

The ILP at UW provides a vibrant environment for teaching, study and research, offering a 3-



*In addition, Cree words sharing the same root share an underlying meaning that often has a highly visual quality. For example, the Cree root *anisko-* conveys the idea of "joining together"*

*aniskiwi-* *anisko-*







---

that are, on the one hand, found only in Pinar del Río province, and that

to be generally accepted. The situation with the Macoris and the possible language substrate of the Ciboney Taino is even more confusing. The Warao elements apparently present in those idioms can easily be understood as a result of early mutual influences between Arawak and Warao language groups, not surprising in view of the fact that they were neighboring speech communities for long periods of time. The Macoris language is also very poorly preserved: all we have is one recorded word form and very few toponyms.

Especially interesting both linguistically and culturally are the Guanahatabey from the westernmost section of Cuba, the modern Pinar del Río province. According to early reports, not only had they a culture remarkably dissimilar from other communities in the region (they were hunter-fisher-gatherers without pottery or permanent habitations), but they also used a language completely unintelligible to speakers of other languages in the region. Unfortunately, their language was not ever recorded, not even heard, by any of the Spanish chroniclers, so we have to base our study of it exclusively on the analysis of the small number of their place names. It is thus intriguing to note that twenty-six toponyms were identified

