

2015 T.A.S. BOOK FESTIVAL

Organized and sponsored by the *Journal of Texas Archeology and History.org*

Public Relations Materials

Omni Westside Hotel, Houston Texas, October 23 & 24, 2015

Greetings! The *Journal of Texas Archeology and History.org* is pleased to organize and sponsor the 2015 T.A.S. Book Festival as part of the TAS Annual Meeting in Houston. We have a terrific line-up of authors presenting recent new publications of interest to our membership and the general public. The event will begin Friday afternoon, October 23 beginning at 1:00 PM when four authors will present their new books. Friday is topped off by our evening public speaker, Marilyn Johnson, presenting her new book *“Lives in Ruins: Archaeologists and the Seductive Lure of Human Rubble”* at 4:00 PM. On Saturday we will begin at 9:00 AM and will take a break during the TAS business meeting luncheon. After lunch Diana Greenlee will present her new book *“Poverty Point: Revealing the Forgotten City”* about the new world heritage site, Poverty Point. The book festival will be wrapped up by our banquet speaker, Jean Clottes, presenting his new book on the rock art of India, *“Rock Art and Tribal Art in India”* (*“Des Images pour les Dieux. Art rupestre et Art tribal dans le Centre de l’Inde”*) starting at 5:00 PM. Authors will address the room to discuss their book and the writing process. Afterward, they will be selling and autographing their books. The book festival is open to the public and will take place in the hotel atrium near the book room and silent auction. Following is the schedule and information for the authors presenting their recently published works, links to their websites and publication information:

FRIDAY, October 23, 2015

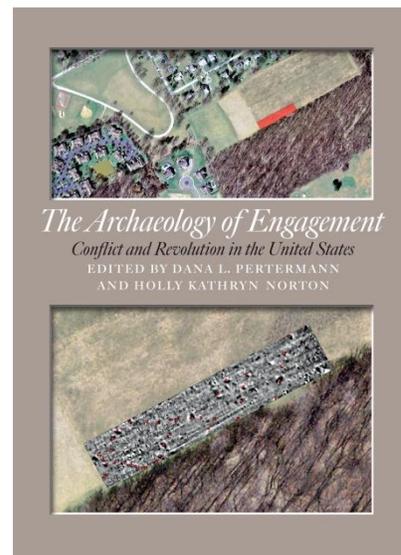
1:00 PM – 1:50 PM DOUGLAS MANGUM & ROGER MOORE

“The Archaeology of Engagement: Conflict and Revolution in the United States”

Edited by Dana L. Pertermann and Holly K. Norton

Presented by Contributing Authors: Roger G. Moore and Douglas Mangum

When a historic battlefield site is discovered and studied, the focus is often on the “hardware”: remnants of weaponry, ammunition, supplies, and equipment that archaeologists carefully unearth,



analyze, conserve, and frequently place on display in museums. But what about the “software”? What can archaeology teach us about the humans involved in the conflict: their social mores and cultural assumptions; their use and understanding of power?

In *The Archaeology of Engagement: Conflict and Revolution in the United States*, Dana L. Pertermann and Holly Kathryn Norton have assembled a collection of studies that includes sites of conflicts between groups of widely divergent cultures, such as Robert E. Lee’s mid-1850s campaign along the Concho River and the battles of the River Raisin during the War of 1812. Notably, the second half of the book applies the editors’ principles of conflict-event theory to the San Jacinto Battlefield in Texas, forming a case study of one of America’s most storied—and heavily trafficked—battle sites.

Conflicts, battles in particular, are events that were purposeful, meant to change the present in which the participants lived. Culturally contingent, and often having unforeseen consequences, conflict-event theory recognizes that battles provide rapid social change akin to punctuated equilibrium, complementing a more gradual, daily process of cultural change. As many of the contributions illustrate, archaeology provides new insights to the understanding of battles that traditional historiography is often unable to access. While this book focuses on American battlefields, it will also contribute to the ever-expanding research of cross-cultural violence and warfare.

DANA L. PERTERMANN is associate professor of anthropology and geology at Western Wyoming Community College in Rock Springs. **HOLLY K. NORTON** is a compliance manager for the Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation in Denver.

Dr. Roger G. Moore has worked as a professional archeologist since 1976. He was a pioneer in demonstrating the potential for survival of significant archeological remains in heavily urbanized American contexts such as the City of Galveston and the Houston Central Business District, as well as in developing the archeological field methods appropriate for dealing with urban contexts. His work and publication in urban archeology began during his graduate studies at Rice University and has continued throughout his subsequent career. Moore initiated an independent archeological consulting practice based in Houston, Texas, in 1982. His firm has conducted over 500 major archeological projects and many smaller investigations. These projects were conducted for a very diverse array of endeavors



including original historical and archeological research, highway construction, mass transit, park development, energy projects, oil spills, flood control, real estate development, industrial development and conflict archeological research at the San Jacinto Battleground. Moore is also keenly interested in spatial relationships and developed a quantitatively based predictive model for prehistoric settlement in Southeast Texas that has been acknowledged as accurate by the Archeology Division of the Texas

Historical Commission. While now eclipsed by the Texas Sites Atlas, his firm had its own internal GIS project of prehistoric site locations, survey areas, historical markers, and other relevant geographical

loci in this region years before the introduction of the Atlas. Moore's presentations and peer-reviewed publications in recent years have centered upon his firm's conflict archeological discoveries at San Jacinto.

Douglas Mangum M.A. is a Principal Investigator and Historian at Moore Archeological Consulting. In those capacities he co-manages the work the firm has conducted at the San Jacinto Battlefield. Before joining the firm he worked for the U. S. Forest Service and in various volunteer and student projects that took him to sites in Scotland, England, Mississippi, and New Mexico as well as Texas. Douglas earned his BA in Archeology at the University of Texas and an MA in History from the University of Houston–Clear Lake. Douglas' master's thesis focused on American expansionism in the early nineteenth century, particularly as it applies to Texas. This historical focus and his research into the Battle of San Jacinto, in combination with his archeological work at the battlefield, has resulted in his chapter in the book *The Archaeology of Engagement, Conflict and Revolution in the United States*

Publisher: Texas A&M University Press, 10/16/2015, ISBN: 978-1-62349-294-6

Links to online sales: <http://tamupress.com/product/Archaeology-of-Engagement,8353.aspx>

Links to Editor: <https://www.westernwyoming.edu/academics/geology/faculty.html> (for Pertermann)

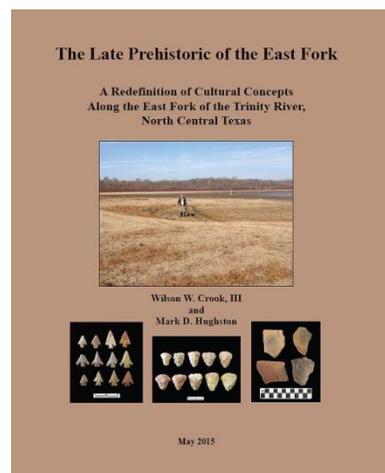
Link to Moore Archeological Consultants: <http://moore-archeological.com/new/main.htm/>

2:00 PM – 2:50 PM **WILSON “DUB” CROOK**

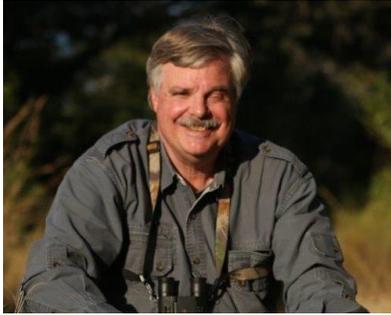
“The Late Prehistoric of the East Fork: A Redefinition of Cultural Concepts along the East Fork of the Trinity River, North Central Texas”

Wilson W. “Dub” Crook, III and Mark D. Hughston

Over the last 42 years, the authors have studied in detail the sites and archeological remains ascribed to the Late Prehistoric period of the East Fork of the Trinity River and its tributaries. This includes 20 major sites and a larger number of smaller campsites that occur within a 75 km by 15 km north-south corridor from Collin County in the north to northwestern Kaufman County in the south. As part of this study, we have accessed and examined all known collections from previous investigations with a combined artifact assemblage of nearly 32,000 specimens. In addition, we obtained access to the unpublished field notes and maps from many previous researchers and combined them with our own field and laboratory observations. The results of this study confirm the conclusion of previous researchers that the “Wylie Focus”, as originally proposed), is an outdated concept. A new chronological sequence consisting of a Woodland period followed by two Late Prehistoric period phases is proposed. In detailing the proposed new sequences, extensive information on each major site, site features such as the distinctive rim-and-pit structures, burials, hearths and caches, and the diagnostic artifacts that characterize each cultural phase are



provided. We also detail how the Late Prehistoric of the East Fork is a unique culture, similar but yet distinctly different from all its surrounding neighbors.



Wilson W. "Dub" Crook, III recently retired after a 35 year distinguished career as a Senior Executive with the Exxon Mobil Corporation. Dub has traveled extensively throughout the world, starting his archeological adventures as a child with his father, Wilson W. "Bill" Crook, Jr. who was past President and Fellow of the TAS. A native of Dallas, Dub attended Southern Methodist University where he majored in Geology (Mineralogy). He is the author of over 150 papers in such varied fields as geology, mineralogy, archeology, natural science and the Soviet manned space program. Dub is a Life

Member of the Dallas Archeological Society, a Fellow of the Houston Archeological Society, a long-time member of the TAS, the Center for the Study of First Americans, a Life Member of the Gault School of Archeological Research, a Research Fellow at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory in Austin, and a Fellow of the Leakey Foundation.

Mark D. Hughston is currently a senior partner and part owner of Brazos Gas, a successful independent oil and gas exploration company in Dallas. A native of North Dallas, Mark attended Southern Methodist University where he majored in Geology and Anthropology. After turning to Petroleum geology in graduate school, Mark has continued his dream of establishing both a successful private business as well as maintaining his research interests in archeology and vertebrate paleontology. He is the author of a number of scientific papers, many with his colleague Dub Crook. Mark is a member of the Dallas, Houston, and Texas Archeological Societies.



Publisher: CreateSpace, a DBA on On-Demand Publishing, LLC (an Amazon Company), Charleston, South Carolina, May 30, 2015, ISBN: 978-1508686521
Sales Link: Amazon.com under "Wilson W. Crook, III"

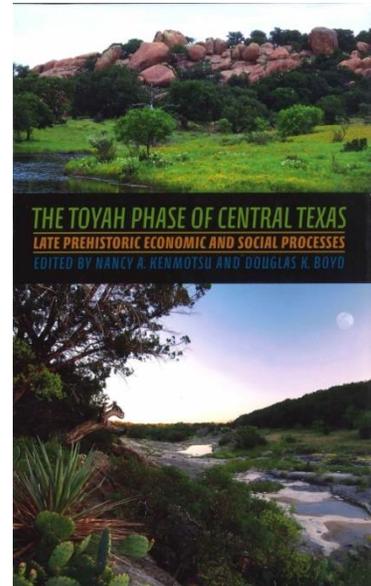
3:00 PM – 3:50 PM NANCY KENMOTSU & DOUG BOYD

"The Toyah Phase of Central Texas: Late Prehistoric Economic and Social Processes"

Editors: Nancy A. Kenmotsu and Douglas K. Boyd

Contributing authors: John W. Arnn, III, Douglas K. Boyd, Zackary I. Gilmore, Leonard Kemp, Nancy A. Kenmotsu, Karl W. Kibler, Raymond Mauldin, Khori Newlander, Elton R. Prewitt, John D. Speth, and Jennifer Thompson.

This book is an edited volume with 9 chapters presenting a variety of perspectives on the archeology and ethnohistory of the Toyah phase. Texas is particularly suited to the study of hunter-gatherers, for the majority of its lands were home to such groups for thousands of years. *The Toyah Phase of Central Texas* focuses on the hunter-gatherers who occupied at least 25 percent of the state, particularly its central core, just before and during the early incursion of Spain north of the banks of the Rio Grande, a time frame known as the Toyah phase (AD 1300 – 1750). Toyah phase sites have been of great interest to professional and avocational archeologists since they were first recorded and investigated over seventy years ago. Several TAS field schools have investigated Toyah sites, including at Rowe Valley, Mission Espiritu Santo, and, more recently, Area 4 of the Eagle Bluff site. The authors take advantage of previous and recent work on Toyah phase sites, especially a number of recent cultural resource management-sponsored excavations.



Once thought to be a single “cultural group” that spread across a large portion of Texas, it now seems likely that the Toyah phase represents a large social field composed of many different communities that shared a common material culture and lifestyle. The authors examine topics such as what defines the Classic Toyah area and the variability seen in the peripheral Toyah areas, the archeological evidence for interregional exchange systems, subsistence, the role of intergroup conflicts, and the nature of Toyah society during the dynamic period of early European contact. While this book may not provide definitive answers to all, it does make one step back and think about Toyah’s archeological and ethnographic evidence in new ways.



early 20th century.

Dr. Nancy A. Kenmotsu is a Senior Archeologist at Versar, Inc. Nancy’s primary research interest is how small-scale societies adapt to environmental and cultural change and has studied this topic by examining the impact of Spanish colonization on native populations of hunter-gatherers north and south of the Rio Grande as well as the interaction of the people of La Junta de los Rios (modern Presidio, Texas) with their hunter-gatherer and Puebloan neighbors. She has also studied the history of Native Americans in the Lone Star state from Spanish contact to the

Douglas (Doug) K. Boyd is a Vice President at Prewitt & Associates, Inc., a firm specializing in cultural resource management. Doug has been involved with Texas archeology throughout his life, and he is very interested in the period when native peoples came under influence from European contact and the many changes that they experienced. Born and reared in the Texas Panhandle, Doug



has conducted extensive research on the history and prehistory of that region of the state.

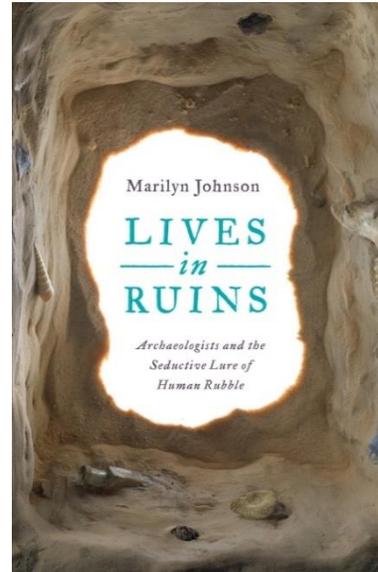
Publisher: Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas, 2012, ISBN: 978-1-60344-690-7 (hard cover), 978-1-60344-755-3 (ebook)

Sales Link: <http://www.tamupress.com/product/Toyah-Phase-of-Central-Texas,7113.aspx>

4:00 PM – 4:50 PM **MARILYN JOHNSON**

“Lives in Ruins: Archaeologists and the Seductive Lure of Human Rubble”

Lives in Ruins has been praised for demystifying the profession and reporting on it with clarity and humor. *The Dallas Morning News* wrote: “As archaeologists collect potsherds and spearpoints, Marilyn Johnson became a collector of archaeologists, tracking them to Machu Picchu and to Fishkill, N.Y., to a Caribbean slave plantation and a Philadelphia beer tasting. In *Lives in Ruins*, she sifts and sorts them, unearthing a treasury of rare characters.” Sarah Parcak, K. Kris Hirst, *World Archaeology*, *Discover*, and *American Archaeologist* have recommended it, and *Nature* called it a “gem of hands-on reportage.”



Marilyn Johnson is not an archaeologist. Besides *Lives in Ruins*, she has written two other books for HarperCollins about people in cultural memory professions: *The Dead Beat*, about obituary writers, and *This Book Is Overdue!* about librarians and archivists. She wrote *Smithsonian* magazine’s story about the chancel burials in Jamestown this summer. She lives near New York City. After this conference, she will speak at the Houston Museum of Natural Science October 26th at 2:30 pm.

Publisher: Harper, 2014, ISBN: 978-0062127181

Links to online book sales: <http://www.indiebound.org/book/9780062127181>

Links to author website: <http://www.marilynjohnson.net/>

Social media page: <https://www.facebook.com/authormarilynjohnson>

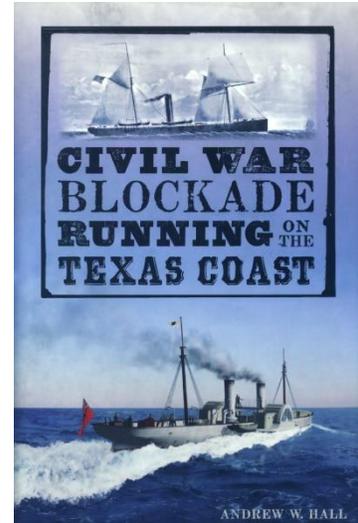
SATURDAY, October 24, 2015

9:00 AM – 9:50 AM ANDY HALL

“Civil War Blockade Running on the Texas Coast”

Andrew W. Hall

In the last months of the American Civil War, the upper Texas coast became a hive of blockade running. Though Texas was often considered an isolated backwater in the conflict, the Union’s pervasive and systematic seizure of Southern ports left Galveston as one of the only strongholds of foreign imports in the anemic supply chain to embattled Confederate forces. Long, fast steamships ran in and out of the city’s port almost every week, bound to and from Cuba. Hall ends this tale with an epilogue that describes the efforts of nautical archaeologists to unravel this tale of daring, desperation and profit.



Andy Hall has volunteered with the office of the State Marine Archaeologist at the Texas Historical Commission to help document historic shipwrecks in Texas waters since 1990. He has worked on numerous marine archaeology projects in Texas, notably from 1995 to 2004 on the Denbigh Project, the most extensive excavation and research program on a Civil War blockade runner in the Gulf of Mexico. In 2001 Hall was part of the inaugural group of volunteer marine archaeological stewards appointed by the Texas Historical Commission, the first group of its kind in the nation. Hall writes and speaks frequently on the subjects of Texas' maritime history and its military conflicts in the 19th century. In 2012 Hall published his first book, *The Galveston-Houston Packet: Steamboats on Buffalo Bayou*, with the History Press of Charleston, South Carolina. His second book with the History Press, *Civil War Blockade Running on the Texas Coast*, was released in 2014. Hall was recently appointed an Honorary Texas Navy Admiral in recognition of his work in bringing Texas' maritime history to a wider audience.

Publisher: The History Press, June 2014, ISBN: 978-1626195004

Links to online sales: <http://www.amazon.com/Civil-Blockade-Running-Texas-Coast/dp/1626195005>

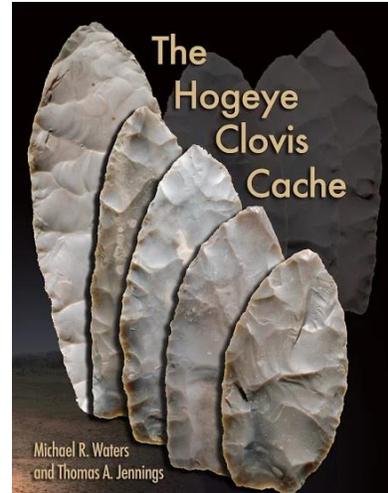
Links to author website: <http://maritimetexas.net/wordpress/>

10:00 AM – 10:50 AM MIKE WATERS

“The Hogeye Clovis Cache”

Michael Waters and Thomas Jennings

Roughly thirteen thousand years ago, Clovis hunters cached more than fifty projectile points, preforms, and knives at the toe of a gentle slope near present-day Elgin, Bastrop County, in central Texas. Over the next millennia, deposition buried the cache several meters below the surface. The entombed artifacts lay undisturbed until 2003, when commercial sand mining uncovered this stash of ancient tools. This is the story of the Hogeye cache and its remarkable collection of Clovis artifacts—a time capsule from the past.



Ultimately, fifty-two bifaces were recovered from the site. This book provides a well-illustrated, thoroughly analyzed description and discussion of the Hogeye Clovis cache, the projectile points and other artifacts from later occupations, and the geological context of the site, which has yielded evidence of multiple Paleoindian, Archaic, and Late Prehistoric occupations. The cache of tools and weapons at Hogeye, when combined with other sites, allows us to envision a snapshot of life at the end of the last Ice Age.



Dr. Michael R. Waters is the Director of the Center for the Study of the First Americans and Executive Director of the North Star Archaeological Research Program. He is known for his expertise in First American studies and geoarchaeology. Waters has worked on many archaeological field projects in the United States, Mexico, Russia, Jamaica, and Yemen. His current research projects include the Debra L. Friedkin Site, Texas; Coats-Hines Mastodon site, Tennessee; Page-Ladson site, Florida; and the Hueyatenco site, Mexico. He has authored or co-authored numerous journal articles and book chapters and is the author of *Principles of Geoarchaeology: A North American Perspective*. Waters received the 2003 Kirk Bryan Award and the 2004 Rip Rapp Archaeological Geology Award given by the Geological Society of America. He was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society of America in 2004.

Publisher: Texas A&M University Press, 3/02/2015, ISBN: 978-1-62349-214-4 (hard cover), 978-1-62349-232-8 (eBook)

Links to online book sales: <http://www.tamupress.com/product/Hogeye-Clovis-Cache,8174.aspx>

Links to author website: <http://www.centerfirstamericans.com/>

Links to author website: <http://anthropology.tamu.edu/html/profile--michaelwaters.html>

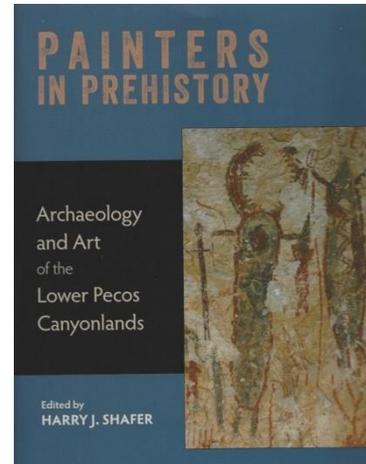
Social Media page: Facebook “Center for the Study of the First Americans”

11:00 PM - 11:50 PM HARRY SHAFER

“Painters in Prehistory: Archaeology and Art of the Lower Pecos Canyonlands.”

Harry J. Shafer, PhD.

Painters in Prehistory is an updated edition of the book *Ancient Texans: Rockart and Lifeways along the Lower Pecos*. It presents the results of years of research and dedication to the story of the ancient Lower Pecos canyon dwellers, told by scholars, artists, and photographers who have deepened the understanding of the rock art interpretations and life of these prehistoric people. The work draws from leading scholar in the field and on new scientific analysis of artifacts to yield a vivid view of the lifeways of the Lower Pecos Canyonlands.



Harry J. Shafer, PhD., is the new Curator of Archaeology for the Witte Museum. He received a PhD in anthropology from the University of Texas at Austin and has been active in archaeological research for the past 52 years. He is professor emeritus at Texas A&M University and his main research interests are Texas prehistory, the American Southwest (Mimbres and Jornada Mogollon), and Lowland Maya lithic technology. He is a Texas Archeological Society Fellow and recipient of the society's Lifetime Achievement Award. Shafer has written two books, *Ancient Texans: Rock Art and Lifeways of the Lower Pecos* and *Mimbres*

Archaeology at the NAN Ranch Ruin. He is the editor of *Painters in Prehistory, Archaeology and Art of the Lower Pecos Canyonlands*, and is a co-author (with Thomas Hester and Kenneth Feder) of *Field Methods in Archaeology*. He has authored or co-authored more than 300 articles in scientific journals, book chapters, and monographs.

Trinity University Press, 2013. Published in association with the Witte Museum. ISBN 978-1-59534-086-3 (hardcover).

12:00 PM – 2:00 PM BREAK FOR T.A.S. BUSINESS LUNCHEON

2:00 PM – 2:50 PM DIANA GREENLEE

“Poverty Point: Revealing the Forgotten City”

Jenny Ellerbe and Diana M. Greenlee

The settlement of Poverty Point, occupied from about 1700 to 1100 BC and once the largest city in North America stretches across 345 acres in northeastern Louisiana. The structural remains of this

ancient site—its earthen mounds, semicircular ridges, and vacant plaza—intrigue visitors as a place of inspiration as well as puzzlement. *“Poverty Point: Revealing the Forgotten City”* delves into this enduring piece of Louisiana’s cultural heritage through personal introspection and scientific investigation.

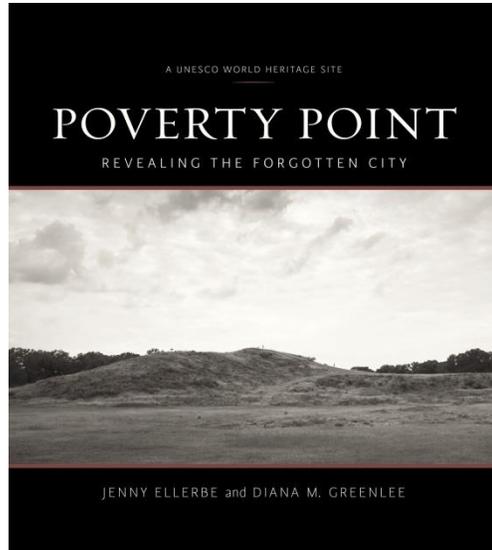
With stunning black-and-white photography by Jenny Ellerbe and engrossing text by archaeologist Diana M. Greenlee, this imaginative and informative book explores in full Poverty Point’s Late Archaic society and its monumental achievements. Ellerbe’s landscapes and commentary reflect the questions and mysteries fostered by her many visits to the site, and Greenlee discusses the

most recent archaeological findings, explaining what past excavations have revealed about the work involved in creating the mounds and about the lives of the people who built them. The conversation between artist and archaeologist also covers what is still unknown about this place, including the city’s function in the ancient world and how its people acquired their stone materials, some of which originated over a thousand miles from Poverty Point.

The historical significance of Poverty Point, which was recognized by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site in 2014, resonates regionally, nationally, and internationally.

Jenny Ellerbe has spent most of her photographic career exploring and documenting the largely overlooked region surrounding her hometown of Monroe, Louisiana. She is a self-taught photographer whose photographs have been published in journals such as *Lenswork Magazine*, *The Oxford American*, *Science*, *Louisiana Life*, and *Louisiana Cultural Vistas*. Her work resides in the permanent collections of the Masur Museum of Art, Monroe, Louisiana, and the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, Texas, as well as private collections in the US and Canada.

Diana M. Greenlee, Ph.D., is the Station Archaeologist at the Poverty Point World Heritage Site and an Adjunct Professor of Archaeology in the School of Sciences at the University of Louisiana at Monroe (ULM). She earned her Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of Washington in Seattle in 2002 and has been the Poverty Point Station Archaeologist since August 2006. In recognition of her contributions to the effort to place Poverty Point on the World Heritage List, she was named the 2013 Archaeologist of the Year by the Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana.



Publisher: LSU Press, April 2015, ISBN: 978-0807160213

Links to online book sales: <http://lsupress.org/books/detail/poverty-point/>

Links to author website: <http://www.jennyellerbe.com/>

Facebook at <http://www.facebook.com/#!/pages/Poverty-Point-Station-Archaeology-Program/175315712487100>

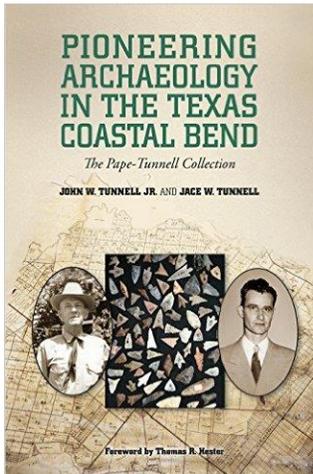
Poverty Point World Heritage Initiative: <http://www.crt.state.la.us/cultural-development/archaeology/discover-archaeology/poverty-point-world-heritage-site/index>

3:00 PM – 3:50 PM WES & JACE TUNNELL

“Pioneering Archaeology in the Texas Coastal Bend: The Pape-Tunnell Collection”

John W. Tunnell Jr. and Jace W. Tunnell

With a foreword by Thomas R. Hester and contributions from Harold F. Pape, John W. Tunnell Sr., and Thomas R. Hester



When Harold F. Pape moved to Gregory, Texas, in 1927, he quickly became fascinated by the wealth of Native American artifacts along the nearby shoreline of Corpus Christi Bay and what is now called Port Bay, a southern arm of the larger Copano Bay. A lifelong natural history enthusiast and collector, Pape met and married Lucile H. Tunnell, a widow with three young sons. Before long, John W. Tunnell, Lucile’s oldest son, was accompanying Pape on his field studies in surrounding areas and the wider Texas Coastal Bend.

Working in the days before much of the development that now covers the region, Pape and Tunnell studied more than two hundred sites throughout the Coastal Bend, making meticulous logs, maps, and notes of their discoveries.

John W. (Wes) Tunnell Jr. and Jace Tunnell have organized and documented their family collection and present it, along with brief biographies of the two collectors, as a survey of the state of knowledge in the late 1920s and 1930s, as well as a tribute to these two important early researchers and their body of work.

JOHN W. (WES) TUNNELL JR. is associate director and endowed chair of biodiversity and conservation science at the Harte Research Institute for Gulf of Mexico Studies and regents’ professor, Fulbright scholar, and Professor Emeritus of biology at Texas A&M University–Corpus Christi.



JACE W. TUNNELL, formerly director of research and planning at the Coastal Bend Bays and Estuaries Program, is the director of the Mission-Aransas National Estuarine Research Reserve, where he oversees research, environmental monitoring, and educational outreach.



Publisher: Texas A&M University Press, 5/5/15, ISBN: 978-1-62349-274-8

Sales Link: <http://www.tamupress.com/product/Pioneering-Archaeology-in-the-Texas-Coastal-Bend,8189.aspx>

4:00 PM – 4:50 PM MYRIAM ARCANGELI

“Sherds of History: Domestic Life in Colonial Guadeloupe”

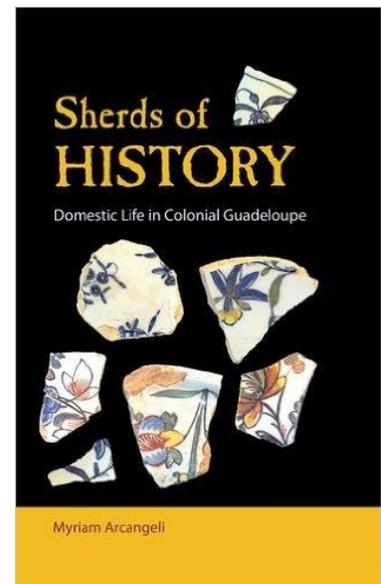
Myriam Arcangeli

Ceramics serve as one of the best-known artifacts excavated by archaeologists. They are carefully described, classified, and dated, but rarely do scholars consider their many and varied uses. Breaking from this convention, Myriam Arcangeli examines potsherds from four colonial sites in the Antillean island of Guadeloupe to discover what these everyday items tell us about the people who used them. In the process, she reveals a wealth of information about the lives of the elite planters, the middle and lower classes, and enslaved Africans.

By analyzing how the people of Guadeloupe used ceramics--whether jugs for transporting and purifying water, pots for cooking, or pearlware for eating--Arcangeli spotlights the larger social history of Creole life. What emerges is a detail rich picture of water consumption habits, changing foodways, and concepts of health. *Sherds of History* offers a compelling and novel study of the material record and the "ceramic culture" it represents to broaden our understanding of race, class, and gender in French-colonial societies in the Caribbean and the United States.

Arcangeli's innovative interpretation of the material record will challenge the ways archaeologists analyze ceramics.

Myriam Arcangeli recently earned her doctorate in historical archaeology from Boston University. Her research on colonial-era ceramics in Guadeloupe—the basis for this book—explored the history of Creole culture and proposed a novel and original approach for analyzing and interpreting ceramics. Myriam has been interested in ceramics since the beginning of her career, and her first research projects examined the history of local potteries near Toulouse, in southwestern France. Intrigued by the colonial period, she then left for the United States, where she discovered American archaeology while excavating at Mount Vernon, the plantation home of



George Washington. Currently, she is working on publishing her research in both French and English journals, and contributed to the forthcoming *The Archaeology of Food: An Encyclopedia*, edited by Mary C. Beaudry and Karen B. Metheny.

Publisher: University Press of Florida, 2/3/2015, ISBN: 978-0-8130-6042-2

Links to online book sales: <http://www.upf.com/book.asp?id=ARCAN001>

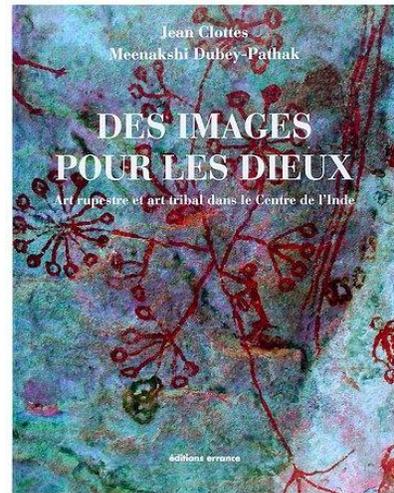
Social media page: <https://bu.academia.edu/MyriamArcangeli>

5:00 PM – 5:50 PM **JEAN CLOTTES**

“Rock Art and Tribal Art in India” (“Des Images pour les Dieux. Art rupestre et Art tribal dans le Centre de l’Inde”)

Jean Clottes, Foix, France

Thousands of painted sites exist in India, particularly in the center of the country. Those often spectacular images have been painted over a long period, mostly from around 10,000 years ago to Historical times. In the Mesolithic, hunting was most often represented, as well as dancing and animals, such as peacocks. In the Neolithic/Chalcolithic, cattle took over in the imagery. In the troubled Historical times, the themes mentioned above were still represented, but warriors, weapons and fighting became prevalent in the art.



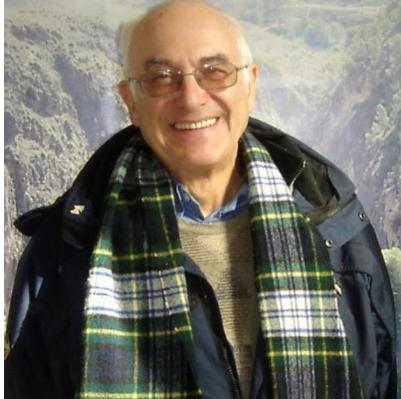
One of the main interests of Indian rock art, that is often not well known because it is in far away, deep jungles, is that its cultural and natural contexts have mostly been preserved. It thus becomes possible to discover among local tribes the persistence of age-old traditions that may have to do with the rock art and explain some of its deeper meanings.

Our research about the tribes that we came into contact with (Korkus, Gonds, Kols, Bhils) focused on two major points. First, the traditional art is still in use today, for example, for funerary ceremonies or to protect people’s houses, such as, the murals of the Bhils that have analogies to, and allow for comparison with, rock art. Secondly, we found out that ceremonies with offerings were still going on in some painted shelters, a fact unnoticed until now. We could for the first time collect testimonies on those rapidly vanishing practices and their meanings.

The most obvious purpose of the art concerns the beneficial power of the images. They are indeed images for the gods, but also, and most of all, for the tribal people themselves who ask for their protection through their paintings and the ceremonial practices around them.

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He is currently the editor of the *International Newsletter on Rock Art* (INORA) He has taught at the Universities of Toulouse (France), Neuchâtel (Switzerland), Gerona (Spain), Buenos Aires (Argentina, INAPL), Berkeley (USA) and Victoria (Canada). He is also an International Expert for rock art with ICOMOS and UNESCO.

His scientific concerns are now mostly related to prehistoric rock art, and in particular, to its preservation and recording, dating problems, the study of its archaeological context (to put it in a better anthropological and cultural perspective), and finally -- and even, mostly -- the problems of epistemology and the search for meaning, particularly in the light of ethnological approaches.

He has published (or edited) 31 books and more than 500 papers. Five of his books (and many papers) have been published in English: *The Cave Beneath the Sea* (Harry Abrams, 1996); *The Shamans of Prehistory*, with D. Lewis-Williams (Harry Abrams, 1998); *World Rock Art* (Getty Foundation, 2002); *Chauvet Cave: the art of earliest times* (ed.) (The University of Utah Press, 2003) ; *Cave Art* (Phaidon, 2008, 2010).

Publisher: Actes Sud, Les éditions Errance, 2013, Arles, France.
