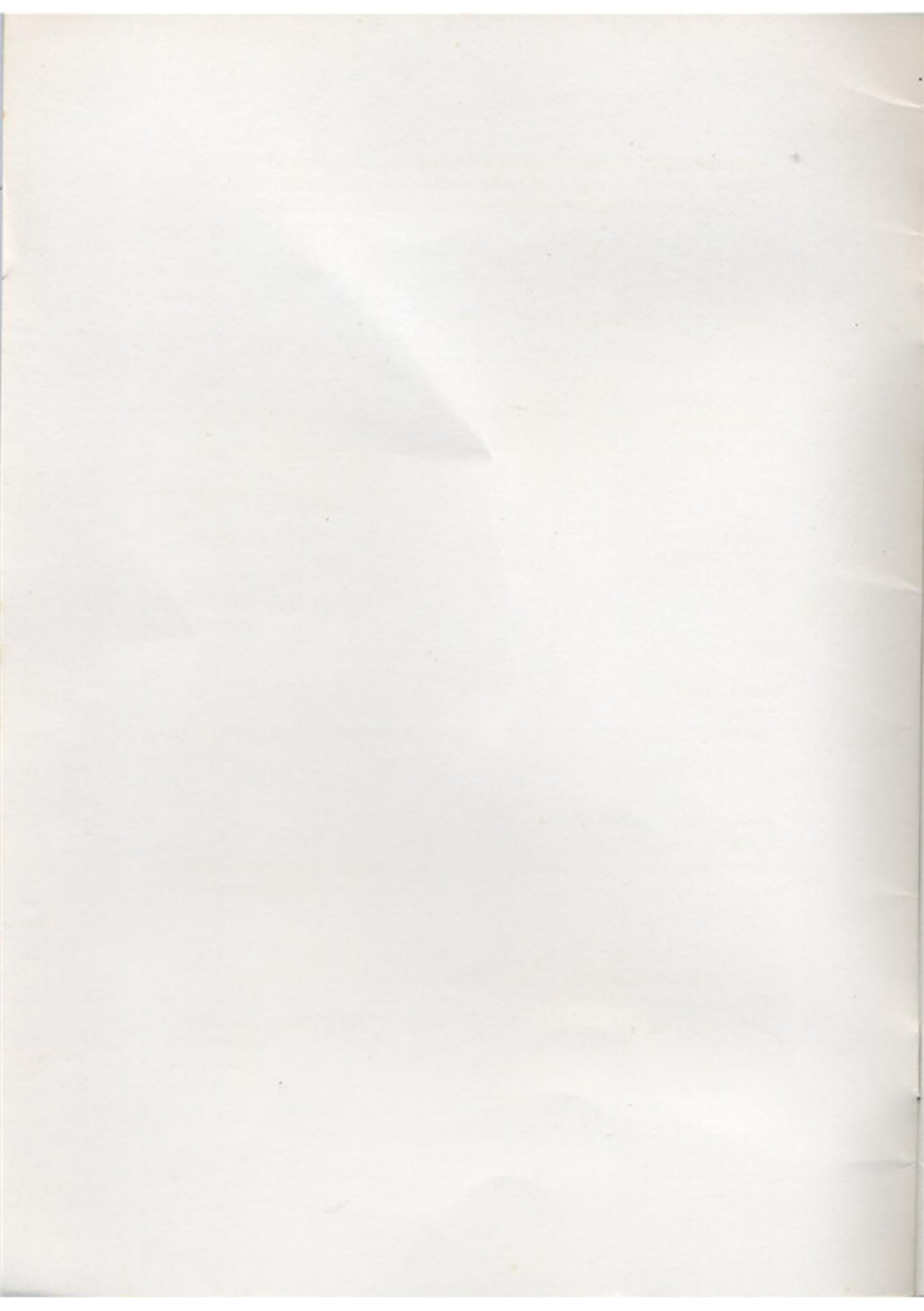


PROGRAM AND ABSTRACTS
PROGRAMA Y RESÚMENES
PROGRAMME ET RÉSUMES



CURAÇAO
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

JULY 23 - 29, 1989



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR CARIBBEAN ARCHAEOLOGY
ASOCIACION INTERNACIONAL DE ARQUEOLOGIA DEL CARIBE
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE D'ARCHEOLOGIE DE LA CARAIBE

Island Territory of Curaçao
 Netherlands Antilles Central Government (A.A.I.N.A., I.L.A.)

Curacao Cultural Center
 Curacao Cultural Center

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TRANSLATORS
TRADUCTORES
TRADUCTEURS

..... Stanley Brafeld (captain)

THIRTEENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR CARIBBEAN ARCHAEOLOGY
 DECIMOTERCER CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL DE ARQUEOLOGIA DEL CARIBE
 TREIZIEME CONGRES INTERNATIONAL D'ARCHEOLOGIE DE LA CARAIBE
 Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles July 23-29, 1989

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MATERIAL AND FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTORS
CONTRIBUIDORES DE MATERIALES Y FONDOS
CONTRIBUANTS AU MATERIEL ET FINANCES

Island Territory of Curaçao
Netherlands Antilles Central Government (A.A.I.N.A., I.L.A.)
OKSNA - Curaçao
Curaçao Cultural Centrum
Maduro and Curiel's Bank n.v.
Antilliaanse Brouwerij n.v. (Amstel)
Banko di Caribe n.v.
Info Track n.v. (computer)
Curaçao Tourist Bureau
Island Territory of Curaçao, Dept. of Culture
Central Bank of the Netherlands Antilles

GENERAL INFORMATION / INFORMACION GENERAL / INFORMATIONS GENERALES

Curaçao facts:
CLIMATE: Yearly averages - Temperature, 80 F.; Rainfall, 22 in.
Humidity, 75.9%; Wind Speed 16 mph
SIZE/POPULATION: 38 miles long by 2-7 miles wide, 180 sq. miles
highest elevation 1,239 ft. / pop. 171,083
CURRENCY: US\$ 1. = NAf. 1.77 bank notes / 1.79 cheques
NORMAL STORE HOURS: 8:00am-12:00noon / 2:00-6:00pm Mon.-Sat.
LANGUAGES: Papiamentu and Dutch; English / Spanish widely spoken
ELECTRICITY: 110-220 V-AC, 50 cycles
DRINKING WATER: Distilled and purified seawater
DRIVING LICENSE/TRAFFIC: Foreign and International lic. accepted
Traffic on right; International signs
TAXI PHONE NUMBERS: Central: tel. 623621(Otrabanda) 611623(Punda)
MUSEUMS: Savonet Museum tel.640363, Curaçao Museum tel.623777
Jewish Museum tel.611633, Bolivar Museum (info)tel.75311
AIRPORT TAX: US\$10. / NAf. 18. per person at departure
EMERGENCIES: Police,tel. 44444
Hospital,tel. 624900 (Ambulance 625822)

XIII ICCA DAILY SCHEDULE , JULY 23 - 30, 1989
XIII CIAC PROGRAMA DIARIO, JULIO 23 - 30, 1989
XIII CIAC PROGRAMME DU JOUR, JUILLET 23 - 30, 1989

JULY 23, Sunday / Domingo / Dimanche Las Palmas Hotel

9:00pm - 11:00pm **WELCOME COCKTAIL**
COCTEL DE BIENVENIDA
COCKTEL DE BIENVENUE
at Las Palmas Pool, Open Bar with Snacks

JULY 24, Monday / Lunes / Lundi ITC

8:00 - 10:00am Registration / Inscripción / Inscription

10:00 - 12:00am **OPENING CEREMONY**
CEREMONIA DE APERTURA
CEREMONIE INAUGURALE

Flags presentation
speakers; Governor, Prime Minister, Minister of Culture, Lt.Governor
Curaçao, Deputy of Culture, Director of AAINA.

12:00 - 2:00pm lunch / almuerzo / déjeuner

2:00pm

Symposium #1 = METHODOLOGY AND THEORETICAL CONTEXT
METODOLOGIA Y CONTEXTO TEORICO
METHODOLOGIE ET CONTEXTE THEORIQUE

1. Barbara R. Johnston - "Archaeology and Development: The Impacts of Doing Archaeology"
2. E. Kofi Agorsah - "The Issues of Evidence and Interpretation in the Archaeology of Jamaica"
3. Peter Siegel - "Ancestors, Power and Complexity: The Evolution of Political Organization in the Caribbean"
4. Antonio Curet - "El Cacicazgo en El Registro Arqueológico: Modelos y Variables Arqueológicas"
5. Elizabeth Richter - "The Importance of Soils Analyses in Archaeological Investigations"
6. John de Passalacqua - "The Legal Protection of Cultural Goods"
7. François Rodriguez-Loubet - "Les Recherches Archeologiques Sur l'Histoire et la Préhistoire en Guyane et en Martinique et la Protection des Sites"

3:30 - 3:45pm afternoon break / pausa / pause

5:00pm end of first day / fin / fin

6:30 - 8:30pm Sunset Cruise Cocktail on Curaçao Caribbean Bar-boat (limited space available),
Open Bar

JULY 25, Tuesday / Martes / Mardi ITC

8:00am

Symposium #2 = PRE-CERAMIC AGE IN THE CARIBBEAN
ERA PRECERAMICA EN EL CARIBE
L'AGE PRE-CERAMIQUE DANS LES CARAIBES

1. Emily Lundberg - "Related Preceramic Complexes of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands"
2. Steven Hackenberger - "Archaeological Test Excavation of Buccament Valley Rockshelter, St. Vincent: Preceramic Stone Tools in the Windward Islands, and the Early Peopling of the Eastern Caribbean"
3. Clark Moore - "Cabaret: Lithic Workshops in Haiti"
4. Aad Versteeg - "Three Preceramic Sites on Aruba"
5. Lesley Ann Sully -

10:00 - 10:30am morning break / pausa / pause

10:30am

Symposium #3 = PREHISTORIC TECHNOLOGIES
TECNOLOGIAS PREHISTORICAS
TECNOLOGIES PRE-HISTORIQUES

1. Stephen Glazier - "Impressions of Aboriginal Technology: The Case of the Caribbean Canoe"
2. Judith Fandrich - "Stone Implements from Grenada: Were They Trade Items?"
3. Stephen Rostain - "Emmanchement Des Haches et Des Herminettes en Pierre Polie Dans Les Guyanes"
4. Stephen Carini - "Mineralogical Analysis of West Indian Ceramics and its Relevance for Regional Prehistory"

12:00 - 2:00pm lunch / almuerzo / déjeuner

2:00pm

Symposium #4 = INTERACTION, ADAPTATION AND MOVEMENT
INTERACCION, ADAPTACION Y MOVIMIENTO
INTERACTION, ADAPTATION ET MOUVEMENT

1. Alberta Zucchi - "Prehispanic Connections Between the Upper and Middle Orinoco: The Cedeñolds"
 2. Peter Drewett - "Landscape Change and the Prehistoric Settlement of Barbados"
 3. James Petersen and David Watters - "A Comparative Analysis of Amerindian Ceramics from Barbuda and Montserrat"
 4. Richard Fontánez and Virginia Rivera - "Restos Faunísticos de Punta Candelero, Puerto Rico: Informe Preliminar"
 5. Lois Lippold - "Animal Resource Utilization by Saladoid Peoples at Pearls, Grenada, West Indies"
 6. Samuel Wilson - "The Prehistoric Settlement History of Nevis"
 7. Debra Marchena - "Panorama Sinóptico de la Agricultura Pre-Colombina en la Región Caribeña"
- 3:30 - 3:45pm afternoon break / pausa / pause
- 5:00pm end of second day / fin / fin

JULY 26, Wednesday / Miercoles / Mercredi ITC

8:00am

Symposium #5 = HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGY
ARQUEOLOGIA HISTORICA
ARCHEOLOGIE HISTORIQUE

1. Conrad M. Goodwin - "The Seeds of Change"
2. David Watters and James Petersen - "The Harney Site Slave Cemetery, Montserrat: Archaeological Summary"
3. Jay Haviser and Christopher deCorse - "African - Caribbean Interaction: A Research Plan for Curaçao Creole Culture"
4. Barbara Heath - "Afro-Caribbean Pottery from St. Eustatius"
5. Douglas Armstrong - "Recovering an Early 18th Century Afro-Jamaican Community: Archaeology of the Slave Village at Seville, Jamaica"

6. Norman Barka - "The Merchants of St. Eustatius: An Archaeological and Historical Analysis"
 7. Nadia Simmons-Brito - "The Revelation of Willemstad as a Historic Town"
 8. Daniel Finamore - "An Examination of Documentary Evidence of Social Change in an Eighteenth Century Maritime Community"
 9. Kenneth Kelly and Douglas Armstrong - "A Comparison of Post Emancipation House Sites at Drax Hall and Seville Estates"
 10. Jan Baart - "Archaeological Survey at Fort Amsterdam, St. Martin, Netherlands Antilles"
- 10:00 - 10:30am morning break / pausa / pause
- 12:00 - 2:00pm lunch / almuerzo / déjeuner

2:00pm

Symposium #6 = PROTO-HISTORIC AND ETHNO-HISTORICAL RESEARCH
INVESTIGACIONES ETNOHISTORICAS Y PROTOHISTORICAS
RECHERCHES ETHNO-HISTORIQUES ET PROTO-HISTORIQUES

1. William Keegan - "An Anthropological Evaluation of Taino Kinship"
2. Kathleen Deagan - "Excavations at En Bas Saline: A Taino-Arawak Town in Northern Haiti, ca. AD 1250 - 1500"
3. James Cusick - "Taino Culture Change and Its Reflection in Ceramic Change"
4. Maurice Williams - "Site Structure and Surface Organization at En Bas Saline, A Taino-Arawak Town in Haiti"
5. Rose Mary Allen - "Food Quest and Material Culture in Curaçao Creole Society"
6. C.L. Hofman and M.L.P. Hoogland -
7. Philip and Margaret Caesar -
8. Jose Maria Cruent -

3:30 - 3:45pm afternoon break / pausa / pause

5:00pm end of third day / fin / fin

7:30pm bus at hotel / autobus en el hotel / car à l'hôtel

8:00 - 11:30pm **CULTURAL NIGHT**
NOCHE CULTURAL
SOIREE CULTURELLE
at Zeelandia Center, "Isocco" music, Folkloric dance/music, Open Bar with Snacks

JULY 27, Thursday / Jueves / Jeudi **ITC**

8:00am

Symposium #7 = CERAMIC AGE IN THE CARIBBEAN
ERA CERAMICA EN EL CARIBE
L'AGE CERAMIQUE DANS LES CARAIBES

1. Marie-José Nadal - "The Precolombians of Haiti"
2. Ma. Magdalena Antczak and Andrzej Antczak - "Arqueología Prehistórica del Archipiélago de Los Roques, Venezuela: Informe Preliminar"
3. Alain Cornette - "La Céramique Galibi en Guyane Française, Etude Morpho-Stylistique et Technique"
4. Mary Hill Harris - "Ceramic Material from the Archaeological Survey of Barbados, 1985-89"
5. Virginia Rivera and Miguel Rodriguez - "Informe Preliminar de Playa Blanca 5, Un Yacimiento Cerámico Tardío en La Costa Este de Puerto Rico"
6. Birgit Faber Morse - "The Ball and Dance Court at the Salt River Site, St. Croix"
7. Nik Douglas - "Recent Amerindian Finds on Anguilla"
8. Edgar Maiz -
9. Lourdes Dominguez-Gonzalez -
10. Ethel Schlafer Roman -

10:00 - 10:30am morning break / pausa / pause

12:00 - 2:00pm lunch / almuerzo / déjeuner

2:00pm

Symposium #7 = CERAMIC AGE (continuation)
ERA CERAMICA (continuación)
L'AGE CERAMIQUE (continuation)

1. Peter Harris - "The Importance of Ritual Hallucinogenic Drinks in Trinidad and Tobago Archaeology"
2. Annie Cody - "From the Site of Pearls, Grenada: Exotic Lithics and Radiocarbon Dates"
3. Miguel Rodríguez - "Investigaciones Arqueológicas en Punta Candelero, Puerto Rico: Un Sitio Cerámico Temprano de Características Únicas en El Noreste del Caribe"
4. Yvonne Narganes - "Secuencia Cronológica de Dos Sitios Arqueológicos de Puerto Rico (Sorcé, Vieques y Tecla, Guayanilla)"
5. Jay Haviser - "Preliminary Results of Test Excavations at the Hope Estate Site, St. Martin"
6. Henri Petitjean-Roget -
7. Luis Chanlatte Baik - "Doble Estratigrafía AGRO-II (Igueri)"
8. Irving Rouse - "Ancestries of the Tainos: Amazonian or Circum-Caribbean?"

3:00 - 3:45pm afternoon break / pausa / pause

5:00pm end of fourth day / fin / fin

JULY 28, Friday / Viernes / Vendredi ITC

8:00am

Symposium #7 = CERAMIC AGE (continuation)
ERA CERAMICA (continuación)
L'AGE CERAMIQUE (continuation)

1. Omar Ortiz-Troncoso and Ronald Van Zweden - "Marta: A Prehispanic Settlement at the Caribbean Coast of Columbia since the Second Century B.C."
2. Edwin Ayubi - "An Aesthetic Description of the Zoomorphic Pottery Features of Curaçao, Aruba and Bonaire"
3. Robert Carr, John Winter and Jerry Stipp - "An Archaeological Survey of Abaco, Bahamas"
4. Louis Allaire - "Anse Trabaud and Suazoid Ecology in Martinique"
5. Erika Wagner and Lilliam Arvelo - "The Prehistory and Protohistory of Yaracuy State and its Areas of Influence"

6. Hugues Petitjean-Roget - "10 Ans de Recherche Archéologique en Guyane Française: Projects Muséographiques et Expositions Internationales"

7. Juan Jose Ortiz Aguilu -

8. Linda Robinson -

9. Benjamin Mitrasingh -

10:45 - 11:15am morning break / pausa / pause

11:15am

Symposium #8 = UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGY
ARQUEOLOGIA SUBMARINA
ARCHEOLOGIE SOUS-MARINE

1. Wil Nagelkerken - "The 18th Century Shipwreck, 'Alphen' on Curaçao"

2. Kathryn Bequette - "Shipwrecks of St. Eustatius: A Preliminary Study"

12:00 - 2:00pm lunch / almuerzo / déjeuner

2:00pm

Symposium #9 = PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY AND HUMAN REMAINS
ANTROPOLOGIA FISICA Y RESTOS HUMANOS
ANTHROPOLOGIE PHYSIQUE ET RESTES HUMAINES

1. Jouke Tacoma - "Precolumbian Human Skeletal Remains from Curaçao, Aruba and Bonaire"

2. M.R. Khudabux - "A Preliminary Report of Pre-Columbian Skeleton Excavations at Tingi-Holo Ridge (Suriname) and Results, A Review"

3. María Cashion Lugo - "Stress Indicators in an Aboriginal Population Sample from Playa Blanca 5 Site, Ceiba, Puerto Rico"

4. Edwin Crespo - "Informe Preliminar Sobre Enterramientos Humanos en El Yacimiento de Punta Candeleró, Puerto Rico"

5. Peter Roe - "The Best Enemy is a Drilled, Defunct and Decorative Enemy: Human Corporeal Art (Frontal Bone Pectorals) in Precolumbian Puerto Rico"

6. John Winter and A.E. Figueredo - "Late Saladoid Burials from St. Croix"

7. Kent Schneider - "Treatment of Human Remains: Removing the Skeletons from Our Own Closets"

3:30 - 3:45pm afternoon break / pausa / pause

5:00pm end of fifth day / fin / fin

7:30pm bus at hotel / autobus en el hotel / car à l'hôtel

8:00 - 11:00pm **BANQUET**
BANQUETE
BANQUET
at Landhuis Brakkeput Mei-Mei
four-course dinner, open bar
(separate costs)

JULY 29, Saturday / Sábado / Samedi ITC

8:30am

Symposium #10 = PETROGLYPHS AND ROCK DRAWINGS
PETROGLIFOS Y ARTE RUPESTRE
PETROGLYPHES ET L'ART DE PIERRE

1. Andre Rancuret, Jose Da Camara and Jos De Kok - "An Important Rock-art Discovery at Ronde Klip, Curaçao"
2. Angel Rodriguez Alvarez - "A Preliminary Petroglyphs Survey along the Blanco River, Puerto Rico"
3. Antonio Nuñez Jimenez - "Sinópsis del Arte Rupestre de Cuba"
4. Cees N. Dubelaar - "Petroglyphs in the U.S. Virgin Islands: A Survey"

10:00 - 10:30am morning break / pausa / pause

10:30 - 12:00am **OPEN MICROPHONE**
PREGUNTAS LIBRES
QUESTIONS DIRECTES
for professionals and non-professionals, + ten professional
panelists from various fields, available to answer questions

12:00 - 2:00pm lunch / almuerzo / déjeuner

2:00 - 5:00pm **ICCA Business Meeting / CIAC Asamblea Plenaria / CIAC Seance Pleniere**

5:00pm **CLOSING of the Congress**
CLAUSURA del Congreso
CLÔTURE du Congrès

JULY 30, Sunday / Domingo / Dimanche Start at ITC

8:00am bus at ITC / autobus en el ITC / car à ITC

8:00am - 4:00pm **OPTIONAL FIELDTRIP**
EXCURSION OPCIONAL
TOUR FACULTATIF
around Curaçao, Christoffel Park, Savonet Museum, Hato, Knip, etc., lunch at Westpunt (separate costs)

POSTER SESSION / SESION CARTEL / SESSION AFFICHE

at Conference Room A, ITC July 24-29

Museo Universidad Del Turabo, Puerto Rico
"Arqueología del Punta Candelera, Puerto Rico"

Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden, Netherlands
"Leiden Archaeology in the Caribbean"

Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C., U.S.A.
"The Seeds of Change"

Archaeological/Anthropological Institute of the Netherlands Antilles (A.A.I.N.A.), Curaçao, N.A.
"Museums of the Netherlands Antilles"

M.A.A.R. Associates, Inc., Delaware, U.S.A.
"Excavations on St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands"

USDA - Forest Service, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.
"USDA-Forest Service's Expanding Role in Tropical Forestry and Recreation in the Caribbean"

Anguilla Archaeological & Historical Society, Anguilla B.W.I.
"Archaeological Research on Anguilla"

Museum of Antigua and Barbuda, Antigua W.I.
"Computer Programmes for Caribbean Museums"

INDIVIDUAL PAPER ABSTRACTS

listed as: Name, (Institution), Abstract, (Symposium number)

Agorsah, E. Kofi (University of the West Indies, Jamaica) **THE ISSUES OF EVIDENCE AND INTERPRETATION IN THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF JAMAICA** This paper examines the state of the archaeological research in Jamaica in the last hundred years and discusses the methodological and theoretical issues raised by the nature of the evidence and related interpretations. Some of the most significant research ventures as well as both land and underwater archaeology are briefly discussed as a background for the discussions of the paper. Problems of research approaches, interpretation as well as cross-cultural application of generalization are also examined. A number of suggestions that take cognizance of the recent advances in archaeological research in method and theory, are provided.

It is concluded that much of the interpretations of archaeological material are made in context of historical data although in many cases the intended was archaeological. It is demonstrated that this situation has been caused by the nature of the early ventures and the background of the early scholars rather than the available evidence. (1)

Allaire, Louis (University of Manitoba, Canada) **ANSE TRABAUD AND SUAZOID ECOLOGY IN MARTINIQUE** Test excavations at the large Anse Trabaud site were carried out during 1983 and 1984 with the assistance of Mario Mattioni. The site is located on the arid southern tip of Martinique where it is bordered by the desert-like Savanne des Petrifications. Fieldwork has revealed shell midden deposits that show an *in situ* transition from the Late Troumassoid (exemplified by the Paquemar complex) to the Early Suazoid (as represented by the Area F component at Macabou). Like other Suazoid sites on Martinique, Anse Trabaud occupies an extensive sand beach in an otherwise waterless area. Mangroves and salt flats also characterize much of the surrounding landscape. Remains indicate that fishing, shellfish collecting and turtle hunting was a major occupation, but clay griddles are also present. The occurrence of such large sites in otherwise inhospitable environments, which seems the rule for Suazoid sites in Martinique, will also be discussed. (7)

Allen, Rose Mary (Archeological/Antropological Institute Netherlands Antilles-A.A.I.N.A., Curacao) **FOOD QUEST AND MATERIAL CULTURE IN CURACAO CREOLE SOCIETY** Collecting, hunting, fishing, horticulture and animal husbandry have been major activities practiced by the Curacao folk population for the gathering and production of food. To satisfy this need, implements such as the sling and torch for hunting iguanas, nets and traps for fishing and digging tools for horticulture were historically and are still used. Food-processing equipment, such as tree-trunk mortars, grinding stones, etc. also belong to this aspect of the material culture. The knowledge and skills to produce and use these materials are the result of Creole culture contact between different ethnic groups of which the Curacao society consists.

In this paper, the Curacao Creole material culture related to food quest are analyzed historically in terms of other socio-cultural aspects such as their interrelationship with the organization and division of labour and also the values and beliefs attached to it. (6)

Antczak, Ma. Magdalena and Andrzej (Fundacion Cientifica Los Roques, Venezuela) **ARQUEOLOGIA PREHISTÓRICA DEL ARCHIPIÉLAGO DE LOS ROQUES, VENEZUELA** Como parte del Proyecto de Arqueología de las Islas Venezolanas llevado a cabo desde 1983, se prospeccionaron 36 islas del Archipiélago de Los Roques, un grupo insular situado a 135 km al norte de la Costa Central, localizándose yacimientos aborígenes en 21 de ellas. Se realizaron excavaciones sistemáticas en 4 islas, que revelaron contextos complejos, incluyendo artefactos cerámicos, líticos y óseos, tanto de uso cotidiano como de un marcado carácter mágico-religioso. Dichos artefactos fueron asociados a extensas áreas de desechos alimenticios.

Se concluye, que entre los años 1.200 y 1.500 D.C., grupos aborígenes provenientes de la costa centro-occidental venezolana, Curazao, Aruba y Bonaire, explotaron periódica e intensamente los tres recursos principales del Archipiélago: el botuto (*Strombus gigas*), la tortuga marina y los peces de arrecife. (7)

Armstrong, Douglas V. (Syracuse University, New York) **RECOVERING AN EARLY 18TH CENTURY AFRO-JAMAICAN COMMUNITY: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE SLAVE VILLAGE AT SEVILLE, JAMAICA** Archaeological and historical research on the slave settlement at Seville Sugar Plantation, Jamaica has been used to locate the early 18th century houses and yards. Old plantation maps and field testing were used to identify several house foundations. Excavation in 1988 confirmed the presence of early eighteenth century structures, but also illuminate data recovery problems for shallow profile sites. Data from three early 18th century and one mid-19th century Afro-American houses are discussed. Based upon these data future research aimed at late seventeenth century - early eighteenth century data recovery is defined. These data allow us to on questions concerning Afro-Jamaican transformation, the processes of community formation, and the emergence of "internal" patterns of space and artifact use. (5)

Arvelo, Lilliam (Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas, Venezuela) see Wagner, Erika

Ayubi, Edwin N. (A.A.I.N.A., Curaçao) **AN AESTHETIC DESCRIPTION OF THE ZOOMORPHIC POTTERY FEATURES OF CURAÇAO, ARUBA AND BONAIRE** In this paper an inventory and description are given of the zoomorphic pottery features by the Arawaks living on the islands of Curaçao, Aruba and Bonaire prior to and during the European Contact period. On this pottery, which has a relationship with that of the Dabajuroid Series in Northwestern Venezuela (i.e. geometric painting, modeled zoomorphic and anthropomorphic adorns), are noted abundant representations of regional fauna presented in naturalistic and symbolic ways. Some of the zoomorphs noted in these islands include; serpents, frogs, bats, birds, shells, etc., which represent an "Animal Iconography" of this region.

These images, whether of a profane or religious significance, are undoubtedly solidair to the aesthetic experience of the makers. This solidarity is an important element in the investigation of the aesthetic manifestations of prehispanic societies in which the myths synthesized the contradictions in the traditional historiography of prehispanic art. However, both the magic and religious activities, as these aesthetics, are important factors of social cohesion, and have to be studied in all their formal aspects as they articulate with the lifeways.

In this paper, the identification of pre-Columbian artifacts' both functional and magical motives as aesthetic aspects are considered. Since the images represented in traditional archaeological objects are expressions of emotions and concepts and the desire of the makers for beauty and

satisfaction for creative work, the description of animal representations on the pottery of these islands may contribute to a more elaborate study and appreciation of Amerindian ceramic art. (7)

Baart, Jan (Dienst Openbare Werken, Amsterdam) **ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AT FORT AMSTERDAM, ST. MARTIN, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES** Because of new construction recreation projects the original stronghold of Fort Amsterdam, situated in the peninsula of the island of Saint Martin in the Netherlands Antilles, was threatened. With the permission of the owner of the site an archaeological survey in and near Fort Amsterdam was carried out by the Archaeological-Anthropological Institute Netherlands Antilles in association with the Department of Archaeology of the office of Public Works Amsterdam by order of the Government of the Netherlands Antilles. Though financial means and available time were limited, it was possible to document the remaining walls of the fortress, to reconstruct the building history and to get some idea of the material culture of the successive periods of habitation of Fort Amsterdam.

Interesting finds were made from the first Dutch period (1631-1633), the Spanish period (1633-1648), the second Dutch period (1648-1795), the French period (1795-1801), the third Dutch period (1801-1810) and the English period (1810-1816).

Among the Spanish finds there were earthenware and objects of Indian origin. Among the English finds there was further negro earthenware manufactured locally. For the first time it was possible to study the process of acculturation of Caribbean-Indian, African and European cultures.

As a result of two observations material for comparison could be collected from the material sediments of the sugar plantation of Bishop Hill (ca. 1750-1820) and the civil settlement of Philipsburg from 1740 till 1820. The way Fort Amsterdam was operating could thus be placed within a larger complex. (5)

Barka, Norman (College of William and Mary, Virginia) **THE MERCHANTS OF ST. EUSTATIUS: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL ANALYSIS** In the 18th century, St. Eustatius was an entrepot of enormous significance. Goods of all types were traded or smuggled between this small island and the leading nations of Europe and the emerging America. This paper will focus on an examination and analysis of documents dating to 1781 which present a variety of information about the merchants of the Lower Town, including name, marital status, family size, relative wealth, country of origin, etc. Archaeological evidence pertaining to warehouse distribution and characteristics will be related to the historical evidence in order to better understand merchant society and the economic development of St. Eustatius. (5)

Bequette, Kathryn (East Carolina University) **SHIPWRECKS OF ST. EUSTATIUS: A PRELIMINARY STUDY** As early as the sixteenth century, St. Eustatius served as a center of commerce for the world, buying and selling commodities to the countries of Holland, England, France, Spain, China and North America. The remains of numerous stone warehouses which have fallen into the harbor, along with remnants of docks or quays and a submerged breakwater running the length of the harbor, all suggest the harbor played an important role in the islands lucrative trade business. It is estimated that 3500 ships used this harbor annually. Since 1982 work has been conducted underwater by the College of William and Mary examining the harbor floor. Four shipwreck sites have been located, and analysis of these sites indicate they date to the islands historic period. (8)

Caesar, Phillip and Margaret () Abstract not received

Carini, Stephen (University of Connecticut) **MINERALOGICAL ANALYSIS OF WEST INDIAN CERAMICS AND ITS RELEVANCE FOR REGIONAL PREHISTORY** The preliminary results of compositional analysis being performed on a variety of early Saladoid ceramics from Puerto Rico are the subject of this research paper. Samples from the sites of Hacienda Grande (Loisa), Punta Candelerero (Humacao), Maisabel (Vega Baja), Vacía Telega (Pinones) and Sorcé (Vieques) were selected for this analysis. The technological characteristics of the ceramics are reviewed as they relate to temporal and regional distribution throughout the Antilles. Traditionally, the stylistic continuities and changes that have left their marks on the aboriginal wares through time criteria used to formulate cultural traditions or series, the aim of this study however, is to make observations and evaluations of the material components of a given ceramic artifact. The material components are then correlated with the particular stylistic modes so that they too may be used as diagnostic elements. (3)

Carr, Robert S. (Metropolitan Dade County, Historic Preservation), John Winter (Molloy College) and Jerry Stipp (Beta Analytic, Inc.) **AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF ABACO, BAHAMAS** Beginning in 1985 the authors have conducted an ongoing archaeological survey of the island of Abaco in the northern Bahama Islands. The site survey has collected information from informants and conducted field investigations on approximately eight different locations of prehistoric activities across greater Abaco and the adjoining cays. Radiocarbon date determinations from two of these sites suggest Lucayan arrival on Abaco by ca. 1000 A.D. Site locations include habitation sites at coastal and interior locales, as well as burial caves. The site sample suggests extensive prehistoric occupation throughout Abaco, with specific implications on subsistence adaptations that include manioc cultivation. Artifacts viewed during this study include numerous non-local lithic and ceramic specimens indicating regional trade networks that include other Bahamian islands, the Greater Antilles and possibly Florida. (7)

Cashion Lugo, María A. (Museo Universidad del Turabo, Puerto Rico) **STRESS INDICATORS IN AN ABORIGINAL POPULATION SAMPLE FROM PLAYABLANCA 5 SITE, CEIBA, PUERTO RICO** An osteological analysis of eight burials from Playa Blanca 5, a late ceramic site located in the eastern coast of Puerto Rico, reveals biological stress as being a detrimental factor in the daily life of this population sample. Skeletal markers such as Enamel Hypoplasias, Porotic Hyperostosis and degenerative joint disease among others, are present in the sample. An ecological model for the study and interpretation of stress (Armelagos et al, 1980) is applied. (9)

Chanlatte Baik, Luis A. (Universidad de Puerto Rico) **DOBLE ESTRATIGRAFIA AGRO-II (IGNERI)** Durante los mas recientes trabajos, de campo realizados por el Centro de Investigaciones Arqueológicas de la Universidad de Puerto Rico, en Sorcé, Vieques, localizamos en el depósito X-T-3 una doble estratigrafía cultural superpuesta, correspondientes a dos épocas diferentes de ocupación AGRO-II (Saladoide ó Igneri). Es la primera vez que en Las Antillas se localiza una doble ocupación de un sitio, por el mismo grupo cultural aborigen.

Las diferencias observadas entre los dos estratos culturales, se relacionan mas con los restos

alimenticios, en los que se aprecian dos condiciones muy marcadas: en el estrato inferior fueron consumidos moluscos y crustáceos de mayores dimensiones. En el estrato superior estos son pequeños, presentando a la vez evidencias de un mayor consumo de peces, que en el estrato inferior, lo que sugiere posibles alteraciones ecológicas y del medio ambiente en esa época. La cronología fué de 240 A.D. el estrato inferior y 870 A.D. el estrato superior. La tipología cerámica y de los artefactos domésticos, es la misma en los dos estratos, aunque se observan diferencias en las calidades cerámicas. (7)

Cody, Annie (San Diego State University, California) **FROM THE SITE OF PEARLS, GRENADA: EXOTIC LITHICS AND RADIOCARBON DATES** Test excavations in August of 1988 and January of 1989 at the site of Pearls on Grenada have revealed a wealth of artifactual material not mentioned by Ripley Bullen in his 1964 report. This paper will present findings concerning the aboriginal use of lithic types that do not naturally occur in the site area or on Grenada, including artifacts made of amethyst and of a "green stone"; possible trading systems will be discussed. In addition, radiocarbon dates associated with diagnostic vessels and sherds will be given, leading to the first absolute dates for the movement of Saladoid peoples through Grenada. (7)

Cornette, Alain (Ecole Publique Mixte d'Awara, Guyane Française) **LA CERAMIQUE GALIBI EN GUYANE FRANÇAISE, ETUDE MORPHO-STYLISTIQUE ET TECHNIQUE** Dans la région de la basse Man, on trouve encore quelques potières dans certains villages galibi ("Carib côtiers", Amérindiens de la famille linguistique Karib).

Bien que supplantée par l'aluminium ou les matières plastiques, la poterie traditionnelle survit, assurant une fonction de plus en plus décorative au détriment de l'utilitaire. Cette étude utilise les données provenant de sources archéologiques (fouilles et analyses), ethnographiques (nomenclature galibi, récits et légendes) et bibliographiques, d'une part, ethnographiques (observation directe de chaque étape de la fabrication), d'autre part. Le recoupement de ces données, exploitées statistiquement, devra permettre la détermination des caractéristiques de cette céramique.

Ce corpus de données servira ainsi de référence, à la fois technique et chronologique, en vue d'une étude générale de la céramique amérindienne provenant des sites archéologiques de la Guyane Française. (7)

Crespo, Edwin (Arizona State University) **INFORME PRELIMINAR SOBRE ENTERRAMIENTOS HUMANOS EN EL YACIMIENTO DE PUNTA CANDELEIRO, PUERTO RICO** Se presentarán hallazgos preliminares relativos a 62 enterramientos humanos estudiados en el yacimiento de Punta Candeleiro, Puerto Rico. Se incluirán entre otros, datos sobre sexo, edad, estatura, distribución horizontal, orientación, sistemas de enterramiento, patologías, y otras características biológicas y culturales de la población estudiada. La información permitirá un conocimiento más completo de los antiguos habitantes de este asentamiento indígena del nor-este del Caribe. (9)

Crucent, Jose Maria (Universidad Francisco de Miranda, Venezuela) Abstract not received

Cummins, Aissandra (Barbados Museum and Historical Society) Abstract not received

Curet, Antonio (Arizona State University) **EL CACICAZGO EN EL REGISTRO ARQUEOLOGICO: MODELOS Y VARIABLES ARQUEOLOGICAS** En General, los estudios sobre el cacicazgo en Puerto Rico han sido de naturaleza descriptiva, concentrándose mayormente en los nombres de los caciques y la localización geográfica de sus territorios dentro de la isla. Pocos han sido los intentos de estudiar las condiciones de su origen, su desarrollo y sus características sociales, políticas y económicas. Recientemente se han presentados ciertos modelos basados principalmente en los datos etnográficos. En esta ponencia se evalúa brevemente la aplicabilidad de dichos modelos desde una perspectiva arqueológica. Además, se discuten las variables arqueológicas que deben ser consideradas para el estudio del cacicazgo en Puerto Rico. Esta investigación es parte de un estudio regional más amplio sobre el origen de esta institución socio-política en el Caribe. (1)

Cusick, James G. (University of Florida) **TAINO CULTURE CHANGE AND ITS REFLECTION IN CERAMIC CHANGE** This paper examines the issue of how material culture reflects social change. The Spanish conquest of Hispaniola disrupted the Taino Chiefdoms on the island and created a period of crisis which led to the cultural disintegration of native culture. Previous research has suggested that once Taino peoples were removed to Spanish towns or encomiendas, rapid changes took place in their material culture, including the loss of traditional decoration on pottery and alterations to vessel forms. A recently completed masters thesis, focusing on the contact period Taino site of En Bas Saline, Haiti, also demonstrated that pottery forms and motifs changed between the prehistoric and postcontact occupation. This was attributed to changes in cooking patterns and worldview. Subsequent excavation at the site has provided more ceramic data. This paper evaluates previous conclusions in the light of new evidence and discusses how pottery at the site reflects aspects of status and trade. (6)

Da Camara, Jose (Werkgroep Rotstekeningen Curaçao) see Rancuret, Andre

De Corse, Christopher (University of California, L.A.) see Haviser, Jay B.

De Kok, Jos (Werkgroep Rotstekeningen Curaçao) see Rancuret, Andre

De Passalacqua, John L.A. (University of Puerto Rico) **THE LEGAL PROTECTION OF CULTURAL GOODS** The legal protection of cultural goods is an essential part of the development of Anthropology and Archaeology. As the academic and institutional aspects of these disciplines are developed it becomes more evident that a legal infrastructure must be equally put in place. First steps were taken in 1955 in Puerto Rico with the legislation of the statutes creating the Institute of Culture of Puerto Rico. During thirty years this has been the principle statute governing the protection of cultural sites and artifacts in the island. In 1987 and 1988 two new statutes have come into force. One deals with underwater archaeology, the later one deals with terrestrial archaeology, that is, between them they deal with archaeology on land and underwater.

These new laws introduce new definitions affecting cultural sites and artifacts. They also establish requirements that any investigation of an area or excavation of a suspected or proven site must be licensed by the State and is subject to controls established by special boards created for these purposes within the Institute of Culture.

This paper's purpose is to update the legal situation of archaeological research in Puerto Rico and its effect on research in this field. (1)

Doagan, Kathleen (Florida Museum of Natural History) **EXCAVATIONS AT EN BAS SALINE: A TAINO-ARAWAK TOWN IN NORTHERN HAITI, CA. AD 1250-AD 1500** The site of En Bas Saline, Haiti, was occupied by Taino-Arawak peoples between about AD 1250 and AD 1500. It is believed to have been the town of the Taino-Arawak contact period cassique, Guacanacaris, in whose village Columbus built La Navidad. The Florida Museum of Natural History has been conducting programs of mapping, testing and excavation of the site since 1983 in order to attempt to locate evidence for La Navidad, as well as to trace changes that occurred in the Taino-Arawak traditions of this region after European contact. This paper will provide a general overview of the excavated data and chronology at the site, as well as preliminary considerations of some directions of post-contact change. (6)

Dominguez Gonzalez, Lourdes (Instituto de Historia, Cuba) Abstract not received

Douglas, Nik (Anguilla Archaeological and Historical Society) **RECENT AMERINDIAN FINDS ON ANGUILLA** Over the past three years there have been a number of Amerindian finds on Anguilla. This paper describes and illustrates the most important of these, including unusual tools and vessels from a settlement of the pre-ceramic period, different types of imported flints from several sites, a group of more than 28 petroglyphs at the recently discovered Big Spring cave in Island Harbour, two "work-stones" located near water sources, finds from controlled excavations at the village sites of Rendezvous Bay and Sandy Hill Bay including ceramics of different periods and skeletal remains, a large number of "three-pointer" zemi stones gathered from seven different beach sites, various clay adornos, a set of carved shell teeth found on Dog Island, a carved shell frog pendant from Sandy Ground, and two remarkably fine shell carvings of Amerindian faces. The results of carbon-14 dating of samples from several Anguillian sites help establish a chronology for these finds. (7)

Drewett, Peter L. (University College London) **LANDSCAPE CHANGE AND THE PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT OF BARBADOS** The impact of prehistoric humans on the fragile coastal landscapes of Barbados will be considered. Three case studies, the South Coast, Hillcrest and Heywoods, will be discussed and linked to human exploitation of the landscape. Evidence from fieldwork indicates extensive landscape transformation following the arrival of humans in about 350 A.D. These prehistoric settlers interfered with the natural vegetation by felling trees for fuel, house construction and canoes, and clearing undergrowth to plant cassava. In a tropical climate with a high rainfall, such vegetation clearance resulted in extensive soil erosion. Excavations at Hillcrest on the east coast revealed up to two meters of colluvial filling gullies. On the south coast removal of vegetation, possibly associated with climatic changes, resulted in the movement of sand dunes and the extension of mangrove swamps within salt water lagoons. These landscape

changes in turn influenced the viability of prehistoric settlement in some coastal areas. (4)

Dubelaar, Cees N. () **PETROGLYPHS IN THE U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS: A SURVEY** This paper presents a history of petroglyph investigation in the U.S. Virgin Islands and a bibliography on the subject. A survey of the drawings in St. John and Congo Bay was made, based on the author's 1983 and 1985 field investigations. A survey of the drawings in St. Croix was made, based on the relevant literature and on the St. Croix engraved stones in the Danish National Museum, Copenhagen. Finally, a motif comparison will be made with the adjacent regional petroglyph areas. (10)

Faber Morse, Birgit (Danish National Museum) **THE BALL AND DANCE COURT AT THE SALT RIVER SITE, ST. CROIX** The Danish anthropologist, Gudmund Hatt's, field notes and the photographs from his 1923 excavation at Salt River, St. Croix, provide evidence of a ball and dance court on the island. This village site contained a flat area, partially surrounded by a ridge, composed of midden material. Nine stone slabs, four of which bore petroglyphs, were discovered at the foot of this ridge. Associated artifacts from the highest four levels excavated by Hatt have been judged to belong to Period IV, AD 1200-1500, the Chican Ostionoid Subseries. Comparison with courts and their artifacts in neighboring Puerto Rico to the West indicate that the court on St. Croix is peripheral and to this date the easternmost occurrence in the Caribbean. (7)

Fandrich, Judith E. (University of Florida) **STONE IMPLEMENTS FROM GRENADA: WERE THEY TRADE ITEMS?** By the time of European contact there was a lively trade network in place in the Antilles, operated by the Taino chiefdoms. Were ground-stone implements included in this trading network? A sample of ground-stone implements collected on Grenada was tested to ascertain the material source of origin. X-ray fluorescent spectrometry was used to identify trace elements in the material. Geologic baseline data provided island signatures for comparison. This paper examines the results of the tests and suggests sources for the ground-stone implements. In addition, the implications of long distance trade are presented. (3)

Figueredo, Alfredo () see Winter, John

Finamore, Daniel (Peabody Museum of Salem) **AN EXAMINATION OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE OF SOCIAL CHANGE IN AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY MARITIME COMMUNITY** Documentary evidence indicates that colonization of the Belize coast by English mariners in search of logwood during the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries began with a loose association of independent adventurers and no formal political structure or governmental recognition. As the coastal resources were depleted and the colony grew in population, woodcutting operations moved farther up the river valleys and into the interior. This expanding exploitative economy required an increasingly labor-intensive operation. The first century of occupation saw the emergence of a class-stratified colonial society with a wealthy class and the increasing use of slave

labor for woodcutting activities.

In this paper, archival materials in the Public Record Office, London, the British Museum, and the Peabody Museum of Salem, Massachusetts, are used to correlate the social transformation with patterns of resource exploitation in the isolated frontier economy. Maps, censuses, and descriptions of travel to the Belize settlement provide the recorded evidence for the link between the rapid consolidation of political control and the use of slave labour in the settlement. (5)

Fontanez, Richard and Rivera, Virginia (Museo de la Universidad del Turabo, Puerto Rico) **RESTOS FAUNISTICOS DE PUNTA CANDELERO, PUERTO RICO: INFORME PRELIMINAR** Se presentará un informe breve sobre la metodología empleada para la recuperación en el campo y estudio de laboratorio de los restos faunísticos, tanto vertebrados como invertebrados, del yacimiento Punta Candelerero. Se ofrecerán los logros alcanzados al momento en cuanto a la identificación preliminar de dichos restos. Se ofrecerá una descripción general del medioambiente y se compararán las zonas y recursos explotados por los dos componentes culturales presentes en el yacimiento. (7)

Glazier, Stephen D. (Kearney State College, Nevada) **IMPRESSIONS OF ABORIGINAL TECHNOLOGY: THE CASE OF THE CARIBBEAN CANOE** According to European chroniclers, both island-Caribs and island-Arawaks were skilled canoe-builders and extremely competent navigators. Accounts suggest that canoe-building techniques were essentially the same for both groups, but that the island-Caribs were based on smaller islands and relied more heavily on their canoe technology.

In this presentation, attention will be given to early European impressions of aboriginal Caribbean vessels. The earliest impressions (Columbus, 1492-93) will be contrasted with the more detailed accounts provided by French missionaries of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (DuTertre, 1667; Rochefort, 1666) as well as later observers such as Labat (1722) and Atwood (1791). Among issues to be considered are: a) ways in which island-Arawaks and island-Caribs manipulated their paddles; b) replacement of paddle power with sail power by the 16th century; c) European influences on the production of canoes; and d) an examination of differences between island-Arawak and island-Carib vessels. (3)

Goodwin, Conrad M. (Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.) **THE SEEDS OF CHANGE** Poster Session

Hackenberger, Steven (Central Washington University) **ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATION OF BUCCAMENT VALLEY ROCKSHELTER, ST. VINCENT: PRECERAMIC STONE TOOLS IN THE WINDWARD ISLANDS, AND THE EARLY PEOPLING OF THE EASTERN CARIBBEAN** In 1987 Hackenberger excavated a 1 x 1 meter area on the floor of the Kirby/Bullens 1970 test pit. Deeper levels are devoid of pottery, animal bone and shell. Several types of probable artefacts, comprised of fine-grain basalt, were discovered between 1.6 and 2.4 meters. The four most common artefact forms are battered cobbles, split large pebbles and small cobbles, small and large flakes, and large flakes with limited bifacial flaking. Two hand-sized basalt flakes found at 2.2 meters below surface exhibited bifacial retouch. These tools pre-date the Bullen's C-14 date of A.D. 280, and are probably older than 100 to 200 B.C. If the Buccament Rockshelter tools share

a common origin with the preceramic stone artefact assemblages of Trinidad then they may date to as early as 1000 B.C. (2)

Harris, Mary Hill (University Museum of Archaeology, Cambridge) **CERAMIC MATERIAL FROM THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF BARBADOS, 1985-89** A short outline of the main fabric types found in Barbados is followed by a discussion of the differing spreads of ceramic types found in four excavations. At Hillcrest on the east coast, surface collections and test trenches show the site to have been occupied from Saladoid through Suazoid times. The area excavation, in which traces of a structure were found, had fairly thick, undecorated pottery of Troumassoid character. The west-coast site of Heywoods also had plain, thick pottery of late type. On the south coast, Silver Sands appears to have replaced nearby Chancery Lane as an occupation centre just before the Suazoid period, which is particularly richly represented at Silver Sands.

Surface collections from field survey may reflect concentration of early populations in certain parts of the island, and hint at a Saladoid occupation earlier than any found in our excavations. (7)

Harris, Peter O'B. (University of the West Indies, Trinidad) **THE IMPORTANCE OF RITUAL HALLUCINOGENIC DRINKS IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ARCHAEOLOGY** Unlike snuff, the presence and importance of ritual drinks in Caribbean archaeology is not widely accepted. Several such drinks are reported in Orinoco and Amazon ethnography. Function is similar to snuff and often more important - communication with the Spirits in ceremonies reenacting mythology, curing, divination, sorcery. The most widespread is made from the forest vine *Banisteriopsis*, variously called CAAPI, YAJÉ, AYAHUASCA, etc. The plant is not reported in Trinidad and Tobago, but chemical longevity would permit long distance travel. Trinidad and Tobago archaeology comprises 6 Series and 21 sub-Series. Each repertoire is reviewed to identify probable drink artifacts and note decoration motifs. Probable snuff-&-drink artifacts are present in Barrancoid burials.

Artifacts with similar shape and decoration motifs are reported not only from Caribbean archaeology, but also the Andes. Ritual drink appears to be a central and ancient element in a widely shared Tropical American culture and iconographic code. (7)

Haviser, Jay B. (A.A.I.N.A., Curaçao) **PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF TEST EXCAVATIONS AT THE HOPE ESTATE SITE, ST. MARTIN** In September/October 1988, a series of test excavations were conducted at the Hope Estate Site (SM-026), St. Martin. This project was jointly directed by the author representing the Archeological-Anthropological Institute of the Netherlands Antilles, and by H.Petitjean-Roget of the Direction des Fouilles et des Antiquites Region de Guadeloupe.

These tests produced significant data relating to the early Ceramic Age and Saladoid occupations at the site. Radiocarbon dating of materials from these tests, indicated an isolated early component of the site at about 2300 - 2500 B.P., and continued Saladoid occupation of the site until about 1500 B.P.. Faunal analysis and paleo-botanical identifications from these tests, conducted at the Florida Museum of Natural History, are to be presented, as well as, observations relating to specific ceramic decoration aspects of the different components at the site. Future research plans for this site will also be mentioned. (7)

Haviser, Jay B. (A.A.I.N.A., Curaçao) and deCorse, Christopher (University of California, L.A.) **AFRICAN-CARIBBEAN INTERACTION: A RESEARCH PLAN FOR CURAÇAO CREOLE CULTURE** The structure of this paper is three-fold, first to discuss the dangers of oversimplification and generalization when referring to relationships between Africa and Creoles of the Caribbean. A second aspect is to outline the historical context of interaction between the primary Dutch slave export center at Elmina, Ghana, Africa, and the major Dutch slave depot and import center at Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, with a particular regard for the slave trade period. Thirdly, we will present some specific research directions for the multi-disciplinary study of Curaçao Creole Culture origins and Development. (5)

Heath, Barbara J. (Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, Virginia) **AFRO-CARIBBEAN POTTERY FROM ST. EUSTATIUS** In recent years historical archaeologists throughout the Caribbean region have uncovered quantities of low fired, hand built, largely undecorated coarse earthenwares. These ceramics, labeled Afro-Jamaican, Afro-Antiguan, Afro-Cruzan or Afro-Montserratian, are believed to be the products of slaves, and later, free black potters producing for their communities.

Analysis of 18th and 19th century earthenwares uncovered on St. Eustatius, Netherlands Antilles, has been combined with ethnographic research among contemporary West Indian potters. This study led to the development of an "Afro-Caribbean" ceramic typology based on the mineralogy of the clays used in production, and a formal typology built upon a comparison of contemporary forms in the Leeward Islands and excavated forms from St. Eustatius. This paper will outline the two typologies and discuss the questions each has raised. (5)

Hofman, C.L. and Hoogland, M.L.P. (Rijksuniversiteit Leiden, Netherlands) **PREHISTORIC CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS ON SABA, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES** A review will be given of three years excavation on Saba. It will comprise 700 years of Indian habitation (700-1450 A.D.). Five sites on Spring and Kelbey's Ridge will be shortly discussed. In a second part, the pre-contact site of Kelbey's Ridge 2 will be presented in more detail. (6)

Hoogland, M.L.P. (Rijksuniversiteit Leiden, Netherlands) see Hofman, C. L.

Johnston, Barbara R. (California State University) **ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT: THE IMPACTS OF DOING ARCHAEOLOGY** Archaeologists mine the materials of the past in an effort to reconstruct and interpret past lifeways. However, archaeologists are more than producers of ideology, they are also agents of social, economic, and environmental change. In this paper I critically examine some of the impacts of doing archaeology. Specifically, I examine of the role of archaeologists in the environmental assessment process; and, the relationship between archaeological research and archaeotourism development. I argue that archaeologists tend to concern themselves with the impact of development on "their" sites and materials, rather than a consideration of the impact of their actions on people and the environment. This attempt to do archaeological research in a vacuum can result in social conflict and adverse social and environmental change, as illustrated by examples given from the Yucatan and the Caribbean. (1)

Keegan, William F. (Florida Museum of Natural History) **AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF TAINO KINSHIP** Previous considerations of Taino kinship have relied on Spanish reports that describe them as matrilineal and patrilocal. Yet ethnographic studies indicate that this combination of descent and residence is quite rare and is restricted to unusual circumstances. An evaluation of Taino social organization suggests that residence practices, at least among elites, were predominantly avunculocal. Cross-cultural generalizations concerning the structure and development of avunculocal societies provide a organizational model that can be used to improve our understanding of Taino kinship and politics. (6)

Kelly, Kenneth G. (College of William and Mary, Virginia) and Armstrong, Douglas V. (Syracuse University) **A COMPARISON OF POST EMANCIPATION HOUSE SITES AT DRAX HALL AND SEVILLE ESTATES** Two house sites dating to the mid-19th century are compared in order to isolate differences and similarities in the material assemblages at two estates in the St. Ann's region of Jamaica. Analysis of historical and archaeological data indicate variations in estate management techniques are reflected by variable socio-economic indices in the material remains, and in the organization of Afro-Jamaican communities on estates in the years immediately following the end of slavery. (5)

Khudabux, Mahamed Rakieb (Medisch Wetenschappelijk Instituut, Suriname) **A PRELIMINARY REPORT OF PRE-COLUMBIAN SKELETON EXCAVATIONS AT TINGI-HOLO RIDGE (SURINAME) AND RESULTS. A REVIEW.** Pre-Columbian skeleton excavations were done at the Tingi-Holo Ridge (Suriname) to compare with results of earlier small samples from this site. Both primary and secondary burials were noted and sometimes more individuals in one burial. All the burials were scattered randomly. Demographic features were a more or less equal sex ratio and low life expectancy at birth. A high incidence of caries and fistulas of the root were noted. Occlusal attrition increased steadily with age. Evidence of artificial skull deformation was observed. Pathological changes in bones demonstrated Treponematosi and Rachitis. Study of Harris's lines revealed a high incidence of lines and appearing on a seasonally basis. Above mentioned results supplement and confirm previous experiences from the site. (9)

Lippold, Lois K. (San Diego State University, California) **ANIMAL RESOURCE UTILIZATION BY SALADOID PEOPLES AT PEARLS, GRENADA, WEST INDIES** Recent (1988-89) test excavations at the Pearls Site (Gren-A-1), Grenada, West Indies, have yielded a substantial sample of faunal remains. Evidence of patterned exploitation of vertebrates and invertebrates reveals some species which are now rare or extinct on the island. Hunting, collecting and butchering practices uncovered by examination are discussed. Comparison is made between Pearls and other prehistoric Caribbean sites for which comparable data are available. A picture of resource utilization by Saladoid peoples which is in some way unique to Grenada, emerges. (4)

Lundberg, Emily R. () **RELATED PRECERAMIC COMPLEXES OF PUERTO RICO AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS** Preceramic sites in the Puerto Rico - Virgin Islands area have long presented difficulties for regional classifications of archaeological assemblages because the few sites that were known seemed only to share certain artifactual traits with other widely separated regions. With the reporting of a broader range of artifactually similar sites in the area, a more coherent local pattern is seen. Individual complexes are definable, but all share overall similarities which relate them within a single subseries for the later preceramic period. A comparison of new data from St. Thomas with other known materials in the local area suggests highly focused faunal exploitation patterns, plant food gathering, and specialized sites. Although assemblages of this subseries are relatively simple, there are indications of inter-island contacts and long-term cultural stability. (2)

Maiz, Edgar () Abstract not received

Marchena, Debra (Rijksuniversiteit Leiden, Netherlands) **PANORAMA SINOPTICO DE LA AGRICULTURA PRECOLÓMBINA EN LA REGION CARIBENSE** Este panorama está basada en informaciones colectadas desde fuentes antiguas y actuales sobre los microclimas de la región. Fuentes coloniales tempranas (especialmente las de la fase "pre-caprinos") han sido revisadas, buscándose datos sobre agricultura, silvicultura y manejo de la fauna local. Los amerindios, llevando plantas y animales, visitaron y ocuparon las islas, navegando hasta ellas ayudados por las corrientes. Las cartas de navegación con indicación de corrientes y vientos dominantes para cada temporada, permiten comprender mejor las primeras descripciones sobre estos desplazamientos, uno de cuyos objetivos era la agricultura.

El conocimiento del medio ambiente y las vías de contacto, otorga una base más sólida a la investigación de la agricultura precolombina en esta área. Sería necesario conocer cuales eran los productos y métodos agrícolas de cada isla, para dividir así la región en sub-regiones. Esto daría más claridad al panorama. (4)

Mitrasingh, Benjamin S. (Archeologische Dienst, Suriname) Abstract not received

Moore, Clarke (Bureau Nationale du Ethnologie, Haiti) **CABARET: LITHIC WORKSHOP SITES IN HAITI** A series of highly specialized flint tool making sites have been discovered during a project to inventory Pre-Columbian sites in Haiti. This culture was first made known by Haitian Archaeologists Jacques Roumain and Edmond Mangones in the early 1940's. The distribution of sites near the coast of west central Haiti may have important implications in likingsimilar cultural remains found in the Dominican Republic and Cuba.

The sites containing surface satters of flint cores, debitage and recognisable tools and sometimes sea shells are found in areas of miocene limestone deposits where flint boulders are plentiful. The site surveys for the Southern Peninsula of Haiti failed to find evidence of these lithic workshops. According to geologic maps of Haiti miocene limestone deposits are also absent.

The carbon dating of shell remains have yielded some of the earliest dates for the Caribbean. More detailed studies of these lithic sites should be made before erosion makes further encroachments on these sites. (2)

Nadal, Marie-José () Abstract not received

Nagelkerken, Wil () Abstract not received

Narganes, Yvonne M. (Universidad de Puerto Rico) **SECUENCIA CRONOLÓGICA DE DOS SITIOS ARQUEOLÓGICOS DE PUERTO RICO (SORCE, VIEQUES Y TECLA, GUAYANILLA)**
Los sitios arqueológicos de Sorcé, Vieques, y Tecla, Guayanilla, Puerto Rico, presentan un período de ocupación aborigen de 1590 años (160 A.C. - 1430 D.C.) y 1325 años (430 A.C. - 895 D.C.) respectivamente. El primero de los sitios, Sorcé, fué ocupado horizontalmente por dos grupos poblacionales distintos (Huecooides y Saladooides). También en Tecla la ocupación poblacional es distinta (Saladoide y Ostionoides), pero en este caso la ocupación es una vertical o de desplazamiento. Se han obtenido 61 muestras radiocarbónicas para el sitio de Sorcé en Vieques y 37 muestras de C-14 para Tecla, Guayanilla.

Los resultados de estas fechas muestran que la ocupación aborigen agroalfarera en Puerto Rico fué mas temprana de lo que se ha propuesto en los esquemas tradicionales antillanos. También se desprende del estudio que los diversos grupos étnicos en Puerto Rico perduraron mas allá de los límites cronológicos establecidos para las Antillas. (7)

Nicholson, Desmond and Lisa (Museum of Antigua and Barbuda) **COMPUTER PROGRAMMES FOR CARIBBEAN MUSEUMS** Poster Session

Núñez Jimenez, Antonio (Ministry of Culture, Cuba) Abstract not received

Ortiz Aguilu, Juan Jose (Temple University) Abstract not received

Ortiz-Troncoso, Omar R. and Van Zweden, Ronald R. (University of Amsterdam) **MARTA: A PREHISPANIC SETTLEMENT AT THE CARIBBEAN COAST OF COLOMBIA SINCE THE SECOND CENTURY B.C.** Starting in 1982, surveys and archaeological excavations have been carried out at the Marta site (Gulf of Morrosquillo) as part of Arqueocaribe Project, research programme of the "Instituut voor Prae- en Protohistorie" (University of Amsterdam) and the "Departamento de Antropología" (University of Antioquia, Medellín), with the financial support of the Netherlands Foundation for the Advancement of Tropical Research.

The Site is located in a mangrove area, on an old beach ridge, about 125 meters from the present coastline. Boring survey indicates that its extent is 8.5 acres and that the thickness of the cultural layers is between 1.5 and 3 meters.

In the beginning of the occupation sea-level was probably about 1 meter lower than today. Inhabitants gradually made an artificial mound on the sandy beach ridge to prevent inundations. Culturally the site is comparable with the Sinu river archaeological area. Contour maps made by computer show at least a dozen locations of houses dating from the last occupation period. (7)

Petersen, James B. (University of Maine) and Watters, David R. (Carnegie Museum of Natural History) **A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF AMERINDIAN CERAMICS FROM BARBUDA AND MONTSERRAT** Samples of Amerindian ceramics collected during test excavations at the Indian-town Trail site on Barbuda and the Trants site on Montserrat have been analyzed using a systematic attribute analysis of vessel lots. A broad range of technological and stylistic attributes were used to assess dimensions of spatial and temporal variation between the ceramic industries at these sites. More specifically, the reflection of the distinctive nature of island ecology between Barbuda and Montserrat was examined in terms of several attributes, including ceramic temper and paste. In conjunction with observations made on ceramic samples from other sites on these islands and elsewhere in the Lesser Antilles, this investigation documents social interaction and local distinctiveness during the span of Amerindian ceramic manufacture in this portion of the Caribbean. (4)

Petitjean-Roget, Henri (Direction des Fouilles et des Antiquités, Guadeloupe) Abstract not received

Petitjean-Roget, Hugues (A.G.A.E., Guyane Française) **10 ANS DE RECHERCHE ARCHEOLOGIQUE EN GUYANE FRANÇAISE: PROJETS MUSÉOGRAPHIQUES ET EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES** En Juillet 89, l'Association guyanaise d'archéologie et d'ethnographie fêtera son dixième anniversaire.

Dans cette communication nous voulons montrer la rôle joué par cette institution dans la découverte et l'inventaire des sites archéologiques de Guyane ainsi que dans la définition des phases archéologiques en étroite relation avec celles des pays voisins de la côte Nord-Est de l'Amérique du Sud et des îles de la Caraïbe.

Le travail effectué en collaboration avec les archéologues de l'AIAC débouchera sur des projets muséographiques à Cayenne et le projet de M.A.T.P. (Musée des Arts et Traditions populaires) est un exemple de ce qui peut être fait pour la vulgarisation d'un savoir à transmettre à un large public resté trop longtemps ignorant de la préhistoire de son pays.

Les projets muséographiques de Guyane française seront présentes dans le cadre plus large de la muséographie dans la Caraïbe à la veille de la célébration du cinquième centenaire de la découverte de l'Amérique par Christophe Colomb.

L'idée d'organiser une exposition itinérante sur le patrimoine archéologique des pays membres de l'AIAC avec l'aide de la CEE sera présentée et soumise à l'AIAC. (7)

Pulsyver, Lydia (University of Tennessee) Abstract not received

Rancuret, Andre , Da Camara, Jose and De Kok, Jos (Werkgroep Rotstekeningen Curaçao) **AN IMPORTANT ROCK-ART DISCOVERY AT RONDE KLIP, CURAÇAO** A local Curaçao amateur workgroup found during their fieldwork on Curaçao, more sites with rock-art than was known up till now, which was developed into an extensive inventory. Proceeding from the work of Dr. P. Wagenaar Hummelinck, with his help, and the help of Dr. C. Dubelaar, the group could successfully proceed with their inventory and bring the total of sites with rock-art from 14 to 35. The most impressive site however was the already known Ronde Klip (C-2) location.

Ronde Klip (C-2) was discovered in the early 1950's by another amateur, the late A.D. Ringma. He found on this site nine pictographs. After careful and intensive investigation, more than 63 clear paintings have been discovered and more than 100 vague remainders. Unlike almost all Curaçao rock-art sites, this location is situated in a cave. The work group took this site as their pilot study as it forms their greatest discovery up till now. (10)

Righter, Elizabeth (State Historic Preservation Office, U.S.V.I.) **THE IMPORTANCE OF SOILS ANALYSES IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS** During the summer of 1988, the Zufriedenheit Archaeological Project received an Earthwatch grant to conduct detailed soils studies at the Zufriedenheit Plantation Site. Dr. Ellen Craft, Soil Scientist at the Cooperative Extension Service of the University of the Virgin Islands, contributed her own time to this project. One hundred and six soil samples were collected from stratigraphic contexts of excavated archaeological test pits at the ruin complex and at the slave village site.

A series of techniques were applied to the exposed soils before the samples were collected. The applied techniques were designed to record strength, structure, color, PH, and the presence or absence of Calcium carbonates. For each laboratory test, about 2 cups of soil were extracted to be subjected to further chemical and organic analyses in the laboratory.

During the soils studies it became apparent that the techniques utilized enabled the identification of stratigraphic differences not readily visible to the observing archaeologist. Laboratory analyses yielded additional information utilized in interpreting episodes of occupation, economic activities, and the functions of buildings on the site. These findings and interpretations will be discussed in detail. (1)

Rivera, Virginia and Rodriguez, Miguel (Museo de la Universidad del Turabo, Puerto Rico) **INFORME PRELIMINAR DE PLAYA BLANCA 5, UN YACIMIENTO CERAMICO TARDIO EN LA COSTA ESTE DE PUERTO RICO** Se presentará un informe preliminar del trabajo de campo, los hallazgos y la interpretación cultural del proyecto de excavaciones de mitigación en Playa Blanca 5, un sitio arqueológico localizado en la base militar Roosevelt Roads al este de Puerto Rico. Se dedicará atención especial a aspectos de la estructura interna de una aldea y la interrelación de sus áreas de actividades tales como la distribución de los depósitos, las unidades habitacionales y la zona de enterramientos humanos. Se espera ofrecer una visión de una pequeña unidad poblacional en el contexto de la tardía prehistoria del nor-este del Caribe. (7)

Robinson, Linda S. (International Association of Caribbean Archaeology) Abstract not received

Rodríguez Alvarez, Angel () **A PRELIMINARY PETROGLYPH SURVEY ALONG THE BLANCO RIVER, PUERTO RICO** The present study was made between 1987-88. During this time, eight different petroglyph groups were found along the river area, identifying 45 designs. The methodology used in this survey to analyze and record the rock engravings is based in the works of Swartz (1981), Anati (1977) and Louch (1973).

Based in the different designs, type of lines and orientation, it is possible to conclude that these engravings are undoubtedly before 1500 A.D., but it is impossible to make with certainty a correlation of the glyphs with any of the Pre-Columbian cultures of Puerto Rico as a result of the absence of datable material.

In general, it is possible to conclude that at the Blanco River, different people made different glyphs during the same period, or that the same culture group used several designs and type of lines for different reasons, and through out time there is always some evolution. (10)

Rodríguez, Miguel (Museo de la Universidad del Turabo, Puerto Rico) **INVESTIGACIONES ARQUEOLÓGICAS EN PUNTA CANDELERO, PUERTO RICO: UN SITIO CERAMICO TEMPRANO DE CARACTERISTICAS UNICAS EN EL NORESTE DEL CARIBE** Se ofrece una visión general de los trabajos de excavación e investigación conducidos en Punta Candelero, Puerto Rico, un sitio cerámico temprano con características únicas del nor-este del Caribe. Se señalan los objetivos, métodos y resultados de la segunda temporada de trabajo en el sitio, que consistió de seis meses de excavaciones extensivas entre los meses de febrero a julio de 1988 y un año de trabajo de laboratorio entre los meses de agosto de 1988 a julio de 1989. Finalmente se informan los resultados preliminares del proyecto y de las investigaciones especializadas relativas a: cronología basada en radiocarbón, componentes culturales, explotación del medioambiente, zonas de especialización, unidades habitacionales, entierros humanos, ceremonialismo, lapidaria, relaciones con otras regiones del Caribe y otros aspectos culturales y sociales del yacimiento. Algunos de estos temas relativos a Punta Candelero se discutirán en detalle en otros simposios de este Congreso. (7)

Rodríguez-Loubet, François (C.E.R.A., Martinique) **LES RECHERCHES ARCHEOLOGIQUES SUR L'HISTOIRE ET LA PREHISTOIRE EN GUYANE ET EN MARTINIQUE ET LA PROTECTION DES SITES** Le cadre institutionnel de l'archéologie dans les circonscriptions des Antiquités de Guyane et de Martinique, a fait l'objet depuis deux ans d'un développement nouveau. Les recherches sur les sites historiques se sont multipliées, grâce à la création, en particulier, d'équipes nouvelles qui sont intervenues, en Martinique, en complément des associations, pour guider leur travail et coordonner leurs interventions. Des chantiers de fouilles ont été ouverts, des études en laboratoire ont été entreprises, ainsi que des publications, scientifiques, d'une part, et pour tout public, par ailleurs.

Notre but est d'informer et d'attirer l'attention sur les nécessités de protection d'un patrimoine particulièrement menacé par l'augmentation des travaux d'aménagements en tout genre.

C'est sur cet aspect de sauvegarde des sites, illustré par quelques exemples concrets, que nous allons tenter d'apporter des informations sur les deux régions concernées. (1)

Roe, Peter G. (Centro de Investigaciones Indígenas del Puerto Rico, Inc.) **THE BEST ENEMY IS A DRILLED, DEFUNCT AND DECORATIVE ENEMY: HUMAN CORPoreal ART (FRONTAL BONE PECTORALS) IN PRE-COLUMBIAN PUERTO RICO** The prevailing picture for the Neo-Indian inhabitants of the Antilles has utilized the pacific picture of the Taino drawn by the Spaniards. Yet this picture may reflect false ethnographic analogy extended to their more remote archaeological ancestors such as the first Saladoid migrants. The CIIPR has already obtained

osteological evidence for agonistic human interaction from the early assemblages at Hacienda Grande and Maisabel. A related interesting artifact recovered from Saladoid and Pre-Taino contexts (Monserratean) at the sites of Monserrate, Hacienda Grande, and Collores is a perforated human frontal bone pectoral. In the same assemblages one also finds small flat, perforated ceramic plaques of human heads. The latter may be skeuomorphs of the original human bone artifacts because some carry anthropomorphic incised designs. Ethnographic data from the related lowlands of South America argues that the bone artifacts were raiding trophies, not ancestral relics. They constitute further evidence for agonistic interaction between multiple ethnic groups as an important factor in local culture history. (9)

Rostain, Stéphen (Centre ORSTOM de Cayenne) **EMMANCHEMENT DES HACHES ET DES HERMINETTES EN PIERRE POLIE DANS LES GUYANES** L'emmanchement des haches et des herminettes en pierre polie est très varié. Peu étudiés sur les Guyanes et en Amazonie, ces outils apportent pourtant des informations sur les problèmes d'adaptation de l'homme au milieu tropical humide. Plus encore que la forme de la lame, la technique d'emmanchement adoptée permet d'entrevoir des différenciations culturelles. L'identification des emmanchements est soit directe (outils complets, traces d'adhésifs) soit indirecte (aménagement du talon de la lame, traces d'utilisation). A travers l'inventaire de pièces archéologiques et ethnographiques de la région concernée, quelques tendances se dégagent. Les expérimentations sur l'emmanchement permettent également de mieux appréhender le sujet. Enfin, les fonctions de l'outil peuvent être analysées à partir de ces données et de l'ethnohistoire. (3)

Rouse, Irving (Yale University, Connecticut) **ANCESTRIES OF THE TAINOS: AMAZONIAN OR CIRCUM-CARIBBEAN?** There are two schools of thought about the origins of the Tainos. One school, relying primarily upon linguistic research, traces them back through the Orinoco Valley into Amazonia. The other school, using Steward's Circum-Caribbean theory as its model, has derived them from the Andes via the Columbian and Venezuelan coasts. Archaeologists and physical anthropologists have been able to confirm the Amazonian hypothesis by showing that the ancestral languages, cultures, and racial type have similar distributions. This does not mean that the Circum-Caribbeanists are wrong. They study the Tainos' traditions and other traits, as opposed to their family of languages, series of cultures, racial type. They have found that certain traits, such as the three-pointed zemi, spread along the Circum-Caribbean route. Others, such as zic ware, appear to have come from Amazonia via the Guianas. The two schools are thus complementary; one draws conclusions about population movement and the other about trait diffusion. (7)

Schlafer Roman, Ethel (Arqueotec, Puerto Rico) Abstract not received

Robinson, Linda S. (International Association of Osteology Archaeology) Abstract not received

Schneider, Kent A. (U.S.D.A.- Forest Service) **TREATMENT OF HUMAN REMAINS: REMOVING THE SKELETONS FROM OUR OWN CLOSET** Recovery, analysis, curation and reburial of human skeletal remains and associated grave goods are topics of growing international concern. In the United States, some members of the American Indian communities have voiced the strongest concerns over disinterment and reburial by archeologists. In response to this highly charged and complex issue, the Southern and Eastern Regions of the USDA- Forest Service instituted a policy

that tries to accommodate the major concerns. Excavation and removal of human remains and grave goods are restricted; the policy provides for scientific study and reinterment. This paper discusses the policy and how it works. (9)

Siegel, Peter E. (Centro de Investigaciones Indígenas de Puerto Rico, Inc.) **ANCESTORS, POWER, AND COMPLEXITY: THE EVOLUTION OF POLITICAL ORGANIZATION IN THE CARIBBEAN**
In 1492 Christopher Columbus arrived in the New World and among the first peoples that he encountered were the Classic Taino Indians. Ethnohistoric accounts and archaeological remains indicate clearly that the Classic Taino were organized into ranked societies with settlement hierarchies, centralized authority structures, and status variation based upon ascription. A considerable amount of research has been conducted devoted to describing Taino society. However, very little systematic attention has been paid to understanding the processes that resulted in the Taino social formation. In this paper, a model is presented outlining the processes involved in the sociopolitical consolidation antecedent to the Taino period. In order to address adequately this problem it is necessary to initiate the investigation roughly 15 centuries prior to the Taino emergence, during the early Saladoid period. I argue that political centralization was accomplished by manipulating and controlling the most socially integrative dimension of the cultural matrix: the ancestor cult. In doing so, power is consolidated into increasingly narrower domains of society: initially conical clans and ultimately chiefly lineages. (1)

Simmons-Brito, Nadia (A.A.I.N.A., Curaçao) **THE REVELATION OF WILLEMSTAD AS A HISTORIC TOWN**
Colonial Willemstad characterized itself for the many trading vessels entering and leaving the freeport Sta. Anna, the sale of slaves, tropical and European commodities and also for its monumental merchant's houses and other habitational houses that sheltered most of the inhabitants of Curaçao.

During the colonial period, lack of rainwater and fertile soil prevented the establishment of a plantation economy. The segmented population knew however to exploit the only natural resource available which was the geographical location of the island and its freeport. They transformed the island into one of the most important commercial centers of the Caribbean.

Up to the present, ruins of buildings in the town of Willemstad while anxiously waiting to receive the proper restoration, still boast of the glory Curaçao once lived during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

This paper tries to show the role Willemstad played during the colonial period, while it gives a perspective of the value of this town as a historical center. (5)

Stipp, Jerry (Beta Analytic, Florida) see Carr, Robert

Sutty, Lesley Ann () Abstract not received

Tacoma, Jouke (Rijksuniversiteit Utrecht, Netherlands) **PRECOLUMBIAN HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS FROM CURAÇAO, ARUBA AND BONAIRE** The studied skeletal remains from these islands will be reviewed; they cover but part of the human remains discovered, as the soil conditions in these areas do not favour a satisfactory conservation of bonematerial. A certain number however allowed a determination or an estimation of at least some vital characteristics, such as cranial length, breadth, height, body stature, age and sex. The greater part was dated by C-14 or otherwise and if the gross division in time: 'Ceramic' - 'Preceramic' is followed, it can be stated that the presented skeletal material, however scant, offers an indication of a comparable dichotomy. (9)

Thomas, Ronald A. (M.A.A.R. Associates, Delaware) **EXCAVATIONS ON ST.CROIX, U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS** Poster Session

Van Zweden, Ronald R. (University of Amsterdam) see Ortiz-Troncoso, Omar

Versteeg, Aad (Rijksuniversiteit Leiden, Netherlands) **THREE PRECERAMIC SITES IN ARUBA** Three archaeological sites in Aruba have a preceramic artifact content: Canashitu, Coashiati and Malmok. At Malmok a shell midden and burials have been found. The dead were buried below limestones, and, in an isolated case, below seaturtle carapaces. At Canashitu village refuse and some burials below limestones have been found. Coashiati is a diabase extraction camp in the hilly part of the island. (2)

Wagner, Erika and Arvelo, Lilliam (Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Cientificas, Venezuela) **THE PREHISTORY AND PROTOHISTORY OF YARACUY STATE AND ITS AREAS OF INFLUENCE** This paper offers preliminary results of the prehistory and protohistory of the Yaracuy region in central-western Venezuela. Strategically located it comprises mainly the Yaracuy River depression, the Serranía de Nirgua and the Sierra de Aroa and offers easy access to and from the Llanos, the Andes, the Lara depression, the Lake Valencia Basin and the Northwestern Coast and offshore islands in the Caribbean. So far 40 sites have been located comprising prehispanic settlements, historical sites, petroglyphs and a probable funerary cave site. Uncontrolled surface collections have been secured and planimetric maps of the petroglyphs have been done. Evidence of human occupation in the study area is the presence of Meso-Indian coastal fishermen and food gatherers. The ceramic material so far collected indicates that the main Polychrome ceramic traditions from Western Venezuela are present, i.e. Tocuyanoid, Tierroid, Ocumaroid and Dabajuroid and their sub-traditions. The presence of the Memoid tradition shows the influence from the Guarico Llanos, and more distant areas point to the Malambo tradition in Northeastern Colombia. Trade and other forms of interaction seem to be strong and will be clarified by combining archaeological, ethnohistorical and historical evidence. (7)

Watters, David R. (Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pennsylvania) and Petersen, James (University of Maine) **THE HARNEY SITE SLAVE CEMETERY, MONTSERRAT: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY** A 1979 salvage archaeology project at the Harney site recovered parts of 17 skeletons (ten in situ; seven disturbed) and various historic artifacts, including a 1751 Turlington Balsam of Life phial. Osteological analysis of cranial features revealed some are skeletons of Blacks, probably of slaves based on the likely period of cemetery use, in the last half of the 18th century. Analysis of 20 coarse earthenware sherds from the graves and disturbed context confirms they are Afro-Montserratian ceramics. The Harney site yielded significant information about West Indian slaves and slavery despite partial destruction of the cemetery, damage to the skeletons, and the constraints imposed by a salvage project. (5)

Williams, Maurice W. (Florida Museum of Natural History) **SITE STRUCTURE AND SURFACE ORGANIZATION AT EN BAS SALINE, A TAINO ARAWAK TOWN IN HAITI** The site of En Bas Saline, Haiti, was occupied by Taino-Arawak peoples between about AD 1250 and AD 1500, and is one of the largest towns of this period yet recorded in Hispaniola. The Florida Museum of Natural History has been conducting programs of mapping, testing and excavation of the site since 1983, including a 100 percent surface collection. This paper will discuss some of the results of the mapping and surface organization, as well as the surface distributions of key categories of material remains. (6)

Wilson, Samuel M. (Columbia University in the City of New York) **THE PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT HISTORY OF NEVIS** The paper presents the results of the comprehensive settlement survey of the island of Nevis in the Leeward Islands. Twenty-one sites were discovered from three major periods - the preceramic period in the last millennium B.C., the Saladoid period, and the Ostionoid period from ca. 600 A.D. until European Contact. The implications of the distribution of settlements and their artifact assemblages for understanding the prehistory of the Leeward Islands and the Caribbean are discussed. (4)

Winter, John H. (Molloy College, New York) and Figueredo, A. () **LATE SALADOID BURIALS FROM ST. CROIX** The archaeological record in St. Croix is fairly comprehensive and well-reported in terms of material culture. This is not the case when it comes to human remains. For the first time, a collection of skeletal material has become available from a single cultural episode, that is represented in ceramics by the Aklis Style of the Saladoid Series. Important inferences are adduced regarding dietary and pathological conditions, as well as significant physical traits. (9)

Zucchi, Alberta (Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Cientificas, Venezuela) **PREHISPANIC CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THE UPPER AND MIDDLE ORINOCO: THE CEDENOIDS** Archaeological research carried out during the last three years along the Upper Orinoco, Atabapo, Negro-Guainía and Casiquiare rivers (T.F. Amazonas, Venezuela), has provided important new data on the prehispanic occupations of the area. It has also revealed the relationships with adjacent territories of Colombia and Brazil, as well as with the Middle Orinoco. In this paper we will concentrate on the comparison of the Cedeñooid pottery of the Middle Orinoco with the available data from the Upper Orinoco, Negro-Guainía areas. This information will be related with the linguistic, ethnographic and ethnohistorical evidence in order to provide an explanation of their significance. (1)

Curaçao road map

courtesy of
HOLIDAY PUBLICATIONS



Arwak Clay Products 1	Oasis Café Restaurant 3	— Main Road	— Secondary Road
Baflo & Bretella Restaurant L	Pisces Restaurant 15	□ Village	† Church
Budget Rent-A-Car 12	Pizza Hut 13	● Hotel	● Plantation House
CAM Tropical Rentals 10	Playa Forti Restaurant 7	☆ Lighthouse	⊙ Gasoline Station
Coral Cliff Resort & Beach Club 16	Princess Beach Hotel & Casino 11		⚓ Wreck Dives
Curaçao Seaquarium & Beach/Gipsy L L	Rodeo Ranch Steakhouse L		
Hotel Holland 5			
Joe Bar Seafood Restaurant 8			
Landhuis Brievengat/Tinashi Bar 2			
McDonald's 14			



island tour

Highlights of tour are letter-coded. Refer to map for exact locations.

The Western tour takes you to the majority of the island's beaches and plantation homes. Of interest in mile post sequence are... on the right the modern buildings of the University of the Netherlands Antilles (A). The little pink country house further up on the right is Landhuis Papaya. The three story plantation home "Ceru Grandi" commands a spectacular view of the Hato Plains and the crashing surf of the North coast. "Tera Corá", or red earth (B), follows with its influx of homes and opposite is a road side mini chapel (C). Passing through the village of Daniel (Landhuis Daniel) leads you to Boca San Pedro (D) where drift wood and plastic sculpt themselves against the wave washed shores to become pieces of "natural art".

The beautifully restored Landhuis Ascension (E), used by the Dutch navy as an R&R center, has open house 10am every first Sunday. Next is Dokterstuijn where the district doctor resides and practices, and the village of Barber (F), with its church, cemetery, soccer field, gas station and corner bar.

At Landhuis Savonet (G) is the entrance to Christoffel National Park. More about this unique sanctuary on page 17. Just after the park entrance, heading toward West Point, is Oasis Restaurant (3), Tel. 640085. Don't miss it! Boca Tabla (H), the cave on the thundering north coast is a must... as is the picturesque fishing village of West Point (I) with its two creole restaurants, its fabulous black sand beach and crystal clear surf.

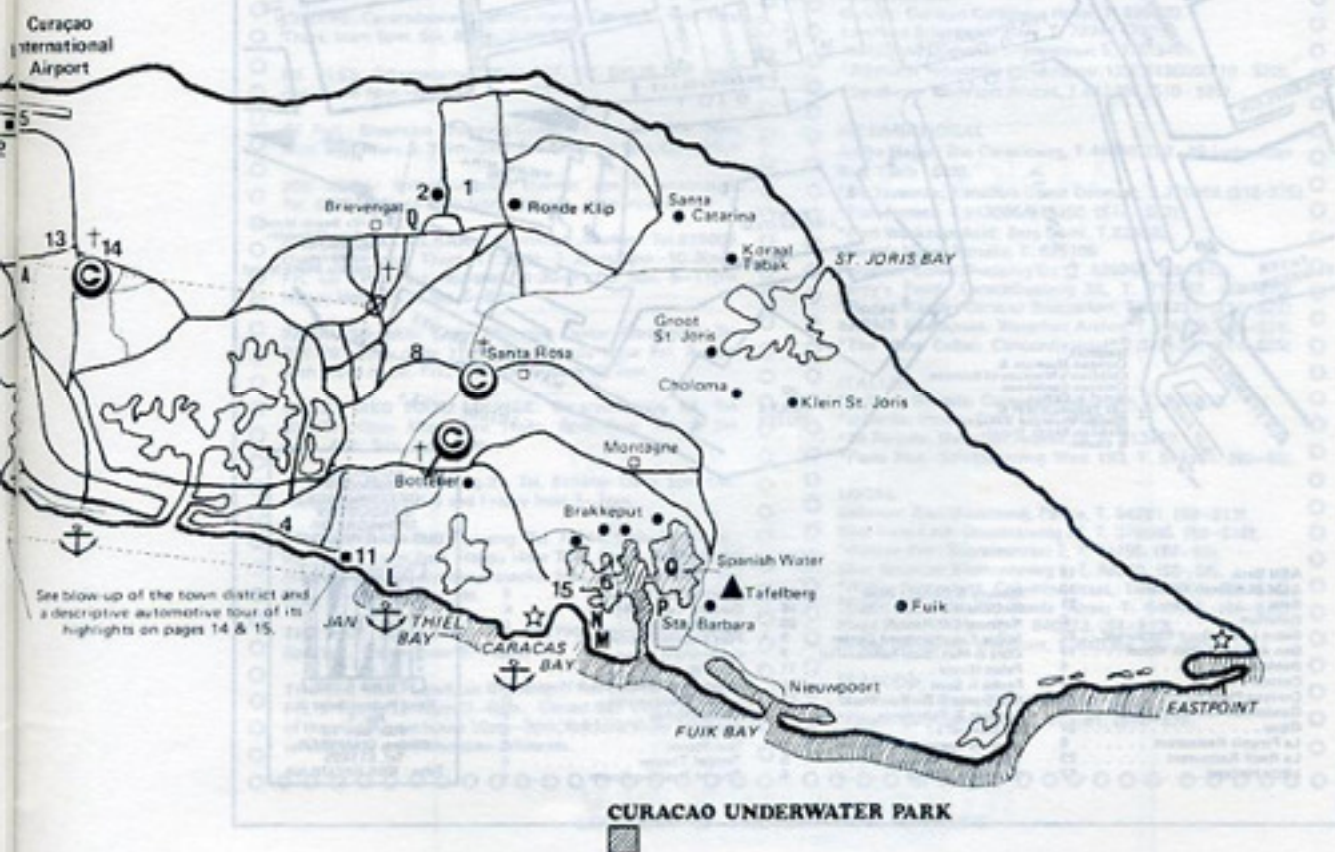
Knip, Jeremi, Santa Cruz, Boca Santa Marta, San Juan, Port Marie and Daaibool are other lovely beach coves. And the quaint villages of Lagoen, Santa Cruz, Soto, Pannekoek and Willibrordus, all with plantation houses, will make your drive

back to town an interesting one. Next you'll come to Landhuis Jan Kock (J) on your left. Drop in for a great view, food, drinks and music. Tel. 648067.

You might want to see the renowned Curaçao Oil Terminal at Bullen Baai (K) with a supertanker or two at dock; visit the fishing village of St. Michiel... its old fort and beach, or swim at Blauw Baai... a beach with change and shower facilities plus a snack bar.

Keep heading East, toward town, until you arrive at Curaçao's Seaquarium (L)— well worth a stop! Next is Jan Thiel, a residential area and a private beach. Entrance free to tourists, drinks and snacks daily, Tuesday closed. Caracas Bay (M) is where the Queen Elizabeth and other large cruise ships tie up. Also site of Fort Beekenburg (N) with its perfectly preserved battle tower. You are now in the vicinity of Spanish Water (O). Four yacht clubs are located here and on Sundays dozens of sail boats and power boats are seen cruising around the bay. You'll see Tafelberg, the colorful phosphate mountain in Newport, and beautiful landhuis Santa Barbara, as well as Santa Barbara Beach (P) where for Fis. 6.— a car load, you can spend the day. Open daily 8am—6pm with washrooms and changing facilities as well as snacks and refreshments.

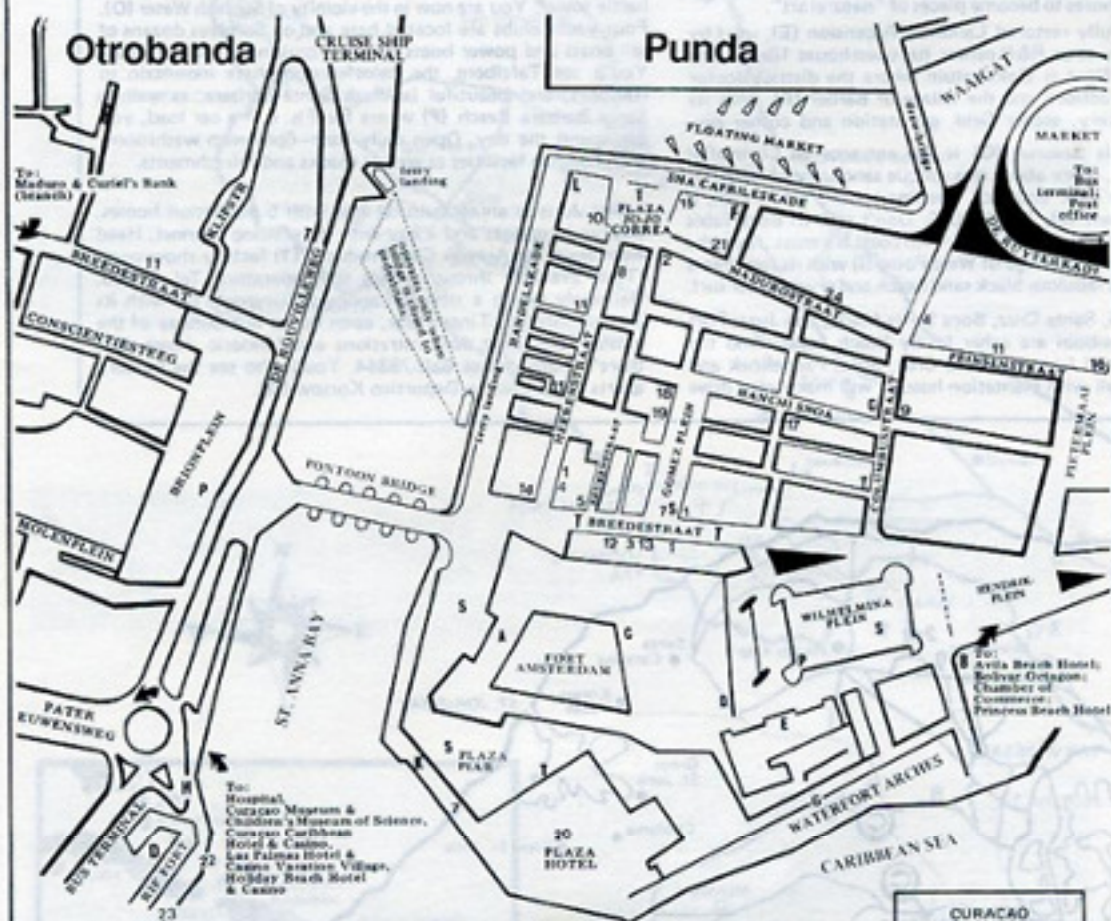
Sint Joris is an agricultural area with 5 plantation homes, weekend cottages and a bay with its exciting channel. Head west again for Arawak Clay Products' (1) factory showroom. (Trips available through major tour operators) Tel. 77658. Definitely worth a stop is Landhuis Brievengat (2) with its antique interior, Tinashi Bar, open house last Sunday of the month with craft demonstrations and folkloric shows. But there's much more! Call 78344. You'll also see the modern sports center Sentro Deportivo Korsow (Q).



Willemstad shopping center

In spite of rising costs around the globe, Curaçao remains one of the world's greatest bargain centers. You'll find the prices here competitive with those of the countries of origin.

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- ADN Bank 10
- ALM (Antillean Airlines) 19
- Bata 21
- Benetton 2
- Bistro Le Clochard Restaurant 22
- Bon Appetit Lunch Room 18
- Boelchard's 4
- Castrol's 13
- Curaçao Plaza Hotel 20
- Gandelman Jewelers 3
- Gipey 34
- La Pergola Restaurant 6
- Le Racit Restaurant 23
- Little Holland 12

- Maduro & Curiel's Bank 15
- McDonald's 16
- National Car Rental 20
- Nubis Entertainment Center 9
- Obra di Man (local handicrafts) 7
- Palais Hindu 11
- Paeta & Sons 14
- Ristorante Il Berli da Mario 17
- Spitzer & Fuhmann 1
- St. Michael's / 5
- Marks & Spencer of London 8
- The Yellow House 5
- Waterfort Arches 6

- Court House & Council E
- Curaçao Tourist Bureau K
- Customs Offices L
- Fort Church (Protestant) C
- Government Palace A
- Hotel Bus Stop H
- Mike Israel Synagogue & Museum G
- Police Headquarters D
- Public Phones P
- Statues S
- Taxi Stands T
- Theppel Theater B
- Tourist Reading Room F

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out on the town

The following listing features several night spots. Call in advance to find out what's on the agenda...

nightclubs & discos

DISCOCONUT: Baai Macolweg, Parera. Tel. 54291/94. Open Friday and Saturday 11pm till...

INFINITY: Fort Nassau, on top of the hill. Tel. 613450. Open daily from 9pm-2am.

NAICK'S PLACE: Lindbergweg 32, Saliña. Tel. 614640. Open from 10pm-4am, closed Tues. No sneakers, no T-shirts. Thursday, Friday and Sunday live music.

NUBIA ENTERTAINMENT CENTRE NIGHTCLUB/THEATER: Columbusstraat/Wolkstraat. Tel. 616606. Open Friday 10pm-3am. Saturday till 4am. Live entertainment. Movies daily at 6, 8 and 10pm. Fridays mid-night show.

SABINE'S: Curaçao Plaza Hotel. Tel. 612500. 10pm-3am.

THE SOUND: Riffwaterstraat 52, Otrobanda. Tel. 623388. Open 10pm-4am. Friday & Saturday live entertainment. Closed Monday & Tuesday.

pubs & bars

BLUE NOTE JAZZ CAFE: Doormanweg 37, Tel. 370685. Open daily except Sun. from 7pm till... Weekly live performances.

CHEERS: Caracasbaaiweg (above Hanna Carwash). Mon. thru Thurs. from 5pm. Sat. & Sun. from 8pm.

DE FLES: Schottegatweg West 367. Tel. 84576. Bar open daily from 6pm-4am.

DE PUL: Bloempot Shopping Center 14. Tel. 370874. Open Mon. thru Thurs. 8:30am-2am. Fri. & Sat. till 4am. Closed Sun.

JOE COOL: Wilhelmnaplein (former Jewish synagogue). Tel. 618314. Open daily from 8pm till... Live music.

NUBIA COCKTAIL BAR: Columbusstr./Wolkstr. Tel. 616606. Open Mon. thru Thurs. 11:30am-2:30pm/5pm-10:30pm. Fri. till 11pm. Sat. non-stop 11:30-11:00. Sun. 5-11pm. Happy Hour Fri. & Sat. 5-8pm.

PARADISO BAR: Colón Shopping Center, Otrobanda. Tel. 626266. Open daily 11am-2am. Happy Hour Fri. 6-8pm with piano music. Fri., Sat. and holidays till 3am.

ROYAL RED POOL LOUNGE: Caracasbaaiweg 55. Tel. 615767. Open Mon. thru Thurs. 6pm-2am; Fri. & Sat. 6pm-4am; Sun. 1pm-2am.

T CAFE: Caracasbaaiweg 27. Tel. 615940. Daily 5pm till... Happy Hour Tuesday and Friday from 5-7pm.

TAP MAAR IN: Sta. Roseweg. Tel. 77344. Daily 5pm-till... Sat. & Sun. from 7pm. Happy Hour Tues. & Fri. 6-8pm. All drinks half price. Delicious snacks: fries, pea soup, saté, hot dogs, chicken nuggets, etc.

THE PUB: Saliña 144-A. Tel. 612190. Open DAILY from 9pm till... Happy Hour 9-10pm.

TINASHI BAR: Landhuis Brievengat. Tel. 78344. Mon. thru Fri. 9:15am-12:15pm/3-6pm. Closed Sat. Every last Sun. of the month open house 10am-3pm; folkloric show 11:30am serving local and Indonesian delicacies.

restaurants

This list represents a wide selection of Curaçao's restaurants. Main course price range in US\$. Restaurants with asterisks and the major hotels, are in our Wining & Dining section as well. Call for information.

ARGENTINEAN
El Gaucho: Landhuis Arrarat, T. 616698.

CHILEAN
El Estabiao: Induweg 47, T. 614855. (\$10-\$19).

CHINESE
Chunking: Wilhelmnaplein 1, T. 611855. (\$5-\$13).
Foon Yuen: Cas Coraweg 50, T. 78559. (\$5-\$17).
Lam Yuen: Fokkarweg 25, T. 615540. (\$6-\$20).
Rose Garden: Oude Caracasbaaiweg 56, T. 614574. (\$8-\$23).
The Great Wall: Antilla Commercial Ctr. T. 77799. (\$5-\$20).
Yuen Tung: Castorweg 19, T. 615487. (\$5-\$9).

DUTCH
*Bon Appetit: Gomezplein, T. 616916. (\$3-\$17).
*T Kokkelste: Hotel Holland, T. 88044. (\$10-\$16).
*T Pannetje: Bloempot Shopping Ctr. T. 370874. (\$5-\$12).

FRENCH
*Bistro Le Clochard: Riffort, T. 625666/67. (\$15-\$26).
*La Bistrotte: Promenade Shopping Ctr. T. 78920. (\$14-\$24).
La Saviour: Corner of Handelskade & Windsteeg, T. 617888.
*Zeelandia Restaurant: Polarisweg, T. 614668 / 614807.

INDONESIAN
Garuda: Curaçao Caribbean Hotel, T. 625000.
Landhuis Brievengat: Retr. T. 78344 / 79708.
Restaurant Djakarta: Uranusstraat 5, T. 615485.
*Rijsttafel Indonesia: Mercuriusstr. 13, T. 612606 (\$10-\$20).
*Surabaya: Waterfort Arches, T. 617388 (\$10-\$20).

INTERNATIONAL
Andre Meijer: Rio Canariweg, T. 44666. (\$3-\$9, Indonesian Rice Table - \$15).
*De Tavernne: Landhuis Groot Davelaar, T. 370669. (\$18-\$25).
*Fort Nassau: T. 613085/613450. (\$14-\$22).
*Fort Waakzaamheid: Berg Dom, T. 623633.
Queen's View: Sorsaka, T. 675105.
Paradiso: Colón Shopping Ctr. T. 626266. (\$5-\$13).
Perry's Feed: Caracasbaaiweg 55, T. 615767. (\$3-\$10).
*Rodeo Ranch: Curaçao Seaquarium, T. 615757. (\$11-\$22).
Seaview Restaurant: Waterfort Arches, T. 616139. (\$5-\$24).
*The Wine Cellar: Concordiastraat, T. 612178. (\$14-\$25).

ITALIAN
*Bello & Bretella: Curaçao Seaquarium, T. 618700.
*Il Barile: Hanchi Snaa 12, T. 613025.
*La Pergola: Waterfort Arches 12, T. 613462.
*Pizza Hut: Schottegatweg West 193, T. 616161. (\$3-\$9).

LOCAL
Ballerus: Baai Macolweg, Parera, T. 54291. (\$8-\$13).
Blue Note Cafe: Doormanweg 37, T. 370685. (\$8-\$18).
*Golden Star: Socratesstraat 2, T. 54795. (\$7-\$9).
Chez Susanne: Blomonteweg 1, T. 88545. (\$6-\$9).
*Nubia Restaurant, Columbusstraat, T. 616606. (\$3-\$16).
*Oasis: Savonet 79, Banda Abao, T. 640085. (\$9-\$12).
Playa Forti: Westpunt, T. 640273. (\$4-\$13).
Janchi Christiaan: Westpunt, T. 640354. (\$6-\$9).

SEAFOOD
*Le Recif: Riffort, T. 623824. (\$9-\$23).
*Places: Caracasbaaiweg, T. 672181. (\$10-\$26).

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