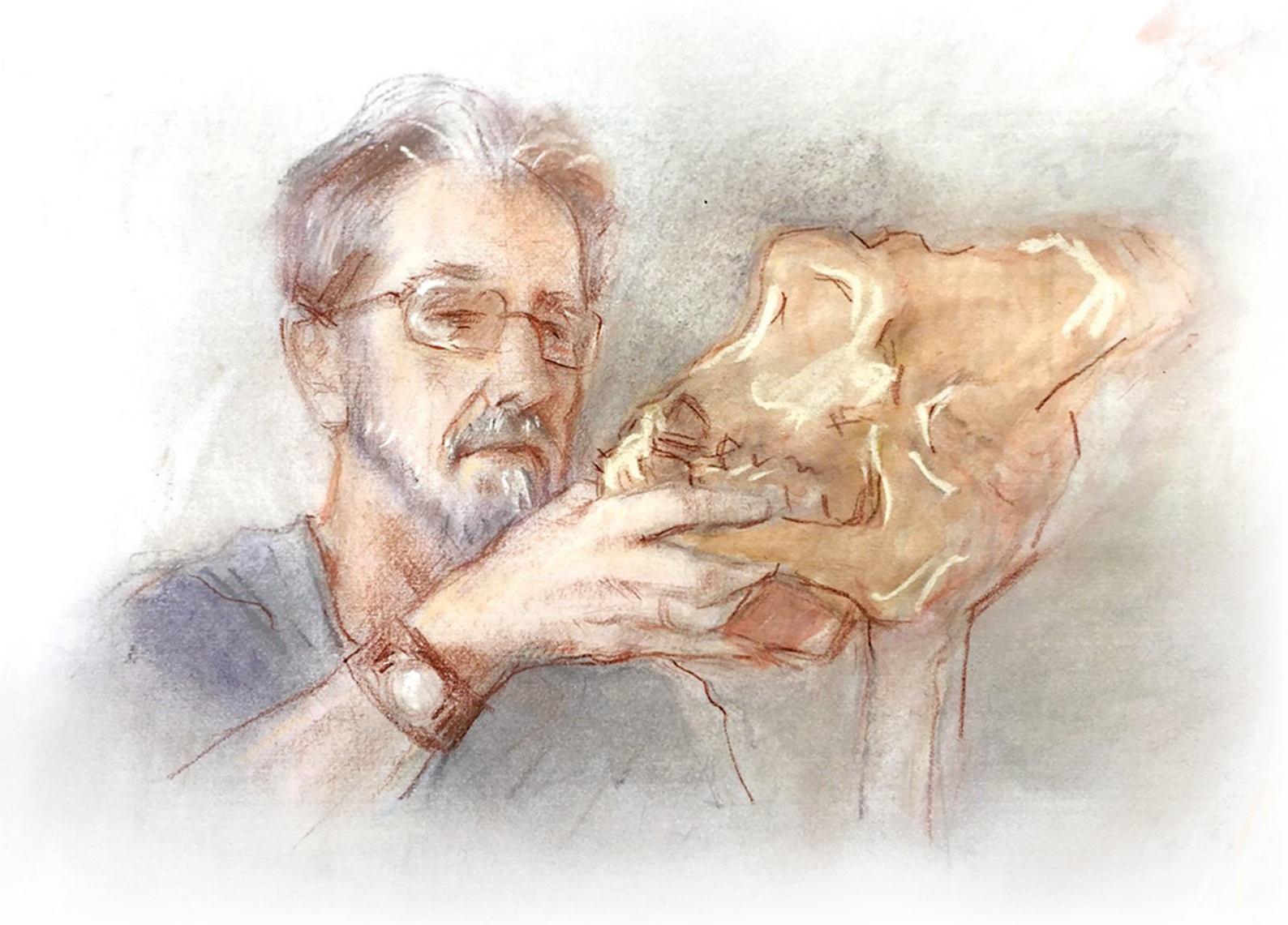
The year in review

ANU School of Archaeology and Anthropology 2018



Legacy of Professor Emeritus Colin Groves

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ANU School of Archaeology and Anthropology

Contents

Welcome to this first edition of The Year in Review magazine, an initiative of the School of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Australian National University

This magazine aims to document some of the events and achievements within the School of Archaeology and Anthropology over the last twelve months. Our intention is to produce an issue annually.

The School comprises four disciplinary areas or departments: Archaeology; Anthropology; Biological Anthropology; and the Centre for Heritage and Museum Studies. The School was originally established as the Department of Prehistory in 1971, under Professor John Mulvaney, and Anthropology was added following Anthony Forge's appointment as Professor in 1974. In 1973, Colin Groves joined what is now the School, and under his guidance, Biological Anthropology was developed and has become a disciplinary area currently employing six full-time staff. In 2014, the Centre for Heritage and Museum Studies was formed (with myself as director) and became part of the School.

This year, 2018, has been a tumultuous year for the School. We started the year still coming to terms with the death of our colleague Professor Colin Groves on November 30, 2017. Then, on February 25, heavy rains caused flooding through parts of Canberra, including the ANU campus. Chifley Library, the Tjabal Centre and the lower floor of the AD Hope Building were all flooded. Contaminated water punched its way through a wall on the western side of AD Hope and flowed under doors on the southern side inundating the entirety of the lower ground floor. Although water did not reach above about 15cm at its deepest, contaminants in the water meant that the lower ground floor became unusable.

Various academic and professional staff lost their offices. All of our laboratories and the HDR spaces were lost, and some of the archaeological collections were damaged.

Following the flood, the decision was made to relocate from AD Hope to the Banks building, which at the time was being vacated by the Research School of Biology. The silver lining to the flood disaster has been our move to Banks, which, while a somewhat eccentric building complete with its own tame water dragons and long-necked turtles, is full of laboratories. Staff in Archaeology, Biological Anthropology and Museum and Heritage Studies have all gained the much-needed laboratory space that the 2016 School Review had identified as crucial to the maintenance and development of our international research and teaching reputations. Large equipment grants have also seen new powerful microscopes and other equipment housed in appropriate laboratories. We have even been able to purpose-fit two seminar rooms for small group teaching. While the school is still sorting and rehousing our collections, something that will continue into 2019, the damaged material has now all been successfully conserved by conservation laboratories in Melbourne and returned to the School.

This year has also seen the retirements of Professor Nic Peterson and Professor Christine Helliwell, both from Anthropology, while Dr Adele Chynoweth joined the Centre for Heritage and Museum Studies, and Dr Rachel Wood joined Archaeology. A new appointment in Indigenous Anthropology will join the School in 2019. Staff promotions in 2018 have included Hilary Howes, Geoff Kushnick and Phil Piper, the latter to Professor. Max Napier left the School's professional staff to join the School of Art and Design, while new professional staff Deborah Hall, Bianca Grenville and Vicky Saunders have all joined the School's administrative team.

Grant and fellowship successes have included Patrick Kilby (Fulbright Fellowship), Maya Haviland (Translational Fellowship), Justyna Miszkiewicz (DECRA19 and Marsden, NZ,), Guillaume Molle (DECRA19), Alexandra Dellios (DP19) and Matthew Spriggs (ANU Global Research Partnership).

This year has also seen staff and students in the school recognised for their contributions to teaching, research and policy. In February, Professor Marc Oxenham was awarded a Commendation from the Australian Army for his forensic work, and Felicity Gilbert received recognition for her assistance with forensic identification work. Archaeology staff collectively won the Vice Chancellor's Award for Excellence in Education (programs that enhance learning), and Adele Chynoweth received The Vice Chancellor's Award for Public Policy and Outreach.

While 'the year of the flood' has been difficult, with teaching and research interrupted, first by the flood and then the building move, I am very pleased to be able to say that staff addressed the situation with professionalism and good humour. We have managed to continue getting work done and to continue to produce outstanding research and teaching, as is detailed in the following pages. Congratulations to the Media Committee for this first issue of this magazine.

Laurajane Smith
Head, School of Archaeology and Anthropology

Reports from the field:

Telling the Tooth

How maternal condition during pregnancy affects the microstructure of children's teeth

Alison Behie and Justyna Miszkiewicz

Our collaboration investigates the effect of maternal health on a baby's dental development.

Dr Behie and Dr Miszkiewicz examining a dental thin section in the laboratory. (Image courtesy of Evana Ho).

We are funded by a 2017 CASS Small Research Grant. We have been particularly excited about this research because the idea for it was born (pun intended) at Alison's wedding reception! Combining Alison's expertise in maternal health and stress, and Justyna's passion and knowledge of hard tissue microstructure, we embarked on an inter-disciplinary project that is proving to have implications for Biological Anthropology research involving ancient and living people.

Human dental enamel is the hardest tissue in the whole human body and so it preserves well in the archaeological record. It forms through a tightly regulated process sensitive to health disruptions which get permanently 'recorded' once our teeth are developed. Whilst forming, microscopic layers of enamel are deposited in increments. The exact moment a human baby is born, the change from pre- to post-natal environment disrupts enamel growth, resulting in a unique 'neonatal line' (NL) that can only be seen microscopically.

The NL is therefore of research significance as it allows us to determine whether a child's skeleton represents pre- or post-natal life stage.

Unfortunately, limited research has been undertaken to investigate the extent to which *in utero* conditions (such as mother's health) affect the expression of the NL. To date, no study has investigated these questions in Australian children, nor evaluated them from the perspective of significant events *in utero* (e.g. mother's psychological stress, medical history), even though it is known that environmental factors can have significant effects on the health of new born babies.

We set out to address this gap in our understanding of human biology by reaching out to mothers in the ACT to ask for donations of milk teeth for histological sectioning. The response from the public was fantastic with more than 70 teeth sent to the ANU! Alison collected data from all of the mothers who sent in teeth about their maternal condition during pregnancy as well as birth conditions, and Justyna produced thin sections using our new lab facilities in Banks. We are currently analysing our data, and can preliminarily reveal that enamel thickness and the appearance of the NL seem to be related to both delivery mode (e.g. C-section vs. natural) and a mother's experience of illness during pregnancy.

We cannot wait until all of our data are analysed, so that we can fully explore these baby-mother biological relationships!

Unravelling rituals in coral sands

Archaeology in the Tuamotu atolls (French Polynesia)

Guillaume Molle

In April 2018, I returned to French Polynesia to start a new project focusing on the Tuamotu atolls. This group of 78 coral islands, stretching over 1100 km between Tahiti and the Gambier, remains poorly documented from an archaeological perspective.

In order to fill this gap in our general understanding of the long history of this region, my French colleagues and I developed a collaborative project mixing archaeology, anthropology, history and linguistics.

This year, our project took us to Fakahina, a remote and isolated atoll in the NE part of the archipelago. Over four weeks, and with the help of the local community, our team excavated two large marae ('open-air temples') sites in order to understand ancient ritual practices. Excavations revealed deposits of turtle bones in the main structure of the first small site. This discovery seems to confirm early missionaries' accounts describing community consumption of turtle flesh, a large event that used to commemorate the beginning of the abundance season. In contrast, the lack of faunal remains in the stone platforms of the second clan site further suggests that food offerings to the gods and ancestors were sometimes thrown away in large pits in order to avoid any disturbance of the tapu regulations.

Our excavations also showed that these ceremonial sites were partly destroyed and re-arranged by the end of the 19th century. Missionaries likely took away much material from these marae to use coral lime in the construction of the new houses in the village they set up around the Catholic church. Further investigation will help us understand the transformation of traditional cultures in contact with westerners' administration and religion.

The 2019 field season will be centred on the excavations of burials associated to the largest marae on the island to document ancient mortuary practices.

Excavations at the marae Apataki, Fakahina. (Image courtesy of *G.Molle).*

Museums and Shared Activism

Adele Chynoweth

What determines whose stories are told in museums are whose are ignored?

How should museums give back to those from marginalised communities who 'donate' their personal experiences for representation within social history exhibitions?

How might an activist-led practice support the work of museums?

Adele Chynoweth and Wendy Dyckhoff, National Museum of Australia, 2011. (Image courtesy of Gabbi Short).

My research is informed by these questions as a result of my previous work on the National Museum of Australia's touring exhibition *Inside: Life in Children's Homes and Institutions*, which was the realisation of Recommendation 35 of the Senate report *Forgotten Australians: a Report on Australians who Experienced Institutional or Out-of-Home Care as Children (2004)*. This report was subsequent to *Bringing Them Home: The Stolen Generations Report (1997)*.

Forgotten Australians drew attention to the fact that 88% of children placed in institutionalised 'care' in the twentieth century were non-Indigenous, Australian children. The associated inquiry determined that the needs of these survivors, also known as 'Care Leavers', were being neglected as a result of a lack of public awareness and acknowledgment of their childhood trauma and effects throughout adulthood. The Australian Government's funding of this exhibition saw an attempt to include the discourse of class to the nation's public narrative concerning the institutionalisation of children.

Amongst over 200 survivors whom I met as part of my research for the exhibition, were a group of women, who as children, were incarcerated in Wolston Park Hospital, an adult psychiatric facility. These women had been excluded from the financial redress scheme that followed the 1998 Commission of Inquiry into Abuse of Children in Queensland Institutions. For five years, following my work at the museum, I undertook research in order to compile a body of evidence to support these women's claims for redress. The priority was then to draw attention to this research through a series of meetings with senior government bureaucrats, relevant government ministers and with the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse. In October 2017, the Queensland Government announced a series of supportive initiatives, including ex-gratia payments, for Wolston Park survivors.

I am now a consultant for *Welfare Stories: from the Edge of Society*, a social history and justice project undertaken in Denmark, in collaboration between the Welfare Museum, Svendborg and the Centre for Welfare State Research, University of Southern Denmark. Through this international collaboration, we aim to determine best practices for exhibiting narratives of trauma and ways in which museums can collaborate with vulnerable people in order to bring about social change.

Do smartphones safeguard migration?

Sverre Molland

'Safe migration' has become a popular approach amongst migration aid agencies in the Mekong region. Beyond legal pathways for labour migration, programs include a range of support services relating to work conditions through migrant hotlines, outreach, and progressive awareness raising prior to travel. Integral to such assistance is the role of social media.

Aid agencies consider social media and smartphones as important conduits for reaching migrants, epitomised by app-innovation ranging from "trafficking victim identification" and crowd-sourced apps that allow labour migrants to rate employers (a labour migrant's version of tripadvisor). Yet, despite the aid sector's enthusiasm for these tech-solutions, the uptake amongst migrants themselves is limited. Migrants find their own ways of using existing social media. For example, labour migrants use Facebook in ways which builds on pre-existing forms of informal social insurance. Mobilising funds for hospital bills through Facebook (accompanied with photos of the despondent migrant worker in hospital) are common. Similarly, migrants use their smartphone to document labour violations (pictures of bodily harm etc) and subsequently upload it on social media. Migrant self-help groups use social media platforms to inform on visa requirements, report on successful compensation claims, and calling out unscrupulous brokers. One of my informants, Ko Thet Oo (pseudonym) takes part in one migrant self-help group and has more than 800,000 Facebook followers. With daily posts he has become a key resource for enormous migrant communities.

Anthropologically, it is notable how social media relativises connectivity for advancing migrant workers conditions: the informal appropriation of social media has an enormous scalar latency which gives migrants novel ways to safeguard migration. Yet its use is precarious. Although police may extort a migrant on the street when failing to produce documents (passport/work permit), they rarely confiscate the phone as the migrant (and police) depends on it to contact friends to mobilise funds to pay the 'fee'. Hence, migrants' connectivity can be weaponised against them. Simultaniously, a notable *disconnect* endures between self-organising migrant groups and the formal aid agencies. For example, few expatriate aid workers working on safe migration have ever heard of Ko Thet Oo despite his mammoth social media presence amongst migrants they wish to reach.

How aid agencies and migrant self-help groups are spatially and socially (dis)connected will be fleshed out in future publications.

A Burmese domestic worker contacting an informal Burmese group asking for help via the messenger app "Line". The image shows her sharing her GPS location so the assistance group can locate her.

Mysterious Megaliths

Dougald O'Reilly

Aerial view of megalithic jar site in Laos.

The megalithic jars of central Laos have long inspired fascination. These sites have come to be known as the Plain of Jars based on the location of three of the best-known sites in a broadly flat plain in Xieng Khouang Province. The term is, however, a misnomer as many sites are known outside this plain, mostly found in mountainous locations. The sites vary in size, some hosting over 400 jars and others just one or two.

In 2016 a five-year project, led by the ANU and funded by the ARC, was launched to address a myriad of research questions surrounding these enigmatic megalithic sites. In 2016 a large site near the provincial capital of Phonsavan was surveyed and excavated by Australian, Lao and European researchers. Excavations there revealed varied methods of mortuary disposal including secondary burial, jar burial and interment around the stone jars.

In 2017 the project focused on a more remote site called Site 52, high on a mountain ridge. This large jar site was only discovered in the last decade and promised a good comparison to Site 1 excavated the year before. The site was surveyed and mapped and several unknown jars documented as well as several newly discovered quarry sites. Excavations revealed similar finds to those at Site 1 but human remains were fugitive, likely due to the acidity of the soil.

The project has three further years of research to undertake and will result in maps of the researched sites and detailed inventories that will assist the Lao government to manage these sites, which have recently been submitted to be named as UNESCO World Heritage sites. It is also hoped that the connections with Assam in Northeast India will be explored as similar jars are found there: a memorandum of understanding has recently been signed to pursue this research.

Eye in the sky

Using remote sensing imagery to model primate habitats.

Kirrily Apthorp

As primates come under increasing threat around the world from human intervention and climate change, their populations are increasingly fragmented across landscapes.

With 60% the world's primate species facing extinction, researchers must rapidly work to develop meaningful and tailor-made conservation strategies for species to accommodate their unique needs.

While traditional in situ approaches to primate studies remain critical to gain first-hand understanding of primate behaviour, diet and ecology, newer interdisciplinary approaches are allowing for us to take new ways of approaching questions regarding primate distributions and conservation. Remote sensing and GIS approaches are one of these new approaches that enable researchers to combine data collected on the ground in primate habitats with high resolution satellite imagery to model habitat use, map primate distributions and identify areas for potential habitat expansion.

As a PhD candidate in Biological Anthropology, I study three species of critically endangered primates: the Cat Ba langur (*Trachypithecus poliocephalus*), the Cao-vit gibbon (*Nomascus nasutus*) and the Tonkin snub-nosed monkey (*Rhinopithecus avunculus*), all of which live in limestone karst forests in Northern Vietnam and are facing extinction. While all three species have been plagued by illegal poaching, logging, deforestation and human incursion into their habitats, they differ in the way they use and are distributed through these forests.

My PhD research combines ecological data collected in the field using traditional methods with both open and closed sourced satellite imagery, to build statistical models using Species Distribution Modelling (SDM) that can predict the distribution of each of these species within their current habitats. This model is allowing me to be able to identify environmental factors that affect which parts of their habitats they regularly use, and then apply this model to the surrounding landscape. In this way I can locate other areas that can be used as vegetation corridors to combine fragmented populations, as is the case of the Cat Ba langur, or to identify areas of potential habitat expansion, as is the case with the Cao-vit gibbon and Tonkin snub-nosed monkey.

Cat Ba langur (*Trachypithecus poliocephalus*). (Image courtesy of Kirrily Apthorp).

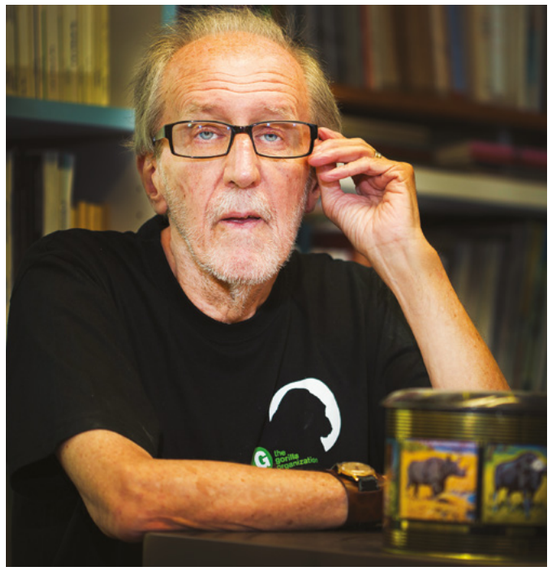
If we want to have a hope of saving the world's primates, these multidisciplinary approaches are essential. This is particularly true in habitats that are difficult to access, such as the limestone karst forests of these species, as using GIS and SDM, even on small scales, allows us to save time and money by reducing the time we need to spend trekking through the field. It also allows us to consider problems over longer time periods to track how habitats have been altered over decades, giving us insight into the bigger picture of primate habitat destruction.

Despite the benefits that applying remote sensing and GIS techniques to primate conservation, on the ground fieldwork is still critical to being able to craft specialised conservation strategies specific to the biology of each species. More than that, being in the field reminds you of the importance of your research as there is nothing quite like getting to see a family of rare gibbons brachiating through the valley opposite you, or getting to watch infant langurs playing with each other on limestone cliffs, to remind you of exactly why you're out there.

2018 – A year on, the legacy of Professor Emeritus Colin Groves as a teacher, mentor, and friend

Bianca Grenville and Meg Walker – on behalf of ABACUS

It is with great honour, and sadness that I am writing this on behalf of the students within the School of Archaeology and Anthropology and the wider student community within ANU, to acknowledge the life and impact former Emeritus Professor Colin Groves has had on those who knew him.



When I was first asked to write some words about my experiences with Colin, I confess that for some time, I could not bring myself to put pen to paper. Where to start in summarising a man whose life was so big? I can only speak for my own interactions and observations. For the better part of 2017, I had spent almost every week in his office as his research assistant. I feel however, that such a brilliant man should be acknowledged not just by the staff or past students, but also those who are still completing their studies at ANU.

For my own experiences - whether it was discussing dimensions of Przewalski's horses, the marking variations among differing giraffe species, or simply a discussion about ABC's 'Utopia', Colin's knowledge on whatever subject you discussed was incredibly deep and profound. Many will agree that Colin's knowledge bordered on the encyclopaedic. Never once in my time working with him did a curious question go unanswered, or a student or colleague seeking his insight leave turned away.

Unfailingly kind and humble, many will agree, that they would never walk away from a conversation from Colin without also having learned something new. It is a testament to his standing as a leading biological anthropologist and taxonomist that he continued to contribute to various research well after his retirement. Initially unaware of his status in these fields, I recall being astonished to hear his stories of working with high profile researchers such as Dr Jane Goodall.

Despite his contributions to the field, and his many publications, his legacy can be best seen in something less tangible, but just as important; his students. Whether a student mentored earlier in Colin's career, those who took his last courses prior to his retirement, or students whose PhDs were supervised by him as an Emeritus Professor, his enthusiasm for anthropology is something that has lived on through them. It became very clear with the sheer amount of attendees during the celebration of Colin's life, the extent of the impact he had made in the lives of both students and colleagues.

All will remember with fondness, his stories in the AD Hope Tea room over lunch. Whether student or staff, conversation was always a pleasant respite from study or work. Exceedingly polite, he also had a very wicked, but often subtle, sense of humour. Students such as Meg Walker have observed this in what she has described as a "psychedelic taste in socks" – whether his socks had giraffes or monkey motifs. I also distinctly remember him playing a practical joke in hiding an old taxidermic gannet and ferret in a cupboard for someone to stumble across in surprise.

Brilliant and kind.
Honest and humble.
I believe I speak for all who knew him,
that Colin Groves will indeed be missed,
but most certainly not forgotten.

Reflections

Debbie Argue

My earliest memory of Colin is his amusement at my writing about bulls by accident in my human evolution essay. I wrote 'taurus' instead of 'torus' all the way through. My next memory is several years later when I must have run into him somewhere and said that I was reading a lot about human evolution but my reading was all over the place. He suggested I concentrate on, for example, Homo erectus, and that I could borrow some of his books. These two memories personify Colin – a delightful sense of humour and huge generosity. When, at his suggestion, I started my Master of Arts I quickly noticed another attribute of Colin's: his 'open door' policy to students. Anyone could visit at any time and he'd give his full attention for as long as needed. This also engendered a feeling of confidence in students, and you felt as if you could chat about your ideas no matter how 'out there' they might be. The worst that could happen is that he'd pause, and say 'Are you sure?' at which stage the wise student would drop the idea like a hotcake! Colin was my mentor, friend and colleague for many, many years. His passing is a huge loss for all; a huge loss for me.

Anton Nurcahyo

Colin, nurturing my nature, my life time mentor. 20 years ago as a young bloke who was living in the middle of the jungle, I used to have discussions with other biologists/students after dinner. We were discussing so many things, including our future "scientific family tree" as a biologists/environmentalists.

In 2003, one of Colin's students, who was doing research in our research station, introduced me to Colin. At that time I was looking for a scholarship and a supervisor for my Master's degree. Colin was the only potential supervisor who responded to my email with a positive tone and encouragement. He offered his help, saying, "What can I do for you?". With Colin's references I was awarded an Australian Government Scholarship and over the last 10 years I undertook my Master's and PhD under his supervision at ANU. I was very appreciative and grateful for his support of me throughout my studies.

Colin saw the big picture of the advantages of having various geographical origins of my data. That meant I had to visit many museums, universities and conservation institutions. When I was under a lot of pressure asking if I could visit to gather the morphological data on orang-utans under logistical and time constraints, he always said, "You will be fine". When the tension in the communication between me and the skull-holders increased, Colin said, "No need to have more enemies". He also pushed me to obtain the data of Tapanuli Orangutan, even though I was about to pull my back due to obstacle that I faced gaining access to the skulls. Finally, we were able to describe and publish information on the third species of orangutan, which gave species status to the small remaining population of Tapanuli Orangutan. Colin was a man with vision, his legacies will stay forever.

Alannah Pearson

I first met Professor Colin Groves when I transferred to ANU as an Honours student. New to the ANU, Colin met me in the corridor outside his office, barefoot, easy-going, approachable and witty. I instantly liked him. He willingly shared his considerable knowledge on primate taxonomy, evolution and anatomy and I was soon fascinated, expanding my research beyond just human evolution to include all primates. Colin was a researcher who saw 'the big picture' and the more complex a topic, the more intriguing to him. Colin was my mentor in academic principles, upholding the integrity of equal contribution and enthusiasm for imparting knowledge to the uninitiated. Colin was an inspirational teacher, unrivalled mentor and a wonderful friend.

Melandri Vlok

I was so fortunate to have been at ANU [as an undergraduate student] while Colin was still teaching classes. His tutorials generally comprised of him pulling out fossils from the cupboard and sitting and talking. It was the best way we could ever be taught. What we learnt was guided by the questions we asked. Our own curiosity was encouraged.

In my first oral presentation for his primate evolution class in my second year, I presented on the adaptation of primate vocalisation. I had brought my iPad to play audio of different primate calls from species representing major taxa. The wifi didn't work in the room and the files wouldn't play. It didn't matter. Colin made the primate calls himself, and he knew every single one of them. Consequently, that was the most engaging and entertaining presentation I have ever given. Later that semester, he had invited his students to join his table at an orangutan conservation trivia night. Here you could choose one of the topics to double your point score. One was animal vocalisations. Colin turned and said to me "Well, you know your primate calls. I think we've got this." At a trivia night for orangutans, there wasn't a single primate call in the questions. We had no idea what the sounds were, at all. Hilariously, alongside other great minds such as Robert Attenborough also at the table, we finished the night second last.

Colin will be greatly missed and our field has certainly suffered a great loss.

Grace Miller

I met Colin Groves when taking his classes during my undergraduate studies. Like most of his students, I enjoyed his tutorials, hated his quizzes and appreciated his passion, attitude and patience. It wasn't until the end of my studies, when I became involved in student events, that it really sunk in how special Colin was. I gave a talk at a small student-run forum to practice my public speaking. Not only did Colin attend, but he gently and with good humour corrected an error I made, asked me interesting questions to rebuild my confidence and lent me a paper he thought may be relevant. Colin valued all learners, at any age or level. He had a way of awing you with his intelligence, while simultaneously lifting you up to his level. Colin was an inspiration and I am so thankful to have met him.

Reports from the field:

Care ‘In the Times of the Ladies’

Fouzieyha Towghi

When I began my research in Panjgur district of Balochistan province, Pakistan, I learned quickly that *dais* (South Asian midwives) were not to be found.

Newborn care by a dĭnabog (Baloch midwife).

Instead, I discovered that *mulki* (of one’s country) *dĭnabog* (Baloch midwives) are not called *dais*. But biomedical practitioners do not know the *dĭnabogs*, referring to them as *dais* or traditional birth attendants (TBAs). Glossed over as a *dai*/TBA, the dĭnabog’s vernacular identity is written away; her presence made uncertain. Yet, in Panjgur they remain present in women’s lives, mediating and offering a powerful critique of women’s iatrogenic suffering. I learned about the enduring respect afforded to *dĭnabogs*; many were viewed as *kawwas* (experts), skilled herbalist and manager of risky and normal births.

Drawing from ethnographic research, in my forthcoming article titled: *“Haunting Expectations of Hospital Births Challenged by Traditional Midwives”* I show why Baloch midwives’ ethical expertise and affective responses to iatrogenically-induced emergencies haunt the postcolonial state and constrain biomedicine’s haunting expectations of hospital/clinical births. In it, I engage scholarship on hauntology, ruination, and affective infrastructure to trace the contested “governmentality” of women and *dĭnabogs* (Foucault 1979; Street 2012; Stoler 2008; Thrift 2007).

Stoler (2008) delineates the persistence of “imperial formations through their material debris,” or the remnants of colonial governance and discourse that continue to degrade the material environments in which people live, and their sensible and moral experiences of the world (2008:194). I extend this idea to consider the postcolonial bodily affects of the colonial debris—the co-presence of biomedicine (hospitals/clinics, injections, medical personnel) and enduring power of state discourses about people such as *dais* (midwives) or traditional birth attendants (TBAs)—and women’s and dĭnabogs’ affective responses to their contingent materialisation. This article draws from my ethnography that I am currently writing titled, *Care ‘In the Times of the Ladies’: Contesting Humanitarian Imaginaries of Women’s Health, Midwives, and the Tribal in Rural Balochistan*.

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International Engagement

Yujie Zhu and Laurajane Smith

Several staff members and HDR students from the Center for Heritage and Museum Studies attended and presented at the 4th Biannual Conference of the Association of Critical Heritage Studies (ACHS) in Hangzhou, China early September 2018.

ACHS conference in Hangzhou.

With over 400 attendees and 80 sessions, discussions at the conference were wide-ranging and drew on theories and methodologies from an array of allied disciplines and fields, and fostered in-depth examinations of professional practice in the field of heritage, museums and tourism. The broad scope of topics, from heritage and emotion, politics and power, tourism, and professional reflexivity in heritage practices, to name only a few, reflected an increasing interdisciplinarity in heritage studies.

On the same trip, Laurajane Smith and Yujie Zhu spoke at a workshop in Beijing co-hosted by the ANU and the Australian Embassy in Beijing, in partnership with the National Museum of Australia and National Museum of China on Museums and Heritage Management. The workshop offered some insights into challenges and opportunities for heritage management in a contemporary global context. Right after the workshop, a book launch had been organized for Yujie Zhu’s *Heritage and Romantic Consumption in China* (Amsterdam University Press) by Maree Ringland, Counsellor (Public Affairs and Culture) of Australia Embassy Beijing and Prof Sun Youzhong, Vice-President, Beijing Foreign Studies University.

Alcohol, risk and responsibility

Simone Dennis

Alcohol Beverages Australia has begun a long term relationship with the ANU and the University of Melbourne.

Over the course of several studies, the relationship between alcohol, risk and responsibility will be closely examined. The studies collectively aim at stepping outside a dominant public health framing of incalculable risk in favour of calculable risk as it is formed up by drinkers themselves. The studies look at drink driving, violence in the night time economy, and pregnancy, among others. Colleagues from Sociology, including Gavin Smith, are involved in the research.

Digging up the past of Pacific archaeology

Emilie Dotte-Sarout and the CBAP team

CBAP is a team of postgrads and postdocs led by Professor Matthew Spriggs. We are investigating the history of archaeology in the Pacific Islands, trying to understand the roots of our discipline and the legacy we carry with us when digging around in the islands today.

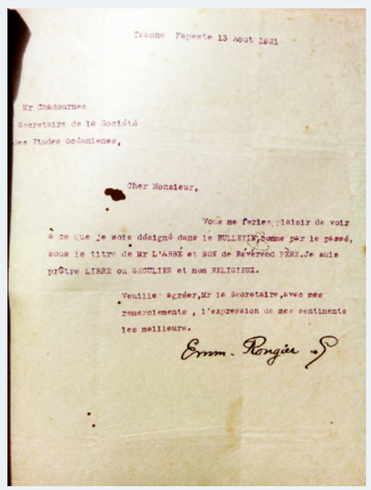
As part of this project, I was in Tahiti a few months ago to excavate some of the ancient collections and documents that relate to the early developments of archaeology in French Polynesia. One highlight was discovering more about the fabulous Abbé Rougier: a Fiji-based priest who became rich after helping a convict fugitive from New Caledonia, went on to buy the small isolated Christmas Island (Kiritimati, Line Islands) in the early 1910s to export copra, and finally settled in Tahiti where he became an important local figure, especially in heritage and cultural activities. In the meantime, he also illegally exported alcohol to the US, had a few issues with the French justice system and conducted an archaeological survey of 'his' island. He played a key role in the development of French Polynesian archaeology through his encounter with and support of Kenneth Emory and the Kellum family, in which was born the first woman to become an archaeologist in the francophone sphere of the Pacific. It's not just an academic book but a novel that needs to be written about his life and the beginnings of Polynesian archaeology.

And there is more to come. Hilary Howes, who investigates Germanophone contributions to the history of our discipline, is ready to tell us more about 'the great and mysterious Margarete Schurig' at the upcoming IPPA conference. Schurig's seminal work on Pacific pottery has been cited countless times without anything about the woman behind the book being really known. All four of our brave PhD candidates are writing up their theses about the early intellectual influences on Thor Heyerdahl (Victor Melander), the true origins of some old lithic collections in European museums (Michelle Richards), the importance of missionaries' ideas in early theories on Pacific Islanders' origins (Eve Haddow), and the deep roots and resilience of transpacific contact theories (Andrea Ballesteros-Danel).

We like to think this is just the beginning of an historiography of archaeology in the region: there will be many more questions to explore, personages to rediscover, archives and collections to excavate!

For updates, follow us on Facebook **www.facebook.com/CBAPproject** and visit our blog **www.cbaphiddenhistory.wordpress.com**

Visiting the Storeroom of the Musée de Tahiti et des Iles with curator Tamara Maric and her team.



Tesone Papeete 13 Aout 1921

Mr Chadourne
Secretaire de la Société
des Etudes Océaniennes,

Cher Monsieur,

Vous me feriez plaisir de voir à ce que je soie désigné dans le BULLETIN, comme par le passé, sous le titre de Mr L'ABBÉ et NON de Révérend PÈRE. Je suis prêtre LIBRE ou SÉCULIER et non RELIGIEUX.

Veuille agréer, Mr le Secretaire, avec mes remerciements, l'expression de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

Emm. Rougier S.

Letter written by the Abbé Rougier to the secretary of the Société des Etudes Océaniennes in Papeete, to require that he'd be referred to as an "Abbot" and not a "Reverend Father" because he wants it clear that is a secular or "FREE" priest and not a religious one.

Primate Skull-Brain Evolution using Digital Anatomy

Alannah Pearson

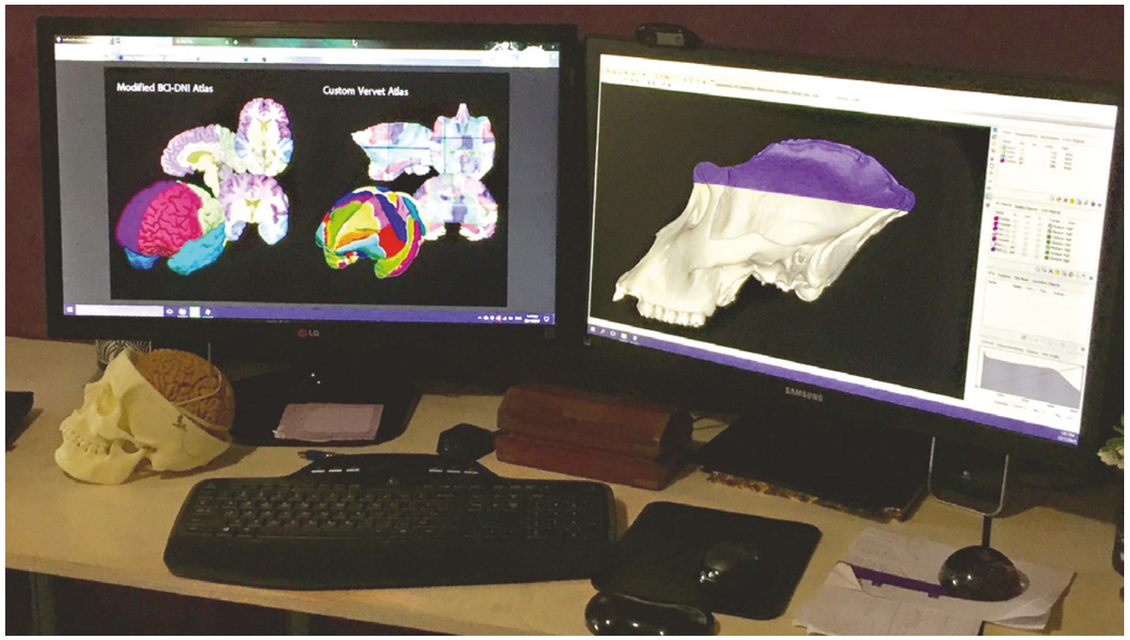
Within the discipline of biological anthropology, I am interested in how the primate skull can change in response to biology and environment on an evolutionary scale.

Most of my research is done on computers, with images of primate brains and skulls converted into 3D virtual models that are then used to determine how extinct species lived and adapted to past environments and how changes to skull and brain size may be linked over time.

My PhD research at ANU specifically focuses on changes that have occurred over the past 60 million years to the skull and brain in a variety of fossil and living primate species, including humans. This includes a particular interest in the first fossil monkeys that appeared 20 million years ago (Mya) and the emergence of fossil humans around two Mya.

As my research includes more than 30 different primate species over 60 million years, most of my PhD research employs digital anatomy, using medical imaging (CT and MRI) to generate 3D computer models of fossil skulls and primate brains. By using digital anatomy, my research covers long-term patterns of skull and brain change in fossil and living primates from the Americas, Asia, Africa and Europe, including important fossils held in museum collections on every continent. My research has further benefitted from joint-supervision with international experts in Europe and the US.

My first PhD publication examined if the larger temporal lobes in modern *Homo sapiens* evolved from an increased size to a specific part of the skull base. My research found the skull base can be reliably used to predict temporal lobe size in the fossil primate brain but our own species deviates slightly. For instance, modern humans have large temporal lobes but a very short specific region of the skull base not found in fossil *Homo sapiens*. This may suggest that brain and skull size continued to change after the emergence of the first fossil examples of our species.



An example of using digital anatomy to study primate skull-brain evolution.

On the streets of Beijing

Trang X. Ta

Beijing is emblematic of major Chinese cities growing exponentially with the continual influx of migrants from other provinces seeking opportunities for work and to establish a better life in the capital.

Selling puffed rice and corn on the streets.

The urban streetscape reflects the outgrowth of economic liberalisation with a profusion of startling architectural spectacles and cosmopolitan shopping plazas overshadowing the disappearing alleys and courtyards that characterised local life in the historic hutongs of old Beijing. Street vendors have been increasingly displaced from the sanitised and gentrified urban core now dominated by gleaming emporiums designed to promote indulgent consumerism. Informal street economies continue to operate along the edges of the city in migrant enclaves that are distributed around Beijing's outer districts.

This migrant couple selling freshly puffed corn and rice over a coal-fired makeshift burner to supplement their meagre income from farming is indicative of how migrants create a livelihood and community for themselves in the outskirts of the city not yet enfolded into the phantasmagoria of Beijing as global metropolis. The intermingling of visibly marked rural migrants and young aspirational urbanites adapting to the changing urban surroundings illuminate how daily life in contemporary Chinese society is permeated with dynamism and revealing contrasts.

While in Italy...

Alexandra Dellios

In September I will take up a one month Visiting Scholar position at the European University Institute in Florence, where I'll be working with staff at the Robert Schuman Centre in Advanced Studies on a wider project that traces the popular histories and public narratives of emigration out of Europe.

The work was prompted by the advent of the European Commission's 2018 'European Year of Cultural Heritage', and is mindful of the possible effects of the 'refugee crisis' from 2015 on public histories of earlier migrant mobility, reception and integration. This project will consider local rhetoric surrounding historical narratives of emigration — especially as they are manifest in heritage efforts, official institutions, or monument-making in cities and towns across Italy, especially Genoa and Florence. But this research may extend to other cities.

While in Italy, I hope to build on comparative case studies, and gain intimate knowledge of local public history projects on migrant or refugee peoples, as well as the teaching of cultural heritage at the EUI (currently on offer as online courses hosted by the Robert Schuman Centre). I hope to incorporate this knowledge into coursework that will form part of the Intangible Heritage and Cultural Heritage Management specialisations in the Master of Museum and Heritage Studies and building on the Centre's teaching strengths in public history and oral history with marginalised peoples. You can read more about this work at: https://migrantheritage.blog/

China: The forest inside the wall

Jessica Williams

My alarm goes off at basecamp: it's 'Gibbon o'clock'.

Referred to as this as it is better not to know what the time actually is. I listen for rain but get up and put on two raincoats regardless. If it's not raining now it will be later. Breakfast is reheated dinner on rice. Another researcher and two local assistants, all men, sit by the fire talking in Chinese. They don't quite know what to think of me. Foreigner researchers rarely work at this site and I am the first female researcher to do so.

When I entered the PhD program in Biological Anthropology specialising in Primatology, I had studied gibbons before, but the field site here in China is a whole new ball game. Camp is on top of a mountain and the gibbon family we study live in the forest around. We slide down the steep mountainside to the tree where the gibbons are sleeping. It's still dark so they are huddled together high in the canopy. We sit below, waiting for them to wake. Once they do we start the first of many hours climbing up and falling down the mountain recording their behaviours. Some hours pass quickly and some seem to stretch on. Just before sunset the gibbons settle in for the evening. Exhausted, we climb back up the mountain to camp and get ready to do it all over again tomorrow.

Fieldwork is exhausting but rewarding. Spending my days surrounded by beautiful forest, watching animals that few others have seen is a privilege, and knowing my research will have an impact on the ability of these animals to survive makes all the challenges worth it. My PhD research investigates how tourism impacts the stress and behaviour of wild gibbons to ensure that existing and future gibbon tourism programs are low impact on the animal involved. Given that nature-based tourism can assist conservation efforts by creating jobs and revenue for local communities, and providing more people with the opportunity to experience and appreciate nature, this project is both timely and needed. While I do not have results just yet, I am very excited to head out for another field season to finish collecting my data so I can see just how people are impacting gibbon welfare.

The Green Revolution, Fulbright and more

Patrick Kilby

I have spent much of this year on a Fulbright fellowship at Kansas State University in the small city of Manhattan, Kansas.

Patrick Kilby.

This research involved advising a USAID funded Feed The Future foreign aid research program with the Sustainable Intensification Innovation Lab on how to reach women farmers more effectively in the agricultural research in the developing countries they work in (Cambodia, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Malawi and Tanzania).

While at Kansas State I also did some research on the history of the green revolution which has been accepted and will come out next year: *The Green Revolution: narratives of politics, technology and gender* with the Routledge Focus series. In addition I have written the following book chapters: one on gendering development policy, and another on the challenges facing NGOs in a rapidly changing world. Finally I have published a paper on rethinking how we teach development studies to have a greater focus on hearing the voices of the Global South.

News about Nic Peterson's retirement

Francesca Merlan

A retirement dinner festivity was held for Professor Nicolas Peterson at the Great Hall of University House on the evening of August 16.

A full house of 120 attended who all enjoyed the get-together. Major plaudits go to Chris Gregory and Julie Finlayson for the organisation of the event: also much admired were Chris' studious remarks on the 'true' Nic Peterson, complete with biographical information, kin diagrams, and scholarly references to everything from the Aryan Migration to tribalism in East London.

Following the opening of the event by Nic's long-term Warlpiri friend, Harry Jakamarra Nelson, also on the podium appeared a cast of dubious characters including Francesca Merlan, Yasmine Musharbash, Georgia Curran and Barbara Napanangka Martin, Andrew Stojanovski, Jim Fox, Julie Finlayson with a presentation on behalf of herself and another several dozen of Nic's doctoral students, John Morton who finally revealed his filial cathexis (suspected all along anyhow), Ian Keen and Peter White. Many were the references to the crucial role of Ros Peterson over the years.

Guests included four long-term (50 years) Warlpiri friends and colleagues of Nic's (above-mentioned senior Warlpiri elder, Harry Jakamarra Nelson, Barbara Napanangka Martin, Reilly Jupurrurla White and Madeleine Nungarrayi White) who drove from Yuendumu to Canberra, enlivened the event hugely, and reasonably declared at the end that they'd rather fly back. Nic responded to all praise, allegations, and sundry comments in his inimitable style. In the course of the evening it was discovered that three of Nic's long ago Cambridge classmates were in attendance, and that one of them – Campbell McKnight – unbeknownst to both of them until now, shares the same birthdate. The things you learn on retirement! A memorable evening celebrating Nic's forty-seven worthy years of service to ANU, and his colleagues and friends here and in the field.

A well-earned retirement after a distinguished career

Laurajane Smith

Professor Christine Helliwell has retired after 23 years working at the ANU. Christine, a professor of anthropology, has worked for over 30 years in Borneo with Dayak peoples.

She has written widely on Dayak sociality, including highly influential works on rape/gender and the phenomenology of longhouse life. She has also published in the area of social theory, often with her late partner Professor Barry Hindess. Christine's most recent work, funded by the Australian Research Council, has ensured that both Dayak peoples and the Australian soldiers of Z Special Unit were remembered and recognised for their roles in defeating the Japanese in Borneo during World War II. This work has been highly significant, not only for acknowledging the role of the Dayaks in Allied military history but also because the activities of Z Special Unit and their Dayak colleagues had been forgotten in Australian remembrance commemorations.

Christine's ethnographic and historical work has been used to mount an exhibition at the Australian War Memorial, *A Matter of Trust: Dayaks & Z Special Unit Operatives in Borneo 1945* (**https://www.awm.gov.au/visit/exhibitions/a-matter-of-trust**). Christine co-curated this well-received exhibition, which ran between April and September of this year.

Although retired, Christine will continue working on this project and other projects in Borneo and is in the process of writing a book on the relationship between Dayaks and Z Special Unit operatives during WWII for Penguin Books.

In addition to her research achievements, Christine is also a highly decorated teacher and PhD supervisor, having won the Vice-Chancellor's Award for Excellence in Teaching in 2007, a Carrick Institute National Citation for Outstanding Contribution to Student Learning in 2008, and a Vice-Chancellor's Award for Supervision in 2010. As Emeritus Professor, Christine will continue to supervise PhD students within the School and mentor early career researchers in both research and teaching.

During her time at the ANU, Christine has also served as Deputy Dean in the then Faculty of Arts, Associate Dean in charge of the then-new Bachelor of Philosophy program, has served on the executive of the Australian Anthropological Society and was a member of the Editorial committee of *The Australian Journal of Anthropology*. Christine has been a highly active member of the School contributing positively to collegiality and supporting the careers of younger staff members and her PhD students.

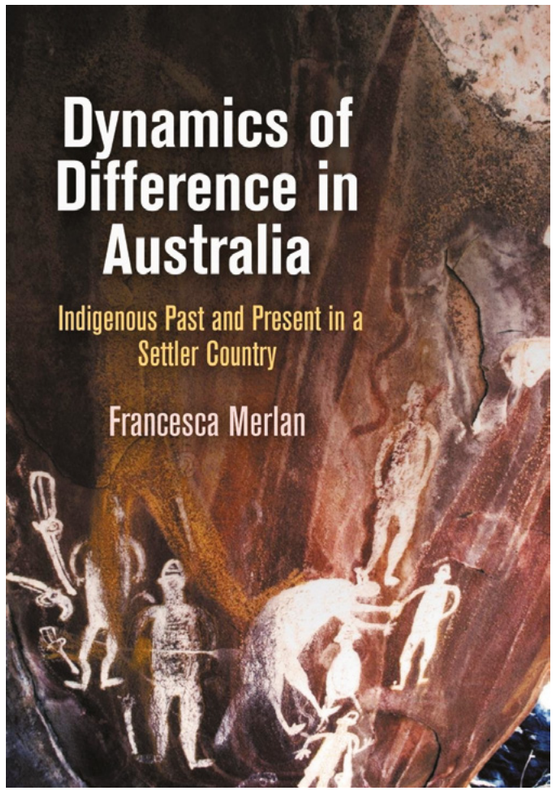
We are all very pleased to know that Christine, although retired, will nonetheless maintain her links with the School as emeritus and mentor.

Photo caption: Christine with Jack Tredrea, 2014. Jack died in 2018 at the age of 98, and was one of Christine's main informants about Z Special Unit and its activities in Borneo.

Dynamics of Difference in Australia

Francesca Merlan

Francesca Merlan has finalised two publication projects in 2018.



A co-edited volume with Diane Austin-Broos (Sydney) entitled, *People and Change in Indigenous Australia* (University of Hawaii); and her sole-authored, *Dynamics of Difference in Australia: Indigenous Past and Present in a Settler Country* (University of Pennsylvania) (also podcast on New Books in Australian and New Zealand Studies).

Both books are centrally concerned with the description and theorisation of change in people and ways of living. Both aim to make understanding of change more accessible and responsible in a 'settler' country with its long-term indigenous non-indigenous dynamics.

Another research project focusing on the processes of recognition and redistribution, comparatively, in Fourth World settings (on-the-ground research and collaboration is likely to involve Australia, New Zealand and North America).

She also continues her work in Papua New Guinea with co-researcher Alan Rumsey on language socialisation. A new aspect of this work is a collaboration with CHL Master's student Lauren Reed, on deaf sign language in the area of the Western Highlands where Merlan and Rumsey have worked since the 1980s. This is only the second vernacular deaf sign language in Papua New Guinea to be recorded and documented in context; the first was Enga deaf sign, studied by Adam Kendon in the 1970s. This project will provide insight into the development of sign systems in social contexts to which 'standardised' sign language and tuition have not been introduced.

With colleague Franca Tamisari at Ca'Foscari in Venice, Francesca has also written a research proposal to study the complex and ambivalent relations of Venetian residents and locals to tourist massification in the city (with implications for other similar city locations). Following a first collaboration with Ca'Foscari in Venice, the aim is to extend the project to work with other European colleagues.

Archaeology of a Torres Strait ancestor trackway

Duncan Wright and Glenn van der Kolk

We are trying to resurrect stories about complex (not to mention frightening) initiation rituals that once took place on Australia's northern border.

The project team (James Zaro, Glenn van der Kolk and Duncan Wright) on Mer, Eastern Torres Strait.

Excavations in 2016 and 2017 targeted key ceremony sites associated with a fearsome Torres Strait Islander culture hero named Waiet. This figure reputedly taught communities from Papua New Guinea to Australia how to move between liminal zones of life and death, childhood and adulthood with the songs he brought surviving in community memory to this day. But when did it all start? What took place in these secret rituals? Was this part of broader change in settlement and ceremony taking place across the Coral Sea corridor? This project explores past rituals (human remains, mounds of dugong bone and intricate turtle shell masks) but also the way in which these places continue to structure contemporary identities and relationships between communities.

This project has taken MA student (Glenn van der Kolk) and I to sites separated by over 200 km of open sea in Eastern and Western Torres Strait. Enmeshed within a shared corpus of songs these sites include the inky, volcanic island of Waier (Eastern Torres Strait). Archaeology reveals an embayment scattered with human bones and which (until the 1920s) was presided over by a life-size turtle shell effigy of Waiet. Waiet installations date back 400 years, superimposed over a much earlier event involving interment of the dead and arrival of Papua New Guinean artefacts. In July 2017, excavations on Woedul included highly structured mounds of dugong bones. Contained within – numerous tiger-shark teeth, dugong skulls and spear heads made from sting-ray spines. Past rituals resonate in the present and we found ourselves camping at the site occupied by (and taking the route of) apprehensive new initiates many hundreds of years earlier.

Ribchester Revisited

Ash Lenton

Ribchester is a village nestled within the Ribble Valley in the English county of Lancashire and is the site of a nationally important Roman fort called Bremetennacum.

Artefacts from the fort like the famous Ribchester helmet, discovered in 1796, can be seen in the British Museum. However, Ribchester is still not well understood because it has seen relatively little modern archaeological investigation.

The Roman fort housed cavalry officers and formed part of the supply lines to Hadrian's Wall in the 2nd century. It was a hub for trade and manufacture supported by a civilian settlement – a vicus.

The site may have been continuously inhabited from the end of the Roman period throughout the Early Medieval period. A 'Saxon Cross' is evident in the churchyard of the Norman period church, both of which have been associated with St. Wilfrid, a 7th-century bishop.

The Roman fort has several phases of construction and reuse and has some of the greatest time-depth of all the Roman structures in England. It was a seat of regional government positioned along the main supply lines for Hadrian's Wall, where vast numbers of high status building masonry remains within the fort's environs. Occupation of the site continued after the Roman period and significant medieval monuments stand within the environs. The 2018 excavations unearthed late-Roman layers showing that the Roman occupation was not entirely military; there was also a vibrant manufacturing, trading, agricultural and domestic life at the fort.

Archaeology students from ANU and around the world excavating at Ribchester.

Sand, Shells and Skeletons

Christine Cave

Located in a small fishing village south of Manila is a significant Filipino archaeological site.

ANU students, both undergraduate and postgraduate, learnt the basics of excavation in a 2000 year-old site, working alongside Filipino students to excavate jar burials, extended burials and other significant finds. Skills developed included mapping, trowelling, recording and recognising features as they appeared in the sandy, silty soil.

Unique finds from this season included a burial jar containing the remains of at least three children, a jar containing two adults buried simultaneously and, from the deeper layers, fish hooks carved from bone. These were in addition to the usual burial jars, sherds of pottery both decorated and plain, metal slags, and items of carved bone or shell, plus many, many shells.

New tools for measuring population dynamics in ancient Asia and the Pacific

Clare McFadden

The study of ancient population dynamics, known as palaeodemography, can inform us of the health, adaptivity and resilience of ancient communities and modern humans.

Of particular interest is the way in which populations have responded to significant environmental, subsistence, and technological changes, with one such major event being the transition to agriculture which has been associated with high population growth but relatively poorer health. The tools utilised by palaeodemographers have been developed with a Euro-centric focus, but it has been observed that these tools are not well suited to the study of ancient people in Asia and the Pacific, due to their exclusion of infants (that are frequently well preserved) and reliance on subadults aged 5-14 years (that often show robust survivorship).

We are the first researchers to develop a new palaeodemographic toolkit (McFadden and Oxenham, 2018a; McFadden and Oxenham, 2018b) specifically aimed at improving our understanding of ancient population dynamics in this region. These tools can provide exciting new insights into how populations in this region responded to change and challenges.

Our new research (McFadden et al., 2018) into population responses to the agricultural transition in Southeast Asia has identified an overall trend consistent with the existing archaeological narrative and the Neolithic Demographic Transition (NDT) hypothesis, however, our high resolution tools have also identified cases of population dynamics that diverge from the broader temporospatial trend, and even from neighbouring populations.

This variability in the rate of natural population increase throughout the region could be indicative of highly localised conditions that impact upon population growth, such as disease, and cultural and social factors. Further research may contextualise and inform the cause of palaeodemographic variability in populations that are temporospatially proximal. This study has demonstrated the utility of the new palaeodemographic toolkit in Southeast Asia.

McFadden, C., & Oxenham, M. F. (2018a). The D0-14/D ratio: A new paleodemographic index and equation for estimating total fertility rates. *American Journal Of Physical Anthropology,* 165(3), 471-479.
McFadden, C., & Oxenham, M. F. (2018b). Rate of natural population increase as a paleodemographic measure of growth. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports,* 19, 352-356.
McFadden, C., Buckley, H., Halcrow, S. E., & Oxenham, M. F. (2018). Detection of temporospatially localized growth in ancient Southeast Asia using human skeletal remains. *Journal of Archaeological Science,* 98, 93-101.

Young child from the Man Bac site in Vietnam.

Field Schools in 2018

Triabunna Barracks Archaeological Field School (ARCH2055/8030)

Next offered in Summer 2019

This 6 unit course ran from 5 – 28 January 2018 at Triabunna, Tasmania.

Triabunna was the 19th-century location of a free settlement from where the British Army policed the convict penal colonies. New excavations have uncovered the remains of early buildings and the material culture of the Empire's colonial enterprise in early Australia.

This archaeological field school at the ANU is open to undergraduates and post-graduates. Full training is provided in excavation, surveying, building recording and post-ex processing at this stunning location in Tasmania

Philippines Archaeological Field School (ARCH2059/BIAN8002)

Next offered in Summer 2019

This 6 unit course ran from 6 – 29 January 2018 in the Philippines.

This is a hands-on, archaeological excavation-based course currently run collaboratively between staff from the School of Archaeology & Anthropology, ANU, and the Archaeological Studies Program (ASP) at the University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City, Manila.

The main emphasis in this course is the development of competency and familiarisation with a range of practical skills associated with excavation-driven archaeological research; particularly excavation, recording and post-excavation analysis. While the emphasis is on these three aspects of archaeology, students will also be introduced to a range of other archaeological skills such as mapping, survey, site location, assessment, sorting, artefact analysis and inventorying.

Indonesia Field School (ANTH3014/6065)

Next offered in Autumn 2019

This 6 unit course ran from 17 June – 16 July 2018 at Central Sumba (Kabupaten Sumba Tengah), Indonesia.

The course introduces students to life in Indonesian villages. Live in a village with a host family while working with a small team of ANU and Indonesian students to research and contribute to local development – hands-on-experience and training in ethnographic methods, data analysis and development action, cross-cultural living, and team work with Indonesian students.

Ribchester Archaeological Field School (ARCH2055/8030)

Next offered in Winter 2019

This 6 unit course ran from 13 June – 17 July 2018 at Bremetennacum, Roman Cavalry Fort in Lancashire, UK.

This course aims to provide students with a foundation in archaeological methodology with particular emphasis on developing independent research and student-led interpretation. The project investigates the Later Roman military at the edge of Empire, it explores Roman identity, gender relations and imperial influence within the space of a fort. Students will engage in excavation, environmental archaeology, survey, outreach, and recording.

The project has a significant focus on the community as the site is classified as a monument at risk as such this project is an important opportunity to engage with heritage in practice.

Nienburg Archaeological Field School (ARCH2055/8030)

Next offered in Winter 2019

This 6 unit course ran from 2 – 22 September 2018 at Burg Wölpe Medieval Castle in Nienburg, Lower Saxony, Germany.

This course develops practical skills in archaeological fieldwork. The participants learn modern techniques in archaeological excavation, survey, building recording and applications in cultural heritage management.

The Castle of the Counts of Wölpe originated in 1151 as a motte fortification in the valley by the River Wölpe. It was razed following the 30 Years' War, when the complex was rebuilt as a home of the Mayor of Wölpe. His buildings were torn down a few years after the dissolution of the office in 1859. Excavations began in 2011.

Cambodia: Primate Behavioural Ecology Field School (BIAN3018/6018)

Next offered in Summer 2020

This 12 unit course ran from 14 January – 3 February 2018 at Veun-Sai Siem Pang Conservation Area (VSSPCA) in northeastern Cambodia.

The emphasis of this behavioural ecology field school is to teach students how to conduct research with a focus on actual data collection in field conditions.

Training in research methods includes the fundamentals of measuring behavioural and ecological variables, but also introduces students to the collection and preparation of samples for hormonal analysis, nutritional analysis and the use of GIS in primate research.

Daily activities and exercises are designed to demonstrate the realities of data collection; to help students assess the pros and cons of various data collection techniques in practise and to think in terms of quantitative measurements of key research variables.

An exciting opportunity to study Culture and Heritage in China

New in Autumn 2019

We are excited to offer a brand new field school in 2019 (HUMN8037). This 6 unit course is scheduled to run for the first time from 3 – 14 June 2019 in China.

This intensive field-based course will offer first-hand knowledge and experience of heritage management and practices in China. The main focus of the course is the development of empirical research skills associated with community-based heritage studies.

The course will provide valuable opportunities for students to meet heritage officials, experts, practitioners, planners and managers. Moreover, students will be introduced to various techniques of conducting ethnographic research including interviews, participant observation and focus groups. Through conducting group ethnographic research, they will obtain first-hand knowledge of cultural, social and political issues surrounding cultural heritage.

Celebrating HDR Success

Romzi Ationg

Anthropology

Thesis title: Federal Political Elites and the Expansion of Ethnic Politics to the Periphery State of Sabah in Malaysia

Marguerite Boland

ICCR*

Thesis title: Form and Dialetical Opposition in Elliott Carter's Compositional Aesthetic

Julia Brown

Anthropology

Thesis title: Making Health Agency: Clozapine, Schizophrenia, and Personal Power

Christine Cave

Biological Anthropology

Thesis title: Living with One Foot in the Grave: The Elderly in Early Anglo-Saxon England

Ying-Cheng Chang

Anthropology

Thesis title: Journey from the Rainbow Bridge: Separated Christian Socialities in an Indigenous Truku Village of Taiwan

Natalie Close

ICCR

Thesis title: Hierarchies of a Japanese Festival

Rachael Coghlan

ICCR

Thesis title: Imagined Conversations: The powerful (and power-shifting) potential of museum participation

Will Davies

ICCR

Thesis title: 'Look' and Look Back

Benjamin Hegarty

Anthropology

Thesis title: Becoming Incomplete: The Transgender Body and National Modernity in New Order Indonesia (1967-1998)

Iain Johnston

ICCR

Thesis title: The Dynamic Figure Art of Jabiluka: A Study of Ritual in Early Australian Rock Art

Rebecca Jones

Archaeology

Thesis title: Transitions to animal domestication in Southeast Asia: Zooarchaeological analysis of Con Co Ngua and Man Bac, Vietnam

Abu Kibria

Biological Anthropology

Thesis title: Potentials of Ecosystem Services for Primate Conservation and Human Well Being

Sylvia Marshall

Archaeology

Thesis title: Which way to Magna Hungaria? The Application of Social Stratigraphic Mapping and Analysis to an Ethnic Origin Theory

Anne Mitchell

ICCR

Thesis title: Central West New South Wales in the 1891-1893 'A Regional History from Below'

Anton Nurcahyo

Biological Anthropology

Thesis title: Geographic Variaties through Morphological Assessment in the Orangutan, and Implications for the Conservation Program

Ariana Odermatt

ICCR

Thesis title: Historical Performance Practice of the Prélude non Mesuré and its Relationship to Recording and Performance

William Shannon

ICCR

Thesis title: Understanding and enhancing the study abroad experience: Australian and New Zealand students in Europe

Heather Skousgaard

Anthropology

Thesis title: Spirituality in the Pub: Finding voice in a monological church

Trixie Tangit

Anthropology

Thesis title: Ethnic Labels and Identity among Kadazans in Penampang, Sabah (Malaysian Borneo)

Priya Vaughan

ICCR

Thesis title: Pay Attention: Aboriginal Art in NSW

Ying Zhang

ICCR

Thesis title: The Influence of Chinese Culture and Policy on Doctoral Supervision in the Management Discipline in China

*Interdisciplinary and Cross-Cultural Research (ICCR) program

Undergraduate Programs

Bachelor of Arts offering Majors and Minors in:

> Anthropology

> Archaeology

> Biological Anthropology

> Development Studies

> Human Evolutionary Biology

Bachelor of Archaeological Practice

Postgraduate Programs

Master of Anthropology

Master of Applied Anthropology and Participatory Development

Master of Applied Anthropology and Participatory Development – Online

Master of Archaeological and Evolutionary Science

Master of Culture, Health and Medicine

Master of Museum and Heritage Studies

Master of Arts - Arts Administration/Master of Museum and Heritage Studies, joint with Indiana University

An advanced version of each of these programs is also offered.

2019 Field Schools

Location	Title	Dates	Course code
SUMMER			
Philippines	International Archaeological Field School	5 – 29 Jan 2019	ARCH2059/BIAN8002
Tasmania	Triabunna Barracks	4 – 27 Jan 2019	ARCH2055/8029
AUTUMN			
Indonesia	Contemporary Change in Indonesia	To be confirmed	ANTH3014/6065
China	Culture and Heritage in China	23 Jun – 7 Jul 2019	HUMN8037
WINTER			
Ribchester, UK	Archaeological Field School	12 Jun – 15 Jul 2019	ARCH2055/8029
Nienburg, Germany	Archaeological Field School	1 – 21 Sep 2019	ARCH2055/8029

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