mobility, migration, and interaction,



"FROM THE EARTH TO THE PLATE": AN ARCHAEOBOTANICAL APPROACH TOWARDS UNDERSTANDING AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS AND FOODWAYS OF PRECOLONIAL PUERTO RICO



Jose Julian Garay-Vasquez

There is little archaeobotanical data from tropical locations due to notions of poor preservation. More so, in locations where the past peoples' subsistence consisted on tuber crops which are scarcely identified from the archaeological record. My research aims towards reconstructing human-plant dynamics of precolonial Puerto Rico to identify subsistence systems, and agricultural systems through the analysis of archaeobotanical assemblages. The aims and questions that guide this project fit in three categories that revolve around:

- 1) *Pathways to agriculture,*
- 2) *Changes in subsistence and paleoenvironments and,*
- 3) *livelihood security and resource availability.*

Currently, samples from 10 precolonial archaeological sites of Puerto Rico are being analysed, and the presence of charred seeds, food fragments, and possible tuber fragments has been identified. Assessment of unpublished archaeobotanical reports from Puerto Rico have shown that the notions of poor preservation of archaeobotanical remains is related to inconsistencies in methodology. Now the project is on its earliest stages, and future avenues of research will focus on developing a methodology for sampling in tropical contexts, enhance recovery methodologies, and identify the effects of taphonomical effects on archaeobotanical materials.



THE "CAYO" SITE OF ROSEAU: CERAMIC, VERTEBRATE AND ISOTOPIC ANALYSIS OF A GUADELOUPE LATE CERAMIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSEMBLAGE



Corentin Bochaton, Benoit Bérard, David Cochard, Brice Ephrem, Monica Gala, Jean Goedert, Alice Le Lay, Sylvain Renou, Arnaud Lenoble

The Cayo archaeological deposits documenting the contact period between European and Amerindian populations before the colonization of the Lesser Antilles are rare. Among the few sites dated to this period, the site of Roseau, excavated by Gérard Richard in the early 2000s, remains poorly investigated, especially from a stratigraphic and zooarchaeological point of view. In this study, we performed 20 new radiocarbon datings on the collagen content of rodent dentin along with new studies of the ceramic and faunal assemblages of the site. The results indicate that the archaeological assemblage is mainly associated to the Late Troumassoid, with some admixture of Early Troumassoid and Cayo elements represented in various proportions in the whole stratigraphy. Despite these elements, a chronological trend appears preserved in the stratigraphy allowing for a research of behavioral change in subsistence pattern through time. Vertebrate faunal data indicate that the two Troumassoid layers we recognized document different subsistence strategies. Indeed, the earliest inhabitants of the site were more focused on the exploitation of aquatic resources than the latest ones who more significantly exploited terrestrial fauna, especially rodents and iguanas. Carbon and oxygen stable isotope analyses performed on fossil tooth enamel of rodents (*Antillomys rayi*) suggest that Amerindians hunted them in both dry and wet environments. Paleontological approaches also led to the discovery of several now-extinct taxa that were part of the Amerindian diet. Our investigations point to a strong chronological variability of subsistence behaviors and improve our understanding of the accumulation history of the site.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Pre-colonial Caribbean societies, Subsistence Practices, paleoethnobotany, and zooarchaeology,



STARCHY FOODWAYS: NORTHERN CARIBBEAN PRECOLONIAL PLANT PROCESSING



Andy J. Ciofalo

Late precolonial (c. CE 1200-1492) investigations of botanical foodways in the northern Caribbean have yet to be systematically carried out. The culinary practices and the pathways that dietary plants coursed through can be reconstructed through analyzed microbotanical residues (starches). To create a realistic vision of human-plant interactions, this paper synthesizes evidence from 105 plant related artifacts. This study was carried out to explicate variations of culinary practices from three archaeological sites: El Flaco and La Luperona in northwestern Dominican Republic, and Palmetto Junction in the southern Bahamas. The concept of human niche construction has been applied to interpret the evidence and explore culinary practices in this part of the northern Caribbean. This reconstruction of foodways has exposed varied human niches.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Subsistence Practices, paleoethnobotany, and zooarchaeology,

**CHRONOLOGY AND ECOLOGY OF RICE RATS IN THE ANCIENT LESSER ANTILLES**

Brittany A. Mistretta and Jonathan A. Hanna

Differential preservation is an inherent challenge to archaeological interpretation. This is especially true in the Caribbean because tropical climates poorly preserve organic archaeological materials. Particular to zooarchaeology, it is important to consider how preservation impacts taxa representation, skeletal element distributions and, as a result, influences abundance calculations that are used to create indices for assessing archaeological patterns. In this paper, I address the methodological hurdle of differential preservation and discuss a novel approach using computed tomography (CT) scanning to develop preservational baselines to better assess skeletal distributions at archaeological sites. Denser bone elements are likely to have increased survivorship rates within archaeological contexts than elements with lower densities. Computed tomography is a safe, non-invasive technique that recognizes differences between densities of materials and therefore, is uniquely suited to assess differential preservation. It also produces high-quality 3D files, which can serve as a digital resource for recording, analyzing, and disseminating data and for public outreach efforts. I present ongoing data collection and analysis of CT scanned faunal materials from MC-6, a Late Ceramic site in the Turks and Caicos, to examine how preservation influences zooarchaeological intra-site analysis and discuss the potential of CT scans as a digital tool for natural heritage education and exhibit development.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Visualization and Digitization,

**PRESERVED COLLAGEN REVEALS SPECIES IDENTITY IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEA TURTLE BONES**

Virginia L. Harvey, Michelle J. LeFebvre, Susan D. DeFrance, Casper Toftgaard, Andrew C. Kitchener, and Michael Buckley

Marine baseline statistics do not reflect true anthropogenic impacts and long-term ecosystem assessments therefore require diverse data sources. The advancement of molecular science in particular is continually improving our understanding of marine turtle biology and evolution. However, there are still considerable gaps in our understanding, such as past sea turtle distributions, which can benefit from advanced zooarchaeological analyses. In this study we apply collagen fingerprinting to 137 archaeological sea turtle bones of ~500–2000 years old from the Caribbean to achieve faunal identification—the first time that collagen fingerprinting has been undertaken on sea turtles. We find the vast majority of samples (88.3%) contain preserved collagen despite deposition in the tropics. All of the samples can be identified to species-level following the detection of unique collagen (I) biomarkers, including the Kemp's (Lepidochelys kempii) and olive ridley (L. olivacea) turtles, which diverged ~5 million years ago. The majority of the archaeological samples are identified as green turtle (C. mydas), with hawksbill (Eretmochelys imbricata) and Kemp's ridley turtles also present. A total of 9% of the assemblage was morphologically identified as the loggerhead turtle (Caretta caretta), which was not molecularly identified from the assemblage at all. Our results highlight the advantage of using collagen fingerprinting to supplement morphological turtle bone analyses and support the usefulness of collagen fingerprinting for assessing past distributions of marine turtles across the Caribbean. Greater precision in species identification also aids in understanding past human behaviour regarding the ancient capture and consumption of sea turtles in this region.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Subsistence Practices, Paleoethnobotany, and Zooarchaeology,

**CÓMO SE COMÍAN ESAS PLANTAS? EFECTOS DE COCCIÓN SOBRE GRÁNULOS DE ALMIDÓN EN EL NOROCCIDENTE DE VENEZUELA**

Ant. Nicolás González Jukisz

En este trabajo observamos los cambios producidos en gránulos de almidón al ser sometidos a cocciones como hervido, asado y tostado.

La identificación de almidones en cerámicas arqueológicas ha permitido hacer importantes inferencias acerca de la domesticación de especies vegetales y su uso dentro de la dieta (Pagán-Jiménez, 2008; 2011a). Asimismo, se han realizado experimentos para observar cambios en el almidón sometiendo gramíneas como trigo, avena y cebada, a diferentes procesos de cocción (Henry et al, 2009). Sin embargo, mucho menor énfasis se ha hecho en indagar los cambios producidos por efecto de la hidratación, sancochado, tostado y asado en vegetales comúnmente usados en Suramérica (Cortella y Pochetino, 1995).

Lograr discriminar estos cambios en los almidones mediante microscopía óptica permitiría realizar correlaciones entre formas de vasijas y los alimentos procesados en éstas, pero además facilitaría efectuar inferencias acerca de las técnicas de elaboración de dichos alimentos y las formas y costumbres en cuanto a su consumo en contextos arqueológicos durante el pasado prehispánico del noroccidente de Venezuela.

Para ello tomamos muestras vegetales de especies que fueron posiblemente consumidas durante el pasado prehispánico del área, como batata (Ipomea batata), arracacha (Arracacia xanthorrhiza), ají (Capsicum annum), calabaza (Cucurbita maxima) y el maní (Arachis hypogaea) (Cey, 1995), con la finalidad de observar los cambios que se producen en dichos gránulos de almidón y que permitirían la identificación del tipo y grado de cocción a los que fueron sometidos.

Tema Sugerido/ Palabras claves: Prácticas de Subsistencia, Paleoetnobotánica, y Zooarqueología, Gránulos de almidón, alimentos, cocción,

**UNE HYPOTHÈSE À PROPOS DE LA CUISSON DES ALIMENTS AU SALADOÏDE RÉCENT DES PETITES ANTILLES, LE CAS DE FONT LAILLET (MARTINIQUE)**


Fabrice Casagrande

L'île de la Martinique devant se doter d'une nouvelle centrale thermique des recherches archéologiques ont été menées dans la vallée de Font Laillet. Au pied du massif des Pitons du Carbet; au débouché de son bassin versant; la rivière parcourt un vaste cône de déjection. Ce contexte a permis la conservation de paléosols dont certains sont composés, entre autres, de vestiges archéologiques datés de la période du Saladoïde récent. Leurs répartitions organisées en petites aires distinctes matérialisent des occupations sporadiques plutôt liées à des activités d'habits. Parmi les artefacts abandonnés par les amérindiens de cette époque précolombienne on note la présence de nombreux restes de poteries. Au terme de leur étude, il semble que certains pots carénés dont la paroi interne paraît affectée par le feu auraient participé à la cuisson des aliments.

Keywords/Suggested Themes:



ADVANCED LABORATORY ANALYSES AMPLIFY UNDERSTANDING OF LUCAYAN DIET AND CERAMICS

 Shaun Sullivan, Michael Pateman, Eleanorea Reber, Michael Smith, Brittany Mistretta, Jenna Battillo, and Lisa Duffy

Advanced laboratory analyses of ceramic and shell remains from a 14th century Lucayan archaeological site on Providenciales Island has broadened our understanding of Lucayan diet; environmental zone and resource exploitation; and ceramic complexes. Specimens for the analyses were obtained during a 2018 salvage archaeology dig at the South Bank site on Providenciales Island, in the Turks and Caicos. The recent laboratory work included analysis of faunal bone for genus / species identification; ceramics; edge worn *Codakia orbicularis* shells, and a soil sample, which were assessed for trace organic compounds including lipids; pollen; phytoliths; and starch grains. Thin section petrographic analysis was made of ceramics. The faunal bone as well as pollen, starch grain and phytolith analyses were conducted at the Florida Museum of Natural History (FMNH). Assessment of lipids, trace organic compounds and petrographic analysis was done at the University of North Carolina – Wilmington (UNCW). The laboratory work was complemented by on-site analysis of shell remains, most of which were *Lobatus giga* and *Codakia orbicularis*. Preliminary findings of the FMNH work included traces of *Zea mays* (starch grain and pollen); *Cucurbita moschata* (phytolith); and probable phytoliths from the family Asteraceae family (sunflower); palm fruit and of *Zamia sp* (arrowroot). Lipid and trace organics analysis of ceramics and shell provided strong indications of the ceramic use with fish and shellfish, as well as one ceramic sample with traces of terrestrial animal meat, most likely hutia (*Geocapromys sp.*) or rock iguana (*Cyclura sp.*) from the site. The 2018 faunal bone, in combination with bone samples from a 1977 excavation at the site that was also done by the FMNH, confirm expensive use of fish and shellfish, as well as the presence of *Geocapromys sp.*, and *Cyclura sp.* Trace organics analysis identified possible use of a pine resin slip on ceramics; which may cross correlate with thin section analysis which showing possible use of a heavy slip or “glaze”. These new data sets were amplified by environment zone resource assessments conducted at the site in 1977. The analyses have provided insight into part of the spectrum of plants and animals exploited by the Amerindian inhabitants of South Bank, and assisted in refining our understanding of which resources were exploited from specific environmental zones surrounding the site.

Keywords/Suggested Themes:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT THE WALLBLAKE ESTATE, ANGUILLA, 2017-18

 Paul Farnsworth

In 2017, archaeological survey and excavations began at the eighteenth to nineteenth century Wallblake Estate on Anguilla, B.W.I., to examine the plantation landscape and the major activity areas of the estate. The survey recorded the standing structures, ruins, and field walls of the central complex of the estate. In addition, the survey recorded the probable location of the plantation’s enslaved Africans’ village which had been identified in 2016 (and reported on at the 2017 IACA). In 2017, a sample of materials from both the extant main plantation house and kitchen were excavated to compare to samples excavated at the proposed location of the enslaved Africans’ village. In summer 2018, the project continued the archaeological test excavations in the village and conducted additional excavations at the plantation kitchen. The primary goal of the fieldwork was to identify the locations of houses occupied by enslaved African or African-descended people working at the plantation and the associated trash and other archaeological deposits they left behind. A grid of shovel tests was excavated over the village area which identified six artifact concentrations, three of which have been tested so far with 1x1 meter excavation units. Analysis of the recovered artifacts along with their spatial distributions yielded insights on the likely locations of the houses of the enslaved population and the ways of life of the enslaved African or African-descended population of the plantation. The results from both field seasons will be discussed.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Slavery, its aftermaths, labor, Historical archaeology

SLAVERY IN THE DUTCH CARIBBEAN: LESSONS FROM AN INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDY

 Felicia Fricke

Slavery in the Dutch Caribbean is understudied in archaeology, and heritage narratives in the region are often dominated by European voices which can do violence to local communities. In this study, data from archaeology, osteology, and oral history were used to construct a narrative of enslaved lifeways on the Dutch Caribbean islands of Curaçao, St Eustatius, and St Maarten/St Martin which sets aside this European narrative voice in favour of an engagement with decolonisation.

This interdisciplinary approach is shown to be effective in retrieving alternative narratives of enslavement, as well as in including stakeholders to co-develop interpretations. Material cultural evidence was instrumental in understanding resource shortage and economic engagement, while oral history provided intangible evidence which explained aspects of enslaved lifeways such as religion and psychological hardship. Osteological data situated enslavement in real bodies and allowed the personal stories of enslaved people to be told. The qualitative data generated can also allow a wider engagement in the topic. This is particularly important in the Netherlands, where there is little understanding of Dutch Caribbean history and the impacts this has had on the development of the Netherlands as a country and a people.

This study represents a developing model that is flexible enough to be applied elsewhere in the Caribbean, and the author will discuss the challenges and advantages of the approach. New projects can benefit from an interdisciplinary and inclusive perspective and should include stakeholders from the very beginning

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Decolonizing archaeological thought and practice

“NO LOVLIER SIGHT”: UNCOVERING MONTSERRAT’S POST-EMANCIPATION LIME LANDSCAPE

 Samantha Ellens

This paper investigates the archaeologically-traceable ways that the post-emancipation citrus lime industry promoted changes to the landscape on Montserrat. As island populations adjusted to the new socioeconomic conditions accompanying emancipation, Quaker abolitionist Joseph Sturge took up the commercial production of limes on Montserrat and incited a virtually island-wide shift in industry for the purposes of a single enterprise (The Montserrat Company Ltd.). To explore the ways this transformation occurred, field-based and archival data are used to examine the extent to which the new industry re-appropriated and restructured the landscape to accommodate citrus lime production and the new wage labor system. Not only did the lime industry convert defunct sugar plantation infrastructure to facilitate the production of new exports, but it also involved employing the formerly enslaved laborers from the previous system. Evidence for land use, resettlement, and the organization of labor aids in determining the ways in which the shift to the production of limes is expressed archaeologically, embedded in local circumstances but also wrapped up in regional/global processes of exchange and commodity flow. Archaeological analysis provides a cross-section of geospatial and material data relating to the labor dynamics, land management, landownership, and daily practices of individuals reflecting the economic strategies and social relations enmeshed within the lime industry. Exploring the ways that Montserrat’s lime landscape changed overtime represents an important post-emancipation example for understanding the impacts of monocrop agro-industries, particularly in contrast to those situated under slavery.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Historical Archaeology

**ANALYSIS OF AN 18TH CENTURY COTTON PLANTATION: ESTATE BELLEVUE - ST. JOHN, USVI**

Alan Armstrong

This presentation focuses on the results from an analysis of materials excavated at Estate Bellevue, St. John, USVI. Estate Bellevue was a small cotton plantation that was in operation in the 1700s and abandoned after a Hurricane in 1793. As a result of abandonment, the well-preserved layout of the plantation provides an opportunity to identify the traces of cotton production in the Caribbean landscape. This paper will discuss the findings from the site excavation that includes three house sites that were occupied by enslaved people and will focus on the organization of household spaces and evidence of domestic craft production.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Historical archaeology

**SUBSISTENCE STRATEGIES IN THE FRENCH WEST INDIES DURING THE COLONIAL PERIOD (17TH - 1902): A ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL SYNTHESIS**

Noémie Tomadini, Christine Lefèvre, Sandrine Grouard

Recent efforts in the archeology of historical periods in the Caribbean allow investigating the daily life of European settlers and servile populations in the French Lesser Antilles. Faunal remains provide an additional insight to textual data and help document the adaptation of these newcomers to an insular environment that was unknown to them.

The archaeozoological study focused on a set of 27 sites in Guadeloupe, Martinique and Saint-Martin, covering the period of European colonization (first half of the 17th century) to the times that followed the abolition of slavery. Thirteen habitations, twelve urban sites, a lime production workshop and a schooner wreckage yielded a corpus of 18,101 identified remains, which testify to the exploitation of 176 species of vertebrates and invertebrates.

Imported species, especially beef, caprines (sheep and goat) and pig, indicate that settlers brought with them European practices. Nevertheless, the presence of 53 species of fish and 90 species of marine invertebrates points out the fact that colonial populations have been able to exploit the richness of their new environment. The low presence of cod in the assemblages was noted, contrasting with the importance of this taxon suggested by historical sources.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Historical archaeology / Subsistence Practices, paleoethnobotany, zooarchaeology, Zooarchaeology, Malacoarchaeology, French West Indies, Colonial time, Subsistence economy

**CONSTRUCTING SPACE AND COMMUNITY WITHIN LANDSCAPES OF SLAVERY IN EARLY 19TH C. JAMAICA**

James A. Delle

While household artifact analyses contribute a great deal to understanding the enslaved experience in the colonial Caribbean, where possible, landscape studies allow archaeologists to more completely reconstruct past built environments of slavery. Using a landscape approach, this paper investigates the use of space by the enslaved population at Marshall's Pen, an early 19th c. Jamaican coffee estate. By investigating architectural variability, the delineation of associated house yards, the construction of gardens and pens, and the conglomeration of these features into compounds, we are able to reconstruct how a unique community of individuals and families actively constructed space to suit their needs. While the archaeology of enslaved experience has traditionally focused on life in the village, these spaces were but one place on the plantation landscape inhabited by enslaved workers. The small farms where laborers were required to grow food to supplement their rations, known in the British West Indies as "provision grounds," were located in areas of estates thought to be of marginal use to the planters. Five seasons of archaeological investigations at Marshall's Pen have resulted in the identification, excavation, and analysis of five house platforms associated with provision grounds outside of a village context, as well as five house platforms within a more traditional plantation village. This paper will use this archaeological data to reconsider the meaning of plantation space by considering the landscape of the estate from the perspectives of the enslaved people who lived both within and beyond the plantation village.

Keywords/Suggested Themes:

**TRANSITIONS FROM SLAVERY IN NEW ENGLAND AND BARBADOS: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS**

Stephen D. Glazier

Historical and archaeological records provide ample evidence for extensive trade between New England and Barbados (Fisher, 2017; Warren, 2017), and the economies of Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Long Island were very dependent on slave labor. Warren (2017) suggests that New England plantations and Caribbean plantations were similar because their owners often were from the same families. There was considerable back-and-forth migration (Gragg, 1989; Jordan 1961). 1,200 white planters from Barbados migrated to New England between 1643 and 1647. Armstrong and Reilly (2014) point out that Rhode Island's 18th century agricultural economy centered on large-scale production of food and support commodities for West Indian plantations. Barbados planters put all their arable land into sugar and tobacco production and they relied on livestock, produce, meat, fish, and lumber products from New England for subsistence. In 1652, Nathaniel Sylvester began to transform Shelter Island (Long Island) into a provisioning plantation. They supported two sugar plantations on Barbados with food, lumber, and other commodities. Plantation sites in New England and Barbados (Handler and Lange, 1978; Armstrong, 2010) will be compared with attention to archaeological investigations at Sylvester Manor on Shelter Island, New York (Hayes, 2013; Hardesty, 2017); Royall Plantation in Medford, MA (Chan, 2007); and the Old House site at Greene Farm in Warwick, Rhode Island (Frank and Ryzewski, 2013; Clark-Pujara, 2016). James Garman (1998) noted that New England planters sought to control African American space by creating close living arrangements and segregation at meal times; in the fields, by construction of stone-fenced, segmented landscapes; in churches through the creation of separate galleries for seating African Americans; and by burying African Americans at a distance from Euro-Americans.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Historical Archaeology



REFLECTIONS AND REMINISCENCES: BACKGROUND THOUGHTS ON USING ARCHAEOLOGY TO INVESTIGATE PLANTATION SLAVE LIFE IN BARBADOS, LATE 1960S- EARLY 1970S



Jerome S. Handler

As many in Caribbean historical archaeology are aware, in 1978 Frederick Lange and I published *Plantation Slavery in Barbados: an archaeological and historical investigation* (Harvard Univ Press). This book was the result of the first major historical archaeological project in the Caribbean to address plantation slavery and slave life.

The idea of using archaeology to explore the way of life of an enslaved population first occurred to me sometime during the spring of 1970 (almost 50 years ago), while I was an NEH fellow attached to the Department of History at UWI (Mona). The idea was an outgrowth of my then on-going ethnohistorical project, utilizing documentary sources, of trying to develop what Charles Orser has called an "historical ethnography" of the enslaved on Barbados sugar plantations.

My presentation will be an informal talk on the background to this ethnohistorical project, the thinking that went into conceiving and developing this project in the late 1960's, the influences that led me to entertain the possible utility of using archaeology to address slave life, and why I asked Lange to collaborate with me. Within this focus, I will also sketch the intellectual context of the period, the influence of Melville Herskovits in Anthropology, the emergence of a revisionist history of the 1960s focusing on what some historians called "inarticulate peoples," and an emergent scholarly interest in New World slave life. I will delineate the issues we encountered in Barbados, how we floundered in developing our field strategies, and why we ultimately turned to Newton plantation. I will address what I think were the flaws in our initial research design and what, with the benefit of hindsight, I think we could have done better.

Keywords/Suggested Themes:



CRANIAL MORPHOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF AFRICAN DESCENT PEOPLES AS REFLECTORS OF MIGRATION, VARIATION, AND RACE CONSTRUCTION



Andreana S. Cunningham

The Trans-Atlantic slave trade instigated systemic rupture that resulted in the widespread geographical and cultural dispersal of peoples of African descent, known as the African diaspora. These patterns of forced migration have also impacted genetic distribution, demonstrated in the morphological diversity in historic skeletal collections. This study utilized 3D geometric morphometric methods to assess distributions of cranial morphology from individuals representing enslavement and post-emancipation periods in the Caribbean, United States, and South Africa. The dataset included over 100 individuals of documented African descent, including 66 individuals from the Smithsonian's Robert J. Terry Anatomical Skeletal Collection, as well as over 30 individuals from the University of Pennsylvania's ORSA CT scan database and Newton Plantation, Barbados.

Fixed landmark and sliding semilandmark data were collected from each individual cranium using a MicroScribe for physical remains and Amira software for CT scans. The data were aligned with a generalized Procrustes superimposition, and the coordinates were tested with PCA, ANOVA, and permutation analyses. Geographic origin by country and local region had significant effects on shape in the full dataset; local region exhibited higher R-squared values than country. The PCA analysis attributed 10% of variance to the PC1 axis and 9% to PC2. Pre-emancipation individuals generally had higher PC1 and PC2 scores, but all three regions shared considerable overlap. These results suggest that while geography impacts biological distribution, particularly on the local level, these distinctions are not exclusive. More broadly, these preliminary findings reflect the continual redrawing of racial categories that inform current dialogues on diversity.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Slavery, its aftermaths, labour,



EXPLORING LEAD EXPOSURE AMONGST ENSLAVED AFRICANS: NEW ISOTOPIC EVIDENCE FROM NEWTON PLANTATION, BARBADOS



Jason Laffoon, Kristrina Shuler, and Hannes Schroeder

Isotopic analysis of archaeological skeletal materials has become an increasingly popular and effective tool for investigating ancient migrations, mobility and provenance. Lead (Pb) isotope analysis of dental enamel has demonstrated its efficacy both for identifying non-local individuals, and for assessing exposure to anthropogenic lead sources. The aims of this study were to identify and characterize anthropogenic lead sources on a 17th/18th century Barbadian plantation and to test if lead isotope analyses can be used to identify the origins of first-generation African immigrants in colonial era contexts. Lead isotope analyses was conducted on dental enamel samples from 24 individuals from the Newton Plantation cemetery, which had previously been analyzed for strontium and oxygen isotope composition (Schroeder et al., 2009) and Pb concentrations (Schroeder et al., 2013). The results are that the lead isotope signatures of both locals and non-locals are distinct from the local Barbadian geology, but overlap with British lead sources. However, among seven individuals who had previously been identified as African-born based on their strontium and oxygen isotope composition and low Pb concentrations, only one falls outside of the British lead isotope composition. This possibly indicates that even the Pb isotope signatures of African-born individuals have been impacted by exposure to anthropogenic Pb sources either via in vivo or post-mortem contamination. We conclude that lead isotope analyses alone might not be suitable for identifying African-born individuals in diasporic contexts. However, they can help to identify and further characterize the sources of lead used on the plantations.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Slavery, its aftermaths, and labour



RECOVERING OUR COUNTRY MARKS? ANCIENT DNA, ETHNIC IDENTITY, AND AFRICAN DIASPORA BIOARCHAEOLOGY



Hannes Schroeder

DNA analysis has been hailed as a new, revolutionary way for African Americans to trace their ancestral origins and to recover aspects of their African cultural heritage that was systematically erased by institutional slavery in the Americas. Similarly, DNA analyses have been used to identify the genetic origins of African descendant peoples in the Americas and to reconstruct their demographic histories. At the heart of these developments lies the assumption that there is a relationship between genetic ancestry and socially constructed identities that can be recovered through DNA analysis. However, critics have argued that ethnic identities are multi-dimensional, fluid and contextual and that genetic ancestry is only one aspect of a multitude of qualities, beliefs, dispositions, practices, and experiences that make up a person or group. In this paper, I explore the science behind using DNA analyses as a way to recover meaningful information about the origins and identities of African-descendant groups and individuals in the diaspora and discuss some of the potentials and limitations of the approach. Taking a recent case study of DNA analyses from tobacco pipe stems as point of departure, I discuss the relationships between genes and culture, as well as some of the ethical concerns of working with samples from archaeological contexts.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Slavery, its aftermaths, and labour



CONFERENCE TOURS





IACA CONFERENCE 2019

RESIDUAL FOOTPRINTS

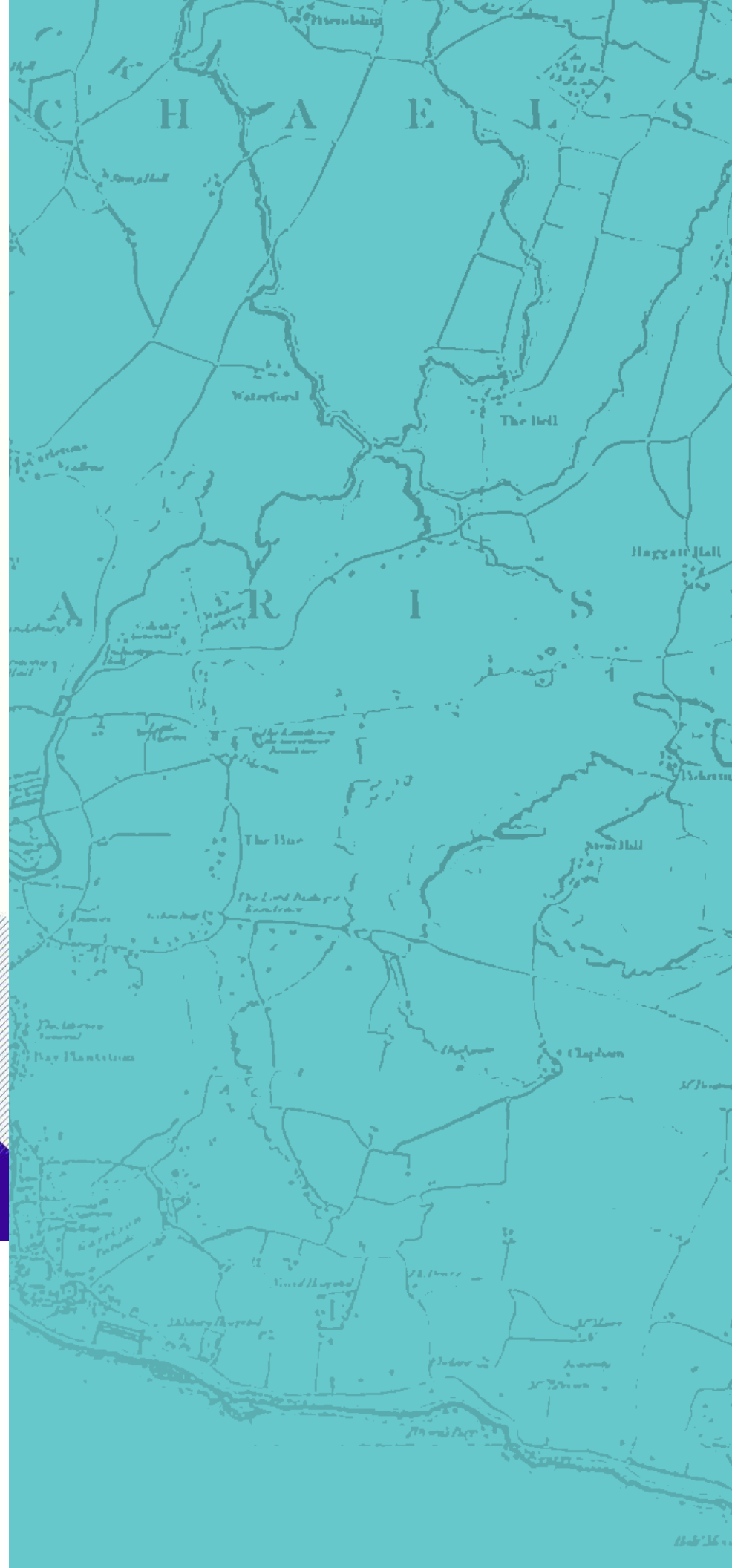
This bus tour explores the sites which have produced the archaeological evidence that maps Barbados' history, while enjoying the best scenic views of the island. Lunch is included on this tour!

Tickets \$100 US

SATURDAY JULY 27TH, 2019
9.30 AM - 3.30 PM

Sites

- Newton Enslaved Burial Ground
- Hackleton's Cliff
- St. John's Parish Church
- Codrington College (lunch)
- Rock Hall Freedom Monument
- Trents Plantation
- Speightstown



THE HERITAGE CORRIDOR TOUR

Explore the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Barbados: Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison! The tour will not only explore the history of the area, but include stops at 4 of the historic attractions located within the site.

- Barbados Museum & Historical Society
- Museum of Parliament and the National Heroes Gallery
- Nidhe Israel Synagogue and Museum
- The Exchange Interactive Centre

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24TH 2019
12.30 PM



DATE: SATURDAY 27TH, 2019 / LENGTH: FULL DAY

- STOPS:
- Newton Enslaved Burial Ground
 - Hackleton's Cliff
 - St. John's Parish Church
 - Codrington College (lunch)
 - Rock Hall Freedom Monument
 - Trents Plantation
 - Speightstown

DATE: WEDNESDAY, JULY 24TH 2019 / LENGTH: HALF DAY

- STOPS:
- Barbados Museum & Historical Society
 - Museum of Parliament and National Heroes Gallery
 - Nidhe Israel Synagogue and Museum
 - The Exchange Interactive Centre



ABOUT BARBADOS

ETYMOLOGY

The origin of the name Barbados is either the Portuguese word **Los Barbados**, meaning “the bearded ones” It is unclear whether “bearded” refers to the long, hanging roots of the bearded fig-tree (*Ficus citrifolia*), indigenous to the island; or to the allegedly bearded local inhabitants, Amerindians, once inhabiting the island; or, more fancifully, to a visual impression of a beard formed by the sea foam that sprays over the outlying reefs. In 1519, a map produced by the Genoese mapmaker Visconte Maggiolo showed and named Barbados in its correct position. Furthermore, the island of Barbuda in the Leewards is very similar in name and was once named **Las Barbudas** by the Spanish.

It is uncertain which European nation arrived first in Barbados. According to some sources it was the Spanish during the early voyages of Christopher Columbus. Others believe the Portuguese, en route to Brazil, were the first Europeans to come upon the island.

The original name for Barbados in the Pre-Columbian era was **Ichirouganaim** according to accounts by descendants of the indigenous Arawakan-speaking tribes in other regional areas, with possible translations including “Red land with white teeth”, “Redstone island with teeth outside (reefs)”, or simply “Teeth”.

Other names or nicknames associated with Barbados include “Bim” and “Bimshire”. The origin is uncertain but several theories exist. The National Cultural Foundation of Barbados says that “Bim” was a word commonly used by slaves and that it derives from the Igbo term **bém** from **bé mụí** meaning ‘my home, kindred, kind’, the Igbo phoneme /e/ in the Igbo orthography is very close to []. The name could have arisen due to the relatively large percentage of enslaved Igbo people from modern-day south-eastern Nigeria arriving in Barbados in the 18th century.

The words ‘Bim’ and ‘Bimshire’ are recorded in the **Oxford English Dictionary** and **Chambers Twentieth Century Dictionary**. Another possible source for ‘Bim’ is reported to be in the Agricultural Reporter of 25 April 1868, where the Rev. N. Greenidge (father of one of the island’s most famous scholars, Abel Hendy Jones Greenidge) suggested the listing of Bimshire as a county of England. Expressly named were “Wiltshire, Hampshire, Berkshire and Bimshire”. Lastly, in the Daily Argosy (of Demerara, i.e. Guyana) of 1652 there is a reference to Bim as a possible corruption of ‘Byam’, the name of a Royalist leader against the Parliamentarians. That source suggested the followers of Byam became known as ‘Bims’ and that this became a word for all Barbadians



HISTORY



IACA-AIAC 28

Amerindian settlement of Barbados dates to about between the 4th and 7th centuries AD, by a group known as the *Saladoid-Barrancoïd*. In the 13th century, the *Kalinago* arrived from South America.

The Spanish and Portuguese briefly claimed Barbados from the late 16th to the 17th centuries. The Amerindians are believed to have fled to neighbouring islands. Apart from possibly displacing the Amerindians, the Spanish and Portuguese made little impact and left the island uninhabited. Some Amerindians migrated from British Guiana (modern-day Guyana) in the 19th century and continue to live in Barbados.

From the arrival of the first English settlers in 1627–1628 until independence in 1966, Barbados was under uninterrupted English and later British governance and was the only Caribbean island that did not change hands during the colonial period. In the very early years, the majority of the population was white and male, with African slaves providing little of the workforce.

Cultivation of tobacco, cotton, ginger and indigo was handled primarily by European indentured labour until the start of the sugar cane industry in the 1640s. As Barbados' economy grew, Barbados developed a large measure of local autonomy through its founding as a proprietary colony. Its House of Assembly began meeting in 1639. Among the island's earliest leading figures was the Anglo-Dutch Sir William Courteen.

The 1780 hurricane killed over 4,000 people on Barbados. In 1854, a cholera epidemic killed over 20,000 inhabitants. At emancipation in 1833, the size of the slave population was approximately 83,000. Between 1905 and 1914 Barbados' population decreased by a third as over 20,000 to 60,000 persons migrated to Panama to work on the canal project and in associated areas. This process was repeated in 1946 and 1980 when Barbados' rate of population growth was diminished by one-third because of emigration to Britain.

PRINCIPAL LANGUAGE

English is the official language of Barbados, and is used for communications, administration, and public services all over the island. In its capacity as the official language of the country, the standard of English tends to conform to the vocabulary, pronunciations, spellings, and conventions akin to, but not exactly the same as, those of British English.

A regional variant of English, referred to locally as Bajan, is spoken by most Barbadians in everyday life, especially in informal settings. In its full-fledged form, Bajan sounds markedly different from the Standard English heard on the island.

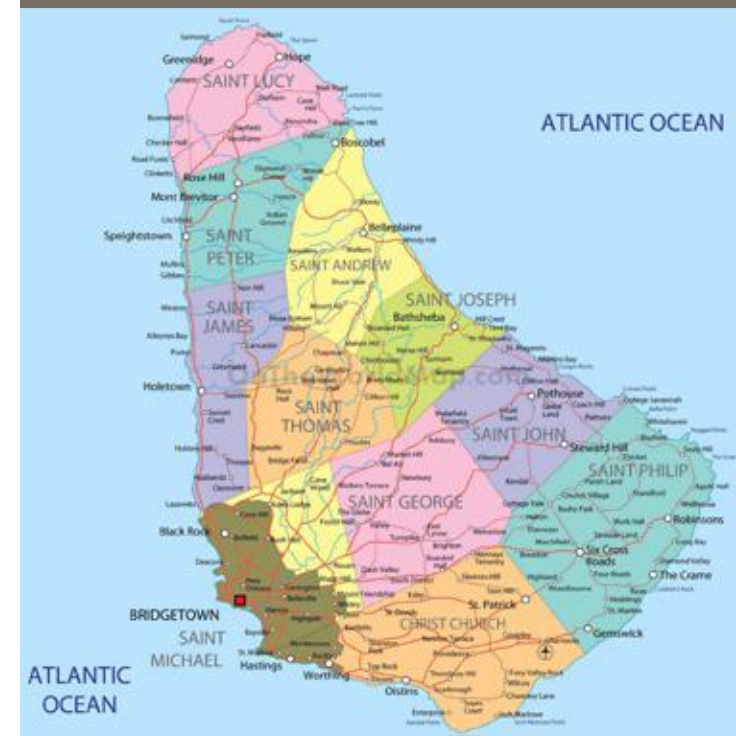
The degree of intelligibility between Bajan and general English, for the general English speaker, depends on the level of creolised vocabulary and idioms. A Bajan speaker may be completely unintelligible to an English speaker from another country. Bajan is influenced by other Caribbean English dialects.

BASIC STATISTICS

Barbados has a population of about 281,968 and a population growth rate of 0.33% (Mid-2005 estimates).

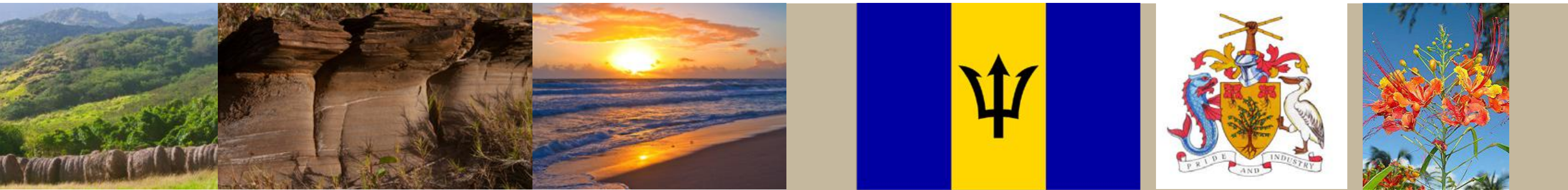
Close to 90% of all Barbadians (also known colloquially as "Bajan") are of Afro-Caribbean descent ("Afro-Bajans") and mixed-descent. The remainder of the population includes groups of Europeans ("Anglo-Bajans"/"Euro-Bajans") mainly from the United Kingdom and Ireland, along with Asians, mostly Chinese and Indians (both Hindu and Muslim).

Other groups in Barbados include people from the United Kingdom, United States and Canada. Barbadians who return after years of residence in the United States and children born in America to Bajan parents are called "Bajan Yankees", a term considered derogatory by some. Generally, Bajans recognise and accept all "children of the island" as Bajans, and refer to each other as such.



The biggest communities outside the Afro-Caribbean community are:

- The Indo-Guyanese, an important part of the economy due to the increase of immigrants from partner country Guyana. There are reports of a growing Indo-Bajan diaspora originating from Guyana and India. Mostly from southern India and Hindu states, they are growing in size but smaller than the equivalent communities in Trinidad & Guyana.
- Euro-Bajans (4% of the population)[1] have settled in Barbados since the 17th century, originating from England, Ireland and Scotland. In 1643, there were 37,200 whites in Barbados (86% of the population).[60] More commonly they are known as "White Bajans". Euro-Bajans introduced folk music, such as Irish music and Highland music, and certain place names, such as "Scotland", a mountainous region. Among White Barbadians there exists an underclass known as Redlegs; the descendants of Irish indentured labourers and prisoners imported to the island. Many additionally moved on to become the earliest settlers of modern-day North and South Carolina in the United States.
- Chinese-Barbadians are a small portion of Barbados' Asian demographics. Most if not all first arrived in the 1940s during the Second World War. Many Chinese-Bajan have the surnames Chin, Chynn or Lee, although other surnames prevail in certain areas of the island. Chinese food and culture is becoming part of everyday Bajan culture.
- Lebanese and Syrians form the Arab community on the island, and the Muslim minority among them make up a small percentage of the Muslim population. The majority of the Lebanese and Syrians arrived in Barbados through trade opportunities. Their numbers are falling due to emigration to other countries.
- Jews arrived in Barbados just after the first settlers in 1627. Bridgetown is the home of Nidhe Israel Synagogue, one of the oldest Jewish synagogues in the Americas, dating from 1654, though the current structure was erected in 1833 replacing one ruined by the hurricane of 1831. Tombstones in the neighbouring cemetery date from the 1630s. Now under the care of the Barbados National Trust, the site was deserted in 1929 but was saved and restored by the Jewish community beginning in 1986.
- The Muslim-Indian Barbadian community is largely of Gujarati ancestry. Many small businesses in Barbados are run and operated by Muslim-Indian Bajans.



GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Barbados is situated in the Atlantic Ocean, east of the other Caribbean Islands. Barbados is the easternmost island in the Lesser Antilles. It is relatively flat in comparison to its island neighbours to the west, the Windward Islands. The island rises gently to the central highland region, with the high point of the nation being Mount Hillaby in the geological Scotland District 340 metres (1,120 ft.) above sea level.

In the parish of St. Michael lies Barbados' capital and main city, Bridgetown. Other major towns scattered across the island include Holetown, in the parish of St. James; Oistins, in the parish of Christ Church; and Speightstown, in the parish of St. Peter.

Barbados lies on the boundary of the South American and Caribbean Plates. The subduction of the South American plate beneath the Caribbean plate scrapes sediment from the South American plate and deposits it above the subduction zone forming an accretionary prism. The rate of this depositing of material allows Barbados to rise at a rate of about 25 millimetres (0.98 in) per 1,000 years. This subduction means geologically the island is composed of coral roughly (90 m or 300 ft. thick), where reefs formed above the sediment. The land slopes in a series of "terraces" in the west and goes into an incline in the east. A large proportion of the island is circled by coral reefs.

The erosion of limestone rock in the North East of the island, in the Scotland District, has resulted in the formation of various caves and gullies, some of which have become popular tourist attractions such as Harrison's Cave and Welchman Hall Gully. On the Atlantic East coast of the island coastal landforms, including stacks, have been created due to the limestone composition of the area.

The country generally experiences two seasons, one of which includes noticeably higher rainfall. Known as the "wet season", this period runs from June to November. By contrast, the "dry season" runs from December to May. Annual precipitation ranges between 40 and 90 inches (1,000 and 2,300 mm).

From December to May the average temperatures range from 21 to 31 °C (70 to 88 °F), while between June and November, they range from 23 to 31 °C (73 to 88 °F).

On the Köppen climate classification scale, much of Barbados is regarded as a tropical monsoon climate (Am). However, gentle breezes of 12–16 kilometres per hour (8–10 mph) abound throughout the year and give Barbados a climate which is moderately tropical.

Infrequent natural hazards include earthquakes, landslips and hurricanes. Barbados is often spared the worst effects of the region's tropical storms and hurricanes during the rainy season. Its location in the south-east of the Caribbean region puts the country just outside the principal hurricane strike zone.

On average, a major hurricane strikes about once every 26 years. The last significant hit from a hurricane to cause severe damage to Barbados was Hurricane Janet in 1955; in 2010 the island was struck by Hurricane Tomas, but this caused only minor damage across the country.

NATIONAL SYMBOLS

The National Flag of Barbados

The national flag of Barbados is comprised of three equal vertical panels - the centre panel of gold and the outer panels of ultramarine. A broken trident in black is located in the centre of the flag.

Blue represents the sea and sky of Barbados, while gold represents the sand of the island's beaches. The symbol at the centre of the flag represents the Trident of the mythical sea god, Neptune - the shaft of the trident is broken symbolising Barbados' break from Britain.

The design for the flag was created by Grantley W. Prescod and was chosen from an open competition arranged by the Barbados government. Over a thousand entries were received.

Some rules concerning the display of the National Flag of Barbados

The National Flag should be flown every day from the Public Buildings from 6:00am to 6:00pm. It may also be flown daily from government buildings and schools when they are in session, and places of business. The National Flag should not be flown after 6:00pm except inside a building.

The National Flag is flown at half-mast in mourning. The decision on the occasions on which the flag should be flown at half-mast rest with the Cabinet (Government).

- The flag should never be flown with the trident inverted except as a sign of distress.
- The flag when on display should not be allowed to touch anything beneath it - floors, furniture, trees, plants, buildings, vehicles, water, etc.

Barbados Coat Of Arms (Heraldry)

The Grant of Arms conveyed by royal warrant was presented to the President of the Senate by Her Majesty the Queen in 1966 - the year Barbados gained independence from Britain. The Golden Shield carries two Pride of Barbados flowers (the National Flower) and the Bearded Fig Tree (after which Barbados is named). The shield is supported by a dolphin (symbolic of the fishing industry) and by a pelican (after a small island called Pelican Island which existed off the coast of Barbados).

Above the shield is a helmet and mantling and above is a hand of a Barbadian holding two crossed pieces of sugarcane (symbolic of the Barbados sugar industry). The cross formed by the cane is a reference to the cross on which Andrew was crucified - Barbados' Independence Day is celebrated on November 30th, St. Andrews Day.

The National Flower

The national flower is the Pride of Barbados or **Caesalpinia pulcherrima** (L.), (Dwarf Poinciana or Flower Fence), which grows across the island. The Pride of Barbados blooms all year round, the more common varieties are a fiery red and yellow "sunset colour" although other variations can be found. The National Flower is accepted as the red variety with the Yellow Margin on the petals. It appears on the Barbados Coat of Arms. Other varieties are yellow or orange/pink.

References to this flower were recorded as early as 1657. It is a shrub and is often pruned into a low hedge. If untrimmed it grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet. It is a member of the legume family and can be found in other tropical countries.

The flower has five petals with a yellow margin in a pyramidal inflorescence. Each flower is about 1½ inches across with five sepals. The ten stamens are long and the pistils project from the centre of the flower. The fifth petal is far smaller than the other four. The stamens have coloured filaments with anthers at the tips.

The branches are prickly and the leaves are large and doubly compound about one foot long and six inches wide with many small leaflets.





GOVERNMENT

Barbados has been an independent country since the 30th November 1966. It functions as a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy modelled on the British Westminster system. The British and Barbadian monarch —presently Queen Elizabeth II— is head of state and is represented locally by the Governor-General of Barbados —presently Elliott Belgrave. Both are advised on matters of the Barbadian State by the Prime Minister of Barbados, who is Head of Government. There are 30 representatives within the House of Assembly.

The Constitution of Barbados is the supreme law of the nation. The Attorney General heads the independent judiciary. New Acts are passed by the Barbadian Parliament, and require royal assent by the Governor-General to become law.

Barbados functions chiefly as a two-party system. The two dominant political parties are the Democratic Labour Party and the opposition Barbados Labour Party. Since Independence the Barbados Labour Party (BLP) has governed from 1976 to 1986, and from September 1994 – 2008. The Democratic Labour Party (DLP) held office 1966 to 1976, from 1986 to 1994, and has formed the Government from January 2008 to present.

Barbados is a full and participating member of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME), the Association of Caribbean States (ACS), the Organization of American States (OAS), Commonwealth of Nations, the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) and the Caribbean Court of Justice (CCJ), which pertains only to Barbados, Belize and Guyana.

Barbados is an original member (1995) of the World Trade Organisation (WTO), and participates actively in its work. It grants at least MFN treatment to all its trading partners. As of December 2007, Barbados is linked by an Economic Partnership Agreement with the European Commission. The pact involves the Caribbean Forum (CARIFORUM) subgroup of the Group of African, Caribbean, and Pacific states (ACP). CARIFORUM is the only part of the wider ACP-bloc that has concluded the full regional trade-pact with the European Union.

Trade policy has also sought to protect a small number of domestic activities, mostly food production, from foreign competition, while recognising that most domestic needs are best met by imports. In 2013, CARICOM called for European nations to pay reparations for slavery and established an official reparations commission.

The Royal Barbados Police Force is the sole law enforcement agency on the island of Barbados.



Barbados is divided into 11 parishes:

- Christ Church
- St. Andrew
- St. George
- St. James
- St. John
- St. Joseph
- St. Lucy
- St. Michael
- St. Peter
- St. Philip
- St. Thomas

GENERAL INFORMATION



ACCOMMODATION - CONGRESS HOTEL

Hilton Barbados Resort

Needham's Point St Michael, Bridgetown, 11000, Barbados
TEL: +1-246-426-0200 FAX: +1-246-434-5770

Set on a gorgeous peninsula with two white sand beaches, Hilton Barbados Resort is a dream come true for travellers in search of adventure and stunning natural beauty. The airport and city centre are both conveniently located nearby. Lovingly designed rooms offer private balconies overlooking the Caribbean Sea and the on-site diving centre allows visitors to experience some of the world's most remarkable underwater scenery.

Experience unparalleled Atlantic Ocean or Carlisle Bay views from the resort guest rooms. All guest rooms feature wood-grain floors and updated furnishings, and suites offer separate work and rest areas. Suites and executive rooms include continental breakfast and hors d'oeuvres in the Executive Lounge.

Hilton Barbados Resort was built on the site of the 17th century Fort Charles, which forms part of Historic Bridgetown and Its Garrison, which is inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage list.

Website: <https://www3.hilton.com/en/hotels/barbados/hilton-barbados-resort-BGIHH/index.html>

AIRPORT

Since undergoing major upgrades between 2000 and 2006, Grantley Adams International Airport is now a major gateway to the islands of the Eastern Caribbean, from the major hub provided in Barbados. Direct international flights link the island with North America and Europe.

The airport is accredited by the International Civil Aviation Organisation and receives a number of daily flights from major international cities including Miami, New York, Toronto, and London, as well as neighbouring Caribbean islands. The airport has over 3,047 m of paved runway, and is located on the south of the island.

The airport now provides all the modern amenities travellers have come to expect, granting a warm welcome to arriving passengers and allowing those about to depart a chance to relax before their flights and is located a mere 30 minute journey from your conference hotel.

Concorde Supersonic Aircraft had a regularly scheduled service to Barbados for many years - in addition to only New York, Paris and London. In memory of that honour, one of those legendary jets is the star attraction at the Barbados Concorde Experience.

This state of the art museum is located at Barbados' Grantley Adams International Airport. The experience includes going aboard the aircraft, the grace and elegance of which won hearts around the world. There is a movie that captures the romance of the Concorde flights to Barbados that brought royalty and film stars to our shores.

For those interested in aviation history, the airport is host to the Barbados Concorde Experience. At this unique museum you can step inside and explore a genuine British Airways supersonic plane, and experience first-hand the luxury of the golden age of intercontinental flight. The Concorde Experience is particularly fun for children because much of it is interactive such as the flight simulator where you can get the feeling of taking off, flying and landing this splendid example of aeronautical engineering.

SEAPORT

Barbados has one of the most modern ports in the Caribbean. Located in Bridgetown, the port is equipped with deep water and shallow draught facilities and offer container-handling and berthing facilities for freighters and passenger vessels.

The Bridgetown Port is the major port of entry for approximately 90% of the goods used in the manufacturing and retail sectors in Barbados. A major part of its responsibility has been dedicated to supporting businesses in the import/export trade, a job that it carries out without any government subsidies, unlike the majority of Ports around the Caribbean.

Since its opening in 1961, the Bridgetown Port has generated its own revenue to fund operations, and paid all normal statutory obligations.

All cruise vessels berth at the Bridgetown Port and it is currently the major home-port of the Southern Caribbean, conducting full and partial exchanges of passengers.

ROADS & TRANSPORTATION

Barbados has a well-developed road system with about 1,475 km of paved roads.

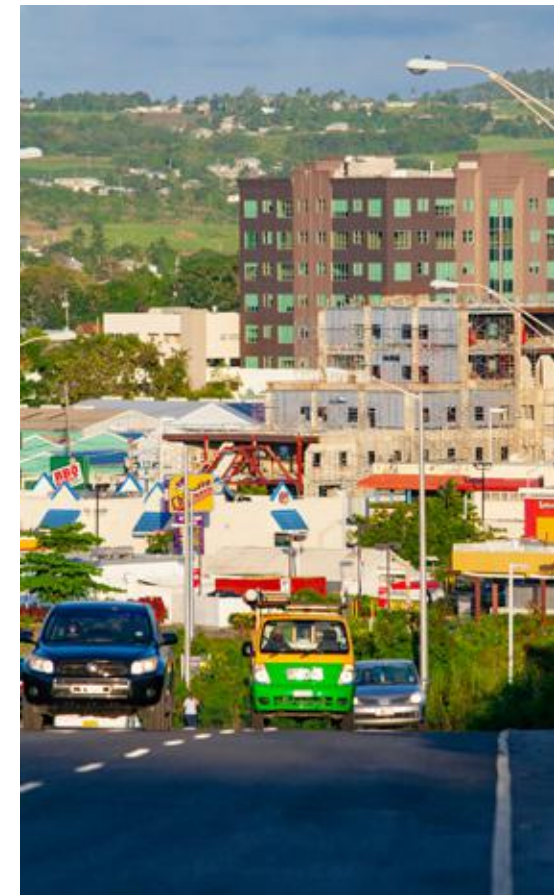
Barbados has a modern bus service, of both publicly and privately owned buses, which is noted as one of the best in the developing world. It is operational between 5 a.m. and midnight. Taxis service is available island wide and hired cars can be available for pickup at the airport or other convenient suppliers.

Transport will be available for delegates to and from the hotel as well as to all official functions for the meeting. Details will be provided during notices at the meeting or from the meeting's Information Desk. There are plenty of taxis in Barbados. Your hotel or the establishment you are visiting will be happy to call a cab for you. Although taxis are not metered, rates are fairly standard.

Local transportation is also provided by government busses. These blue and yellow vehicles can be identified by their blue number plates with the letter B. Red and white bus stops are marked either "To City" or "From City" indicating whether the busses are going to or from Bridgetown.

Privately run public service vehicles (known as ZRs or minibuses) which ply the same routes as the government busses are identifiable by their yellow and blue or red and white colours. Their license plates have the letters BM or ZR.

Bus fare is generally \$2.00 Barbados per trip regardless of destination or length of journey.





UTILITIES

Electricity

Barbados Light & Power is the sole utility company in Barbados providing electricity. It began operations on June 11, 1911. Electricity is generated by diesel, steam and gas turbines. Electricity supply is clean and reliable. Instances of power outages are rare. The company is actively exploring alternative energy sources in its quest to supply lower cost electricity.

The voltage for most electricity on the island is 110V for normal household usage with 220V being employed for large appliances.

Water

Barbados' water quality is one of the best in the world. This is achieved because the limestone which underlies the coral cap filters the rain water so that when it reaches the aquifers it is crystal clear and clean. Barbados has instituted many programmes to maintain and manage the high water quality in the country. Water is treated with chlorine to meet World Health Organisation (WHO) and US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidelines and standards, prior to distribution. The supply of water or sewerage services by the Barbados Water Authority is exempt from Value Added Tax (VAT).

Oil and Gas

Barbados began producing natural gas in the 1980s and compared to other developing countries, has one of the most efficient infrastructures for its delivery. About 757,488 Mcf of natural gas and about 254,699 Bbls of crude oil were produced during 2013. In 2008 Barbados opened its economic zone for offshore oil exploration and production to qualifying companies.

TV services

A TV will be found in all rooms. The local TV station is run by the Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation. Your hotel will be able to inform of the channel which will provide you with local programming. The local news is presented at 7.00 p.m. nightly.

Radio Stations

Barbados has several AM and FM radio channels catering to a variety of listening tastes. Call-in radio programmes provide information about matters of concern from the perspective of the man-in-the-street. These programmes are a good way to get the pulse of the nation.

Telecommunications

Barbados is home to a modern, world class telecommunications infrastructure. International connectivity is provided with full redundancy via fibre optic systems and the Digital Eastern Caribbean Microwave System. Mobile telephone service is available island wide and includes international roaming features.

Banking and Currency

Barbados, an island of 166 square miles, has a variety of commercial banks in operation, some Caribbean owned and the rest divisions of well-established Canadian-based institutions.

Each bank has branches all over the island, offering a range of typical personal and business services, and a host of ATM machines for added convenience. The banks accept all major international credit cards.

Barbados' Banking hours are generally: **Monday to Thursday 8:00am to 3.00pm and Fridays 8:00am to 5.00pm**

Money tells a lot about a country and its people. The currency of Barbados is no exception. Strong, stable and secure, the Barbados dollar has been pegged to the US dollar at 1.98 to 1 since 1975.

A British colony, Barbados was strongly influenced by British coinage and monetary policy. Nevertheless, Spanish and Mexican currency was widely circulated in former times. 1949 rang in the introduction of the British West Indies dollar officially linking Barbados with the British Eastern Caribbean territories, later replaced by the East Caribbean dollar (1965).

The Barbados dollar - created after the establishment of the Central Bank of Barbados (CBB) - replaced the East Caribbean dollar in 1973 and is still used today.

Barbados' unit of currency is the dollar which is divided into one hundred cents. Coinage is available in 1, 5, 10 and 25 cent pieces. There is also a 1 dollar coin. Most Barbadian coins are struck at the Royal Canadian Mint.

The 1 cent coin is struck in copper-plated zinc and features a replica of a broken trident; 5 cent pieces, struck in brass, display an image of the South Point Lighthouse while 10, 25 cent and 1 dollar coins are struck in cupro-nickel featuring a tern, the Morgan Lewis Windmill and a flying fish respectively. The reverse side of each coin displays the Barbados Coat of Arms and the year the coin was minted.

Bank notes come in colourful denominations of 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollar notes. Easily identifiable, each note features the portrait of a prominent Barbadian figure:

- the 2 dollar bill is dedicated to John Redman Bowell
- Sir Frank Worrell appears on 5 dollar notes
- Charles Duncan O'Neal is portrayed on 10 dollar bills.
- On 20 dollar bills you will find the image of Samuel Jackman Prescod
- Errol Walton Barrow on 50 dollar notes
- Sir Grantley Adams' image is captured on the 100 dollar bill

Learn more about this intriguing story at the **Exchange**, in Spry Street, Bridgetown.

For international travellers visiting Barbados, American currency is generally accepted at a one-for-two Barbados' dollar value island-wide. Traveller's checks and major credit cards including Master Card, Visa, American Express and Diners Club are widely accepted by larger stores, restaurants and hotels.

International debit cards may be used at most Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs) to withdraw local currency. ATMs are found at commercial banks, shopping malls, major hotels and tourist hubs.





BUSINESS AND SHOPPING HOURS

Shops in Bridgetown are generally open Monday to Friday from 8:30am-4:30pm and 8:30am-1:00pm on Saturdays. Malls, out-of-town shops and boutiques usually open from 9:00am-5:00pm (Mon-Fri) and 9:00am-2:00pm on Saturdays. Stores in some Malls (Dome, Sheraton, Limegrove and Sky Malls) open later until 7pm or 9pm on weekdays and Saturdays.

Business hours are standard across the public/private sectors, except where this is a shift system.

WEIGHTS & MEASURES

Metric is the official system of weights and measures. However, in several instances, both the metric and imperial systems are used. Typically, distances are usually measured in metres or kilometres, mass in milligrams, grams or kilograms and temperature in degrees Celsius.

Dates are usually written in the format - Month/Day/Year, for example, November 30, 2015.

INTERNATIONAL TIME

Barbados is four hours behind Greenwich Mean Time, and is one hour ahead of US Eastern Standard Time (EST). Daylight saving time is not observed.

POSTAL SERVICES

The postal service provides efficient and reliable domestic and international mail services. Local delivery is provided to all areas of the island. Express postal services are through the post office and there are a number of private and commercial couriers including Federal Express, DHL and UPS.

NEWSPAPERS

Two local daily newspapers are available in print and digital formats - the Barbados Advocate and the Daily Nation. The Barbados Today is available in digital format. International editions of major foreign newspapers are also available on a daily basis.

MEDICAL SERVICES

The UWI also has a clinic located on the Main Campus which will be fully staffed by Doctors and Nursing staff during conference hours. There are two nearby 24 hour emergency facilities in Warrens and Sunset crest to which cases can be referred by the UWI medical staff.

Basic medical facilities (doctor on call) are also available through the Conference Hotels while on premises. The nearest 24 hour clinic to the Hilton and Radisson Resorts is the FMH Emergency Medical Clinic, located at 3rd Ave Belleville tel. no. 246.228.6120. The nearest private hospital is the Bayview Hospital, Bayville, St. Michael tel. no. 246.436.5466. The nearest facility to All Seasons Europa is Sandy Crest Medical Centre located in Holetown 246.419.4911.

PLACES OF WORSHIP

Most denominations are represented in Barbados. A list of nearby places of worship can be obtained from your hotel reception desk.

POSTAGE

Postage rates depend on the destination of the correspondence. In addition to Post Offices, stamps are available for your convenience at several outlets. Your hotel will be able to assist with this information

RECOMMENDED CLOTHING

Casual business attire is recommended for most working sessions of the conference. The opening of the meeting will be addressed by officials and so semi-formal business wear will be expected. Other activities and functions will be smart casual. Comfortable clothes and shoes for the bus tour and other tourist activities will be appropriate. As the hotel is next to a very nice beach, a bathing suit would be a good item to bring.

RESTAURANTS AND MEAL OPTIONS

Barbados boasts a variety of restaurants, catering to all tastes and financial requirements. There are several in the vicinity of the hotel where delegates will stay. Information and suggestions on local restaurants can be obtained from your hotel reception or tourist information brochures.

While at the conference, if you have not opted for a conference meal plan a number of options exist on campus for casual dining including the student cafeteria, the senior common room known as "the mount" and a variety of food trucks. Directions are available via the conference registrations desk or volunteers.

SAFETY AND SECURITY PRECAUTIONS

YOUR SAFETY AND THE SECURITY OF YOUR PERSONAL PROPERTY ARE OF UTMOST CONCERN TO US.

Good security is available at your hotel and also all the venues that are on your programme. As in many countries around the world however, we encourage you to follow the below basic safety practices:

- Do not answer the door in your hotel room without verifying who it is.
- Close the door securely whenever you are in your room.
- Do not needlessly display room key cards in public or carelessly leave them on restaurant tables or other places where they can be easily stolen.
- Do not draw attention to yourself by displaying large amounts of cash, expensive jewellery, cameras, etc.
- Place all valuables in your room safe.
- Check to see that any sliding glass doors, windows and any connecting room doors are locked.
- If you see any suspicious activity, please report your observations to the nearest security official.

Do not walk alone on in dark streets or dimly lit places, or stroll on the beach in the evenings without company.



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MUSEUMS AND HERITAGE SITES

There are several Museums in Barbados of which the Barbados Museum & Historical Society is the largest and most comprehensively developed. On the following pages is a list of Heritage Institutions which delegates will have the opportunity to visit during the conference tours or who have waived or discounted their fees for conference attendees during the conference period.



Barbados Museum & Historical Society

The Barbados Museum & Historical Society, located in the Historic Garrison Area, is housed in a 19th century building that was the Military Prison of the British Garrison. One of the original cells remains intact and although very small and certainly well-fortified, it opens on to a beautiful tree shaded courtyard.

The museum, currently celebrating its 85th anniversary year, has 7 galleries covering the natural, social, military and decorative history of Barbados and collections of African artefacts, beautiful and very old prints and paintings. There are events such as special exhibits, art exhibitions, lectures and concerts held throughout the year so check our calendar of events for details. They also have a wonderful fine craft festival in June annually. The museum is open Monday to Saturday 9am to 5pm and Sunday 2pm to 6pm.

St Ann's Garrison, St. Michael, BB 14038

Phone: +1 (246) 538 0201 / +1 (246) 537 1956

Fax: +1 (246) 537 5947 | Email: Info@barbmuse.org.bb | Web: <http://www.barbmuse.org.bb/web/>



Museum Of Parliament and National Heroes' Gallery

The Museum of Parliament traces the development of democracy in Barbados since 1629 until present times and the role that the island's people have played in this growth. This information is housed in the historic West Wing of Parliament which offers a combination of traditional exhibits, artistic impression and modern interactive museum experience. How does a community develop its values about its heritage? How does it decide what to value from its past? How does one decide what quantum of these values to pass on to our future generations?

In order to identify the qualities that express the finest elements in the national character of its people, and to provide role models for future generations, a nation needs heroes. In 1998, Barbados chose ten National Heroes. These are people whose lives have demonstrated a commitment to democracy, faith and freedom, social justice and excellence.

The clever use of interactive audio and video along with the exceptional high quality exhibits make a visit to the Museum of Parliament and the National Heroes Gallery fun for all ages. The heroes are cleverly depicted by extraordinary art installations, or 'icons'.

This state-of-the-art museum is located in the west wing of the stunning Neo-Gothic Parliament Buildings, which were built entirely of hand cut and carved local coral limestone in the 1870's. The enthusiastic staff who run the museum also include guided tours of the hallowed chambers of the Senate and Parliament (once not in session).

There is a series of intricate stained glass windows depicting the ruling monarchs from the time of Barbados' settlement in 1627 to 1870. A beautiful young Queen Victoria stands out over the speaker's chair and interestingly, Oliver Cromwell is also included in the line-up.

Treasure the memories of your visit. Unique memorabilia reflecting the themes of the gallery and museum are available in the Gift Shop at reception. Discover the history that has laid the foundation for the Barbados that we are so proud of today.

Parliament Buildings Trafalgar Street St. Michael, Bridgetown

Phone: 310-5400

Web: https://www.barbadosparliament.com/page_content/show_content/61



Nidhe Israel Synagogue & Museum

The Nidhe Israel (Scattered of Israel) Synagogue was founded in 1654, one of the earliest established synagogues in the western hemisphere. The Synagogue is still in use, and along with a fascinating graveyard, there is also a state of the art museum and these with the beautifully restored synagogue make for a very enlightening visit.

In 2009 a mikvah, a ritual bath was discovered underneath the car park by an archaeologist, Michael Stoner, during efforts to locate a reputed Rabbi's house. It has been restored and it is confirmed as the oldest full immersion Mikvah that is fed by a natural spring in the western hemisphere, having been created prior to the building of the original synagogue. (A Mikvah is a bath used for ritual immersions, and this one which dates back to the 17th century is believed to be the only one in the western hemisphere.)

Housed in a restored 1750 Jewish community centre, this museum, built from cut coral blocks, documents the fascinating story of the Barbados Jewish community. This museum is dedicated to Jewish history in Barbados, dating back to 1628, on the arrival of the first Jews. It highlights their role in Barbadian society and its heritage. The museum artistically communicates the story of the Jewish Diaspora; their exodus from Spain and Portugal during the dreaded inquisition, and their search for a Promised Land.

Many Jews migrated to religiously tolerant Holland after the Spanish Inquisition of 1492.

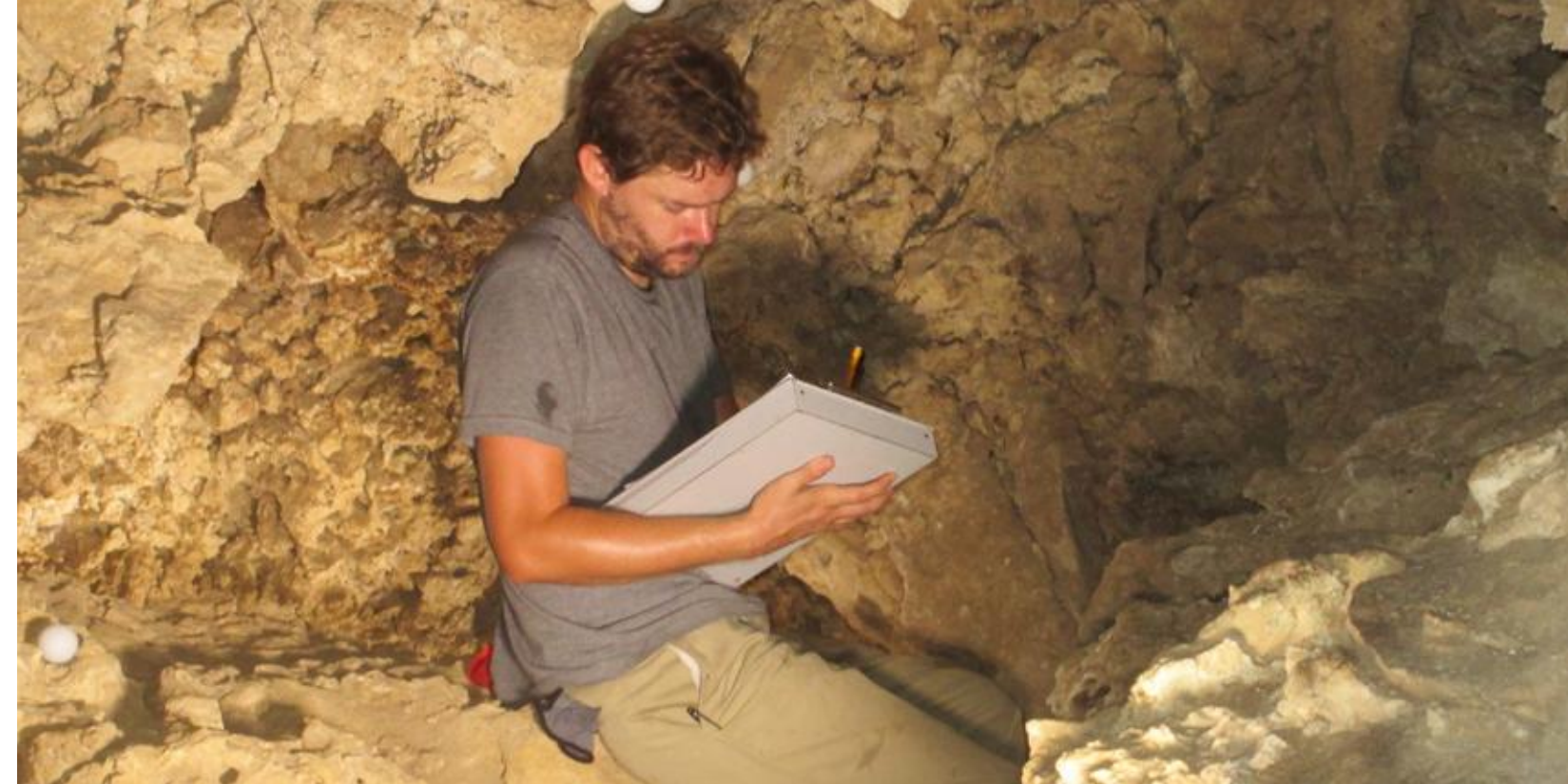
At the museum, visitors can find a timeline of Jewish settlement and their artefacts. The interactive displays allow you to get even deeper involved in this aspect of Barbadian history.

The Nidhe Israel Museum is one of the interpretive sites in the UNESCO World Heritage Property Historic Bridgetown and Its Garrison.

Synagogue Lane, Bridgetown

Phone: +1 (246) 436 6869

Web: <https://synagoguehistoricdistrict.com/>



The Exchange

The Central Bank of Barbados has responsibility for the development and management of a museum in the former Masonic Lodge building. The Masonic Lodge was once the site of Harrison School, later Harrison College, and it is of significant heritage value, as it is one of the oldest structures in Bridgetown. The Central Bank of Barbados is in the process of rehabilitating the building to develop. **The Exchange, A place of Mystery and Discovery!**

The Exchange, which is housed at the refurbished Masonic Lodge building, showcases the history of commerce, currency, freemasonry and early education in Barbados.

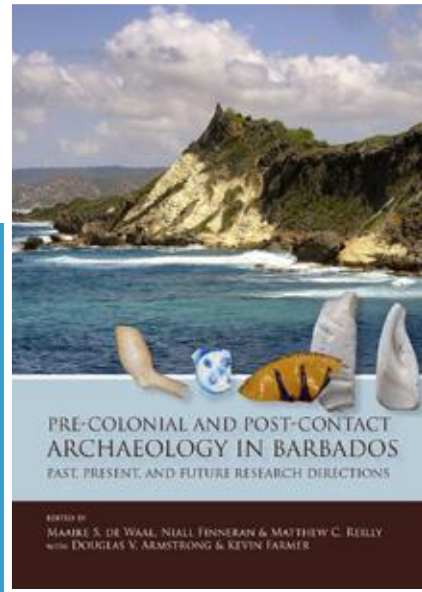
Persons attending the conference will have a unique opportunity to view Barbados' newest entry in heritage education and professional exhibition execution.

Central Bank of Barbados
Tom Adams Financial Centre, Church Village, Bridgetown

Phone: +1 (246) 436-6870

Web: <http://www.fch.org.bb/Exchange>





PRE-COLONIAL AND POST-CONTACT ARCHAEOLOGY IN BARBADOS: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

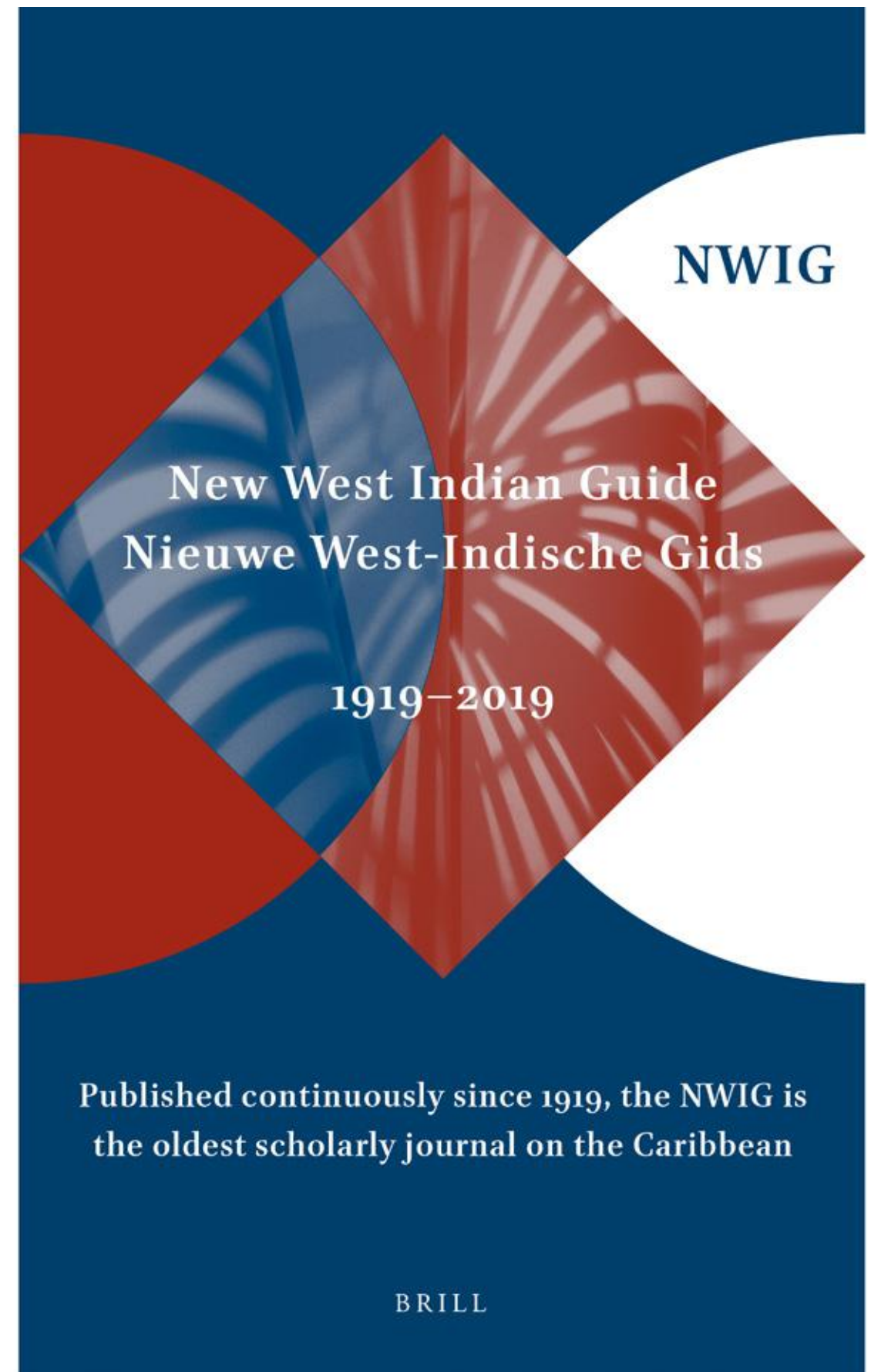
by Maaiké S de Waal (Editor), Niall Finneran (Editor),
Matthew C Reilly (Editor)

0.00 · Rating details · 0 ratings · 0 reviews

This volume provides one of the most comprehensive overviews of the archaeology of a single Caribbean island yet published. Drawing together scholars from the Caribbean, north America and Europe, all working from a range of disciplines within the broader scope of archaeology, and drawing upon recent and innovative fieldwork, the collected papers touch upon a wider variety of archaeological case studies.

Divided into four sections each under the editorial supervision of a specialist scholar, the papers contained in this volume start with an overview of different approaches to the pre-contact archaeology of the island of Barbados and focus upon recent debates and issues surrounding material culture, economic change and site location. Two following sections focus upon recent developments in historical archaeology, looking at a series of urban and plantation case studies, and then the application of scientific techniques to material cultural and ecofactual evidence. The final section considers the social implications of Barbados' past and recent developments in community heritage, education and management.

Extensively illustrated and referenced, this volume considers in detail the historical diversity of archaeological work undertaken on the island, yet will also look forward to examine the key trends and currents that will inform the study of the archaeology of Barbados in the future. With such a rich wealth of material, this is a volume that will have considerable impact upon the wider context of Caribbeanist archaeology, history and heritage studies.



Indigenous heritage is vibrantly alive

Caribbean

Ties

Connected people,
then and now

Jul 24th-Oct 31st

The Exchange Interactive Centre
www.caribbeanties.org



>>The Enigma of Arrival>>

The Politics And Poetics
Of Caribbean Migration To Britain



Getty Images

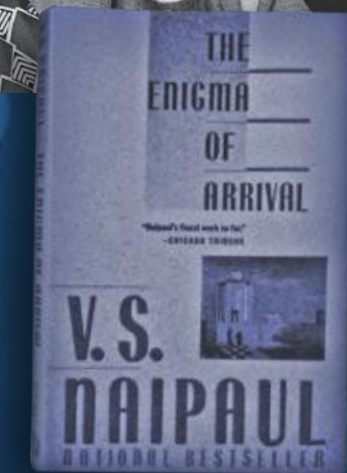
Barbados Museum
& Historical Society

June 21st - September 30th
2019

For more information contact 538 0201 / info@barbmuse.org.bb



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 693669.





Call for Papers: Caribbean Conversations in Conservation

Inaugural Conference of the OAS/ UWI Caribbean Heritage Network (CHN) March 16-19, 2020

The Caribbean Heritage Network (CHN) is pleased to announce its inaugural conference entitled, "Caribbean Conversations in Conservation" which is scheduled for March 16-19, 2020 in Barbados. This is a hands-on workshop-oriented conference for heritage professionals including architects, engineers, archivists, and museum professionals to gain knowledge and experience in the area of conservation. Field-based study as well as panel-based presentations will be integrated into this 4-day conference.

This conference will allow heritage practitioners to share their knowledge and experiences while enhancing policymakers' understanding of the unique threats, challenges and opportunities for heritage conservation in the region. Another expected outcome of the conference is improved capacity of the participants to articulate interventions to help protect, conserve, preserve and interpret the region's outstanding heritage from the built environment to endangered collections and documents, and to work towards the establishment of viable multidisciplinary initiatives and regional partnerships to provide mutual support.

The CHN is a network of heritage professionals (individuals and organizations) from around the region and further afield who are committed to the promotion and protection of the Caribbean's heritage resources. We understand that Conservation is an important part of Conversations about Heritage, but yet there are so few resources available to practitioners in the region to help preserve and protect our heritage.

This conference will help to bridge that gap and put a wide cross-section of professionals in contact with one another to better understand how we go about this important work through excellent networking opportunities to strengthen advocacy for governments, relevant institutions and the private sector to place conservation on their agendas.

Papers, panels, poster sessions and presentations on best practices and workshops on the topics listed below are welcomed:

- Climate Change, Resilience and Conservation
- Disaster Preparedness: Natural and Human-made Emergency and Conservation First Responders
- Fundraising for Conservation and Preservation
- Conservation in Tropical Environments
- Preventive Conservation
- Conservation Policy (Institutional, National and Regional)
- Regional Conservation Policies and Action Plans
- Digitization versus Conservation
- Creating a Culture of Conservation
- Conserving memory
- Conservation strategies for the heritage of slavery
- Conservation and Intangible Heritage Integrity/ Authenticity in World Heritage
- Conservation and Repatriation
- Capacity Building, Education and Professional Development
- Human Resources and Partnerships for Conservation
- Conservation of Terrestrial and Underwater Archaeology
- Conservation and Industrial Heritage
- Communities and Conservation
- Materials, Methods and Methodologies in Heritage Conservation
- Urban Conservation Planning
- Cultural Resource Management
- Documenting conservation/ Conserving documentation

Deadline for Abstracts is October 31, 2019. Please make your submissions via Google Forms for the following:

Paper/ Short Paper or Poster Presentation Proposal: <https://forms.gle/KUJw7SRbWqLRVPCaA>

Panel Presentation Proposal: <https://forms.gle/tLdV3hN285pqDhqs6>

Workshop Proposal: <https://forms.gle/QDbWSdu4DG56qJrT9>.

If you have any further questions, please contact Tara Inniss, Director, Caribbean Heritage Network (CHN) at info@caribheritage.org or tara.inniss@cavehill.uwi.edu.



International Association for Caribbean Archaeology Association Internationale D'Archaeologie De La Caraïbe Asociación Internacional De Arqueología Del Caribe **IACA-AIAC**

137 Impasse Majoute

97100 BASSE TERRE

GUADELOUPE (FWI)

DETACH PAGE HERE

Bulletin d'adhesion / Iaca membership application form

Je souhaite être membre de l'Association Internationale d'Archéologie de la Caraïbe comme / **I wish to joint the International Association for Caribbean Archaeology (IACA) as:**

Membre individuel / Individual member cotisation biannuelle / 2 years dues	40 € / US \$ 50
Membre permanent / Life Member	400 € / US \$ 500
Membre institutionnel / Institutional Member cotisation biannuelle / 2 years dues	400 € / US \$ 500 200 € / US \$ 250
Etudiant / Student cotisation biannuelle / 2 years dues	20 € / US \$ 25 (*)

*PAIEMENT PAR ESPÈCE OU CHÈQUE À L'ORDRE DE / **YOU MAY PAY YOUR DUES CASH OR BY CHEQUE PAYABLE TO:**

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE D'ARCHEOLOGIE DE LA CARAÏBE (AIAC)

NAME:

ADRESSE:

COUNTRY E-mail: _____ **Signature** _____

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- Barbados (2019)**



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