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Introduction: Glenn Summerhayes' forty years in the south seas

Ben Shaw, Anne Ford and Dylan Gaffney

This edited volume celebrates the career and achievements of Glenn Summerhayes, Foundation Chair and Professor of Anthropology at the University of Otago since 2005; and previously Head of Department at The Australian National University's (ANU) School of Archaeology and Natural History. In a career spanning more than four decades, Glenn has undertaken extensive research on the long-term human histories of the Asia-Pacific region, with a prominent focus on Papua New Guinea. For Glenn, Papua New Guinea is not just the geographic focus of his research. He has a passion for the communities he stays and works with, and the landscapes he works in. Throughout Glenn's career he has worked closely with the National Museum and Art Gallery of Papua New Guinea (NMAG) and the University of Papua New Guinea (UPNG). As a researcher he has made significant contributions to the archaeology of the region, and as an educator Glenn has mentored numerous students, many of whom now hold posts in academic faculties, museums and cultural heritage management organisations around the world. Figure 1.1 illustrates the geographical extent of fieldwork Glenn has undertaken across Papua New Guinea, culminating in an impressive 50 field seasons between 1986 and 2023.

The first two chapters of this volume present reflections by NMAG staff and former students of UPNG about working with Glenn. The many contributors of subsequent chapters have also worked with Glenn in some capacity throughout his career, and we, the editors of this volume, are former students of Glenn's who are fortunate to have him as a teacher, mentor, colleague and friend. This volume has been arranged into broad themes that reflect some of Glenn's many research interests and is a testament to Glenn's character as a person and his approach as an inclusive and collaborative researcher.

In the foreword of *Lapita Interaction* published in 2000, Matthew Spriggs stated that Glenn was 'a rare kind of archaeologist, being as much at home in front of a scanning electron microscope as in a Melanesian leaf-house discussing the day's excavation results' (p. vi). This statement is as true now as it was when the monograph was published 23 years ago.



Figure 1.1: Locations in Papua New Guinea where Glenn Summerhayes has undertaken archaeological fieldwork.

Source: Dylan Gaffney.

Biography

Glenn Reginald Summerhayes was born in Redfern, Sydney, in 1954. He and his twin brother, Gregg, are two peas from the same pod and whenever Glenn makes a trip back to Sydney from his home in Dunedin, they share fond memories of their formative years growing up in Blacktown. Glenn's interest in archaeology was cultivated from the young age of eight when he was given C.W. Ceram's 1958 book *A Picture History of Archaeology*—jam-packed with images of discoveries from across the ancient world and with a whirlwind history of the discipline. Glenn was hooked. After finishing high school, Glenn went straight on to the University of Sydney where he completed a double major in history from 1973 to 1976, and was eager to delve into the archaeology courses on offer—there was just one problem. Glenn started university just prior to the 1974 abolishment of tertiary education fees, but was fortunate to have secured a teaching scholarship to cover the otherwise out of reach course costs. However, this limited his study options and bonded him into teaching four years of high school after graduation—a predicament of sorts. As it happened, and with uncanny timing, the bonded student scheme was abolished shortly after Glenn finished his undergraduate degree, and with only the requisite months of teaching placements under his belt Glenn was free to pursue archaeology as originally intended.

Glenn first cut his teeth on the chemical characterisation of pottery for his MA qualifying thesis in 1977–78, using the electron microprobe and X-ray fluorescence (XRF) spectrometry on a Javanese assemblage under the supervision of Michael Walker. During this time, Glenn joined the Public Service in the Department of Veterans Affairs, and what was to be a few short months of making a bit of money on the side to get him through his studies turned into 10 years of full-time employment. Time allowed, however, in early 1978 for Glenn to spend two months on his first excavation at Capertree rock shelter in New South Wales, led by then-PhD student Ian Johnson, where he also met long-time colleagues Sue O'Connor and Ken Aplin. By 1980 Glenn had started a master's on the Spanish Neolithic. Not making much progress without proficiency in the Spanish language, and with a desire to focus his attention on the Pacific, a fortuitous suggestion came from Richard Wright to talk with Jim Specht at the Australian Museum who had taught Glenn Pacific archaeology as an undergraduate. The meeting led to a swift change in project, to one investigating production patterns in Buka pottery industries of the northern Solomons, excavated by Jim as part of his PhD studies. Working part time on his thesis in between full-time work, Glenn completed his master's in 1986 (conferred 1987) under the supervision of Jim Specht and Peter White.

In 1989, Glenn sought to hone his archaeometry skillset when he began a PhD at La Trobe University in Melbourne under the supervision of Jim Allen and Chris Gosden. Here he was quickly introduced to another lifelong passion—fieldwork in Papua New Guinea. Over a whopping six field seasons in New Britain with the La Trobe–Australian Museum team, Glenn set to work combining the nuances of excavated cultural records with the highest resolution of pottery analyses (Figures 1.2 and 1.3). During this time, Glenn also took up a role as Curator of the Vanuatu collection at the Museum of Victoria, and later as a registrar for the Victorian Archaeological Survey. Completing his PhD in 1996, Glenn had identified that Lapita pottery was made from many different clay-temper recipes, mostly locally made. He developed the thesis that the movement of pottery from one place to another was epiphenomenal to the movement of ideas and people, providing a springboard for him and other archaeologists to investigate *why* objects were moved and what it meant for the people who moved them.



Figure 1.2: Glenn in the Arawe Islands.

Source: Photo by Chris Gosden.



Figure 1.3: Glenn sieving at the Boduna Island Lapita site, West New Britain, 1989.

Source: Photo by Jim Specht.

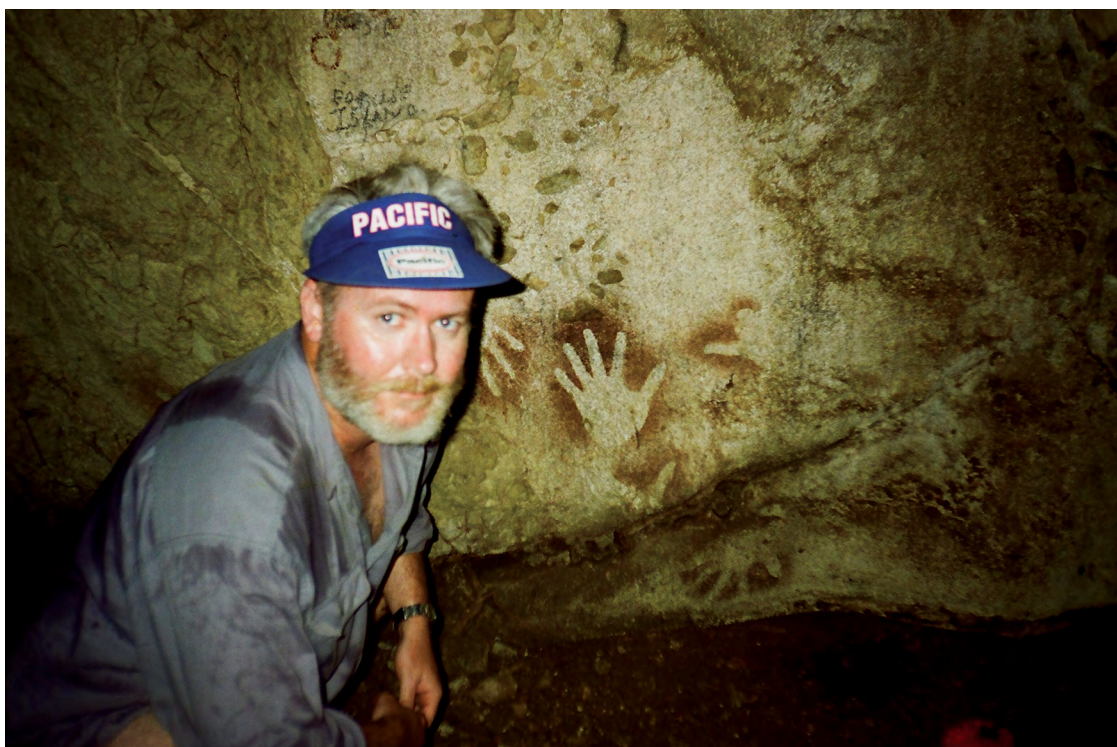


Figure 1.4: Glenn recording rock art on Feni Island, Bismarck Archipelago, 1998.

Source: Vicky Barneclutt.



Figure 1.5: Glenn with the research team on Feni Island, 1998.

Source: Vicky Barneclutt.

During his tenure as a PhD student, Glenn applied for a large three-year Australian Research Council (ARC) grant for a field-based project on the Anir Islands and in 1994 was awarded the grant in a competitive round against tenured academic researchers. It came as a pleasant surprise to Glenn, and took the ARC by surprise too it would seem, as shortly thereafter the rules were changed preventing students from applying for academic grants. While writing up his PhD thesis, Glenn was called back to the Public Service in Canberra in 1996, where he worked until 1998 when, having had his PhD conferred a couple of years prior, he was awarded an ARC Fellowship at ANU, equivalent to an ARC DECRA¹ nowadays.

The fellowship took him back to the Anir Islands for another three years where he got to work reconstructing past human settlement, including some of the earliest evidence for Lapita culture, and setting up several PhD students to work in the Bismarck Archipelago (see Figures 1.4 and 1.5).

Glenn was appointed as a tenured research fellow in the Department of Archaeology and Natural History in 2001 where he stayed until 2004, becoming head of department in the final year. With his young family, including wife Rieko and then two-year-old daughter Kyoka, Glenn moved to Dunedin in 2005 to take up a Professorship and the Chair of Anthropology at the University of Otago, having applied for the position on the advice of Atholl Anderson and Wal Ambrose. Glenn was Head of Department of Anthropology, Gender, and Sociology at Otago from 2005 to 2010, bringing with him his years of management experience in the Australian Public Service and formal qualifications in teaching.

Over a long career, Glenn has also worked in Southern Japan, Vanuatu and Micronesia. He has supervised 17 PhD students, 17 master's students and 28 honours students; holds honorary professorships at ANU and University of Queensland and is an honorary curator of the Archaeology and Pacific collections at the Otago Museum where he has contributed substantially to the H.D. Skinner Pacific Cultures gallery. His archaeological research has been presented in over 130 journal articles, book chapters, edited volumes and encyclopedia entries, and a seminal book titled *Lapita Interaction* based on a subset of his PhD thesis.

As a homage to the ongoing impact the research in that book has made since its publication in 2000, and as a nod to the positive influence Glenn made while at ANU, this Festschrift is published in the same *Terra Australis* series. While there is not space here to review all of his contributions to Papua New Guinea's past, we briefly list some highlights from his career below.

Research highlights

Of the many impacts Glenn has made on the archaeology of the Asia-Pacific region over the years, perhaps none has had more global reach than the 2010 publication in *Science* on the earliest evidence for a human presence in New Guinea. It took Glenn and his team five years of fieldwork with the Gailala people in the Ivane Valley, 2000 m above sea level, and then much longer in the lab with a large group of collaborators, to collate and interpret the cultural evidence from several sites (Figure 1.6). Demonstrating human occupation between 49,000 and 44,000 years ago, the montane sites in the Ivane Valley showcase how quickly people moved across the supercontinent of Sahul (Australia, New Guinea and Tasmania) and into new and unfamiliar environments. These sites have been important for understanding the deep time of human occupation in New Guinea, as well as for modelling the adaptability of modern humans during global migrations.

¹ Discovery Early Career Researcher Award.



Figure 1.6: Glenn with the late Herman Mandui (white shirt) and local collaborators in the Ivane Valley, 2008.

Source: Photo by Ben Shaw.

Glenn's contribution to Lapita research has been unquestionably foundational to how archaeologists model the spread of Lapita peoples and the development of this cultural phenomenon. Glenn's heuristic definition of Early, Middle and Late Lapita phases was founded on detailed stylistic and chemical characterisation analyses presented in *Lapita Interaction* and numerous other articles, with these phases still widely used today. Some of the earliest Lapita sites have also been excavated by Glenn and his team in the Bismarck Archipelago that enabled the initial movements of Lapita people, objects and ideas, and interactions with indigenous peoples, to be modelled with increased nuance. The data generated has since formed the basis for many debates about the peopling of the Pacific region.

A major theme of Glenn's research has been the archaeology of trade and exchange. Glenn's innovative approaches to the stylistic and chemical characterisation of pottery is matched by his research on modelling the movement and use of obsidian in Papua New Guinea. Building on foundational work demonstrating that obsidian sources were chemically distinct, Glenn has had a major impact on modelling how Late Pleistocene and Holocene populations adapted to island life in the Bismarck Archipelago by tracing when, from where and how people sourced obsidian.

Investigations into the past 2000 years of cultural change led Glenn to connect his expertise on the Lapita period with his unrivalled knowledge of early ethnographic texts—whether that be in English, German, French or Dutch. This allowed him to reconstruct past population movements and changing exchange networks from the first footsteps through to the ethnographic present. Particularly relevant here are his excavations of Post-Lapita sites around New Ireland, along the south Papuan coast, in the Sepik and most recently in Madang. Drawing from his extensive personal library of early European accounts and spurred on by the unavailability of these texts in Papua New Guinea, Glenn has also championed the translation of several important ethnographic monographs, having donated copies of these volumes to libraries around the country.

For Glenn's contributions to the archaeology of Papua New Guinea Glenn was made an Officer of the Order of Logohu by the PNG Governor General in 2014—one of highest honours that can be bestowed upon a non-citizen (see Figure 1.7).

For his services to tertiary education and history in 2021 Glenn was awarded the prestigious Order of Australia medal. Glenn has also been made a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries (FSA), a Fellow of the Linnean Society (FLS), Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland (FRAI), and a Corresponding Fellow of the Australian Academy of the Humanities (FAHA). Officially retiring in 2024, Glenn has no plans on hanging up his boots or putting the brakes on pursuing his research interests, with recent fieldwork in June 2023 taking him and a team to Bogia on the north coast of Papua New Guinea.



Figure 1.7: Professor Glenn Summerhayes receiving the Order of Logohu, 2014.

Note: Professor Summerhayes (far right) receiving the Order of Logohu, with his wife Reiko (far left), and daughter Kyoka in front, with the Governor General of Papua New Guinea (mid right) and his wife Lady Esmie Ogio (mid left), at Government House in Port Moresby, 2014.

Source: Glenn Summerhayes.



Figure 1.8: Glenn wearing his trusty Swazi top, safety jandals and a woven beanie gifted to him by the Simbai community. Simbai, 2016.

Source: Photo by Ben Shaw.



Figure 1.9: Glenn in his element, discussing archaeology with Kenneth Miamba (centre) and an interested public on Karkar Island, 2018.

Source: Photo by Dylan Gaffney.

Reflections

On putting this volume together, the editors reflected on working with Glenn.

For Ben Shaw, there was a pivotal moment during his first trip to Papua New Guinea in 2008 as a master's student that solidified his passion for a career spent working in the country. Glenn, the late Herman Mandui and Ben had made the half-day walk from the airstrip at Wotape to Kosipe Mission in the Ivane Valley. There they met the rest of the team and in the days that followed, work slowly started on excavations and survey. However, word was soon sent that everyone was to return to the mission house as concerns were raised between different clan groups about accommodation arrangements and payments. At the meeting place Glenn sat patiently in the middle waiting for all those concerned to arrive. The meeting eventually started, the communities and Glenn spoke in turn, a fragile agreement was made but it seemed that grievances between clans ran deeper than the archaeological work, with the research a catalyst for bringing issues to the surface there and then. Glenn listened and was empathetic to the concerns but avoided being drawn into clan politics, a solution was reached and for the rest of the trip discussions continued. It was this event, involving real and reasonable community concerns and seeing Glenn's approach to what seemed like a very tricky diplomatic situation, one that from the sidelines was difficult to grasp at times, that convinced Ben that he wanted to keep working in Papua New Guinea with local communities.

For Anne Ford, it has been a privilege to have Glenn as a mentor and a friend. Anne first came to work with Glenn for her PhD because of his reputation in sourcing studies and for the chance to do research in Papua New Guinea. From the very first field trip to the beautiful island of Emirau where they excavated one of PNG's earliest Lapita sites, Anne was inspired by Glenn's passion for the people and the stories for this 'Land of the Unexpected'. From that first trip, Glenn showed her the importance of giving back the stories to the communities with which they worked, visiting schools, church gatherings and community events, as well as doing interviews on the radio which most people in PNG have access to. Glenn's ability to spread such knowledge is why they were even at Emirau in the first place—the villagers had uncovered Lapita pottery on the island and knew that it was important because of his work. Getting these stories back to the people they belong to should be a vital part of all archaeological research. Nothing quite compares to being on Fergusson Island in the D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago and having one of the high school students pull out their schoolbook and seeing the obsidian sources and trade networks that Glenn helped to map, and the student being so excited to discuss what they had learnt. Glenn's work with communities, his outreach and his passion for giving back to the people of PNG has inspired all the students who have worked with him, setting up an important role model for how we conduct our own fieldwork and research. Glenn—it's been an honour!

For Dylan Gaffney, what initially set Glenn apart was his ability to tell incredible stories about New Guinea. First, during undergraduate lectures full of vivid details about working in the Pacific. During BA Honours supervision meetings, these stories were told from his office—famously overflowing with all kinds of books, not just about PNG archaeology, but from all over the world (and many of them a few hundred years old), as well as numerous handcrafted objects like pottery, wooden bowls, woven mats, spears and carvings gifted to him by friends and dignitaries across the Pacific. It was in PNG itself, however, that Glenn really made sense—recounting the same stories over a cup of coffee in the mornings or scotch in the evenings. During Dylan's first trip to Madang as a 22-year-old MA student, it immediately became clear that it wasn't just Glenn's pioneering archaeometric work or theoretical modelling that made him such a successful archaeologist, but his ability to sincerely connect with people in PNG. His rapid-fire Tok Pisin, cutting wit and superb stories made him an instant favourite among people he worked with at Malmal and Bilbil. Even when discussions were delayed by a key clan leader's absence, potentially compromising the field season, Glenn never batted an eye, assuring Dylan that they had to move at the local pace and follow local etiquette. Every field season with Glenn—whether along the coast, in the highlands or in the islands—involved trips to local schools and community meetings to share the word about archaeology, whereby the giving back has been just as important as what was dug up.

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