APPENDIX 2. POINTE DES CHÂTEAUX SITE CATALOGUE

2.1 ANSE À LA GOURDE (97125-003)

2.1.1 Site location and preservation

The site of Anse à la Gourde (x: 691,000; y: 1798,850) is situated in the dunes of Anse à la Gourde bay and extends inland. The dimensions of the site are approximately 300 m along the coast by 150 m towards the south (fig. 5.1). Part of the site is situated in the dune area that is nowadays used for recreation. The inland part of the site used to be covered by dense impenetrable acacia vegetation, but it was cleared during the 1995-2000 excavations. The soil consists of loose, coarse, well-drained beach sand in the dune area, whereas the inland part is characterised by compact heavy clay. Père Barbotin and Edgar Clerc in 1972, Pierre Verin in 1975, Louis Allaire in 1977, Pierre Bodu in 1984, Gérard Richard in 1990 and Henri Petitjean-Roget in 1991 were already interested in the site. Between 1995 and 2000, large-scale archaeological investigations have been carried out, supervised by André Delpuech, then director of the archaeological service of the DRAC, and by dr. Corinne Hofman and dr. Menno Hoogland (Leiden University). The site is being threatened by illegal excavation, sand removal, and illegal house construction, but the worst damage has been inflicted by marine erosion, which erases great parts of the site every year (Troelstra and Beets 2001[a-b]).

2.1.2 Test units and stratigraphy

Eight 10 x 10 m units, 13 units measuring 2 x 2 m, two 2 x 3 m units, three 5 x 5 m units, one 1 x 1 m unit, 27 units measuring 1.2 x 2.4 m and 105 small shovel tests, measuring 50 x 50 cm, were excavated. In addition, a 72 m long trench was excavated, which was enlarged by an additional 6 x 7 m unit. A smaller trench was made for geological studies (Hofman *et al.* 2001[a]:28-30). Layout of the site and stratigraphy of the different parts of the site have been described by Hofman *et al.* (2001[a]:30-63).

2.1.3 Archaeological materials

Anse à la Gourde turned out to be an archaeologically rich site. The excavation of large units allowed the study of features and structures (Duin 1998). The features include 79 burials that demonstrate the existence of complex burial rites (Hoogland and Panhuysen 2001; Kraan 1998). Abundant and delicately worked artefacts were recovered, including ceramics (Hofman 2001), lithic artefacts (Knippenberg 2001[b]; Viallon 2001[a-b]), and shell (Lammers-Keysers in prep.) and coral objects (Kelly 2003). In addition, large amounts of shellfish remains (Nieweg 2000) and faunal remains (Grouard 2001) were collected.

2.1.4 Chronological assignment

Anse à la Gourde was occupied from the end of the Early Ceramic B well into the Late Ceramic B. Recovered pottery has been referred to as Cedrosan Saladoid (cal. AD 500-700) and Troumassoid I, II and III styles (cal. AD 950-1350); (Hofman *et al.* 2001[b]).

2.2 GRANDE SALINE (97125-010; SC22)

2.2.1 Site location and preservation

The site of Grande Saline (x: 693,800; y: 1798,250) is situated in the dunes north of the Grande Saline and extends southwards, well into the salina (fig. 5.1). Site dimensions are approximately 160 m from west to east and 85 m from north to south. Coastal vegetation, mostly sea grape, covers 11-20 percent of the soil, which consists of loose, coarse, well-drained beach sand. Surface visibility is very good. The terrain is actually used for recreation. Although the site was already known, no site description was available prior to 1998 (De Waal 1999[d-e]). Surface material consists of pottery, *Cittarium pica*, coral and lithics, and a lot of it is actually in the salina. Ceramic off-site material was found west and south-east of the Grande Saline, in the area leading towards Petites Salines (97125-011) and Montagne des Petites Salines (97125-016). Coastal erosion and illegal excavations have seriously damaged the site, and the impact of the Grande Saline on the preservation of the site is unknown.

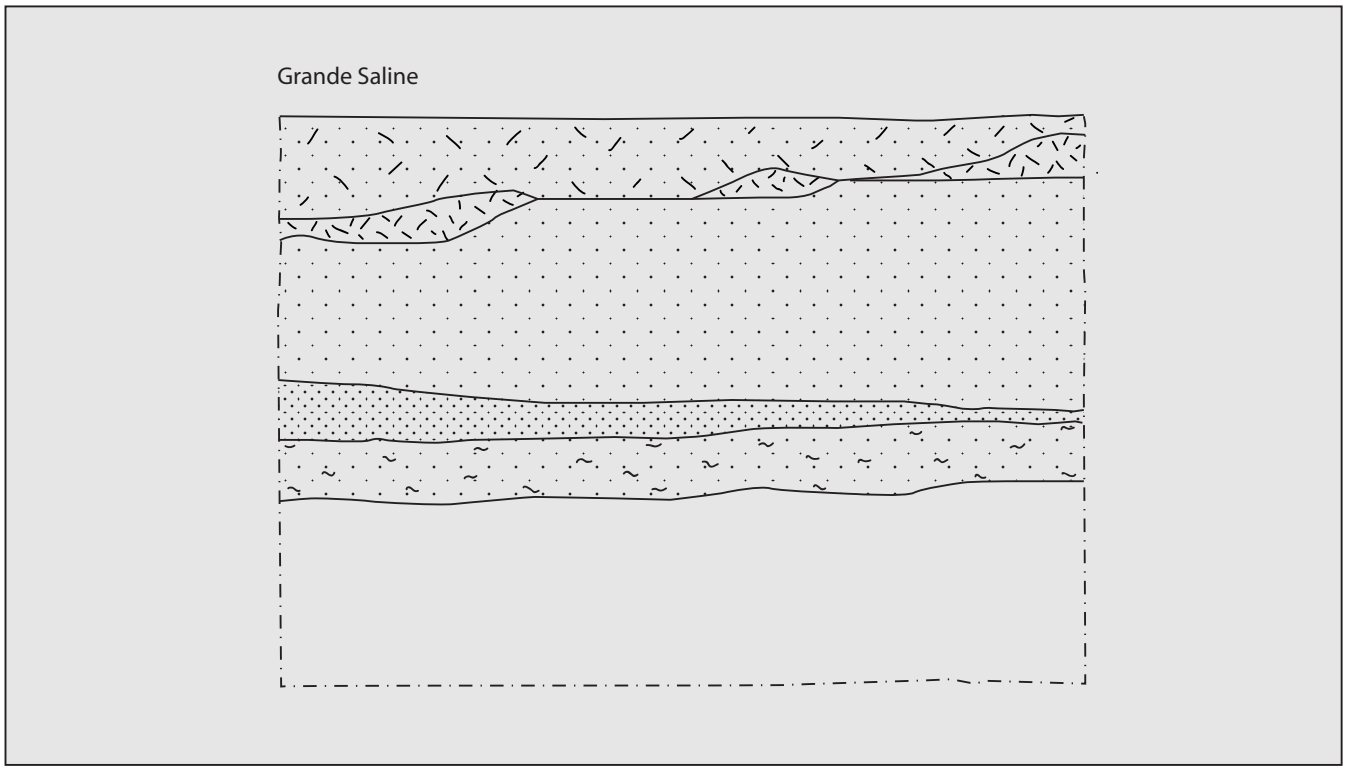
2.2.2 Test units and stratigraphy

One 2 x 2 m unit, situated in a concentration of archaeological material in the dunes, has been excavated. It demonstrated that the site has been seriously damaged by illegal excavation and by natural perturbation processes (fig. A2.1). The northwest corner of unit 1 was located at 693868.813; 1798260.801; 1.59 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°15′16.6866″; -61°11′23.6133″; -40.72 (WGS84).

2.2.3 Archaeological materials

2.2.3.1 Pottery

A total of 630 sherds was collected in 1998, mostly body



0 to 5-25 cm: Loose, coarse, dark grey brown (10YR;4/2) beach sand with a humus component and a lot of pottery and shell, some coral and hardly any faunal remains.

5-15 cm, 7-20 cm and 18-31 cm: Features consisting of loose, coarse pale brown (10YR;6/3) and brown (10YR;5/3) sand.

15-31 to 65-73 cm: Loose, coarse, yellow (10YR;7/6) sand with a very small amount of archaeological material, consisting of pottery, shell, some lithics and very few faunal remains.

65-73 to 75-80 cm: Brick-hard, extremely compact, lumpy, coarse, light yellowish brown (10YR;6/4) sand with a very small amount of archaeological material, consisting of pottery, shell, some lithics and very few faunal remains.

75-80 to 91-95 cm: Less compact, more humid, coarse, pale yellow (2.5YR;7/4) sand with almost no archaeological material, consisting mostly of shell.

> 91-95 cm: Loose, coarse, pale yellow (2.5YR;8/4) sand without archaeological material. Almost no archaeological material was found between 100-120 cm depth and no material at all was found between 120-140 cm depth. At 1.40 m depth, excavation had to be stopped as the ground water level was reached. Bedrock was not reached.

Fig. A2.1. Grande Saline, unit 1 (2 x 2 m), east section.

sherds (75.7%), weighing 9421 g (table A2.1). The appendages/other category, including handles (fig. A2.2) and a griddle leg, represents 1.1% of the sample. A total of 58 sherds has red slipped surfaces (9.2%) and incision and nubbins decorate six sherds (1%). Most of the bases are flat (fig. A2.3) or concave. Straight or triangular rims characterise the griddle fragments (tables A2.2-A2.5).

The morphological description of the pottery has been based on the analysis of 32 rims larger than 5 cm. These demonstrate that the characteristic vessel shapes include jars, bowls and dishes with unrestricted simple contours (59.3%) and bowls with restricted simple contours (18.8%); (table A2.6; fig. A2.4). The dominant rim shape is rounded (78.1%). Wall thicknesses range between 6-8 mm (40.7%) and 9-11 mm (53.1%) and orifice diameters range between 21-30 cm (31.3%), 31-40 cm (25.0%) and 41-50 cm (18.7%), while 15.6% remains unidentified.[1] Surface colours are predominantly reddish brown (43.8%) and dark brown/very dark brown (37.5%). Firing techniques include incomplete or relatively good oxidation (37.5%), complete reduction (31.2%), as well as incomplete oxidation (25.0%). Surface finishing is mainly characterised by burnishing (59.4%) and smoothing (12.5%). For 18.8% the surface finishing could not be identified (tables A2.7-A2.12).[2] Temper materials include finely crushed shell and fine sand, although some sherds have coarse surfaces and coarse sand temper.

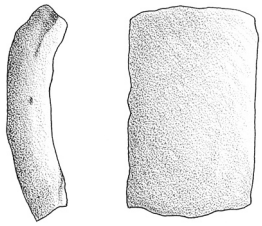


Fig. A2.2. Handle from Grande Saline (surface, scale 1:2).

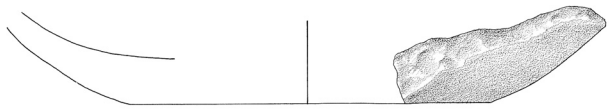


Fig. A2.3. Flat base from Grande Saline (unit 1, level 3, scale 1:3).

	Number	Number %	Weight	Weight %
Rim	104	16.5	1688	17.9
Body	477	75.7	6640	70.5
Base	36	5.7	874	9.2
Griddle	6	1.0	155	1.7
Appendage/other	7	1.1	64	0.7
Total	630	100.0	9421	100.0

Table A2.1. Number, percentages and weight (g) of sherds from Grande Saline.

	Number	Number %
Handle	6	85.7
Griddle leg	1	14.3
Total	7	100.0

Table A2.2. Number and percentages of sherds within appendages/other categories from Grande Saline.

	Number	Number %
Incision	4	66.7
Nubbins	2	33.3
Total	6	100.0

Table A2.3. Number and percentages of sherds with particular Grande Saline decoration modes.

	Number	Number %
Flat	15	41.7
Convex	2	5.6
Concave	12	33.3
Unidentified	7	19.4
Total	36	100.0

Table A2.4. Number and percentages of sherds within base shape categories from Grande Saline.

	Number	Number %
Straight	3	50.0
Triangular	3	50.0
Total	6	100.0

Table A2.5. Number and percentages of sherds within griddle shape categories from Grande Saline.

	Number	Number %
Jar with unrestricted simple contour	5	15.6
Bowl with unrestricted simple contour	10	31.2
Dish with unrestricted simple contour	4	12.5
Bowl with restricted simple contour	6	18.8
Bowl with unrestricted composite contour	2	6.3
Jar with restricted composite contour	3	9.4
Bowl with unrestricted inflected contour	1	3.1
Jar with independent restricted inflected contour	1	3.1
Total	32	100.0

Table A2.6. Number and percentages of sherds within vessel shape categories from Grande Saline.

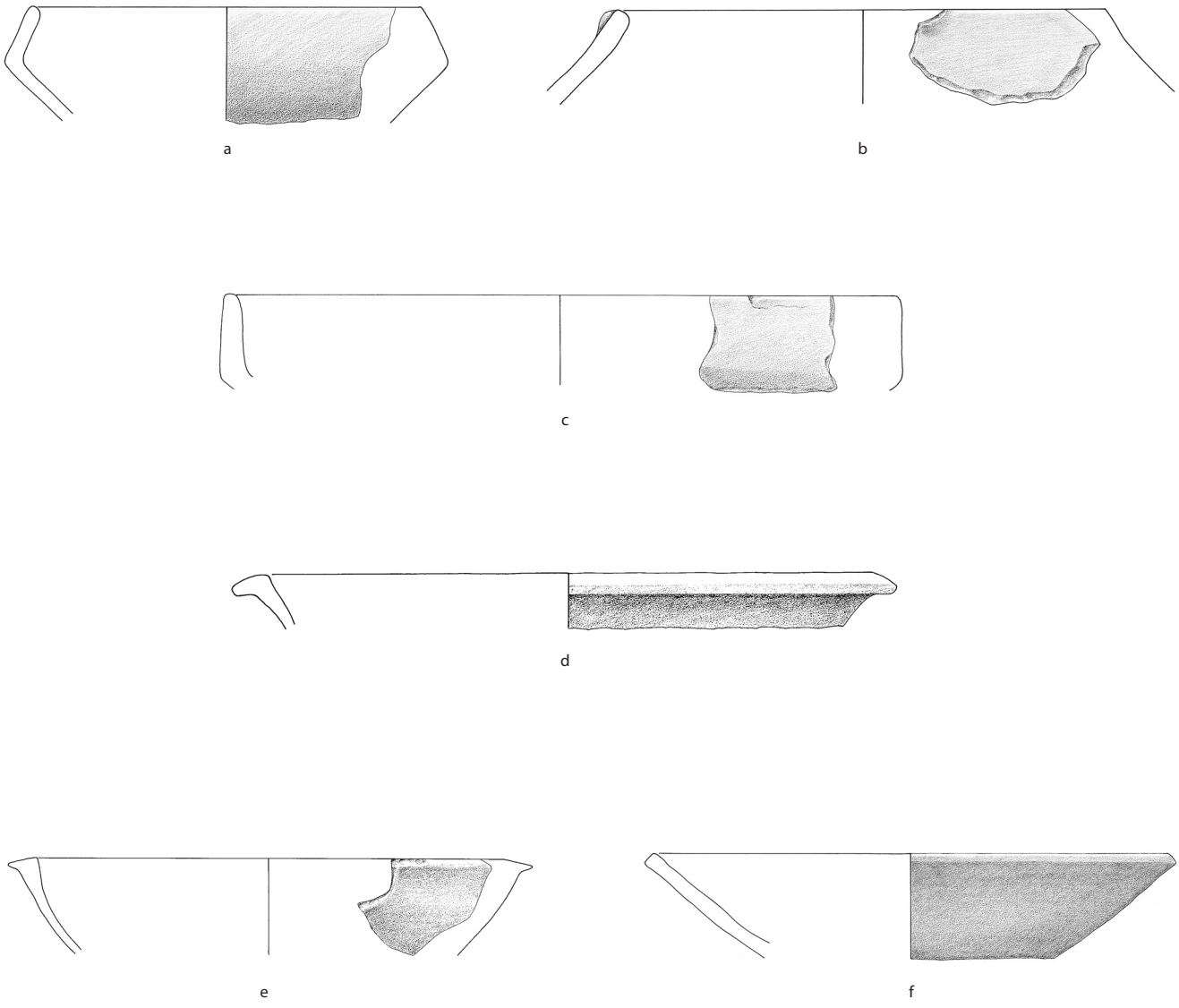


Fig. A2.4. Vessel shapes, scale 1:3 (a: unit 1, level 4, feature 004; b: surface; c: unit 1, level 6; d: surface) and scale 1:4 (e: surface; f: unit 1, level 1).

	Number	Number %
Rounded	25	78.1
Inward thickened	2	6.3
Outward thickened	3	9.4
Inwardly bevelled	1	3.1
Flanged	1	3.1
Total	32	100.0

Table A2.7. Number and percentages of sherds within rim shape categories from Grande Saline.

	Number	Number %
1-5 mm	1	3.1
6-8 mm	13	40.7
9-11 mm	17	53.1
12-15 mm	1	3.1
Total	32	100.0

Table A2.8. Number and percentages of sherds within Grande Saline wall thickness categories.

	Number	Number %
21-30 cm	10	31.3
31-40 cm	8	25.0
41-50 cm	6	18.7
51-60 cm	3	9.4
Unidentified	5	15.6
Total	32	100.0

Table A2.9. Number and percentages of sherds within Grande Saline orifice diameter categories.

	Number	Number %
Dark gray-black	1	3.1
Light brown/brown	3	9.4
Dark brown/very dark brown	12	37.5
Reddish-gray/dark reddish-gray	1	3.1
Reddish brown	14	43.8
Red	1	3.1
Total	32	100.0

Table A2.10. Number and percentages of sherds within Grande Saline exterior surface colour categories.

	Number	Number %
Complete reduction	10	31.2
Incomplete oxidation	8	25.0
Complete oxidation	2	6.3
Incomplete or relatively good oxidation	12	37.5
Total	32	100.0

Table A2.11. Number and percentages of sherds within Grande Saline firing colour categories.

	Number	Number %
Crude	1	3.1
Scratched	1	3.1
Smoothed	4	12.5
Lightly burnished	6	18.8
Highly burnished	13	40.6
Polished	1	3.1
Unidentified	6	18.8
Total	32	100.0

Table A2.12. Number and percentages of sherds within Grande Saline exterior surface finishing categories.

	Flake	Pebble	*Metate*	Core	Total
Long Island flint	13				13 68.4
La Désirade igneous rock		4			4 21.00
Limestone				1	1 5.3
Sandstone			1		1 5.3
Total	13 68.4	4 21.00	1 5.3	1 5.3	19 100.0

Table A2.13. Number and percentages of Grande Saline rock types and lithic artefact types.

2.2.3.2 Lithic artefacts

The 19 lithic artefacts collected mainly consist of Long Island flint artefacts (table A2.13). They further include four pebbles, one fragment of a possible *metate* or passive grinding tool and one irregularly shaped burnt limestone core. The latter exhibits a scar. The *metate* fragment has one flat face and is made of greenish sandstone. The pebbles are possibly La Désirade igneous rock. Among them, used

	Rasp fragment	Polishing tool	Grinding tool fragment	Unidentified	Total
Acropora cerv.	2			1	3
	15.4			7.7	23.1
Acropora palm.			2	1	3
			15.4	7.7	23.1
Porites porites		1		2	3
		7.7		15.4	23.1
Montastrea cav.				3	3
				23.1	23.1
Siderastrea sid.				1	1
				7.7	7.7
Total	2	1	2	8	13
	15.4	7.7	15.4	61.6	100.0

Table A2.14. Number and percentages of Grande Saline coral species and artefact types.

	MNI count	MNI weight	Fragment weight	Total weight
Acanthopleura granulata	17	21	291	312
	3.9	0.4	1.8	1.4
Strombus gigas	8	347	3253	3600
	1.8	6.3	20.1	16.6
Cittarium pica	103	4519	12,440	16,959
	23.7	81.8	76.7	78.0
Nerita sp.	156	150	45	195
	36.0	2.7	0.3	0.9
Other[3]	150	489	193	682
	34.6	8.8	1.1	3.1
Total	434	5526	16,222	21,748
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A2.15. MNI counts, MNI weights (g), fragment weight (g), total weight (g) and percentages of the main shell species at Grande Saline.

material has been identified, with possible intentional retouch, and differential patination has been found, which indicates that flaking occurred in some instances after patination had already taken place.

2.2.3.3 Coral artefacts

A total of 13 coral artefacts was found, including two unidentified artefacts of *Porites porites*, one with ground sides and one without use wear, two *Acropora cervicornis* rasp fragments, of which one has been lightly used and one heavily used, and two unidentified objects of *Montastrea cavernosa* without use wear.[4] One lightly used and one heavily used fragment of *Acropora palmata* grinding tools, one lightly used unidentified artefact of *Siderastrea siderea* and one heavily used *Porites porites* polishing tool were found as well.[5] In addition, three fragments, of *Acropora palmata*, *Acropora cervicornis* and *Montastrea cavernosa,* were found without any sign of modification or use (table A2.14).

2.2.3.4 Shellfish remains

The main shellfish remains consisted of *Acanthopleura*

granulata, Cittarium pica, Nerita sp. and *Strombus gigas* (table A2.15). Other shell species represented in very low numbers and weights at the site included *Arca zebra*, *Astraea* sp., *Chama sinuosa*, *Charonia variegata*, *Chiton tuberculatus*, *Codakia orbicularis, Conus mus*, *Cyphoma gibbosum*, *Cypraecassis testiculus*, *Fissurella nimbosa*, *Hipponix antiquatus*, *Nodilittorina tuberculata*, *Purpura patula*, *Spondylus americanus*, *Tegula excavata*, *Tellina* sp., *Thais deltoidea*, *Tonna maculosa* and *Vermetus* sp.[6] All shell remains could be identified.

2.2.3.5 Animal remains

A very small sample of faunal remains could be collected (total MNI 6; total weight 33 g). MNI counts (excluding the intrusive species) show that the faunal sample has only a terrestrial component, including land hermit crab, great land crab, black land crab and land crab (Nokkert in appendix 5).

2.2.4 Chronological assignment

The pottery suggests that the site was probably occupied during the early part of the Late Ceramic A, probably around AD 800-1000. Characteristic is the use of red slip and the inward thickened rims, although the latter are not very numerous.

2.3 PETITES SALINES (97125-011; SC21)

2.3.1 Site location and preservation

The site of Petites Salines (x: 694,575; y: 1797,875) is situated in the Anse des Salines dunes on the northern coast (fig. 5.1). This terrain is presently used for recreation. Site dimensions are 85 m from west to east and 80 m from north to south. A sandy road, running from the Grande Saline towards the easternmost salina, divides the site in two parts. The northern part is characterised by a dense distribution of archaeological material consisting mainly of fragments of pottery, *Cittarium pica*, *Strombus gigas* and coral. The southern part has a small surface distribution. Some concentrations could be identified, in which test units were excavated. Off-site material, which reflects special activity areas belonging to the site, was found near the small eastern salina. Other off-site material has been found, in the area leading to the Montagne des Petites Salines site (97125-016) in particular. Coastal vegetation, mostly sea-grape, covers 11-20 percent of the part of the site situated in the dunes, and the soil consists of loose, very coarse beach sand. Surface visibility is extremely good. Towards the salina, thorny vegetation covers the terrain and the soil consists of more compact, moderately structured well-drained very clayey sand with a humus component. It appears to have been covered by salina sediments from time to time. Although the location of the Petites Salines site had already been registered in the DRAC inventory, no site description had been made prior to the 1998 surveys. Parts of the site have probably been washed away through coastal erosion. Visitors to the site mentioned small-scale illegal excavation that may have partially destroyed the site but no evidence was found to support this.

2.3.2 Test units and stratigraphy

Five test units, distributed all over the terrain, were excavated in the surface concentrations. Units 1 (fig. A2.5), 3, 4 and 5 were situated in the dunes and unit 2 in the interior of the terrain, near the salina. In order to prevent the sections collapsing, the first two levels of units 1, 2 and 4 measured 2 x 2 m. A 1 m^2 unit was made in the middle of this 2 x 2 m unit until a depth of 1.80-2.00 m was reached. In units 1 and 4, a 50 x 50 cm unit was excavated in the middle of the 1 m^2 unit. Excavation of unit 4 ended at a depth of 2.00-2.20 m after having dug more than a meter of sterile sediment and bedrock was not reached as the sections collapsed. The third unit was enlarged in its eastern part by unit 5 in order to have a larger section and to facilitate excavation. Excavation of these units was halted at 2.00 m depth after digging more than a meter of sterile sediment. The northwest corner of unit 1 was located at 694556.674; 1797845.134; 2.49 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system)[7] or 16°15′2.9674″; -61°11′0.5746″;-39.82 (WGS84). The northwest corner of unit 2 was located at 694539.967; 1797825.835; 0.87 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°15′2.3445″; -61°11′1.1429″; -41.45 (WGS84). The northwest corner of unit 3 and 5 was located at 694534.416; 1797853.379; 2.22 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°15′3.2421″; -61°11′1.3216″; -40.10 (WGS84). The northwest corner of unit 4 was located at 694576.419; 1797830.111; 2.32 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°15′2.4731″; -61°10′59.9142″; -40.00 (WGS84).

2.3.3 Archaeological materials

2.3.3.1 Pottery

A total of 809 sherds was collected, weighing 17,280 g (table A2.16). The total number of Early Ceramic sherds is 193 and most of these are body sherds (76.7%). It should be remarked that Early Ceramic B rims (mean weight 87.5 g) are much bigger than Late Ceramic A rims (mean weight 41.5 g). The appendages/other category, including one handle, represents 0.6% of the sample. One sherd (0.5%) has red slipped surfaces and eight sherds (4.1 %) are decorated, one by incision (12.5%) and seven by nubbins (87.5%); (fig. A2.6). Most of the bases are convex (42.1%) and one

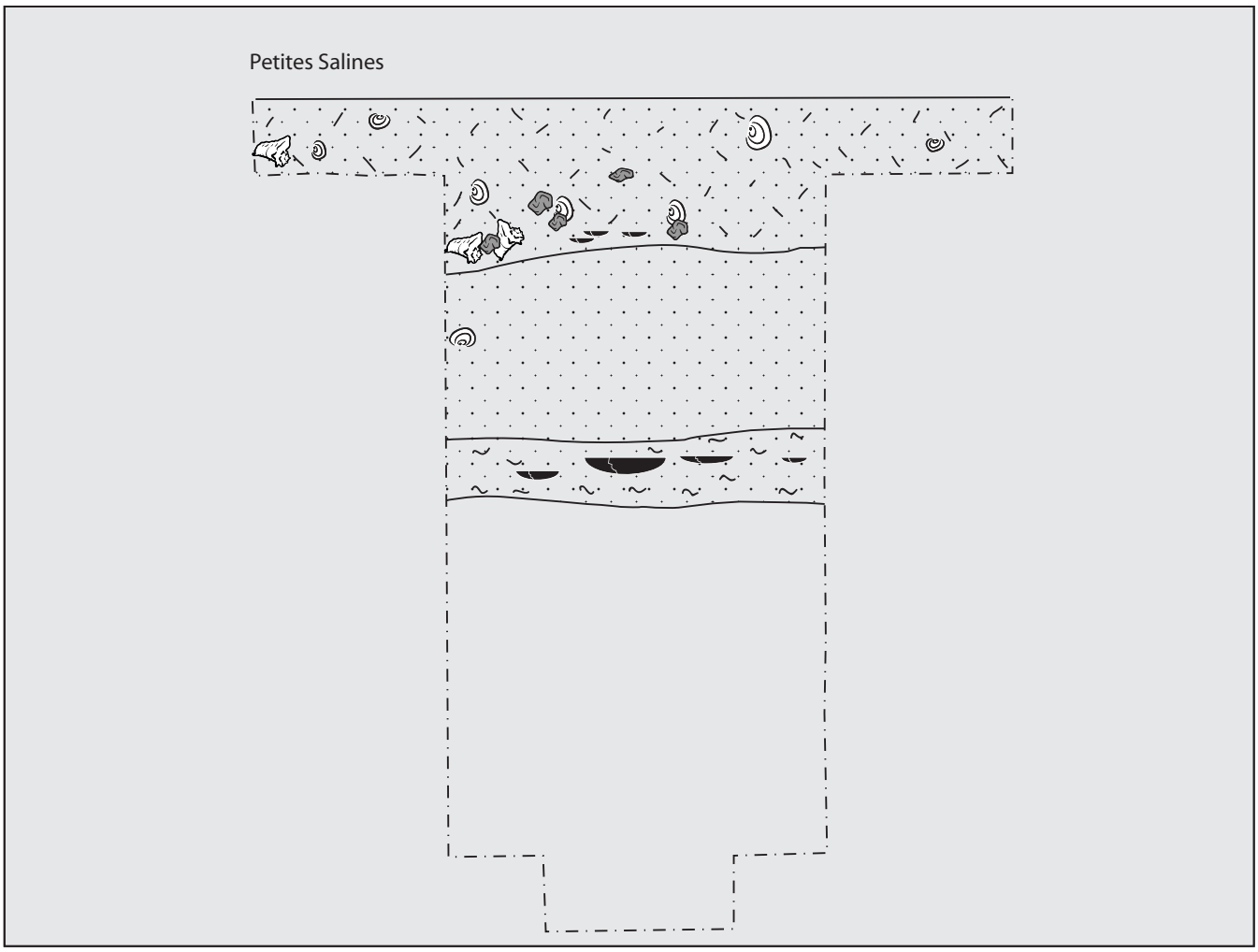


Fig. A2.5. Petites Salines, unit 1 (2 x 2 m), south section.

triangular griddle rim could be identified (table A2.17).

The morphological description of the Early Ceramic B pottery has been based on the analysis of 19 rims larger than 5 cm. These demonstrate that the characteristic vessel shapes include jars with unrestricted simple contours (63.2%), bowls with unrestricted composite contours (15.8%) and bowls with unrestricted inflected contours (15.8%); (table A2.18; fig. A2.7). Dominant rim shapes are rounded (73.3%) and flanged (15.7%). Most of the walls are 6-8 mm thick (73.6%) and orifice diameters range between 21-30 cm (52.6%) and 31-40 cm (31.6%), while 10.5% remains unidentified. Surface colours are predominantly reddish brown (73.7%) and dark brown/very dark brown (21.0%). The main firing technique is incomplete or relatively good oxidation (89.4%). Surface finishing is predominantly characterised by smoothing (47.4%) and light burnishing (15.7%). The surface finishing of many sherds could not be identified (36.9%) as a result of thick salty chalk deposits

	Number	Number %	Weight	Weight %
Rim	23	11.9	2012	38.9
Body	148	76.7	2586	49.9
Base	19	9.8	539	10.4
Griddle	2	1.0	33	0.6
Appendage/other	1	0.6	10	0.2
Total	193	100.0	5180	100.0

Table A2.16. Number, percentages and weight (g) of sherds from Early Ceramic B Petites Salines.

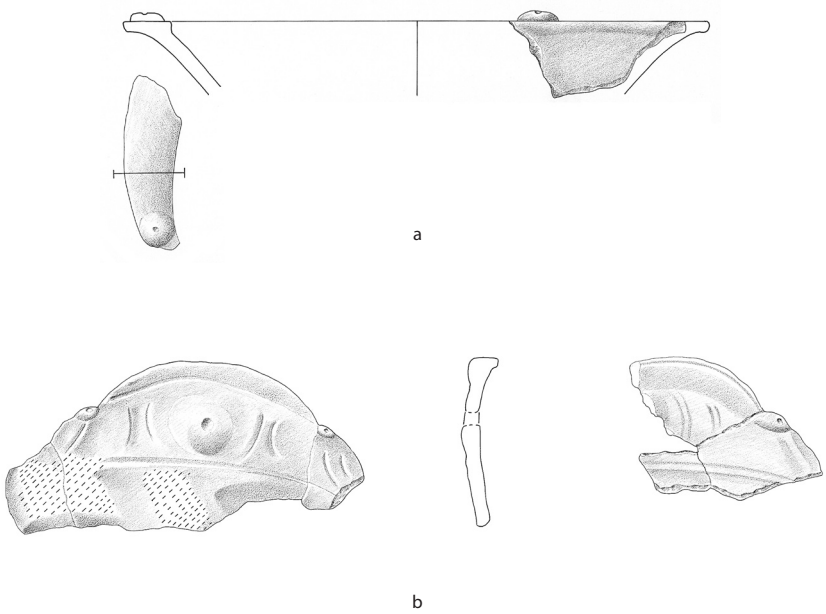


Fig. A2.6. Decorated sherds from Early Ceramic B Petites Salines (a: nubbins; b: nubbins and incisions).

	Number	Number %
Flat	1	5.3
Convex	8	42.1
Concave	2	10.5
Unidentified	8	42.1
Total	19	100.0

Table A2.17. Number and percentages of sherds within base shape categories from Early Ceramic B Petites Salines.

	Number	Number %
Jar with unrestricted simple contour	12	63.2
Bowl with unrestricted composite contour	3	15.8
Bowl with unrestricted inflected contour	3	15.8
Unidentified	1	5.2
Total	19	100.0

Table A2.18. Number and percentages of sherds within vessel shape categories from Early Ceramic B Petites Salines.

	Number	Number %
Rounded	14	73.7
Outward thickened	1	5.3
Flanged	3	15.7
Unidentified	1	5.3
Total	19	100.0

Table A2.19. Number and percentages of sherds within rim shape categories from Early Ceramic B Petites Salines.

	Number	Number %
1-5 mm	1	5.3
6-8 mm	14	73.6
9-11 mm	2	10.5
12-15 mm	1	5.3
Unidentified	1	5.3
Total	19	100.0

Table A2.20. Number and percentages of sherds within wall thickness categories from Early Ceramic B Petites Salines.

on the pottery, caused by the wet and salty conditions in the Early Ceramic B layer (tables A2.19-A2.24). Temper materials include finely crushed shell and fine sand.

The total number of Late Ceramic A sherds is 616 and most of these are body sherds (76.8%); (table A2.25). The appendages/other category represents 1.8% of the sample. This includes handles, spindle whorl preforms, large and heavy griddle legs and ceramic discs (fig. A2.8). A total of 23 sherds (3.7%) has red slipped surfaces and two sherds (0.3%) are decorated by nubbins. Most of the bases are flat (51.4%) and legged griddles are dominant (38.1%); (tables A2.26-A2.28).

The morphological description of the Late Ceramic A pottery has been based on the analysis of 45 rims larger than 5 cm. These demonstrate that the characteristic vessel shapes include jars, dishes and bowls with unrestricted simple contours (55.6%), bowls with unrestricted composite contours (17.7%) and bowls with unrestricted inflected contours (15.6%); (table A2.29; fig. A2.9). Dominant rim shapes are rounded (69.0%) and flattened (11.1%). Wall-thickness ranges between 1-5 mm (73.6%), 9-11 mm (31.1%) and 6-8 mm (17.8) and orifice diameters range between 11-20 cm (11.1%), 31-40 cm (35.6%) and 41-50 cm (26.7%), while 8.9% remains unidentified. Surface colours are predominantly reddish brown (44.5%) and dark brown/very dark brown (22.3%). The main firing technique is incomplete or relatively good oxidation (77.9%). Surface

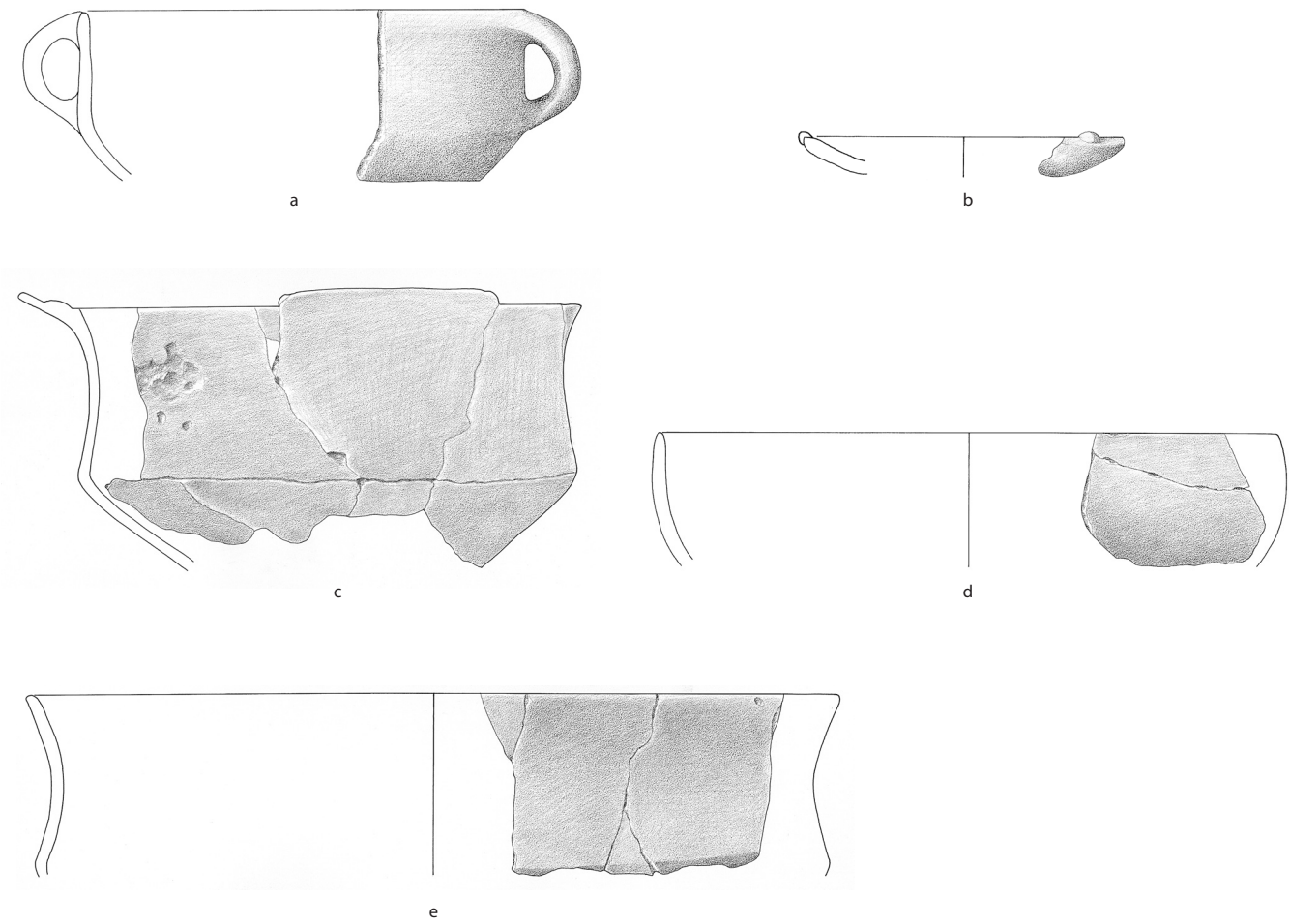


Fig. A2.7. Vessel shapes from Early Ceramic B Petites Salines, scale 1:3 (a: unit 1, level 11; b: unit 1, level 8) and scale 1:4 (c: unit 1, level 11; d-e: dump).

	Number	Number %
21-30 cm	10	52.6
31-40 cm	6	31.6
41-50 cm	1	5.3
Unidentified	2	10.5
Total	19	100.0

Table A2.21. Number and percentages of sherds within orifice diameter categories from Early Ceramic B Petites Salines.

	Number	Number %
Dark brown/very dark brown	4	21.0
Reddish brown	14	73.7
Unidentified	1	5.3
Total	19	100.0

Table A2.22. Number and percentages of sherds within exterior surface colour categories from Early Ceramic B Petites Salines.

	Number	Number %
Incomplete oxidation or reduction	1	5.3
Incomplete or relatively good oxidation	17	89.4
Unidentified	1	5.3
Total	19	100.0

Table A2.23. Number and percentages of sherds within firing colour categories from Early Ceramic B Petites Salines.

	Number	Number %
Smoothed	9	47.4
Lightly burnished	3	15.7
Unidentified	7	36.9
Total	19	100.0

Table A2.24. Number and percentages of sherds within exterior surface finishing categories from Early Ceramic B Petites Salines.

	Number	Number %	Weight	Weight %
Rim	77	12.5	3197	26.4
Body	473	76.8	6978	57.7
Base	35	5.7	985	8.1
Griddle	20	3.2	471	3.9
Appendage/other	11	1.8	469	3.9
Total	616	100.0	12,100	100.0

Table A2.25. Number, percentages and weight (g) of sherds from Late Ceramic A Petites Salines.

	Number	Number %
Handle	5	45.4
Spindle whorls	2	18.2
Griddle leg	2	18.2
Ceramic disc	2	18.2
Total	11	100.0

Table A2.26. Number and percentages of sherds within appendages/other categories from Late Ceramic A Petites Salines.

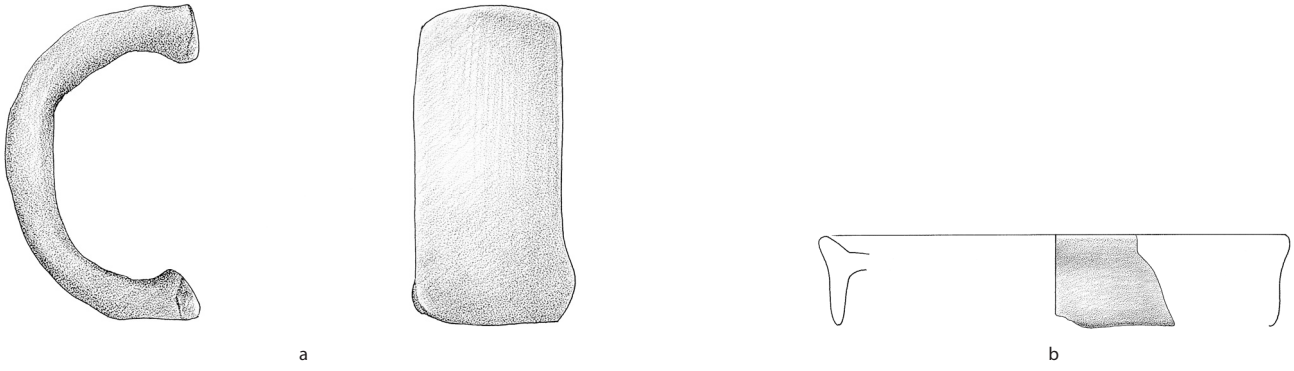


Fig. A2.8. Handle (unit 4, level 7, scale 1:2) and legged griddle (unit 1, level 1, scale 1:3) from Late Ceramic A Petites Salines.

	Number	Number %
Flat	18	51.4
Convex	1	2.9
Concave	2	5.7
Unidentified	14	40.0
Total	35	100.0

Table A2.27. Number and percentages of sherds within base shape categories from Late Ceramic A Petites Salines.

	Number	Number %
Triangular	3	14.3
Legged	8	38.1
Unidentified	10	47.6
Total	21	100.0

Table A2.28. Number and percentages of sherds within griddle shape categories from Late Ceramic A Petites Salines.

	Number	Number %
Jar with unrestricted simple contour	12	26.7
Bowl with unrestricted simple contour	6	13.3
Dish with unrestricted simple contour	7	15.6
Bowl with restricted simple contour	4	8.9
Bowl with unrestricted composite contour	8	17.7
Jar with restricted composite contour	1	2.2
Bowl with unrestricted inflected contour	7	15.6
Total	45	100.0

Table A2.29. Number and percentages of sherds within vessel shape categories from Late Ceramic A Petites Salines.

	Number	Number %
Rounded	31	69.0
Flattened	5	11.1
Inward thickened	2	4.4
Outward thickened	4	8.9
Flanged	2	4.4
Unidentified	1	2.2
Total	45	100.0

Table A2.30. Number and percentages of sherds within rim shape categories from Late Ceramic A Petites Salines.

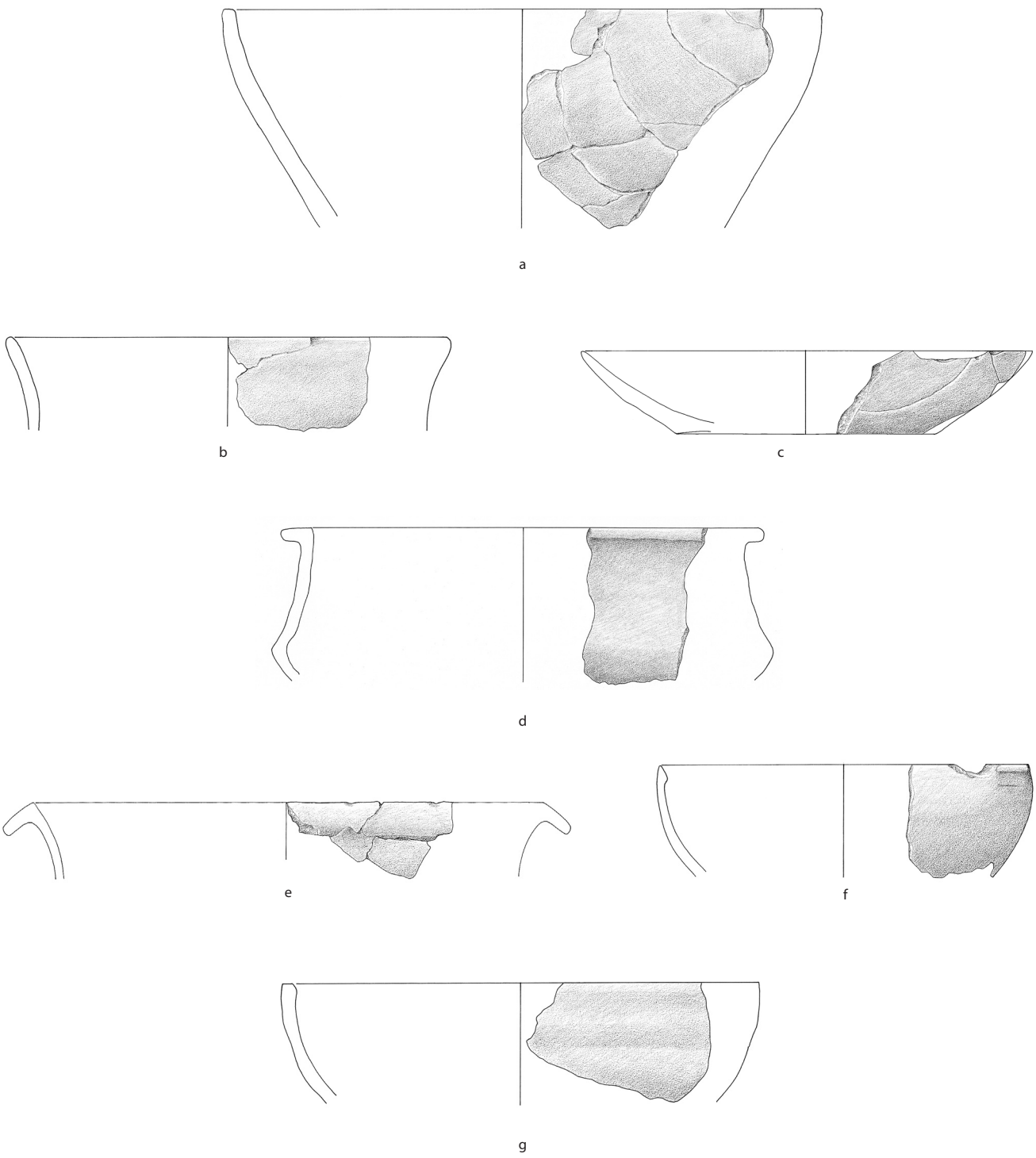


Fig. A2.9. Vessel shapes from Late Ceramic A Petites Salines, scale 1:4 (a: unit 1, level 1; b: dump; c: unit 3, level 4; d: unit 5, level 5; e: dump) and scale 1:3 (f-g: unit 1, level 2).

	Number	Number %
1-5 mm	22	48.9
6-8 mm	8	17.8
9-11 mm	14	31.1
12-15 mm	1	2.2
Total	45	100.0

Table A2.31. Number and percentages of sherds within wall thickness categories from Late Ceramic A Petites Salines.

	Number	Number %
11-20 cm	5	11.1
21-30 cm	4	8.9
31-40 cm	16	35.6
41-50 cm	12	26.7
51-60 cm	1	2.2
60-70 cm	3	6.6
Unidentified	4	8.9
Total	45	100.0

Table A2.32. Number and percentages of sherds within orifice diameter categories from Late Ceramic A Petites Salines.

	Number	Number %
Dark gray-black	2	4.4
Dark grayish-brown	1	2.2
Light brown-yellow	2	4.4
Light brown/brown	4	8.9
Dark brown/very dark brown	10	22.3
Reddish-gray/dark reddish-gray	4	8.9
Reddish brown	20	44.5
Red	2	4.4
Total	45	100.0

Table A2.33. Number and percentages of sherds within exterior surface colour categories from Late Ceramic A Petites Salines.

finishing is predominantly characterised by burnishing (68.9%). The surface finishing of many sherds could not be identified (22.2%) as the pottery is heavily weathered (tables A2.30-A2.35). Temper materials include finely crushed shell and fine sand.

2.3.3.2 Lithic artefacts

Very few lithic artefacts were found, and none were from the Early Ceramic B layer in unit 1. These include two rhyolite-like pebbles, two Long Island flint flakes and one polyhedral core-artefact. Two of these are heavily patinated. Several burnt limestone fragments that appear to be non-worked and which are probably natural were found as well (table A2.36).

2.3.3.3 Coral artefacts

Most coral artefacts were found in the upper level of unit 1 and none were from the Early Ceramic B layer in this unit. These include several *Acropora cervicornis* objects, among which are 16 rasp fragments, of which one was moderately used and most of the others were lightly used, and one unidentified object without any evidence of use. In addition, *Porites porites* objects were collected, including one heavily used grinder, four unidentified fragments with ground sides and one hammering implement with ground sides. Three fragments of *Acropora palmata* grinders, of which two were moderately used and one was lightly used, five unidentified *Montastrea cavernosa* fragments and five unidentified *Siderastrea siderastrea* fragments were found as well (table A2.37).

2.3.3.4 Shellfish remains

A very small number of shell remains were found in the Early Ceramic B layer in unit 1, representing 884 g, among which were *Acanthopleura granulata, Chama sinuosa*, *Cittarium pica*, *Codakia orbicularis, Nerita* sp. and *Nodilittorina tuberculata* (table A2.38).

The main Late Ceramic A shellfish remains consisted of *Acanthopleura granulata, Astraea* sp., *Cittarium pica, Nerita* sp. and *Strombus gigas* (table A2.39). Other shell species represented in very low numbers and weights included *Acmaea antillarum*, *Anadara notabilis*, *Bulla striata*, *Chama* sp., *Charonia variegata*, *Chiton* sp., *Codakia orbicularis, Conus mus*, *Cymatium femorale*, *Cypraea zebra*,

	Number	Number %
Complete reduction	6	13.3
Incomplete oxidation or reduction	2	4.4
Incomplete oxidation	1	2.2
Complete oxidation	1	2.2
Incomplete or relatively good oxidation	35	77.9
Total	45	100.0

Table A2.34. Number and percentages of sherds within firing colour categories from Late Ceramic A Petites Salines.

	Number	Number %
Crude	1	2.2
Smoothed	3	6.7
Lightly burnished	14	31.1
Highly burnished	17	37.8
Unidentified	10	22.2
Total	45	100.0

Table A2.35. Number and percentages of sherds within exterior surface finishing categories from Late Ceramic A Petites Salines.

Cypraecassis testiculus, *Diodar viridula*, *Fissurella* sp., *Hipponix antiquatus*, *Murex (phyll.) pomum*, *Nodilittorina tuberculata*, *Purpura patula*, *Spondylus americanus*, *Tegula excavata*, *Tellina* sp., *Thais* sp., and *Vasum capitellum*. All shell remains could be identified.

2.3.3.5 Animal remains

Animal remains from the Petites Salines sites were collected from a 2/5 inch (total MNI 30, total weight 183 g) and a 2 mm sample (total MNI 19, total weight 9 g) from two natural features. Unfortunately the faunal material from both the Early Ceramic B layers was combined with the Late Ceramic A layers in the species list of the site sample, and as yet it has been impossible to isolate the Early Ceramic B fragments from the complete sample studied.

MNI counts (excluding the intrusive species) show that the Petites Salines 2/5 inch faunal sample consists of crab (93.2%), fish, (3.3%) and bird (3.3%). It has a terrestrial component (79.9%) that consists of unidentified bird, land hermit crab, great land crab, black land crab, land crab and crab. Without land hermit crab included the terrestrial component still makes up 49.9% of the total sample. The majority of invertebrate remains has been explained by small sample size or by unrecognized recent intrusive fragments. Inshore species (16.6%) are represented by red rock urchin, common spider crab and coral crab and reef herbivores/omnivores, in this case parrotfish, represent 3,3% of the sample. MNI counts of the negligible 2 mm sample, demonstrate the presence of land hermit crab mainly (Nokkert in appendix 5).

2.3.4 Chronological assignment

Early Ceramic B and Late Ceramic A pottery has been found.

	Flake	Core	Pebble	Total
Long Island flint	2	1		3
				60.0
Rhyolite			2	2
				40.0
Total	2	1	2	5
	40.0	20.0	40.0	100.0

Table A2.36. Number and percentages of rock types and lithic artefact types found at Petites Salines.

	Rasp fragment	Hammering impl.	Grinding tool fragm.	Unidentified	Total
Acropora cervicornis	16			1	17
	44.4			2.8	47.2
Acropora palmata			3		3
			8.3		8.3
Porites porites		1	1	4	6
		2.8	2.8	11.1	16.7
Montastrea cavernosa				5	5
				13.9	13.9
Siderastrea siderastrea				5	5
				13.9	13.9
Total	16	1	4	15	36
	44.4	2.8	11.1	41.7	100.0

Table A2.37. Number and percentages of coral species and artefact types collected at Petites Salines.

	MNI count	MNI weight	Fragment weight	Total weight
Acanthopleura granulata	1	4	14	18
	10.0	0.6	5.2	2.0
Cittarium pica	6	596	246	842
	60.0	96.8	91.8	95.3
Codakia orbicularis	1	14	0	14
	10.0	2.3	0.0	1.6
Other	2	2	8	10
	20.0	0.3	3.0	1.1
Total	10	616	268	884
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A2.38. MNI counts, MNI weights (g), fragment weight (g), total weight (g) and percentages of the main shell species collected at the Early Ceramic B layer at Petites Salines.

	MNI count	MNI weight	Fragment weight	Total weight
Acanthopleura granulata	65	123	678	801
	7.2	0.8	2.8	2.1
Strombus gigas	12	3219	5067	8286
	1.3	21.6	21.3	21.4
Cittarium pica	209	9645	17,372	27,017
	23.2	64.7	72.9	69.7
Nerita sp.	408	421	165	586
	45.2	2.8	0.7	1.5
Astraea sp.	47	642	164	806
	5.2	4.3	0.7	2.1
Other	161	866	398	1264
	17.9	5.8	1.6	3.2
Total	902	14,916	23,844	38,760
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A2.39. MNI counts, MNI weights (g), fragment weight (g), total weight (g) and percentages of the main shell species collected at the Late Ceramic A layers at Petites Salines.

2.4 SITE 1 (97125-013; SC01)

2.4.1 Site location and preservation

Site 1 (x: 692,350; y: 1797,750) was discovered on a protruding plateau on the southern coast of Pointe des Châteaux, bordered by steep cliffs, during the 1998 surveys (fig. 5.1). Site dimensions are 100 m from east to west and 30 m from north to south. The archaeological material, mainly consisting of heavily fragmented pottery, has a thin and even distribution all over the surface. Almost no off-site material was found. Thorny and very dense bush covers 11-20 percent of the soil, which consists of moderately textured well-drained clayey sand. Surface visibility is moderate. No real archaeological layer could be identified, the distribution of artefacts being too superficial. The test units hardly yielded any archaeological material at all. This is due to erosion. In addition, the surface material is heavily fragmented, which may be indicative of perturbation of the site, for example through cattle grazing, for which the site

is presently used. The northern section of test unit 1 shows a small ditch probably indicating human action. Illegal excavation seems improbable.

2.4.2 Test units and stratigraphy

Three test units of 1 m^2 were excavated on the west-east axis of the site. The first unit was started as a 1 m^2 unit, but excavation continued as a 50 x 50 cm unit from 30 cm depth onwards, as the layers were very compact and sterile (fig. A2.10). The northwest corner of unit 1 was located at 692280.222; 1797724.336; 6.83 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°14′59.6911″; -61°12′17.2658″; -35.33 (WGS84). The northwest corner of unit 2 was located at 692270.348; 1797724.676; 6.63 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°14′59.7050″; -61°12′17.5982″; -35.53 (WGS84). The northwest corner of unit 3 was located at

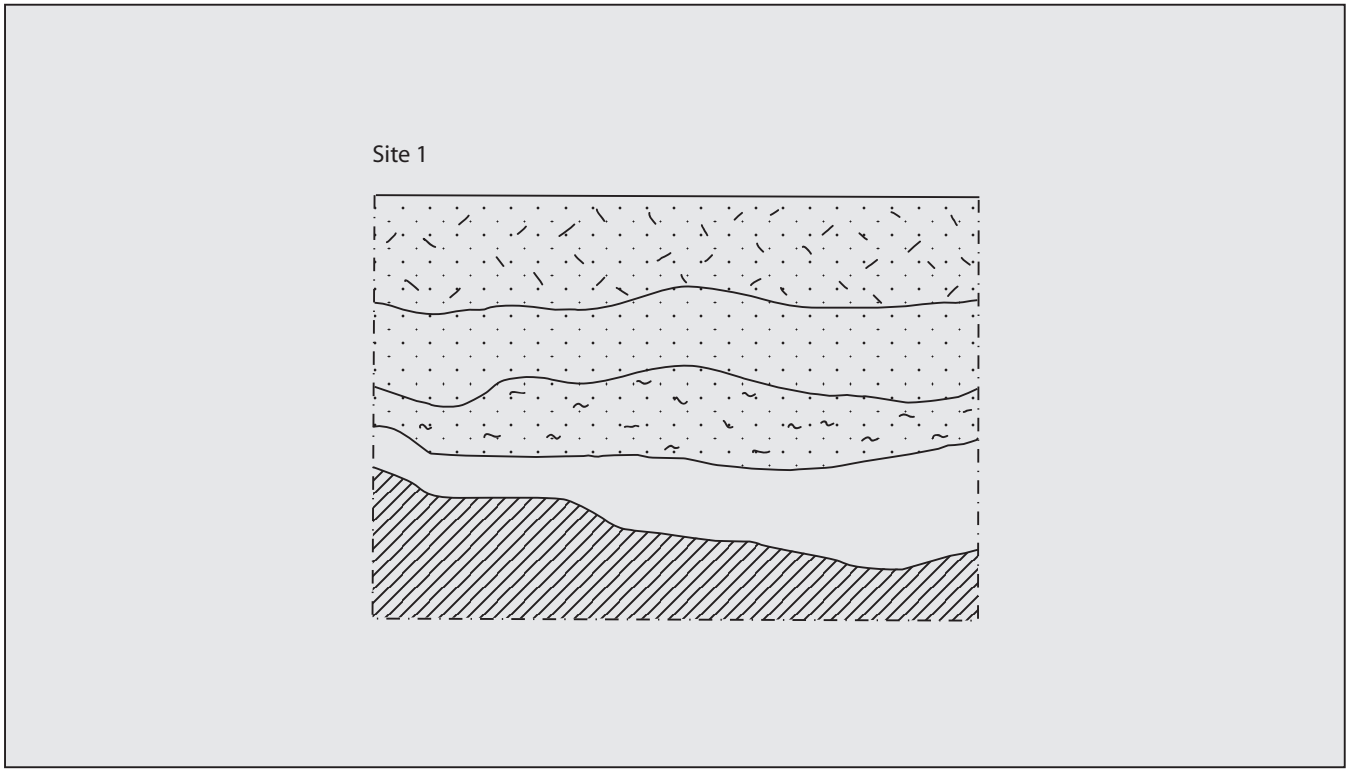


Fig. A2.10. Site 1, unit 1 (1 m^2), north section.

692308.720; 1797719.767; 6.30 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°14′59.5344″; -61°12′16.3075″; -35.86 (WGS84).

2.4.3 Archaeological materials

2.4.3.1 Pottery

As two rims smaller than 5 cm and 13 non-diagnostic body sherds were collected, no quantitative or morphological description can be provided. One sherd (6.7%) has red slipped surfaces. The ceramics are coarse and heavy, heavily fragmented and tempered with crushed shell.

2.4.3.2 Coral artefacts

Two unidentified *Siderastrea siderastrea* fragments were collected.

2.4.3.3 Shellfish remains

The main shellfish remains consisted of *Cittarium pica* and *Strombus gigas* (table A2.40). Other shell species represented in very low numbers and weights at the site included *Astraea* sp., *Nodilittorina tuberculata*, *Purpura patula*, *Tellina radiata*, and *Tonna maculosa*. All shell could be identified.

2.4.4 Chronological assignment

The site yielded Late Ceramic A pottery, probably dated not later than AD 1200.

2.5 VILLAGE DES PÊCHEURS (97125-014; SC02)

2.5.1 Site location and preservation

The Village des Pêcheurs site (x: 692,900; y: 1797,750) was discovered on the southern coast of Pointe des Châteaux during the 1998 surveys (fig. 5.1). Site dimensions are 180 m from east to west and 70 m from north to south,

	MNI count	MNI weight	Fragment weight	Total weight
Cittarium pica	3	150	116	266
	50.0	96.2	17.8	33.0
Strombus gigas	0	0	528	528
	0.0	0.0	81.1	65.5
Nerita sp.	2	5	3	8
	33.3	3.2	0.5	1.0
Other	1	1	4	4
	16.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Total	6	156	651	806
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A2.40. MNI counts, MNI weights (g), fragment weight (g), total weight (g) and percentages of the main shell species from Site 1.

	Number	Number %	Weight	Weight %
Rim	37	14.1	310	19.6
Body	218	83.2	1166	73.7
Base	1	0.4	8	0.5
Griddle	0	0.0	0	0.0
Appendage/other	6	2.3	98	6.2
Total	262	100.0	1582	100.0

Table A2.41. Number, percentages and weight (g) of sherds from Village des Pêcheurs.

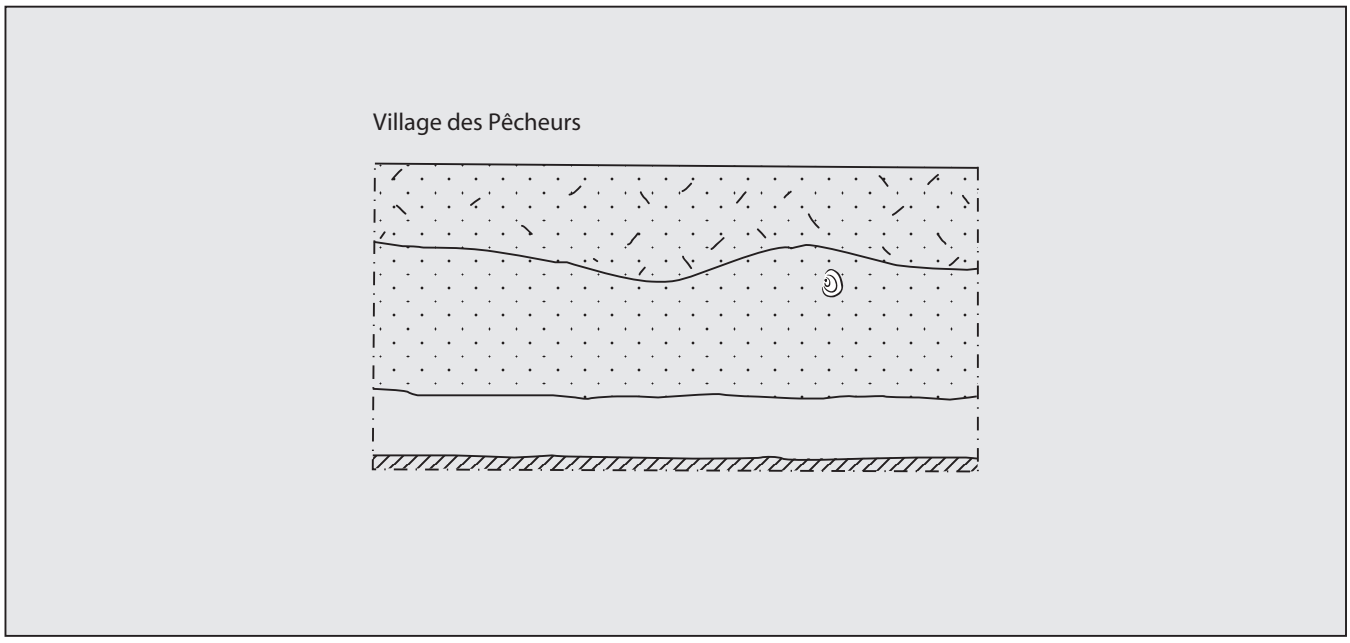


Fig. A2.11. Village des Pêcheurs, unit 1 (1 m^2), north section.

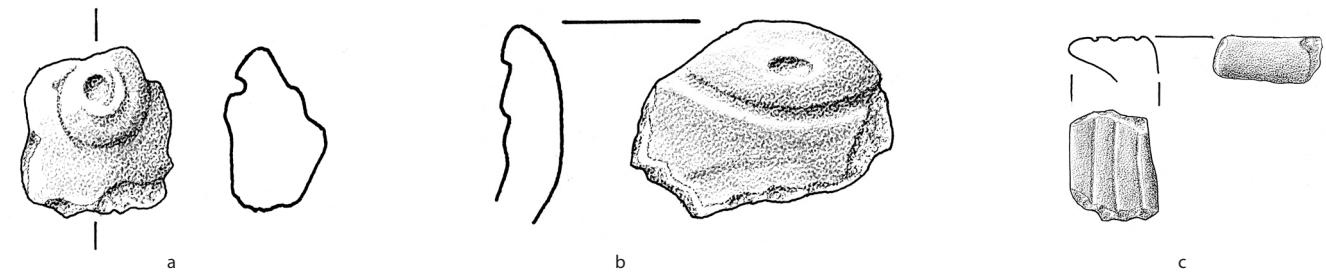


Fig. A2.12. Sherds decorated by nubbins and incision from the surface of Villages des Pêcheurs (a-b: scale 1:1; c: scale 1:2).

	Number	Number %
6-8 mm	1	20.0
9-11 mm	4	80.0
Total	5	100.0

Table A2.42. Number and percentages of sherds within Village des Pêcheurs wall thickness categories.

	Number	Number %
21-30 cm	1	20.0
31-40 cm	1	20.0
Unidentified	3	60.0
Total	5	100.0

Table A2.43. Number and percentages of sherds within Village des Pêcheurs orifice diameter categories.

	Number	Number %
Light brown-yellow	1	20.0
Dark brown/very dark brown	1	20.0
Reddish brown	1	20.0
Red	2	40.0
Total	5	100.0

Table A2.44. Number and percentages of sherds within Village des Pêcheurs exterior surface colour categories.

	Number	Number %
Complete reduction	2	40.0
Incomplete or relatively good oxidation	3	60.0
Total	5	100.0

Table A2.45. Number and percentages of sherds within Village des Pêcheurs firing colour categories.

	Number	Number %
Highly burnished	3	60.0
Polished	1	20.0
Unidentified	1	20.0
Total	5	100.0

Table A2.46. Number and percentages of sherds within Village des Pêcheurs exterior surface finishing categories.

extending from the *Route Départementale* southwards to the sea. The site was probably larger but its northern part has been completely destroyed by the road and the houses of the village. A very small part of the site, situated west of the fish-auction, is actually preserved. Surface material is heavily fragmented as a result of recent perturbation. It consists of small fragments of pottery, *Cittarium pica*, *Strombus gigas*, *Codakia* sp., coral and lithics. Small concentrations of archaeological material that are probably the result of local perturbation could be identified west of the fish-auction and in the gardens east of it. Almost no off-site material was found. Grass and thorny bush cover approximately 11-30 percent of the soil, which consists of moderately structured, well-drained, loose sand. Surface visibility is moderate.

2.5.2 Test units and stratigraphy

One 1 m^2 unit was excavated north west of the fish auction (fig. A2.11). The northwest corner was located at 692884.557; 1797763.690; 7.93 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°15′0.7987″; -61°11′56.9043″; -34.27 (WGS84).

2.5.3 Archaeological materials

2.5.3.1 Pottery

A total of 262 sherds was collected, mostly body sherds (83.2%), weighing 1582 g (table A2.41). The appendages/other category, including two lugs and four unidentified appendages, represents 2.3% of the sample. A total of 103 sherds has red slipped surfaces (39.3%) and eight sherds (3.1%) are decorated, six by incision, one by nubbins and one small lug was decorated by geometric modelling with incision (fig. A2.12). One flat base fragment was found. Griddles are lacking from the sample.

The morphological description of the pottery has been based on the analysis of five rims larger than 5 cm. These demonstrate that the characteristic vessel shapes include jars and bowls with unrestricted simple contours (80.0%) and bowls with restricted simple contours (20.0%). The dominant rim shape is rounded (60.0%), although outward thickened (20.0%) and flanged (20.0%) rims occur as well. Most of the walls are 9-11 mm (80.0%) thick and orifice diameters range between 21-40 cm, although most of the diameters (60.0%) could not be identified. Surface colours are red (40.0%), reddish brown (20.0%), light brown-yellow (20.0%) and dark brown/very dark brown (20.0%). Firing techniques include incomplete or relatively good oxidation (60.0%) and complete reduction (40.0%). Surface finishing is predominantly characterised by high burnishing (60.0%) and polishing (20.0%). For 20.0% the surface finishing could not be identified (tables A2.42-A2.46).

2.5.3.2 Coral artefacts

One fragment of a heavily used *Porites porites* grinder was found.

2.5.3.3 Shellfish remains

A very limited number of shellfish remains was found, mainly consisting of *Cittarium pica* and *Strombus gigas* (table A2.47). Other shell species represented in very lower numbers and weights at the site included *Acanthopleura granulata*, *Chiton marmoratus*, *Codakia orbicularis*, and *Cypraecassis testiculus*. All shell could be identified.

2.5.4 Chronological assignment

The site yielded Early Ceramic B pottery although some sherds appear to be early Late Ceramic A. The use of nubbins and flaring rims decorated by incision show similarities to Mill Reef style pottery.

	MNI count	MNI weight	Fragment weight	Total weight
Cittarium pica	3	5	477	482
	42.9	4.8	36.8	34.4
Strombus gigas	0	0	816	816
	0.0	0.0	63.0	58.3
Other	4	100	2	102
	57.1	95.2	0.2	7.3
Total	7	105	1295	1400
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A2.47. MNI counts, MNI weights (g), fragment weight (g), total weight (g) and percentages of the main shell species collected at Village des Pêcheurs.

2.6 EST PETITE SALINE ORIENTALE (97125-015; SC03)

2.6.1 Site location and preservation

The site of Est Petite Saline Orientale (x: 695,000; y: 1797,500) was discovered during the 1998 surveys. It is situated between the small eastern salina and the *Route Départementale*, at approximately 250 m south-east of the Pointe des Châteaux parking spot (fig. 5.1). The site extends from the hill next to the road well into the water of the salina that is in open connection to the sea. Site dimensions are 165 m from west to east and 20-30 m from north to south. The surface material, consisting of fragments of pottery,

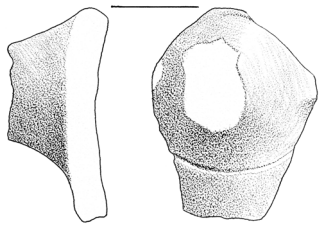


Fig. A2.13. Handle from the surface of Est Petite Saline Orientale (scale 1:2).

	Number	Number %	Weight	Weight %
Rim	9	10.8	108	11.2
Body	69	83.2	716	74.4
Base	1	1.2	20	2.1
Griddle	0	0.0	0	0.0
Appendage/other	4	4.8	118	12.3
Total	83	100.0	962	100.0

Table A2.48. Number, percentages and weight (g) of sherds from Est Petite Saline Orientale.

	MNI count	MNI weight	Fragment weight	Total weight
Cittarium pica	0	0	82	82
	0.0	0.0	42.3	29.7
Strombus gigas	0	0	110	110
	0.0	0.0	56.7	39.9
Astraea tuber	1	18	0	18
	33.3	22.0	0.0	6.5
Chama sarda	0	0	2	2
	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.7
Codakia orbicularis	1	16	0	16
	33.3	19.5	0.0	5.8
Cypraecassis testiculus	1	48	0	48
	33.3	58.5	0.0	17.4
Total	3	82	194	276
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A2.49. MNI counts, MNI weights (g), fragment weight (g), total weight (g) and percentages of all shell species collected at Est Petite Saline Orientale.

Cittarium pica, *Codakia* sp., *Strombus gigas* and *Chama sarda*, has an even, small and superficial distribution over the site. Most of it was found in the salina that is in open connection to the sea and near the hill, which is situated in the southern part of the site. No material was found on top of this hill. Salina water and salt seriously damaged pottery surfaces. Ceramic and shell off-site material was found south-east of the site. The soil, which consists of loose, coarse, well-drained beach sand is not covered by vegetation. Dense thorny vegetation covers 21-30 percent of the more compact soil with humus on the hill. Surface visibility is good all over the site. A significant part of the site has been destroyed as a result of coastal erosion and it is difficult to estimate how much of the site has been preserved. The *Route Départementale* probably destroyed another part of the site. South of this road, a small amount of pottery was found that is thought to belong to the site.

2.6.2 Test units and stratigraphy

Due to time-constraints, a series of auger tests was carried out instead of test units. The tests on the beach went down to depths varying between 180 and 200 cm and were characterised by one homogeneous geological layer consisting of loose, coarse light gray (2.5YR;7/2) beach sand. Tests done on the hill revealed a homogeneous layer of compact, brown (7.5YR;4/3) sand with a humus component to a depth of 30 cm below the surface, after which bedrock was reached. No archaeological material was found in the auger tests.

2.6.3 Archaeological materials

2.6.3.1 Pottery

A total of 83 sherds was collected, mostly body sherds (83.2%), weighing 962 g (table A2.48). The appendages/ other category, including three handles (fig. A2.13) and one griddle leg, represents 4.8% of the sample. Six sherds have red slipped surfaces (7.2%) and two sherds (2.4%) are decorated with incision. One flat base and no griddle fragments were collected. The rather thin pottery, the form of the handle and the occurrence of red slip combined with incision suggest an early Late Ceramic A date for the pottery.

The morphological description of the pottery has been based on the analysis of three rims larger than 5 cm. These include a jar and a bowl with an unrestricted simple contour and a bowl with a restricted simple contour. All three fragments have rounded rim shapes. Two walls are 6-8 mm thick and the other is between 1-5 mm, and orifice diameter ranges between 11-30. Surface colours are dark gray-black for two sherds and reddish brown for the other. Firing techniques include complete reduction for two sherds and incomplete or relatively good oxidation for the other and surface finishing could not be identified for any of the rims.

2.6.3.2 Coral artefacts

One heavily weathered *Acropora cervicornis* rasp fragment was collected.

2.6.3.3 Shellfish remains

Very few shellfish remains were collected. These included *Astraea tuber*, *Chama sarda*, *Cittarium pica*, *Codakia orbicularis*, *Cypraecassis testiculus* and *Strombus gigas* (table A2.49).

2.6.4 Chronological assignment

The site yielded Late Ceramic A pottery (unidentified style).

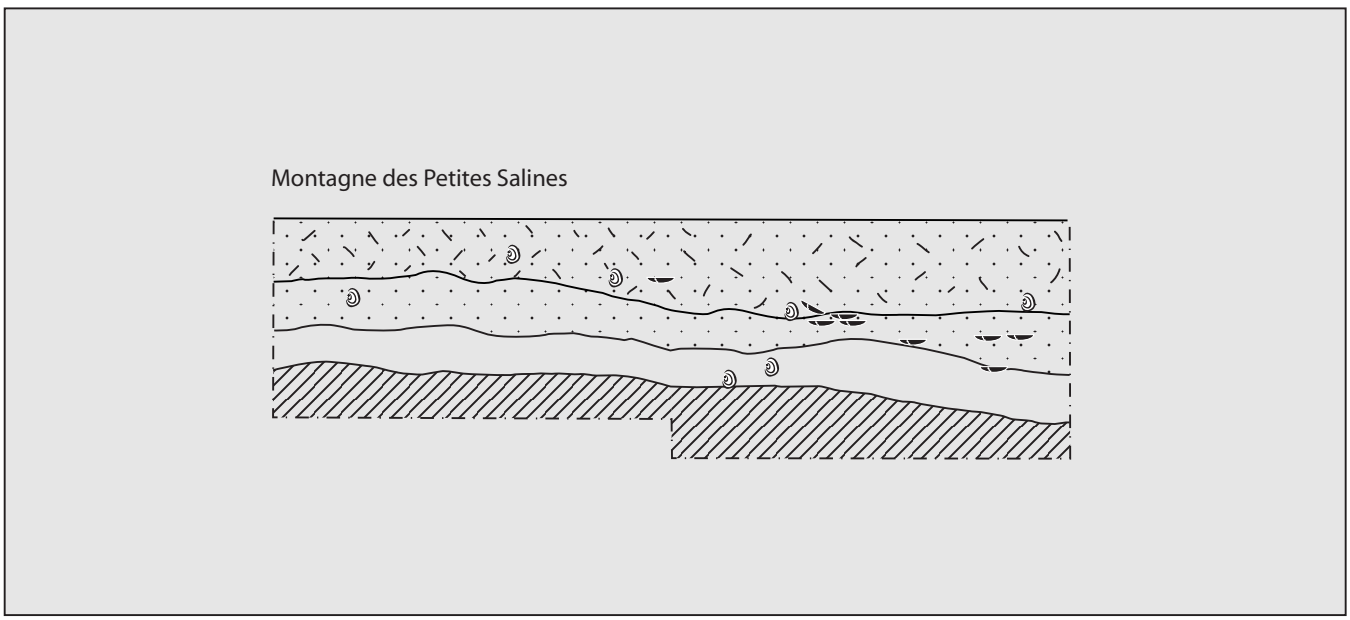
2.7 MONTAGNE DES PETITES SALINES (97125-016; SC04)

2.7.1 Site location and preservation

The site of Montagne des Petites Salines (x: 694,550; y: 1797,600) was discovered on a plateau near Petites Salines hill, south of two small salinas, during the 1998 surveys (fig. 5.1). Mrs. Galli (Tropicour, Pointe des Châteaux) owns this terrain. Site dimensions are 175 m from north to south and 150 m from west to east. Archaeological material on the surface, consisting of fragments of pottery, *Cittarium pica* and *Strombus gigas*, is evenly distributed, although some concentrations could be distinguished. The distribution becomes denser towards the salinas. A number of very small surface concentrations were identified that are separated from the site by several tens of meters without artefacts. These concentrations also consist of fragments of pottery, *Cittarium pica* and *Strombus gigas* and have been interpreted as special activity areas related to the site. Other ceramic off-site material was found as well, to the north-west of the site in particular, in the area leading to the Petites Salines site (97125-011). Hardly any off-site material was found south of the site. Extremely thorny and dense vegetation, which made it almost impossible to traverse the terrain, covers the soil, which consists of loose, coarse, well-drained sand with a humus component. Surface visibility is bad for most of the site. The site has been superficially disturbed by cultivation and by ancient habitation of the terrain.[8] Recent cattle grazing causes trampling, which mainly results in fragmentation of the material.

2.7.2 Test units and stratigraphy

Seven 1 m^2 test units were excavated, on the approximate west-east axis and north-south axis of the site in areas with dense surface deposits. For unit 3 it was decided at a depth of 45 cm to continue digging only a 50 x 50 cm unit, as layers became too compact and sterile. Unit 4, providing diagnostic archaeological material, was enlarged in its western part by the addition of unit 5 (fig. A2.14). The northwest corner of unit 1 was located at 694526.197; 1797573.912; 10.44 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°14′54.1538″; -61°11′1.6818″; -31.84 (WGS84). The northwest corner of unit 2 was located at 694556.588; 1797599.825; 6.23 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°14′54.9880″; -61°11′0.6508″; -36.06 (WGS84). The northwest corner of unit 3 was located at 694611.164; 1797611.812; 3.01 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°14′55.3621″; -61°10′58.8094″; -39.29 (WGS84). The northwest corner of unit 4 and 5 was located at 694499.216; 1797588.504; 12.15 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°14′54.6363″; -61°11′2.5860″; -30.13 (WGS84). Unit 6



0 to 17-25 cm: Loose, coarse, very dark grayish brown (10YR;3/2) sand with a humus component and a lot of archaeological material, including pottery, shell, and some lithic and coral artefacts.

17-25 to 27-39 cm: More compact, fine, very dark grayish brown (10YR;4/2) clayey sand with less archaeological material, including pottery and shell.

27-39 to 36-51 cm: Very compact, finely structured brown (10YR;4/3) clayey sand with a very small amount of archaeological material. From 32 cm depth onwards, the sand becomes reddish and fewer ceramics and shell fragments are found. From 40 cm onwards, no archaeological material is found.

At a depth of 36-51 cm calcareous bedrock was reached.

Pottery

Cittarium pica

Fig. A2.14. Montagne des Petites Salines, units 4 and 5 (2 x 1 m), north section.

could not be relocated for topographic measuring, as most of it had been 2 cm deep. The northwest corner of unit 7 was located at 694538.687; 1797574.763; 9.54 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°14′54.1779″; -61°11′1.2610″; -32.75 (WGS84).

2.7.3 Archaeological materials

2.7.3.1 Pottery

A total of 750 sherds was collected, mostly body sherds (77.5%), weighing 10218 g (table A2.50). The appendages/ other category, consisting of 15 handle fragments, represents 2.0% of the sample. A total of 122 sherds has red slipped surfaces (16.3%) and incision, geometric modelling, finger indentation and nubbins decorate eight sherds (1.1%); (table A2.51). Bases are usually flat (88.9%), while 11.1% remains unidentified, and although most of the griddle-rim forms could not be identified (80%), a straight (10%) and a legged (10%) fragment were found. The pottery found at the site displays Barrancoid influences, visible for example in the handles decorated by geometric modelling in the form of knobs (fig. A2.15) and the outward bent rims.

The morphological description of the pottery has been based on the analysis of 44 rims larger than 5 cm. These demonstrate that the characteristic vessel shapes include jars and bowls with unrestricted simple contours (54.5%) and jars with independent restricted inflected contours (11.4%) and 11.4% could not be identified (table A2.52; fig. A2.16). Dominant rim shapes are rounded (54.5%), outward thickened (20.5%) and flanged (13.6%). Wall-thickness is mostly 6-8 mm (54.5%) and 9-11 mm (34.1%). Most orifice diameters are between 31-40 cm (22.7%), 21-30 cm (20.5%) or 11-20 cm (11.4%). However, 36.4% could not be identified. Surface colours are predominantly dark brown/

	Number	Number %	Weight	Weight %
Rim	99	13.2	2184	21.4
Body	581	77.5	6844	67.0
Base	45	6.0	664	6.5
Griddle	10	1.3	132	1.3
Appendage/other	15	2.0	394	3.8
Total	750	100.0	10,218	100.0

Table A2.50. Number, percentages and weight (g) of sherds from Montagne des Petites Salines.

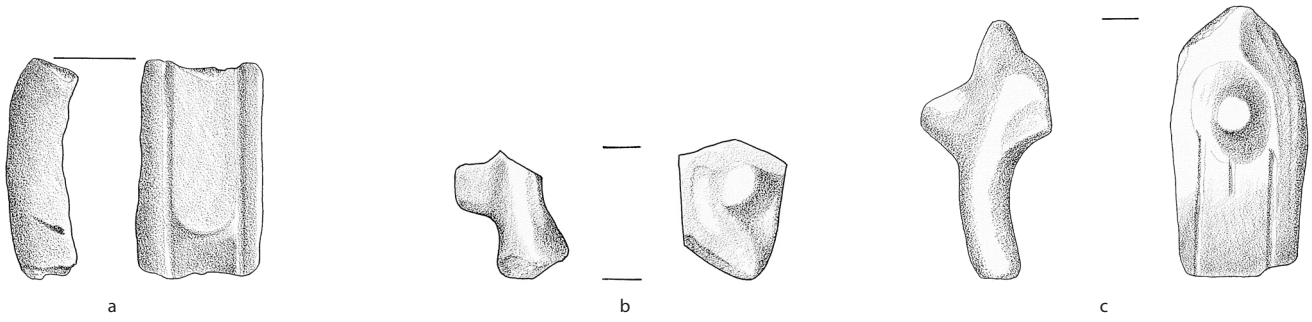


Fig. A2.15. Handles decorated by incision and knobs from Montagne des Petites Salines, scale 1:2 (a: unit 4, level 2; b: unit 5, level 1; c: unit 4, level 1).

	Number	Number %
Incision	2	25.0
Modelling (geometric)	4	50.0
Finger indentation	1	12.5
Nubbins	1	12.5
Total	8	100.0

Table A2.51. Number and percentages of sherds with particular Montagne des Petites Salines decoration modes.

	Number	Number %
Jar with unrestricted simple contour	10	22.7
Bowl with unrestricted simple contour	14	31.8
Dish with unrestricted simple contour	3	6.8
Bowl with restricted simple contour	3	6.8
Bowl with unrestricted composite contour	1	2.3
Jar with restricted composite contour	2	4.5
Bowl with unrestricted inflected contour	1	2.3
Jar with independent restricted inflected contour	5	11.4
Unidentified	5	11.4
Total	44	100.0

Table A2.52. Number and percentages of sherds within vessel shape categories from Montagne des Petites Salines.

	Number	Number %
Rounded	24	54.5
Flattened	1	2.3
Outward thickened	9	20.5
Flanged	6	13.6
Unidentified	4	9.1
Total	44	100.0

Table A2.53. Number and percentages of sherds within rim shape categories from Montagne des Petites Salines.

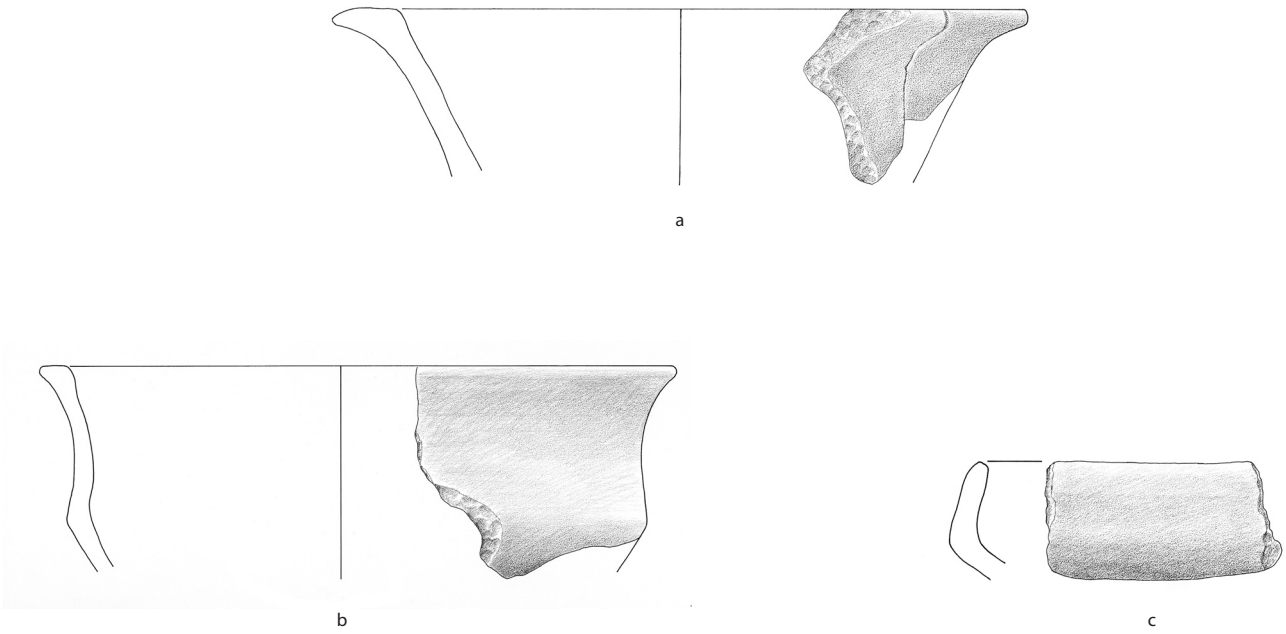


Fig. A2.16. Vessels from Montagne des Petites Salines (a: unit 5, level 1, scale 1:3; b: unit 5, level 1, scale 1:4; c: unit 4, level 2, scale 1:3).

	Number	Number %
1-5 mm	1	2.3
6-8 mm	24	54.5
9-11 mm	15	34.1
Unidentified	4	9.1
Total	44	100.0

Table A2.54. Number and percentages of sherds within Montagne des Petites Salines wall thickness categories.

	Number	Number %
11-20 cm	5	11.4
21-30 cm	9	20.5
31-40 cm	10	22.7
41-50 cm	2	4.5
51-60 cm	2	4.5
Unidentified	16	36.4
Total	44	100.0

Table A2.55. Number and percentages of sherds within Montagne des Petites Salines orifice diameter categories.

very dark brown (40.9%), reddish brown (31.8%) and red (15.9%). The main firing technique is incomplete or relatively good oxidation (84.1%). Two fragments were irregularly fired. Surface finishing is predominantly characterised by burnishing (54.5%) and for 40.9% this could not be identified, as a lot of the pottery has a weathered surface (tables A2.53-A2.58). Most of the ceramics were tempered with finely crushed shell and quartz and sand, although coarse-grained crushed stone has been used as well.

2.7.3.2 Lithic artefacts

The lithic material is very poor. It consists of four unidentified rock pebbles that are probably from La Désirade, one flake of an unidentified green fine-grained material and one natural piece of limestone.

2.7.3.3 Coral artefacts

One heavily used and broken axe of an unidentified coral species was found (fig. A2.17).

2.7.3.4 Shellfish remains

The main shellfish remains consisted of *Acanthopleura granulata, Astraea* sp., *Chama* sp., *Cittarium pica, Nerita* sp., and *Strombus gigas* (table A2.59). Other shell species represented in very low numbers and weights at the site included *Arca zebra*, *Charonia variegata*, *Chiton marmoratus*, *Conus mus*, *Cypraecassis testiculus*, *Fissurella*

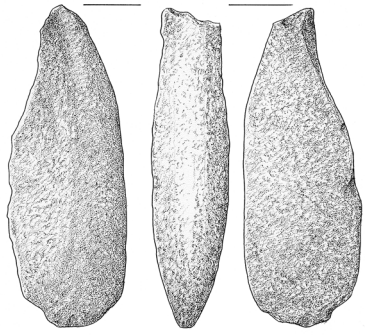


Fig. A2.17. Coral axe from Montagne des Petites Salines (unit 4, level 1, scale 1:3).

	Number	Number %
Light brown-yellow	1	2.3
Dark brown/very dark brown	18	40.9
Reddish brown	14	31.8
Red	7	15.9
Unidentified	4	9.1
Total	44	100.0

Table A2.56. Number and percentages of sherds within Montagne des Petites Salines exterior surface colour categories.

	Number	Number %
Complete reduction	2	4.5
Incomplete oxidation or reduction	1	2.3
Incomplete or relatively good oxidation	37	84.1
Unidentified	4	9.1
Total	44	100.0

Table A2.57. Number and percentages of sherds within Montagne des Petites Salines firing colour categories.

nimbosa, *Leucozonia nassa*, *Murex brevifrons*, *Nodilittorina tuberculata*, *Purpura patula*, *Spondylus americanus*, *Tegula excavata*, *Tellina* sp., *Thais deltoidea*, and *Tonna maculosa*. All shell could be identified.

2.7.3.5 Animal remains

Montagne des Petites Salines yielded negligible amounts of faunal material (total MNI 3, total weight 6 g), consisting mainly of land hermit crab and very little other crab (Nokkert in appendix 5).

2.7.4 Chronological assignment

The site yielded Early Ceramic B pottery. It displays Barrancoid-style influences, visible for example in the handles decorated by geometric modelling in the form of knobs and the outward bent rims.

	Number	Number %
Scratched	1	2.3
Smoothed	1	2.3
Lightly burnished	8	18.2
Highly burnished	16	36.3
Unidentified	18	40.9
Total	44	100.0

Table A2.58. Number and percentages of sherds within Montagne des Petites Salines exterior surface finishing categories.

	MNI count	MNI weight	Fragment weight	Total weight
Acanthopleura granulata	20	27	200	227
	8.1	1.1	3.8	2.9
Strombus gigas	1	72	94	166
	0.4	3.0	1.8	2.2
Cittarium pica	59	1450	4791	6241
	23.9	60.2	90.2	80.8
Nerita sp.	48	21	26	47
	19.4	0.9	0.5	0.6
Astraea sp.	11	94	106	200
	4.5	3.9	1.9	2.6
Chama sp.	16	516	34	550
	6.5	21.4	0.6	7.1
Other	92	228	63	291
	37.2	9.5	1.2	3.8
Total	247	2408	5314	7722
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A2.59. MNI counts, MNI weights (g), fragment weight (g), total weight (g) and percentages of the main shell species collected at Montagne des Petites Salines.

2.8 OUEST RÉSIDENCE KAHOUANNE (97125-017; SC05)

2.8.1 Site location and preservation

The site of Ouest Résidence Kahouanne (x: 691,500; y: 1798,350) was discovered on a plateau on the northern coast of Pointe des Châteaux during the 1998 surveys (fig. 5.1). Site dimensions are 60 m from west to east and 30 m from north to south. There is a small amount of archaeological material on the surface, consisting exclusively of heavily fragmented ceramics that are evenly distributed over the site. Two small concentrations were identified. The first is part of the site itself and the second is separated from the site by ten meters devoid of artefacts. Almost no other off-site material was found. Dry thorny vegetation covers 0-10 percent of the soil, which consists of loose, moderately structured, well-drained sand with a humus component. The terrain is not difficult to traverse and surface visibility is good. Although the terrain was not in use at the time of survey, small-scale horticultural activities appear to take place from time to time. This situation is made worse by erosion of the terrain.

2.8.2 Test units and stratigraphy

Three units of 50 x 50 cm were excavated at the west-east axis of the site (fig. A2.18). The northwest corner of unit 1 was located at 691536.224; 1798339.124; 23.86 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°15′19.9014″; -61°12′42.1379″; -18.32 (WGS84). The northwest corner of unit 2 was located at 691517.259; 1798325.946; 24.22 (Guadeloupe - Ste.

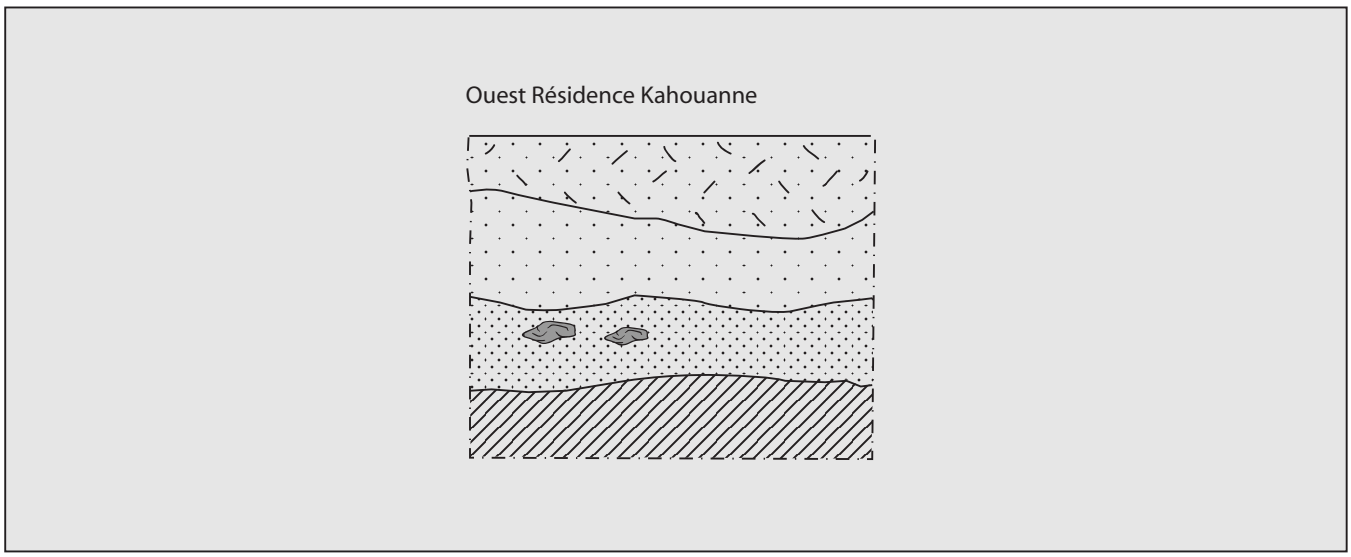


Fig. A2.18. Ouest Résidence Kahouanne, unit 1 (50 x 50 cm), north section.

Anne system) or 16°15′19.4781″; -61°12′42.7804″; -17.95 (WGS84). The northwest corner of unit 3 was located at 691598.663; 1798333.992; 24.06 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°15′19.7167″; -61°12′40.0368″; -18.12 (WGS84).

2.8.3 Archaeological materials

2.8.3.1 Pottery

A total of 90 sherds was collected, mostly body sherds (74.4%), weighing 652 g (table A2.60). The appendages/other category, including five handles and one griddle leg, represents 6.7% of the sample. A total of 14 sherds has red slipped surfaces (15.6%) and one sherd (1.1%) is decorated by incision. One flat and one convex base and one straight griddle rim were found as well.

The morphological description of the pottery could be based on the analysis of four rims larger than 5 cm. These demonstrate that the characteristic vessel shapes include three bowls with unrestricted simple contours and one bowl with a restricted simple contour and that all four rims are rounded. Wall thicknesses range between 1-5 mm for three rims and between 6-8 mm for the other, and orifice diameters range between 11-20 cm for one sherd and between 31-40 cm for the three others. Surface colours of three rims are red and the other is dark brown/very dark brown. Firing techniques include complete reduction for one sherd and complete oxidation for the three others. Surface finishing includes light burnishing, smoothing and for two sherds the finishing remains unidentified. Temper materials include fine sand and crushed shell.

2.8.4 Chronological assignment

The site yielded Late Ceramic A pottery with Mamoran Troumassoid style affiliations, characterised by broad incision and typical handles.

2.9 DEGRAT (97125-018; SC06)

2.9.1 Site location and preservation

The Degrat site (x: 695,000; y: 1797,200) was discovered on the cliff at Anse Degrat at the south coast of Pointe des Châteaux during the 1998 surveys (fig. 5.1). Site dimensions are 27 m from west to east and 40 m from south to north. The archaeological material on the surface consists of a rather dense and even distribution of ceramic sherds and fragments of *Cittarium pica*, *Astraea tuber* and *Spondylus americanus*. Several large ceramic fragments were found along the edge of the cliff. Almost no off-site material was found. Dense thorny vegetation and grass cover 31-40 percent of the soil, which consists of loose, moderately structured, well-drained sand with a humus component. It is difficult to traverse the terrain, which is not used, and surface visibility is very bad. The site seems to be slightly disturbed as a result of erosion of the plateau and the cliffs. More seriously, a deeply eroded sandy road runs across the site.

2.9.2 Test units and stratigraphy

Five 1 m^2 units were excavated on the south-north axis of the site, demonstrating the existence of an archaeological layer between 0-30 cm below the surface. Unit 3 was excavated as an extension of the east part of unit 1 (fig. A2.19). The northwest corner of unit 1 and 3 was located at 695021.335; 1797207.637; 5.93 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°14′42.0964″; -61°10′45.1189″; -36.35 (WGS84). The southwest corner of unit 2 was located at 695015.796; 1797202.082; 4.66 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°14′41.9173″; -61°10′45.3071″; -37.62 (WGS84). The northwest corner of unit 4 was located at 695023.276; 1797216.805; 7.37 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°14′42.3941″; -61°10′45.0508″; -34.92 (WGS84). The northeast corner of unit 5 was located at 695037.717;

	Number	Number %	Weight	Weight %
Rim	14	15.6	206	31.6
Body	67	74.4	350	53.7
Base	2	2.2	18	2.8
Griddle	1	1.1	12	1.8
Appendage/other	6	6.7	66	10.1
Total	90	100.0	652	100.0

Table A2.60. Number, percentages and weight (g) of sherds from Ouest Résidence Kahouanne.

1797232.142; 10.51 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°14′42.8888″; -61°10′44.5599″; -31.78 (WGS84).

2.9.3 Archaeological materials

2.9.3.1 Pottery

A total of 215 sherds was collected, mostly body sherds (81.8%), weighing 2976 g (table A2.61). A large percentage (7.0%) of the sample is taken by the appendages/other category. This includes 12 handle fragments, a griddle leg, a lug and an unidentified appendage (fig. A2.20). Part of the pottery collection has red slipped surfaces (13.9%), another part is beige (5.6%); (table A2.62). Most of the bases are flat (55.6%) or concave (44.4%), while the griddles are straight (25%) legged (50%) or unidentified (25%).

The morphological description of the pottery has been based on the analysis of three rims larger than 5 cm. These are all from bowls with unrestricted simple contours and two rims are flanged and the other is rounded. Wall thicknesses range between 6-8 mm for one rim and between 9-11 mm for the two others, and orifice diameters range between 31-40 cm, 41-50 cm and 51-60 cm. Surface colours of two rims are reddish brown and the other is dark brown/very dark brown. The firing technique found is incomplete or relatively good oxidation. Two rims have lightly burnished outer surfaces and the finishing of the other remains unidentified. Temper materials include finely crushed shell and quartz and fine sand.

2.9.3.2 Lithic artefacts

Two small lithic artefacts were found. One consists of an Antigua flint shatter piece with patina all over the surfaces and a small amount of cortex and the other is a non-modified water-worn pebble of unidentified volcanic rock.

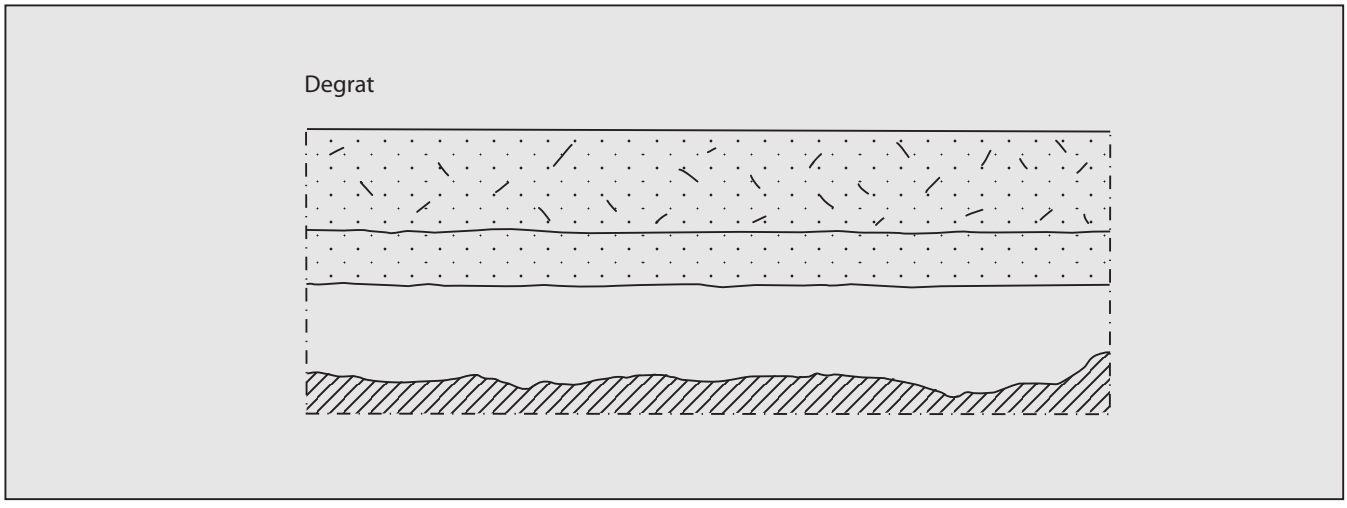


Fig. A2.19. Degrat, units 1 and 3 (2 x 1 m), east section.

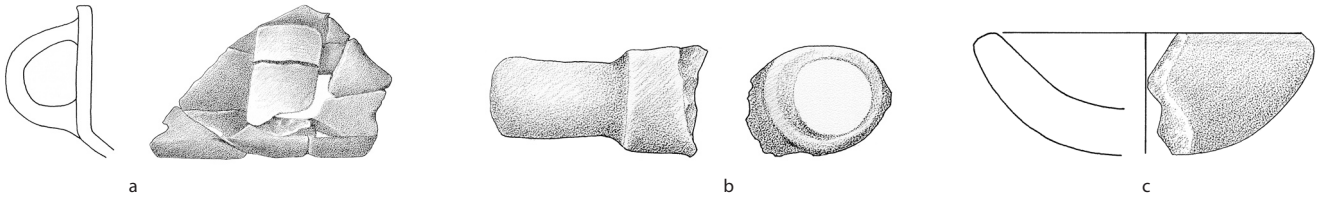


Fig. A2.20. Handles (a: unit 1, level 2, scale 1:3; b: unit 2, level 2, scale 1:2) and small vessel (c: surface, scale 1:2) from Degrat.

	Number	Number %	Weight	Weight %
Rim	11	5.1	189	6.4
Body	176	81.8	1707	57.4
Base	9	4.2	203	6.8
Griddle	4	1.9	78	2.6
Appendage/other	15	7.0	799	26.8
Total	215	100.0	2976	100.0

Table A2.61. Number, percentages and weight (g) of sherds from Degrat.

	Number	Number %
Sherds with red slipped surfaces	30	13.9
Sherds with beige slipped surfaces	12	5.6
Sherds with slipped surfaces	42	19.5

Table A2.62. Number and percentages (related to the total sample) of sherds with slipped surfaces from Degrat.

	MNI count	MNI weight	Fragment weight	Total weight
Acanthopleura granulata	1	2	30	32
	4.5	1.0	3.2	2.8
Strombus gigas	0	0	110	110
	0.0	0.0	11.8	9.7
Cittarium pica	8	122	778	900
	36.4	61.0	83.5	79.5
Other	13	76	14	90
	59.1	38.0	1.5	8.0
Total	22	200	932	1132
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A2.63. MNI counts, MNI weights (g), fragment weight (g), total weight (g) and percentages of the main shell species collected at Degrat.

2.9.3.3 Coral artefacts

A heavily weathered mortar of *Acropora* sp., one possible *zemi* top of *Acropora palmata* and one fragment of a moderately used *Acropora cervicornis* rasp were collected.

2.9.3.4 Shellfish remains

Few shellfish remains were found at the Degrat site. Most of them consisted of *Cittarium pica, Strombus gigas* and *Acanthopleura granulata* (table A2.63). Other shell species represented in very low numbers and weights at the site included *Arca zebra*, *Astraea* sp., *Codakia orbicularis*, *Nerita* sp., *Nodilittorina tuberculata*, *Spondylus americanus*, *Tegula excavata*, *Tellina excavata*, and *Thais deltoidea*. All shell could be identified.

2.9.3.5 Animal remains

The 2/5 inch sample (MNI 1, 1 g) of Degrat consists of land hermit crab remains exclusively (Nokkert in appendix 5).

2.9.4 Chronological assignment

The site yielded early Late Ceramic A pottery, probably dating around AD 700/800-1200. The handles, use of red slip and the late lugs suggest a Troumassoid-like style assignment.

2.10 SITE 7 (97125-019; SC07, SC10, SC11)

2.10.1 Site location and preservation

Site 7 (x: 692,050; y: 1798,125) was discovered on the north coast of Pointe des Châteaux overlooking Anse Tarare, during the 1998 surveys (fig. 5.1). Site dimensions are approximately 200 m from west to east and 100 m from north to south. The site is characterised by an even and small distribution of surface material in which three concentrations can be identified, measuring 152 x 26 m (SC07), 25 x 15 m,

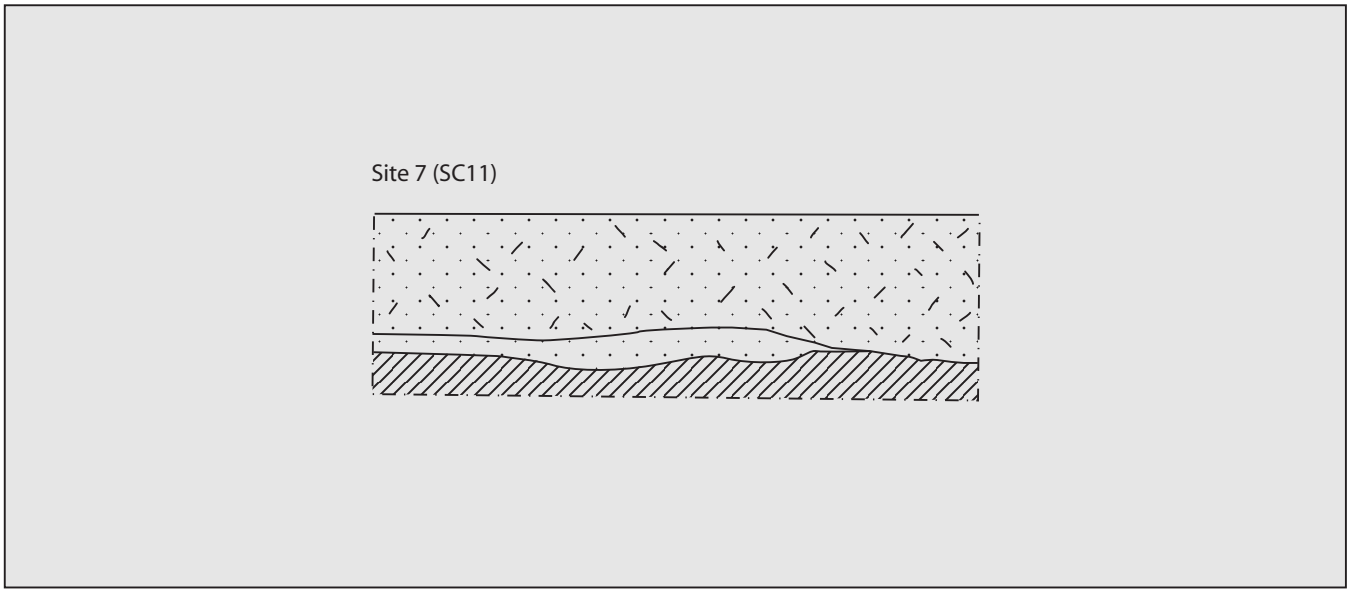


Fig. A2.21. Site 7 (SC11), unit 1 (1 m^2), north section.

(SC10) and 15 x 30 m (SC11). The archaeological material consists of fragments of pottery and *Astraea caelata*, *Chama sinuosa*, *Cittarium pica*, *Nerita versicolor*, *Phyllonotus pomum* and *Strombus gigas,* and lithic and coral artefacts. Some ceramic off-site material was found south of the site. The soil at the terrain, which is flat and rocky, consists of loose, moderately structured well-drained sand with a humus component. Vegetation lightly covers the site and surface visibility is very good. The site does not appear to be very well preserved. This is due to erosion of the plateau and by past agricultural activity. The terrain is not in use at the moment.

2.10.2 Test units and stratigraphy

Two 1 m^2 test units were excavated. One was located in SC10 and another in SC11 (fig. A2.21). The archaeological layer appeared to be limited to the upper 10 cm. The northwest corner of unit 1, SC10, was located at 692123.448; 1798093.471; 18.00 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°15′11.7434″; -61°12′22.4360″; -24.18 (WGS84). The northwest corner of unit 1, SC11, was located at 692050.748; 1798132.578; 21.66 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°15′13.0362″; -61°12′24.8726″; -20.52 (WGS84).

2.10.3 Archaeological materials

2.10.3.1 Pottery

A total of 181 sherds was collected, mostly body sherds (88.9%), weighing 1194 g (table A2.64). No fragments belonging to the appendages/other category were found. Three sherds have red slipped surfaces (1.7%) and one sherd (0.6%) is decorated by broad and shallow incision. One convex base and fragments of straight (33.3%) and legged griddles (66.7%) were found.

The morphological description of the pottery was based on the analysis of two rims larger than 5 cm. These demonstrate the presence of a jar and a bowl with unrestricted simple contours. Rim shapes are rounded and outward thickened. However, many rims smaller than 5 cm are inward thickened. Wall thicknesses are between 6-8 mm and 9-11 mm and orifice diameters were estimated at 21-30 cm or remain unidentified. Surface colours of both rims are reddish brown, firing techniques include complete oxidation and complete reduction and surface finishing

	Number	Number %	Weight	Weight %
Rim	16	8.8	140	11.7
Body	161	88.9	960	80.4
Base	1	0.6	14	1.2
Griddle	3	1.7	80	6.7
Appendage/other	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	181	100.0	1194	100.0

Table A2.64. Number, percentages and weight (g) of sherds from Site 7.

	MNI count	MNI weight	Fragment weight	Total weight
Cittarium pica	13	626	332	958
	68.4	54.3	98.2	64.3
Other	6	527	6	533
	31.6	45.7	1.8	35.7
Total	19	1153	338	1491
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A2.65. MNI counts, MNI weights (g), fragment weight (g), total weight (g) and percentages of the main shell species collected at Site 7.

consists of light and high burnishing. Temper materials include finely crushed shell and fine sand. Weathering and fragmentation of the pottery is moderate or high.

2.10.3.2 Lithic artefacts
Two stone artefacts were found on the surface of the site. They include a pebble of a remarkable sandstone-like material and a possible hammer-stone fragment from a fine-grained chert-like material with inclusions.

2.10.3.3 Coral artefacts
One fragment of a moderately used *Acropora cervicornis* rasp and one moderately used *Siderastrea siderastrea* grinder were found on the surface of the site. In addition, one unidentified fragment of *Montastrea cavernosa* was found.

2.10.3.4 Shellfish remains
Very few shellfish remains were found at this site. Most of them consisted of *Cittarium pica* (table A2.65). Other shell species represented in very low numbers and weights at the site included *Astraea caelata*, *Chama sinuosa*, *Nerita* sp., *Phyllonotus pomum*, and *Strombus gigas*. All shell could be identified.

2.10.3.5 Animal remains
The 2/5 inch sample (MNI 1, 2 g) of Site 7 consists of land crab exclusively (Nokkert in appendix 5).

2.10.4 Chronological assignment
The site yielded Late Ceramic A pottery. The material has been assigned to the Mamoran Troumassoid style, on the basis of broad incisions and the inward thickened rims.

2.11 OUEST POINTE TARARE (97125-020; SC12)

2.11.1 Site location and preservation
The site of Ouest Pointe Tarare (x: 692,400; y: 1798,130) was discovered on an elevated plateau overlooking the sea, west of Pointe Tarare during the 1998 surveys (fig. 5.1). Site dimensions are 170 m from west to east and 50 m from north to south. The distribution of archaeological material is rather dense and even. It consists mainly of fragments of pottery and shell, including *Chama sarda*, *Cittarium pica* and *Strombus gigas*, and lithic artefacts. The north part of the site has the densest surface material. Ceramic and shell off-site material has been found up to 250 m south of this distribution. As the dispersed distribution, the limited number and the heavy fragmentation of the finds suggested that the site was rather shallow, no test units were excavated. Thorny vegetation, which severely hinders travel across the terrain and visibility of the surface, covers 31-40 percent of the soil, which consists of loose, moderately structured and well-drained sand. The site appears to be heavily disturbed as a result of erosion of the plateau and cultivation in the past. The terrain is not used nowadays, except for cattle grazing.

2.11.2 Archaeological materials

2.11.2.1 Pottery
A total of 65 sherds was collected, mostly body sherds (69.2%), weighing 438 g (table A2.66). The appendages/other category represents 6.2% of the sample. It includes two handles, one lug and one unidentified appendage. A total of 14 sherds has red slipped surfaces (21.5%) and one sherd, a very small and tiny lug, is decorated by incision (1.5%). Two flat bases and three unidentified griddle fragments were

	Number	Number %	Weight	Weight %
Rim	11	16.9	94	21.5
Body	45	69.2	238	54.3
Base	2	3.1	16	3.7
Griddle	3	4.6	36	8.2
Appendage/other	4	6.2	54	12.3
Total	65	100.0	438	100.0

Table A2.66. Number, percentages and weight (g) of sherds from Ouest Pointe Tarare.

collected.

The morphological description of the pottery was based on the analysis of two rims larger than 5 cm. These are both of bowls with unrestricted simple contours and inward thickened and flanged rims. Wall thicknesses of both rims are between 6-8 mm and orifice diameters are 21-30 cm or unidentified. Surface colours are gray and reddish brown, firing techniques include incomplete or relatively good oxidation and complete reduction, and surface finishing includes light burnishing and unidentified finishing. The overall finishing of the sherds is rather crude. Temper materials include crushed shell and small stones. The sherds are heavily weathered and fragmented.

2.11.2.2 Lithic artefacts

Two artefacts of volcanic rock were collected. One is an axe fragment of dark basalt with very small voids. Flakes and blades have been removed from the edge, possibly to regrind it. The end part of the butt-part is flat. The other artefact is possibly a hammer-stone of unidentified volcanic rock.

2.11.2.3 Shellfish remains

A very small amount of shell, including *Chama sarda, Cittarium pica* and *Strombus gigas*, was collected (table A2.67).

2.11.3 Chronological assignment

The site yielded Late Ceramic A pottery, dating approximately to AD 800-1200. Troumassan Troumassoid style affiliations have been suggested for the material on the basis of the red slip and the inward thickened rims.

2.12 SITE 9 (97125-021; SC13)

2.12.1 Site location and preservation

Site 9 (x: 692,700; y: 1797,870) was discovered inland of the peninsula during the 1998 surveys (fig. 5.1). Site dimensions are 40 m west to the east and 15 m south to the north. The site is characterised by a very small distribution of heavily fragmented and weathered ceramics. Fragments of shell, coral or worked stone have not been found. As the dispersed distribution, the limited number and the heavy fragmentation of the finds suggested that the site was rather shallow, no test units were excavated. Almost no off-site material was found. Thorny vegetation covers 11-20 percent of the soil, which consists of loose, moderately structured and well-drained sand. Surface visibility is good. Most of the site has actually been destroyed. Although the terrain is not used now, cultivation appears to have taken place in the past. Moreover, the terrain looks artificially flat, which indicates the use of a bulldozer.

2.12.2 Archaeological materials

A very limited amount of archaeological material was collected. This consists of nine heavily fragmented and weathered body sherds, weighing 32 g, of which 33.3% have red slipped surfaces. As it had been decided to use rims larger than 5 cm for further investigation, and no such rims had been found, no morphological and technological description could be provided for the ceramics of this site.

2.12.3 Chronological assignment

The site yielded Late Ceramic A pottery (unidentified style).

	MNI count	MNI weight	Fragment weight	Total weight
Cittarium pica	1	82	2	84
	100.0	100.0	0.4	14.2
Strombus gigas	0	0	506	506
	0.0	0.0	99.2	85.5
Chama sarda	0	0	2	2
	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
Total	1	82	510	592
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A2.67. MNI counts, MNI weights (g), fragment weight (g), total weight (g) and percentages of all shell species collected at Ouest Pointe Tarare.

2.13 SITE 10 (97125-022; SC14)

2.13.1 Site location and preservation

Site 10 (x: 692,820; y: 1797,975) was discovered near Site 9 in the interior of the peninsula during the 1998 surveys (fig. 5.1). Site dimensions are 20 m from west to east and 30 m from south to north. The site is similar to Site 9. It is characterised by a small distribution of heavily fragmented and weathered pottery. No fragments of shell, coral or worked stone were found. As the dispersed distribution, the limited number and the heavy fragmentation of the finds suggested that the site was rather shallow, no test units were excavated. Almost no off-site material was found. Thorny vegetation covers 11-20 percent of the soil, which consists of loose, coarse and well-drained sand. Surface visibility is good. Most of the site has been destroyed, as a result of past cultivation, recent house constructions and the sandy road that borders the site in its southern part. The owners, the local Devarieux family, used a bulldozer to flatten the terrain.

2.13.2 Archaeological materials

A very limited amount of archaeological material was collected. This consists exclusively of 18 heavily fragmented and weathered body sherds and one rounded rim sherd, weighing 80 g. Red slipped surfaces do occur (21.1%). No other archaeological materials were found. As it had been decided to use rims larger than 5 cm for further investigation, and no such rims had been found, no morphological and technological description could be provided for the ceramics of this site.

2.13.3 Chronological assignment

The site yielded Late Ceramic A pottery (unidentified style).

2.14 OUEST ANSE À PLUME (97125-023; SC15)

2.14.1 Site location and preservation

The Ouest Anse à Plume site (x: 693,475; y: 1798,175) was discovered on an elevated plateau overlooking Anse à Plume during the 1998 surveys (fig. 5.1). Site dimensions are 25 m from north to south and 22 m from west to east. The northern part of the site is bordered by steep cliffs and the southern part by a small dirt track that leads from Pointe Tarare to the Grande Saline. The site is characterised by a very small and even distribution of ceramic fragments. Few fragments of *Cittarium pica* and *Nerita* sp. and one coral artefact were found. As the dispersed distribution, the limited number and the heavy fragmentation of the finds suggested that the site was rather shallow, no test units were excavated. Hardly any off-site material was found. Some isolated finds of ceramics and shells were made to the east of the site, in the direction of the Est Pointe Tarare site (97125-024). Dry vegetation covers 0-10 percent of the soil, which consists of loose, coarse, well-drained sand. Surface visibility is very good. The terrain is not used at the moment and the site appears to be eroded. Bedrock surfaces almost everywhere and the archaeological material is mainly found in the cavities in the calcareous plateau.

2.14.2 Archaeological materials

2.14.2.1 Pottery

A total of 22 heavily fragmented and weathered sherds was collected, mostly body sherds, weighing 146 g (table A2.68). One flat base was found. No fragments belonging to griddles or to the appendage/other category were collected. Some of the sherds have red slipped surfaces (13.6%) and none were decorated.

	Number	Number %	Weight	Weight %
Rim	1	4.5	16	11.0
Body	20	91.0	118	80.8
Base	1	4.5	12	8.2
Griddle	0	0.0	0	0.0
Appendage/other	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	22	100.0	146	100.0

Table A2.68. Number, percentages and weight (g) of sherds from Ouest Anse à Plume.

One rim larger than 5 cm was found. This was part of a small bowl with unrestricted simple contour with a rounded rim, a wall thickness of 14 mm and an orifice diameter of 7 cm. The outer surface is reddish brown and highly burnished. The firing technique is complete reduction and crushed shell was used as temper material.

2.14.2.2 Coral artefacts
One moderately used *Acropora cervicornis* rasp fragment was collected.

2.14.2.3 Shellfish remains
Few shellfish remains, consisting of 8 g of *Cittarium pica* and 426 g of *Strombus gigas,* were found on the surface.

2.14.3 Chronological assignment
The site yielded Late Ceramic A pottery (unidentified style).

2.15 EST POINTE TARARE (97125-024; SC16, SC18)

2.15.1 Site location and preservation
The Est Pointe Tarare site (x: 693,200; y: 1798,175) was discovered at a strategic location on the northern coast of Pointe des Châteaux, between Pointe Tarare and the sandy road leading to the Grande Saline, during the 1998 surveys (fig. 5.1). Part of the site is on the north part of the plateau (SC16) and another part extends towards the interior southern part (SC18). The dimensions of SC16 are 120 m from west to east and 60 m from north to south and SC18 measures 24 m from west to east and 20 m from north to south. Ten meters with a less dense distribution of archaeological material separate these concentrations. The archaeological material, mainly consisting of heavily fragmented ceramics, is rather dense and evenly distributed. Limited amounts of ceramic off-site material were found to the east of the site in the direction of the Ouest Anse à Plume site (97125-023). Thorny vegetation, which makes it very difficult to traverse the terrain, covers 11-20 percent of the soil, which consists of loose, moderately structured, well-drained sand with a humus component. Surface visibility is good. The preservation of the site is not very good as a result of erosion, which affects the northern part of the site, and of cultivation, which appears to have affected the southern part. Although the terrain is now used for cattle grazing, according to the Pointe des Châteaux inhabitants it was used for plantations in the past.

2.15.2 Test units and stratigraphy
Two 1 m^2 units were excavated in SC16 (fig. A2.22) and one 1 m^2 unit and one 50 x 50 cm unit in SC18. The first unit in SC16 was started as a 1 m^2 unit but at a depth of 40 cm, the layers being sterile and extremely compact, it was continued as a 50 x 50 cm unit in the north-eastern part of the unit. The northwest corner of unit 1, SC16, was located at 693293.797; 1798172.613; 22.56 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°15′13.9832″; -61°11′43.0024″; -19.71 (WGS84). The northwest corner of unit 2, SC16, was located 693245.400; 1798129.373; 19.01 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°15′12.5906″; -61°11′44.6450″; -23.25 (WGS84). The northwest corner of unit 1, SC18, was located at 693301.458; 1798062.880; 16.62 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°15′10.4115″; -61°11′42.7770″; -25.64 (WGS84). The northwest corner of unit 2, SC18, was located at 693316.564; 1798070.571; 16.68 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°15′10.6574″; -61°11′42.2661″; -25.58 (WGS84).

	Number	Number %	Weight	Weight %
Rim	8	2.9	44	3.6
Body	254	92.0	964	79.1
Base	13	4.7	168	13.8
Griddle	1	0.4	42	3.5
Appendage/other	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	276	100.0	1218	100.0

Table A2.69. Number, percentages and weight (g) of sherds from Est Pointe Tarare.

2.15.3 Archaeological materials

2.15.3.1 Pottery

A total of 276 sherds was collected, mostly body sherds (92.0%), weighing 1218 g (table A2.69). No fragments belonging to the appendages/other category were found. Seven sherds have red slipped surfaces (2.5%). Bases are flat (38.5%), concave (7.7%) or unidentified (53.8%), while one triangular griddle rim was found as well. Some of the base fragments seem to be part of one single base but they could not be fitted. As it had been decided to use rims larger than 5 cm for further investigation, and no such rims had been found, no morphological and technological description could be provided for the ceramics of this site.

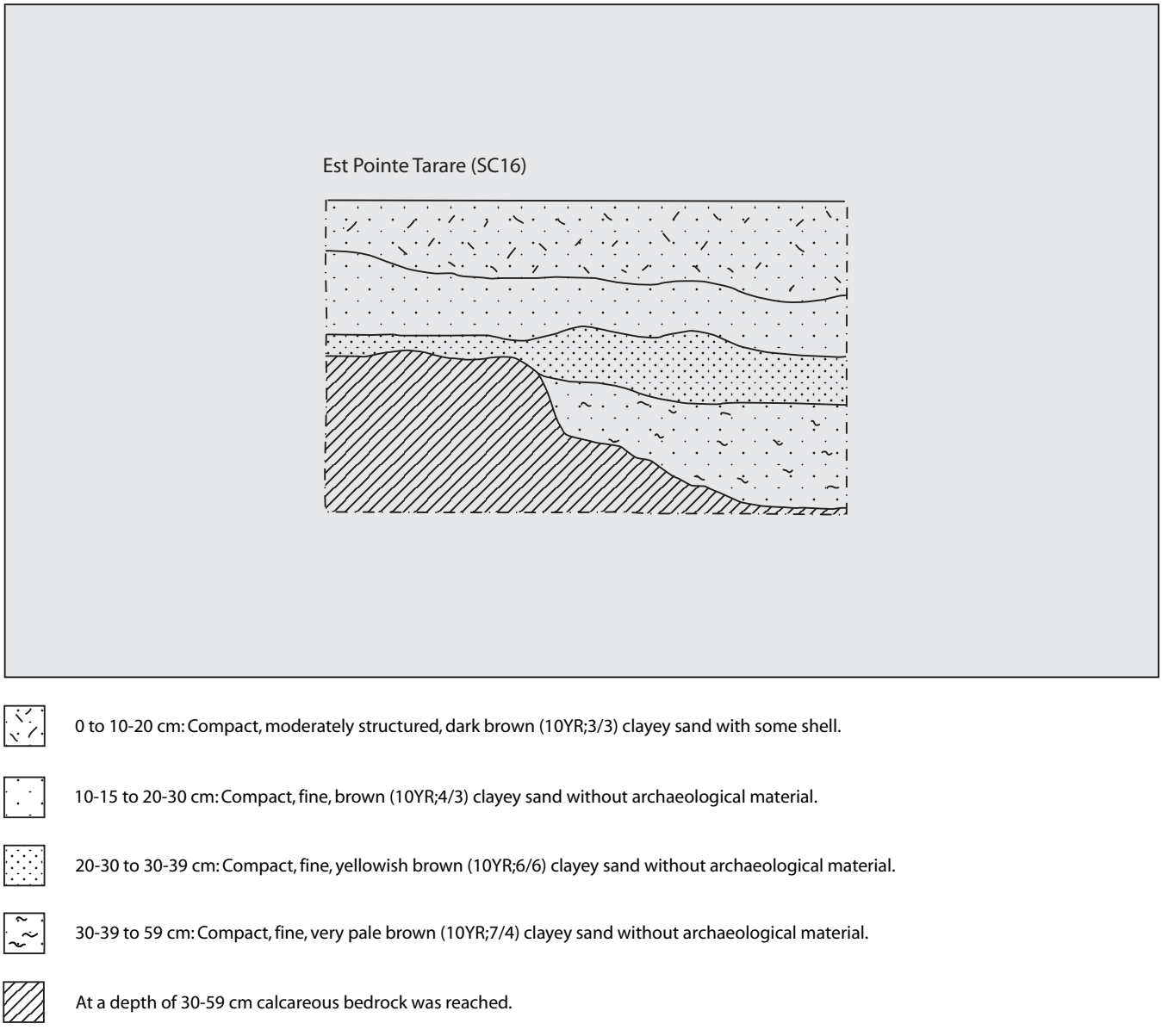


Fig. A2.22. Est Pointe Tarare (SC16), unit 2 (1 m^2), north section.

However, a superficial study of the collection demonstrates that fragmentation is very high but that the sherds are not too badly weathered. Six rounded rims smaller than 5 cm were found. Surface finishing consists of light and high burnishing and temper materials include fine sand, very small stones and finely crushed shell.

2.15.3.2 Lithic artefacts
Two stone artefacts were found. These include a burnt, sandstone fragment from a *metate*-like tool with two abraded faces, one flat and one concave, and a flat, rounded coral limestone artefact with sharp edges, probably created through use.

2.15.3.3 Coral artefacts
One *Siderastrea siderastrea* polishing tool was collected.

2.15.3.4 Shellfish remains
The main shellfish remains consisted of *Acanthopleura granulata*, *Chama sinuosa*, *Cittarium pica*, and *Strombus gigas* (table A2.70). Other shell species represented in very low numbers and weights at the site included *Astraea caelata*, *Cypraecassis testiculus*, *Nerita* sp., *Nodilittorina tuberculata*, *Purpura patula*, *Tellina radiata*, and *Thais deltoidea*. All shell could be identified.

2.15.4 Chronological assignment
The site yielded Late Ceramic A pottery (unidentified style).

2.16 OUEST MORNE ZAMBI (97125-025; SC17)

2.16.1 Site location and preservation
The Ouest Morne Zambi site (x: 693,500; y: 1798,000) was discovered to the west of Morne Zambi, quite close to the strategic Ouest Anse à Plume site (97125-023) and the Nord Morne Zambi site (97125-026), during the 1998 surveys (fig. 5.1). Site dimensions are 70 m from west to east and 44 m from north to south. The site is characterised by a small surface distribution, consisting mainly of fragments of pottery and shell, including *Charonia variegata*, *Cittarium pica* and *Nerita* sp. The site is separated in two parts by the dirt track leading to the Grande Saline. The northern part of the site has a denser surface distribution than the southern part. Small concentrations were found quite near to the site that are probably activity areas related to the site. Ceramic off-site material was found east of the site near the Grande Saline. Thorny vegetation, which greatly hinders travel across the terrain, covers 11-20 percent of the soil, which consists of loose, moderately structured, well-drained sand with a lot of humus. Surface visibility is good. Although the dirt track causes major damage to the site, the preservation of the other parts is quite good.

2.16.2 Test units and stratigraphy
Two 1 m^2 units were excavated (fig. A2.23). The northwest corner of unit 1 was located at 693522.811; 1798012.586; 8.56 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°15′8.7120″;

	MNI count	MNI weight	Fragment weight	Total weight
Acanthopleura granulata	7	18	42	60
	18.4	1.6	9.2	3.8
Strombus gigas	1	112	91	203
	2.6	9.8	19.8	12.7
Cittarium pica	10	587	317	904
	26.4	51.4	69.1	56.4
Chama sinuosa	6	394	0	394
	15.8	34.5	0.0	24.6
Other	14	32	9	41
	36.8	2.7	1.9	2.5
Total	38	1143	459	1602
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A2.70. MNI counts, MNI weights (g), fragment weight (g), total weight (g) and percentages of the main shell species collected at Est Pointe Tarare.

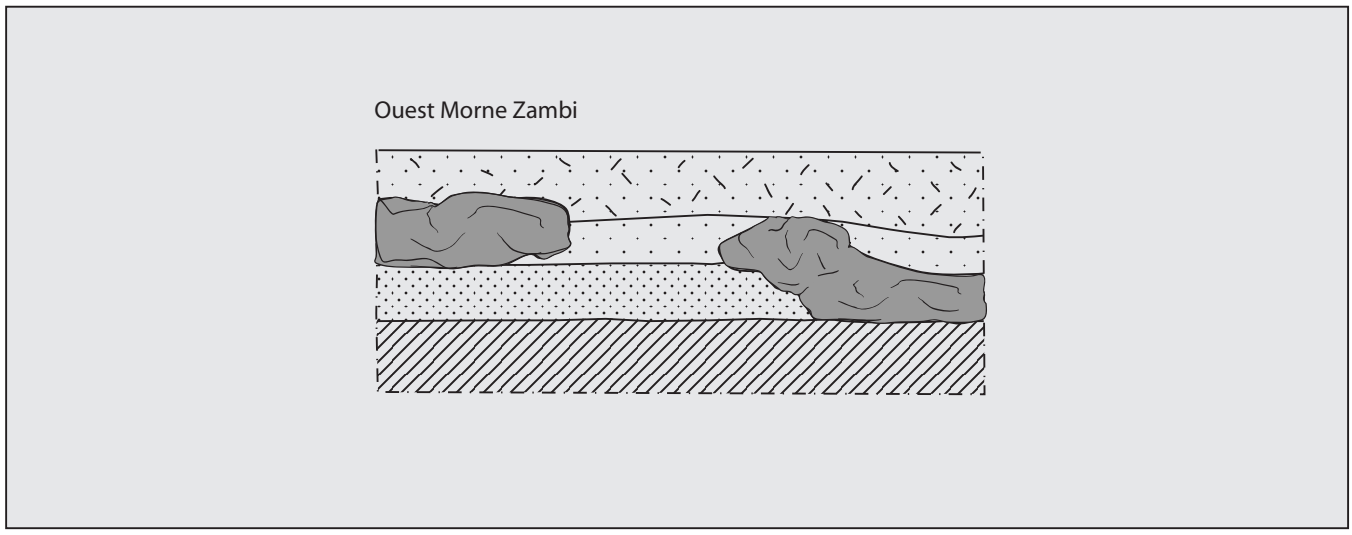


Fig. A2.23. Ouest Morne Zambi, unit 2 (1 m^2), north section.

	Number	Number %	Weight	Weight %
Rim	31	8.6	480	16.5
Body	319	89.1	2356	81.1
Base	2	0.6	24	0.8
Griddle	2	0.6	16	0.6
Appendage/other	4	1.1	28	1.0
Total	358	100.0	2904	100.0

Table A2.71. Number, percentages and weight (g) of sherds from Ouest Morne Zambi.

-61°11′35.3383″; -33.71 (WGS84). The northwest corner of unit 2 was located at 693525.545; 1798018.359; 8.29 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°15′8.8990″; -61°11′35.2445″; -33.98 (WGS84).

2.16.3 Archaeological materials

2.16.3.1 Pottery
A total of 358 sherds was collected, mostly body sherds (89.1%), weighing 2904 g (table A2.71). The appendages/ other category represents 1.1% of the sample. It includes one handle, one lug, one miniature griddle leg and one unidentified appendage. A total of 36 sherds has red slipped surfaces (10.1%) and no decorated sherds were collected. Two flat bases and two unidentified griddle fragments were found as well. As it had been decided to use rims larger than 5 cm for further investigation, and no such rims had been found, no detailed morphological and technological description could be provided for the ceramics of this site. However, some remarks can be made on the basis of superficial study of the collection. Find fragmentation and weathering of surface material is heavy, as a result of superficial site disturbance, while find fragmentation and weathering of test unit material is moderate. A total of 41 rounded rims, smaller than 5 cm, was found, together with one flattened rim and two flanged rims. Surface finishing consists of burnishing, but many fragments remain unidentified as a result of weathering. Temper materials include mostly fine sand, some crushed shell and in rare cases very small stones.

2.16.3.2 Lithic artefacts
Two lithic artefacts were collected. These include one non-modified water-worn pebble of volcanic rock and one shapeless core-artefact of limestone/chalk. In addition, two natural fragments of limestone/chalk rock and sandstone were collected as well. The origins of the raw materials have not been identified.

2.16.3.3 Coral artefacts
One fragment of a heavily used *Acropora palmata* grinding tool was found.

2.16.3.4 Shellfish remains
A very limited number of shellfish remains was found, consisting exclusively of small amounts of *Astraea caelata, Charonia variegata, Cittarium pica, Nerita* sp., and *Thais deltoidea* (table A2.72). All shell could be identified.

2.16.4 Chronological assignment
The site yielded Early Ceramic B pottery.

2.17 NORD MORNE ZAMBI (97125-026; SC20)

2.17.1 Site location and preservation
The Nord Morne Zambi site (x: 693,800; y: 1798,025) was discovered north of Morne Zambi, on a flat terrain that borders the Grande Saline, during the 1998 surveys (fig. 5.1).

	MNI count	MNI weight	Fragment weight	Total weight
Astraea caelata	1	1	1	2
	25.0	16.7	2.3	4.1
Charonia variegata	0	0	2	2
	0.0	0.0	4.7	4.1
Cittarium pica pica	0	0	40	40
	0.0	0.0	93.0	81.6
Nerita sp.	2	4	0	4
	50.0	66.6	0.0	8.2
Thais deltoidea	1	1	0	1
	25.0	16.7	0.0	2.0
Total	4	6	43	49
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A2.72. MNI counts, MNI weights (g), fragment weight (g), total weight (g) and percentages of all shell species collected at Ouest Morne Zambi.

Site dimensions are 80 m from west to east and 70 m from north to south. The site is characterised by a small surface distribution, consisting of ceramic fragments and shell and lithic and coral artefacts. Test units were excavated in the denser parts of this distribution. Small amounts of ceramic off-site material were found to the east and south-west of the site. Thorny vegetation, which greatly hinders travel across the terrain, covers 11-20 percent of the soil, which consists of loose, moderately structured, well-drained clayey sand with a lot of humus. Surface visibility is good. The westernmost part of the site appears to have been covered by sediments from the Grande Saline from time to time. The preservation of the site appears to be quite good. Sedimentary processes from the salina and Morne Zambi and cattle grazing, for which the site is presently used, lightly and superficially disturbed the site.

2.17.2 Test units and stratigraphy

Four 1 m^2 test units have been excavated in the denser parts of the surface distribution (fig. A2.24). The test units are distributed all over the terrain. The northwest corner of unit 1 was located at 693785.612; 1798022.717; 0.37 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°15′8.9661″; -61°11′26.4858″; -41.92 (WGS84). The northwest corner of unit 2 was located at 693829.118; 1798026.736; 1.83 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°15′9.0843″; -61°11′25.0196″;

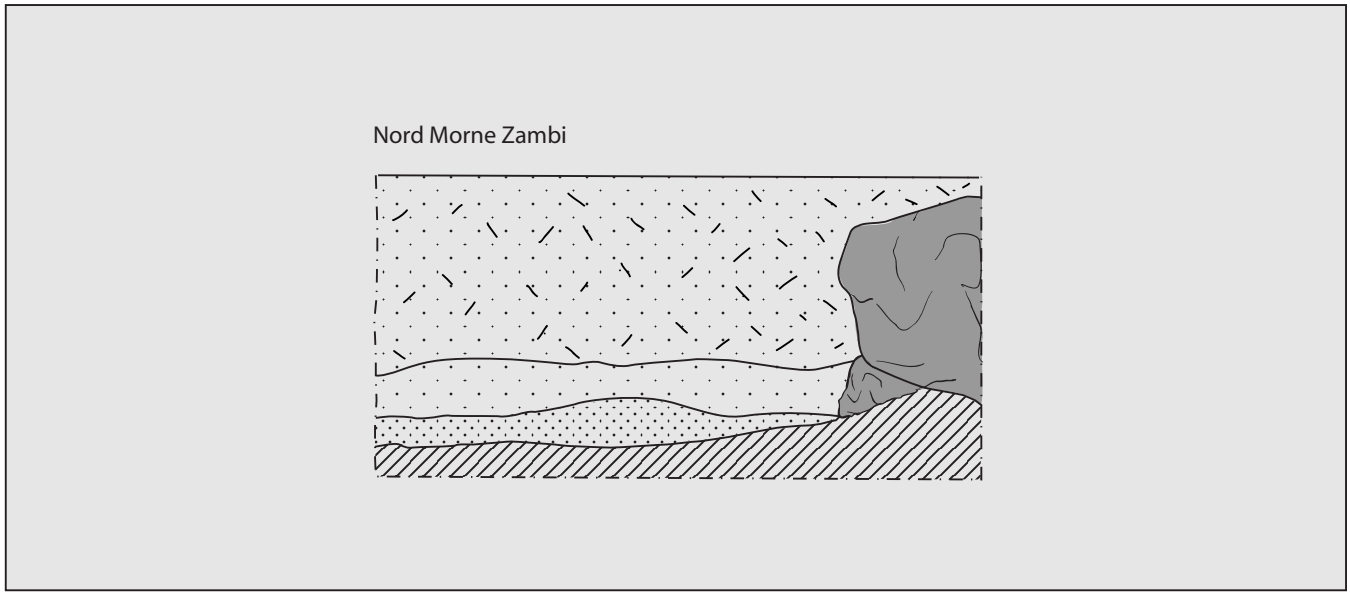


Fig. A2.24. Nord Morne Zambi, unit 1 (1 m^2), north section.

-40.46 (WGS84). The northwest corner of unit 3 was located at 693827.296; 1797991.518; 1.48 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°15′7.9392″; -61°11′25.0915″; -40.81 (WGS84). The northwest corner of unit 4 was located at 693850.003; 1798014.107; 1.91 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°15′8.6675″; -61°11′24.3201″; -40.38 (WGS84).

2.17.3 Archaeological materials

2.17.3.1 Pottery

A total of 608 sherds was collected, mostly body sherds (77.1%), weighing 5867 g (table A2.73). Weathering and fragmentation of the sherds is moderate to heavy. The appendages/other category represents 0.6% of the sample. It includes two lugs, an *adorno* and an *appliqué* (fig. A2.25). A total of 42 sherds has slipped surfaces (6.9%) and eight sherds (1.3%) are decorated by incision and a zoomorphic modelled incised *appliqué*. Two sherds have a beige slip and the others are red. Most of the bases are flat (40.0%) or concave (36.7%) but the shape of many fragments could not be identified (23.3%). One straight griddle rim was collected as well.

The morphological description of the pottery has been based on the analysis of 14 rims larger than 5 cm. These demonstrate that the characteristic vessel shapes include jars, bowls and dishes with unrestricted simple contours (78.6%) and bowls with unrestricted composite contours (14.3%); (table A2.74; fig. A2.26). The dominant rim shape is rounded (78.7%) although flattened, outward thickened and flanged rims occur as well. Most of the wall thicknesses (85.7%) are between 9-11 mm and orifice diameters are between 41-50 cm (50%), 31-40 cm (21.5%), although fragments of very large vessels (51-80 cm) have been found as well. For 14.3% of the sample, the diameter cannot be estimated. Surface colours are reddish brown (92.9%) and dark brown/very dark brown (7.1%). The dominant firing techniques are complete oxidation (35.7%), incomplete or relatively good oxidation (35.7%). Surface finishing is predominantly characterised by burnishing (71.4%), but scratching (14.3%) and smoothing (14.3%) occur as well (tables A2.75-A2.79). Some of the pottery is rather crude and heavy, although finely made ceramics occur in the same collection. Temper

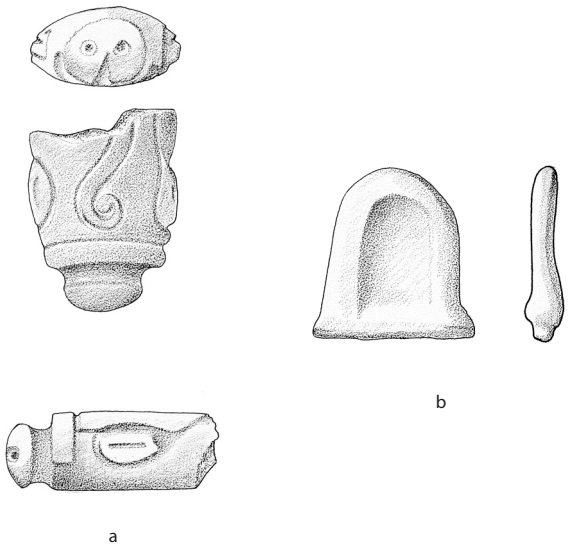


Fig. A2.25. Zoomorphic *adorno* (a; surface, scale 1:2) and lug (b: unit 1, level 2, scale 1:2) from Nord de Morne Zambi.

	Number	Number %	Weight	Weight %
Rim	74	12.2	972	16.6
Body	469	77.1	3186	54.3
Base	60	9.9	1633	27.8
Griddle	1	0.2	2	< 0.1
Appendage/other	4	0.6	74	1.3
Total	608	100.0	5867	100.0

Table A2.73. Number, percentages and weight (g) of sherds from Nord Morne Zambi.

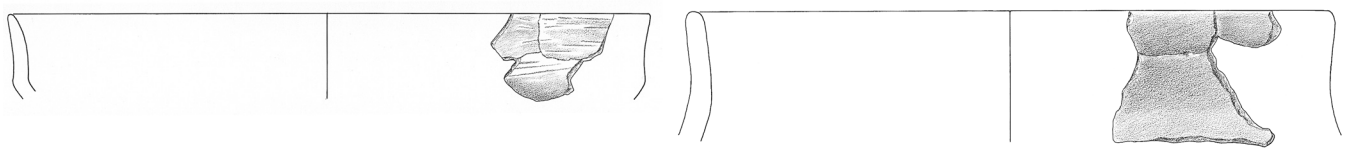


Fig. A2.26. Ceramic vessels from unit 2, level 1 (scale 1:4) from Nord de Morne Zambi.

	Number	Number %
Jar with unrestricted simple contour	5	35.7
Bowl with unrestricted simple contour	2	14.3
Dish with unrestricted simple contour	4	28.6
Bowl with unrestricted composite contour	2	14.3
Bowl with unrestricted inflected contour	1	7.1
Total	14	100.0

Table A2.74. Number and percentages of sherds within vessel shape categories from Nord Morne Zambi.

	Number	Number %
Rounded	11	78.7
Flattened	1	7.1
Outward thickened	1	7.1
Flanged	1	7.1
Total	14	100.0

Table A2.75. Number and percentages of sherds within rim shape categories from Nord Morne Zambi.

	Number	Number %
6-8 mm	2	14.3
9-11 mm	12	85.7
Total	14	100.0

Table A2.76. Number and percentages of sherds within Nord Morne Zambi wall thickness categories.

materials include crushed shell, stone and pottery and fine sand.

2.17.3.2 Lithic artefacts
Four patinated lithic artefacts were collected. These consist of three Long Island and one Blackman's Point flint flakes. In addition, some natural but burnt limestone pieces were collected as well. Two non-burnt exceptions exhibit a scar and a sharp edge respectively but these are probably natural.

2.17.3.3 Coral artefacts
Seven coral artefacts were collected (table A2.80). These include two fragments of heavily used *Acropora palmata* grinding tools and one heavily used *Porites porites* grinder. In addition, several unidentified objects were found. These consist of two *Siderastrea siderastrea* objects (one lightly used and one without use wear), one heavily used *Diploria labyrinthiformis* object and one *Montastrea cavernosa* fragment without use wear.

	Number	Number %
31-40 cm	3	21.5
41-50 cm	7	50.0
51-60 cm	1	7.1
70-80 cm	1	7.1
Unidentified	2	14.3
Total	14	100.0

Table A2.77. Number and percentages of sherds within Nord Morne Zambi orifice diameter categories.

	Number	Number %
Complete reduction	1	7.15
Incomplete oxidation	2	14.3
Complete oxidation	5	35.7
Incomplete or relatively good oxidation	5	35.7
Unidentified	1	7.15
Total	14	100.0

Table A2.78. Number and percentages of sherds within Nord Morne Zambi firing colour categories.

	Number	Number %
Scratched	2	14.3
Smoothed	2	14.3
Lightly burnished	2	14.3
Highly burnished	8	57.1
Total	14	100.0

Table A2.79. Number and percentages of sherds within Nord Morne Zambi exterior surface finishing categories.

2.17.3.4 Shellfish remains

The main shellfish remains consisted of *Acanthopleura granulata*, *Cittarium pica*, and *Strombus gigas* (table A2.81). Other shell species represented in very low numbers and weights at the site included *Arca zebra*, *Astraea caelata*, *Chama* sp., *Charonia variegata*, *Chiton marmoratus*, *Codakia orbicularis*, *Nerita* sp., *Nodilittorina tuberculata*, *Tegula excavata*, and *Thais deltoidea*. All shell could be identified.

2.17.4 Chronological assignment

The site yielded Late Ceramic A pottery, dating around AD 1000-1200. Early Ceramic B-like shapes such as lugs and *appliqués* still occur and comparisons to the Mill Reef style can be made.

2.18 FOND CARAÏBE (97125-053; SC104)

2.18.1 Site location and preservation

The Fond Caraïbe site (x: 689,375; y: 1799,125) was discovered on top of and on the slopes of a hill in the cultivated fields in the *Fond Caraïbe* area during the 2000

	Grinding tool fragment	Unidentified	Total
Acropora palmata	2		2
	28.6		28.6
Diploria labyrinthiformis		1	1
		14.3	14.3
Siderastrea siderastrea		2	2
		28.6	28.6
Porites porites	1		1
	14.3		14.3
Montastrea cavernosa		1	1
		14.3	14.3
Total	3	4	7
	42.9	57.2	100.0

Table A2.80. Number and percentages of coral species and artefact types collected at Nord Morne Zambi.

	MNI count	MNI weight	Fragment weight	Total weight
Acanthopleura granulata	9	16	70	86
	19.6	6.5	9.7	8.9
Strombus gigas	3	114	240	354
	6.5	46.5	33.2	36.5
Cittarium pica	4	48	376	424
	8.7	19.6	51.9	43.8
Other	30	67	38	105
	65.2	27.4	5.2	10.8
Total	46	245	724	969
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A2.81. MNI counts, MNI weights (g), fragment weight (g), total weight (g) and percentages of the main shell species collected at Nord Morne Zambi.

surveys (fig. 5.1). Site dimensions are 40 m from west to east and 60 m from north to south. The site is characterised by a small distribution of fragments of weathered pottery and shell, including *Cittarium pica, Strombus gigas* and *Codakia orbicularis* and lithic artefacts and coral fragments. Almost no off-site material was found. Although an archaeological layer is expected, the aims and time constrictions of the 2000 fieldwork did not allow test units to be excavated. Surface collections, consisting of a very small amount of pottery and four lithic artefacts, were made. The soil, which consists of compact, moderately structured, sandy clay, is not covered by any vegetation at all. Therefore, surface visibility is extremely good, especially as the area is regularly ploughed. This, however, also results in the superficial disturbance of the site, encouraged by slope erosion.

2.18.2 Archaeological materials

The material described includes the 2000 surface collection. Four hypabyssal rock artefacts were collected. These include two pebbles without traces of use or modification, one flake core pebble and one flake, removed from a pebble. In addition, 58 sherds were collected, weighing 497 g. These include 13 rims, 41 body sherds, one flat base, a fragment of a rounded and a legged griddle and one pot-stand fragment. No red slipped surfaces have been collected and one sherd (1.7%) is decorated by incision. As it had been decided to use rims larger than 5 cm for further investigation, and no such rims had been found, no morphological and technological description could be provided for the ceramics of this site.

2.18.3 Chronological assignment

The site yielded Late Ceramic A pottery (unidentified style).

2.19 POINTE À CABRITS 1 (97125-058; SC101)

2.19.1 Site location and preservation

The Pointe à Cabrits 1 site (x: 690,750; y: 1798,750) was discovered to the west of the site of Anse à la Gourde during the 2000 surveys (fig. 5.1). Site dimensions are 100 m from west to east and 100 m from north to south. The site is characterised by a very small surface distribution of archaeological material consisting of heavily fragmented and eroded ceramics, fragments of *Cittarium pica*, *Strombus gigas*, *Nerita* sp., *Chiton* sp. and fragments of non-worked coral. As the dispersed distribution, the limited number and the heavy fragmentation of the finds suggested that the site was rather shallow, no test units were excavated. Hardly any off-site material was found. Very dense and thorny vegetation covers the soil, which consists of compact, moderately structured sandy clay. Although this seriously limits passage across the terrain, the visibility of the surface material was good. The site appears to be seriously damaged as a result of cultivation in the past.

2.19.2 Archaeological materials

Surface collections were made at the site, consisting exclusively of a very small amount of pottery. Although present on the surface of the site, no other archaeological materials have been collected. A total of 14 sherds was collected, weighing 76 g, and these include one rim and 13 body sherds. No sherds with slipped or decorated surfaces were found. As it had been decided to use rims larger than 5 cm for further investigation, and no such rims had been found, no morphological and technological description could be provided for the ceramics of this site.

2.19.3 Chronological assignment

The site yielded Late Ceramic A pottery (unidentified style).

2.20 POINTE À CABRITS 2 (97125-059; SC102)

2.20.1 Site location and preservation

The Pointe à Cabrits 2 site (x: 690,700; y: 1798,875) was discovered to the west of Anse à la Gourde, north of the Pointe à Cabrits 1 site, during the 2000 surveys (fig. 5.1). The site extends from halfway up the southern slope into the valley and halfway up the northern slope. Site dimensions are 40-50 m from west to east and 50 m from north to south. The site is characterised by a very small distribution of archaeological material on the surface consisting of fragmented and weathered ceramics, fragments of *Cittarium pica*, *Strombus gigas* and lithic artefacts and coral fragments. As the dispersed distribution, the limited number and the heavy fragmentation of the finds suggested that the site was rather shallow, no test units were excavated. A surface collection was made, consisting of a small amount of pottery (193 g) and three lithic artefacts. Hardly any off-site material was found. Dense and thorny vegetation covers the soil, which consists of compact, moderately structured sandy clay. Although this seriously limits travel across the terrain, the visibility of the surface material was good. The site appears to be superficially touched by erosion of the terrain.

2.20.2 Archaeological materials

The material described includes the 2000 surface collection, consisting of three unidentified artefacts of hypabyssal rock

and 25 sherds, weighing 193 g. These include two rims, 18 body sherds, two flat bases and three straight griddle rims. No fragments belonging to the appendages/other category were found. One sherd has red slipped surfaces (4.0%) and one sherd (4.0%) is decorated by incision. As it had been decided to use rims larger than 5 cm for further investigation, and no such rims had been found, no morphological and technological description could be provided for the ceramics of this site.

2.20.3 Chronological assignment

The site yielded Late Ceramic A pottery (unidentified style).

2.21 FOND ST. BERNARD (97125-060; SC103)

2.21.1 Site location and preservation

The Fond St. Bernard site (x: 689,625; y: 1798,625) was discovered on the slope that extends from the valley north of Chassaing towards Fond Caraïbe during the 2000 surveys (fig. 5.1). The owner of the terrain is Mr. Bastareau, who lives near *l'ancien moulin* on Pointe des Châteaux. Site dimensions are 40 m from west to east and 25 m from north to south. The site is characterised by a small surface distribution of archaeological material consisting of fragmented ceramics and fragments of *Cittarium pica*. As the dispersed distribution, the limited number and the heavy fragmentation of the finds suggested that the site was rather shallow, no test units were excavated. A surface collection consisting of a small amount of pottery (69 g) was made. Almost no off-site material was found. The soil, which consists of compact, moderately structured sandy clay, is not covered by vegetation at all. Therefore, surface visibility is very good. The site has been seriously damaged as a result of cultivation of the terrain.

2.21.2 Archaeological materials

Ten sherds were collected, weighing 69 g, including eight body sherds and 2 rim fragments. No sherds with slipped or decorated surfaces were found. As it had been decided to use rims larger than 5 cm for further investigation, and no such rims had been found, no morphological and technological description could be provided for the ceramics of this site.

2.21.3 Chronological assignment

The site yielded Late Ceramic A pottery (unidentified style).

2.22 POINTE TARARE (97125-027)

2.22.1 Site location and preservation

During the 1998 survey of Pointe Tarare (x: 693,500; y: 1798,000), four undatable lithic artefacts were found and some very tiny shell fragments. In order to test if this location actually is an archaeological site, which was not clear on the basis of the surface material, it was decided to excavate some test units. After excavation, we had to conclude that the units did not yield enough evidence to register Pointe Tarare as an archaeological site. Except for rare shell fragments, no archaeological material was found at all. However, the location would have been very attractive for habitation. The flat terrain provides an excellent overview of an important part of the northern coast and a canoe-landing beach and reefs are very close. Grass and rare sea-grape cover the soil, consisting of very compact, very fine, clay. Surface visibility is very good.

2.22.2 Test units and stratigraphy

Three test units were excavated. The first level of the units was excavated as a 1 m^2 unit, but as the soil was extremely compact and the layers were sterile, it was decided to continue digging 50 x 50 cm units in the north-western corners (fig. A2.27). The units did not yield any archaeological material at all, except for some shell, which is not archaeological by nature. The lithic artefacts that were discovered on the surface have been interpreted as isolated finds. The northwest corner of unit 1was located at 693013.177; 1798411.308; 6.61 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°15′21.8280″; -61°11′52.3813″; -35.67 (WGS84). The northwest corner of unit 2 was located at 693033.951; 1798415.747; 6.71 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°15′21.9665″; -61°11′51.6804″; -35.56 (WGS84). The northwest corner of unit 3 was located at 693064.926; 1798409.572; 6.74 (Guadeloupe - Ste. Anne system) or 16°15′21.7567″; -61°11′50.6392″; -35.54 (WGS84).

2.22.3 Archaeological materials

2.22.3.1 Lithic artefacts

Three small Long Island flint artefacts without cortex were collected. These include one unmodified, non-patinated broken flake with unifacial use retouch made by direct freehand hard hammer percussion, one unmodified flake fragment with unifacial use retouch and patina all over the fragment, and one double platformed blade core with patina all over made by a bipolar flaking technique. One small fragment of a water-worn pebble of hypabyssal rock, with a possible La Désirade origin, was found on the surface as

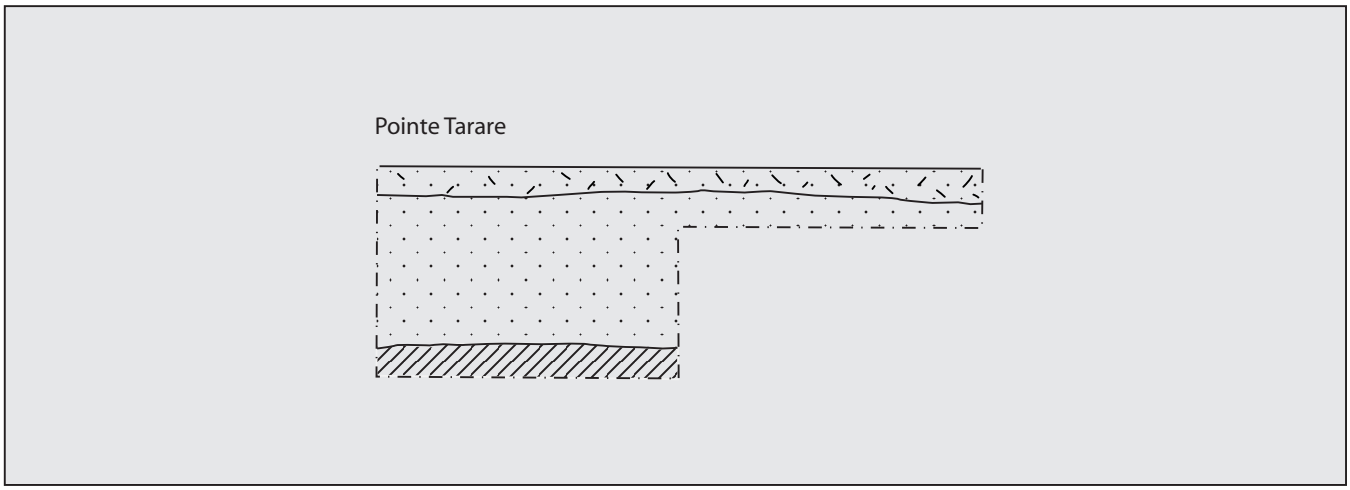


Fig. A2.27. Pointe Tarare, unit 2 (1 m^2), north section.

	MNI count	MNI weight	Fragment weight	Total weight
Strombus gigas	1	22	16	38
	10.0	33.9	4.5	9.1
Cittarium pica	4	34	324	358
	40.0	52.3	91.5	85.4
Other	5	9	14	23
	50.0	13.8	4.0	5.5
Total	10	65	354	419
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table A2.82. MNI counts, MNI weights (g), fragment weight (g), total weight (g) and percentages of the main shell species collected at Pointe Tarare.

well. It has a little polishing.

2.22.3.2 Shellfish remains
The main shellfish remains consisted of *Strombus gigas* and *Cittarium pica* (table A2.82). Other shell species represented in very low numbers and weights at the site included *Acanthopleura granulata*, *Astraea caelata*, *Nerita* sp., *Nodilittorina tuberculata*, and *Purpura patula*. All shell could be identified.

NOTES

1 Orifice diameter could not be identified in cases of small rims, irregularly formed rims or boat-shaped vessels.

2 Surface finishing could not be identified for heavily weathered sherds and sherds that have unremovable chalk cover.

3 The shell species category 'other' represents all species that made minor contributions to the total counts.

4 Coral rasps are active grinding/abrading tools.

5 If not specified otherwise, grinding tools refer to passive grinding/abrading tools.

6 Obviously, not all shell species represented here have been used for consumption.

7 These are the co-ordinates of the north-west corner of the 1 m^2 unit.

8 The area was also inhabited during the colonial period and remains of two houses were found during the survey.