Symposium Programme

Australian Academy of the Humanities
45th Annual Symposium

20–21 November 2014
The Australian National University > Canberra

Look it up

Dictionaries
Encyclopedias
Atlases

Symposium Programme
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Dictionaries, encyclopedias and atlases are the standard reference genres of the modern era, which we take for granted as vehicles for particular kinds of information where anyone can 'look it up'. While their English names and formats all emerge in the later English Renaissance, there were of course medieval and classical antecedents, reminding us of their usefulness across the ages as repositories of lexical, material, and cartographic information, typically in manuscript forms. Yet scholars in Australian anthropology and Asian cultural history can demonstrate that the knowledge encapsulated in western dictionaries, encyclopedias and atlases has been expressed and conserved in mediums other than print. European scholarship in the humanities shows that the three types of reference were far from uniform in their content, let alone the purposes they were designed to serve, from the educative to the commercial or highly political. As such they represent a rich focus of inquiry in which many humanistic disciplines converge, while also drawing on kindred disciplines in the social sciences and sciences.

This 45th Annual Symposium of the Academy of the Humanities is a platform for fresh historical scholarship on dictionaries, encyclopedias and atlases, as well as their ongoing evolution on the threshold of the third millennium. All are now transformed by their accessibility in digital form, and the much wider range of content with which they can be linked. The content itself can be created collaboratively and updated in ways that defy the fixity of the print medium, although this problematises the notion of authorship embedded in the humanistic tradition. Issues like these, and their impact on scholarship within and around dictionaries, encyclopedias and atlases of the future, will be explored through the Symposium programme. The participation of humanities scholars from all Sections of the Academy, and from outside it, will help to make the discussions as multidisciplinary as the scope of dictionaries, encyclopedias and atlases now is. We hope you find the Symposium altogether stimulating and enjoyable.

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## Day 1

**THURSDAY 20 NOVEMBER  COOMBS LECTURE THEATRE, THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

### Welcome and Introductions

**Emeritus Professor Lesley Johnson** <br>**President, Australian Academy of the Humanities** <br>REGISTRATION **9.00am**

**Welcome to Country** <br>**Professor Richard Baker** <br>**Pro-Vice Chancellor (Student Experience)** <br>**The Australian National University** <br>**9.30am**

### Session 1

#### Atlases of Varieties of English

**Professor Dr Bernd Kortmann** <br>**University of Freiburg, Germany** <br>**Looking Up How Grammars Vary Across the English-Speaking World: The WAVE Perspective** <br>**Chair: Emeritus Professor Pam Peters** <br>**Macquarie University** <br>**9.45am**

**Discussion**

**MORNING TEA & COFFEE** **10.45am**

### Session 2

#### Mapping of Indigenous Australia: People, Language, Land

**Professor Peter Sutton** <br>**Fassa** <br>**The University of Adelaide & South Australian Museum** <br>**Exploring Australia in the Age of the Four-Wheel-Drive: Aboriginal Landscape Mapping Since 1945** <br>**Dr Myfany Turpin** <br>**The University of Queensland** <br>**Mapping Indigenous Ceremonial Songs** <br>**Chair: Professor Nicholas Evans** <br>**FBA FAHA** <br>**The Australian National University** <br>**11.15am**

**Discussion**

**LUNCH** **12.30pm**

### Session 3

#### Dictionaries and their Uses

**Ms Emma Koch** <br>**The University of Melbourne** <br>**The World Divided Up By Language: The Structure and Use of Two Early Modern Phrasebook Series** <br>**Professor Wallace Kirsop** <br>**FBA Faha** <br>**Monash University** <br>**The Marketing and Distribution of Dictionaries** <br>**Professor Stathis Gauntlett** <br>**The University of Melbourne** <br>**Greek Dictionary Wars: The Politics of Lexicography** <br>**Chair: Professor Anne Freadman** <br>**The University of Melbourne** <br>**1.30pm**

**Discussion**

**AFTERNOON TEA & COFFEE** **3.00pm**

### Session 4

#### Historical Atlases

**Professor Robert Cribb** <br>**The Australian National University** <br>**What a Historical Atlas Does to Narrative: Experiences from the Historical Atlas of Northeast Asia** <br>**Professor Roland Fletcher** <br>**The University of Sydney** <br>**Angkor: Mapping a City and Re-making the City** <br>**Professor Rifaat Ebied** <br>**The University of Sydney** <br>**Re-Mapping West Asian Civilisations: The First Historical Atlas of the Syriac, Aramaic and Assyrianate World** <br>**Chair: Associate Professor Helen Creese** <br>**The University of Queensland** <br>**3.30pm**

**Discussion**

**CLOSE** **5.00pm**

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**>> Day 1 Programme continues over page >>**
Day 1 continued
THURSDAY 20 NOVEMBER COOMBS LECTURE THEATRE, THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

RECEPTION 5.30pm
DRILL HALL GALLERY, ANU
Hosted by Professor Ian Young AO
VICE-CHANCELLOR,
THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
The Vice-Chancellor will be represented at the Reception by Professor Margaret Harding, Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research), ANU.

PUBLIC LECTURE 6.30pm
MANNING CLARK CENTRE, THEATRE 1, UNION COURT, ANU
The Pedant, the Precise and the Pacific
Mr Simon Winchester OBE

CHAIR
PROFESSOR KATE BURRIDGE FAA
MONASH UNIVERSITY
Day 2
FRIDAY 21 NOVEMBER  COOMBS LECTURE THEATRE, THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

SESSION 5  9.00am
Transcending their Format
Emeritus Professor Pam Peters FAHA
MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY

CHAIR
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR JOHN KINDER FAHA
THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA
Discussion

SESSION 6  9.45am
Collaborative Authoring: Wisdom, Wikis and Hippies
Dr Tony Self
SWINBURNE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
Collaborative Authoring: Wisdom, Wikis and Hippies

CHAIR
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR JOHN KINDER FAHA
THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA
Discussion

SESSION 7  11.00am
Deep Under the Word: Dictionaries and Traditional Cultural Knowledge
Professor Nicholas Evans FBA FAHA
THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
Deep Under the Word: Dictionaries and Traditional Cultural Knowledge

CHAIR
PROFESSOR DIANA EADES FAHA
UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND
Discussion

SESSION 8  11.45am
Music Encyclopedias Today
Professor John Griffiths FAHA
MONASH UNIVERSITY
Music Encyclopedias Today

CHAIR
PROFESSOR DIANA EADES FAHA
UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND
Discussion

LUNCH  12.30pm
2014 ACADEMY ADDRESS  1.30pm
Generosity and the Institutions of the Humanities
Emeritus Professor Lesley Johnson AM FAHA
PRESIDENT, AUSTRALIAN ACADEMY OF THE HUMANITIES

CHAIR
EMERITUS PROFESSOR GRAEME CLARKE AO FAHA
THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
AFTERNOON TEA & COFFEE  2.30pm

PLENARY  3.00pm
COOMBS LECTURE THEATRE, ANU
Mapping the Humanities, Arts & Social Sciences in Australia Report
Professor Graeme Turner FAHA
THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND

CHAIR
DR KYLIE BRASS
AUSTRALIAN ACADEMY OF THE HUMANITIES
CLOSE  4.30pm
SESSION 1
Looking Up How Grammars Vary Across the English-Speaking World: The WAVE Perspective

PROFESSOR DR BERND KORTMANN
University of Freiburg, Germany

CHAIR
EMERITUS PROFESSOR PAM PETERS FAHA
Macquarie University
The background and central point of reference of this talk will be the data sets and the experiences made in the course of the WAVE project (World Atlas of Variation in English), which so far has resulted in the interactive online atlas eWAVE (in its most recent version 2.0, Kortmann and Lunkenheimer 2013) and one print atlas (Kortmann and Lunkenheimer 2012). Besides presenting some of the major results of WAVE (e.g. what can be learnt about the strength of the geographical vis-à-vis the typological signal), the talk will offer a discussion of the methodology and usefulness of eWAVE compared with (a) previous dialect atlases, (b) corpora of Englishes and varieties of English, and (c) the other two electronic atlases belonging to the MPI Leipzig family (i.e. WALS, The World Atlas of Language Structures, and, above all, APiCS, The Atlas of Pidgin and Creole Structures). In the discussion of the geographical signal in the eWAVE data, special emphasis will be put on the varieties of English spoken in the Anglophone world regions of Australia and the Pacific.

BERND KORTMANN is Full Professor of English Language and Linguistics at the University of Freiburg, Germany. His publications include four monographs, ten edited volumes, the two-volume multimedia reference work A Handbook of Varieties of English (published in 2004, as paperback in 2008), one print atlas on grammatical variation in the anglophone world (2012), the open access electronic World Atlas of Varieties of English (www.ewave-atlas.org; version 2.0 published November 2013), and about 90 research articles and reviews in journals and collective volumes. He has published on semantics, semantic change, grammaticalisation, typology, language complexity, history of linguistics, and English grammar. His main research interest over the last decade has been the grammar of non-standard varieties of English around the world, especially from a typological perspective. Bernd Kortmann serves as co-editor of two book series, both published by De Gruyter Mouton: Topics in English Linguistics and Dialects of English (formerly Edinburgh University Press). As of June 2012, Bernd Kortmann also serves as one of three editors of the journal English Language and Linguistics (Cambridge University Press). Apart from his duties as a series and journal editor, he is a member of the editorial boards of the journals English Today and Transactions of the Philological Society. At the University of Freiburg, Bernd Kortmann served as Dean of the Philological Faculty from 1997 to 1999 and 2010 to 2014. He was director of the graduate programme Master of European Linguistics from 2004 to 2014, and has been Chairman of the Board of the Language Teaching Centre since 2005 and a member of the Board of the Hermann Paul Centre of Linguistics since 2006. From April 2008 until September 2009 he was a Senior Research Fellow in the School of Language and Literature of the Freiburg Institute of Advanced Studies (FRIAS). In December 2013 he was appointed Director of the FRIAS for the Humanities and Social Sciences. In August 2014 Bernd Kortmann was awarded an Honorary Doctorate by the University of Eastern Finland and elected member of the Academia Europaea.
Australian Indigenous societies have always revolved around complex connections between groups of people, language and ‘country’ (best understood by non-Indigenous people as specific areas of land). These connections have been ‘recorded’ for thousands of years in dynamic linguistic, ceremonial, musical and artistic practices. Western recording of these connections takes a radically different approach, focusing on decontextualisable and static documents, such as maps and dictionaries, which become the basis for non-Indigenous knowledge, policies and laws relevant to Indigenous Australia. Through two case studies—one in Central Australia and one in Western Cape York—this session aims to explore Indigenous and Western approaches to these fundamental connections between people, language and land, the special increments to our understanding of society, language and geography/environment that come from a more interdisciplinary approach that emulates the connections made in the culture being studied, and the implications of these research practices for the recognition of Aboriginal rights.
Exploring Australia in the Age of the Four-Wheel-Drive: Aboriginal Landscape Mapping Since 1945

PROFESSOR PETER SUTTON FASSA
The University of Adelaide & South Australian Museum

In the post-War years until the early 1970s a few isolated scholars collaborated with Aboriginal people to record their places, place names and stories. These efforts were enhanced by the arrival of the ‘Blitz’ (Canadian Military Pattern truck) during the War and the Land-Rover just after it. From the late 1970s until the present a boom in legally-driven land rights and heritage research and the triumph of the Toyota Land Cruiser combined to greatly expand this gift of permanent high value. A vastly larger part of Australia was now recorded, often for the first time and at an intricate level, in its Indigenous forms and meanings. As generations of elders pass, a challenge already with communities and scholars is how to curate and repatriate this knowledge, much of it not having been learned first-hand by the young. This is the digital atlas hill-climb. Another challenge is one for goodwill. Are these landscapes to be kept secret and locked up in the vaults of gatekeepers, as they mostly are now, or should they, at least at some level, be unleashed so as to transform the public map of Australia?

PROFESSOR PETER SUTTON is an author, anthropologist and linguist who has been a student of Aboriginal Australia for several decades. His most recent book is *The Politics of Suffering* (2011). He works at the South Australian Museum (Humanities) and University of Adelaide (Faculty of Science).

Mapping Indigenous Ceremonial Songs

DR MYFANY TURPIN
The University of Queensland

Central Australia is home to three linguistic subgroups comprising some 17 languages and many more dialects. Across the region there are many cultural similarities, including the sung performance traditions that are often referred to as ceremonies. The vast majority of ceremonies are owned by land-holding groups. The estate lands, associated ceremonies and totems are inherited patrilineally. These were created by totemic ancestors who traversed the land creating the natural and cultural world and bestowing ceremonial songs on their descendants. The melody and body designs of ceremonies are emblematic of the estate to which they belong; a sort of audio-visual equivalent to the tartan patterns of Scottish clans. While the subject matter of the songs also relates to the estate, it contains features common to its genre.

This paper addresses the question of how ceremonial songs are flexible enough to have currency over a broad linguistic region yet specific enough to constitute the title deeds to a specific tract of land. The relationship between ceremonial songs and estate is not arbitrary. Structural analysis reveals features linking songs to estates, and by association, people and totems, showing how ceremonies are indicative of a particular estate on the one hand, and features of genre on the other. This presentation draws on a linguistic and musical analysis of ceremonies of the women’s public genre from languages across the region. While the structural features of the ceremonies (line length, melody, meter, rhythm) can be mapped geographically as they tend to be estate-specific, the words of the songs—their provenance and meanings—occur across languages and instantiate genre rather than estate. Only a small number of words are specific to the ceremony’s estate, such as words for the totems and place names.
Knowledge of land not only encompasses the plants, animals and geographic features, but crucially includes knowledge of the songs, dances and designs. These intangible aspects of country constitute the title deeds to land. They are an impressive example of the creative power of human cultures.

**Dr Myfany Turpin** is a linguist and ethnomusicologist at The University of Sydney (Music) and at The University of Queensland (Linguistics). She received her doctorate from The University of Sydney for her dissertation on the sung poetry of the Kaytetye people of central Australia. She held a Hans Rausing (SOAS) Fellowship to document song-poetry in languages of the Arandic subgroup (2007–08) and an ARC Fellowship to analyse the relationship between language and music in central Australian songs (2011–14).

Dr Turpin also works with Indigenous communities to assist in the transmission of Indigenous languages and song. She has produced pedagogical materials such as a Learner’s guide and an encyclopedic dictionary of Kaytetye, multimedia publications on land-based songs, and scholarly articles on Arandic languages in the areas of semantics, lexicography, phonology, music and ethnobiology. She has recently commenced an ARC Future Fellowship to develop a typology of traditional Aboriginal song-poetry in the inland regions of Australia.
What do we learn about dictionaries from studying the uses to which they are put in practice? This session brings a historical perspective to the study of a genre. It presents three case studies, arranged in chronological order.
The World Divided Up By Language:
The Structure and Use of Two Early Modern Phrasebook Series

MS EMMA KOCH
The University of Melbourne

This paper examines two hugely popular polyglot dictionary series of the early modern era, the Introito e porta and the Colloquia et Dictionariolum, in order to discover what the structure of these competing products can tell us about their use. While the Colloquia et Dictionariolum consists of ‘natural’ dialogues followed by written communications and an alphabetically ordered dictionary, the Introito e porta is made up of a series of thematic word lists, some of which contain phrases that may be read as dialogues. Lexicographer John Considine said of the Introito e porta that it “must have been read just for the pleasure of seeing the world divided up by language and of being assured that the languages of Europe all divided it up alike”. This paper contests that claim, examining the implications for the user of the onomasiological and semasiological structures of the two series, of the languages included in each, and of the content of the texts, asking what these suggest about how the books might have been used and by whom.

EMMA KOCH is a PhD student at The University of Melbourne. Her thesis examines phrasebooks for travellers and the way that these serve both as linguistic translators and as cultural interpreters. She is especially interested in the evolution of the phrasebook genre, in particular the proliferation of phrasebooks during the early modern era.

The Marketing and Distribution of Dictionaries

PROFESSOR WALLACE KIRSOP FAHIA
Monash University

If one accepts—with the Diderot-d’Alembert Encyclopédie—that a dictionary can be linguistic, historical or scientific/technical, there is plenty of scope in surviving documents from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries on both sides of the Channel to study how these works were marketed, distributed and consumed by buyers and borrowers. Although the individual user can rarely be examined with great precision, the available evidence on edition sizes, advertising, sales and even loans makes it possible to present reasonably reliable figures on the audience for a genre that had wide currency during the Enlightenment and later in Western Europe and its colonial extensions. Occasionally, too, abundant annotation can show a diligent reader at work.

WALLACE KIRSOP is an Adjunct Professor in the School of Languages, Literatures, Cultures and Linguistics at Monash University. He is also an Honorary Fellow of the Baillieu Library at The University of Melbourne. During the past half-century his research and publications have been principally concerned with physical bibliography and book history: France from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century; Australia before Federation. Particular interests are book distribution, subscription publishing and the mechanisms of censorship.
In 2013 a dispute over the meaning of ‘misogyny’ gave Australians a brief glimpse of the potential of the worlds of lexicography and politics to collide.

Fifteen years earlier, politics intruded into the world of Greek lexicography in a much more sustained and menacing fashion, when some controversial entries in a new dictionary of Standard Modern Greek led to a court order for its withdrawal from sale. The distinguished scholar who compiled the dictionary was prohibited from reissuing it unmodified, on pain of imprisonment and a fine of two million drachmas. The ensuing controversy embroiled not only the academic and legal communities and politicians of all stripes, but fanned North-South antagonisms in Greece and triggered a formal diplomatic démarche. Its analysis illustrates the capacity of lexicography to generate offence and conflict, and raises issues of scholarly independence of local, national and international sensitivities.

STATHIS GAUNTLETT read mediaeval and modern languages at the University of Oxford and was appointed to the foundation lectureship in Modern Greek at The University of Melbourne in 1973. He retired from the Dardalis Chair of Hellenic Studies at La Trobe University in 2006.

His research into Greek oral traditions, popular culture and literature continues. His publications include books and articles on rebetika (Piraeus blues) and an annotated prose translation into English of the Cretan Renaissance romance Erotokritos (co-authored). He is a senior Honorary Research Fellow of The University of Melbourne and was Chair of the European Languages and Cultures Section of the Academy 2010–13.
Since antiquity, map-making has shaped our worldview. Historiographical innovations and advanced technologies now allow geographical and political landscapes to be recreated and represented in ways never before possible. This panel investigates how atlases and map-making are changing the possibilities and practices of history-making in Asia and the Middle East.
What a Historical Atlas Does to Narrative: Experiences from the Historical Atlas of Northeast Asia

PROFESSOR ROBERT CRIBB FAHA
The Australian National University

For the most part, a map is the antithesis of narrative. Whereas narrative has a starting point and deals with different matters in (often complex) series, a map normally has no beginnings. Even if the edges of a map might be regarded as its ends, there are usually four of them, not one. One starts to view a map from somewhere close to the centre and then pursues the possibilities that it seems to lay out, following lines or crossing them in any direction. What happens when a map encounters history? Can it create the equivalent of a Mozart quartet, telling multiple different stories in harmony at the same time? Or is the result more likely to be a Dutch concert, with contrasting voices clamouring for exclusive attention?

This paper will examine the aesthetic dilemmas faced by an empiricist historian in turning a narrative of Northeast Asian History over four centuries into a historical atlas.

ROBERT CRIBB is Professor of Asian History at The Australian National University. His research interests focus on Indonesia, especially the themes of national identity, mass violence, legal political and environment. He is author of several research-based reference works: the Historical Dictionary of Indonesia (1992), the Historical Atlas of Indonesia (2000), the Digital Atlas of Indonesian History (2010) and the Historical Atlas of Northeast Asia, 1590-2010 (2014, with Li Narangoa). His other recent book is Wild Man From Bornea: a cultural history of the orang-utan (2014, with Helen Gilbert and Helen Tiffin).

Angkor: Mapping a City and Re-making the City

PROFESSOR ROLAND FLETCHER
The University of Sydney

Angkor has conventionally been understood as a collection of temples in the jungle. But even in the 1960s Groslier had begun to ‘see’ a suburban landscape bound together by a canal and road network. Only a sustained programme of fieldwalking and the use of aerial photographs by Pottier in the 1990s and then radar by the Greater Angkor Project and Evans in the early 21st century remade our view of Angkor. What was revealed was a vast, low-density urban complex covering about a 1000 km$^2$, the counterpart of the dispersed cities of the Maya in Central America and the great Buddhist cities of northern Sri Lanka. Once urbanism in the agrarian world is redefined as low-density, the same overall pattern to which industrial urbanism is moving, the concept of the city and the trajectory of urbanism is re-made.

ROLAND FLETCHER is Professor of Theoretical and World Archaeology at The University of Sydney. Since 1976 he has worked at The University of Sydney where he has implemented a global, multi-scalar and interdisciplinary approach to Archaeology that integrates research, teaching and service to the community. His global research has led to extensive cross disciplinary collaboration within the University and internationally, in particular on Angkor in Cambodia. The Greater Angkor Project, which has been funded by the Australian Research Council and UNESCO is an international collaboration with the French agency EFEO and with APSARA, the Cambodian government agency that manages Angkor, and is part of the University’s Angkor Research Programme of which he is Director. The key contribution has been to redefine Angkor as a low-density urban complex, covering about a 1000 km$^2$ and vastly larger than had previously been envisaged. The result transforms the global implications of how large such cities could become, redefines their significance for the present day and integrates the demise of agrarian based, low-density urbanism with extreme instability in climate change.
Re-Mapping West Asian Civilisations: 
The First Historical Atlas of the Syriac, Aramaic and Assyrianate World

PROFESSOR RIFAAT EBIED FAHA
The University of Sydney

Especially, for countries like Turkey, where pre-World War I toponyms have largely all been changed, online databases such as Index Anatolicus are a great help in locating communities that are now no longer on the ground. Recently, in the field of Aramaic/Syriac Studies, an online gazetteer has been launched, promising to offer a complete and interactive database of all related toponyms. This has led to a need for the creation of an historical atlas of the Aramaic/Syriac world, something unprecedented, and a resource necessary not only for only for scholars, but also for the people hailing from that tradition.

RIFAAT EBIED is Foundation Professor of Semitic Studies at The University of Sydney. He is also an Adjunct Professor of the Australian Catholic University. He previously taught Arabic, Hebrew and Syriac at the University of Ain Shams (Egypt), the University of St. Andrews (Scotland) and the University of Leeds (England).

He has published extensively in the field of Semitic Studies in general and Arabic, Islamic, Hebrew and Syriac Studies in particular. His publications include numerous books and articles of edited Arabic and Syriac medieval texts as well as various entries in the new edition of The Encyclopaedia of Islam and The Cambridge History of Christianity (Cambridge, 2010).

He is a member of the Advisory and Editorial Boards of many international scholarly Associations and Organisations. He is also Editor/Associate Editor of a number of scholarly Journals and has served as Chair of the Arabic Examiners Panel of the National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters (NAATI) from 1981 to 2006 and is currently a member of this Panel.

As Chair of the Arabic Syllabus Committee and the Arabic Examination Committee of the NSW Board of Studies (1981–2001), he was instrumental in designing a number of Arabic Courses offered at the High School Certificate in New South Wales and nationally.

Professor Ebied is a Fellow of the Australian Academy of the Humanities (FAHA) and is a Recipient of the Centenary Medal (April, 2003) for ‘Services to Australia, the Humanities, and Asian Studies’. 
We seek the precise in the use of language—the selection of the *mot juste* is the mark of good writing, they say. But in writing about so vast a topic as the Pacific Ocean—is the precise really the best way to get the message across? Or is the *pointilliste* approach more suited? And anyway, is precision generally such a good thing—in making things, isn’t bamboo sometimes better than titanium?

Simon Winchester, writing about these three ideas, investigates how to get it Just Right, without becoming slaves to exactitude.
SESSION 5

Transcending their Format

EMERITUS PROFESSOR PAM PETERS FAHA
Macquarie University

CHAIR
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR JOHN KINDER FAHA
The University of Western Australia
Dictionaries, atlases and encyclopedias are the conventional frameworks for lexical, geographical and multifaceted general knowledge—their ‘native’ content so to speak. Within their respective macrostructures, information is itemised for ease of access: alphabetically in the case of the dictionary and encyclopedia, and in two-dimensional topographical maps of different scales in the atlas. Yet innovative combinations of material within the three formats can be seen in print long before C21, showing how easily the formats can accommodate ‘non-native’ content, and the additional layers of meaning and interpretation gained thereby. In the digital media, material differences between the forms of knowledge are dissolved, with dramatically increased scope for integrating them in a single format. Examples from the pre-digital and post-digital era will be used to show how dictionaries, encyclopedias and atlases serve well as vehicles for interdisciplinary research, and for the construction of complex knowledge.

**PAM PETERS** was appointed Emeritus Professor at Macquarie University on her retirement, after holding a Personal Chair in Linguistics. She was Director of Macquarie University’s Dictionary Research Centre from 2001 to 2007, and on the Editorial Committee of the Macquarie Dictionary from 1986 to 2006. She continues her research in lexicography and terminography as Director of the TermFinder project, developing multilingual online termbanks for tertiary education in disciplines such as accounting and statistics, and for community use in family law (LawTermFinder) and cancer treatment (HealthTermFinder).
Collaborative Authoring: Wisdom, Wikis and Hippies

DR TONY SELF
Swinburne University of Technology

CHAIR
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR JOHN KINDER FAHA
The University of Western Australia
The first CD-based encyclopedia was published in 1992, and within four years, the paper-based encyclopedia was all but dead. However, the encyclopedia on CD had only a short reign, before the rise of Wikipedia. Nearly every accepted notion from centuries of encyclopedia production was shattered by Wikipedia: it was free, it was online, it was collaboratively authored and edited, it didn’t have editions or publication dates, it was continually updated, it could be edited anonymously, and its content was as accurate (and inaccurate) as its ‘traditional’ antecedents. This presentation explains the principles of collective wisdom (the Wisdom of Crowds), Wiki software, and the open source movement, all of which are important parts of collaborative authoring approaches. The vexed issues of access control, intellectual property, ‘Creative Commons’, ‘trustee’ ownership, moderation, anonymity, authority, and dispute resolution will also be explored.

TONY SELF has worked as a technical communicator for almost 30 years, specialising in online help systems, computer-based training, and hypertext documents. In 1993 Tony founded HyperWrite, which offers consultancy services in online and Internet strategy, innovative solutions and specialised training. In addition to his consulting work, Tony is an Adjunct Teaching Fellow at Swinburne University of Technology. He is a Fellow of the Institute of Scientific and Technical Communication, and holds a PhD in semantic mark-up languages, a Graduate Diploma in Technical Communication, and a Graduate Certificate in Teaching and Learning in Higher Education. He is the author of *The DITA Style Guide*. 
SESSION 7
Deep Under the Word: Dictionaries and Traditional Cultural Knowledge

PROFESSOR NICHOLAS EVANS FBA FAHA
The Australian National University

CHAIR
PROFESSOR DIANA EADES FAHA
The University of New England
The enterprise of documenting little-known language has long chafed at the bit posed by the traditional if blurred distinction between dictionaries (which record meaning of words) and encyclopedias (which record the knowledge behind the words). There are many reasons why dictionaries of little-known languages should include rich encyclopedic knowledge, ranging from communities’ wishes to preserve their own cultural heritage, through the transmission of accumulated traditional ecological knowledge to a wider audience, to the making explicit of background knowledge needed to anchor etymological research. This talk will focus on some of the ways that new digital technologies are transforming the enterprise of making dictionaries of little-known languages, making it possible to integrate detailed cultural knowledge into encyclopedic dictionaries in ways that have never been done before. These include the incorporation of sound and video files, and links to multimedia corpora assembled by language documentation teams. Examples will be drawn from Australia, New Guinea, the Pacific and the Indian subcontinent.

NICHOLAS EVANS is Laureate Fellow and Distinguished Professor of Linguistics in the College of Asia/Pacific, The Australian National University, and Director of the newly established ARC Centre of Excellence for the Dynamics of Language. He has carried out wide-ranging fieldwork on traditional languages of northern Australia and southern Papua New Guinea. The driving interest of his work is the interplay between documenting and describing the incredible diversity contained in the world’s endangered languages and the many scientific and humanistic questions they can help us answer.

In addition to book-length grammars and dictionaries of several Aboriginal languages and edited collections on numerous linguistic topics, he has published over 140 scientific papers. His crossover book Dying Words: Endangered Languages and What They Have to Tell Us, which sets out a broad programme for engaging with the world’s dwindling linguistic diversity has been translated into French, Japanese, Korean and German.

He has also worked as a linguist, interpreter and anthropologist in two Native Title claims, and as a promotor of Aboriginal art.

Professor Evans is a Fellow of the Australian Academy of the Humanities, the British Academy, and the recipient of the Anneliese Maier Forschungspreis from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation and a Ken Hale Award from the Linguistics Society of America.
SESSION 8

Music Encyclopedias Today

PROFESSOR JOHN GRIFFITHS FAHA
Monash University

CHAIR

PROFESSOR DIANA EADES FAHA
The University of New England
This presentation explores the roles that encyclopaedias and dictionaries have played in the codification and preservation of the theory, practice and history of music over the centuries, in explaining the mysteries of music and in capturing some of its more ephemeral qualities. It explores the challenges that paper-based dictionaries and encyclopedias of music face today in an electronic age that constantly works towards the democratisation of codified knowledge. Change raises questions about the rapidity that new knowledge can be incorporated, the resultant pressures on maintaining the integrity of established knowledge, and the challenges to the knowledge hierarchies of our society that are presented by largely unmoderated populist encyclopaedias such as Wikipedia that now sit alongside more traditional works of impeccable scholastic credentials such as The New Grove or Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart.

Using music as a case study, it considers the roles of databases and manipulable media, the development of new ontological frameworks for storage and delivery—one of the projects the presenter has worked on for the Diccionario de la música española e hispanoamericana—and the way they interact with traditional repositories. This presentation draws on personal experience that spans the most conventional to the most avant garde.

JOHN GRIFFITHS is a researcher of Renaissance music and culture, especially from Spain and Italy. He also plays historical plucked instruments including the lute, vihuela, and early guitars. His research encompasses broad music-historical studies of renaissance culture that include pedagogy, organology, music printing, music in urban society, as well as more traditional areas of musical style analysis and criticism. He holds honorary professorship at Monash University (Music), and The University of Melbourne (Languages and Linguistics), and an honorary research position at the Centre d’Etudes Supérieures de la Renaissance in Tours. He has collaborated in music reference works including The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians, Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart, The Oxford Companion to Australian Music and the Diccionario de la música española e hispanoamericana. Related current projects include An Encyclopaedia of Tablature, 1450–1750 and an encyclopaedic web database on the vihuela.
In this lecture, I will reflect on some of the changes that have occurred within three institutions—the research library, the university and the learned academy—and how they have been reshaping our ways of working and thinking about ourselves as humanities scholars in recent decades. Each of these institutions serves and influences the form and content of the disciplinary knowledges associated with the humanities. And they provide important spaces in which values, modes of social exchange and ways of researching, thinking and writing, associated with these disciplines, are shaped and enacted. I will argue that these institutions have been generous in the past in the kinds of spaces and environments they have provided for humanities scholarship at the same time as they created the conditions that enabled and encouraged scholarly work guided by a commitment to generosity as a fundamental virtue of the humanities. I will trace the embattled character of generosity in these three institutions today. However, I will also argue that a focus on generosity offers us a way of thinking about what it is that we want to protect, recreate, or rework about our practices, values and institutions for the future.
The *Mapping the Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences in Australia* report was launched in late October at the National Press Club in Canberra. It provides the most comprehensive account of the humanities, arts and social sciences (HASS) higher education sector to date.

The report is a collaboration between the Australian Academy of the Humanities and the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia, with support from the Department of Industry and the Office of the Chief Scientist.