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ANTH 130-01
Final Paper-Part A

The Hacienda Plain is situated on the Pacific coast of Central America between the Zatopec Highlands and the Pacific Ocean. It contains a variety of features, including the two main sites of Tacos and Hasta Lavista, 10 stone-built pyramids, 2 rivers, and a handful of open sites with Jarocha Stamped pottery ("coiled pottery made of clay with iron compounds and fired for a short time in an oxidizing atmosphere"), Nova Embossed Pottery, Black Ware, and Red Ware. The Hacienda Plain integrates many different cultural aspects, including both a large stone temple and a rammed earth pyramid. With the different periods of pottery and dates for pyramid building, the evidence shows that the arrival of the Spanish to the area, the original dwellers, the Totalrecs were wiped out and the Nanosecs moved in after abandonment.

During the time of 720 ± 150 AD, as shown by excavations carried out, the oldest evidence found was charcoal in a hearth at the bottom of level B at Hasta Lavista. Additionally, Red Ware pottery and a few sherds of Black Ware were found. Level B also contained an unornamented, earth-rammed pyramid, named X2. Following this period is the time between 875 ± 90 AD, where Jarocha Stamped pottery appears at both Hasta Lavista and Tacos, in level B and level 6, respectively. Examining the excavations at Hasta Lavista and Tacos in-depth, 960 ± 100 AD holds much information. At Hasta Lavista, level A dates to this time, as does the stone Pyramid of the Sun, and jaguar figurines. Simultaneously, at Tacos, level 5 is created and Nova Embossed pottery appears. Just after this, Black Ware disappears, levels 4 and 3 and Tacos are established, and a terra cotta jaguar is found at the Pyramid of the Sun. During 1490 ± 50 AD, Nova Embossed Pottery ends and level 2 is established at Tacos, and the Spanish arrive in Central and South America. Finally, in 1670 AD, level 1 at Tacos begins, and Felipe Huile de Givado's writing is created.

The two languages of the separate regions, Nanosec and Zatopec, respectively, share similarities, but they have been separated for two or three thousand years. This suggests that the Nanosec and Zatopec peoples once shared the same culture, even if the people themselves were separated at a later date. It is noted that in 1670, a Spanish explorer, Felipe Huile de Givado was in the Zatopec Highlands. He descended into the jungles of the Hacienda Plain (which he named) and found the Nanosec peoples, a large stone pyramid (Pyramid of the Sun), and the smaller, earthen pyramid. Given that archaeologists in the 1930s found mentions of the Totalrecs, with a completely separate language, living in the Hacienda Plain and raiding the Highlands, the Totalrecs were a people that lived in the Plain before the Nanosecs came around. Most likely the destruction of the Totalrecs occurred similarly to most native peoples: when the Spanish came into the area, due to disease or plundering. The events link up to the end of the last type of pottery in the area, Nova Embossed, and the end of contraction of temples. The Nanosecs were likely a descendent of the Zatopec people, since they share language similarities and

both share none with the Totalrecs. They moved from an area near the Highlands and into the now-abandoned Hacienda Plain, using the old pyramids for worship. Huile de Givado then discovered them in 1670AD, 150 years after the Spanish came to the Americas.

	TACOS	HASTA LAVISTA
1670 AD	Felipe Huile de Givado writing Level 1	Felipe Huile de Givado writing Nanosec Language
1490 ±50 AD	Nova Embossed Ends Level 2	
	Level 3	Terra cotta jaguar figurine found
	End of Black Ware Level 4	End of Black Ware
960±100 AD	Nova Embossed Appears Level 5	Level A Jaguar Figurines Pyramid of the Sun Totalrec Language
875±90 AD	Jarocho Stamped Appears Level 6	Jarocho Stamped Appears
720±150 AD		Black Ware Pottery (few shards) Red Ware Pottery Charcoal from Level B found Pyramid X2

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Final Paper Part B: Early Colonial New Fresia

Within early colonial New Fresia, there existed the Spanish conquistadors, Dutch colonists, and local natives. The area of settlement lies between Florida and Alabama on the Gulf of Mexico, and consists of two plains, two rivers, hills, and coastal flats. Beginning in 1559 with the founding of the settlement of La Insular, near the Partagas Lagoon and the Larranaga Hills, the Spanish hoped to find the legendary gold of the region. Initially, such gold was not discovered and

the local trades with natives, pearls, furs, and skins, did not justify the cost of transport between the area and Spain. Thus, La Insular began to falter in the beginning. Meanwhile, in 1571 Dutch from the Spanish Netherlands arrived in the eastern part of the region, successfully making their way into the interior of the area about 60 years later. When Jesuit agent of the Inquisition, Fr. Arturo Fuente, arrived at La Insular in 1588, talks of abandonment were in themselves abandoned when he proved his profound knowledge of business. Under the encouragement of Fuente, a tobacco plantation and factory was established. The cigars produced were renowned in Spain and inspired more attempts to establish profitable trading with Macanudo Indians living further up the Partagas River. Unfortunately, the Dutch stormed down the river quickly and expunged the La Insular settlement in 1633. Thus, the Spanish ended their ambitions in the area.

In response to Helena Larga's questions, first, it is evident why the Spanish colonists failed in spite of their successes with their enterprise and support from the homeland. In terms of defense, La Insular was surrounded by water, backed by the Larranga Hills to the North and West, and with coastal flats to the South. Geographically, the location was ideal for natural defenses. However, it could still be invaded, and there were limited fortifications around or near it. Besides the battery, jetty, and watchtower, La Insular had limited and even poor defense. Additionally, when the Spanish conquistadors successfully made contact and profitable trade with the Macanudo Indians further up river, the Dutch were most likely easily able to defeat the dispersed Spanish and follow the trail downriver to take out the poorly defended settlement. Secondly, the Dutch were able to push their way into the frontier because there does not appear to be any evidence of hostile Indians. According to the writings of A. Fidalgo of Havana in 1568, the natives were able to be observed and seem to be passive, as they do typical hunting and domestic duties while not at war. At the Dutch farmhouse, Danneman Boerderij, an Indian family went into service for the Danneman family. Trades were made with the Spanish and Indians even worked for the Spanish. None of these factors points to Indian hostility. Additionally, the Spanish did not seem to be confined to La Insular and the Partagas River. They initially settled there and did not have any reason to move with the successes of their tobacco and maize plantation, factory, and trading with the Macanudo population. If anything, the conquistadors stayed within the area due to Indian villages to the North and the Dutch Territory to the South.

There are many differences found in what has been excavated between the Spanish and Dutch colonizations of New Fresia. Obviously, there are the geographical differences. The Spanish chose to base their settlement on a piece of land with natural defenses around them. They situated themselves with access to a river and the coast, while remaining defended and yet still able to move throughout the land and trade. The Dutch chose the Schimmel Plain to the south of the Partagas River, with access to both the Gulf Coast and the Paiadjn River. With the openness of the land, it was necessary to construct Fort Ritmeester. Settlement structures are another differentiation. The Dutch had few individual structures, including the Fort, the Danneman family farmstead and laborer's cottage. However, it did include the Broederstroompje community. This