Arts, Crafts, and Techniques: House building, boat building; Pottery, basketry, silver work, re-fabs, etc; Techniques for fishing, hunting, agriculture; Techniques for food preparation and preservation, making of garments, etc; Medical and magical techniques; Making of masks, image painting, building of tadjis, etc.

Music — Musical Instruments: Sung and Instrumental music for work, for secular ceremonies, for cult and religious use, for various kinds of dancing, for social commentary etc., in European, African, East Indian and Spanish Main traditions, as well as essentially Creole music.

Dance: Dress, conventions, programme, style and choreography of the great variety of dances appropriate to different social occasions.

Mime, Play, Pageant: Christmas and Carnival mimes, plays and pageants, involving dressing up, miming, singing and speechmaking, street marches, Saints Day processions, Mummings.

Games: Word games, games with apparatus, singing and dancing games, trials of strength and skill, satirical games, card games, gambling games, team games.

Ceremonies: (a) connected with the life cycle of the individual, from birth, through marriage to death e.g. christening; (b) of the family e.g. "thanksgiving" or "saraka"; (c) of the neighbourhood community — school concert; (d) of the society or "bande" etc. e.g. initiation; (e) of an island or "national" society e.g. Fête La Rose, in St. Lucia.

The appropriate types of approach to the material can also be varied in depth from simple collection to complex analysis, for example:

1 COLLECTION OF EASILY ISOLATED ITEMS (WORDS OR ARTIFACTS) WITH A LIMITED AMOUNT OF CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION

Objects, which can be stored or displayed in museums, schools and community buildings, can be collected, along with simple facts about each item, relating to name, age, place and time of acquisition, maker or user etc. Similarly words in set forms or, broadly speaking, oral literature and conventional forms of speech. Since all will be in recognised dialects, approximate spelling is adequate. The superiority of electrical recording in no way undermines the value of collection by interview and transcription. One advantage for the collector is that each act of collecting and registration of information is complete and valuable in itself.

2 GRAPHIC, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND CINEMATOGRAPHIC REPRESENTATIONS OF THINGS, INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, PLACES, ACTIONS, WITH CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION

3 ELECTRICAL RECORDING OF SOUND, PARTICULARLY MUSIC AND SPEECH WITH CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION

It is possible now to use good portable battery equipment for sound recording, and this makes possible the recording of music and speech in the social or ceremonial setting to which it belongs with fairly high quality. Recording, however, should never be an end in itself, since absence of contextual information detracts greatly from the value of the record. Similarly, as recording is likely to be selective, the material and its surrounding activities should be well known in advance.