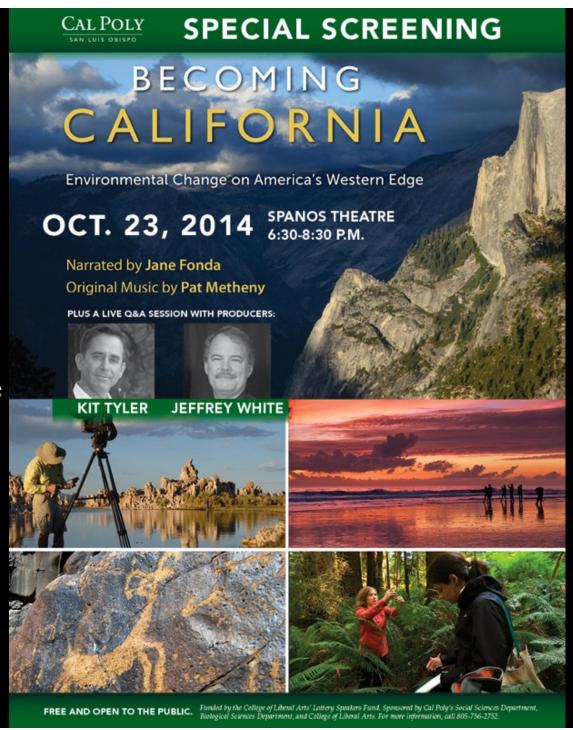
Wednesday October 29, 2014 X. Colonization: Oceania, The Final Frontier





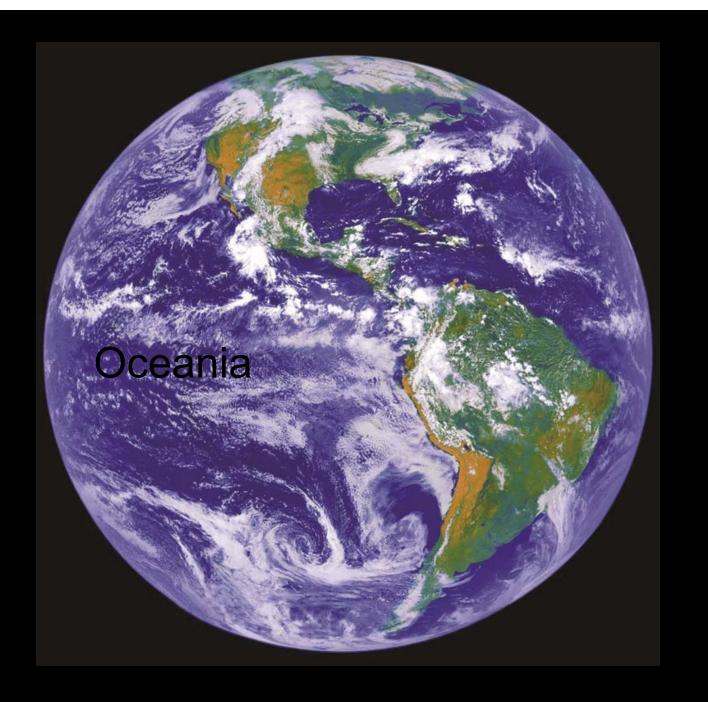
1-2 paragraph
Summary
On the Human
Prehistory
Part of the Film
Due Monday

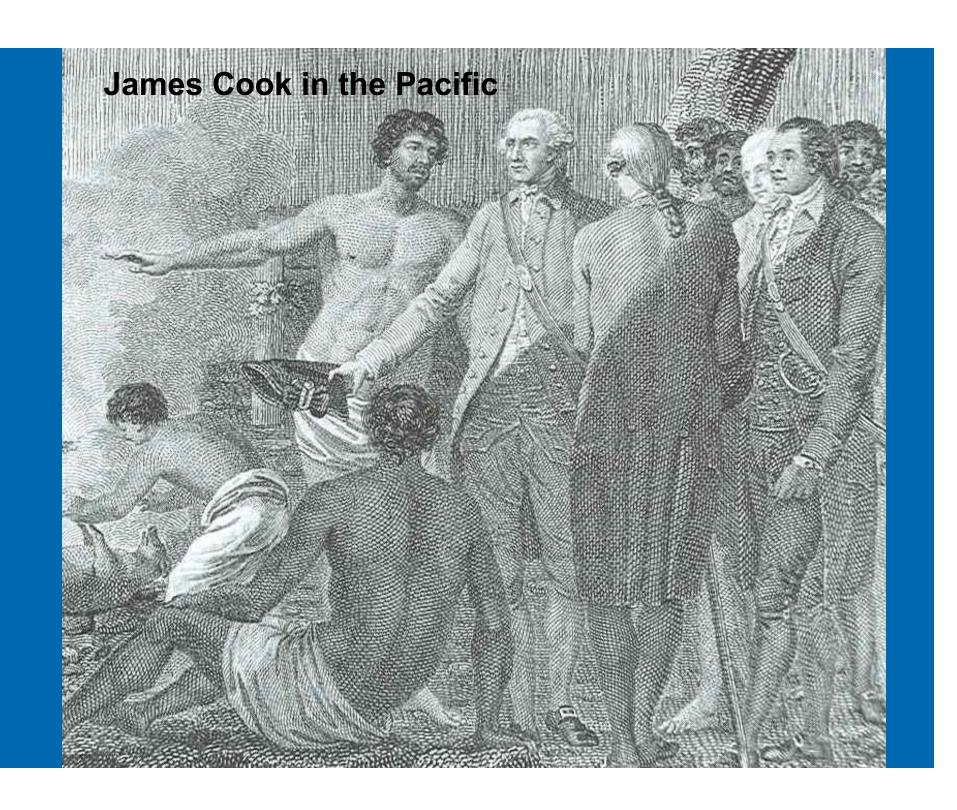
Today go to: http://tinyurl.com/CELPlive



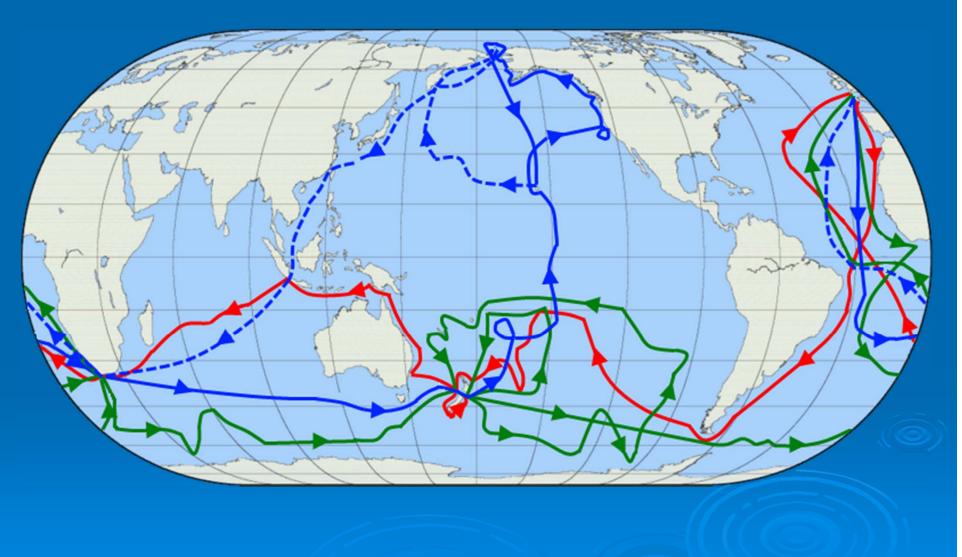
PROCESSES IN WORLD PREHISTORY

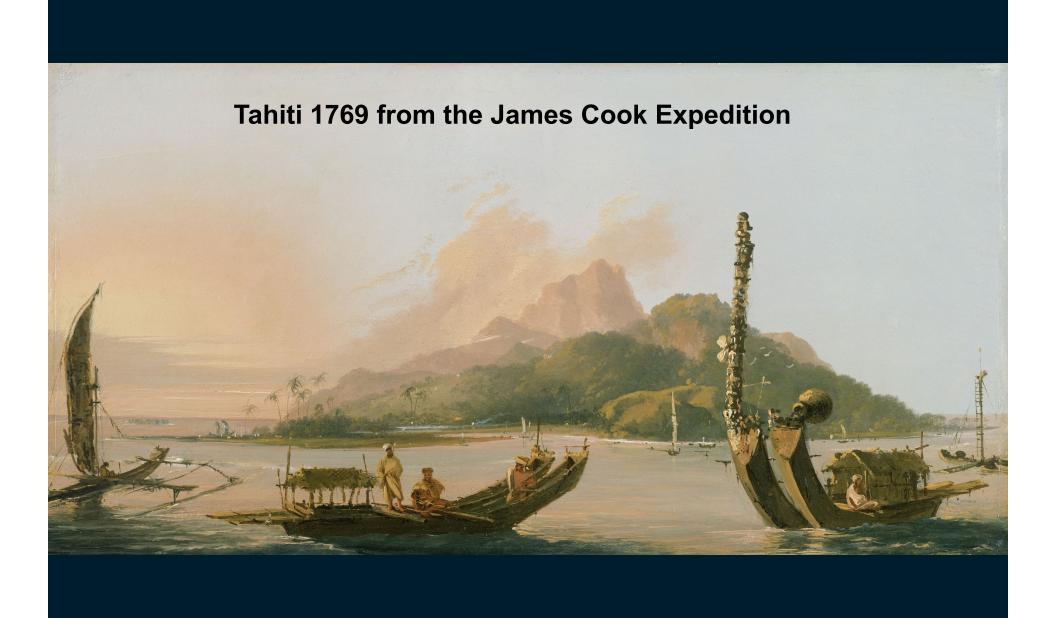
-				
MYA	Biological Evolution	Colonization	Adaptation	Technology
	AMHSS	OCEANIA NEW WORLD SIBERIA	Broad Spectrum Foraging and Farming	COMPOSITE WEAPONS ART
1.0		EUROPE	HUNTING/ GATHERING	FIRE
2.0	номо	ASIA		
3.0				STONE TOOLS
	Australo-			
4.0	Ardipithecus	AFRICA	SCAVENGING/ GATHERING	SIMPLE PERISHABLE TOOLS





Voyages of Captain James Cook 1768-1769





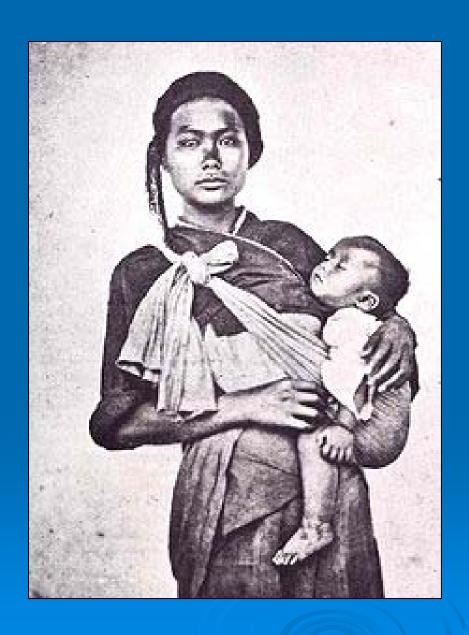
7000 B.C. Pigs/Chickens domesticated SE Asia

4300 B.C. Farmers migrate to Taiwan

3300 B.C. Arrival in Philippines

1500 B.C. Arrival in East Melanesia with Lapita pottery





Indigenous people of Taiwan

7000 B.C. Pigs/Chickens domesticated SE Asia

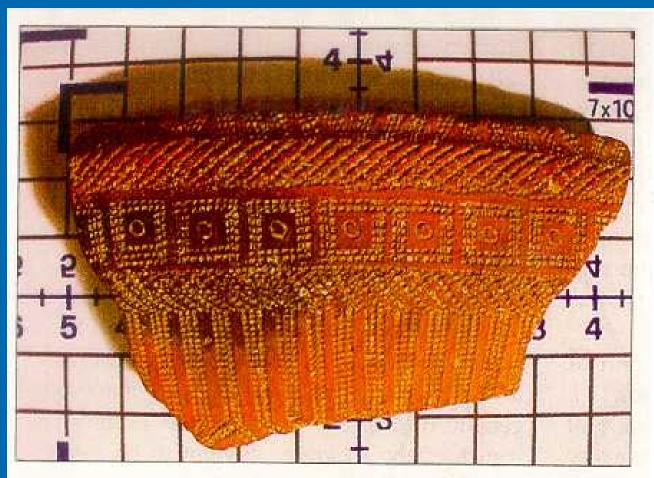
4300 B.C. Farmers migrate to Taiwan

3300 B.C. Arrival in Philippines

1500 B.C. Arrival in East Melanesia with Lapita pottery



Lapita pottery Melanesia 3500 years B.P.



Parade of pots. Distinctive Lapita pots mark the watery route to Polynesia.

Distribution of Lapita Potttery



Diffusion:
The spread of cultural traits via direct contact.

Diffusion

Versus

Independent Invention

7000 B.C. Pigs/Chickens domesticated SE Asia

4300 B.C. Farmers migrate to Taiwan

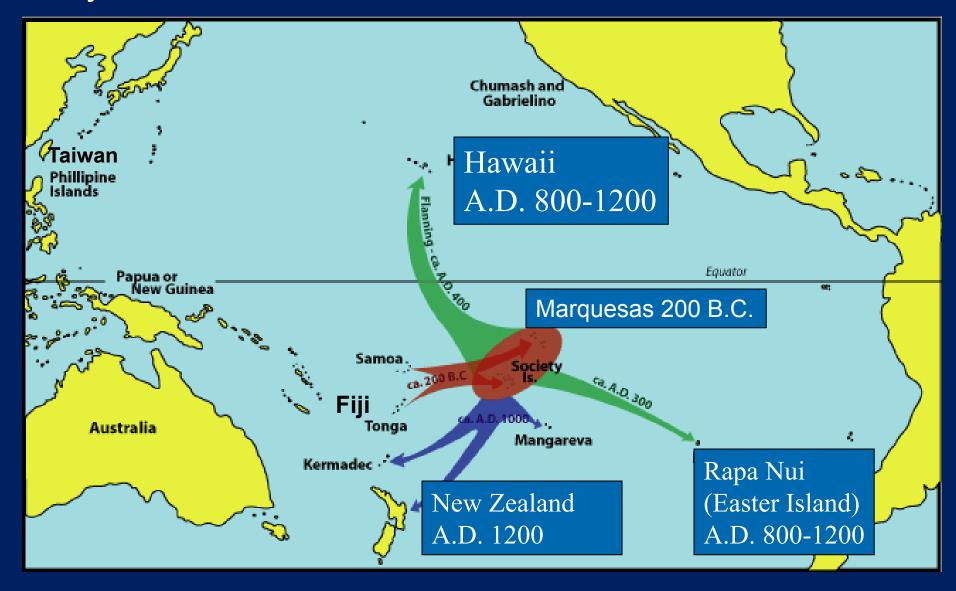
3300 B.C. Arrival in Philippines

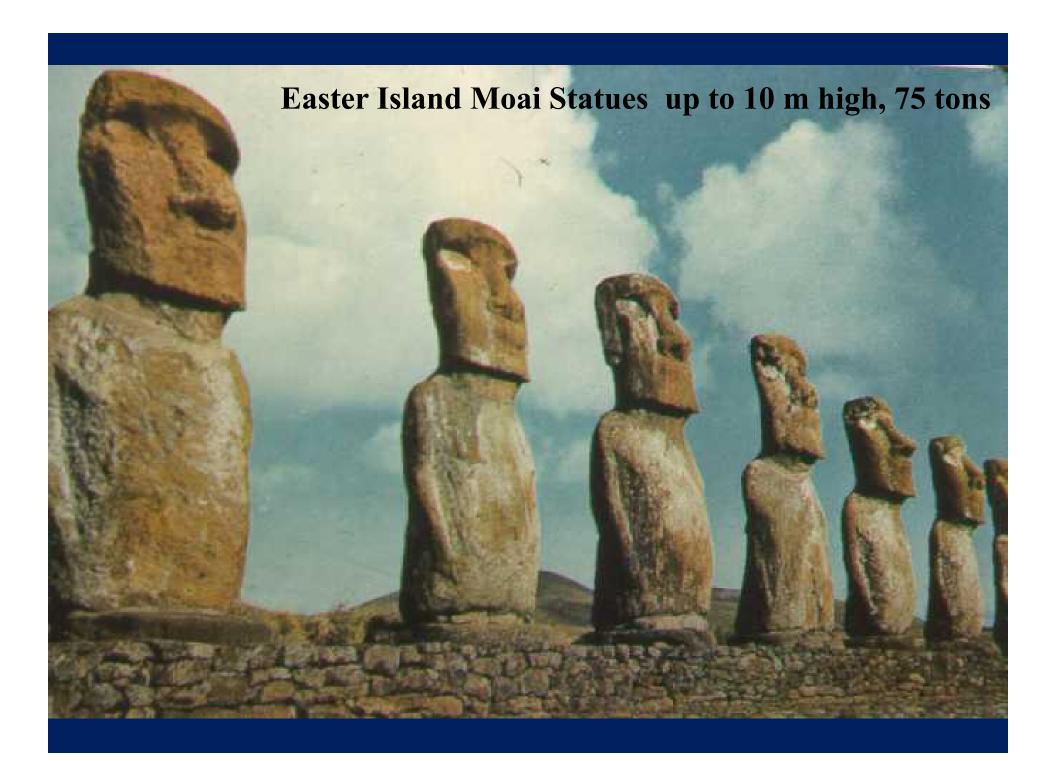
1500 B.C. Arrival in East Melanesia with Lapita pottery

200 B.C. Settlement of Marquesas



Polynesians in the Remote Pacific

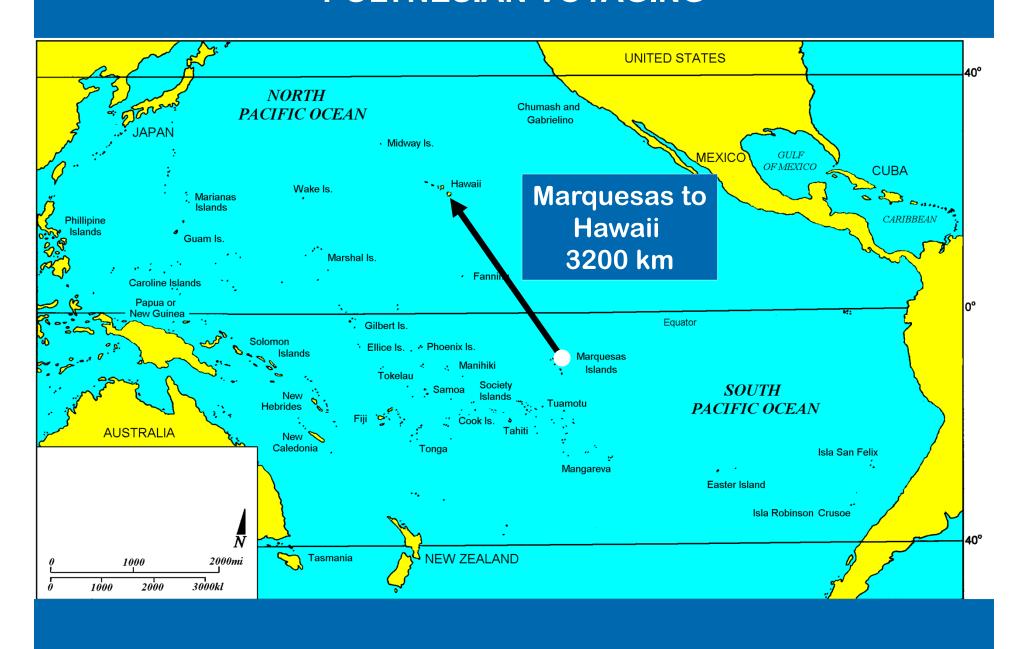




Post Colonization Rapanui

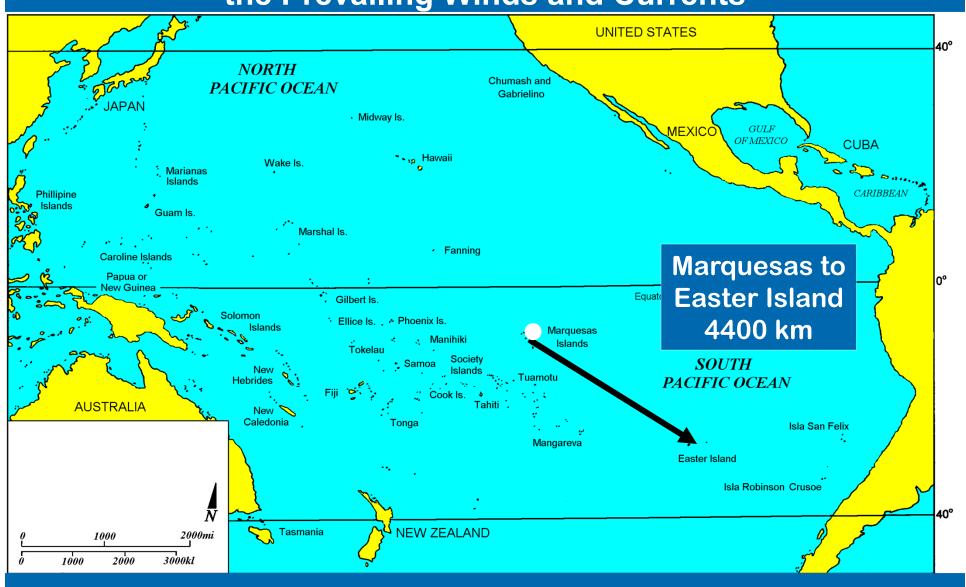
- Pollen Studies Clearly Show Deforestation
 - 21 species of trees went extinct
- First Contact-Dutch 1722- Estimated population 2000-3000
- No sailing craft, little boat building
- Archaeologists suggest population had been much higher previously
 - Statues standing
- Captain Cook -1774-Some statutes toppled, population smaller

POLYNESIAN VOYAGING

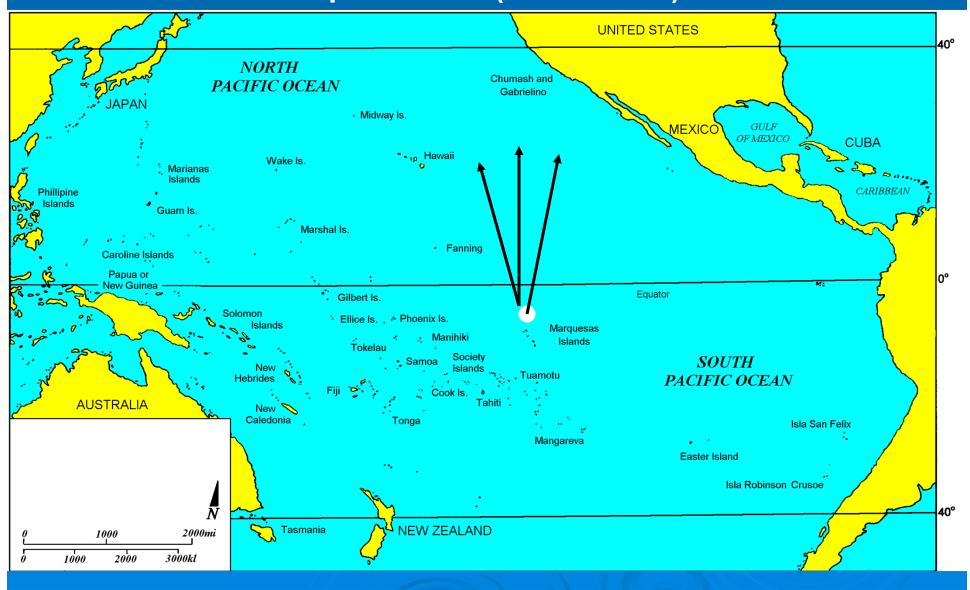


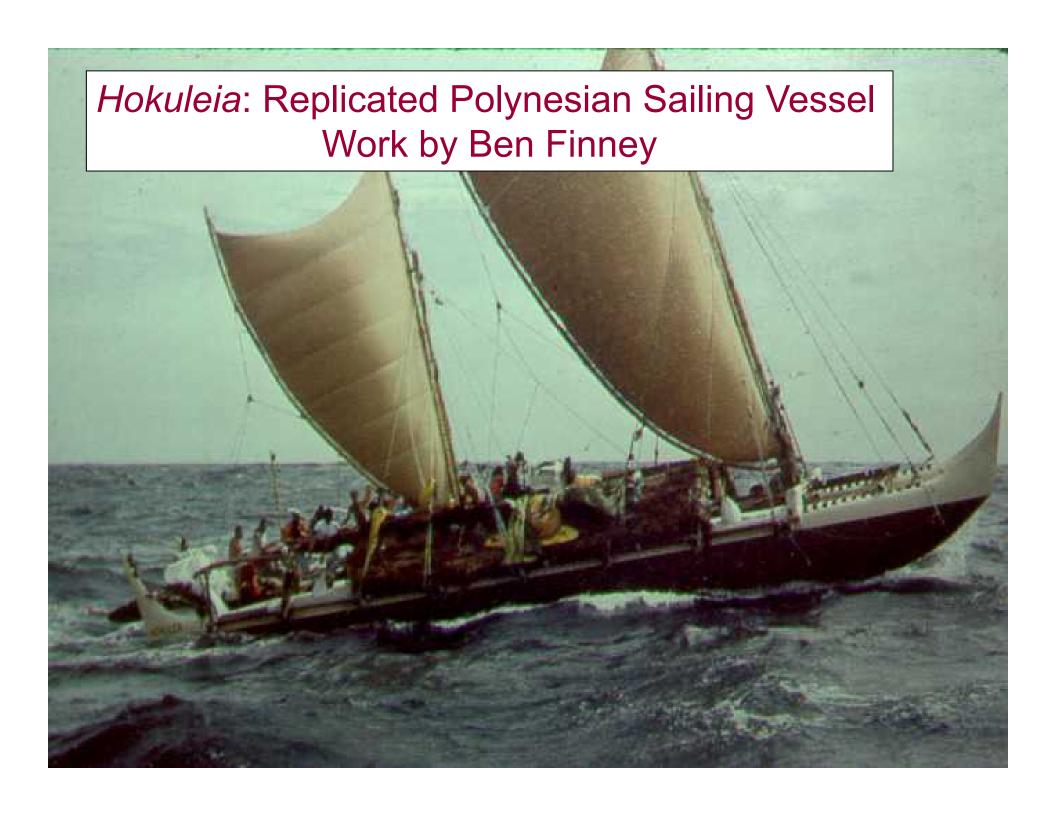
POLYNESIAN VOYAGING

1950s- Prevailing Explanation: Andrew Sharp- Drifting with the Prevailing Winds and Currents



POLYNESIAN VOYAGING: A Program of intentional exploration? (Geoff Irwin)





Pacific Voyaging

Marquesas - Hawaii

3200 km

Marquesas - Easter Island

4040 km

Marquesas - Hawaii and Return

6400 km

Why Not the New World?

Pacific Voyaging

Marquesas - Hawaii

3200 km

Marquesas - Easter Island

4040 km

Marquesas - Hawaii and Return

6400 km

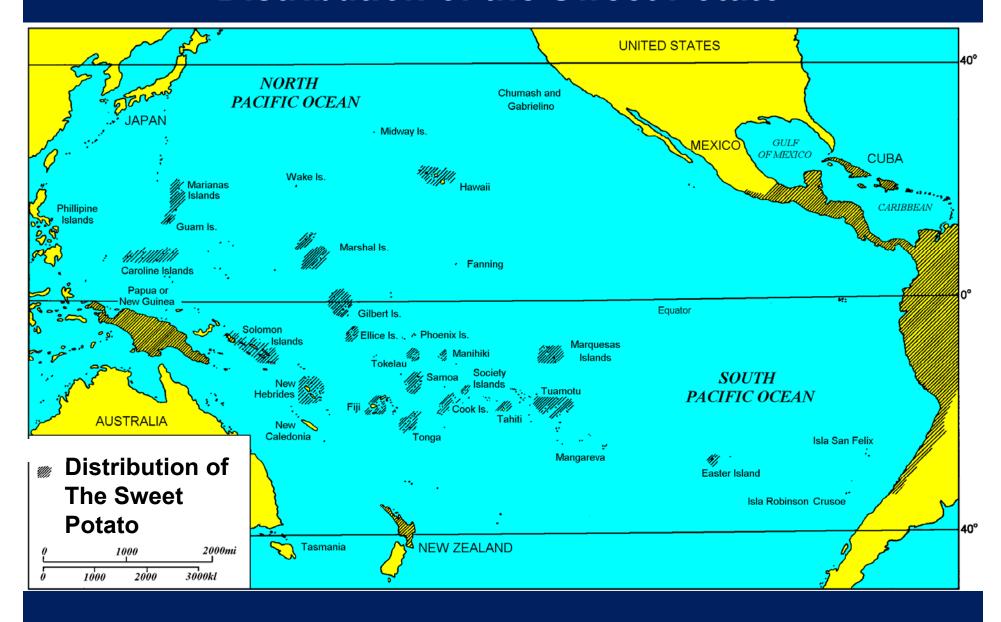
Hawaii - Santa Barbara Channel

3360 km

Easter Island - South America

3160 km

Distribution of the Sweet Potato



Facts about the sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*):

Domesticated in New World

Cultivated throughout Polynesia Historically

Recovered archaeologically 1990s By Patrick Kirch- dating AD 1000



Linguistic Evidence:

kumara = 'sweet potato' in SouthAmerica and Polynesia (including New Zealand).

Adelaar and Muysken (2004:41) note that "[kumara] constitutes near proof of incidental contact between inhabitants of the Andean region and the South Pacific."

Conveyance of the Sweet Potato

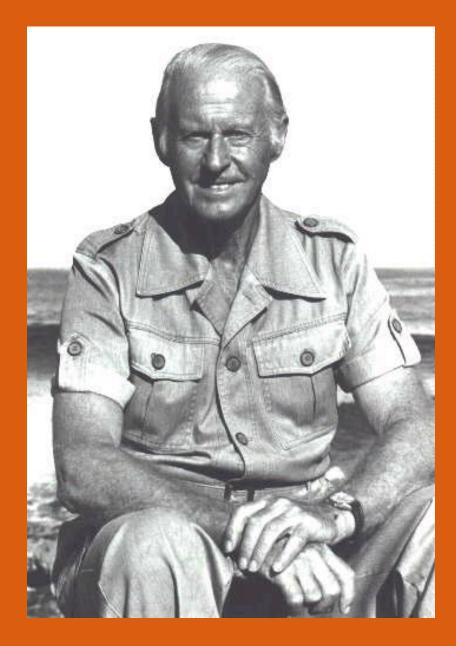
Two-Way Voyaging by Polynesians

or

One Way drifting by South Americans? Thor Heyerdahl 1950s







a. Early Proponent-

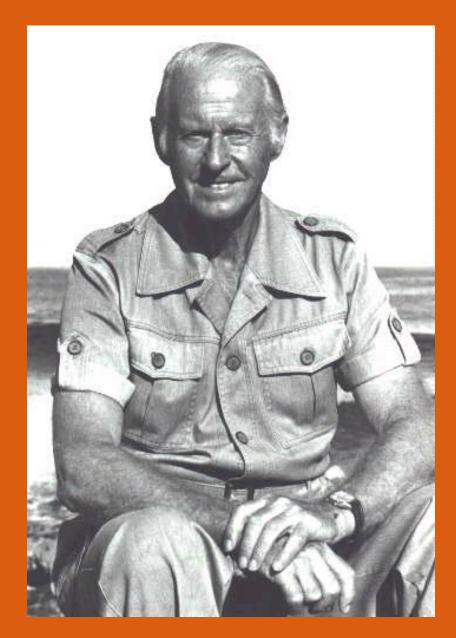
Thor Heyerdahl

Norwegian Adventurer/Writer

Sailed the "Kon Tiki" from

South America

to Polynesia in 1947

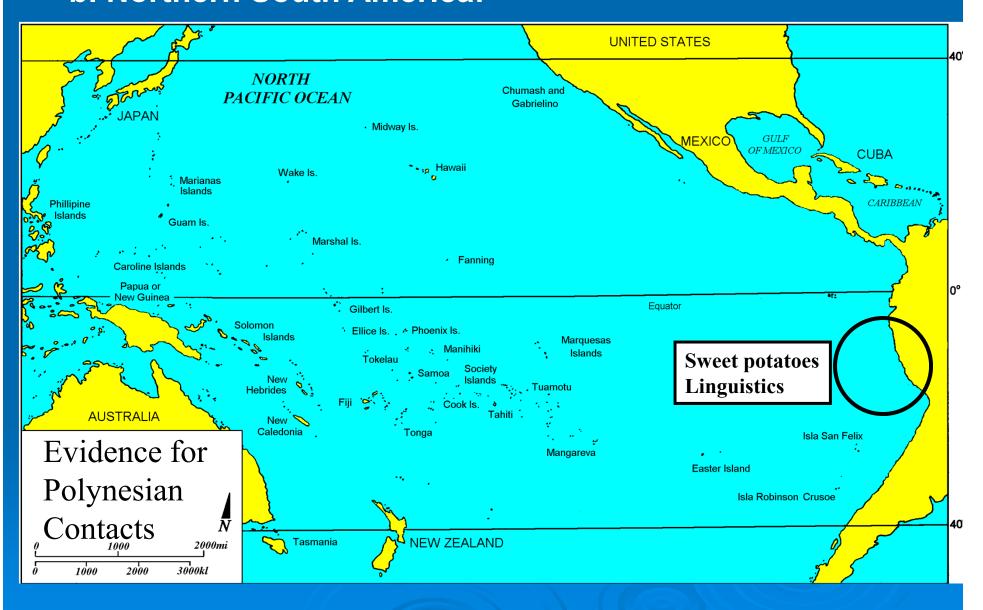


Thor Heyerdahl's Voyaging:

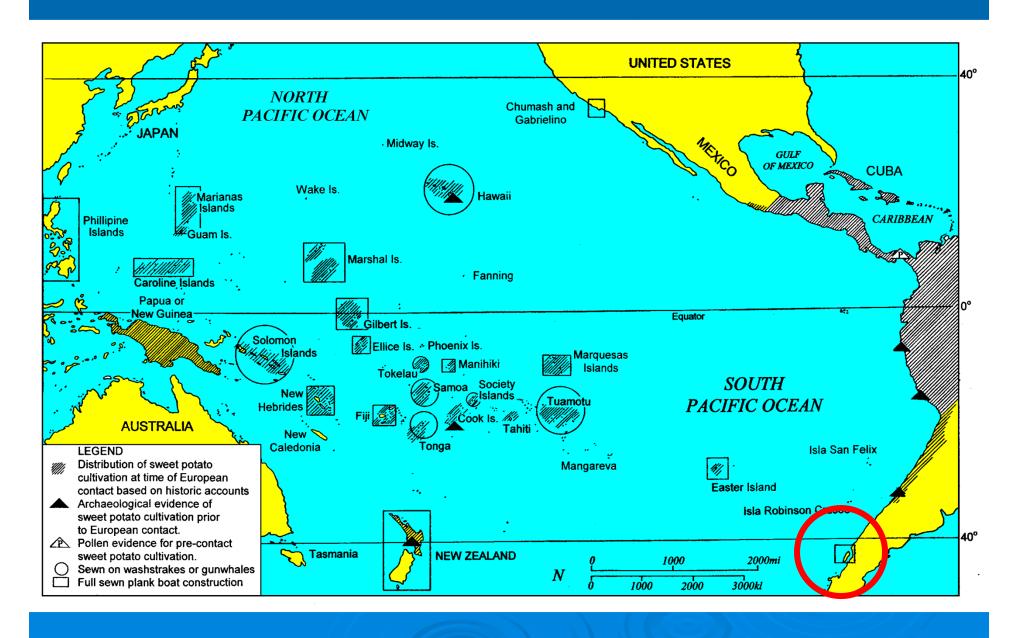
An Early Example of

"Experimental Archaeology"

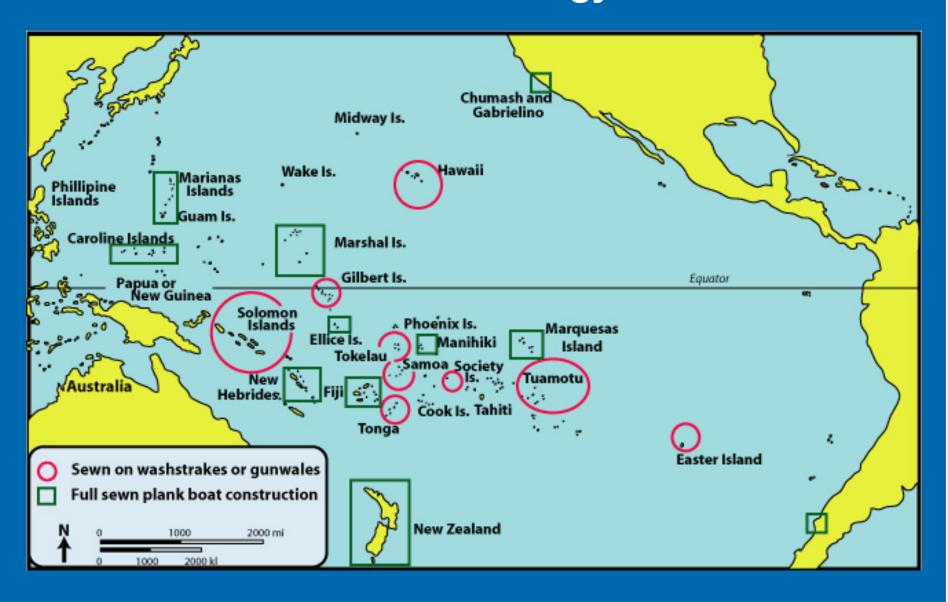
b. Northern South America:



Southern South America: Contact with the Alakaluf, Chono, and Mapuche in Chile?



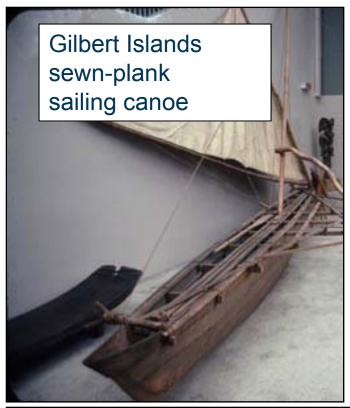
Sewn Plank Boat Technology in the Pacific

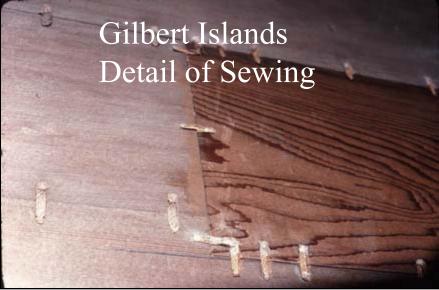




Bishop Museum

PLANK FISHING CANOES FROM TATAKOTO, TUAMOTU Note inner lagoon and coconut-covered islets







'canoe'

Hawaiian

Alacaluf (= Kawesqar) kiā°lu 'West Patagonian canoe' (<Skottsberg)</p>

To Get to South America ...and Other Answers to the Question Why Did the Chicken Cross the Sea?

Alice Storey

Department of Archaeology and Palaeoanthropology University of New England, Armidale NSW



Presentation

Sponsored by the Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo, Social Sciences Department

A discussion of the evidence for pre-Columbian contact between Polynesia and the Americas, focused on evidence from ancient chicken DNA, radiocarbon dates and isotopes. In order to understand the evidence from chicken bones it is important that we reassess the evidence for a European introduction of chickens, look at other evidence for contact between Polynesia and the Americas and evaluate just how much influence we would expect contact to have.

Contact on the west coast of the Americas is probably better supported by the archaeological, genetic and linguistic evidence than accepted pre-Columbian Norse contacts in the east. Also, an explanation of why archaeologists in the 1960s and 70s reacted strongly against explanations of culture change which involved cross-cultural contacts and diffusion. However, this paradigm shift may have led us to disregard some important evidence for more ephemeral contacts in prehistory.

Wednesday, April 21, 2010 – 6:30-8 p.m. Pavilion, Performing Arts Center

Radiocarbon and DNA Evidence for Pre-Columbian Introduction of Polynesian Chickens to Chile

Alice A. Storey, Jose Miguel Ramirez, Daniel Quiroz, David V. Burley, David J. Addison, Richard Walter, Atholl J. Anderson, Terry L. Hunt, J. Stephen Athens, Leon Huynens, and Elizabeth Matisoo-Smith

2007 Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences



Linguistic support for Chickens in Pre-Contact South America:

Quechua

Hualpa= Chicken

Por medio del presente la saludo y en atención a Atención al correo electrónico enviado por Arqlo. Jerry Doty, donde nos solicita información y una foto de una vasija de nuestro museo con la forma de gallo de la cultura Virú.

Al respecto debo manifestarle lo siguiente:

- La vasija a que hace referencia el Sr. Doty es una que se encuentra en la galería de Desarrollos Regionales vitrina Nº 1 que muestran vasijas tanto de la cultura Virú como de la Vicús.
- La descripción de la vasija es la siguiente:

C- 09250; 3/630; 8166

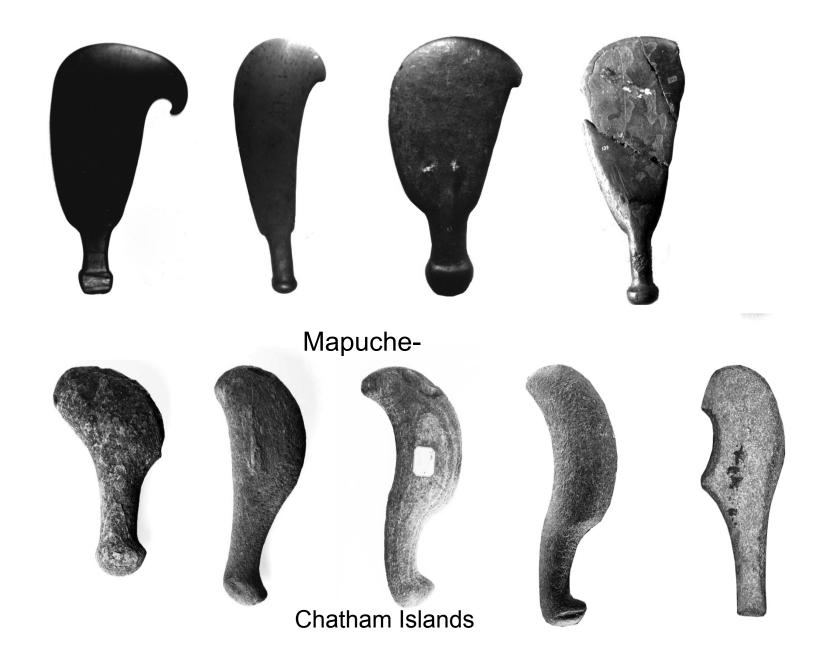
Cultura : Vicús

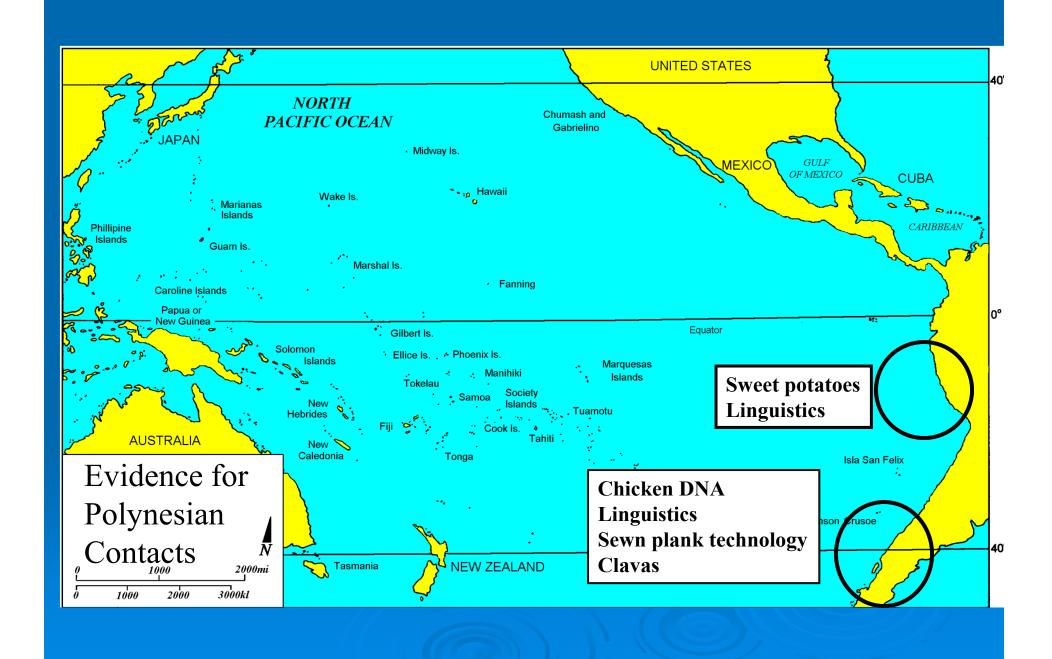
Botella escultórica ornitomorfa, asa puente cintada, gollete compuesto. Representa un ave de pie, lleva cresta de seis (6) apéndices triangulares, ojos tubulares con orifico central. Tiene lleva 5 orificios a ambos lados de la parte superior de la cabeza. Ala y cola con diseños incisos. El cuerpo presenta decoración pictórica de color blanco diseños de bandas delgadas que encierran puntos y círculos.



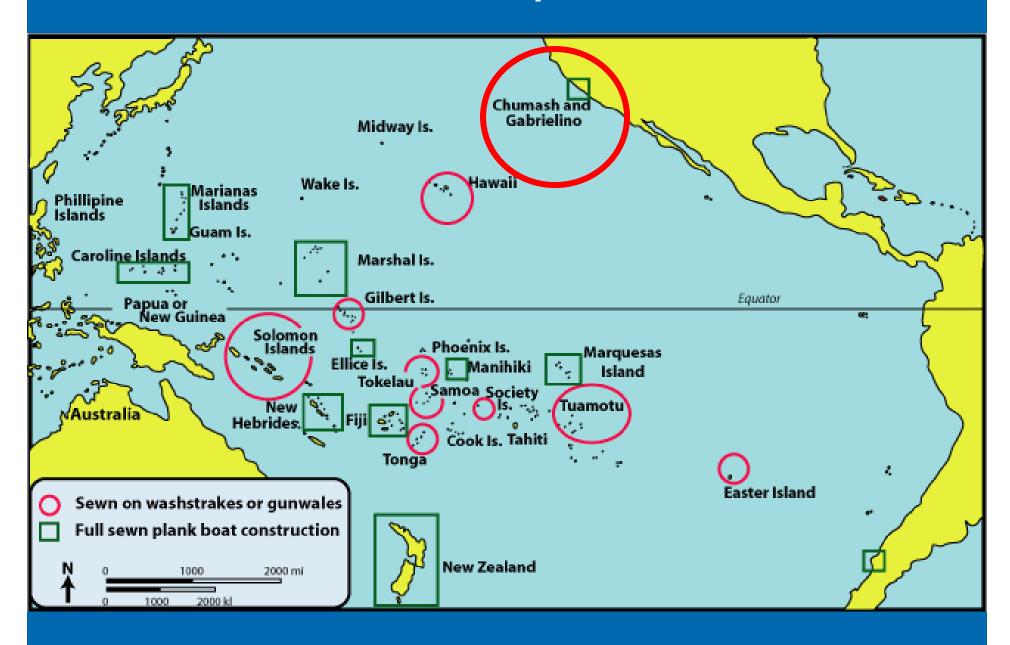
En nuestra colección de cerámica tenemos 1,051 especimenes de la cultura Vicus hasta el momento, de esa cantidad sólo se han encontrado cuatro vasijas con representación solicitada:

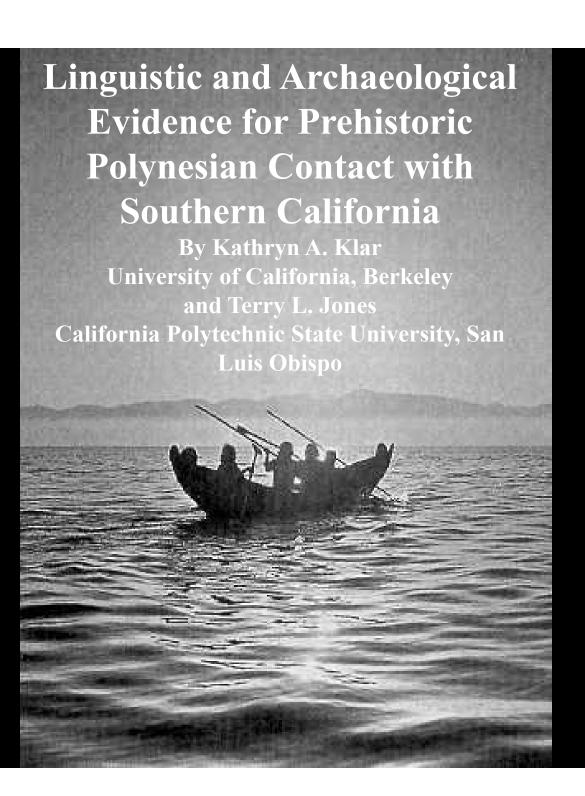
Clavas (From Ramirez and Matisoo-Smith 2008)



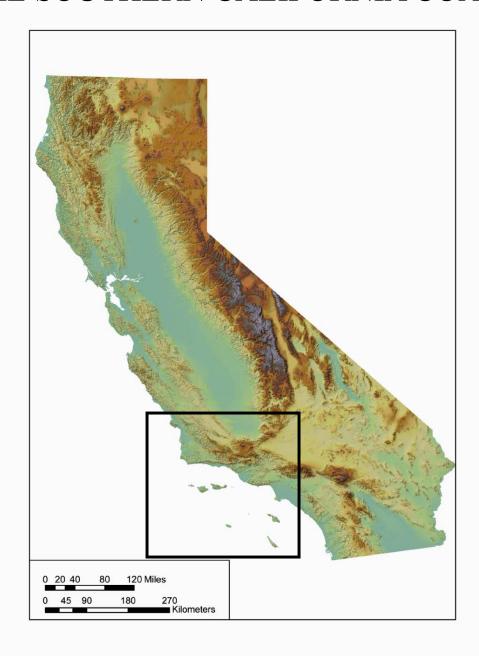


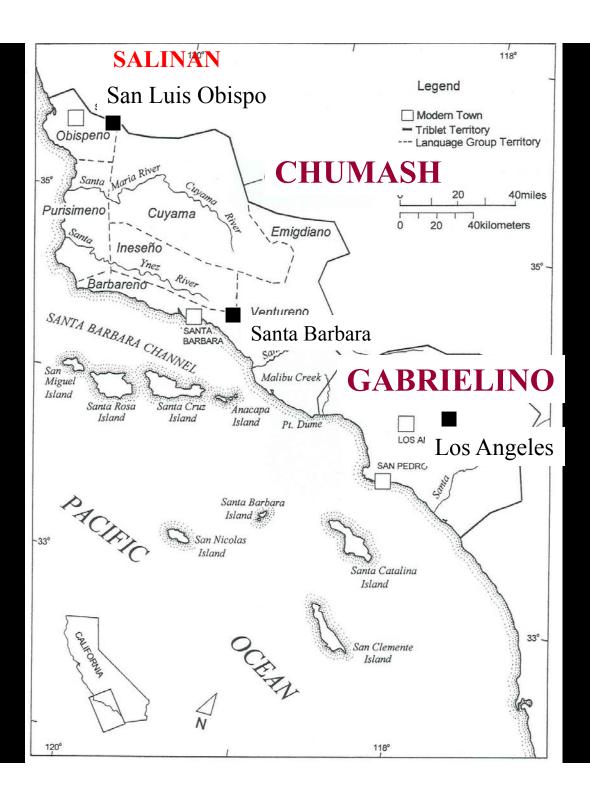
Northern Hemisphere Contact?



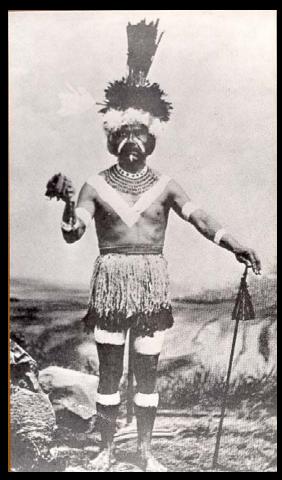


THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COAST

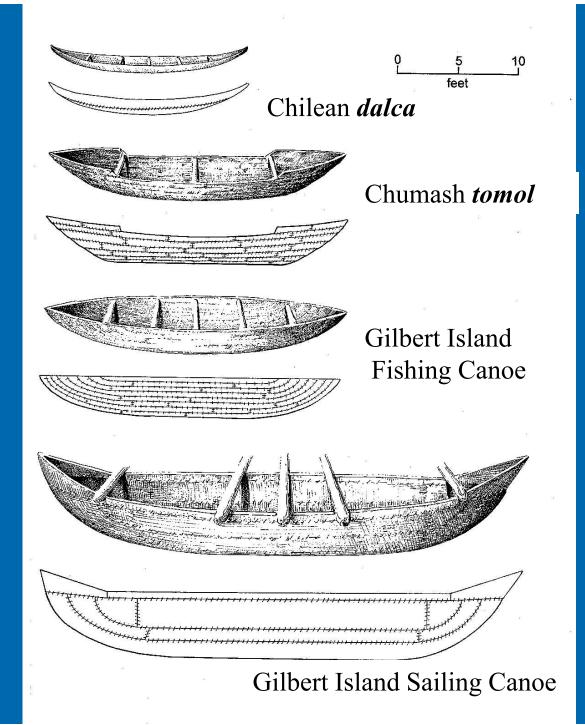




ETHNOGRAPHIC GROUPS OF SOUTH COASTAL CALIFORNIA



Chumash Shaman 1878

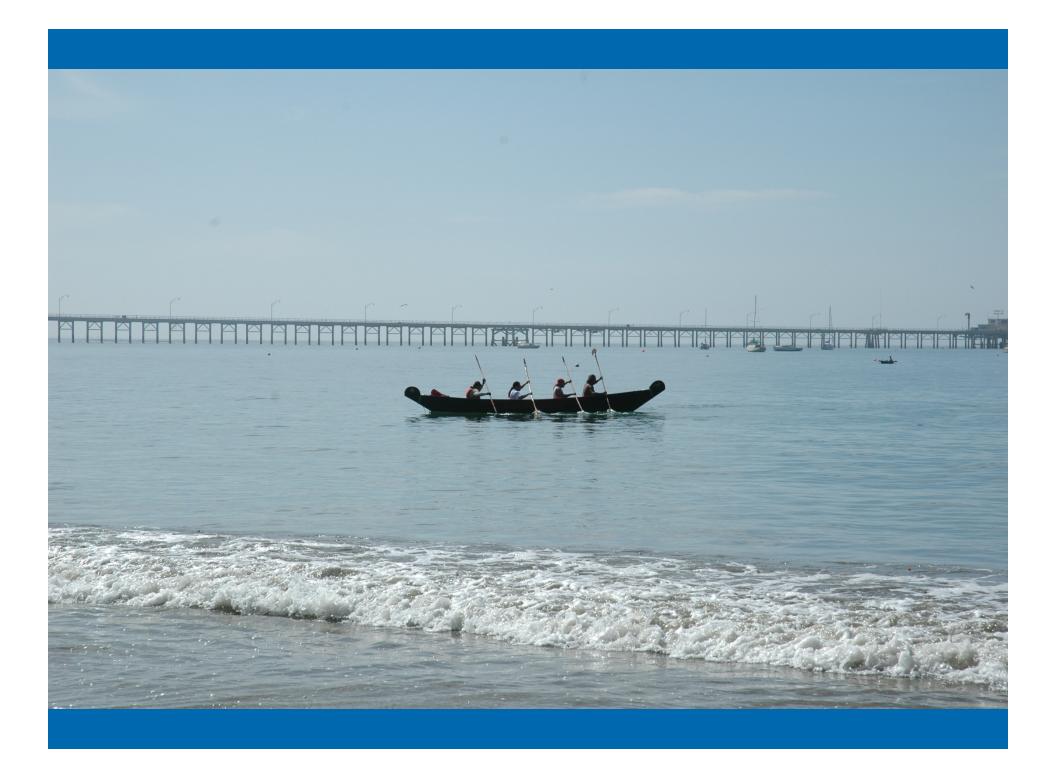


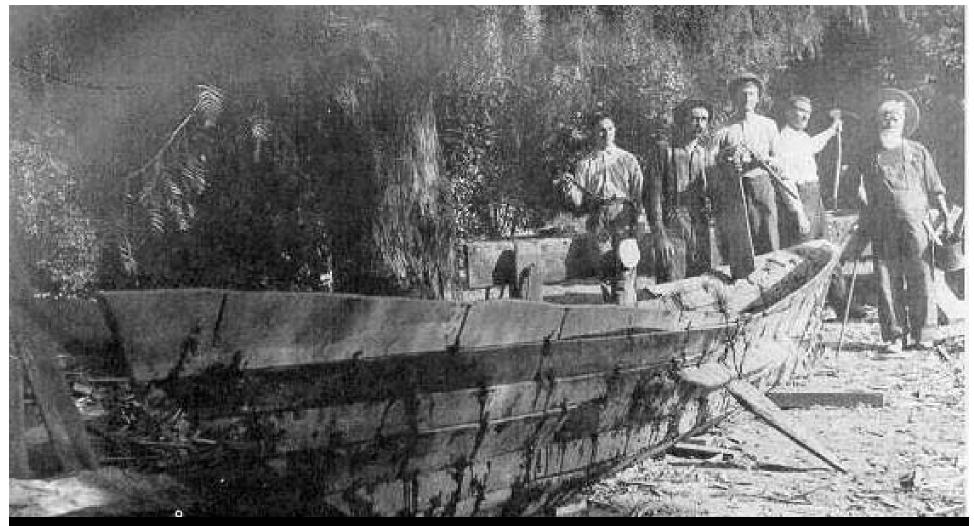
Chumash Plank Canoe built for J. P. Harrington in 1912



Modern replica of tomolo, Avila Beach, June 2007







"It is not definitely known whether the *tomolo* was strictly a local invention; possibly it was copied from a wrecked outrigger canoe, minus the outrigger.the fact remains that some of the islanders of the South Seas had both shell fishhooks and boats with sides of boards that were necessarily small and short, fashioned from rare driftwood, and the *tomolo* surprisingly resembled the body of the outrigger fishing canoe [of Easter Island]." (Edwin Walker 1952: 61)

Linguistics:

Gabrielino

tiat (sewn plank canoe)

tararyna (boat)

Chumash *Tomolo'o* (sewn plank canoe)

Polynesian

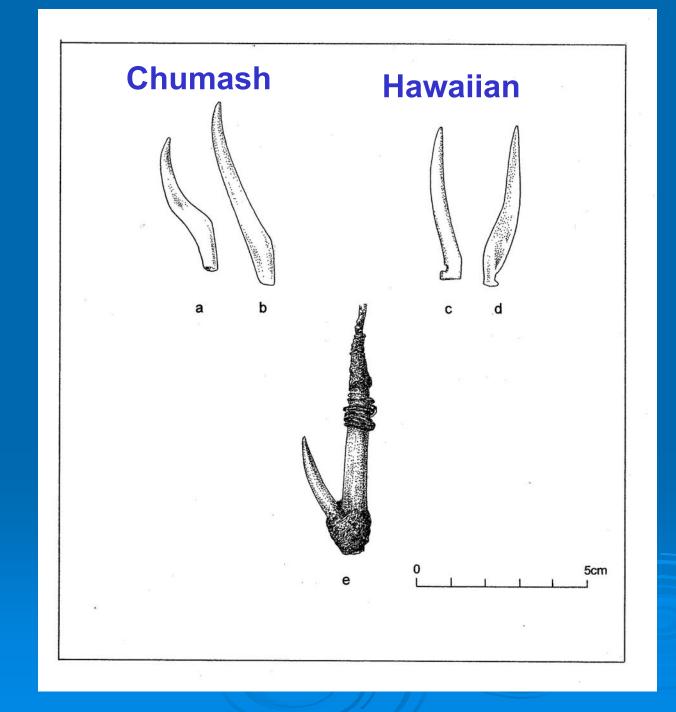
tia (to sew)

talai (to carve or adze wood)

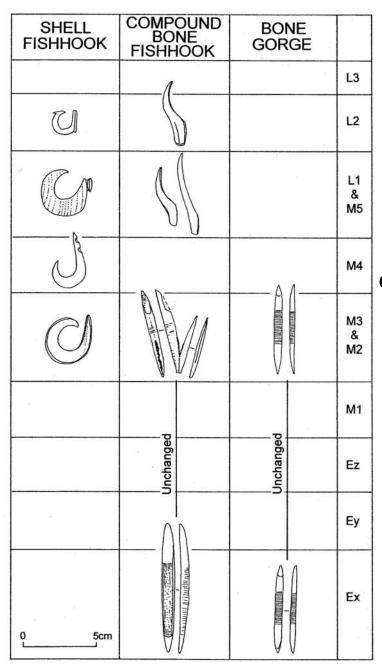
Polynesian tumurakau (A product of wood)

Short-handled adze for making canoe planks by the Chumash





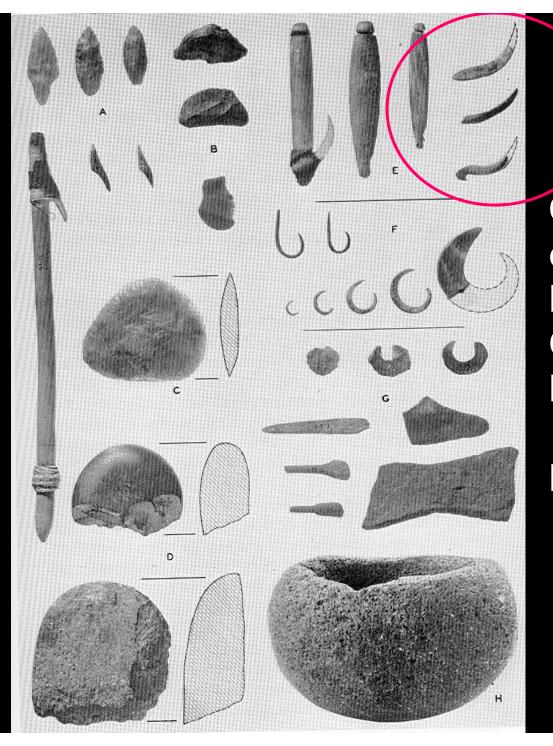
Fishhook Chronology for the Santa Barbara Channel (from King 1982)



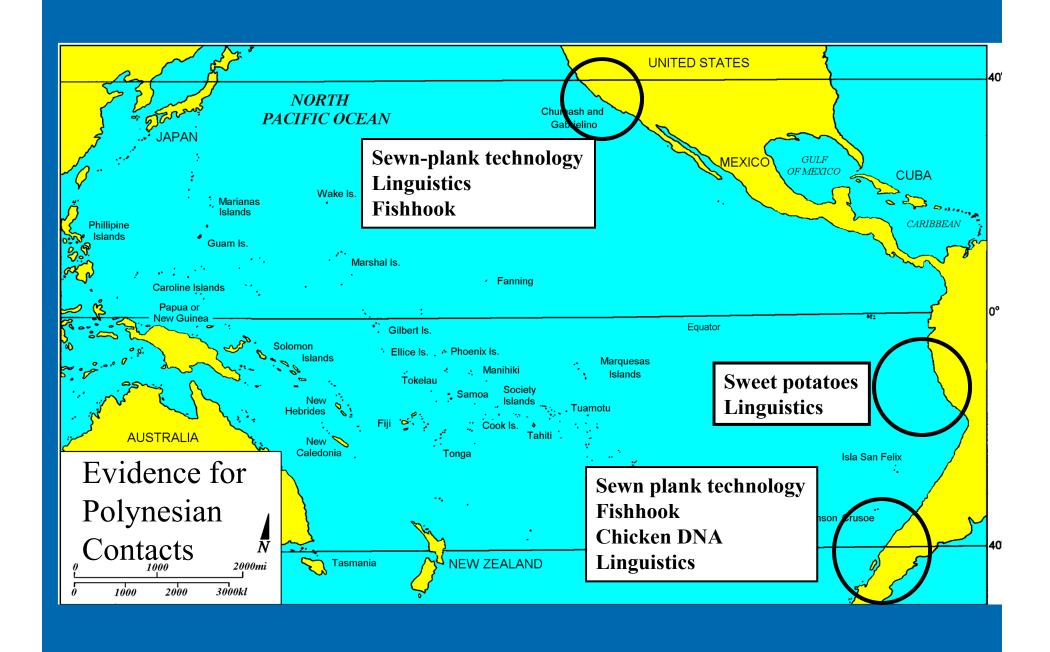
cal A.D. 900

cal A.D. 750

6000 cal B.C.



Oldest known coastal culture, Northern Chile (circa 1949 From Bennett and Bird



Controversies in the Pacific:

Long Versus the

Short Chronology (Hunt and Lipo)

Polynesians in the Remote Pacific

