

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910866589303321
Autore	Ford Anne
Titolo	Forty Years in the South Seas : Archaeological Perspectives on the Human History of Papua New Guinea and the Western Pacific Region
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Canberra : , : ANU Press, , 2024 ©2024
ISBN	9781760466442 9781760466435
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (450 pages)
Collana	Terra Australis Series
Altri autori (Persone)	GaffneyDylan ShawBen
Disciplina	305.89912
Soggetti	Prehistoric peoples - Papua New Guinea Ethnology - Papua New Guinea Prehistoric peoples - Oceania Ethnologie - Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinee
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Intro -- List of figures -- Figure 1.1: Locations in Papua New Guinea where Glenn Summerhayes has undertaken archaeological fieldwork. -- Figure 1.2: Glenn in the Arawe Islands. -- Figure 1.3: Glenn sieving at the Boduna Island Lapita site, West New Britain, 1989. -- Figure 1.4: Glenn recording rock art on Feni Island, Bismarck Archipelago, 1998. -- Figure 1.5: Glenn with the research team on Feni Island, 1998. -- Figure 1.6: Glenn with the late Herman Mandui (white shirt) and local collaborators in the Ivane Valley, 2008. -- Figure 1.7: Professor Glenn Summerhayes receiving the Order of Logohu, 2014. -- Figure 1.8: Glenn wearing his trusty Swazi top, safety jandals and a woven beanie gifted to him by the Simbai community. Simbai, 2016. -- Figure 1.9: Glenn in his element, discussing archaeology with Kenneth Miamba (centre) and an interested public on Karkar Island, 2018. -- Figure 2.1: Glenn Summerhayes teaching Loretta Hasu field notebook recording techniques on Koil Island. -- Figure 3.1: Nidatha and Jason excavating at the Kosipe Mission Station, 2008. -- Figure 3.2: Some of the team excavating a site at the Kosipe Mission Station, 2008. -- Figure 4.1:

(Left) Glenn talking to schoolchildren at Gomogom Cave. (Right) Glenn, Geoff and Lisa on day of departure from Koil. -- Figure 4.2: (Left) Jimmy Peter from Lihir Gold and the team. (Right) Glenn with Edward Salle (centre), Tatau, Tabar. -- Figure 4.3: (Left) Herman, Minol and Glenn on Manus. (Right) Glenn, Herman and Lisa at Lepong. -- Figure 4.4: (Left) Our arrival at Emirau in 2007. (Right) Glenn undertaking community consultation. -- Figure 4.5: (Left) Glenn arriving at Tamuarawai with Kelly and Lyn Amanga. (Right) School visit to the site. -- Figure 4.6: (Left) Glenn admiring a Lapita pot fragment. (Right) Fishhook recovered from Tamuarawai (2008). Figure 4.7: (Left) Dissecting rats 2007. (Right) Collecting genealogy and DNA in 2009, Emirau. -- Figure 4.8: (Left) 2010 Lunch on Emirau. (Right) Return of results, Emirau. -- Figure 5.1: The Bismarck Archipelago with locations discussed in text circled. -- Figure 5.2: (Top) Map of Emirau Island. (Bottom) Map of Tamuarawai (EQS) showing the site boundaries (outlined in grey) and the test pits (TP) and shovel pits (SP) excavated at the site. -- Figure 5.3: Vessel forms. -- Figure 5.4: Pottery from the site of Tamuarawai (EQS). -- Figure 5.5: Additional pottery from the site of Tamuarawai (EQS). -- Figure 6.1: Map of the Mussau Islands and nearby isles with locations of Lapita sites discussed in this paper. -- Figure 6.2: Map showing the simplified geological zones within the Bismarck Archipelago region. -- Figure 6.3: Jaccard similarity measures of shared motifs between ECA, ECB and EHB and other Bismarck Archipelago Lapita sites that have more than 20 different motifs recorded in the LPOD. -- Figure 6.4: Distribution of undulated (a) and zigzag (b) motif themes among Bismarck Lapita sites. -- Figure 7.1: Makers' marks identified by Donovan (1973:76) from sites RF-2 (here RL2) and SZ-8 in the Reefs-Santa Cruz Islands of the Southeast Solomons. -- Figure 7.2: (A) RL2-265-85, an additional makers' mark missed by Donovan from the RF-2 site and identified by Scarlett Chiu -- (B) makers' mark on RL2 153/29 as identified by Donovan -- (C) SZ8 116/1 as identified by Donovan. -- Figure 7.3: Maker's marks on sherds from Talepakemalai site, Eloaua Island, Mussau Group. -- Figure 7.4: Makers' marks from Teouma Lapita site, Efate Island, Vanuatu. -- Figure 7.5: Makers' marks on Chinese Neolithic pottery and later Shang culture numerals for comparison. -- Figure 8.1: Summary of Late Lapita Tongan vessel forms. Not to scale. Figure 8.2: Dentate and shell-impressed Lapita designs from Tonga. -- Figure 8.3: Summary of Fijian Late Lapita vessel forms and decoration. -- Figure 8.4: A selection of Vanuatu Late Lapita vessel forms and decoration. -- Figure 8.5: Late Lapita zigzag dentate and flat tool stamped decoration from Vanuatu. -- Figure 8.6: A range of Late Lapita New Caledonian vessel forms and decoration. -- Figure 8.7: South Papuan coast Late Lapita vessel forms and decoration. -- Figure 8.8: Shell-impressed sherds from Lapita sites across the distribution. -- Figure 9.1: The Willaumez Peninsula showing the location of the Isthmus region, FRI site, obsidian sources and the volcanic centres at Dakataua and Witori. -- Figure 9.2: The tephrostratigraphy of the region defines the chronological phases used to monitor cultural change. -- Figure 9.3: The 25 test pits from the Isthmus region used in the study are spread around the edges of the Kulu River floodplain, along the coastal divide and on the coastal plain. -- Figure 9.4: Plot of the obsidian source reference samples (coloured symbols) versus artefacts (black dots). -- Figure 9.5: Chronological changes in the percentage of obsidian artefacts from each source. -- Figure 9.6: The percentage of obsidian artefacts from each source compared between test pits in coastal and inland locations. -- Figure 9.7: Changes in reduction stages through time at FRI and in the Isthmus region. --

Figure 10.1: Bootless Bay with clay and sand sampling locations by Owen Rye. -- Figure 10.2: PCA of Rye source pellets, using pXRF. -- Figure 10.3: PCA of Rye source and Motupore pottery pellets, using pXRF. -- Figure 10.4: Bivariate analysis of Rye source pellets, using pXRF. -- Figure 10.5: Bivariate analysis of Rye source and Motupore pottery pellets, using pXRF. Figure 10.6: PCA and HCA of Rye clays, using SEM. Triangles represented clays fired to 500 °C, circles represent clays fired to 800 ° C. -- Figure 10.7: PCA of Motupore and Boera/Davage pottery, compared to Rye clays, using SEM. -- Figure 10.8: Ternary plot diagram of clays and sands. -- Figure 10.9: Ternary plot diagram of Motupore and Boera pottery: quartz, feldspar, pyroxene. -- Figure 10.10: Ternary plot diagram of Motupore and Boera pottery: quartz, feldspar, shell. -- Figure 10.11: SEM micrographs of Motupore pottery. -- Figure 11.1: Papuan South Coast, showing places mentioned in the text. -- Figure 11.2: The Massim, showing places mentioned in the text. -- Figure 11.3: Ring armshells. -- Figure 11.4: Brumer Islanders dancing on the deck of HMS Rattlesnake on 28 August 1849. Conus armshells are worn above the elbows of some of the dancers. -- Figure 11.5: Multiple segmented armshells. -- Figure 11.6: The cultural valuation of armshells differed between the Massim and the Papuan South Coast. -- Figure 11.7: Bêche-de-mer fishing was the main economic activity in British New Guinea until alluvial gold was discovered on Sudest in 1887. -- Figure 12.1: Map of central-southern New Guinea showing Marind territory (brown line) and igneous rock outcrops. -- Figure 12.2: Marind stone axes and stone-headed clubs. -- Figure 12.3: Marind men and stone-headed clubs. -- Figure 12.4: Various hafted imbassum. -- Figure 12.5: Marind imbassum stones collected by Paul Wirz between 1915 and 1922 and housed in the Museum für Völkerkunde (now Museum of Cultures), Basel, Switzerland. -- Figure 12.6: Marind imbassum and stone club heads, examined by IM and FvG. -- Figure 13.1: (A) Map of Island New Guinea -- (B) Massim island region -- (C) Panaeati Island. Figure 13.2: Calibrated radiocarbon dates from systematically excavated sites in the Massim region with heuristic chronological divisions based on south coast and Massim datasets. -- Figure 13.3: Aerial drone images of Mumwa and the surrounding landscape. -- Figure 13.4: Stratigraphic profile of the Mumwa site, Squares A and C. -- Figure 13.5: Lithic artefacts from Mumwa. -- Figure 13.6: Tanged blade (A) and mortar rim (B) from Mumwa compared with other examples from the Massim and island New Guinea. -- Figure 13.7: Excavated pottery from Squares A-C and spade pits. -- Figure 13.8: Surface pottery from Mumwa not well represented in excavation. -- Figure 13.9: Box and whisker plot of decorated sherd thickness recovered from Square A, Mumwa, attributed to SMCP or styles defined by Bickler (1998) for Woodlark Island. -- Figure 13.S1: Early Period pottery (~1050-500 cal. BP) recorded on Woodlark Island. -- Figure 13.S2: Late Period pottery (< 500 cal. BP) recorded on Woodlark Island. -- Figure 14.1: The western Pacific islands, showing the Near and Remote Oceania boundary, the major island groups and the Bismarck (1), Solomon (2) and Coral (3) Seas. -- Figure 14.2: New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago, showing the main places and language areas cited in the text. -- Figure 15.1: Location of Lifou Island in the western Pacific and positioning of site LWT085 of Tivoli. -- Figure 15.2: GPS map of the location of the tumuli recorded in Tivoli. The group of low flat mounds is highlighted. -- Figure 15.3: Graph of the diameter/height of the tumuli recorded at Tivoli, differentiating the group of low flat mounds. -- Figure 15.4:

Stratigraphic profile of the trench excavated in mound Tu.17. -- Figure 15.5: Stratigraphic profile of Test pit 1 in mound Tu.20. -- Figure 15.6: Map of mound Tu.42 and stratigraphic profile of Test Pit 1. Figure 15.7: Profile of the fill of large coral blocks forming mound Tu. 53.

---

#### Sommario/riassunto

This edited volume of invited chapters honours the four decades of fundamental research by archaeologist Glenn Summerhayes into the human prehistory of the islands of the western Pacific, especially New Guinea and its offshore islands.

---