



Barbados
Museum
& Historical
Society

28th CONGRESS
28to CONGRESO
28e CONGRÉS

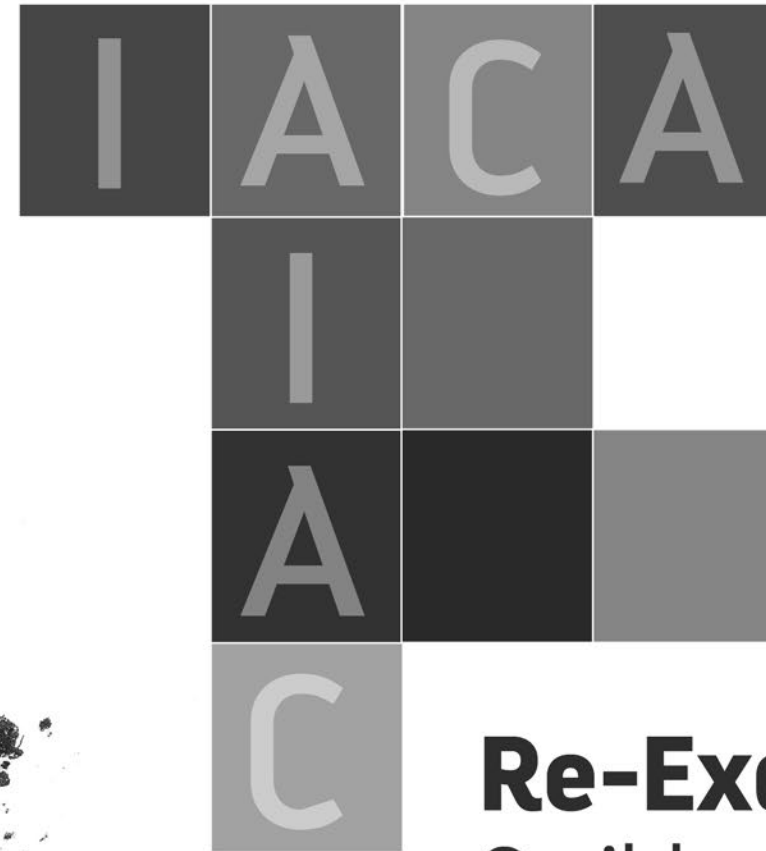
Re-Examining Self: Caribbean Archaeology in the 21st Century



**FINAL PROGRAMME
AND
COMMEMORATIVE
ALBUM**

BARBADOS • 2019

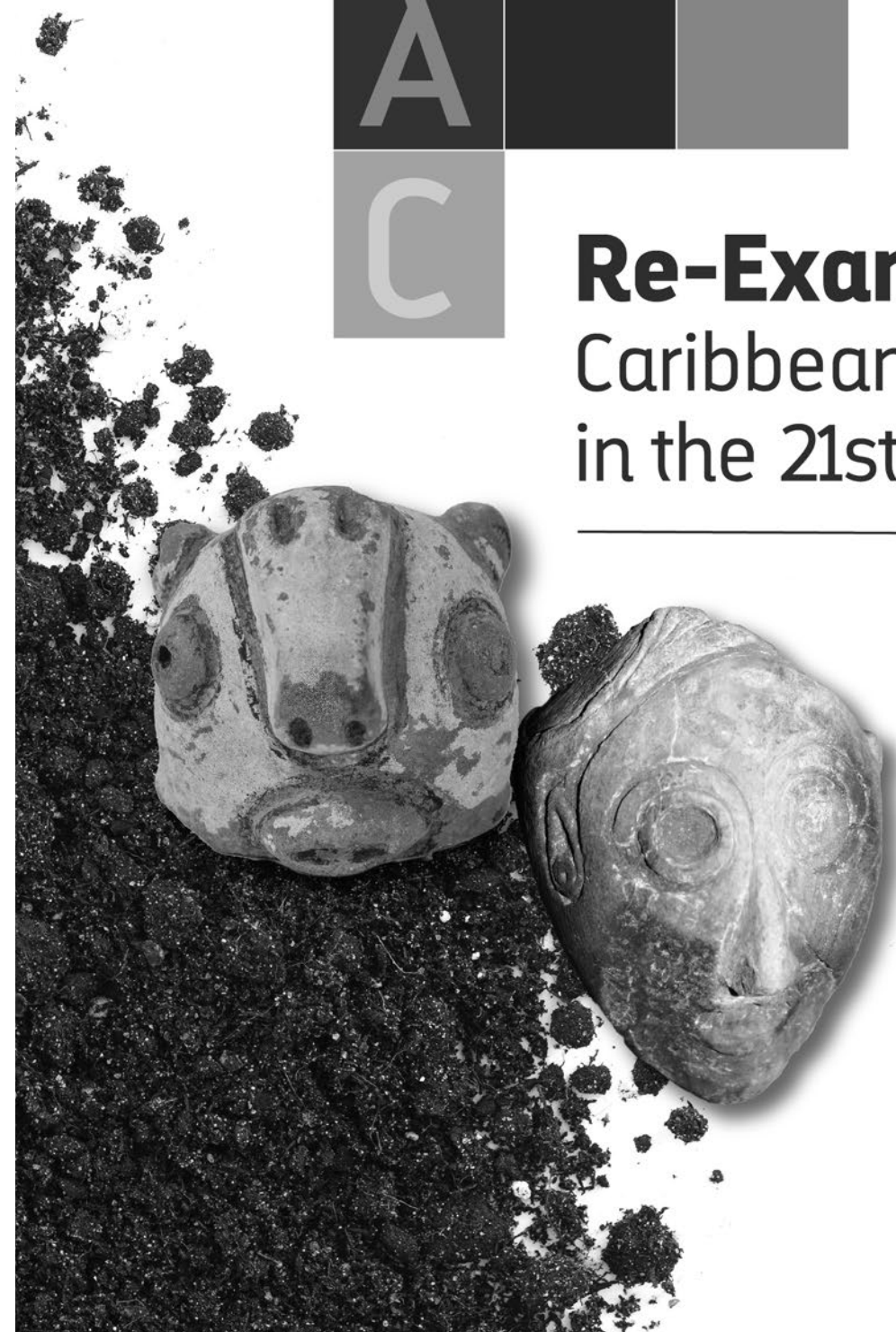
**HILTON BARBADOS RESORT
JULY 21ST TO 27TH 2019**



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ABOUT THE IACA SYMBOL:

Appearing on the cover and pages 7, 10, 95, 101, 102, 105 and 114, the circular red symbol which is proposed as logo for IACA was drawn by Dr. Henry Petitjean Roget in 1972.

It is extracted from "H. Petitjean Roget: *Archeology of the Lesser Antilles, chronologies, ceramic art, rock art*". Details on the origin and meaning of the symbol can be found on PAGE 95.

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 and 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.

ALISSANDRA CUMMINS, **Director, Barbados Museum & Historical Society**



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 28 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.

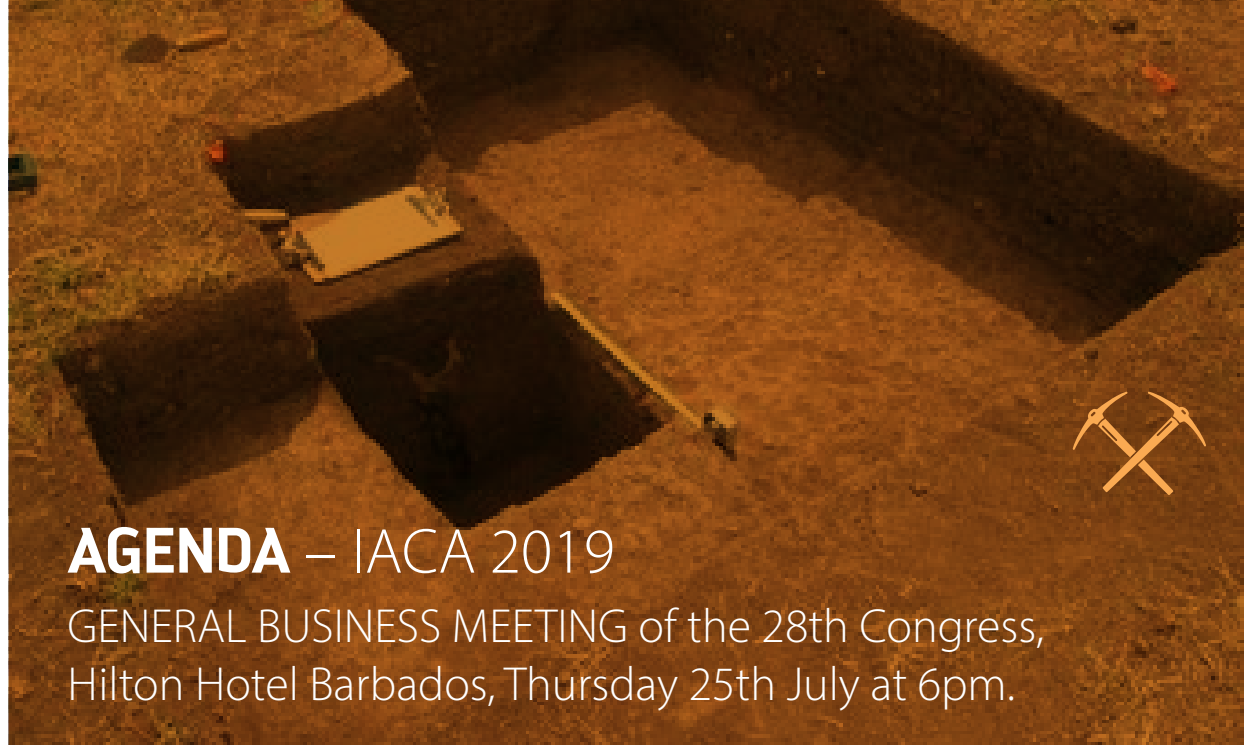
We must continue this capacity building by our members and set benchmarks not only for trained Caribbean professionals but for appropriate standards for storage facilities and curatorial upkeep for excavated material, including the necessary financial resources. In order to increase regional capacity,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



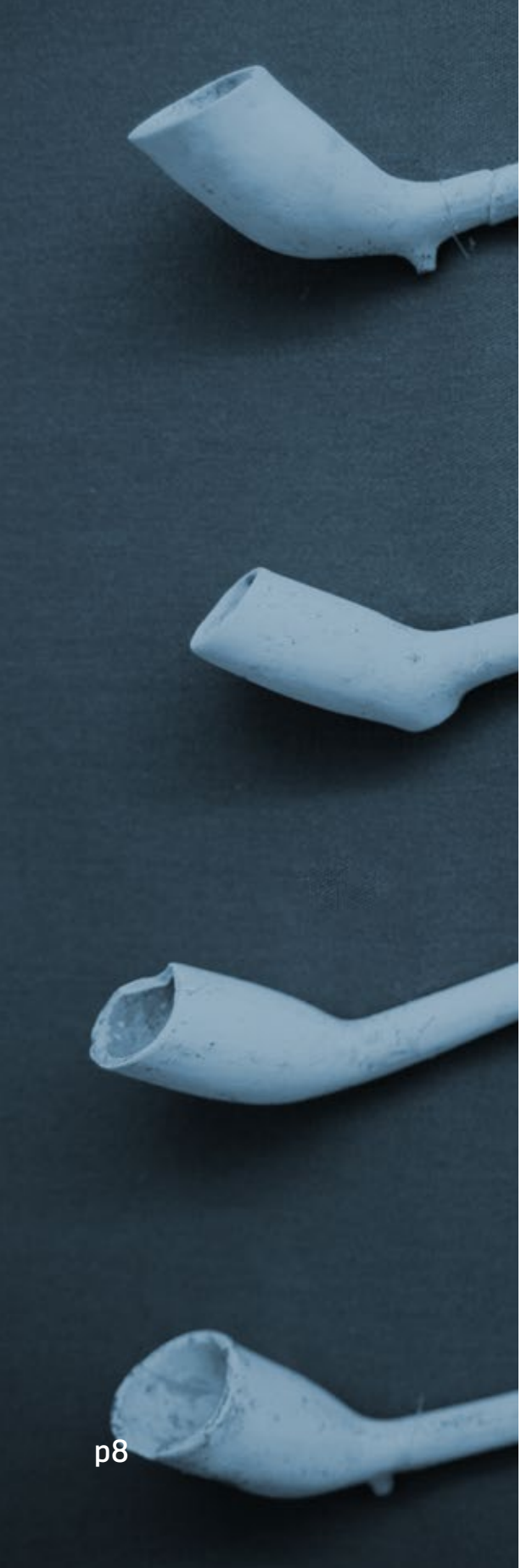
RE-EXAMINING SELF: CARIBBEAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE 21ST CENTURY



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 - AIAC 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.

Officers

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* elected 2019

Ex-officio

PAST PRESIDENT – **Reg Murphy** (Antigua) – regmurphy@hotmail.com

PAST CONGRESS – **David Hayes** (St. Croix) – david_hayes_stx@yahoo.com

2019 CONGRESS – **Kevin Farmer** (Barbados) – dd@barbmuse.org.bb



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.



IACA-AIAC 28



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

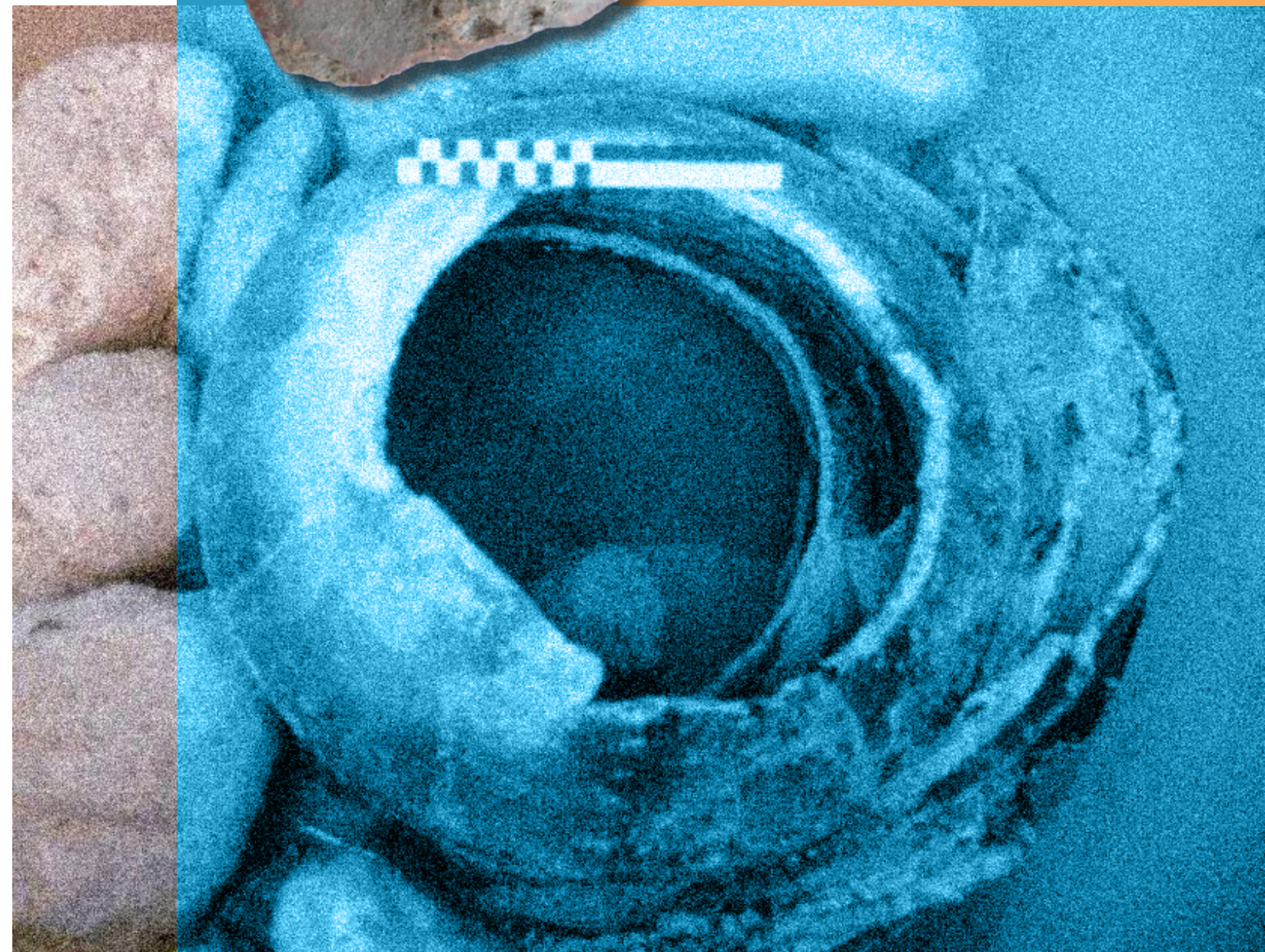
- 25** **Symposium VII 8.30 am - 10.15 am**
New Studies in the Historical Archaeology of Dominica
Symposium VIII 10.30 am - 1.00 pm
Climate Change and Contemporary Heritage Issues
Symposium IX 2.00 pm - 6.00 pm
Heritage and Community Engagement
IACA SESSION **6.00pm - 8.00pm**
GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING

- 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. ANT CZAK |
| 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 |
| 14:45 – 15:00 | <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 |
| 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 ANT CZAK, 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>Re-examining Pearls: A technological and microwear study of a lapidary assemblage from Grenada</i> | CATARINA GUZZO FALCI, ANNELOU VAN GIJN, AND CORINNE L. HOFMAN |
| 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 |
| 10:15 – 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 Jadeite 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 BOTTOME |
| 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 - 12:45 | <i>Reassessing the Archaeology of Margarita Island, Venezuela, in Deep-time Perspective</i> | ANTCZAK, ANDRZEJ T., MA. MAGDALENA ANTCZAK, LUIS A. LEMOINE BUFFET, AND OLIVER ANTCZAK |
| 12:45 - 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 |

| DATE/TIME | ACTIVITY | DETAILS |
|---------------|--|---|
| 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 |
| 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 |

| DATE/TIME | ACTIVITY | DETAILS |
|--|--|---|
| | <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 |
| | <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 |
| 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 |

| DATE/TIME | ACTIVITY | DETAILS |
|---------------|---|--|
| 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 Memory</i> | RACHEL LICHTENSTEIN |
| 11:15 - 11:30 | <i>The Urban Free: The Development of Church Village 1838 -1900</i> | ELIZABETH HINDS |
| 11:30 - 11:45 | Q&A | |
| 12:00 – 13:00 | Lunch and Networking session | Reflections & Discussion |
| 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

25

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 |
| 09:45 - 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>Climite Change and Contemporary Heritage Issues</i> | CHAIR: NIALI FINNERAN |

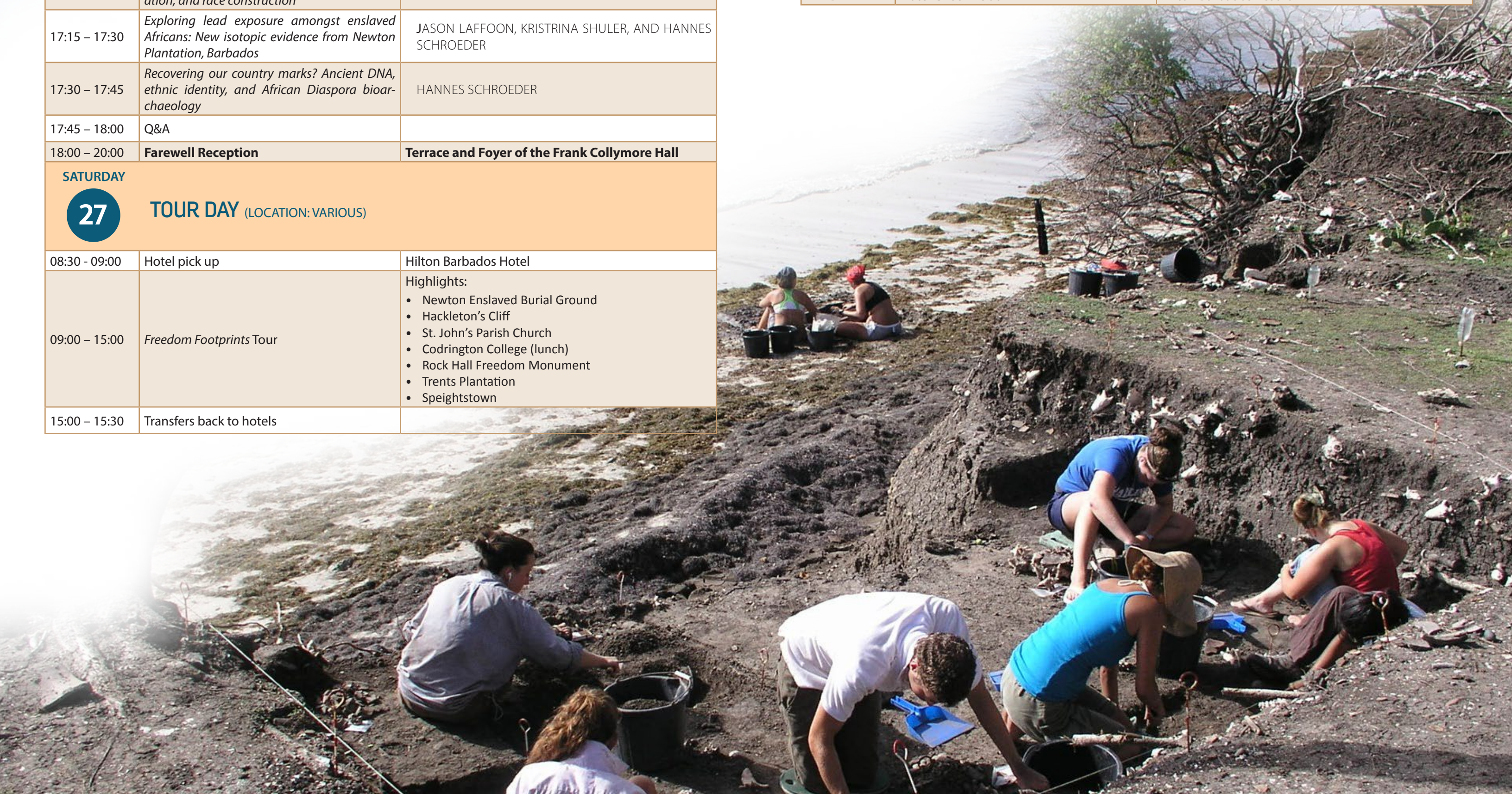
| DATE/TIME | ACTIVITY | DETAILS |
|---------------|--|---|
| 10:30 - 10:45 | <i>Barbuda Cultural Heritage Post Irma</i> | SOPHIA PERDIKARIS AND REBECCA BOGER |
| 10:45 - 11:00 | <i>Where do we go from here? The Stewardship and Care of Caribbean Archaeological Collections</i> | GEORGIA FOX |
| 11:15 - 11:30 | <i>Saint Martin, post-Irma diachronic archaeological survey</i> | CHRISTOPHE HENOCQ |
| 11:30 – 11:45 | Q&A | |
| 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 |
| 12:45-13:00 | 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 |
| 14:45 – 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 NIALI 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>Challenging the Discourse—How Community Archaeology Changed the Discussion on Indigenous and Colonial Heritage in Grenada</i> | JOHN ANGUS MARTIN |
| 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 |
| 17:00 – 17:15 | <i>Materially Negotiating Multiple Pasts and Presents at the Bath House-Hotel, Nevis</i> | NEAL FERRIS |

| DATE/TIME | ACTIVITY | DETAILS |
|---|---|---|
| 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>Isotopic Analysis of Human and Faunal Remains of North Western Guyana</i> | LOUISA B. DAGGERS AND MARK G. PLEW |
| 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 RENO, 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 |
| 12:15 - 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 |
| 16:00 – 16:15 | Q&A | |
| 16:15 – 16:30 | Coffee Break | Reflections & Discussion |

| Date/Time | Activity | Details |
|--|---|---|
| 16:30 – 18:00 | Symposium XIII <i>Newton Burial Ground: Reflections and New Insights into Nearly 50 Years of Research</i> | CHAIR: TARA INNISS |
| 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 | <i>Freedom Footprints Tour</i> | 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 Orinoco-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 Bayamancao 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 Trio 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 biased 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

**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

**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, ethnoarchaeology, 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

 **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

**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 radiocarbone. 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

**USING GIS-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

**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 Blando, 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 ostionoides, 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 jadeitite 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 jadeitite composition of unknown provenance in the Greater Caribbean.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: jadeitite, 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 archaeological 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, Neoinian sites (Ceramic Age) and one Mesoindian 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, Neoinian sites (Ceramic Age), Mesoindian levels,

**REASSESSING THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF MARGARITA ISLAND, VENEZUELA, IN DEEP-TIME PERSPECTIVE**

Antczak, Andrzej T., Ma. Magdalena Antczak, Luis A. Lemoine Buffet, and Oliver Antczak

Recently obtained archaeological data significantly enriches the knowledge of deep-time history of the Venezuelan Island of Margarita. Now we know that the island was already inhabited by the Archaic Age indigenous peoples by 7065–6895 cal BP. Further history is barely known but the Archaic Age peoples have continued their way of life until ca 2000 years BP. By that time, the bearers of the Saladoid style pottery appear on the island. Post-Saladoid trajectories that continue from the end of the first millennium until the European Conquest time are again little known. At this time, the island and its surrounding region were exposed to the influences coming from the west and, seemingly, formed a cog in the long-distance exchange between the Isthmo-Colombian area and the Greater Antilles. In the early 16th century Margarita was closely connected to the adjacent island of Cubagua where the pearl fishery was flourishing until 1538. Archaeology also suggests that temporary campsites or rancherías begun to spread in this region and appropriate indigenous lands during this early colonial period. Later, colonial and republican developments on Margarita may also shed pivotal light into the connection between the indigenous past and the present.

Keywords/Suggested Themes:

**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, Canimar 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, Canimar 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 tecnopológicos, 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.

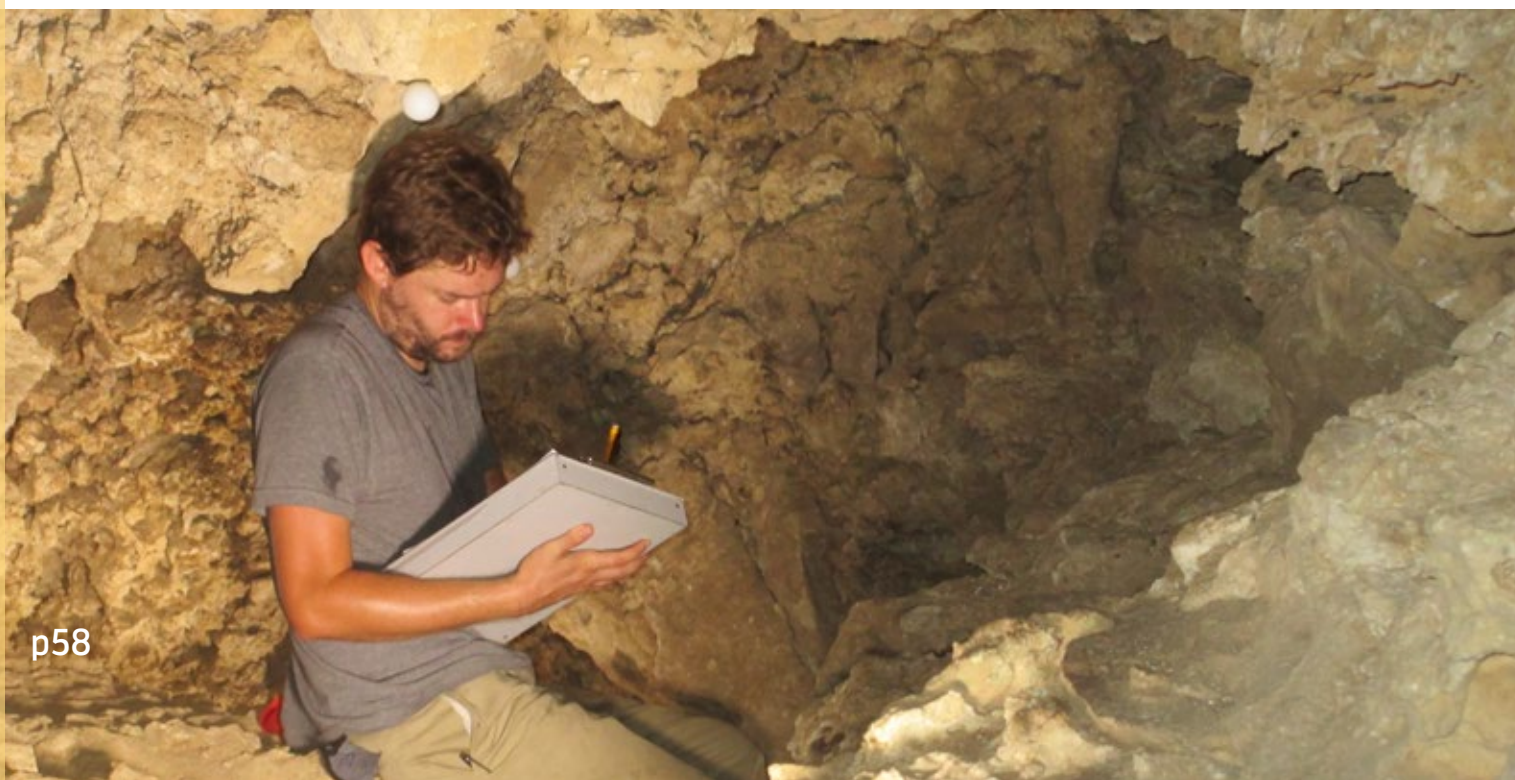
GPR was used to try to discover and assess possible evidence of burials and historic foundations beneath the car park. The study was carried out on December 16, 2018. GPR data quality was excellent. Results discussed here are based on depth-slice maps with detailed, profile-based analysis of GPR reflection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

**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**

Maaïke 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 $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{coll}}$ 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 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

**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

**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

**'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. Haviser

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

**SOLIDARITY BETWEEN THE ACADEMY AND COMMUNITY; CULTURAL HERITAGE AND SELF-REPRESENTATION IN THE CARIBBEAN**

Alice Samson and Laura Sunnucks

Fitting with the theme "Re-examining Self...", we will introduce a new collaboration with partners across the Caribbean, and provide an introduction to the panel on heritage and community engagement. Despite the increasing awareness in the heritage community of the need to collaborate with local stakeholders, research projects in this field have often focussed on indigenous communities, following an intellectual framework of ethnoarchaeological and anthropological collecting which emphasises cultural continuity for historical reconstruction. We address the need for broader frameworks with which to address cultural representations and identity in plural societies. We share our preliminary impressions on working in solidarity with institutional and non-institutional partners, and consider how heritage initiatives can be made meaningful and politically relevant today

Keywords/Suggested Themes: heritage management

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

Jay B. Haviser

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

**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 Auguste, 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,



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



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

ISOTOPIC ANALYSIS OF HUMAN AND FAUNAL REMAINS OF NORTH WESTERN GUYANA

 Louisa B. Daggars and Mark G. Plew

Recent evidence about archaic adaptive strategies and environmental influences on landscape changes associated with glacial and interglacial events correlated with successions of vegetation types and intensification of shellfish exploitation along the North western coast of Guyana. This new evidence suggests increased resource opportunities and adaptive responses to changing environmental conditions. In this study we utilised Carbon $\delta^{13}C$ and oxygen $\delta^{18}O$ isotope compositions data of human and faunal remains from seven shell mound sites dating between 7500 and 2600 BP, to assess dietary consistency and as a proxy for determining any significant changes in the Holocene environment that would have influenced food selection. In this study we document warming intervals during the early Holocene and increased reliance on C3 plants. Our data further suggest the likelihood of a more open canopy environment, influencing the use of a range of seasonally available resources and increased residential mobility relating to a broader diet breadth.

Keywords/Suggested Themes: Holocene Environment, Coastal, Diet, Adaptation


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 Antúñez, 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.

Keywords/Suggested Themes:

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.

**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:

**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





An Afterword

Community, Climate Change, and Self-Reflection Highlight a Vibrant 28th Congress of the International Association for Caribbean Archaeology by Matthew Reilly, CUNY, USA

Following the first congress in 1961, the International Association for Caribbean Archaeology (IACA) has met every other year to discuss fieldwork, finds, theories, and practices of regional interest. For its 28th meeting, delegates, for the third time in the organization's history, gathered in Barbados from July 21st through the 27th to, following the title of the conference, "Re-Examine Self" – a theme that sought to push regional and international specialists to consider issues of ethics, interpretation, technological advances, community, climate change, and heritage. Hosted by the Barbados Museum and Historical Society, the conference welcomed experts from across the globe, fostering dialogue about innovative regional research and sparking self-reflexive conversation. Despite having expertise on the past, archaeologists attending this meeting demonstrated their commitment to the present and future.

As at previous IACA meetings, the tremendous diversity of Caribbean archaeology was on full display. Delegates presented exciting new work ranging geographically from the Florida Keys southward throughout the island chain, hitting the Greater Antilles, the Leewards, the Windwards, and into South America. The congress promoted the exchange of ideas, just as archaeological research presented highlighted the interconnected nature of Caribbean cultures from the pre-Columbian past into the present. Questions posed to presenters indicated a particular excitement with new and emerging technologies, especially 3D scanning and ancient DNA.

Organized thematically, conference sessions drew together specialists working on sites spanning from the earliest human inhabitants of the Caribbean, such as one of the earliest burials from Cuba, to far more recent sites of the contemporary past, like the ash-laden ruins of Plymouth, Montserrat. Of particular note were the sobering presentations that highlighted the mass destruction caused by hurricanes Irma and Maria in 2017. Archaeological sites, especially those along coastlines, and collections are extremely vulnerable to storms, and delegates, including IACA President Jay Haviser, presented cautionary tales of what has already been, and what stands to be, lost. Archaeological heritage in the Caribbean is not a renewable resource, and this conference served as a painful reminder of the new reality faced by peoples of the Caribbean in the wake of climate change.

While the earliest IACA meetings were largely devoted to pre-Columbian studies, papers and sessions on the colonial and contemporary period have become increasingly common. As the Caribbean, Barbados included, finds itself in the midst of conversations surrounding reparations for slavery, papers presented provided insights into the effects of slavery that lasted well beyond emancipation. It was this pivoting between past, present, and future, alluded to by many conference presenters, that showcased the importance of archaeology in the region.

Conference participants were also exposed to the rich archaeological heritage of Barbados, visiting sites in and around the Bridgetown area and beyond. Prior to a reception at the Barbados Museum and Historical Society, participants were fortunate enough to be on hand for the official opening of the Caribbean Ties exhibition. This exciting and innovative travelling exhibition, sponsored by the Nexus1492 project, which proudly demonstrates the persistence and resilience of indigenous Caribbean cultures, is currently on display in twelve countries. Neatly encapsulating many

of the themes of the conference, the exhibition features extensive collaboration with indigenous Caribbean populations. As part of the reception, representatives of the Kalinago, Invince Auguiste of Dominica and Sardo Sutherland of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, described their role in the project and its significance for all indigenous peoples of the Caribbean.

Questions and comments from audience members and from the public throughout the week made it clear that Caribbean non-specialists are interested and invested in the work conducted by archaeologists in the region. Part of the self-reflection and inquisitive dialogue was prompted by insightful questions that reinforced the importance of public engagement and heritage promotion. It was repeatedly mentioned during the week that IACA is a family. The six days of the conference certainly proved this to be true, but it also demonstrated that the Caribbean public is part of that family. The success of the 28th IACA conference in Barbados should certainly be attributed to the efforts of the dedicated staff at the Barbados Museum and Historical Society, but what attendees will likely carry with them is the importance of community, solidarity, innovative and thoughtful practice, engagement, dancing, and perhaps a little rum.

MATTHEW REILLY,
IACA 28, Programme Coordinator



CONFERENCE TOURS



IACA CONFERENCE 2019

RESIDUAL FOOTPRINTS

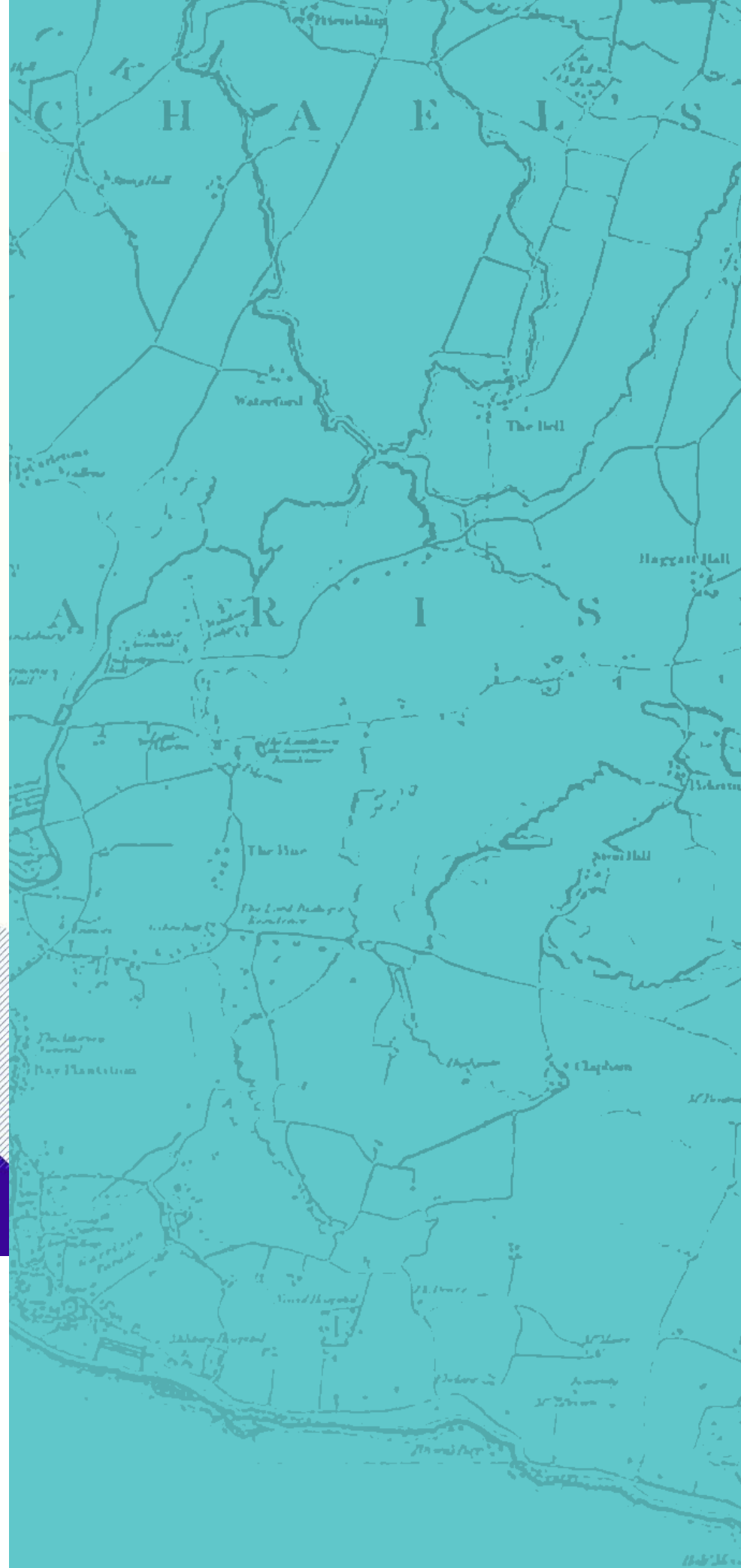
This bus tour explores the sites which have produced the archaeological evidence that maps Barbados' history, while enjoying the best scenic views of the island. Lunch is included on this tour!

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





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 is 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>

From IACA 28 to...

Bridgetown, Barbados



IACA 29 - JULY 2021



Matanzas, Cuba

Parque Libertad, Matanzas

FAREWELL & SEE YOU IN CUBA, 2021



Symbolism of this drawing

This drawing which was created in 1972 is the polar projection of the painted white and red decor of a vase from the Edgar Clerc museum collection. The decoration represents the association of the theme of the frog and the bat.

Le thème du labyrinthe qui constitue l'armature de la décor renvoie à l'idée de la quête de la connaissance. Les spirales sont les représentations stylisées du thème de la grenouille, la mère de l'humanité, le principe féminin.

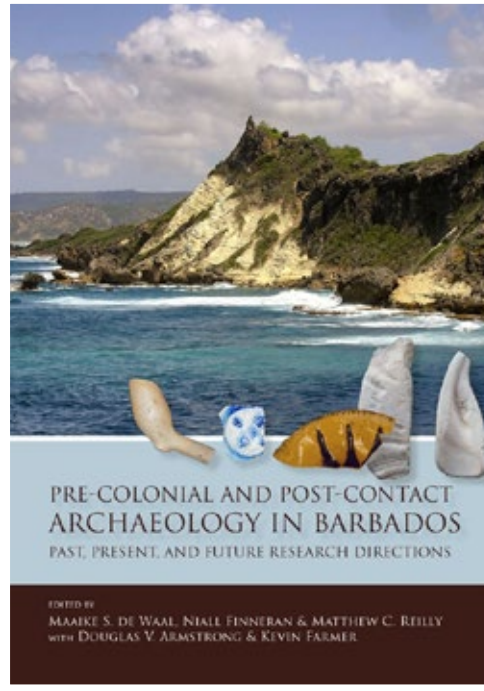
The theme of the labyrinth which constitutes the frame of the decoration refers to the idea of the quest of knowledge. The spirals are the stylized representations of the frog's theme, the mother of humanity, the feminine principle.

Les diabolos, qui encadrent une forme rectangulaire aux angles cochés, symbolisent le principe masculin, la chauve-souris frugivore.

The diabolos that frame a rectangular shape with checked corners, symbolize the male principle, the fruit (fruit-eating?) bat.

Le cercle qui entoure les motifs symbolise l'harmonie et la totalité des connaissances, le rouge et blanc s'opposent comme la vie s'oppose à la mort.

The circle that surrounds the motifs symbolizes the harmony and totality of knowledge, the red and the white oppose each other as life opposes death.



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

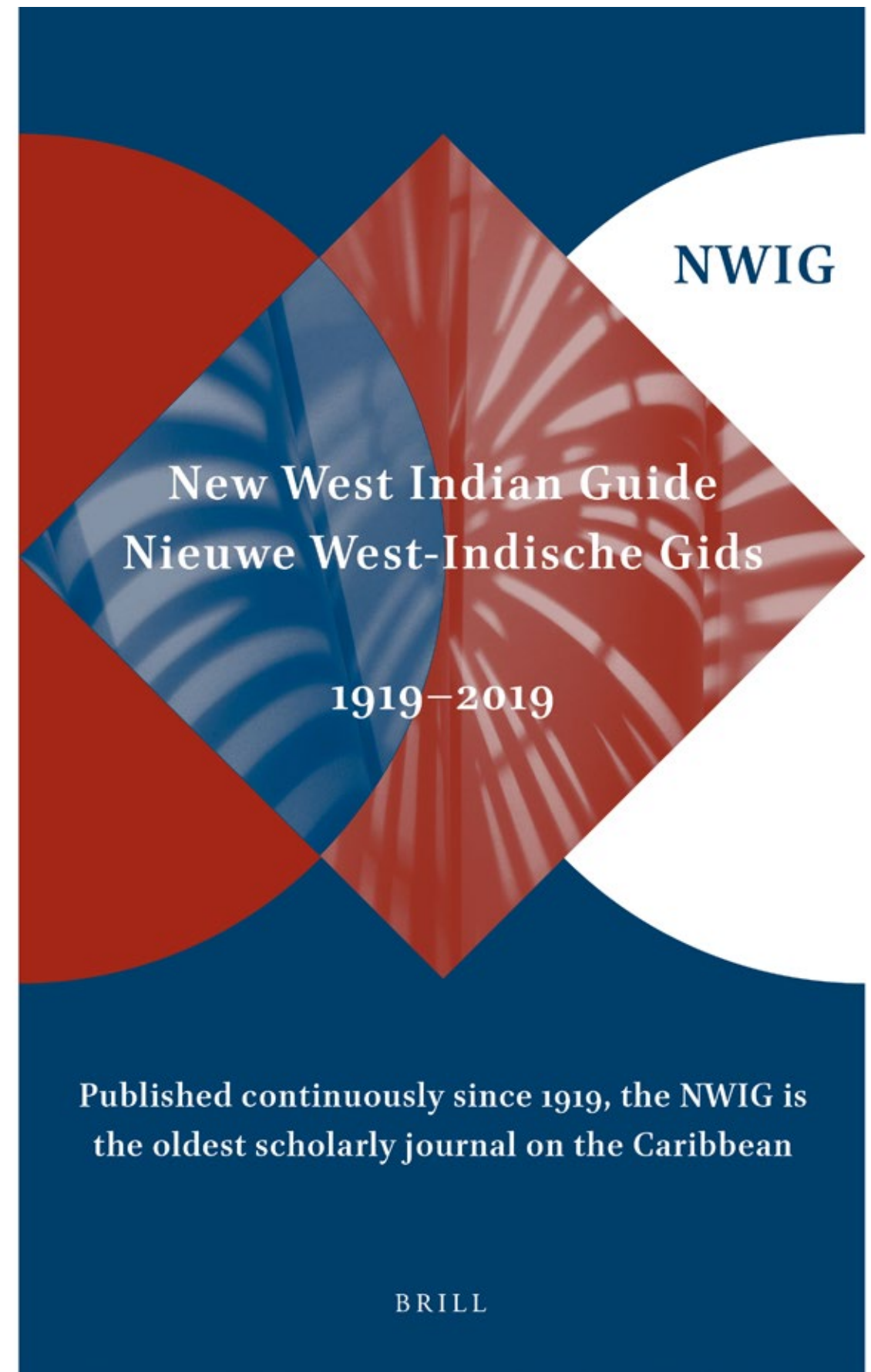
by Maaïke S de Waal (Editor), Niall Finneran (Editor), Matthew C Reilly (Editor) with Douglas V. Armstrong and Kevin Farmer

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.



NWIG

New West Indian Guide
Nieuwe West-Indische Gids

1919–2019

Published continuously since 1919, the NWIG is the oldest scholarly journal on the Caribbean

BRILL

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

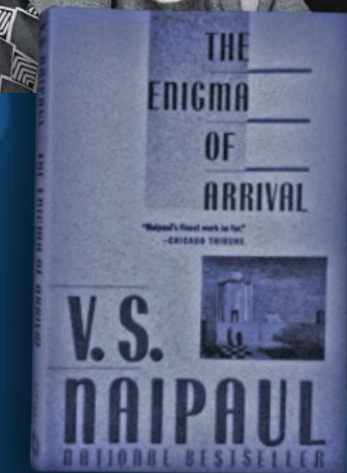


Getty Images

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**

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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 |
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DETACH PAGE HERE

Remembering IACA 28



28th CONGRESS 28to CONGRESO 28e CONGRÉS

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C

The **International Association for Caribbean Archaeology**

cordially invites you to
the opening ceremony of its **28th CONGRESS**
in the **Garrison Room at the Hilton Barbados Resort**
at 9.00 am on July 21st 2019.

BARBADOS • 2019

RSVP iaca2019barbados@gmail.com or 538.0000



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IACA-AIAC 28**



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MIDWEEK NATION, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 2019 21

N

FOCUS

Newton Burial Ground a 'gift to the world'




ARCHAEOLOGISTS at the opening ceremony of IACA's 28th Congress on Monday. (Pictures by Jansel Springer.)

PRESIDENT OF IACA, Dr Jay Haviser, wants members to delve deeper into Asian Caribbean archaeology.

SIR TREVOR CARMICHAEL is calling on Barbados, the region and the world to visit the Newton Burial Ground. (RA)

PRESIDENT of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society, Sir Trevor Carmichael, is inviting Barbados, the Caribbean and the wider world to look forward to further exploration of the Newton Burial Ground in Christ Church.

He made the call during remarks at the opening of the 28th Congress of the International Association for Caribbean Archaeology (IACA), working under the theme **Re-Examining Self: Caribbean Archaeology In The 21st Century** at Hilton Barbados Resort on Monday.

"We are looking forward to seeing that gift in its further exfoliation, if you would. This . . . archaeological gift and wonder and rediscovery also arose in a collaborative and caring way back in 1993. That was a few years after our then Senator Lionel Ward, who owned the Newton Burial Ground, gave it to the museum.

More exploration

"I see Newton as Barbados' gift to the world and I see Newton in a very positive sense. I am sure Newton will be further explored by local and international collaboration . . . at the necessary levels of funding," he said.

Quoting reggae superstar **Taurus Riley's Soul Mate**, Sir Trevor called on the group to exercise an element of cooperation and collaboration.

Meanwhile, president of the association, Dr Jay Haviser, asked the archaeologists to recognise the work of the Asian Caribbean.

"The archaeology of the Asian Caribbean is yet to come in a forceful way. Some studies have started, but the Asian elements are part of the Caribbean fabric and we as archaeologists should also be taking steps to look in that direction," he implored, adding that the loss of sites had become exponential and they needed to realise that new approaches were necessary to re-evaluate old selections.

Climate change

Haviser said the impact of climate change was going to change their profession in this region.

"The sciences are being affected, the people are being affected, [ways of life] are changing, where they can live is being changed and we have to also be at the spearhead of investigating, understanding and trying to help provide dynamic models for dealing with climate change.

"What worries me is when I see the news and every week the environmentalists are changing their models because it's changing so fast. That really affects the heart and soul of not only the sites we work on, but the people we are investing in," he said. (RA)



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CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT

Possible effects on archaeology work

PARTICIPANTS gathered for the 28th Congress of the International Association for Caribbean Archaeology (IACA) have been invited to explore the possible effects of climate change on the work of archaeologists, during their deliberations here in Barbados.

The call came from Jay Haviser of the International Association for Caribbean Archaeology, as he delivered remarks during the Opening Ceremony for IACA

2019, Barbados at the Hilton Hotel yesterday.

"We have to realise that the impact of climate change is going to change our profession in this region. The sites are being affected, but not only that, the people are being affected. Life ways are changing, where they can live is being changed and we have to also be at the spearhead of investigating, understanding and trying to help provide dynamic models for dealing with climate change. And I think that a

lot of us over the years have realised it, but what frightens me a little bit, is when I see the news and every week the environmentalist are changing their models, because its changing so fast and that worries me, because it really affects the heart and soul of not only the sites we work on, but the people we are investigating," Haviser told those gathered for the Congress.



Jay Haviser of the International Association for Caribbean Archaeology (IACA), as he delivered remarks during the Opening Ceremony for IACA 2019.

IMPACT on Page 6



Delegates gathered for the 28th Congress of the International Association for Caribbean Archaeology (IACA) at the Barbados Hilton Hotel.

Current, recent research to be reported for C'bean region

IMPACT from Back Page

The Congress of the IACA is held every other year, normally in the last week in July, and is the primary venue for the presentation of recent archaeological work in the Caribbean.

Typically papers are presented for four to five days and the conference concludes with an optional day-long field trip.

This year's five-day Congress which is being hosted by the Barbados Museum and Historical Society, is being held under the theme, "Re-Examining Self: Caribbean Archaeology in the 21st Century". The annual conference will see over one hundred researchers reporting on current and recent research on aspects of Archaeology, undertaken in the Caribbean region.

As it relates to Barbados, up for discus-

sion will be the Newton Burial Ground, using archaeology to investigate plantation slave life in Barbados during the late 1960s to early 1970s, the archaeology of St. Nicholas Abbey, the development of Church Village during the period 1838 to 1900, a preliminary analysis of the pre-Colonial diet on Barbados using Stable Isotopes and an archaeological study of the townscape and seascape of Speightstown. These and other topics

will be explored, as researchers and participants explore new archaeological perspectives for the study of Barbados. Director of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society, Alissandra Cummins will chair this session.

Focus will also be placed on the topic of "Climate Change and Contemporary Heritage Issues" during the presentations, as advised by Haviser.

(RSM)

High turnout at Hilton for IACA's 28th Congress

ORGANISERS of the 28th Congress of the International Association for Caribbean Archaeology (IACA) are pleased with the number of delegates attending the conference and the number of researchers delivering papers of great interest, over the next five days.

The IACA Congress is held every other year, normally in the last week in July, and is the primary venue for the presentation of recent archaeological work in the Caribbean. This year's five day Congress is being hosted in Barbados at the Hilton Hotel by the Barbados Museum and Historical Society, under the theme, "Re-Examining Self: Caribbean Archaeology in the 21st Century".

Director of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society, Alissandra Cummins has noted that approximately 140 delegates are in Barbados for the Congress and over 110 papers are to be presented during its duration.

"We are very pleased to welcome 110 papers that are being delivered at this conference, with 130 to 140 participants. So we are very pleased with the excellent response they have had to our theme "Reexamining Self: Caribbean Archaeology in the 21st Century. This is

huge," Cummins told this newspaper.

"We have structured it so that there's the opportunity to respond to a number of different considerations and concerns. The

considerations are, we've had a huge amount of archaeology being produced and certainly in the last twenty or thirty years and the technologies that are available now to be used are considerably advanced, compared to what we had before. So new information is emerging all the time for this kind of archaeological research," she added.

"For us here in Barbados, we are particularly proud of the fact that there will be at least two panels on archaeology in Barbados. The first one is on Wednesday morning, where we are looking at archaeology that has been done at different sites around the island and on Friday afternoon, almost the last panel is on the new information that has emerged from recent

research on Newton's Plantation. There will also be recollections of what Newton meant forty years ago, when it was first being explored," Cummins told *The Barbados Advocate*.

The Museum Director also noted that to be explored as well, will be



Director of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society, Alissandra Cummins (right) during the 28th Congress of the International Association for Caribbean Archaeology (IACA). Also pictured is Chairperson for the Local Organising Committee, Kevin Farmer.

the necessity of archaeological research to better inform education, tourism development and the like. The threats to archaeology, such as the impact of climate change and even disaster risk will also be some of the concerns addressed.

Cummins meanwhile noted that she is grateful

for the support of a number of Ministries and agencies, in getting the Congress going in Barbados. These include the Ministry of Culture, the Tourism Ministry, the Ministry of Finance, the Arts and Sports Promotion Fund and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). (RSM)



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IACA-AIAC CONGRESSES

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- Barbados (1967)
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- St. Lucia (1971)
- Antigua (1973)
- Guadeloupe (1975)
- Venezuela (1977)
- St. Kitts & Nevis (1979)
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