

ANT 202 Fact Sheet Week 5 October 20-22, 2014

VIII The Spread of anatomically modern *Homo sapiens*

E. Colonization of the New World

2 North America

c Two Routes of Entry (?)

i Interior Big Game Hunters (Paleoindian)

(a) Clovis

Archaeological concepts

Archaeological culture: V. Gordon Childe, defined an archaeological culture as “an assemblage of artifacts that recur repeatedly associated together in dwellings of the same kind and with burials of the same rite. The arbitrary peculiarities of implements, weapons, ornaments, houses, burial rites, and ritual objects are assumed to be concrete expressions of the common social traditions that bind together a people.”

Assemblage: a subunit of a culture—a closely related group of artifact types that consistently co-occur

1. First recognized at a site near the town of Clovis in New Mexico.. 13,300-12,900 years B.P.

2. Fluted points

3. Clovis First Advocates

4. Pleistocene Overkill hypothesis. Paul Martin

5. Alternative: Climate change

(b) Pre-Clovis

1. Meadowcroft Rockshelter western Pennsylvania, investigated by James Adovasio where the deepest layers date to about 14,000 years B.P. (controversial)

2. Paisley Cave!!! (Gilbert and Jenkins) 14,000 BP- coprolites!!,
DNA

3. Monte Verde, Chile 14,000 years old (Tom Dillehay)

ii Coastal Migration Route

1. Daisy Cave and other sites on San Miguel Island, 12,500 B.P.
Jon Erlandson

2. Arlington Man Santa Rosa Island 13,000-11,000 B.P. Skeleton
only John Johnson

d Issues

i Boats and the spread of anatomically modern
Homo sapiens sapiens (Jon Erlandson)

ii Kennewick Man Site in SE Washington State on
the Columbia River. First investigated by James
Chatters. One skeleton found embedded with a
Cascade projectile point, Skeleton is dated
9200 years B.P.

iii Dennis Stanford: Colonization from Europe?

iv Extraterrestrial Impact 12,900 B.P.- Caused
Megafaunal extinctions? Roy Firestone et al.
2007; Douglas and James Kennett 2008
(another explanation for megafauna extinctions)

IX The Final Frontier: Oceania. The Pacific Islands, seem to have been settled by
Polynesian peoples originally from Southeast Asia who first made their way to

Taiwan and then to Melanesia. There was a complex migration route that is known fairly thoroughly based on the combined findings from archaeology, linguistics, and genetic studies.

A The last stop in Melanesia was Fiji. People seem to have been in Fiji by 3500 years ago (1500 B.C.).

B Marquesas (central Polynesia) by 2200 years ago (200 B.C.)

C Remote Polynesia (Distant outposts)

D Contact with the New World!!!!!!??

1 Early Proponent- Thor Heyerdahl (Had it backwards)

2 Northern South America (Ecuador)

a Sweet Potato

b Related Linguistics

3 Southern South America (Chile)

a Chicken bones

b Related Linguistics

c Boat Technology

d Clavas

4 North America (southern California)

a Sewn-plank boat technology

b Related Linguistics

c Bone fish hooks

d Related linguistics

5 Counter Arguments

- i Long-versus short chronologies
- ii Independent invention