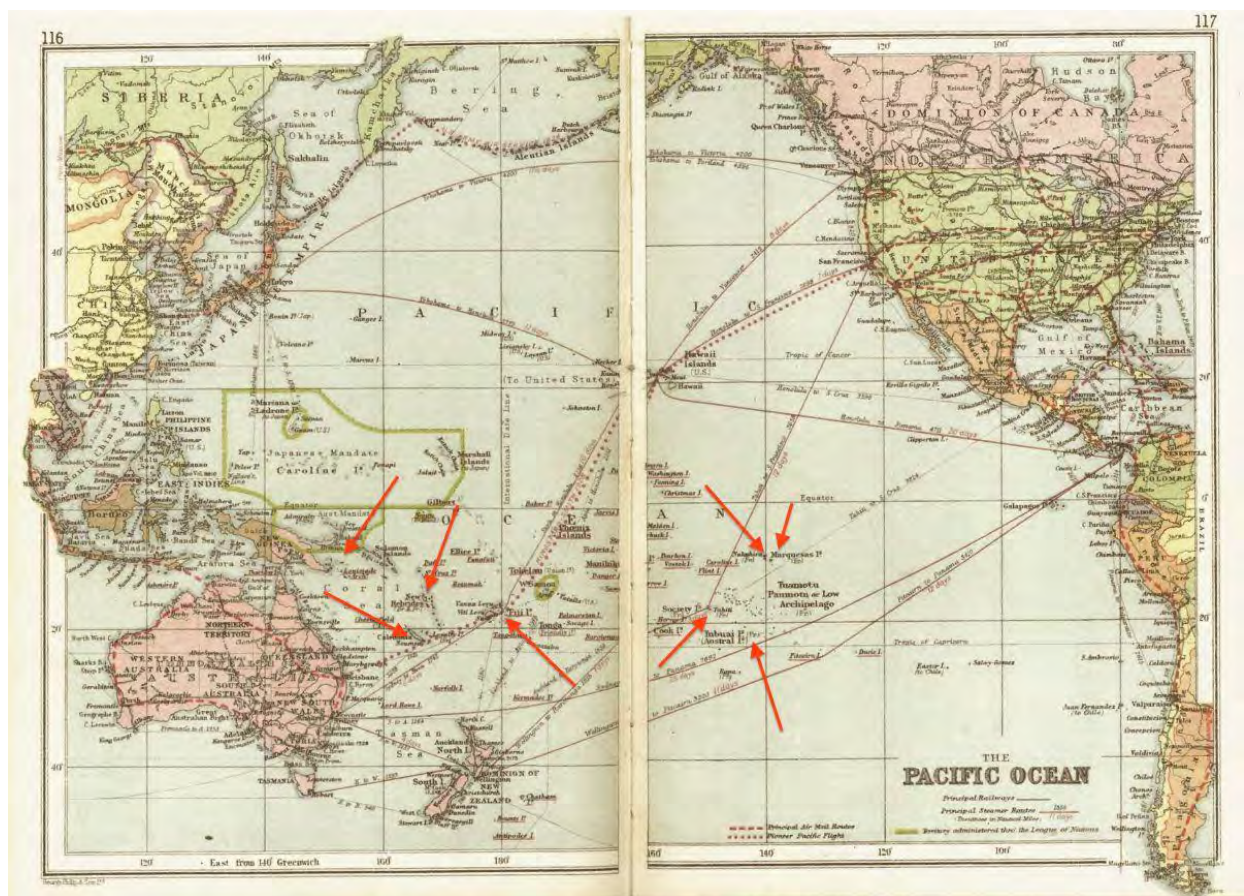


PUTTING NEW FRANCOPHONE ARCHAEOLOGY ON THE (PACIFIC) MAP: a workshop presenting the work of Francophone ECRs in *Archéologie Océanienne.*



The Australian National University,
24 November 2016
Sir Roland Wilson Bldg

CBAP ARC Laureate Project,
The Collective Biography of Archaeology in the Pacific: a Hidden History
<http://archanth.anu.edu.au/archaeology/research/cbap>

Organiser: Emilie Dotte-Sarout, Postdoctoral Research Fellow, CBAP, School of Archaeology and Anthropology, the ANU.
emilie.dotte@anu.edu.au - PLEASE REGISTER BEFORE THE 18 NOVEMBER for catering purposes.
Free registration.

This workshop intends to bring for the first time to Australia, at the ANU, the group of early career researchers and practitioners currently active in the field of francophone Pacific archaeology. The aim is to provide an opportunity for the ECRs to present their work in English to the Australia-based audience, professionals and students; and hopefully create novel opportunities for network and collaborative projects to develop across the francophone-anglophone Pacific divide.

Indeed, while anglophone and notably Australian research is dominant in the region, francophone practitioners from the newest generation do not always have an easy access to opportunities for transnational exchange and representation of their work. Francophone archaeology of the Pacific has been present on the regional scene since the very early days of the discipline at the end of the 19th century. The generation that followed in José Garanger footsteps, emerging in the 80's and 90's, has progressively been able to engage in many international projects and to get its research widely exposed and recognised. After several years lacking the arrival of new graduates, there has been in the past 10 years an influx of newly qualified archaeologists working in the francophone sphere of Pacific archaeology, bringing fresh perspectives but also changing the profile of practitioners in the field. Indeed, while the history of the discipline has been dominated by men and by French metropolitan archaeologists, the new cohort includes as many women as men and almost half of the group originates from the Pacific islands. Most of them are also able to work within local institutions and to participate directly in the socio-cultural contributions of archaeology in the islands.

A better regional integration of this group is important not only for each of its members to gain greater recognition and connections, but also for the whole research in this area to benefit from the specific experience and new approaches it has to offer.

The workshop is funded by the College of Arts and Social Sciences of the ANU and by the CBAP project, with support from the IANCP of New Caledonia and the CIRAP of French Polynesia, thanks to the Pacific Fund of the French Embassy in Australia. We also acknowledge the support of the Australian & French Researchers in Australia Network (AFRAN) through the French Embassy in Australia Science & Technology Section.

PROGRAM

8.30am – Morning coffee

8.45am – Emilie Dotte-Sarout

WELCOME & INTRODUCTION – A QUICK OVERVIEW OF CONTEMPORARY FRANCOPHONE ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE PACIFIC.

9.15am - Guillaume Molle

POLYNESIAN TALES OF THE DEAD: A CASE-STUDY IN FUNERARY ARCHAEOLOGY ON UA HUKA, NORTHERN MARQUESAS.

9.45am - Vahine Ahuura Rurua

POLYNESIANS AND THE SEA: AN ICHTHYOARCHAEOLOGICAL APPROACH ON UA HUKA ISLAND, MARQUESAS.

10.15am – Morning tea

10.30am – Michel Charleux

EIAO, THE ISLAND WORKSHOP. A PRODUCTION CENTER AND HUB FOR THE SPREADING AND DISSEMINATION OF FINE GRAINED BASALT ADZES IN THE SOUTHEAST PACIFIC.

11am – Hinanui Cauchois

SUBSISTENCE SYSTEMS AND DEFENSIVE STRATEGIES IN PRECONTACT MO'OREA AND THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.

11.30am – Emilie Nolet

COMMUNITY FLOOD MANAGEMENT IN FIJI: AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL APPROACH.

12 – DISCUSSION

12.30 – LUNCH – OUTDOOR BUFFET

1.30pm – Aymeric Hermann

MATERIAL CULTURE STUDIES AND TECHNOLOGY IN POLYNESIA: A GENEALOGY OF APPROACHES.

2pm – Mathieu Leclerc

LAPITA POTTERY AND RECENT THEORETICAL DEVELOPMENTS.

2.30pm – Arnaud Noury

SOMEWHERE ON THE ROADS OF THE LAPITA PEOPLE.

3pm – Afternoon tea

3.15pm - Tamara Maric

RESEARCH AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT IN THE CULTURAL AND HERITAGE LOCAL GOVERNEMENT OFFICE OF FRENCH POLYNESIA, TAHITI (SERVICE DE LA CULTURE ET DU PATRIMOINE, *PŪ NŌ TE TA'ERE E NO TE FAUFA'A TUMU*).

3.45pm - Stéphanie Domergue & Jean-Marie Wadrawane

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PREVENTIVE ARCHAEOLOGY IN NEW CALEDONIA.

4.15pm - Louis Lagarde

INTEGRATING COMPLEXITY: HOW RECENT RESEARCH CAN HELP US REDEFINE NEW CALEDONIA'S GLOBAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARADIGM.

4.45pm – DISCUSSION

5.30-6.30 Cocktail offered by the French Embassy in Australia (SRW Bldg)

DINER: please join us for the 'Beaujolais Nouveau Party' at the Alliance Française – from 7.45

PARTICIPANTS

NAME	QUALIFICATION	AFFILIATION
FRANCE		
Emilie Nolet	PhD, Oceania Prehistory (U Paris I 2006)	Université Paris I Sorbonne, Équipe d'Ethnologie Préhistorique, UMR 7041 ArScAn ; Centre de Recherche et de Documentation sur l'Océanie
Arnaud Noury	PhD, Archaeology (U La Rochelle 2011)	Independant researcher
FRENCH POLYNESIA		
Tamara Maric	PhD, Oceania Prehistory (U Paris I 2012)	Service de la Culture et du Patrimoine, Polynésie Française (associée Équipe d'Ethnologie Préhistorique, UMR 7041 ArScAn)
Hinanui Cauchois	PhD, Archaeology (U of Hawaii 2015)	Associée Université de la Polynésie Française – Centre International de Recherche Archéologique sur la Polynésie (CIRAP)
Aymeric Herman	PhD, Oceania Prehistory (U de Polynésie Française 2013)	Université de la Polynésie Française – CIRAP (associé Équipe d'Ethnologie Préhistorique, UMR 7041 ArScAn)
Michel Charleux	PhD candidate, Oceania Prehistory (U Paris I)	Université Paris I Sorbonne, Équipe d'Ethnologie Préhistorique, UMR 7041 ArScAn
Vahine Ahuura Rurua	PhD candidate, Oceania Prehistory (U de Polynésie Française)	Université de la Polynésie Française – CIRAP
NEW CALEDONIA		
Stéphanie Domergue	Master of Arts, Archaeology (U Paris I 2013)	Institut d'Archéologie de Nouvelle-Calédonie et du Pacifique (IANCP)
Jean-Marie Wadrawane	Master of Professional Archaeology (U de Nantes 2010)	Institut d'Archéologie de Nouvelle-Calédonie et du Pacifique (IANCP)
Louis Lagarde	PhD, Oceania Prehistory (U Paris I 2012)	Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie (associé Équipe d'Ethnologie Préhistorique, UMR 7041 ArScAn)
ANU participants		
Guillaume Molle	PhD, Oceania Prehistory (U de Polynésie Française 2011)	CASS, School of Archaeology and Anthropology (associé Équipe d'Ethnologie Préhistorique, UMR 7041 ArScAn)
Mathieu Leclerc	PhD, Archaeology (ANU 2016)	CASS, School of Archaeology and Anthropology
Organiser: Emilie Dotte-Sarout	PhD, Oceania Prehistory (cotutelle U Paris I / ANU 2010)	CASS, School of Archaeology and Anthropology (associée Équipe d'Ethnologie Préhistorique, UMR 7041 ArScAn)

ABSTRACTS

Vahine Ahuura Rurua

Université de la Polynésie Française

Polynesians and the Sea: an ichthyoarchaeological approach on Ua Huka Island, Marquesas.

Marine resources have always played a major role in the subsistence patterns of the Pacific Islands societies. Ichthyoarchaeology allows reconstructing ancient exploitation of halieutic resources over time. This approach builds on comparative anatomy applied to fishbone remains recovered from archaeological contexts. In the Pacific, this method mostly developed on the determination of diagnostic parts of certain species as well as on the systematic identification of mouth parts (qd, ar, dn, pmx, hm). Although this method proved useful in understanding broad patterns of fishing activities in Oceania, it now shows some limitations. In my Ph.D research, my intention is to focus on local variations in fishing practices among several coastal sites in Central-Eastern Polynesia. To do so, I chose to consider all cranial elements and axial skeletal of the fishes. This paper will present the implemented approach for analyzing fishbone remains recovered in the excavations of the Hane dune site, on Ua Huka Island, Northern Marquesas. I will first describe the methodological tools set up in French Polynesia, including the constitution of an exhaustive reference collection, and then expound preliminary results of my work.

Hinanui Cauchois

Université de la Polynésie Française

Subsistence Systems and Defensive Strategies in Precontact Mo'orea and the Society Islands

This presentation displays the results of several years of archaeological research examining the dynamic relations between inland settlements, resource use, and defensive strategies in precontact Mo'orea, Society Islands. It encompasses a broader survey that compared this region of Papetoai with other valley systems in the Society Islands. It integrates archaeological data, oral traditions, ethnohistoric sources and a GIS-based analysis of the Tahitian cultural landscape and applies towards understanding a topic that has largely been overlooked in French Polynesia. This research broadens our knowledge concerning contemporary issues regarding the timing of resource use and intensification, competition and conflict, and the distribution of human groups across the landscape of Mo'orea and the Society Islands. It was successfully defended as a doctoral dissertation at UH Manoa in april 2015.

Michel Charleux,

Université Paris I - ArScAn

Eiao, the island workshop.

A production center and hub for the spreading and dissemination of fine grained basalt adzes in the southeast Pacific

Located in the Marquesas archipelago, approximately 1700km northeast from Tahiti and 100km northwest from Nuku Hiva, the remote and uninhabited Eiao island presents a great interest because of its abundant fine grained basalt deposit. Eiao, with Tautama on Pitcairn Island, has the most important deposit in this part of the southeast Pacific. Ancient populations discovered early that this basalt was one of the best material to shape adzes and other specific tools of good quality. The reputation of these stone tools was so important they were spread all over the entire archipelago as well as in far long distances from Eiao.

Four major fieldworks ranging from 30 to 105 days made in 2010, 2011 and 2013 - organized with the support of the French Navy, the CIRAP, the Polynesian Government (Ministry for Culture and Heritage) and the Marquesan institutions - have allowed for a better knowledge of the human settlement on the island: from dwellings to the use of animals and plants resources, quarry and datations.

The purpose of the lecture is to present the research that has been done on Eiao and the main findings.

Stéphanie Domergue & Jean-Marie Wadrawane

Institut d'Archéologie de la Nouvelle-Calédonie et du Pacifique

The development of Preventive Archaeology in New Caledonia

In New Caledonia, the last decency has witnessed the progressive - though not systematic - integration of archaeological diagnostics as part of impact studies preceding large-scale land development projects. This has made preventive archaeology a legitimate part of the way the discipline is practiced on the island. It has also allowed a greater awareness, from local communities to public and private developers, of the necessity to implement legislative frames for preventive operations. For the archipelago, the stakes are made even more important by the fact that rescue archaeology contribute to a large part to the continuous accumulation of large datasets, especially given the significant resources available for such operations. Moreover, investigations are led on increasingly broader surfaces, shifting archaeological perspectives away from the approaches that have been traditionally applied in New Caledonia and Oceania in general.

Using as a case study the successive operations conducted as part of the development of Gouaro Deva in Bourail, Southern Province of New Caledonia, this communication proposes a reappraisal of the way a positively preventive archaeology (rather than just salvage archaeology) can be developed in New Caledonia. The conditions of application, the methodologies implemented and the first results acquired will be presented.

Aymeric Hermann

Université de la Polynésie Française - ArScAn

Material culture studies and technology in Polynesia: A genealogy of approaches

Material culture and technology are major aspects of archaeology because the transformation of raw materials into objects and the general interactions between human societies and physical environments are social productions. In this paper, I discuss the history of material culture studies in Polynesia by examining it under the broader spectrum of the anthropology of techniques and its development during the 20th century. I then show how anthropological issues and debates around key concepts - including style, function, materiality, adaptation and technological choice - are echoed in Polynesian archaeology.

Based on my own work on stone tool production, I finally propose an integrated approach of technology and historical anthropology that focuses on the bonds between social logics and technological systems within the scope of limited historical trajectories.

Louis Lagarde,

Université de la Nouvelle-Calédonie - ArScAn

Integrating complexity: How recent research can help us redefine New Caledonia's global archaeological paradigm

The basis of this presentation will be the extensive research program I conducted on the Isle of Pines (2006-2012) during my PhD research, and its main consequential findings. By exploring this data and comparing it to other recent results, I will show how they can question and help redefine the current, generally admitted archaeological model for New Caledonia, which dates back to the early 1990s.

The questions addressed will encompass Lapita sherds found deep inside the mainland, earthmounds for the birds or not, the Loyalty islands and their supposed 'isolation', the diversity of manufacturing sequences on similar objects at a similar time, Kanak habitat and its necessary local adaptations, recent Polynesian influences and introduction of commensals, horticultural structures and their needed reinterpretation, first European contacts archaeology and abandonment of sites.

Besides insisting on the diversity of these new findings, the goal of this presentation is clearly to demonstrate the interest of further detailed studies of a particular valley or island of the archipelago. Together with large-scale digs allowed by preventive archaeology and its specific procedures, the range of new studies recently applied in the archipelago have created a rich and intricate dataset which now allows the development of fresh perspectives, more attuned to the complexity of reality.

Mathieu Leclerc

The Australian National University

Lapita pottery and recent theoretical developments

Since the early days of archaeology, French archaeologists, anthropologists and philosophers have been involved in the development of the theoretical discourse underlying archaeological practice. For example, Leroi-Gouran proposed the concept of chaîne opératoire, Lévi-Strauss was key in the development of structuralism and Lemonnier explored the concept of techniques and technologies.

I decided to take advantage of this opportunity to explore how the most recent theoretical developments in archaeology could be used in the context of Pacific archaeology, specifically regarding the Lapita Cultural Complex and its diagnostic dentate stamped pottery vessels. Lapita assemblages are associated with the first human presence in Remote Oceania. The complexity of this sort of enterprise and the artefactual similarities between the Lapita collections recovered throughout a region covering more than 4000km in width suggest that these original seafarers shared a strong cultural bond. Such an important cultural phenomenon should provide fertile ground for theoretical reflection.

During this exploratory presentation, I will look into the potential insight that could be gained by considering the most recent trends in archaeological theory in regards to Lapita ceramic vessels. Approaches such as Latourian actor-network theory and Hodder's entanglements, as well as the concepts of symmetrical archaeology and assemblages will be explored in an effort to contribute to the understanding of the role of these potteries.

Tamara Maric

Service de la Culture et du Patrimoine, Polynésie Française - ArScAn

Research and heritage management in the cultural and heritage local government office of French Polynesia, Tahiti (*Service de la culture et du patrimoine, Pü nō te Ta'ere e no te faufa'a tumu*).

Since its creation in 2001, the *Service de la culture et du patrimoine* has developed numerous activities, first focused on archaeology, ethnology and oral traditions: creation of the local archaeological GIS map and databases, coupled with ethnological GIS map, preventive archaeology, administrative management of external researchers, legislation in heritage conservation. Some examples of the students' archaeological research that resulted from these developments, based on the archaeological map, will be presented. For the past few years, the technical staff of the office has also been involved in the World Heritage Polynesian records, which has triggered a better methodological interaction between archaeology and ethnohistory concerning the collection of data and interpretations.

Guillaume Molle

The Australian National University - ArScAn

Polynesian Tales of the Dead: a case-study in funerary archaeology on Ua Huka, Northern Marquesas

Oral traditions and ethnohistorical accounts from Central Polynesia attest to complex mortuary processes conducted at least during the last pre-european period. In the Marquesas, it is known that parts of the bodies were manipulated, moved between different locations and remotely hidden away from the living. However, archaeological documentation remained quite poor on this matter. As part of an extensive research program led on Ua Huka Island, I conducted an investigation on a series of funerary deposits including rock shelters and temples. The methodology allowed for identification of human remains, NMI, age and sex, as well as nature and potential simultaneity of the deposits. In addition, I analysed the associated funerary furniture. The results offer new perspectives on traditional Marquesan practices and contribute to a better understanding of a mortuary operational sequence to be eventually reconstructed in time and space.

Emilie Nolet

Université Paris I - ArScAn

Community flood management in Fiji : an anthropological approach

The islands of Fiji, in the Western Pacific, are exposed to a wide range of natural hazards. Every year during the austral summer, the archipelago is swept by tropical storms and cyclones, causing floods with sometimes devastating effects. Whereas cyclones and associated floods are recurring natural phenomena, it has been regularly alleged that Fijians "lacked preparation", over-relied on State's assistance in post-disaster situations, or engaged in risky behaviours aggravating the negative impact of floods. For Fijian national authorities, as well as various regional or international organizations involved in disaster management, risk reduction in Fiji would thus imply a better "awareness" and "preparedness" at community level.

An anthropological approach can contribute to shed light on popular attitudes and behaviours regarding risks and disasters. It can help to explain, in particular, why some recommended preparedness measures are only half-heartedly followed in Fiji (and are even sometimes rejected). Drawing on several months of fieldwork in the flood-prone region of Rewa (Eastern Viti Levu), I underline how various beliefs or social factors contribute to shape risk response locally : for instance, a spatial hierarchy which hampers mobility, the divine origin of natural hazards, or a general, cultural focus on reaction processes and the social fabric of resilience.

In conclusion, I will show how such studies can also be integrated into archaeological analyses, providing socio-cultural information that can help guide archaeological interpretation as well as offering long-time perspectives for future risk reduction strategies.

Arnaud Noury

Independent Researcher

Somewhere on the Roads of the Lapita People

The first graphic representations known in Remote Oceania are the designs of the Lapita pottery. Our knowledge about them is still superficial, while it represents a window into of the world of ideas and the social organization of the people living 3000 years ago.

Here I present the current state of my research about "markers group". These were the motifs that appear to have designated or identified some Lapita "groups" or maybe individuals. The advantage of these markers can be used to identify and track over time and space individuals or groups of individuals. These data could then be compared with other archaeological data on Lapita movements, exchanges and trade.

After summarizing the general theory about these designs, and showed a first application in the "Eastern Lapita Province", I will present an example of tracking two to three small groups with their Lapita decorations, from New Guinea to Vanuatu. Where were they present? When? And especially can we identify several groups present in the same sites?

If the results are still sketchy, this is mainly due to archaeological sources themselves. Nevertheless the results are encouraging. Some implications can already be suggested.