# Transpacific Contacts

## A SELECTED ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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In the last 150 years, a truly impressive corpus of published material has appeared on the origin and the prehistoric and historic affiliations of New World peoples. Various writers have believed American Indians had early contact with or descended from the Phoenicians, Egyptians, Israelites, Trojans, Romans, Chinese, Hindus, Polynesians, Australians, or Africans—to mention only a few. For the most part, hypotheses of the Indians' transpacific or transatlantic contacts are based upon fancy. However, some hypotheses are supported by detailed research and appear to have some validity. Without doubt, the most scholarly research of Oceanic contact has been done by researchers of transpacific contact. That is, the lost continent of Atlantis and the Atlantic route between the new and the old worlds have received little published space compared to the number of pages that have been written on the Pacific route.

During the latter part of the nineteenth century and the first two decades of the twentieth century, several anthropologists devoted much energy to proving or disproving transpacific contact. After these "extreme diffusionists" had been laid to rest by more conservative American anthropologists, the latter group simply disregarded the transpacific contact controversy. But, the agnosticism of a few years ago is presently being overshadowed by new research on the many problems involved in transpacific contact, If transpacific contact should be conclusively demonstrated, many of the anthropological theories and methods relating to independent invention and diffusion must undergo serious reevaluation. Because of the renewed interest in the transpacific contact controversy (probably stimulated by the work of Gordon Ekholm, Clifford Evans, Robert Heine-Geldern, Betty J. Meggers, and Paul Tolstoy, to mention only the most prominent), and because of the theoretical significance of this problem, it seems worthwhile to present a selected annotated and unannotated bibliography that we feel may prove useful to researchers of transpacific contact.

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## Annotated Bibliography

Alvarado, Pedro De

1525 *Relacion hecha por Pedro de Alvarado á Hernando Cortés en que se refieren las guerras y battallas para pacificar las provincias del Antiguo Reino de Guatemala* [Account given by Pedro de Alvarado to Hernando Cortez in which the wars and battles to pacify the provinces of the old realm in Guatemala are referred to]. Mexico.

Alvarado's personal account of his trip into Guatemala.

Bakeless, John

1961 *Eyes of discovery*. Dover Publications, Inc. New York.

Bakeless reconstructs the reciprocal impact of the civilized Europeans and the untamed new land—cities—original journals, diaries, and letters, as well as authentic Indian narratives. A well written book.

Bancroft, H.H.

1875–76 *The native races of the Pacific states* (5 vols.). New York: D. Appleton and Company.

With reference to transpacific contacts, see especially volumes 1 and 5. This work represents the best statement on data, research, and hypotheses pertaining to transpacific contact prior to 1875. This source should be consulted to place the transpacific situation in proper historical perspective.

Barbeau, Marius

1952 The Old-World dragon in America. *Indian tribes of aboriginal America*. Selected Papers of the XXIXth International Congress of Americanists, 1952, ed. Sol Tax, pp. 115–122. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

The traditional tales and survivals of dragon mythology in Europe and Asia are present in America, i.e., Plumed or Horned Serpent (Quetzalquatil) in Mexico and the same types in the arid Southwest (rain gods); dragon myths of the Huron-Iroquois, and of the Nootka, Kwakiutl, Haida, Tsimsyan, Tlingit, and Déné in the Northwest.

Barrera, Isaac J.

1956 *Historiografia del Ecuador* [Historiography of Ecuador]. Instituto Pan Americano de Geografia e Historia. Mexico.

A study of the major Ecuadorian historians from the chroniclers onward with an excellent analysis of their works.

Boas, Franz

1933 Relations between North-West America and North-East Asia. In D. Jenness, ed., *The American aborigines*, pp. 357–370.

Although the writer admits the possibility of a stray canoe of Polynesians arriving in South America, the argument is that no proof has been given demonstrating important transpacific contact. Presents botanical evidence to support his position.

Carter, George F.

1953 Plants across the Pacific. In Marion W. Smith, ed., *Asia and North America:*

*Transpacific Contacts*, pp. 62–71. Society for American Archaeology, Memoir 9. Menasha, Wisconsin.

Discusses the chicken that lays blue eggs and that lacks the terminal tail segments. This breed is found in South America and in Japan.

CASO, ALFONSO

1962 Relaciones entre el Viejo y el Nuevo Mundo, una Observacion Metodologica [Contacts between the Old and the New worlds, an observation on methodology]. *Cuadernos Americanos* 21: 160–175.

A criticism of attempts to use similarities in designs and art motifs to demonstrate transpacific contacts. It is argued that if contact did occur, it occurred so late in time that it was of no significance.

CASO, ALFONSO, M.W. STIRLING, S.K. LOTHROP, J.E.S. THOMPSON, J. GARCIA PAYON, and GORDON F. EKHOLM

1946 Conocieron La Rueda Los Indigenas Mesoamericanos? [Did the Meso American natives know the wheel?] *Cuadernos Americanos,* Ano 5, 1: 193–207. Mexico.

An excellent discussion of the precontact use of wheels in Mesoamerica.

CHANG, KWANG-CHIH, guest ed.

1964 Special Taiwan Section. *AP* 7: 195–275.

Six distinguished scholars present a series of articles on the prehistory of Taiwan. These are not site reports but constitute serious synthesization of available data. The cultural relationships of Taiwan with other parts of Asia are emphasized.

CHANG, KWANG-CHIH, GEORGE W. GRACE, and WILHELM G. SOLHEIM II

1964 Movement of the Malayo-Polynesians: 1500 B.C. to A.D. 500. *CA* 5: 359–406.

The most recent statement on the movement of the Malayo-Polynesians. Kwang-Chih Chang attempts to define probable prehistoric and early historic cultural horizons in South China and how they relate to the spread of the Malayo-Polynesians. Grace suggests that Taiwan, Indonesia, Melanesia, and the Philippines were peopled by Malayo-Polynesian speakers by 1500 B.C. and the language had spread widely to other parts of the Pacific by A.D. 500. Solheim presents the spread and distribution of pottery through Southeast Asia and into Melanesia.

CHARD, CHESTER S.

1961 Invention versus diffusion: The burial mound complex of the eastern United States. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 17, 1: 21–25.

The burial mound complex of the eastern United States is an independent development that owes nothing to the Old World.

CHENG, TE K'UN

1957 Archaeological studies in Szechwan, conducted under the auspices of the Harvard-Yenching Institute and the West China Union University. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

A descriptive archaeological report with interpretation confined to Old World developments. Contains no discussion of transpacific contacts, but contains a number of plates which can be useful in such studies.

1963 Archaeology in China, Vol. III: *Chou China.* Cambridge.

A more or less definite work on the Chou Dynasty. Cheng regards the dynasty as a large, well-unified cultural entity, in contrast to Chang who maintains that

the dynasty itself was not very large and that its total sphere of influence was not necessarily homogeneous. The book is well illustrated.

CONIGRAVE, C. PRICE

1936 *North Australia*. London.

This work is mainly an account of Conigrave's adventures in North Australia, although he does spend some time in the first chapter on the history of discovery. One interesting thing to note is the reference to some "heiroglyphics" which were claimed to have been left there by Japanese voyagers in the tenth or eleventh century.

CORTÉS, HERNANDO

1929 *The letters of Hernando Cortes, 1519–26*. J. Bayard Morris, trans. New York: Robert M. McBride & Company.

Cortés' letters to Charles V in which he speaks of the appearance and conditions of the colony and of the plans and subsequent actions required for building a new Spain.

COUNT, EARL W.

1952 The earth-diver and the rival twins: a clue to time correlations in North Eurasiatic and North American mythology. In Sol Tax, ed., *Indian tribes of aboriginal America, selected papers of the* XXIX*th International Congress of Americanists*, 1952, pp. 55–62. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

Count sees the earth-diver reflected in the social, religious, and political patterns between Eurasia and North America.

CUTLER, HUGH C., and THOMAS W. WHITAKER

1961 History and distribution of the cultivated cucurbits in the Americas. *American Antiquity* 26, 4: 469–485. Salt Lake City.

Table listing cucurbit material from archaeological sites chronologically by species. Dates in the table sometimes differ from those given in discussion following the table.

DARBY, H.D., ed.

1943–45 *Pacific Islands: geographical handbook*, 4 Vols. Prepared for Naval Intelligence Division, Great Britain. Guildford: Billing and Sons Ltd.

These four volumes, prepared as a means of providing convenient and comprehensive information on the islands of the Pacific for use mainly during the war, are very useful source books. Although sometimes brief, excellent coverage of history, communication, climate, resources, people, etc. of many of the islands of the Pacific. As a set, this is probably the best general source of the islands of the Pacific.

DEBENHAM, FRANK

1960 *Discovery and exploration, an atlas history of man's wanderings*. New York: Doubleday and Company.

A general introduction to many of the early explorers. Good maps.

DIXON, ROLAND B.

1912 The independence of the culture of the American Indian. *S* 35: 46–55.

This is a critical analysis of the position of the German diffusionists as related to the relationship between Melanesia and America. Not as good as his later works on the same subject, but a significant publication.

1928 *The building of cultures.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A detailed and scholarly analysis of the cultural similarities that have been noted between Asia, the Pacific, and the New World. Although basically opposing transpacific contact, the author presents an outstanding discussion of the anthropological theories involved in this problem.

1933 *Contact With America across the Southern Pacific, The American aborigines,* D. Jenness, ed. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

A critical analysis of the cultural similarities between the Pacific and the New World. Discussion of Northwest Coast houses and carving compared to similar works in New Zealand is especially interesting. Like his earlier work, commendable.

EDWARDS, CLINTON R.

1960 Sailing rafts of Sechura: history and problems of origin. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 16: 368–391.

Using historical sources, the writer presents evidence for the use of sails on Peruvian rafts before the arrival of the Spanish. It is noted that centerboards are known from graves at Paracas and Ica that are dated around A.D. 1000.

EKHOLM, GORDON F.

1946 Wheeled toys in Mexico. *American Antiquity* 11: 222–228.

At this time, Ekholm believed that the evidence indicates fairly conclusively that the miniature wheeled vehicles were made, and there was, therefore, some knowledge of the principle of the wheel, in pre-conquest Mexico.

1953 A possible focus of Asiatic influences in the Late Classic cultures of Mesoamerica. In Marion W. Smith, ed, *Asia and North America: Trans-Pacific Contacts,* pp. 72–97. Society for American Archaeology, Memoir 9. Menasha, Wisconsin.

Ekholm points out three periods in the Mesoamerican sequence which present definite problems of possible extra-American influence: the beginning of the Formative period, the beginning of the Classic period, and the late Classic period. Directing his attention towards the last of these, he defines "Complex A," a group of traits found at Palenque and Piedras Negras and compares them with traits from India, Cambodia, Java, and Indochina.

1964 Trans-Pacific contacts. *AP* 7, 1–2: 83–85.

The writer notes that there has recently been a renewed interest in his subject. The source includes a short annotated bibliography which is, in part, reproduced here.

ERASMUS, CHARLES JOHN

1950 Patolli, Pachisi, and the limitations of possibilities. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 6, 4: 369–387, Winter.

A fine article on the problem of diffusion between the games of Patolli and Pachisi. He concludes: there is no proof or incontestable evidence for either diffusion or independent development in this case, nor is there likely ever to be.

ESTRADA, EMILIO, and BETTY J. MEGGERS

1961 A complex of traits of probable transpacific origin on the Coast of Ecuador. *AA* LXIII, 5:913–939. Salt Lake City.

The Ecuadorian complex consists of traits found in the Bahia and Jama-Coaque phases on the coast of Ecuador, which date to the beginning of the

Mesoamerican Classic period (around the time of Christ). Old World sources for these traits include Sumatra, Java, New Guinea, the Caroline islands of Micronesia, Thailand, Indochina, China, Formosa, and Japan.

ESTRADA, EMILIO, BETTY J. MEGGERS, and CLIFFORD EVANS

1962 Possible transpacific contact on the coast of Ecuador. *S* 135: 371–372.

The discovery of pottery dated around 2500 B.C. from coastal Ecuador that shows similarities with Middle and Late Jōmon pottery of Japan prompt the writers to suggest the possibility of maritime contact between Japan and Ecuador.

FOSTER, GEORGE M.

1960 *Culture and conquest, American's Spanish heritage.* Chicago: Quadrangle Books.

A study of acculturation at the time of the Spanish conquest in the New World. The body of Spanish culture which was brought over by the conquistadors is also discussed.

FRANCH, JOSE ALCINA

1952 Diffusion of pottery stamps. *Proceedings of the Thirtieth International Congress of Americanists,* The Royal Anthropological Institute, London, p. 248.

Franch compares the seals or pottery stamps of Mexico, as seen in the collections of the Musée de l'Homme in Paris and other collections in the National Museum of Mexico City with similar objects found in the rest of the world; suggests they were introduced originally from Africa and the near East, via the Mediterranean, to America, in Neolithic times.

FRASER, DOUGLAS

1962 *Primitive art.* New York: Doubleday and Company.

A good presentation of primitive art with emphasis on historical relationships.

HALL, D.G.E.

1960 *A History of South-East Asia.* New York: The MacMillan Co., Ltd.

A detailed history of Southeast Asia. Very good for dates, names, and places, but limited in interpretation.

HART, C.W.M., and ARNOLD R. PILLING

1960 *The Tiwi of Northern Australia.* New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

Besides the general ethnographic account of this group, there is some good information on the history of discovery for the Melville Island area. Also the section on history gives a good impression of the nature of the various contacts in the area and also the kinds of material items that the natives kept and used.

HEINE-GELDERN, ROBERT

1959*a* Chinese influence in Mexico and Central America: The Tajin style of Mexico and the marble vases from Honduras. *Actas del 33ra Cong Internac de Americanists,* pp. 195–206. San Jose, Costa Rica.

The Dongson culture of northeastern Indo-China and the Late Chou culture of China are suggested for the similarity of designs found on marble vases of the Ulua valley in Honduras and art motifs in the Tajin site of Vera Cruz.

1959*b* Representation of the Asiatic tiger in the art of the Chavin culture: a proof of early contacts between China and Peru. *Actas del 33ra Cong Internac de Americanistas,* pp. 321–326. San José, Costa Rica, 1958.

Stone feline figures of Chavin culture of Peru and Late Chou bronze tigers are compared; Heine-Geldern stresses Chinese influence. He does not say that

Chavin began with Chou contact, rather he believes contacts may have ceased with the end of the Yueh Kingdom, ca. 33 B.C.

1959*c* Chinese influence in the pottery of Mexico, Central America, and Columbia. *Actas del* XXXIII *Congreso Internacional de Americanistas, Tomo* 1, pp. 207–210. San José, Costa Rica.

Heine-Geldern sees similarities between perforated vessel supports of the Chinese Han period and those of Late Ticoman, Teotihuacan III, Zaculeu, Kaminaljuyu, and Copan of Mesoamerica.

1964 One hundred years of ethnographic theory in the German-speaking countries: Some milestones. *CA* 5: 407–418.

A short but excellent survey of the development of ethnological theory in German-speaking countries. Some of the theories are relevant to an understanding of the problem of transpacific contacts.

HEINE-GELDERN, ROBERT, and GORDON F. EKHOLM

1951 Significant parallels in the symbolic arts of Southern Asia and Middle America. *The civilizations of ancient America.* Selected Papers of the XXIXth International Congress of Americanists, ed. Sol Tax, pp. 200–309. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

The authors see evidence of transpacific contact between A.D. 100 and A.D. 600 from Asia, of Hindu-Buddhist affinity; i.e., the lotus plant and its rhizome that appear in Middle America during the middle of the Classic period. Of the traits listed, it would appear that the lotus plant is quite similar, but they are uncertain as to its actual New World cultural association, i.e., Toltec or Maya.

HERRING, HUBERT

1959 *A history of Latin America.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

A general history of Latin America with good bibliographic references.

HEYERDAHL, THOR

1950 *Kon-Tiki.* New York: Permabooks.

A report on the Kon-Tiki expedition. The expedition as reported in this source demonstrates that a group of men can voyage from the coast of Peru to the Auamotu Islands on a "prehistoric raft." The writer argues that he and his crew had followed the same route that Viracocha and taken.

1952*a* Objects and results of the Kon-Tiki expedition. *Proceedings of the Thirtieth International Congress of Americanists,* pp. 76–81. London: The Royal Anthropological Institute.

A summary of the results of the Kon-Tiki expedition. The argument is advanced that Polynesia is located within the range of Peruvian aboriginal craft, as was demonstrated by the expedition.

1952*b* *American Indians in the Pacific: the theory behind the Kon-Tiki expedition.* London, Oslo, and Stockholm: George Allen & Unwin.

This source represents the writers most serious and scholarly attempt to prove his thesis that the origin of the peoples of Polynesia is in the New World. Here he evaluates the major theories concerning the origin of Polynesian peoples and American Indians, particularly noting their shortcomings. He then offers linguistic, cultural, archaeological, and other evidence that he claims gives validity to his thesis.

1952*c* Aboriginal navigation in Peru. *Proceedings of the Thirtieth International Congress of Americanists,* pp. 72–76. London: The Royal Anthropological Institute.

The presentation of the evidence for Peruvian balsa rafts and raft navigation in early times of conquest. The carrying weight of balsa is discussed.

1955 The balsa raft in aboriginal navigation off Peru and Ecuador. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11: 251–264.

An attempt to demonstrate that balsa rafts could be sailed west from South America by following prevailing winds or by tacking against contrary winds.

1957 Guara navigation: indigenous sailing off the Andean Coast. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 13: 134–143.

An argument for the extensive practice of sailing on the coast of Peru in pre-Inca times.

1958 *Aku-Aku: the secret of Easter Island.* New York: Pocketbooks Inc.

A clear statement of visual resemblances as seen by the writer, between certain cultural traits (especially stone work) in South America and on Easter Island. This is an adventure book in intellectual speculation.

1963 Feasible ocean routes to and from the Americas in pre-Columbian times. *American Antiquity* 28: 482–488.

A discussion of the importance of ocean currents as they are related to trans-pacific contact. The writer suggests that the currents of the north Pacific are best suited for voyages from Asia to America.

HEYERDAHL, THOR, SOREN RICHTER, and H. J. RIISER-LARSEN

1956 Great Norwegian expedition, pp. 191–222. Oslo: Dreyers Forlag.

A restatement and clarification of some of the points made in Kon-Tiki. The emphasis is on sailing techniques.

HEYERDAHL, THOR, and EDWIN N. FERDON, eds.

1961 *Archaeology of Easter Island: reports of the Norwegian archaeological expedition to Easter Island and the East Pacific.* Monograph of The School of American Research and the Museum of New Mexico 24. Chicago: Rand McNally and Company.

This report represents over five months of archaeological investigation on Easter Island under the direction of professional archaeologists. This source suggests possible contact from South America as based on the archaeological evidence.

HORNELL, JAMES

1946 *Water transport: origins and early evolution.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

For purposes here, this source, using Chinese dynastic annals and other accounts, suggests that there were seagoing vessels capable of crossing the Pacific Ocean at least from A.D. 1 on.

HUDSON, GEOFFREY F.

1961 Europe and China: a survey of their relations from the earliest times to 1800. London: Edward Arnold, 1931. Paperbound reprint, Boston: Beacon Press.

Chapters 2 and 3 summarize East-West relations in Han times.

HUTCHINSON, G.E.

1950 Survey of contemporary knowledge of Biogeochemistry 3, The Biogeochemistry

of Vertebrate Excretion. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History* 96. New York.

Source of the approximate date for change in the Peru Current and what this change brought about.

JARCHO, SAUL

1964 Some observations on disease in prehistoric North America. *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 38, 1: 1–19.

Jarcho's research revealed that there was no malaria, yellow fever, scurvey, goiter, or cretinism in the New World in pre-Columbian times.

JENNESS, DIAMOND, ed.

1933 *The American aborigines.* Published for Presentation at the Fifth Pacific Science Congress, Canada. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

A collection of writings by anthropologists dealing with the Indians of America. This is a good work and should be consulted when researching transpacific contacts. See other citations in this bibliography.

1940 Prehistoric culture waves from Asia to America. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for 1940: 383–396.

A survey of archaeological evidence supporting the Bering Strait route as the path of cultural influence from Asia to the New World. Transpacific evidence is introduced but quickly dismissed.

JOHNSON, HARRY PRESCOTT

1945 Diego Martinez de Hurdaide. In *Greater America*, pp. 199–218. Berkeley: University of California Press.

An essay, which seems slightly exaggerated at points, recounts the exploits of Hurdaide, in subduing an area of northwestern Mexico.

JONES, VOLNEY H.

1952 Material From the Hemenway Archaeological Expedition (1887–88) as a factor in establishing the American origin of the garden bean. In Sol Tax, ed., *Indian tribes of aboriginal America, selected papers of the* XXIXth *International Congress of Americanists, 1952,* pp. 177–184. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. Suggests that America is the home of the garden bean.

JONKER, F.P.

1962 Heyerdahl's Kon-Tiki theory and its relation to ethnobotany. Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institute for 1961, pp. 535–550.

The most up to date review of botanical evidence concerning contact between America and Polynesia. To support his thesis, the author refutes most of the botanical evidence claimed by Heyerdahl.

KERR, ROBERT

1812 *History of the discovery and conquest of Chile: a general history and collection of voyages and travels.* Edinburgh: V. William Blackwood.

This is a part of one of the early comprehensive accounts of man's wanderings. It pays special attention to the activities of Almagro and Valdivia in Chile and is useful in comparing the similarities and differences between the two expeditions.

KROEBER, A.L.

1931 Historical reconstruction of culture growths and organic evolution. *AA* 33: 149–156.

A good discussion of the theoretical significance of the pattolli-pachise parallel (see Tylor 1879, Erasmus 1950). The writer argues that scholars have not made a distinction between relationships owing to convergence or independent parallel origin and relationships caused by common origin and spread by diffusion.

LAUFER, BERTHOLD

1909 *Chinese pottery of the Han dynasty.* Publication of the East Asiatic Committee of the American Museum of Natural History. The Jacob H. Schiff Chinese Expedition. Leiden: E.J. Brill, Ltd.

Largely descriptive, also gives some historical background for the Han Dynasty. Fairly well illustrated.

LING, SHUN-SHENG

1956 Patu found in Taiwan and other East Asiatic regions and its parallels in Oceania and America. *Bulletin of the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology,* Taipei, Formosa, 71: 82–104.

The writer shows that the *patu* of Oceania and America occurs in Taiwan and mainland Asia and suggests possible routes of diffusion.

1957 Dog sacrifice in ancient China and the Pacific area. *BIEAS* 3: 37–40 (English summary).

The dog, pig, and fowl were of primary importance among domesticated animals of the ancient Pacific area. Their use was primarily ceremonial, secondarily for food. The dog was the most ancient and the most widely used in ceremony. Dog sacrifice occurred among two different East Asian cultural stocks, the Austronesians in the South and the Paleoasiatics in the north.

1961*a* Bark-cloth culture and the invention of paper-making in ancient China. *BIEAS* 11: 29–50 (English summary).

Concludes that written records of bark-cloth manufacture appear as early as the sixth century B.C. in China, i.e., during the Late Chou Dynasty.

1961*b* On the bone, bronze, and jade spatulas in Shang-Chou period. *BIEAS* 12: 213–216 (English summary).

Primarily descriptive, based on Chinese historical sources.

1962 Stone bark-cloth beaters in South China, Southeast Asia, and Central America. *BIEAS* 13: 195–212 (English summary).

Bark-cloth culture spread from its East and South Asian source and finally reached Central and South America.

MARSZEWSKI, THOMASZ

1961 Remarques sur l'état des recherches concernant les contacts entre les peuples de l'Asie et de l'Amerique precolombienne [Observations on the state of research concerning contacts between the peoples of Asia and those of pre-Columbian America]. *Folia Orientalia* 2: 117–204. A discussion of the arguments in favor of and against Asian influence in the New World.

MARTIN, WALTER R.

1962 *The maze of Mormonism.* Grand Rapids: Zondervan Publishing House.

This is a good source to use with Reynolds (1957). This source contains a good discussion on the lost nine and one-half tribes of Israel and their relationship to the origin of the American Indian. Although few scholars accept the Lost Tribes of Israel hypothesis, the data used to support the hypothesis are worth considering.

MOURANT, A.E.

1962 Blood groups in the Pacific area. *Proceedings of the 8th Congress of the International Society of Blood Transfusion,* 1960, pp. 149–153. Tokyo.

A discussion of blood groups and how they are related to possible contact between Polynesians and American Indians. The writer believes that the blood-group evidence does not support Heyerdahl's thesis (1952, 1958, etc.).

NACHTIGALL, HORST VON

1960 Zur Entstehung der Amerikanischen Hochkulturen. [On the origin of Amerindian civilizations]. *Peideuma* 7: 151–172.

"The early American civilizations are considered to be linked with the mesalithic complex of Eurasia" (from Ekholm 1964).

NAUDOU, JEAN

1962 *A propos d'un eventuel emprut de l'art Maya aux arts de l'Inde Exteriekre, Atken des 34, Internationalen Amerikanistenkongresses* [Concerning the possible borrowing of Mayan art from the arts of India and Southeast Asia, Proceedings of the 34th International Congress of Americanists, Vienna]. Wien, 1960: 340–347.

"The lotus panels from Chichen Itza, Yucatan, are compared in some detail with those of India and Southeast Asia. The complex of various elements that occurs in both places is considered to be proof of relationship although the exact place of origin in Asia in uncertain" (from Ekholm 1964).

NORDENSKIOLD, ERLAND

1933 Origin of the Indian civilizations in South America. In D. Jenness, ed., *The American aborigines,* pp. 249–311.

An evaluation of some of the cultural similarities between Oceania and South America (e.g., blow-gun, square sails, wooden pillows, wooden seats, and pile-dwellings). Basically, the argument is in support of independent invention, though diffusion is considered a remote possibility in some cases. If contact occurred, it was owing to accident, rather than direct colonization.

NUTTALL, ZELIA, ed.

1914 *New light on Drake; a collection of documents relating to his voyage of circumnavigation,* 1577–1580. London: Hakluyt Society.

This work is composed of a selection of letters and documents concerning Drake's circumnavigation, many of which were previously unpublished. The same incidents are often related from different perspectives.

OBAYASHI, TARYO

1959 Divination from entrails among the ancient Inca and its relation to practices in Southeast Asia. *Actas del* XXXIII *Congreso Internacional de Americanistas* 1: 327–332. San Jose, Costa Rica.

Suggests that Chinese culture of late Chou Age contributed divination from entails to the Andean area in the first half of the first millenium B.C.

PERRY, W.J.

1923 The Children of the sun. New York: E.P. Dutton and Company.

Following G.E. Smith, the writer derives the civilizations of the world from the Sixth Dynasty from Egypt. The Phoenicians, from their reputed homeland in the Persian Gulf, are given the major responsibility of transporting Egyptian culture through the Pacific and to the New World.

RANKING, JOHN

1827 *Historical researches on the conquest of Peru, Mexico, Bogata, Natchez, and Talomeco, in the thirteenth century, by the Mongols, accompanied with elephants.* London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green.

Drawing heavily from Peruvian stories related to the Spanish, this writer attempts to demonstrate that the civilizations of Central and South America grew out of a Mongol invasion during the thirteenth century. Elephants play a prominant role in this hypothesis.

REUTER, E.B.

1934 *Introduction, race and culture contacts,* pp. 1–18. New York: McGraw Hill.

Various aspects of culture contact situations are described from a sociological-psychological point of view.

REYNOLDS, GEORGE

1957 *The story of the Book of Mormon.* Salt Lake City: Desert Book Company.

This source should be used with Martin (1962) if one needs an up to date statement on the Mormon position on the origin of the American Indian.

RIVERS, W.H.R.

1923 *Psychology and politics.* New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., Inc.

Using data collected by Smith (e.g., 1924), the writer argues evidence of adequate sea craft is not necessary to demonstrate transpacific contacts. To account for the lack of such evidence, the writer argues degeneration of culture.

RYDEN, STIG

1956 Did the Indians in Chile know the use of sails in pre-Columbus times? *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 12: 154–156.

The writer argues that the pre-Columbian Indians in the New World did not have knowledge of sails. He further claims that Heyerdahl has misinterpreted evidence pertaining to sailing craft in pre-Columbian times.

SEMPLE, ELLEN

1958 Migration eternal and universal. In *Race: individual and collective behavior,* pp. 163–167. Glencoe, Illinois: Free Press.

General hypotheses on historical movement, emphasizing differences between "primitive" and "civilized" groups, are given in this overall picture of migration.

SIMONS, R.T., and J.J. GRAYDMON

1957 A blood group genetical survey in Eastern and Central Polynesians, *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 15: 357–366.

A discussion of the absence of the Diego antigen in Polynesia and how it pertains to the relationship between Polynesians and American Indians.

SMITH, G. ELLIOTT

1915 Pre-Columbian representations of elephants in America. *Nature,* Nov.: 340–341, Dec.: 425.

The writer argues that the carved figures near the top of Stela B at Copan represent Indian elephants ridden by turbaned mahouts.

1916 Pre-Columbian representations of the elephants in America. *Nature,* Jan.: 593–595.

In reply to Spinden (1916) and Tozzer (1916), the writer argues again for

elephants carved near the top of Stela B at Copan. The writer is very critical of Spinden.

1924 Elephants and ethnologists. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd.

Represents the last systematic attempt by the writer to demonstrate that the civilizations of the New World were a result of Old World influence. The routes and dates of Egyptian cultural transmission and Asian influence in the New World are set forth in this source. A good statement of the theoretical position of the extreme English diffusionists.

SORENSON, JOHN L.

1955 Mesoamerican traditions of immigration by sea. *El Mexico Antiguo* 8: 425–437.

Collection of historical reports and native-written records that appear to indicate transpacific contacts with Mesoamerica.

SPINDEN, HERBERT J.

1916 Pre-Columbian representations of the elephant in America, *Nature* Jan.: 592–593.

The writer argues that the figures near the top of Stela B at Copan represent blue macaws. The argument is presented against that offered by Smith (1915, 1916).

STEWARD, JULIAN H., and LOUIS C. FARON

1959 *Native peoples of South America.* New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc.

The authors believe that the case for transoceanic influence on some of the later cultures of South and Middle America has some foundation. They would maintain that there is some evidence that stray boat loads of Asians or people of Oceania reached the New World. Domesticated plants such as the bottle gourd, cotton, sweet potato, and yam, plus the blow gun, panpipes, litters, and art motifs appear to remain, at this date, unresolved.

SUGGS, ROBERT

1960 *The island civilizations of Polynesia.* New York: New American Library.

One of the most up to date sources on the history and prehistory of Polynesia. Of particular importance here is the writer's critical analysis of Heyerdahl's thesis (1952, 1958, etc.).

SWADESH, MORRIS

1964 Linguistic overview. In Jesse D. Jennings and Edward Norbeck, eds., *Prehistoric man in the New World.* Published for William Marsh Rice University. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

A good statement on the present status of linguistic studies in relation to transpacific contact. Comparing Malayo-Polynesia, Chonan, and Hokan languages and legends, the writer comes to the conclusion that linguistic evidence neither supports nor refutes transpacific contact.

THOMPSON, EDGAR T.

1958 Motives: migration and settlement. In *Race: individual and collective behavior,* pp. 68–71. Glencoe, Illinois: Free Press.

A stress on the importance of motives within national groups, rather than on national culture migration and settlement is given in this short article.

TOLSTOY, PAUL

1963 Cultural parallels between Southeast Asia and Mesoamerica in the manufacture

of bark cloth. *Transactions of the New York Academy of Sciences, Series II*, 25; 6; 646–662. New York.

On the basis of an extensive and detailed analysis of bark-cloth manufacture, he points to "some part of eastern Southeast Asia, on the periphery of Chinese cultural influence" as the likely source of the Mesoamerican industry. That contact between these two areas occurred is suggested by the appearance of this industry in the area of upper Central America and the isthmus of Tehuantepec towards the beginning of the first millenium B.C.

TOZZER, ALFRED M.

1916 Pre-Columbian representations of the elephant in America. *Nature*, Jan.: 592.

The writer argues that the carved figures near the top of Stela B at Copan are either blue macaws or the "long-nosed god." They are not elephants as argued by Smith (1915, 1916).

TYLOR, E.B.

1879 On the game of patolli in ancient Mexico. *Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland* 8.

The writer feels that the Hindu game of Pachisi and the Mexican game of patolli (and certain other North American games) are similar enough to constitute a historical connection between the Old World and the New World. This, and other similarities owing to contact between the two areas, according to the writer, was probably because of accidental drifting of boats and junks.

VERRILL, A. HYAT

1929 *Old civilizations of the New World*. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company.

Contributes little to an understanding of transpacific cultural relationships. It is a rehash of extreme diffusionist ideas that were presented long before the publication of this book.

VOKES, EMILY H.

1963 A possible Hindu influence at Teotihuacan. *American Antiquity* 29, 1; 94–95. Salt Lake City.

It is suggested here that a conch shell in bas-relief at the temple of Quetcaloctl at Teotihuacan indicates a possible Hindu influence. The species represented is possibly closely related to the "Sacred Chacnk" of India.

WAUCHOPE, ROBERT

1962 *Lost tribes and sunken continents*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Although lacking in depth, this is an excellent survey of the hypotheses related to transpacific-transatlantic contact. This book clearly places the transpacific controversy in historical perspective. The author's position is unbiased.

WISSLER, CLARK

1933 Ethnological diversity in America and its significance. In D. Jenness, ed., *The American aborigines*, pp. 165–216.

The author finds it strange that so much space is devoted in the anthropological literature to the consideration of when and how man arrived in the New World. The writer attacks the extreme diffusionists and argues that geographical continuity of cultural traits or complex is necessary to demonstrate transpacific historic connections.

WEN, CH'UNG-I
1961 Bird-ancestor legends of Northeast Asia, Northwest America, and the Pacific. *BIEAS* 12: 102–106 (English summary).
The author cannot determine relations of these areas on the basis of bird-ancestor legends.

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NOTE: Reviewed by Donald W. Lathrap in *American Antiquity* 26, 1: 125–127. Salt Lake City.

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