**Supplementary Information Online**

**KNOCK! KNOCK! WHO’S THERE?**

**AN ETHNOARCHAEOLOGICAL APPROACH IN FRENCH GUIANA**

Stéphen Rostain

**Supplementary Information 1: Ethnoarchaeology**

Some useful references on ethnoarchaeology are:

Audouze, Françoise, and Catherine Perlès

1980 L’Ethnoarchéologie. *Nouvelles de l’Archéologie* 4:7–10.

David, Nicholas, and Carol Kramer

2001 *Ethnoarchaeology in Action*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Gallay, Alain

2011 *Pour une Ethnoarchéologie Théorique: Mérites et Limites de l’Analogie Ethnographique*. Errance, Arles, France.

Gallay, Alain, Eric Huysecom, Anne Mayor, and Grégoire de Ceuninck

1996 *Hier et Aujourd’hui: des Poteries et des Femmes, Céramiques Traditionnelles du Mali*. Département d’Anthropologie et d’Écologie, Université de Genève, Switzerland.

Marciniak, Arkadiusz, and NurcanYalman (editors)

2013 *Contesting Ethnoarchaeologies*. Springer, New York.

Politis, Gustavo G.

2015 Reflections on Contemporary Ethnoarchaeology. *Pyrenae* 46(1):41–83.

Wilk, Richard R., and William L. Rathje

1982 Household Archaeology. *The American Behavioral Scientist* 25(6):617–639.

**Supplementary Information 2: Ethnoarchaeological Studies in Amazonia**

Some other ethnoarchaeological studies conducted in Amazonia are:

Hernando, Almudena, and Elizabeth M. B. Coelho (editors)

2013 *Estudos sobre os Awá: Caçadores-coletores em Transição*. EDUFMA, São Luís, Brazil.

Politis, Gustavo G.

2002 Acerca de la etnoarqueología en América del Sur. *Horizontes Antropológicos* 8(18):61–91.

Siegel, Peter E.

2014 Cultural Construction, Interculturality, Multiethnicity, and Survival Strategies among Amerindians in the ‘Island of Guiana’ with a Brief Introduction from the Upper Amazon. In *Antes de Orellana: Actas del 3er Encuentro Internacional de Arqueología Amazónica*, edited by Stéphen Rostain, pp. 351–357. IFEA/FLACSO/EEUU Embassy, Quito.

Silva, Fabiola A.

2009 A Etnoarqueologia na Amazônia: Contribuições e Perspectivas. *Boletim do Museu Paraense Emílio Goel di Ciências Humanas* 4(1):27–37.

Wüst, Irmhild

1998 Continuities and Discontinuities: Archaeology and Ethnoarchaeology in the Heart of the Eastern Bororo Territory, Mato Grosso, Brazil. *Antiquity* 72(277):663–675.

Yu, Pei-Lin

2015 Ethnoarchaeology of Foraging and the Case of Vanishing Agriculturalists in the Amazon Basin. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 38:59–66.

**Supplementary Information 3: Doctoral Dissertations**

In the past twenty years, some doctoral investigations have dealt with the ethnoarchaeology of the South America Eastern Lowlands. In the Guianas, Renzo Duin (2009) worked on Wayana architecture in French Guiana and Jimmy Mans (2011) studied the material dimension of a modern Trio settlement in western Suriname, with special focus on the movements of the inhabitants in the neighboring landscape and their relationships with other Amerindian villages. In the Upper Xingu, Morgan Schmidt (2010, 2014) studied contemporaneous middens in Amerindian villages and anthroposol formation. Juliana Machado (2012, 2014) worked on house gardens in the Caviana Island and Fabiola Silva (2012, 2014) on the organization of Asurini settlements and ceramic production in the Upper Xingu. Other authors could have been cited here but it must be noted that although ethnoarchaeological studies in Amazonia are appearing at an accelerated rate, few are focused on the Amerindian house.

Duin, Renzo

2009 Wayana Socio-political Landscapes: Multi-scalar Regionality and Temporality in Guiana. Ph.D dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville.

Machado, Juliana Salles

2012 Lugares de Gente: Mulheres, Plantas e Redes de Troca. Ph.D dissertation, PPGAS, Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro.

Machado, Juliana Salles

2014 Temporalidades Enraizadas: Manejo Ambiental e Construção Social na Amazônia. In *Antes de Orellana: Actas del 3er Encuentro Internacional de Arqueología Amazónica*, edited by Stéphen Rostain, pp. 367–373. IFEA/FLACSO/EEUU Embassy, Quito.

Mans, Jimmy L. J. A.

2012 *Amotopoan Trails: A Recent Archaeology of Trio Movements.* Volume 41. Side Stone Press, Leiden.

Schmidt, Morgan J.

2010 Reconstructing Tropical Nature: Prehistoric and Modern Anthrosols (Terra Preta) in the Amazon Rainforest, upper Xingu River, Brazil. Ph.D dissertation, Geography Department, University of Florida, Gainesville.

Schmidt, Morgan J.

2014 Anthropogenic Landscapes in Amazonia: Topographic Features, use of Space, and Formation of Anthrosols (Terra Preta) in Prehistoric Settlements. In *Antes de Orellana: Actas del 3er Encuentro Internacional de Arqueología Amazónica*, edited by Stáphen Rostain, pp. 331–337, IFEA/FLACSO/EEUU Embassy, Quito.

Silva, Fabiola A.

2000 As Tecnologias e seus Significados. Ph.D dissertation, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Antropologia, FFLCH, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo.

Silva, Fabiola A.

2014 Lugares de Memória. Etnoarqueologia o uso do Espaço pe los Asurini do Xingu, Brasil. In *Antes de Orellana: Actas del 3er EncuentroInternacional de Arqueología Amazónica*, edited by Stáphen Rostain, pp. 357–380. IFEA/FLACSO/EEUU Embassy, Quito.

**Supplementary Information 4: Comparative Note**

In 2007, I was confronted by the same kind of coincidence, but conversely explained, during the excavation of the Arauquinoid site of Sable Blanc, on the western coast of French Guiana (Rostain 2015). The general organization of this site shows the combination of residential and funerary functions. The habitation area was located at the top of a sandy ridge, so the houses were built in the driest place. No traces of occupation were found in the southern part, only numerous burials. An angled embankment 4 m wide and 1.5 m high enclosed the cemetery at the south and east, probably to protect it from flood when the water level of the southern swamp rose too high and could cover the burials. In the forested area, on the other side of the bank, there was a complex of small and low elevations disposed in a checkerboard pattern that was first interpreted as a set of raised fields. They were rectangular, rarely square, and measured 0.5–3 m long, 0.5 m wide and 0.3 m high, separated by furrows 0.5 m wide. It was logical to associate them with the other features of the site, especially because Arauquinoid people are well known for their cultivation of raised fields along the Guianas coast (Rostain 2008). However, radiocarbon dating showed that the while the residential and funerary sites dated from 1000 to 1200 A.D., the raised fields (in each of which a charcoal-rich lens at the base of the mound marked its construction) were of modern construction. In this case also, the coincidental association led to an initially equivocal interpretation of the origin of human-made features.

Rostain, Stéphen

2015 L’archéologie des Champs Surélevés. In *Archéologie de l’Amazonie. Les Premiers Habitants de la Guyanecôtière*, edited by Stéphen Rostain, pp. 101–125. BAR, Paris Monographs in American Archaeology 44, Oxford.