

Terra Australis reports the results of archaeological and related research within the south and east of Asia, though mainly Australia, New Guinea and Island Melanesia — lands that remained *terra australis incognita* to generations of prehistorians. Its subject is the settlement of the diverse environments in this isolated quarter of the globe by peoples who have maintained their discrete and traditional ways of life into the recent recorded or remembered past and at times into the observable present.

Since the beginning of the series, the basic colour on the spine and cover has distinguished the regional distribution of topics, as follows: ochre for Australia, green for New Guinea, red for Southeast Asia and blue for the Pacific islands. From 2001, issues with a gold spine will include conference proceedings, edited papers, and monographs which in topic or desired format do not fit easily within the original arrangements. All volumes are numbered within the same series.

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Terra Australis 17

The archaeology of Lapita dispersal in Oceania

Papers from the Fourth Lapita Conference, June 2000, Canberra, Australia

Edited by
G.R. Clark, A.J. Anderson and T. Vunidilo

Cover:

Main: Ugaga Island in Fiji, where a small Lapita site is located (A. Anderson).
Top left to right: Modelled clay face with dentate-stamped markings from Boduna Island, PNG (R. Torrence); Trochus shell fish hook from the Arawe Islands, West New Britain (A. Smith); excavations on Ugaga Island, Fiji (A. Anderson); modified trochus shell from the Arawe Islands, PNG (A. Smith).

Cover map: *Hollandia Nova*. Thevenot 1663 by courtesy of the National Library of Australia.
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Introduction

It was to have been the turn of Fiji to host the quadrennial Lapita Conference but the contemporary reality of an increasingly destabilised post-colonial Pacific intervened in the shape of a coup on 19 May 2000, just a fortnight before participants were due to arrive. It would have been the first major archaeological conference in the archipelago since the 1969 Wenner-Gren Symposium on Oceanic Culture History. To salvage the event it was relocated to the more prosaic setting of the Australian National University, a location in winter which lacks the tropical cachet of the Pacific, but which is well supplied with the people and facilities essential to run an international conference at short notice. The sudden change in venue unfortunately meant that some people were unable to alter their travel plans and make it to Canberra, particularly colleagues from North America. Nevertheless, around 60 Pacific scholars from Japan, Hawaii, New Caledonia, France, Fiji and Australasia did participate and delivered more than 40 papers, which besides providing an overview of current archaeological research on the west and central Pacific, also took us a step further toward understanding the Lapita phenomenon.

This volume collects the key papers of the conference which, with one exception, can be grouped into four themes. The first addresses the distribution of Lapita sites from the Bismarck Archipelago to Samoa. New and fundamental data on the age, number and distribution of Lapita sites are presented by Anderson et al., and Felgate and Summerhayes. In a separate paper, Anderson employs this data to argue that there was variable mobility during the Lapita dispersal. Secondly, three papers consider questions about Lapita use of the environment (Davidson and Leach, Parr et al., Szabo). A third group of papers concerns the artefacts and sites of the post-Lapita period, in an attempt to delineate more clearly the transitions seen in prehistoric material culture suites and patterns of landscape use (Bedford, Bedford and Clark, Leavesley, Parke, Sand, Spriggs and Bedford, Valentin et al.). Sand, for example, convincingly demonstrates differential rates of change in several classes of non-pottery artefacts, to illuminate the drivers and significance of culture change in New Caledonia over 3000 years. Fourthly, several authors investigate, and in some cases challenge, the view that Lapita arrived in the Bismarck Archipelago as a complete package from Island Southeast Asia (Bulmer, Cameron, Hagelberg, Smith). If this is so, then why, they ask, do spindle whorls not occur in Lapita sites, and why do *Trochus* shell working and possibly the domestic

dog, have a pre-Lapita age in Island Melanesia? Most unusually, the exceptional paper for a Lapita conference is one devoted exclusively to Lapita ceramics. Torrence and White report the spectacular find of modelled ceramic faces with dentate-stamped decoration (cover photo) from Boduna Island and discuss implications for understanding the Lapita design system.

If the papers in this volume suggest that there are changing interests in Lapita and its descendant assemblages, they also demonstrate how far we remain from definitive solutions to questions about origins which emerged soon after the inception of Lapita scholarship. The relative simplicity of articulating the pertinent questions still contrasts starkly with the difficult business of constructing useful databases in the field and laboratory. Nevertheless, this volume represents a recent and substantive contribution toward further understanding.

The decision not to proceed with the Fijian conference had to do with practicalities and personal safety but there were political implications which could not be ignored. Some participants felt that attending a conference in Fiji might be seen as offering tacit support to an administration that had taken control of the country at gunpoint. The issue raised an ethical dilemma for researchers, the implications of which go beyond Fiji's shores. The coup in Fiji is symptomatic of a broader political instability sweeping the Asia-Pacific region, which presents particular challenges to archaeologists and indeed all researchers seeking to study in the area. Should we boycott any country that is not under democratic rule? Or one where human rights are abused? These are not simple questions when the turmoil is linked, as so often it is, to indigenous movements centred upon control of land. Archaeologists cannot avoid making political decisions in these cases, but do the nature and recent history of our discipline enjoin sympathy for indigenous aspirations or ought we to adopt broader perspectives? This is a dilemma, both personal and professional, that will only recur in the Pacific's current troubled economic and political climate.

The Centre for Archaeological Research, Australian National University, provided generous funding for the conference and we also thank the Department of Archaeology and Natural History and the School of Archaeology and Anthropology (ANU) for their support. The Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies provided airfares that allowed two representatives from the Fiji Museum to attend, for which we thank the Director, Professor Jim Fox. We are grateful to all the participants who made last-minute travel arrangements in order to divert to Canberra. The Fiji Museum kindly arranged beautiful pandanus bags for all participants. For assistance with conference facilities, refreshments and social events we thank Gillian Atkin, Belinda Barbour, Stuart Bedford, Matthew Campbell, Peta Hill, Geoff Hope, Matthew Leavesley, Lyn Schmidt and Matthew Spriggs.

The Editors

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An inventory of Lapita sites containing dentate-stamped pottery

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Introduction

Recent estimates of the number of Lapita sites now recorded have varied considerably. Green's review in 1979, and his map (Green 1979:Fig. 2.2), still quoted, counted 19 localities and about 60 sites. Kirch and Hunt (1988) counted 79 sites and Kirch's (1997) review estimated more than 100 sites. A paper on Lapita colonisation models (Anderson n.d.), at the Fourth Lapita Conference, suggested 112 sites. Informal counts by regional specialists (Bedford, Burley, Clark and Summerhayes) during the conference and several months later, at the Pacific 2000 Conference in Hawaii, indicated that the number might be up to about 180 sites — distributed as 90 in the western islands, 40 between the Reefs, Vanuatu and New Caledonia, and 50 in the eastern islands. In fact, our inventory (below) lists 184 sites (broad density distribution shown in Fig. 1). These data suggest that current understanding amongst archaeologists of the total abundance of Lapita sites is at variance with the sum of the data that can be accumulated from each area. In other words, the regional evidence needs to be brought together again, as it has been in the earlier publications noted above.

It is not a simple matter, however, because much depends upon how 'Lapita' is defined, even when the definition is restricted to ceramics. Exactly where and how a line is drawn between Lapita ceramics and the various wares that were contemporary with them, or replaced them, is an abiding issue of Pacific prehistory. It is difficult because many assemblages to which nobody would refuse the label 'Lapita' contain, in addition to undisputed Lapita wares, others which in form and decoration (or the lack of decoration) can be assigned to post-Lapita assemblages: plain wares, some styles of incised decoration, applique and so on. As in many other areas of archaeology, much depends upon individual preference and purpose. Tracing the legacy of Lapita in successive ceramic types will take a more inclusive view than seeking to define the initial Lapita assemblage, for example. Choices need to be made and ours is based on the following considerations.

A principal division in perception, still evident amongst Pacific archaeologists, which was outlined by Jack Golson (1971:75) and Roger Green (1974:251) 30 years ago, lies between seeing Lapita ceramics as the manifestation of an archaeological *horizon*, and viewing Lapita pottery as representing an archaeological *tradition* — using the terms as defined by Willey and Phillips (1958). Each viewpoint has specific interpretive problems.

If Lapita is seen as a ceramic tradition extending across a large area of Near and Remote Oceania, and occupying a time depth of 1000 years or more, then the term 'Lapita' includes the plain wares of Tonga and Samoa, as well as the Buka-style pottery of Watom, even though there is little stylistic similarity between the plain wares of Tonga and the plain wares of Samoa, let alone between either of the plain wares and Buka-style pottery. In this case 'Lapita' refers to local or regional pottery sequences that demonstrate technological or stylistic continuity from an initial Lapita ceramic assemblage, however that might be defined.

The important point is that the trajectory of ceramic development from the first Lapita assemblages might, and indeed appears to, follow quite different paths in the archipelagos of the west and central Pacific (Bedford and Clark this volume). Confusion can arise since the term 'Lapita' then includes ceramic elements that are early and widespread (*Lapita sensu stricto*) with those that are later and limited to smaller districts or areas (*Lapita sensu lato*). Spennemann (1989:68), for example, identified a continuous sequence of ceramic development on Tongatapu, and therefore used 'Lapita' as a synonym for 'ceramic', which seems too broad a definition to be archaeologically meaningful since pottery was produced on Tongatapu for 1500 years, about half of the entire prehistoric sequence.

The interpretation of assemblages containing a proportion of dentate-stamped pottery as representing an archaeological horizon, defined as "a primary spatial continuity represented by cultural traits and assemblages whose nature and mode of occurrence permit the assumption of a broad and rapid spread" (Willey and Phillips 1958:33), can also be problematic. First, there is some evidence to suggest that dentate-stamped pottery begins earlier and continues longer in Near Oceania than in Remote Oceania, and the concept of a Lapita ceramic horizon, as opposed to a tradition, might therefore be inappropriate in the west. In Remote Oceania, on the other hand, the ceramic evidence generally supports an interpretation as an archaeological horizon. Second, and in line with the definition above, defining an archaeological horizon on the basis of one or two ceramic criteria can provide a misleading picture of cultural homogeneity that obscures important aspects of social variability (see Clark and Anderson *In press*). The likelihood of significant cultural variation amongst the western Pacific Lapita groups seems plausible because of the longer time depth and the different kinds of interaction that might be expected between Lapita and non-Lapita (probably non-Austronesian-speaking) populations. To characterise Lapita only on the basis of a numerically minor form of the ceramics has a potentially different implication than in Remote Oceania where, it is assumed, colonising populations were smaller and more homogeneous and the dentate-stamped pottery, though still a minor element, more representative of the restricted variety.

Given, then, that interpretations of 'Lapita' ceramics legitimately embrace aspects of both *horizon* and *tradition*, how might we proceed to delineate a Lapita entity? Clearly, this depends on what we are trying to find out, and our aim at this stage in Lapita research is relatively modest. We want to specify the currently recorded number and distribution of Lapita sites, using one explicit criterion which is found throughout the Lapita range and which defines Lapita against all other known assemblages in the region in which Lapita occurs. The obvious criterion is dentate-stamped decoration (cf. Kirch and Hunt 1988:28). Other aspects of Lapita ceramics such as vessel form, technology and other decorative techniques might be equally as informative, but they have yet to be reported in sufficient detail for use in a distributional study of this kind. The dentate-stamped criterion has at least the virtue of providing a Lapita-wide foundation of site abundance and other site characteristics that is uncontroversial and upon which more complex inventories and arguments can be based.

Why do this at all? Several answers may be given. First, just as for the sake of a common understanding of our subject it is important to agree on criteria about characterising Lapita pottery form

and decoration, so it is necessary for Lapita specialists to reach a broad agreement from time to time about how many sites we are dealing with and which ones. Second, as the archaeology of the Lapita phenomenon becomes richer in data of all kinds we need to try to understand what Lapita is, and is not, in terms other than the formal attributes of its material culture and the demonstrated and conjectured nature of its settlement patterns and economy. That it represents a substantial migration by people who in some sense were the earliest Neolithic populations in the region and the first people in the eastern archipelagos is clear enough. But a deeper understanding of the migration and colonisation processes and results depends also on attempting questions such as how numerous were the first settlers, how often and fast did they move, which kinds of localities did they prefer to settle first and why, what set the process going and where and why did it stop. These are all fundamental issues of studies in prehistoric migration and colonisation throughout world archaeology and to the investigation of which Lapita studies might also aspire. To do so, control over the facts of Lapita site abundance, distribution and age is essential.

Information in the inventory

Table 1 shows the complete list, so far as our information extends, of archaeological sites containing dentate-stamped pottery. National site register codes are given where available and the site name. Locality type is approximate and many sites might fall under more than one description but we have taken the description which provides the most distinctive information, i.e. given that all sites are on islands and nearly all are coastal, what additional feature of location, if any, distinguishes them. A brief description of site contents is similarly subjective but indicates at least whether the site was a pottery find spot, a small deposit of restricted diversity or a full settlement site. The ceramic series is the local series; that is, where the ceramics fall in the local sequence. Although description of the Lapita ceramic series throughout its range is becoming more precise and perhaps better understood in developmental terms (e.g. Summerhayes 2000a), it is not yet possible to place all sites or levels containing dentate-stamped ceramics into a single Lapita-wide framework. Age is given approximately and according to relevant radiocarbon dates, in calendrical years BP.

Indicator references are simply one or two essential references to get the reader into the area of publications from which additional data may be drawn. We emphasise here that this inventory is only a summary of the information available. We urge readers to go through the indicator references to reach the original site reports and specific publications.

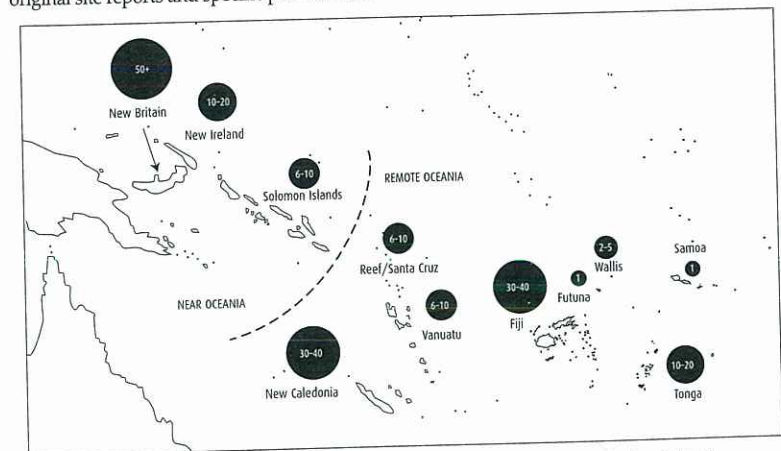


Fig. 1. Number of locations with dentate-stamped pottery in Near and remote Oceania (see Table 1).

Table 1. List of locations with dentate-stamped pottery and site characteristics.

CODE	LOCATION/ NAME	LOCALITY TYPE	EXTENT OF SITE (sq m)	CONTENTS	CERAMIC SERIES	AGE	INDICATOR REFERENCE
WEST NEW BRITAIN							
<i>Arawes</i>							
FNY	Paligmete	coastal midden	18,000	full range	Early	—	Summerhayes 2000a
FNZ	Winguru	coastal midden	18,000	full range	Late	—	Summerhayes 2000a
FOH	Magekur	coastal midden	10,000	full range	Early to Middle	3240-2750	Summerhayes 2000a
FOJ	Apalo	coastal midden	12,000	full range	Early to Late	3200-2520	Summerhayes 2000a
FOL	Amalut	coastal midden	3000	full range	Middle to Late	2770-2360	Specht & Gosden 1997
no code	Maklo	coastal midden	no estimate	pottery & obsidian	no estimate	—	Swadling 1992
FOR	Maklo	coastal midden	no estimate	pottery & obsidian	no estimate	—	Swadling 1992
FOF	Lolmo	offshore island	55	full range	Late	—	Gosden et al. 1994
FOI	Agussak	offshore island	500	pottery & obsidian	no estimate	—	Swadling 1992
<i>Kandrian</i>							
<i>Kandrian area</i>							
FLF	Alanglongiomo	rock shelter	30	pottery & obsidian	Middle	3060-2750	Summerhayes 2000a
FLX	Aringilo	open site	no estimate	pottery	no estimate	—	Specht 1991a
FLK	Ngaikwo	open site	no estimate	pottery	no estimate	—	Specht 1991a
FYA	Narangpun	open site	no estimate	pottery	no estimate	—	Specht et al. 1992
Apugi Island	unknown	unknown	no estimate	pottery	no estimate	—	Specht et al. 1992
FFT	Langpun	coastal midden	no estimate	pottery	no estimate	—	Specht et al. 1981
FFS	Auranuo	coastal midden	no estimate	pottery	Middle to Late	—	Summerhayes 2000a
FNT	Kreslo (between Arawe and Kandian)	reef platform	2500	pottery	Middle to Late	—	Specht 1991b
<i>Talasea area</i>							
FCN	Point Mondu (east of Talasea wharf)	beach	no estimate	pottery & obsidian	no estimate	—	Specht et al. 1988
FRC/FCS	Legenda plantation	beach	no estimate	pottery & obsidian	Early	—	Specht et al. 1988
FDK	Nariri Beach	beach	no estimate	pottery & obsidian	no estimate	—	Specht et al. 1988
FCH	below Bitokara Nabodu Beach at Bamba village	beach	no estimate	pot sherd	no estimate	—	Specht et al. 1988
FRJ	Valahia, near Pasiloke	beach	no estimate	pottery & obsidian	no estimate	—	Specht et al. 1988
FEB	Patanga village	beach	no estimate	pottery & obsidian	no estimate	—	Specht et al. 1988
FRI	Walindi	inland spur	no estimate	pottery & obsidian	no estimate	—	Specht et al. 1989
<i>Garua Harbour</i>							
FEA	Boduna	islet	6000	pottery & obsidian	Early to Middle	2950-2720	Summerhayes 2000a
FEM	Garala Island	offshore island	no estimate	pottery & obsidian	—	—	Specht et al. 1988
FQU	Langu, Binnen Island	offshore island	no estimate	pottery & obsidian	—	—	Specht et al. 1988
<i>Garua Island</i>							
FSZ	Scoria pit	coastal hill	1600	pottery & obsidian	Middle to Late	2800-2000	Summerhayes 2000a
FAO	unknown	coastal hill	1600	pottery & obsidian	Middle to Late	—	Torrence 1993
FQY	Golas Gully	coastal hill	no estimate	pottery & obsidian	no estimate	—	Torrence 1993
FAS	unknown	coastal stream bed	no estimate	pot sherd	no estimate	—	Torrence 1993
FEK	Ml America	mudflats	no estimate	pot sherd	Early	—	Torrence 1993
FRD	unknown	inland hill	no estimate	pottery & obsidian	Early to Late	—	Torrence & Stevenson 2000
FEI	unknown	coastal hill	no estimate	pottery & obsidian	Early to Late	—	Specht & Gosden 1997
FXO	unknown	coastal hill	no estimate	pottery & obsidian	Late	—	Torrence & Stevenson 2000

Table 1. continued

CODE	LOCATION/ NAME	LOCALITY TYPE	EXTENT OF SITE (sq m)	CONTENTS	CERAMIC SERIES	AGE	INDICATOR REFERENCE
FCY	unknown	beach	no estimate	pottery & obsidian	Late	—	Torrence & Stevenson 2000
FAAN/DS-7	unknown	coastal plain	no estimate	pottery & obsidian	Early to Late	2700	Torrence & Stevenson 2000
FAAJ	unknown	coastal hill	no estimate	pottery & obsidian	no estimate	—	Torrence & Stevenson 2000
FAAQ	unknown	inland hill	no estimate	pottery & obsidian	no estimate	—	Torrence & Stevenson 2000
<i>Willaumez Peninsula</i>							
FAAH	Numundo plantation	coastal hill	no estimate	pottery & obsidian	no estimate	—	Torrence et al. 1999
FABH	Numundo plantation	inland hill	no estimate	pottery & obsidian	Late	—	Torrence et al. 1999
FABN	Garu plantation	inland hill	no estimate	pottery & obsidian	no estimate	—	Torrence et al. 1999
<i>Kambe</i>							
FCL	Poi Mission	coastal midden	no estimate	pottery, obsidian, shell midden	no estimate	3000-2700	Lilley 1991
FPA	Kaulaga Island	coastal midden	no estimate	full range	no estimate	3000-2700	Lilley 1991
EAST NEW BRITAIN							
<i>Duke of Yorks</i>							
<i>Duke of York Island</i>							
SDN	Piuka	coastal midden	no estimate	pottery & obsidian	no estimate	—	White & Harris 1997
SOK	Urkkuk	coastal midden	no estimate	pottery	no estimate	—	White & Harris 1997
SOP	Kabilomo	coastal midden	no estimate	pottery & obsidian	no estimate	—	White & Harris 1997
SES/SET	Nakukur 1 and 2	coastal midden	75,000?	pottery & obsidian	no estimate	—	White & Harris 1997
<i>Miako</i>							
SDQ	Miako Island	coastal midden	no estimate	pottery	no estimate	—	White & Harris 1997
SFB/SFA	Palpal village	coastal midden	30,000	pottery	no estimate	—	White & Harris 1997
<i>Kabakon</i>							
SEE	Kabakon Island	coastal midden	8100	pottery, obsidian, bone	Early	3090	White & Harris 1997
<i>Utuan</i>							
SFF	unknown	coastal midden	no estimate	pottery & obsidian	no estimate	—	White & Harris 1997
<i>Kerawara</i>							
SEF	unknown	coastal midden	no estimate	pottery & obsidian	no estimate	—	White & Harris 1997
<i>Makada</i>							
SEP	unknown	coastal midden	no estimate	pottery & obsidian	no estimate	—	White & Harris 1997
SEU	Uraputput Point	coastal midden	no estimate	pottery & obsidian	no estimate	>2780	White & Harris 1997
<i>Watom</i>							
<i>Reber Mission and Rakival</i>							
SAC	Kainapirina	coastal midden	no estimate	full range	Middle to Late	2200-2000	Green & Anson 1991
SDI	Yunavaung	coastal midden	no estimate	full range	Middle to Late	2800-1800	Anson 2000
SAD	Maravot	coastal midden	no estimate	full range	Middle to Late	2300-1900	Green & Anson 2000
NEW IRELAND							
<i>New Ireland mainland</i>							
EYF	Lemau	coastal midden	no estimate	pottery, obsidian, volcanic stone	no estimate	—	White 1992
EAA	Lossu	coastal midden	no estimate	pottery	no estimate	—	White & Downie 1980
ELS/ELT	Lasigi (Dori & Mission)	coastal midden	no estimate	pottery	Late	2980-2690	Golson 1992
<i>Lambon Island</i>							
EPE	Lambon Island	unknown	no estimate	pottery	no estimate	2360-2060	Summerhayes pers. comm.
<i>Anir Islands</i>							
EAQ	Malekolon	coastal midden	10,000	pottery, obsidian, volcanic stone	Middle	2900-2300	Summerhayes 2000b

continued over

Table 1. continued

CODE	LOCATION/ NAME	LOCALITY TYPE	EXTENT OF SITE (sq m)	CONTENTS	CERAMIC SERIES	AGE	INDICATOR REFERENCE
ERA	Kamgot	coastal midden	100,000	full range	Early	3200-2900	Summerhayes 2000b
ERB	Mission	coastal midden	no estimate	pottery, obsidian, volcanic stone	Middle	2900-2300	Summerhayes 2000b
no code	Naliu	coastal midden	no estimate	pottery & obsidian	no estimate	2900-2300	Summerhayes 2000b
ERC	Balbalankin	coastal midden	15,000	full range	Middle	2900-2300	Summerhayes 2000b
<i>Mussau</i>							
ECA	Talepakemalai	coastal midden	72,500	full range	Early	3550-2770	Kirch 1997
ECB	Etakosara	coastal midden	2700	full range	no estimate	3500-3300	Kirch et al. 1991
EHB	Etapakengaroasa	coastal midden	1150	full range	no estimate	3500-2400	Kirch et al. 1991
ERQ	Epakapaka	rock shelter	90	full range	no estimate	3100-2800	Kirch et al. 1991
MANUS							
GDN	Kohin Cave	cave	no estimate	pottery	no estimate	3900-2450	Kennedy 1981
GLT	Mouk	coastal flat	no estimate	pottery	no estimate	—	McEldowney & Ballard 1991
GFR	Paemasa (Baluan)	coastal flat	no estimate	pot sherd	no estimate	—	McEldowney & Ballard 1991
NORTH SOLOMONS							
<i>Nissan</i>							
DFE	Lebang Halika	rock shelter	no estimate	full range	Early	—	Spriggs 1991
DGD/2	unknown	rock shelter	40	full range	Early	>2730	Spriggs 1991
DES	Tarmon	reef flat	5110	pottery & adzes	Late	—	Spriggs 1991
<i>Buka and Sohano</i>							
DJQ	Kessa	reef flat	10,000	pottery, volcanic stone, adzes, obsidian	Middle	—	Wickler 2001
DAF	Sohano	reef flat	39,000	pottery, volcanic stone, adzes, obsidian	Middle	—	Wickler 2001
DAA	Sohano	rock shelter	25,000	pottery & obsidian	Middle	—	Wickler 2001
DKC	Sohano Primary School	rock shelter	100	pottery	Middle	—	Wickler 2001
SOLOMONS							
<i>Roviana Lagoon</i>							
no code	Honiavasa	inter-tidal	1800	pottery	Late	—	Felgate this volume
no code	Nusa Roviana	inter-tidal	no estimate	pottery	Late	—	Felgate this volume
REEF/SANTA CRUZ							
RF-2	Nenumba, Reef Islands	coastal midden	1000	full range	Middle	3200-1900	Green 1976
RF-6	Ngamanie, Reef Islands	coastal midden	2400	pottery & midden	Middle	2800-2500	Green 1976
SZ-8	Nanggu, Nendo, Santa Cruz	coastal midden	14,000	pottery & midden	Middle	3200-3100	Green 1976
SZ-23	Malu, To Motu Neo island, Santa Cruz	coastal midden	3000	pottery, chert, obsidian	Middle	—	McCoy & Cleghorn 1988
SZ-45	Bianga Mepala, Wia Island, Santa Cruz	coastal midden	10,000	pottery, obsidian, adze	Middle	—	McCoy & Cleghorn 1988
NEW CALEDONIA							
<i>North coast</i>							
NKM001	Boirra	coastal flat	10,000	full range	Early to Late	3000-2750	Galipaud 1988
NAR098	Arama	coastal flat	—	pottery	?Late	—	Galipaud 1988
NPI001	Pam	mangrove	—	pottery	?Late	—	Sand et al. 2001
<i>West coast</i>							
WK0027	Oundjo	coastal flat	no estimate	pottery	?Late	—	Baret et al. 2000
WK0013	Lapita	coastal flat	5000	full range	Early to Late	—	Gifford & Shutler 1956
WK0013A	Lapita	coastal flat	20,000	full range	Early to Late	3000-2750	Sand 1998a
WK0013B	Lapita	coastal flat	250	full range	Early to Late	3000-2750	Sand 1998a
WK0014	Podtanean	coastal flat	no estimate	pot sherd	?Late	—	Gifford & Shutler 1956

Table 1. continued

CODE	LOCATION/ NAME	LOCALITY TYPE	EXTENT OF SITE (sq m)	CONTENTS	CERAMIC SERIES	AGE	INDICATOR REFERENCE
WK0028	Koniene	coastal flat	no estimate	pottery	?Early to Late	—	Sand 1996
WK0141	Podtanean	coastal flat	no estimate	pottery	?Late	—	Galipaud 1988
WNP003	Franco	coastal sand	no estimate	pot sherd	?Late	—	Galipaud 1988
WNP038	Pindai	coastal sand	no estimate	pottery	?Late	—	Sand 1996
WBR001	Nessadiou	coastal sand	no estimate	full range	Early to Late	3000-2750	Sand 1996
WBR009	Ile Verle	coastal dune	no estimate	pot sherd	?Late	—	Frimigacci & Siorat 1988
WBR006	Temroc	coastal flat	no estimate	pottery	?Late	—	Frimigacci 1975
WPT055	Naia	coastal flat	no estimate	pottery	?Late	—	Smart n.d.
WPT055	Naia	coastal flat	no estimate	pottery	?Early to Late	—	Frimigacci 1975
WPT148	Ongoué	coastal flat	10,000	pottery	?Early to Late	—	Sand 1994
<i>South coast</i>							
SNA019	Anse Vata	coastal flat	no estimate	pot sherd	?Late	—	Frimigacci 1975
<i>Ile des Pines</i>							
KY0001	Kapume	coastal dune	no estimate	pot sherd	?Late	—	Golson 1962
KY0003	St Maurice-Vatcha	coastal dune	10,000	full range	Early to Late	2950-2700	Sand 1999
KGJ004	Gadji (1)	coastal flat	no estimate	pot sherd	?Late	—	Frimigacci 1975
<i>East coast</i>							
EHI050	Dowalwoue	coastal sand	no estimate	pot sherd	?Late	—	Gifford & Shutler 1956
SUN014	Witpwe	coastal flat	no estimate	pot sherd	Late	—	Sand & Ouetcho 1992
STY007	Pwekina	coastal flat	5000	pottery	Late	—	Sand & Ouetcho 1994
STY015	Goro	coastal flat	>10,000	full range	Early to Late	—	Sand et al. 2000
<i>Loyalty Islands</i>							
LPO020	Patho	coastal sand	>2000	full range	?Early to Late	—	Sémah & Galipaud 1992
LPO023	Kurin	coastal dune	>5000	full range	Early to Late	—	Sand et al. In press
LH002	Hnaeo	coastal dune	no estimate	full range	Early to Late	—	Sand et al. 1998
LWT008	Hnajoisisi	rock shelter	50	full range	Late	2800-2750	Sand 1998
LWT054	Keny	coastal dune	>20,000	full range	?Early to Late	?2950-2750	Sand 1998
LUV081	Wadrilla	coastal sand	pottery	?Early to Late	—	—	Sand et al. 1999b
VANUATU							
<i>Erromango</i>							
no code	Ifo	coastal flat	500-1000	full range	?Early to Late	3000-2800	Bedford et al. 1998
no code	Ponamla	coastal flat	100-500	full range	Late	—	Bedford et al. 1998
<i>Elate</i>							
no code	Erueti	coastal flat	10-100	full range	?Early to Late	3000-2800	Spriggs 1997
<i>Malakula</i>							
no code	Malua Bay	coastal flat	10-100	full range	Late	—	Bedford et al. 1998
<i>Malu</i>							
MA 8-20	Batuni-Urunga	coastal flat	>3000	full range	?Early to Late	3000-2800	Hedrick n.d.
MA 8-38	Avunatari	coastal flat	>3000	full range	?Early to Late	3000-2800	Galipaud 1998
MA 8-39	Naone	coastal flat	>3000	full range	?Early to Late	3000-2800	Hedrick n.d.
MA 8-40	Atanoasao	coastal flat	no estimate	full range	?Early to Late	3000-2800	Galipaud 1998
FIJI ISLANDS							
<i>Yasawas, Vanua Levu, Cikobia</i>							
Y2-25	Wayu, Yalobi	coastal flat	no estimate	full range	Late	2800-2400	Hunt et al. 1999
no code	Vanua Levu, Vaturekuka	riverbank	no estimate	pottery & lithics	Late	—	Parke 2000
CIK006	Cikobia, Naselala	coastal flat	no estimate	full range	Late	2800-2400	Sand et al. 1999a
<i>Viti Levu and nearby</i>							
VL1/1	Natunuku	coastal dune	1000	full range	Early to Late	2800-2300	Davidson et al. 1990
VL16/81	Yanuca	rock shelter	1000-3000	full range	Early to Late	—	Hunt 1980
no code	Qara-I-Oso II	inland shelter	150	pot sherd	Late	—	Anderson et al. 2000
VL15/1	Natadola Bay	coastal flat	no estimate	pot sherd	Late	—	Palmer 1956
VL16/22	Naqarai	coastal dune	no estimate	pottery	?Late	—	Hunt 1980
VL 16/1	Sigatoka	coastal dune	1000-3000	pottery & lithics	Early to Late	2850-2500	Marshall et al. 2000

continued over

Table 1. continued

CODE	LOCATION/ NAME	LOCALITY TYPE	EXTENT OF SITE (sq m)	CONTENTS	CERAMIC SERIES	AGE	INDICATOR REFERENCE
no code	Vatulele, unlocalised	unknown	no estimate	pottery	?Early	—	Ewins 1995
BQ178A	Beqa, Nadawa	coastal flat	no estimate	pottery	?Early	—	Crosby 1988
BQ175A	Beqa, Kulu	coastal flat	<1000	full range	Late	—	Anderson & Clark 1999
93A	Beqa, Melabe	coastal flat	no estimate	pottery	Late	—	Crosby 1988
BQ132	Beqa	coastal flat	no estimate	pottery	Late	—	Crosby 1988
UG1-2	Ugaga	islet	100-500	full range	Early to Late	2900-2300	Clark 1999
VL21/5	Naigani	coastal flat	1000-3000	full range	Early	2900-2700	Kay 1984
no code	Maturiki, Saulevu	islet	no estimate	pottery	Late	—	Nunn 1999
<i>Lau Group</i>							
no code	Yacata, Site in village	coastal flat	no estimate	pottery	Late	—	Parke 2000
no code	Susui, Burenivaqa	coastal flat	no estimate	pottery	Late	—	Nunn & Matararaba 2000
no code	Cikobia-I-Lau, Korovusa	coastal flat	no estimate	pottery	Late	—	Nunn & Matararaba 2000
no code	Mago, Votua	coastal flat	1000-3000	full range	Late	2800-2600	Clark et al. In press
no code	Mago, Sovanibeka	rock shelter	30	pottery	Late	2700-2300	Clark & Hope 1997
101/7/197 & 101/7/96	Lakeba & Qaranipuqa -Wakea (2)	rock shelter/ coastal flat	80 + 15,000	full range	Early to Late	2900-2700	Best 1984
no code	Namuka, unlocalised	unknown	no estimate	pottery	no estimate	—	Best pers. comm.
no code	Komo, unlocalised	unknown	no estimate	pottery	no estimate	—	Best pers. comm.
no code	Moce, unlocalised (2)	unknown	no estimate	pottery	no estimate	—	Best 1984
no code	Fulaga, unlocalised	unknown	no estimate	pottery	no estimate	—	Best 1984
To31/1	Totoya, Udu	coastal flat	no estimate	pottery	Late	—	Clark & Cole 1997
To31/2	Totoya, Lawaki Levu	coastal flat	no estimate	pottery	Late	—	Clark & Cole 1997
To31/3	Totoya, Waroke	coastal flat	no estimate	pottery	Late	—	Clark & Cole 1997
no code	Ono-I-Lau (3)	coastal flat	no estimate	pottery	no estimate	—	Best 1984
TONGA							
<i>Tongatapu (4)</i>							
To.1/TO-Pe-11	Pe'a, Site 1	coastal flat	4300	full range	?Late	—	Poulsen 1987
To.2/TO-Nk-2	Nukuleka	coastal flat	300	full range	?Early to Late	2700-2900	Poulsen 1987
To. 3/TO-Pe-3	Ha'ateiho	coastal flat	2150	full range	Late	—	Poulsen 1987
To. 5/TO-Pe-5	Veitongo	coastal flat	1230	full range	Late	—	Poulsen 1987
To. 6/TO-Pe-6	Tufu Mahina	coastal flat	1500	full range	Late	2400-2300	Poulsen 1987
TO-Nu-82	Mangaia Mound	coastal flat	no estimate	full range	Late	3100-2600	Spennemann 1989
TO-Nu-2	unknown	unknown	no estimate	pottery	Late	—	Spennemann 1989
TO-Nu-12	unknown	unknown	no estimate	pot sherd	Late	—	Spennemann 1989
TO-Pe-28	Pe'a, Site 28	unknown	no estimate	pottery	Late	—	Spennemann 1989
TO-Pe-42	Pe'a, Site 42	unknown	no estimate	pottery	Late	—	Spennemann 1989
TO-Pe-27	Vuki's Mound	unknown	no estimate	pottery	Late	—	Groube 1971
<i>Ha'apai Group</i>							
no code	Tungua, Fakatafenga	coastal flat	no estimate	pottery	Late	—	Burley et al. 1999
no code	Ha'afeva, Mele Havea	islet	900	pottery	Late	2700-2600	Burley et al. 1999
no code	'Uliha, Vaipuna	coastal flat	400	pottery	Late	2800-2500	Burley et al. 1999
no code	Lifuka, Tongoleleka	coastal flat	1500	full range	Late	2800-2600	Burley et al. 1999
no code	Foa, Faleloa	coastal flat	750	full range	Late	2650-2550	Burley et al. 1999
no code	Ha'ano, Pukotala	coastal flat	1750	pottery	Late	2700-2600	Burley et al. 1999

Table 1. continued

CODE	LOCATION/ NAME	LOCALITY TYPE	EXTENT OF SITE (sq m)	CONTENTS	CERAMIC SERIES	AGE	INDICATOR REFERENCE
<i>Niuaotupapu</i>							
NI-90	Lulokoka	coastal flat	3000	pottery	Late	—	Kirch 1988
<i>SAMOA</i>							
no code	Mulifanua	submerged beach	6000	pottery	?Early	2750	Dickinson & Green 1998
<i>WALLIS</i>							
MA021	Utuleve	coastal sand	10,000	full range	Early to Late	2800-2750	Sand 1998
MA046	Utuleve	coastal flat	1000	full range	Early to Late	—	Frimigacci 2000
no code	Utupoa	coastal flat	no estimate	pottery	Late	—	Frimigacci 2000
<i>FUTUNA</i>							
SI001	Asipani	coastal flat	>3000	full range	Late	—	Sand 1993

(1) Unpublished surface collection

(2) One or two sites present

(3) Three sites recorded by Best (1984)

(4) see Burley et al. (2001)

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