The Grenadines    Up-Stream Project
CULTURAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
FINAL REPORT

UNESCO National Heritage Committee of St.Vincent and the Grenadines

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## Contents

Table of Contents

1 Introduction.................................................................................................................................................. 4
  1.1 Project Description.................................................................................................................................. 4
  1.2 Anticipated Site Data ............................................................................................................................. 4
  1.3 UNESCO’s Definition of Cultural Heritage ............................................................................................ 4
  1.4 UNESCO’s Criteria for the assessment of Outstanding Universal Value ................................................. 5
2 Methodology and Process.................................................................................................................................. 6
  2.1 Review of Existing Publications ............................................................................................................. 6
  2.2 Review of Maps and Imagery ............................................................................................................... 7
  2.3 Site Visits ................................................................................................................................................ 7
  2.4 Challenges and Shortcomings ................................................................................................................. 7
3 The Islands..................................................................................................................................................... 8
  3.1 Baliceaux and Battowia ......................................................................................................................... 8
  3.2 Bequia .................................................................................................................................................... 8
  3.3 Mustique ................................................................................................................................................ 9
  3.4 Mayreau and the Tobago Cays ................................................................................................................. 10
  3.5 Canouan ............................................................................................................................................... 10
  3.6 Union Island ......................................................................................................................................... 11
4 The Sites .................................................................................................................................................... 11
  4.1 Baliceaux ............................................................................................................................................. 12
  4.2 Battowia ............................................................................................................................................ 12
  4.3 Bequia ............................................................................................................................................... 12
  4.4 Mayreau ............................................................................................................................................ 12
  4.5 Tobago Cays ....................................................................................................................................... 12
  4.6 Mustique .......................................................................................................................................... 13
  4.7 Canouan ........................................................................................................................................... 13
  4.8 Union Island ..................................................................................................................................... 13
5 Conclusion ................................................................................................................................................ 14
  5.1 Site Inventory Form ............................................................................................................................... 14
1 Introduction

1.1 Project Description

The development of an inventory of natural and cultural sites and occurrences with a view of identifying potential World Heritage sites is the objective of this project termed the Grenadines Upstream Project. Various investigations were conducted in the past at several sites on the Grenadine islands with varying conclusions. Using available research data, present physical conditions and input from residents, potential sites are identified for further investigation. The research area includes the Grenadine islands from Bequia in the North to Petit St.Vincent in the South.

1.2 Anticipated Site Data

The following data is expected to be captured during the research exercise:

- Site Location Plan
- Concise written and visual description of the property
- Identification of significant features, buildings, landscape, vistas
- Details of property ownership
- Identification of physical boundaries, lot size and location

1.3 UNESCO’s Definition of Cultural Heritage

UNESCO defines the term ‘Cultural Heritage’ in Article 1 of the World Heritage Convention as follows:

I. Monuments:
architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of Outstanding Universal Value from the point of view of history, art or science;

II. Groups of Buildings:
groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of Outstanding Universal Value from the point of view of history, art or science;

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1 Operation Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention – Section 11 A – Pg 45 - Article 1
III. Sites:
works of man or the combined works of nature and of man, and areas including archaeological sites
which are of Outstanding Universal Value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological points of view.

_Cultural landscapes_2 are cultural properties and represent the “combined works of nature and of man”
designated in Article 1 of the Convention. They are illustrative of the evolution of human society and
settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented
by their natural environment and of successive social, economic and cultural forces, both external and
internal.

1.4 UNESCO’s Criteria for the assessment of Outstanding Universal Value

The revised Operation Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention details the
UNESCO’s Criteria for the assessment of **Outstanding Universal Value**3 as follows:

_The Committee considers a property as having Outstanding Universal Value if the property meets
one or more of the following criteria-

I. represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;

II. exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area
of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning
or landscape design;

III. bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which
is living or which has disappeared;

IV. be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or
landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;

V. be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is
representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially
when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;

VI. be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs,
with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers
that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria);

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2 Operation Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention – Section 11 A – Pg 47 - Article 1
3 Operation Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention – Section 11 A – Pg 49 - 53 - Article 1
VII. contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;

VIII. be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;

IX. be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;

X. contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of Outstanding Universal Value from the point of view of science or conservation.

It concludes however that to be deemed of Outstanding Universal Value, a property must also meet the conditions of integrity and/or authenticity and must have an adequate protection and management system to ensure its safeguarding.

2 Methodology and Process
The following actions and processes were undertaken in capturing the data for this assignment:

2.1 Review of Existing Publications

The process of site identification was somewhat guided and directed by readily available information, data and research analyses of the cultural heritage of the Grenadines. However, it is noted that much of the information found was either a repetition of previous work as opposed to an advancement of theory or written in the form of ‘storytelling’ void of scientific data. Notwithstanding this, the information gathered illuminated the more culturally valuable and historically relevant sites on each island. The cultural connections and similarity of human settlement between the islands were nonetheless quite evident. Published sources were found at the National Archives, National Library, SVG National Trust; suggested Websites and books from individual collections were also reviewed. A list of all the documents which were reviewed are captured in the Reference section at the end of this Report.
2.2 Review of Maps and Imagery

Review of available maps, aerial images and photographs assisted in providing scale, positioning and context of the sites on each island. So too were the similarities of the geography, geology and topography of the islands illuminated through such medium.
Maps and imagery were sourced from the Lands and Surveys Department, National Archives and from Websites. A list of maps and imagery which were reviewed are captured in the Reference section at the end of the Report.

2.3 Site Visits

Site visits were expected to strengthen and support the case for inclusion in the inventory but physical evidence was disappointing as it ranged from minimal to non-existent. In addition the present location of some moveable objects seemed suspect; further investigation is necessary so as to determine the authenticity and integrity of the existing site conditions.
It is important to highlight that sites which supported consecutive occupation by Amerindians and Europeans do require further investigation to determine the extent of the area they in fact occupied. The general characteristics of these sites are however consistent throughout the island chain.
Sites on Union Island, Canouan, Mustique and Bequia were visited.

2.4 Challenges and Shortcomings

Various challenges and shortcomings were encountered during the collection of data. It therefore became necessary to extend the programmed period allotted for capturing and compiling the data. The following issues affected the pace of the work:
I. The project commenced at the busiest time of the year in the Grenadines as such coordinating the visits in respect of transport, accommodation and access to individuals proved challenging. Some islands were not visited but efforts were made to obtain data. Further visits are nevertheless required to capture the level of detail necessary for the World Heritage application process.
II. Unseasonal high winds and rough seas dominated the weather pattern in St.Vincent and the Grenadines during January 2020. The prevailing advice then was not to use small craft for sailing between the islands.
III. Access to the majority of the sites was relatively easy however others required hiking and clearing of overgrown shrub. Permission to enter private property was obtained by those assisting with the tour.
IV. Structures are in varying stages of ruin and are partially buried by earth and vegetation. This created a challenge in determining the dimensions and the possibility for restoration.
V. Local historical records of these sites are practically nonexistent in the public domain but may well reside in the private archives.
3 The Islands

The islands known as the Grenadines of the state of St.Vincent and the Grenadines consist of thirty two major islands and cays. Nine of them are inhabited. Collectively, the islands are located between latitude 61° 12′W and longitude 13° 15′N with a total land area of 389 km². Geological evidence date the islands formation as tens of million years, having been formed through a series of volcanic activity and tectonic plate movements. Studies conducted on the composition of the materials used to construct the pottery discovered on Mustique and Union Island in conjunction with the analysis of the sub strata and sand on the islands have led to the conclusion that the islands were inhabited by Amerindians as early as AD 300. Other studies place human occupation of the islands of Canouan and Petit St.Vincent, by the Ortoiroid people from the northern lands of South America, as early as 5400 – 3000 BC (Daudin 2009). Evidence of their existence on these islands continue to be unearthed either through deliberate excavation or by wave action along the coastline; sherds of pottery and petroglyphs are examples of the remnants left behind now available for testing.

3.1 Baliceaux and Battowia

Baliceaux is a privately owned, uninhabited, island which is located at 12° 57′ N, 61° 8′ W. It measures 1.3 km² (320 acres). Its highest peak stands at 126 m above sea level. Access to this island is difficult at best and landing is most often inhibited by the rough seas. Five sites were identified on the island (DeGraff and Baldwin 2013) namely, three wells, one stone ruin and an Amerindian (Garifuna) burial ground. The island is known widely as the ancestral home of the Garifuna people who were exiled there by the British in 1796. Efforts to access the island for the purpose of investigation and research over the years has not received the blessing of the owners, as such the secrets of the island are yet to be revealed.

Battowia, owned by the same family is known locally as ‘Bird Island’ as it’s a nesting area for a variety of sea birds. It is uninhabited and to the North East of Baliceaux at 12° 57′ N, 61° 7′ W. It measures 0.6 km² (151 acres) with the highest peak standing at 131 m above sea level. Confirming the extent of human settlement on this island was not found but remains of a chimney stack from the era of sugar cane production stands at Battowia Point.

3.2 Bequia

Bequia, known locally as the ‘Island of Clouds’ is located at 13° N 61° 14′ W and measures 18 km² (4447 acres). It is the second largest island in the Grenadines (St.Vincent). Numerous historical sites were
identified on the island but four sites were considered as being the most significant; two of which were identified by Herman Belmar, one of the island’s historians. Generally the sites on the island are the collective ruins of its industrial past - the production of sugar, cotton, lime and indigo, water storage tanks and windmills. However the most significant is an Amerindian settlement at Park Estate; the St.Mary’s Anglican Church in Port Elizabeth, Fort Hamilton and the ruins of a lime kiln at Paget Farm are noteworthy. Whaling remains the foremost cultural practice on the island; so important that the IWC has allotted a maximum catch of four humpbacks per year. The skill of whale catching is however dying and there is considerable push for the adoption of whale watching as an alternative. A museum which houses three of the original whale boats was recently opened on the island.

3.3 Mustique

The island of Mustique received its name from the large number of mosquitos which inhabited the island. Today, the island of the rich and famous, resulting from the investment made by then owner Colin Tennant, is a far cry from the habitat of such pest. The island is located at $12^\circ 52’$ N, $61^\circ 11’$ W and measures $5.7$ km$^2$ accommodating 1400 acres of land. It is privately owned and is managed by the Mustique Company. The mystique of Mustique is embedded in its geology, archaeology, vegetation and the surrounding pristine waters. The geology of Mustique, so far identified, points to the real possibility of identifying the entire island a heritage site. The islands of Mustique, Baliceaux, Battowia and the Pillories are the oldest landmass in the Grenadine island chain predating their neighbours by tens of million years. Mustique was first inhabited by Amerindians 5000 years ago (DaSilva and Wilson 2006). Amerindian pottery sherds were discovered in several locations adjacent to the coast most notably at Rutland Bay and Point Lookout. Other sites of interest are the Lagoon, Cotton House, Sugar Mill at Old Plantation and a 900 year old Baobab tree.
3.4 Mayreau and the Tobago Cays

The island of Mayreau (12°38.4’ N and 61°24’ W) has an interesting history of successive private ownership. It is presently owned by the Eustace family who assumed ownership in 1942. The original inhabitants were the Ortoroid people from South America who occupied the island around 4000 BC. The Arawak people from Venezuela arrived around 200 BC followed by the ‘Caribs’ in the 1200’s about 300 years prior to the arrival of the Europeans. The island was occupied by French aristocrats from 1750’s and thus begun the chain of ownership to what now exist. Although the islands were ceded to the British in 1783, a French family retained ownership of Mayreau thus the French influence remained dominant in the lives of the inhabitants. The local people were not permitted to purchase land but were allowed to live and farm plots and to operate a sharecrop system. They were also skilled fishermen. Archaeological finds suggest a large aboriginal site in the south of the island stretching from Saline Bay to the Salt Pond (3-4 acres). Pottery from the Suazey period were found near the Bay and from the Simon period at Salt Pond. Sherds of pottery from the Suazey / Simon periods were found at Windward Careenage on a small site which was not occupied for a long period.

The Tobago Cays (12°37.9’ N and 61°21.3’ W) were originally part of the Mayreau Estate but were sold by the Eustace family to a Mr. Fuller of Antigua in 1960. The Tobago Cays consist of five islands - Petit Rameau, Petit Bateau, Baradal, Petit Tabac and Jamesby. The process to establish the Tobago Cays Marine Park commenced in 1987 and by 1998 the conservation area (12°36.5’ N and 12°39.5’ N and 61°19.5’ W and 61°24’ W) measuring 50 km² was so declared under the relevant Acts under the Laws of St.Vincent and the Grenadines.

3.5 Canouan

The island of Canouan is located at 12°43’ N, 61°20’ W with an area of 7.6 km². Results of investigations into and research analysis of historical sites identified on Canouan seem not to be readily available. This is compounded by the fact that the noteworthy sites are all located within the boundaries of the Canouan Hotel Resort. These sites include the areas of Mahaut Bay, Mysore Bay and Carenage Bay where evidence of Amerindian occupation were found; The Dam at the foothills of Mount Royal; and the Roman Catholic
church which today welcomes all into its ‘restored’ environment. Access to these areas is necessary for further investigations.

Shaped stones which were probably used by the Amerindians to sharpen tools were found at Windward Bay. Taffia is a sand spit which connected Taffia Hill to Glossy Hill at the Southern end of the island. There, topographically old sherds like no other were found. Analysis of these sherds have presumed them to be one of the types of ceramics brought from the first migrants from South America. These people would have occupied the area for a short period during the modified Saladoid period (500BC). Sherds from the Saladoid period were also found in a small collection at Grand Bay and from the Suazey – Caliviny period at Rumereng Bay.

3.6 Union Island

Union Island is located at 12°36’ N, 61°26’ and covers an area of 9.1 Km². The island was inhabited by Amerindians from around 5400 BC, followed by the Caribs and French Europeans from the 1760’s. The island was privately owned until 1910 when it was purchased by the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Sites to be considered are the Amerindian settlements at Chatham and Spring, Fort Murray, Point Lookout Fort, Fort Irene and Fort Rapid, Bloody Bay, Ruins at Basin.

Evidence of Amerindian occupation from the Saladoid period was found in a large area along the southern end of Chatham Bay. A shell found in this area is dated AD 480. Unexplained fragments of Troumassee decorated cylinders were also found, suggesting that a section of the site may have been used for ceremonial activity or Amerindian trading point. Cylinders from the Saladoid period were found at Fort Hill; Caliviny and Suazey ceramics were found at Belmont Salt Pond suggesting late occupation (AD 1000); similarly but over a large area Saladoid, Caliviny and Suazey ceramics were found at Miss Pierre; Savanne – Suazey ceramics were found on Frigate Island suggesting that the island may have been used briefly as a fishing station.

The significance of the various ponds and cemeteries should be investigated. The cultural events of Big Drum and Cake Dance, though ‘dying’ should be given due consideration.

4 The Sites

The following sites were identified for possible inclusion on the list as being worthy of World Heritage selection as part of this project. Further investigation which is not part of this project scope is necessary so as to strengthen the case for each site to attain this elevated status.
4.1 Baliceaux

A. Given the historical significance of the island, continued efforts to obtain requisite permission to conduct scientific investigations in selected areas is paramount. However as a single site the Carib burial site is selected.

B. Banana Bay -

4.2 Battowia

A. The chimney from the sugar mill is selected subject to further investigation.

4.3 Bequia

A. The Amerindian settlement site at Park Bay
B. The industrial remains at Park Bay
C. The Lime Kiln at Paget Farm
D. The Fort at Hamilton
E. St. Mary’s Anglican Church (significantly altered)
F. The culture of whaling inclusive of collection housed at the Whaling Museum at Friendship

4.4 Mayreau

A. Roman Catholic Church

4.5 Tobago Cays

A. National Park
4.6 Mustique

A. Point look out – pottery and canon
B. Cotton House – building, industrial structures and machinery, museum
C. Rutland – Amerindian settlement
D. L’Ansecoy – mangrove
E. Baobab tree – approx. 900 years old
F. Anglican Church – C-17th
G. Sugar mill ruin – oxen drawn
H. Lagoon – approx. 150 years old

4.7 Canouan

A. Dam
B. Mysore Bay
C. Carenage Bay
D. Petroglyph – Point de Jour
E. Petroglyph – Kate Hill
F. Fort Riley

4.8 Union Island

A. Bloody Bay
B. Chatham Bay
C. Richmond Bay
D. Spann Family Cemetery
E. Fort Murray
F. Miss Irene
G. Great House ruin
H. Frigate Island
I. Fort Irene
J. Fort Rapid
5 Conclusion

5.1 Site Inventory Form

While the Site Inventory Form provided parameters for the data required for this project, the reality on the ground did not allow for such compilation. The main challenge was obtaining site boundaries due to one or more of the following:

1. Unknown extent of spread of artefacts on identified Amerindian settlements
2. Land / property ownership could not be determined
3. Site surveys unavailable
4. Extent of state owned sites undetermined
5. Permission to access privately owned islands and sites within privately owned developments require effort outside the scope of the assignment

5.2 Site Classification

UNESCO’s definition of Outstanding Universal Value is provided in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention as follows:

*Outstanding Universal Value means cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity. As such, the permanent protection of this heritage is of the highest importance to the international community as a whole.*

With reference to the UNESCO Criteria for the assessment of Outstanding Universal Value the sites are classified as shown below. It is important to note that UNESCO places great emphasis on authenticity⁴ and integrity⁵ of the sites; site protection and management⁶ are of equal importance.

Thirty three sites were identified across seven islands as the best representation of the established tenets of the cultural heritage of the Grenadines. The individual sites are small by scale but collectively they bring to life a unique story of the Amerindian peoples from South America who occupied these

⁴ Refer to Operation Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention – Section 11 E – 79 -86
⁵ Refer to Operation Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention – Section 11 E – 87-95
⁶ Refer to Operation Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention – Section 11 F – 96 -119
islands centuries ago. The sites are categorised using two of the ten criteria for classification as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria for Selection #5 – Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;*²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baliceaux:</strong> ‘Carib’ burial ground, Banana Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bequia:</strong> Park Bay, Fort Hamilton,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mustique:</strong> Point look out, Rutland Bay, Black Sand Bay, Lagoon Bay, Lagoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Canouan:</strong> Mysore Bay, Carenage Bay, Point de Jour, Kate Hill, Fort Riley, The Dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Union Island:</strong> Chatham Bay, Richmond Bay, Bloody Bay, Fort Murray, Irene, Rapid, Bloody Head, Spann Family Cemetery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria for Selection #4 – Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;*³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Battowia:</strong> Chimney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bequia:</strong> Lime Kiln, Industrial remains at Park, St.Mary’s Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mustique:</strong> Cotton House, Sugar Mill, Anglican Church, Baobab Tree, L’Ansecoy Mangrove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mayreau and the Tobago Cays:</strong> Roman Catholic Church, Tobago Cays National Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Union Island:</strong> Great House at Miss Campbell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.3 Archaeological Periods

The following archaeological periods are relevant to this research:

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² Criteria for Selection #5 – Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention
³ Criteria for Selection #4 – Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention
### Archaeological Periods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Archaeological Period</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saladoid</td>
<td>500BC – 545AD</td>
<td>Elaborate ceramics – brilliant white and red designs</td>
<td>Rooted in the Orinoco basin from 2500 BC. Named after the Salodero region in Venezuela. Viewed as the major migration of South American people up the Lesser Antillean island chain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrancoid</td>
<td>AD 200 - 600</td>
<td>Suing clay, more sculptured with heavy modeling and deep broadline incisions</td>
<td>Rooted in the lower Orinoco. Evidence of interaction with Saladoid and in Caribbean pottery after AD 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Troumassoid (including Caliviny)</td>
<td>AD 650 – AD 1000</td>
<td>Black on red ceramics; medium vessel thickness of 5-10mm; Caliviny – rough finish surface, boat shaped vessels with human head handles, red paint</td>
<td>Mixture of styles as a transition period between Saladoid and Barrancoid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suazoid</td>
<td>AD 1000 – AD 1450</td>
<td>“worst” pottery, rough uneven surfaces, deeply scratched, plain flat-bottomed caldrons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cayoid</td>
<td>AD 1450 – European contact</td>
<td>Biconical bowls with concave necks, medium-sized with small knobs at the corners; painted designs, white interiors; some red exterior</td>
<td>Similar to Koriabo ceramics from the Guianas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5.4 Site Investigations

The archaeological history of the Lesser Antilles sparked interest and gained the attention of researchers in the 1960’s. Since then successive teams have conducted investigations on the islands with some success; certainly enough to justify continued research and investigations.

Stitching together the pieces of the ‘Grenadine Quilt’ has revealed a most impressive blanket of historical settlement and conquest dating back 2000 years. Following another successful period of investigations on Mustique, Fitzpatrick, Kappers and Clark concluded that their -

*results confirm a consistent pattern of prehistoric occupation in the Grenadines that falls within the last two or so centuries of the terminal Saladoid period (ca. AD 400) up through the Troumassoid period (ca.AD 600-1400) and is later than other larger, nearby islands such as Barbados, Grenada, and St.Vincent.*

Artefacts unearthed at the various sites on the islands support these results and indeed provide other significant additions to the story of settlement. All this was followed by the period of conquest and the introduction of the fortifications, religious buildings and industry. This period is represented by the

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9 Continued Investigation of Pre-Columbian Sites on the Island of Mustique in the Grenadines, West Indies
2011 Site Report by Scott M. Fitzpatrick, Michiel Kappers, and Meagan Clark
Department of Anthropology, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR, USA and QLC, BV, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Forts, Churches, Great Houses and remnants of industry from the production of sugar and cotton in particular.

6 Recommendations

Having identified potential sites on the Grenadine islands, it is necessary to highlight areas of concern, aspects of looming threats and desired actions to ensure that authenticity, integrity, security and management are proven, upheld and maintained in and around these fragile sites of immense cultural value.

6.1 Investigation and Research

Credit must be given to all those individuals who have thus far conducted research in the form of excavations, mapping and testing of artefacts unearthed in the Grenadines, but the work is far from complete. Indeed, they have advised of the relative incompleteness of their work and the need for further excavations on a larger scale, not only at the already known sites, but at sites of similar character or in areas where the odd sample was found.

The cultural connection of these islands has already been established through the similarity of artefacts and the characteristics of the sites. The unanswered questions regarding extent of area which was occupied, the periods of successive occupation and a conclusive description of the physical attributes of these people beg to be answered.

Although archaeological investigation in the Grenadines is still in its infancy, continued fieldwork planned in the near future, including Mustique in September 2012, will help to illuminate the extent of occupation at these sites, their temporal range, and how villages in the smaller islands compare with others found in the Lesser Antilles.10

Results of the archaeological investigations conducted thus far have strengthened the case for future Archaeological research.

6.2 Ownership and Responsibility

There are indeed two challenges regarding ownership and responsibility which translates into national interest vs national development. These contracting conditions are manifested differently on each island. The possible loss of the sites through site development is greater with private land ownership but almost equal is the sale of public lands for private development. On Canouan, the sites are within the confines of the boundaries of privately owned hotels and are therefore relatively inaccessible. Contrast with Union Island where the sites are easily accessed although they exist on both private and

public lands. The sensitivity and interest of the owners and residents of Mustique to heritage and history has presented another dimension to this quest for knowledge. In summary, the situation regarding ownership ranges from indifference on Canouan where sites were altered to accommodate the physical development, through neglect and thankfully underdevelopment of the sites to interest, financing, archiving and publication towards the preservation of sites on Mustique. Bequia has aspects of all three.

Protection and maintenance of the sites remains the responsibility of the private owners. Those on public lands are protected and maintained by the State. There are pros and cons to either form of protection and maintenance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pros</th>
<th>Cons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private Ownership</td>
<td>General interest by owner; Good maintenance and physical protection; financial input for research;</td>
<td>Limited access to general public; reduced site integrity due to alterations in keeping with site development; indifference to history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Ownership</td>
<td>Access to general public; general interest by general public</td>
<td>Challenges with maintenance; lack of clear direction regarding responsibility; financial input for research very limited;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In order to achieve maximum success from an archaeological investigative process, land ownership must be clearly defined so that the requisite permission could be sought. Further, the owners and the community should be made aware of the significance of the sites. There is however a school of thought which guards against an awareness campaign with the fear that the site may be vandalized once the value is known. Intervention should therefore be strategic yet purposeful in conjunction with an established system of site management and collective responsibility.

6.3 Coastal erosion

Preservation of these sites are challenged by land development, erosion, sand mining and natural disasters but none more urgent than the current threat of rising sea level. This is a clear and present danger to all of the coastal archaeological sites. So important is this threat that it must be highlighted separately. Archaeological digs at these ‘coastal sites’ will inevitably unlock the secrets of the way of life and existence of the Amerindian people who occupied these lands. Coastal erosion has already unearthed many artefacts and has given some revelation of the successive occupation patterns via the exposed strata. The chase against time is real, retrieval of the artefacts is urgent, much has already been lost to the sea.
A comprehensive survey (including subsurface testing) of at least one of the archaeological sites herein identified should be undertaken. This will assist in the determination of its dimensions, depth of deposits and the cultural features and artefacts within. Results and analysis of these finds will no doubt provide the framework for similar investigations of the remaining sites.

6.4 Summary

Research into and analysis of Amerindian migration and settlement of the islands known as the Grenadines has revealed a web of cultural connections, relationships, cooperation and interaction which started thousands of years ago. The hub, to which, through which and from which the first peoples of the islands was the Orinoco Basin in Venezuela. The area was inhabited by peoples of different origins such as the Andes Mountains.

The painted picture is one of successive movement of people in distinct periods; first into Trinidad for an extended period then into Tobago from where the settlement of the Lesser Antilles begun. It must be noted however that some of the islands, during a previous period, were used as temporary shelter as the Amerindians moved to the Greater Antilles and the Northern islands.

The Grenadine islands no doubt hold the secrets of the missing pieces of not only the history of the people who came but more so how they adapted to their new environment which they eventually called home and fiercely defended against the European invasion. The migration of these early people is a most fascinating era in the pre-history of the islands. The urgency of now is at hand, research, investigation, analysis, management and protection of and into these sites is paramount. There remains known sites and possibly unknown ones strong in integrity and authentic in nature.
7 Acknowledgements

Herman Belmar – Deputy Director of Grenadines Affairs, Govt of St.Vincent and the Grenadines; Bequia Heritage Foundation

Diane Wilson – Scuba Diver / Naturalist/ Conservation - Mustique

Cordelia Medjahed – Mustique Company Ltd

Meryl DeBique – Architecture - Canouan Development

Ingrid Samuel – Canouan Native

Roseman Adams - Forestry Officer, Union Island Environment Attackers, Union Island

Orisha Joseph and Members - SusGren Inc. – Union Island

Corliss Murray – Land Management Officer, Lands and Surveys Dept.

Alston Samuel – Lands and Surveys Dept.

Staff at St. Vincent and the Grenadines National Archives

Staff at St. Vincent and the Grenadines National Library

8 Appendix

SVG Inventory Forms :

| Carib Burial Site - Baliceaux | Lagoon, Point Look Out and Black Sand Bay - Mustique |
| Fort Hamilton - Bequia       | Cotton House - Mustique |
| Lime Kiln – Paget Farm, Bequia | Lagoon Bay, Mustique |
| Park Bay Site – Park, Bequia  | Old Plantation Mill - South Britannia, Mustique |
| St.Mary’s Anglican Church – Port Elizabeth, Bequia | Baobab Tree - Mustique |
| Anglican Church - Careenage, Canouan | Chatham Bay, Richmond Bay, Bloody Bay – Union Island |
| The Dam – Mount Royal, Canouan | Forts at Rapid, Miss Irene, Bloody Head, Murray – Union Island |
| Mysore and Careenage Bays, Canouan | Spann Family Cemetery – Valley – Union Island |
References

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Lawrence, John A, K.M. Marsaglia, S.M.Fitzpatrick. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Report Petrographic analysis of Pre-Columbian pottery from four islands in the Lesser Antilles and implications for inter-island transport and interactions*

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Vintage Magazine – 2/2/20 edition

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https://ufdc.ufl.edu/CA01200017/00001/12x - *St.Vincent and the Grenadines Archaeological Investigations on SVG, WI*
**SVG Inventory Form**

**NAME:** Amerindian Settlements  
**TYPE:** Land

**LOCATION:**  
Lagoon Bay, Point Lookout, Black Sand Bay - Mustique  
**NPRN:** N/A  
**NGR:**

**PERIOD:** Pre-Columbian  
**FORM:** Unknown  
**CONDITION:** Good

**REFERENCES:**  
Investigations conducted at this site confirmed occupation from the Saladoid period (ca. AD 400) through to the Troumassoid period (ca.AD 600-1400)

**SITE STAT:**  
Private and Mustique Company

**THREATS:**  
Site development and sea erosion which continues to destroy the sites.

**DESCRIPTION:**  
**Lagoon Bay site** is located in a mangrove on the south west of the island. Investigations has revealed that the site was occupied from as early as AD 400 although it is suspected that settlement occurred earlier.  
**Point Look Out site** is located on a North West headland between L’Ansecoy Bay and Honor Bay. Artefacts of late ceramic period were found on this privately owned property. The site has scant vegetation but it commands excellent views. A cannon is located on the site although it may not be in its original position.  
**Black Sand Beach site** is the only one discovered so far on the east coast (Atlantic Ocean). An abundance of late Ceramic Age pottery (post AD 1000) was found.

**PICTURE:** Location  
**PICTURE:** Canon at Point Look Out  
**PICTURE:** Point Look Out

**ADDITIONAL NOTES:**  
Reference: Continued Investigation of Pre-Columbian Sites on the Island of Mustique in the Grenadines, West Indies. 2011 Site Report  
Scott M. Fitzpatrick1, Michiel Kappers2, and Meagan Clark1  
1Department of Anthropology, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR, USA  
2QLC, BV, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

**CREATED ON:** February 2020  
**CREATED BY:** D Myers
**SVG Inventory Form**

**NAME:** Amerindian Settlements  
**TYPE:** Land / Artefacts

**LOCATION:** Chatham Bay, Richmond Bay, Bloody Bay  
**NPRN:** N/A  
**NGR:**

**PERIOD:** Pre-Columbian  
**FORM:** unknown  
**CONDITION:** Fair

**REFERENCES:** The story is told of Amerindian settlements in Chatham and in particular Arawak Indians at Richmond which was subsequently occupied by the Caribs. Bloody Bay was the area of their demise at the hands of the Europeans.

**SITE STAT:** Private and public ownership

**THREATS:** Site development; sea erosion

**DESCRIPTION:**
- **Chatham** – area of coastal flat land overlooked by flat topped steep hills on the western side of the island. The land is washed by the calm waters of the Caribbean Sea.
- **Richmond** – inclusive of Spring is a low lying coastal area of scant vegetation. A large salt pond lies at the eastern end of the Bay.
- It is said that this area was occupied by the Arawaks and the only area on the island known to be occupied by the Arawaks.
- **Bloody Bay** – it is said that the French colonist forced the Amerindians to the highland from Chatham and Richmond to take the plunge down to the Bay below – hence the name Bloody Bay.

**PICTURE:** Location  
**PICTURE:** Chatham Bay  
**PICTURE:** Richmond

**ADDITIONAL NOTES:**

**CREATED ON:** February 2020  
**CREATED BY:** D Myers
## SVG Inventory Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME: Anglican Church</th>
<th>TYPE: Building</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION: Careenage, Canouan</td>
<td>NPRN: N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD: 17th Century</td>
<td>NGR: 12° 43’N  61° 19’W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORM: Rectangular</td>
<td>CONDITION: Restored (altered)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFERENCES: Representative of 17th century Anglican Church architecture (small churches). Constructed using stones transported from England.</td>
<td>SITE STAT: Located on private property – limited access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THREATS: Hotel development; human intervention with possible alternate use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DESCRIPTION:
Rectangular shaped stone building with gable roof constructed from wooden rafters and roof trusses. A semi-detached steeple towers over the building – the steeple is a typical tower with a belfry, lantern and spire common in the design of Christian churches.

### ADDITIONAL NOTES:
The church was renovated by the owners of the Canouan Island Resort who also dismantled and buried the monuments of the adjoining cemetery during construction. The Church is now interdenominational and host wedding ceremonies at the request of hotel guests.

### PICTURES:
- Location
- External view
- Internal view

### CREATED ON: February 2020
### CREATED BY: D Myers
### SVG Inventory Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>NAME:</strong> Carib Burial Site</th>
<th><strong>TYPE:</strong> Land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>LOCATION:</strong> Baliceaux</td>
<td><strong>NPRN:</strong> N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PERIOD:</strong> 1795</td>
<td><strong>NGR:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FORM:</strong> Unknown</td>
<td><strong>CONDITION:</strong> Overgrown vegetation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REFERENCES:**
Permission to access the island is required to make final determination of site

**SITE STAT:**
Private owners

**THREATS:**
Possible physical development unsympathetic to cultural sites

**DESCRIPTION:** Subject to site visit

**REFERENCES:**

**SITE STAT:**

**THREATS:**

**DESCRIPTION:**

**ADDITIONAL NOTES:**

**CREATED ON:** February 2020

**CREATED BY:** D Myers
SVG Inventory Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME: Cotton House</th>
<th>TYPE: Building / Structure/ Artifacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION: North West - Mustique</td>
<td>NPRN: N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD: C-19th</td>
<td>NGR:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORM: See below</td>
<td>CONDITION: Good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REFERENCES:
Commercial agriculture dates back to the early 19th Century – Cotton and Sugar. Original Cotton House and environs functioned as production of sugar and storage of cotton.

SITE STAT:
Located on private property

THREATS:
Present management seem sensitive to the preservation of historical structures. However the museum is under threat of losing its home in the sugar mill.

DESCRIPTION:
Cotton House Resort occupies thirteen acres of land but the building known as the Great Room and the Mill which are the structures of historic significance. The building is rectangular in shape and constructed from stone and timber. The Mill House is also constructed from stone and was converted (minimal internal alterations) into the museum. An impressive collection of Amerindian artefacts collected from various areas on the island are catalogued and displayed there. Pieces of machinery from the industrial era are carefully staged around the grounds. A canon retrieved from another location is also on the grounds.

PICTURE: Location

PICTURE: Ruin

PICTURE: Sugar Mill

ADDITIONAL NOTES:
This site is to be viewed as a composite one with artefacts from both the Amerindian and European settlement of the island.

CREATED ON: February 2020

CREATED BY: D Myers
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name: The Dam</th>
<th>Type: Water catchment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location: Foothills of Mount Royal - Canouan</td>
<td>NPRN: N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period: Natural occurrence – modified C-20th</td>
<td>Form: Rectangular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References: Primary fresh water source on the island; supplied the village in the North which was destroyed by Hurricane Janet in 1955.</td>
<td>Site Stat: Privately owned – Tamarind Beach Hotel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description:**
This natural watch source collects the run off from the highest peak (877 ‘above sea level) on the island at Mount Royal. The size of the dam was increased through a project by the Govt. of SVG in 1972. Presently the Dam is used to supply the water to the hotel golf course.

**Picture:** Location of The Dam

**Picture:**

**Picture:**

**Additional Notes:**

**Created On:** February 2020

**Created By:** D Myers
**SVG Inventory Form**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME:</th>
<th>Fort Hamilton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TYPE:</td>
<td>Fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION:</td>
<td>Hamilton, Bequia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPRN:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGR:</td>
<td>13N 61W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD:</td>
<td>1700’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORM:</td>
<td>Curved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONDITION:</td>
<td>Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFERENCES:</td>
<td>An example of the fortification of Bequia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SITE STAT:</td>
<td>State Owned – managed by Tourism Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THREATS:</td>
<td>Free access with no physical enclosure; site surface degradation due to vehicular traffic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION:**

Located on the headland at the west end of Admiralty Bay with a commanding view of the Bay and all ships entering the Bay. It was constructed by the British to defend the Bay. The lookout area is well kept but there is evidence of modern interventions in the historic materials. The slopes of the Fort are overgrown with vegetation. Not much by way of physical attributes – low stone wall with four ‘staged’ canons. It is one of numerous locations strategically selected by the British and French in defense of their colonies.

**ADDITIONAL NOTES:**

Fort was named after James Hamilton, father of Alexander Hamilton one of the founding fathers of the USA and the 1st Secretary of Treasury. James Hamilton lived on Bequia from 1774 to 1790. The significance of the site may have more to do with its name than its physical attributes. Efforts should be made to investigate the hillsides and the waters beneath.

**CREATED ON:**
February 2020

**CREATED BY:**
D Myers
# SVG Inventory Form

**NAME:** Lagoon  
**TYPE:** Water source

**LOCATION:**  
Between Old Plantation and Lagoon Bay - Mustique  
**NPRN:** N/A  
**NGR:**

**PERIOD:** Natural landform – known for 150 years  
**FORM:** 8 acres  
**CONDITION:** Good

**REFERENCES:**  
The lagoon is believed to be at least 150 years old. It is the second largest mangrove in the state and home to many birds and other wild life.

**SITE STAT:** Mustique Company

**THREATS:**  
Physical development on the site.

**DESCRIPTION:**  
Located on the south west coast of the island. A protected wetland. A ¾ mile walking trail runs around the site. The lagoon is opened with visible mud flats on the north and west.

**PICTURE:** Location

**PICTURE:** The Lagoon

**PICTURE:** The Lagoon  
Photos by Aly Ollivierre

**ADDITIONAL NOTES:**

**CREATED ON:** February 2020  
**CREATED BY:** D Myers
**SVG Inventory Form**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME: Ruin – Lime Kiln</th>
<th>TYPE: Structure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION: Paget Farm, Bequia</td>
<td>NPRN: N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD: 1770's</td>
<td>NGR:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORM: approx. 32’ diameter</td>
<td>CONDITION: Partial ruin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SITE STAT: State Owned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THREATS: Vegetation growth; adjacent commercial activity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION:**
Constructed of volcanic stone with mortar joints. Stands approximately 15’ tall and is approximately 32’ in diameter. It is the largest surviving kiln on the island and was once located close to the water’s edge (reef was filled in to facilitate the airport construction). Wall thickness ranges from 9’ at the base to 5’ at the top. Estimated volume is 2100 cubic feet.

**PICTURE:** Location

**PICTURE:** Deteriorating walls

**PICTURE:** Threats to kiln

**ADDITIONAL NOTES:**
The total number of lime kilns which existed on Bequia in the 18th Century sugar production era is to be investigated, however the 2011 report *Investigation of Historic Bequia Lime Kilns* by Margaret Bradford references three kilns. The kiln at Paget Farm was the largest and most ‘intact’. The report recommended an intervention by the National Trust to at first enter same on the list of protected heritage. This recommendation remains valid and extremely urgent.

**CREATED ON:**
February 2020

**CREATED BY:**
D Myers
**SVG Inventory Form**

**NAME:** Union Island Fortifications – Forts and Batteries  
**TYPE:** Structure/ Land / Artifacts

**LOCATION:** Rapid; Bloody Head; Irene; Murray  
**NPRN:** N/A  
**NGR:**

**PERIOD:** C-19th  
**FORM:** unknown  
**CONDITION:** Fair

**REFERENCES:** For reasons unclear, a system of fortification was established on Union Island during the Colonial era. Although the sites are short of visible artefacts the selection as sites for Forts and batteries cannot be disputed.

**SITE STAT:** Private and public ownership

**THREATS:** Site development; management and upkeep

**DESCRIPTION:**
- **Fort Rapid** is located on a North West headland overlooking Chatham Bay. A rocky site covered in shrub and accessible only by foot – easy walking along an unpaved footpath.
- **Fort at Bloody Head** is located on a northern headland overlooking Bloody Bay.
- **Fort Irene** is located on a stretch of land at the southern end of the island. It served to protect the entrance to the Ashton Harbour. Section of stone wall around the canon is visible. Accessible only by foot – hiking.
- **Fort Murray** is located on an eastern ridge overlooking the airport and what was formerly Red Island. It has commanding views of Mayreau and the Tobago Cays. Site was developed as an attraction and can be accessed by 4-wheel vehicle

**PICTURE:** Location

**PICTURE:** Fort Irene

**PICTURE:** Fort Murray

**ADDITIONAL NOTES:**

**CREATED ON:** February 2020  
**CREATED BY:** D Myers
## SVG Inventory Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME: Mysore and Careenage Bays</th>
<th>TYPE: Land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION: <strong>East Coast - Mysore and Careenage, Canouan</strong></td>
<td>NPRN: N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD:</td>
<td>FORM:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFERENCES: Known locally as Twin Bay – area stretching from Point De Jour to Quarry Point. A Petroglyph was found on the head land between the bays – suggested Amerindian settlement. Area was rich in sea food and land crabs.</td>
<td>SITE STAT: Located on private property – limited access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESCRIPTION: Two bays of white sand beach sheltered by an off shore reef system. A Cotton and Sugar plantation was established by the Snagg Family until the 1920’s. The family also founded a boat building and whaling operation. The Canouan Beach Hotel was established in Mysore Bay. Mysore Bay was home to an abundance of sea food – conch, whelks, lobsters and fish – the surrounding land was home to crabs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PICTURE: Location</td>
<td>PICTURE:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDITIONAL NOTES: Mysore Bay (East end) was also known as Shell Beach and Conch Ground. There is Mangrove with typical plants endemic to Canouan in the area between Careenage and Mysore.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CREATED ON: February 2020</td>
<td>CREATED BY: D Myers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**NAME:** Amerindian Settlement and Industrial Ruins - Park  
**TYPE:** Land and ruins

**LOCATION:** Park Bay, Bequia

**PERIOD:** AD 400-1400

**FORM:** Size unknown

**REFERENCE:** full extent of settlement area unknown. Evidence of occupation for an extended period by Amerindians; only site of this nature found thus far on Bequia. Evidence of the industrial past – indigo, sugar artefacts

**SITE STAT:** Private owners

**THREATS:** Possible physical development unsympathetic to cultural sites; Coastal erosion already affecting the site; removal of artefacts by those seeking fortune or for private collection.

**DESCRIPTION:** Generally flat land; sparse tree growth; minimal physical structures; Saladoid, Troumassoid, and Suazan-Troumassoid styled ceramics; evidence of continuous settlement by Amerindians found.

**PICTURE:**

**ADDITIONAL NOTES:** Further site investigation recommended so as to determine the full extent of the site and to provide more information about the people who occupied the site in the 1st century and beyond. Additional information may be forthcoming by way of the soon to be released publication from the Bequia Heritage Foundation.

**CREATED ON:** February 2020  
**CREATED BY:** D Myers
**SVG Inventory Form**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME: Great House Ruin and Basin Pond</th>
<th>TYPE: Land / Artefacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION: Miss Campbell</td>
<td>NPRN: N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD: Colonial – C- 18th</td>
<td>NGR:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORM: Circular pond</td>
<td>CONDITION: Ruin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFERENCES: Ruins of a Great House over grown by thick intertwining dry forest. Section of stone wall visible. Ruins of a large pond constructed by the French settlers in mid-1700’s.</td>
<td>SITE STAT: Private and public ownership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THREATS: Site development; continued effects of vegetation root systems</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESCRIPTION: Great House – very little visible through the thick growth. Site clearing necessary so as to make final determination. Basin Pond – constructed by French settlers – Jean Augier – between 1750 and 1763. Constructed from local stone. Water source for plantation slaves and local residents post slavery until 1950’s. It is the largest of many ponds which exist on the island.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PICTURE:** Location

**PICTURE:** Basin Pond = Ruin

**PICTURE:** Basin Pond

**ADDITIONAL NOTES:**

**CREATED ON:** February 2020

**CREATED BY:** D Myers
**Spann Family Cemetery**

**Location:** Valley, Union Island  
**Type:** Land / Artefacts  
**Period:** Colonial – C-18th  
**Form:** Circular pond  
**Condition:** Ruin  
**Site Stat:** Private  

**References:** Admiral A Spann, a merchant from England owned and occupied Union Island from 1763. He named the island after his first ship and Ashton and Clifton after two districts in his hometown of Bristol.

**Description:**
The family was allowed to create a private cemetery on their private land. Ruins of the tombs still exist. The cemetery can still be identified but is in dilapidated condition. Overrun by vegetation. The family operated business on Union Island for 87 years and at the point of selling the island, the company was owned by Samuel Spann and known as S & J Spann and company.

**Additional Notes:**

**Created On:** February 2020  
**Created By:** D Myers
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME: St Mary's Anglican Church</th>
<th>TYPE: Building</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION: Port Elisabeth, Bequia</td>
<td>NPRN: N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD: 19th Century</td>
<td>NGR: 13N 61W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORM: rectangular</td>
<td>CONDITION: Good and in use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFERENCES: An example of architecture of religious buildings of the 19th Century – a very simple structure</td>
<td>SITE STAT: Owned by the Anglican Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THREATS: General maintenance as it has previously fallen into disrepair.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESCRIPTION:**
Single storey stone building constructed in 1829.

**ADDITIONAL NOTES:**

**PICTURE:** Commemorative plaque
**SVG Inventory Form**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME: Old Plantation Sugar Mill</th>
<th>TYPE: Structures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION: Old Plantation, SouthBritannia Bay, Mustique</td>
<td>NPRN: N/A NGR:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD: C-19th</td>
<td>FORM: Circular and rectangular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONDITION: Good</td>
<td>SITE STAT: Located on private property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFERENCES: Sugar production on Mustique dated back to the early C-19th; this Mill is a surviving example of one which used horse drawn power. Adjacent to it is another structure which may have been used as storage.</td>
<td>THREATS: Human intervention. Mill is located in close proximity to the existing road without any physical barrier. Easily accessed and very visible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESCRIPTION: Circular structure constructed from stone - approximately 51’ in diameter. Surroundings relatively clean. Adjacent structure measuring 57’ x 27’ has two chambers and may have served as storage. Neither of the structures have a roof. A small structure also with two chambers and measuring 15’ x 18’ is determined to be a water storage tank.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PICTURE: Location</td>
<td>PICTURE: View of Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDITIONAL NOTES: Present management seem sensitive to the preservation of historical structures. Efforts were made in 2011 to have the Mill fully restored. Design drawings are complete.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CREATED ON:** February 2020 **CREATED BY:** D Myers
# SVG Inventory Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME: Baobab Tree</th>
<th>TYPE: Plant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION: West end of airport runway - Mustique</td>
<td>NPRN: N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD: estimated age 900 years</td>
<td>FORM:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFERENCES: Dated at 900 years suggesting contact between Africa and the Caribbean – Grenadines prior to the Atlantic Slave Trade.</td>
<td>SITE STAT: Mustique Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESCRIPTION: Very large tree standing at an angle close to horizontal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PICTURE:** Location

**PICTURE:**

**PICTURE:** Baobab Tree

**ADDITIONAL NOTES:**

**CREATED ON:** February 2020

**CREATED BY:** D Myers