to find a place to wash. We were unsuccessful in finding anyplace private --- we couldn't even find a place to go to the bathroom. (In fact, this was one of our greatest anthropological disappointments: we never did find out on this trip where one acceptably goes to the bathroom. The towns are pristine... we later learned that one goes on a large leaf and throws the result into the jungle.) As we came back to the house we met Andre who took us to meet a boy who was Oskar's older brother. Together they took us to a washing place far out on the edge of town that was said to belong to the granman --- his washing place. There we swam and it felt wonderful. Coming back to the central part of the village around mid-morning we walked around the town trying to find something to do. As we approached the boat dock we saw a group of people embarking on a boat. Oskar, his sister (Elenda), the Bobbsy twins Norda and Sylvia (whom we later christened 'toad'), twe little fulny boatman, Aukie and Percy (the town guy who sang Kawina), Shakus, the basha from Santigron, and some others all said they were going ****************** 'tapse:' and invited us to go along. They were, it turned out, going to look at some of the villages up river, more or less like tourists. We jumped in (luckily I had my camera) and off we went.

Our first stop was the second (or, if you count Te Vrede, which is connected with granmankondre by a path and is the site of the granman's wife's new house, the third) village uprher from Posugrunu. It was called Piyeti, and a huge drowd of young people stood by the dock to greet us as wecame in. This was the boatman's own town. The procedure in vistiting in such parties was fairly stadard. Whoever was in charge (in this case, the boatman, Oskar and the bashay from Santgron) walked into the village and asked an old man to find the capten or the baxa. This man then welcomed us and took us around the village a bit, finally entertaining us in some way. In Piyeti the gran people seemed to be related to the granman's wife. The town was fairly dense and extremely clean, with arange trees andtangerines all about. As we wandered around we were met by a man called 🛣 Richinel Adams who was a swagri to the granman, and very friendly. The Adamas became our closest friends during our stay, frequently paddling down to visit us in Posugrunu. They invited us up to their house (along with Oskar and his girlish entourage--Oskar himself was of course well-known to everyone) where they sdrved us beer and peppermint candies. This man was relatively prosperous it seemed because he had a treadle-sewing-machine. (The Prices later informed us that these machines are surrounded by taboos out in Saramacca). It didn't work, however, and Leslie was asked to fix it if sheknew how. We didn't. After we had finished the beer we went outside to the ka kuttu osu (mee ing house) wher all the officialsof the town were gathered around drinking. We observed a common pattern here, too: there were only one or two glasses and several bottles. Drinkpourers would serve people (in no particular observable order) who whuld then be oblisged to drain their glasses to free them for the next person We drank up and started back to the boats, but not before Reggie Adams had had me make several photgraphs of him with Leslie. with his wife (Adwina Bettorina) etc., and given us a pile of aranges and citrus fruits to carry home with us.

Next we went to Sukibaka, where the officials wame out to greet us. The kapten took the whole party up to his house, and sat everyone down by a cookhouse, got out his Apintie and started to play. Oskar scrambled up a cocnut tree and we all drank milk and some sort of local rum. Then the kapten played for a bit and two little girls did a rudimentary banja dance.

. Headap vapjus 001. 18 mo the RE day, Thun seehe can go to a hunt Donas! hey E = hap Z = hap 1 10.00 guillass = 80 po sny 08 c my so show oux 02' includes 180 hackun. 7800 mrog

QS'±1

July 11

We now embark on the section of the summer that especially concerns Saram acca things. I decided that I would try to investigate, as a broader problem than just ethnomusicolagical description of somebody's music, the changes taking place in parts of the Bush Negro communities... places like Paranam where workers stay, the city s suburbs where Bush Negroes holding city jobs are, and in the new villages near Brokopondo where the about 4,000 Saramaccas who were moved down the river have resettled. Earleir in the week Leslie and I rode out to Paranam on the bike to see if we could locate Bush Negroes living there. We weren't too successful and it turned out later that we had missed the main concentration of Bush Negroes who live in camps along t the river there. (We saw them later with Rich and Sally.) So on this day and the next few we went to visit Fransina Landfeld at her house on the outskirts of Paramaribo as well as Oskar and Andre at their house on Groenahartstraat. Both places are fairly well furnished city houses stocked with appliances. (Oskar has a TV a refrigerator nd a stove.) Mrs Landfeld lives w.th her sister, her man (a town Creole) and millions of children, the most important of which at present are two school age daughters whom she is seeing through school. She has said that when they finish (after another year) she wants to go back to her panasi / where food is easier to come by and life is generally better. In these notes I will mostly record words and expressions that I learned during t is long and very frustrating period until the 17th.

```
furyari oso
                 birthday party
keyst yorka
                 ghost, spirit (of dead ancestor) (S: yooka)
dorodoro
                 completely
sko: tu
                 cop, policeman
                                  (S: sikôútu)
bre:ti
                                (mi bre:ti f' si yu)
                 glad, happy
                                           Mi an ke 4 I don't want (it) I don't care
                                 mè kê =
                 S: want
mi nango omi
                                (I'm going now, man)
                 m' e go, man
```

July 14

Oskar decided to visit, one day later than planned. We talked about the definciencies of /foto libi/ (especially the lack of fresh game), about his meeting his wife at school in town, about the duties of the granman (riding up and down the river to see that everything goes right), about his upcoming work in Kwakoegron as obsector, and ab"ut his becoming granman later. The Prices express some scepticism about whether or not he (or anyone) can be a granman designate, but he seems to be.

July 15

Rich and Sally arrive and we plan a trip on Thursday to Brownsweg and area. We cancel our plans to go with Jap and B. to Marewijne.

July 16 & 17

I started going around trying to prepare myself for my trip to a Saramacca vill age, even though warned that things would probably be very different. I went to the Taal Bureau and procured Voorhoeve's Saramacca wordlist, and I again called on the Landfeld's to learn a few more owrds. I also made arran ments to rent a car etc. for Rich's paln on the trip was to visit as many places as possible.

```
jx yasi
           coat
           the bush (mi nango a matu)
 mátu
            knee (foto: kindi)
 a baáka môò de óto
                       she's blacker than the others
 báu sê (básu sê)
                      downriver (vs. liba se: up-river)
            granman
 gaáman
            machete (F: o:ru)
 ofandji
 fáka
            knife (F: néfi)
 matjau
                  (F: aksi)
            axe
```

July 18

We went to get the car around 7 and left for the Brokopondo area. We were carrying hammocks, Rich and Sally's cooking equipment, some rice, a live chicken (purchased at the market for Sfl 3.50), and some gifts that Rich and Sally were taking ... mostly cloth. Rich meanwhile told me as much as he could about various things in Saramacca. Needless to say he knows a lot. Mostly he told me about spirits of various kinds (gdds) and kunu, and burials, etc. etc. He also detailed a little about the history of the floysi-kondre or migration camps to which to Sarama cas had moved after the dam flooded their vilalges. The first place we stopped was Klass kreek (or Kass kifki) which was settled by people from Ganzee, the most educated of all S villages --- with more than one hundred years of schools and missionaries in their village. Rich was somewhat disparaging about their S-hood, though later evidence has turned up very much my more S ways in Canzee than was expected. We drove well into the village, which is quite large, and parked by the soccer field. There we saw a couple of old men siting, and Rich approached them just to make conversation. Our major attraction at this time was being with two mid whites who spoke Saramacca ... one of the men turned out to be a basia from the sectionof Ganzee which lived in Browsnweg. We were asked to carry a message to thae captain over there: that guamba pená táxkií kíi mi (lavk of meat kills me) --- so that they should send some game over. We stayed for some time, and then drove on, feeling fairly certain that we would find some place to stay in brownsweg.

We came next to Brokopondo, where we stopped to visit a friend of the Prices. There is a Saramacca compound there on the dirtrikt head city with only a few especily neat houses. From Brokopondo we drove to Belen, a small village that was below the dam — atraditional village, not a new one ——a nd not flooded. There has been considerable contact with outsiders there, however, with factories all around and many tourists co ing there from Brokopondo. It is up on a hill with traditional houses etc., but only a few pretty ones. R&S marks sp"ke disparagingly about the filth just siting around the village ——something that wouldn't be allowed, they said, up river.