



THE
HUMBLE
APPROACH
INITIATIVE



Innovations in Material and Spiritual Cultures: *Exploring the Conjectured Links*

A symposium sponsored by the John Templeton Foundation

14, 15, and 16 May 2004 Les Eyzies, France



Purpose

Contact: Mary Ann Meyers, Ph.D., Senior Fellow

PICTURE: A portion of the famous "Stag Panel" in the so-called Nave of Lascaux includes the heads of four stags, each more than three feet in height, drawn in black lines using manganese—or in the case of the stag at the left in clay. The frieze is from the hillside cave in the Dark Périgord region of France that is usually considered the most outstanding underground sanctuary from prehistoric times.

Photo: Ray Delvert

Religious ideas often seem to develop in interaction with material culture. Looking at Paleolithic art and recognizing that it is unlikely that there is only one meaning to 25,000 years of image making, it is intriguing, nevertheless, to speculate whether these magnificent Ice Age representations of animal forms, rare human figures, and mysterious signs on cave walls may be expressions of religious feelings and notions—and, indeed, may actually shape subsequent emotions and concepts by serving as "tools" for future ritual practice. In light of other interpretations of these masterpieces, for example, theories that they signal a passage from the work world to the play world in a new era of free time and abundance, suggest totemism, reflect magical practices undertaken to bring about such desired ends as a plentiful hunt, fertility, and the destruction of enemies, or express concepts related to the structure and organization of the living world, what evidence, if any, exists that innovations in material cultures may be related to developments in religious ideas and behavior? Can we infer anything from early prehistoric images about a possible link between spiritual progress and human cultural creations? Is the deep cave filled with engravings and paintings a precursor of the shrine and temple? What was the artist thinking as he or she drew? What accounts for the appearance of icons in some early prehistoric societies and not in others? Can studies of early cognition provide clues to the roots of spirituality in the underground chambers of the world? Does the content of mobiliary and parietal art, their archaeological contexts, and ethnological comparisons support a shamanic or other religious interpretation of subterranean picture making? Could the material expressions of the first biologically modern humans affect as well as reflect emerging systems of belief? Or are the productive, functional, and symbolic categories of Paleolithic art makers forever beyond our grasp? Even as experts labor to control the spread of fungi and bacteria in one world-renowned cave, France's celebrated Lascaux in the southernmost part of the Dordogne, the Périgord Noir, thirteen scientists and theologians gather nearby in the village of Les Eyzies, the "capital of prehistory," to explore conjectured relationships between innovations in material and spiritual cultures. Their conversation takes place under the aegis of the John Templeton Foundation.



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The table below delineates cultures in the Upper Paleolithic when cave art flourished throughout Europe from Andalusia to the Ural Mountains but most notably in southern France and northern Spain.



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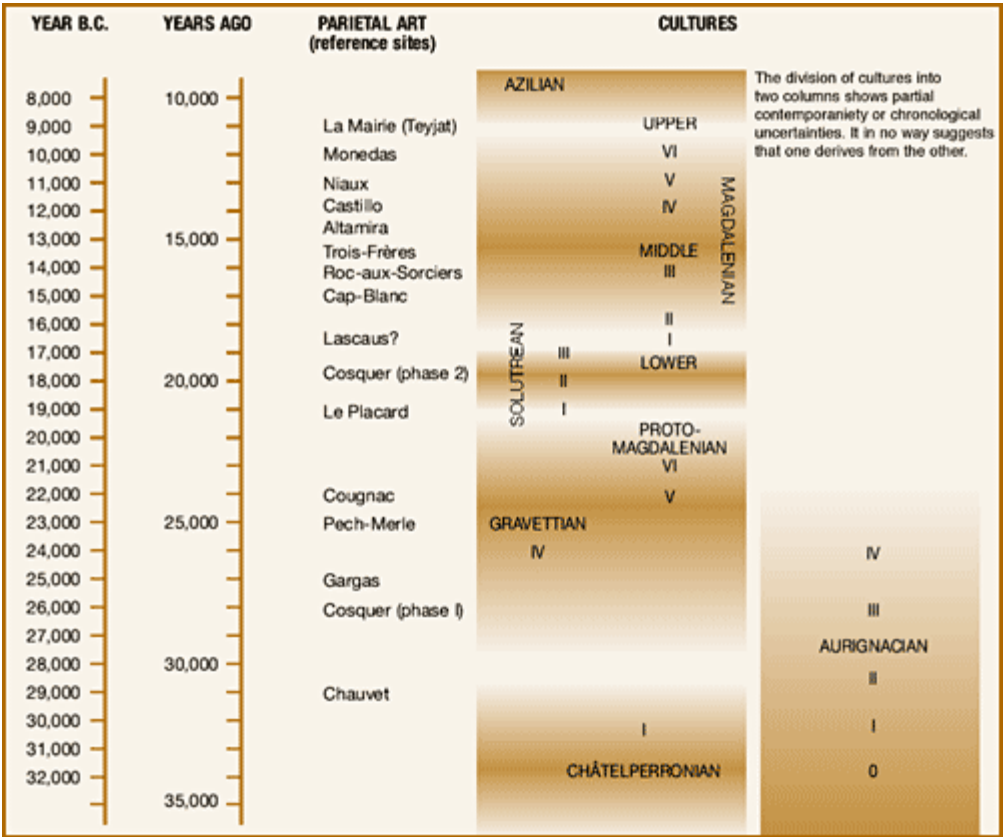
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Approach

The symposium is part of the Templeton Foundation's *Humble Approach Initiative*. The goal of the initiative is to bring about the discovery of new spiritual information by furthering high-quality scientific research. The "humble approach" is inherently interdisciplinary, sensitive to nuance, and biased in favor of building linkages and connections. It assumes an openness to new ideas and a willingness to experiment. Placing high value upon patience and perseverance, it retains a sense of wondering expectation because it recognizes, in Loren Eiseley's haunting phrase, "a constant emergent novelty in nature that does not lie totally behind us, or we would not be where we are." A fundamental principle of the Foundation, in the words of its founder, is that "humility is a gateway to greater understanding and open[s] the doors to progress" in all endeavors. Sir John Templeton believes that in their quest to comprehend foundational realities, scientists, philosophers, and theologians have much to learn about and from one another. The humble approach is intended as a corrective to parochialism. It encourages discovery and seeks to accelerate its pace.





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The "small sorcerer with a musical bow" is one of several composite creatures found in Les Trois-Frères Cave in the Ariège in southern France. The figure has both human and animal characteristics.

Courtesy of Jean Clottes

Colin Renfrew, Disney Professor of Archaeology at Cambridge University and director of the university's McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, is internationally renowned for his contributions to archaeological theory and science as well as to the understanding of European prehistory and linguistic archaeology. Beginning in the middle 1960s, his examination of the process of cultural change led him to the conclusion, later confirmed by the revolution in radiocarbon dating, that the originality and creativity of the early inhabitants of Europe had been undervalued by proponents of diffusionist ideas who saw innovations spreading exclusively outward from the Near East. Dr. Renfrew was educated at St. Albans School and St. John's College, Cambridge. After taking first-class honors in archaeology and anthropology, he went on to study at the British School of Archaeology at Athens then returned to Cambridge where he earned a Ph.D. in archaeology in 1965. He began his teaching career at the University of Sheffield and was named professor of archaeology and head of the archaeology department at the University of Southampton in 1972. Appointed to the Disney chair in 1981, he also headed the archaeology department at Cambridge for eleven years. In 1990, he was selected as founding director of the McDonald Institute, a center for post-doctoral research with a particular interest in the archaeology of early human cognition. Formerly a fellow of St. John's College, Dr. Renfrew is a fellow of Jesus College, where he served as master from 1986 to 1997. He is a fellow of the British Academy, the Society of Antiquaries of London, and of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, in addition to being an honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, an honorary member of the Society for Cycladic Studies, the Archaeological Society of Athens, and The Prehistoric Society, and a foreign associate of the National Academy of Sciences in the United States. A recipient of Rivers Memorial Medal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, the Huxley Medal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, the Prix International Fyssen of the Fondation Fyssen in Paris, the Language and Culture Prize of the University of Umeå, and the Wharton Drexel Medal of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, he has been awarded the senior doctor of science degree from Cambridge University and honorary degrees from the University of Athens, the University of Sheffield, and the University of Southampton. Dr. Renfrew formerly served as a trustee of the British Museum

and as vice president of the Prehistoric Society, the Council of British Archaeology, and the Royal Archaeological Institute. He currently serves as a trustee of the Antiquity Trust. He has lectured widely throughout the United Kingdom, Europe, the United States, and Australia. Dr. Renfrew serves as a member of the editorial boards of *New Directions in Archaeology*, *Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory*, *the Journal of Social and Biological Structures*, and *the Journal of Anthropological Archaeology*. His own archaeological excavations in Greece have led to numerous publications. In addition to journal articles, he is the editor of two series, *New Aspects of Antiquity* (Thames & Hudson) and *New Studies in Archaeology* (Cambridge University Press), the editor or co-editor of seventeen books and the co-author or author of another dozen volumes. His path breaking *The Emergence of Civilization: The Cyclades and the Aegean in the Third Millennium BC* and *Before Civilization: The Radiocarbon Revolution and Prehistoric Europe* were published in 1972 and 1973, respectively, and his influential *Archaeology & Language: The Puzzle of the Indo-European Origins* came out in 1987. *Loot, Legitimacy and Ownership: The Ethical Crisis in Archaeology* (Duckworth, 2000) and *Figuring It Out* (Thames & Hudson, 2003), an investigation of the convergence between modern art and archaeology, are his most recent books.



THE HUMBLE APPROACH INITIATIVE

[HOME](#)[APPROACH](#)[CHAIR](#)[PARTICIPANTS](#)

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- Christopher Stuart Henshilwood
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ABOVE ANIMATION#1: The Alpine ibex shown fighting on the wall of a part of Lascaux known as the Axial Gallery are drawn in black (animal on left) and dots of yellow (animal on right). Between them is a rectangular symbol. Above them and to the left of the black ibex are horses, the most numerous of all the animals depicted in Lascaux.

Courtesy of Serge deSazo/Rapho

ABOVE ANIMATION#2: The largest African antelope, the eland, is depicted in many representational paintings in southern Africa. The animals, like these from Natal Drakensberg above, play an important role in the beliefs of San Bushmen.

The eminent French prehistorian **Jean Clottes**, former director of prehistoric antiquities for the Midi-Pyrénées region of France, served as scientific advisor on prehistoric art to the French Ministry of Culture until his retirement five years ago. He is an internationally acclaimed expert on painted cave art whose research interests include not only matters of archaeological context and dating but also problems of epistemology and meaning. Born in the Pyrénées, an area exceptionally rich in rock art of the early Stone Age, Dr. Clottes studied at the University of Toulouse and began his career as a language teacher, first in Britain and then for nearly fifteen years in Foix, where he also taught prehistory at the Ecole Normale d'Instituteurs. He was appointed director of prehistoric antiquities for the Midi-Pyrénées in 1971 and four years later received his Ph.D. in prehistory from Toulouse. For nearly thirty years, Dr. Clottes led excavations of Early Paleolithic, Upper Paleolithic, Neolithic, and Bronze Age sites throughout southern France. In 1998, he headed the research team that appraised Grotte Chauvet, the extensive Paleolithic cave in the Ardèche Valley, which had been discovered just four years earlier and whose paintings, dating back some 30,000 years, rival those at Lascaux in terms of number, diversity, originality, beauty, and state of conservation. He also has evaluated the underwater cave, Cosquer, close to the mouth of the Rhone River off the coast of Marseilles, where the hands of the artists were stenciled on rock nearly 28,000 years ago. In West Africa, he studied engravings of larger-than-life giraffes created 6,000 to 9,000 years ago on outcroppings of rock in the deserts of Niger. Dr. Clottes was appointed France's General Inspector for Archaeology in 1992 and named to his scientific advisory post with the Ministry of Culture the next year. He has organized pioneering national and international conferences on prehistoric art and its preservation and been involved in a number of projects to present rock paintings to the general public. He taught at the University of Toulouse in the early 1990s and has been a visiting professor at the University of California, Berkeley. Former chairman of UNESCO's International Committee of Rock Art and of the Société Préhistorique Ariège-Pyrénées, which has named him honorary president, he is also a former president of the Société Préhistorique Française and currently serves as its honorary president as well as honorary president of the Société des Etudes du Lot. He is secretary of the Rock Art Commission of the

Courtesy of Jean Clottes

ABOVE ANIMATION#3:In Lascaux's Axial Gallery, small horses, similar to Prjwalski's horses that could still be found in the nineteenth century in the steppes of Mongolia, gallop across the ceiling. The segment pictured above is part of a grand composition.

Courtesy of Serge deSazo/Rapho

Union Internationale des Sciences Préhistorique. An honorary fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Dr. Clottes's many honors include election as a Chevalier dans l'Ordre National du Mérit, Officier dans l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres, Officier dans l'Ordre des Palmes Académiques, and Chevalier dans l'Ordre de la Légion d'Honneur. He serves as editor of the *International Newsletter of Rock Art* and is the director of a series on rock art at Editions Le Seuil and at Editions La Maison des Roches, the Paris-based publishers. The author of more than 300 scientific articles, he also has edited or co-edited five books and is the author or co-author of sixteen others, including (with David Lewis-Williams) *The Shamans of the Cave* (original French edition 1996, 1998) in which he and Dr. Williams propose a shamanic explanation for the ancient mystery of Europe's decorated caverns. Dr. Clottes's most recent works include *World Rock Art*, published in 2002 by The Getty Foundation, and *Passion Préhistoire*, which La Maison des Roches brought out last year.



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[HOME](#)[APPROACH](#)[CHAIR](#)[PARTICIPANTS](#)

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Margaret W. Conkey is the Class of 1960 Professor of Anthropology at the University of California, Berkeley. She brings a feminist perspective to the interpretation of Paleolithic art and, more generally, to the study of archaeology and prehistoric societies. For more than a decade, she has carried out field research in the French Midi-Pyrénées intended to contextualize the rich archaeological evidence of art and material culture found in the region's caves. A graduate of Mount Holyoke College, Dr. Conkey earned a Ph.D. in anthropology at the University of Chicago in 1978. After teaching at San Jose State University for six years, she joined the anthropology faculty of SUNY/Binghamton in 1982, where she also served as co-director of Women's Studies. She accepted an associate professorship in anthropology at Berkeley in 1987 and was named to her present chair ten years later. Dr. Conkey has been a visiting fellow at the University of Cape Town, organized numerous symposia and conferences, and presented invited lectures throughout the United States and in Australia, Norway, South Africa, and France. Her research has been supported by grants from the National Science Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the American Council of Learned Societies, the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, the France-Berkeley Fund, and the University of California. Currently president of the Archaeology Division of the American Anthropological Association (AAA), Dr. Conkey also serves on the International Scientific Advisory Committee of the Grotte Chauvet Research Project. She formerly served as chair of the AAA's Association for Feminist Anthropology, on the AAA's executive board, and on the executive committee of its Archaeology Unit, as well as on the executive board of the Society for American Archaeology. The recipient of an honorary degree from Mount Holyoke and the Educational Initiatives Award and a Distinguished Teaching Award from Berkeley, she was elected as a fellow of the California Academy of Sciences. Dr. Conkey was formerly an associate editor of *Current Anthropology* and on the editorial boards of the *Journal of Material Culture*, *Archaeological Method and Theory*, *Reviews in Anthropology*, and the Social Archaeology Series of Blackwell Publishers. In addition to some fifty articles in scientific journals and book chapters, she is the co-editor of three books, including (with Christine Hastorf) *The Uses of Style in Archaeology* (1990) and (with Joan Greco) *Engendering Archaeology* (1991). A volume she is editing with Alison Wylie, *Doing Archaeology*

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as a Feminist, will be published in 2004 by the School for American Research Press. The University of California Press will publish her *Paleovisions: Interpretations and the Visual Culture of Late Ice Age Europe*, which she expects to complete during her 2004-05 tenure as a fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral and Social Sciences in Stanford, California.

[home](#) | [approach](#) | [chair](#) | [participants](#)



THE
HUMBLE
APPROACH
INITIATIVE

HOME

APPROACH

CHAIR

PARTICIPANTS

Innovations in Material and Spiritual Cultures: *Exploring the Conjectured Links*

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A Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) researcher at the Institut de Préhistoire et de Géologie du Quaternaire at the University of Bordeaux, **Francesco d'Errico** has focused his scientific investigations upon the evolution of human cognitive abilities. He currently directs the EUROCORE project in the archaeology of the origin of language and its early diversification and a French Ministry of Research project on the linguistics, genetics, and environments of the European Upper Paleolithic population. He formerly served as co-director of projects involving burial processes of early humans in Moldova, Upper Paleolithic mobiliary art in Spain, and the creation of a virtual environment for the study of Upper Paleolithic art. A graduate of the University of Turin, Dr. d'Errico studied at the University of Paris VI and the University of Pisa before taking his Ph.D. in prehistory and quaternary geology in 1989 at the Museum of Natural History in Paris. He earned an advanced research degree last year at the University of Bordeaux. He has taught at the Museum of Natural History in Paris and worked as a research associate at the Roman-Germanic Central Museum of Mainz, Germany, the Museum for Ice Age Archaeology in Neuwied, Germany, and the McDoanld Institute for Archaeological Research at Cambridge University. He has been a CNRS-Royal Society visiting fellow at Cambridge and a visiting professor at the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg and at George Washington University. Dr. d'Errico has held fellowships awarded by the Fyssen Foundation, the NATO Science Program, the Spanish Council of Scientific Investigation, and the University of Turin. His work has been supported by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the European Science Foundation, and numerous private and governmental European and American institutions. A film he produced on archaeological methods has won several international prizes, and he is a recipient of a Listosaurus Award for a paper presented at the Eleventh Biennial Conference of the Palaeontological Society of Southern Africa. Dr. d'Errico has published a number of other papers about the origin of symbolism, Palaeolithic notations, Middle-Upper Paleolithic transition, prehistoric technology, bone taphonomy, and the application of new techniques of analysis to the study of Paleolithic art objects in leading scientific journals. He is the co-editor of two books, the co-author (with Gerhard Bosinski and Petra Schiller) of *Die gravierten Frauendarstellungen von Gönnersdorf* (2001), and the author of *L'Art Gravé Azilien:*

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de la Technique à la Signification (1995). A book he is co-editing (with Marian Vanhaeren), *The Language of the Dead: New Insights into Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Burials and Grave Gods*, will be published by Leuven University Press, and his latest volume (with Lucinda Backwell), *From Tools to Symbols: From Early Hominids to Modern Humans*, will be published by CNRS and Wits University Press.



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[HOME](#)[APPROACH](#)[CHAIR](#)[PARTICIPANTS](#)

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Henry de Lumley-Woodyear is the director of the Prehistory Laboratory of the National Museum of Natural History in Paris and president of the European Center for Prehistoric Research at Tautavel. It was in that village in the Languedoc-Roussillon region of France where Dr. de Lumley-Woodyear, leading a team of archaeologists and paleoanthropologists, discovered pre-Neanderthal human remains together with Paleolithic tools and animal fossils of the same period. He has created a renowned laboratory there to extract DNA from fossils in an attempt to establish family relationships between inhabitants of the site and their relationship to early humans whose remains have been found at other sites around the world. A graduate of the Faculty of Sciences of Saint Charles, Marseilles, he did graduate work in archaeology at the Faculty of Sciences, Paris, and received his doctorate in natural sciences in 1965. Dr. de Lumley-Woodyear began his research career in Marseilles at the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) and became director of research there in 1977. Named a professor at the National Museum of Natural History and director of its Prehistory Laboratory in 1980, he served as the director of the museum from 1994 to 1999. In addition to cave explorations in the south of France, he has carried out research at prehistoric sites in Italy, Spain, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ethiopia, and Brazil. Dr. de Lumley-Woodyear has organized numerous exhibitions and conferences. A Commandeur de l'Ordre National de la Légion d'Honneur, he is also Commandeur dans l'Ordre National du Mérit, a Chevalier dans l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres, and an Officier de l'Ordre de Saint-Charles and de l'Ordre du Mérite Culturel in the Principality of Monaco. He has won many scientific prizes given by French academic societies, research organizations, and cities, as well as the Prix Scientifique Maurice Pérouse de la Fondation France. His scientific films also have received numerous awards. Dr. de Lumley-Woodyear is the co-author (with Jane Bégin-Ducornet) of *Le Mont Bego* (1992) and *Le Grandiose et le Sacré* (1995) and the author of *L'Homme Premier*, which was published by Odile Jacob in 1998.

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[home](#) | [approach](#) | [chair](#) | [participants](#)



THE
HUMBLE
APPROACH
INITIATIVE

HOME

APPROACH

CHAIR

PARTICIPANTS

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Professor and chair of psychology at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, Canada, **Merlin W. Donald** is widely known for his theoretical work on human cognitive origins. His ideas about brain-cultural symbiosis have led him to the conclusion that the human brain has been tethered to cultural evolution for well over a million years and cannot realize its design potential outside of it. Dr. Donald did much of his early empirical work in cognitive neuroscience, and he has recently focused on the changing "cognitive ecology" of hi-tech civilizations. A graduate of Loyola College in Montreal, he has an M.A. in psychology from the University of Ottawa and a Ph.D. in neuropsychology from McGill University. After completing a National Research Council post-doctoral fellowship in the West Haven Veterans Administration Hospital in West Haven, Connecticut, he joined the neurology department of the Yale School of Medicine as an assistant professor in 1970. He returned to Canada two years later to accept an appointment as an assistant professor of psychology at Queen's University and was named to his present position in 1982. Dr. Donald has been an honorary research fellow at University College, London, a visiting scholar at the University of California, San Diego, and at Harvard University, a senior scholar at Stanford University, a visitor at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences in Stanford, and a visiting professor at the Center for Semiotic Research at Aarhus University in Denmark. A former Killam Research Fellow of the Canada Council, he is fellow of the Canadian Psychological Association and of the Royal Society of Canada. Dr. Donald formerly served as an assistant editor of the *Canadian Journal of Psychology* and is currently on the editorial boards of *Evolutionary Psychology and Interaction Studies: Communication in Biological and Artificial Systems*. He is a published poet and the author or co-author of more than seventy articles in scientific journals and of two major books, *Origins of the Modern Mind: Three Stages in the Evolution of Culture and Cognition* (1991, 1993) and, most recently, *A Mind So Rare: The Evolution of Human Consciousness*, which was published by W. W. Norton in 2001.

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[home](#) | [approach](#) | [chair](#) | [participants](#)



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[HOME](#)[APPROACH](#)[CHAIR](#)[PARTICIPANTS](#)

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Christopher Stuart Henshilwood is a professor of archaeology at the University of Bergen in Norway and director of the African Heritage Research Institute in Cape Town, South Africa. He directs the Blombos Cave Project, a major archaeological research initiative at the southern tip of Africa that is contributing significantly to the international debate on the origins of 'modern' human behavior. Dr. Henshilwood led the expedition team at Blombos that discovered forty-one perforated shell beads dating back 75,000 years; he previously found two pieces of engraved ochre decorated with geometric patterns that date from the same period. In his view, these finds signify an early development of complex, syntactical language. He has directed excavations at a number of other Stone Age sites in South Africa, and in conjunction with the University of Bergen and SUNY (the State University of New York), Stony Brook, where he is an associate professor of anthropology, Dr. Henshilwood organizes and directs bi-annual three-month field programs at De Hoop Nature Reserve in the southern Cape for archaeology students from around the world. A graduate of the University of Cape Town, he earned a B.A. with distinction in archaeology and a B.A. Honors degree with distinction. He took his Ph.D. in southern African archaeology at Cambridge University in 1995. He held several post-doctoral research fellowships at Cape Town before assuming his current positions. Dr. Henshilwood is a director of the Southern Cape Archaeology Trust, as well as a research member of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) program, "Origine de l'homme, du langage et des langues," which is based in Bordeaux. As a result of his contributions to the program, he was recently awarded the Chevalier dans l'Ordre des Palmes Académiques. In addition to articles in scientific journals, he has lectured widely on his Blombos findings in Europe, America, Asia, and southern Africa, been involved in numerous television and radio programs, given many public lectures, and written extensively for general audiences.

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[home](#) | [approach](#) | [chair](#) | [participants](#)



THE
HUMBLE
APPROACH
INITIATIVE

HOME

APPROACH

CHAIR

PARTICIPANTS

Innovations in Material and Spiritual Cultures: *Exploring the Conjectured Links*

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Professor emeritus of cognitive archaeology at the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, **David Lewis-Williams** is internationally recognized for his research into the art and beliefs of the San Bushmen, a society of modern hunter-gatherers that flourished from at least 10,000 years ago until the end of the nineteenth century in the southern parts of the subcontinent—and that still flourishes in the Kalahari Desert. His fieldwork, which led him to theorize that Upper Paleolithic paintings are remnants of shamanic ritual, has fundamentally changed the way many scholars interpret rock art in southern Africa. The director of the Rock Art Research Institute at Witwatersrand for many years, he now serves as its senior mentor. Dr. Lewis-Williams earned an undergraduate degree from the University of Cape Town and a B.A. Honors degree from the University of South Africa. He was a visiting fellow for a year at Clare Hall, Cambridge University, and went on to receive a Ph.D. in social anthropology from the University of Natal in 1978. Joining the faculty of Witwatersrand as a lecturer in social anthropology, he was appointed senior lecturer in archaeology in 1981 and named ad hominem professor of cognitive anthropology in 1987. Dr. Lewis-Williams is a fellow of the Royal Society of South Africa and a patron of the Transvaal Branch of the South African Archaeological Society. A former president of the South African Archaeological Society, he also served for many years on the International Committee for Rock Art of UNESCO's International Council on Monuments and Sites. He has lectured widely throughout South Africa, Europe, and the United States. A recipient of Witwatersrand's Distinguished Researcher's Award, he also received the American Historical Association's 2003 James Henry Breasted Award and the Society for American Archaeology's Excellence in Archaeological Analysis Award, which was presented to him in April 2004. Dr. Lewis-Williams is editor of the Khoisan Heritage Series for the University of Witwatersrand Press. He was invited to translate the new, post-apartheid South African national motto into the now extinct /Xam San language. In addition to more than 130 articles in scientific journals, he is the editor of two books and the author or co-author of a dozen others, including, most recently, *The Mind of the Cave: Exploring Consciousness and Prehistoric Art* (Thames & Hudson) and *A Cosmos in Stone: Interpreting Religion and Society through Rock Art* (Altamira Press), which were both published in 2002.

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[home](#) | [approach](#) | [chair](#) | [participants](#)



THE
HUMBLE
APPROACH
INITIATIVE

HOME

APPROACH

CHAIR

PARTICIPANTS

Innovations in Material and Spiritual Cultures: *Exploring the Conjectured Links*

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Paul Anthony Mellars is a professor of prehistory and human evolution at Cambridge University. His research has focused mainly on the behavioral and cognitive origins of modern human populations and on the ways in which these Homo Sapiens replaced the earlier Neanderthal populations of Europe around 40,000 years ago. He also has conducted excavations in England and Scotland, and using new scientific techniques and new theoretical approaches, he has shed new light on seemingly well-documented archaeological sites, including the Mesolithic sites of Starr Carr in Yorkshire and Oronsay in the Scottish Hebrides. Educated at Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge, he took first-class honors in archaeology and went on to earn a Ph.D. in archaeology at Cambridge in 1967. He held a research fellowship at the University of Sheffield and was the Sir James Knott Research Fellow at the University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Dr. Mellars joined the prehistory and archaeology faculty at Sheffield as a lecturer in 1970 and was subsequently appointed a senior lecturer and a reader. Returning to Cambridge as a member of the archaeology faculty in 1981, he was named to his present position in 1997. He served as president of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, from 1992 to 2000. Dr. Mellars has held visiting appointments at the State University of New York, Binghamton, the University of Wisconsin, Tulane University, the University of Pennsylvania, and the University of Alaska, as well as at the Australian National University and at the universities of Copenhagen and Aarhus in Denmark. His work has been supported by Britain's National Environmental Research Council and Science and Engineering Research Council, the British Academy, which awarded him a research readership, the Leverhulme Trust, and the D. M. McDonald Fund among others. A fellow of the British Academy, he is a Chevalier dans l'Ordre des Palmes Académiques, a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Royal Anthropological Society, a member of Academia Europaea, and an honorary member of the Italian Institute of Prehistory and Proto-History. Cambridge awarded him the senior Sc.D. degree, and he was the Reckitt Archaeological Lecturer at the British Academy in 1991, in addition to delivering many other invited lectures in Britain, the United States, Spain, and Korea. Dr. Mellars has organized numerous scientific conferences. He is the author of more than 100 articles in academic journals, the editor or co-editor of nine books, including (with Chris Stringer) *The Human Revolution: Behavioural and Biological Perspectives on the Origins of*

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Modern Humans (1989), *The Emergence of Modern Humans* (1990), and (with Kathleen Gibson) *Modelling the Early Human Mind* (1996), and the author of three others: *Excavations on Oronsay: Prehistoric Human Ecology on a Small Island* (1987), *The Neanderthal Legacy: An Archaeological Perspective from Western Europe* (1996), and (with S.P. Dark) *Star Carr in Context: New Archaeological and Palaeoecological Investigations in the Early Mesolithic Site of Star Carr, East Yorkshire* (1998).



THE HUMBLE APPROACH INITIATIVE

[HOME](#)[APPROACH](#)[CHAIR](#)[PARTICIPANTS](#)

Innovations in Material and Spiritual Cultures: *Exploring the Conjectured Links*

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Jane M. Renfrew, a fellow of Lucy Cavendish College, Cambridge University, is an archaeologist and palaeoethnobotanist interested in the identification of plant remains from archaeological sites and what they can reveal about the diet of prehistoric humans. Her textbook, *Palaeoethnobotany: The Prehistoric Food Plants of the Near East and Europe* (1973), was one of the earliest in a field that has become recognized during the past thirty-five years as an integral part of archaeological investigation. Dr. Renfrew's association with Lucy Cavendish College began twenty years ago, and for three years, she served as vice president of the college. She is currently its De Bbye College Lecturer in Archaeology, as well as its director of Studies in Archaeology and Anthropology, and an affiliated lecturer in Cambridge's Department of Archaeology. Educated at the Casterton School and New College, Cambridge, she received her Ph.D. in archaeology from Cambridge in 1969. Dr. Renfrew was a lecturer in archaeology in the Department of Ancient History at the University of Sheffield from 1967 to 1972 and then a visiting lecturer at the University of Southampton. After returning to Cambridge in 1981, she served for three years as president of the International Work Group for Palaeoethnobotany, as vice president of the Prehistory Society, and for many years as a judge for the British Archaeological Awards. A former trustee of the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew and Wakehurst Place, she is currently one of the syndics of the University Botanical Garden, Cambridge. She is also a trustee of the Stanley Smith Horticultural Trust. The editor of *New Light on Early Farming: Recent Developments in Palaeoethnobotany* (1991), she is the author of *Food and Clothing in Prehistoric Britain* (1985) and *Food and Clothing in Roman Britain* (1985). Her most recent works are two co-authored books, *A Taste of History: Ten Thousand Years of Food in Britain* (with Peter Brears, Maggie Black, Gorge Corbishley, and Jennifer Stead), published in 1993 by the British Museum Press, and *Rus in Urbe: A History of Chaucer Road and Latham Road, Two Rural Roads in Cambridge* (with Magnus Renfrew and John Rose), published in 1996 by SOLACHRA.

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[home](#) | [approach](#) | [chair](#) | [participants](#)



THE HUMBLE APPROACH INITIATIVE

[HOME](#)[APPROACH](#)[CHAIR](#)[PARTICIPANTS](#)

Innovations in Material and Spiritual Cultures: *Exploring the Conjectured Links*

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14, 15, and 16 May 2004 Les Eyzies, France



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The principal research scientist in the Division of Anthropology at the Australian Museum in Sydney, **Paul S. C. Taçon** headed the museum's People and Place Research Centre for eight years. Over the course of nearly a quarter century, he has conducted more than 60 months of archaeological and ethnographic field research in remote parts of Australia, Canada, southern Africa, and the United States. He is a specialist in rock art, landscape archaeology, and the relationship between art and identity. A graduate of the University of Waterloo in Ontario, Canada, where he earned a B.A. Honors degree, Dr. Taçon earned a master's degree at Trent University in Peterborough, Ontario, and a Ph.D. in anthropology from the Australian National University in Canberra in 1990. After teaching anthropology for a year at Trent, he joined the staff of the Australian Museum in 1991 and was named to his present position eight years later. Since 1998, he has headed the rock-art component of an Australian Research Council (ARC)-funded archaeological investigation in the Keep River region of the Northern Territory and a study of wooden objects made between the mid-1800s and 1970 by Indigenous people living in southeast Australia. New research projects include investigations into the rock art of the Blue Mountains World Heritage Area of New South Wales and of northwest Queensland. Last year, Dr. Taçon co-led the first team of archaeologists and Aboriginal people to document sites within remote parts of Wollemi National Park, including Eagle's Reach, one of eastern Australia's most significant pigment rock-art sites. With colleagues from a range of institutions, he has initiated a human evolution project that takes a fresh look at the "First Peoples" of the East Asian region and includes fieldwork in Myanmar, which is being funded by a grant from the ARC. Dr. Taçon has participated in a wide range of public programs, including a 1999-2000 exhibition *Mapping Our Countries* (co-curated with artist Judy Watson) that explored the concept of mapping from Indigenous, non-Indigenous, political, spiritual, and aesthetic perspectives through a wide range of historic and contemporary maps, objects, and works of art. In addition to publishing more than 95 papers in scientific journals, he has co-edited three books, including (with Christopher Chippendale) *The Archaeology of Rock Art*, which was published in 1998 by Cambridge University Press.

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[home](#) | [approach](#) | [chair](#) | [participants](#)



THE
HUMBLE
APPROACH
INITIATIVE

HOME

APPROACH

CHAIR

PARTICIPANTS

Innovations in Material and Spiritual Cultures: *Exploring the Conjectured Links*

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J. Wentzel van Huyssteen is the James I. McCord Professor of Theology and Science at Princeton Theological Seminary. His area of special interest is religious and scientific epistemology. Earlier in May, he delivered the Gifford Lectures at the University of Edinburgh on the dialogue between theology and paleoanthropology. He explored questions of human uniqueness by focusing on the meaning of cave paintings as the oldest surviving expressions of human symbolic activity. Originally from South Africa, Dr. van Huyssteen received his baccalaureate degree cum laude from the University of Stellenbosch, where he also took a B.A. Honors degree with distinction, a bachelor of theology degree, and an M.A. in philosophy. He earned a doctorate in theology from the Free University of Amsterdam in 1970 and was ordained a minister in the Dutch Reformed Church the next year. After further study at Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität in Munich, he lectured on philosophy and theology at the Huguenot College in Wellington, South Africa, and served for a year as the minister of the Dutch Reformed Church in Noorder-Paarl, South Africa. He was named professor and chair of religious studies at South Africa's University of Port Elizabeth in 1972, a post he held until coming to Princeton Theological Seminary as the first occupant of the McCord chair. Dr. van Huyssteen has lectured at academic institutions throughout Europe, as well as in South Africa, Canada, and the United States. The recipient of the Andrew Murray Prize for Theological Literature, an American Academy of Religion Senior Research Award, a Bill Venter Award for Academic Excellence, and a Citizen of the Year Award from Port Elizabeth City Council, he also won a John Templeton Foundation award for the published version of his inaugural lecture at Princeton Theological Seminary and two Templeton Foundation Science and Religion Course Program grants. He has been a member for the past twelve years of the steering committee of the Theology and Science Section of the American Academy of Religion, served at the invitation of the Dutch Royal Academy for Arts and Sciences as chair of an international committee assessing theological research in The Netherlands, and is a member of the board of advisors of the Templeton Foundation. In addition to serving on the editorial boards of the *American Journal of Theology and Philosophy*, the *Nederduits Gereformeerde Teologiese Tydskrif*, and the *Journal of Theology and Science*, Dr. van Huyssteen is a member of the editorial board of the Templeton Foundation

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Press. He served as the editor-in-chief of the *Encyclopedia for Science and Religion*, which was published last year by Macmillan, and is co-editor (with Roger Trigg) of the Ashgate Science and Religion Series. The author of some fifty articles published in academic journals, he is the editor (with Niels Henrik Gregersen) of *Rethinking Theology and Science* (1998) and the author of eight other books, including *Essays in Postfoundational Theology* (1997) and, most recently, *The Shaping of Rationality: Towards Interdisciplinarity in Theology and Science*, which was published by Wm. B. Eerdmans in 1999.



THE HUMBLE APPROACH INITIATIVE

[HOME](#)[APPROACH](#)[CHAIR](#)[PARTICIPANTS](#)

Innovations in Material and Spiritual Cultures: *Exploring the Conjectured Links*

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- ▶ Margret W. Conkey
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Recently retired as Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford University, **Keith Ward** is one of Britain's foremost writers on Christian belief and doctrine in the light of modern scientific discoveries and in the context of other faith traditions. He has explored the tensions between the classical tradition of natural theology, with its atemporal and self-sufficient God, and the Biblical idea of a creative and responsive God, critically examined recent secular theories of human nature that have led to what he perceives as a subtly misconceived attack on the idea of the soul, compared the place of revelation and concept of creation in the major world religions, and sketched a revised Christian vision that looks to a convergent global spirituality. A graduate of the University of Wales, where he took a first-class honors degree in 1962, he holds a B. Litt. from Oxford and an M.A. and doctorate in divinity from both Oxford and Cambridge universities. He has been a lecturer at the University of Glasgow, St. Andrews University, and King's College, London. Elected a fellow and named dean and director of studies in philosophy and in theology at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1976, he was appointed F. D. Maurice Professor of Moral and Social Theology at the University of London in 1986 and subsequently professor of the history and philosophy of religion, a position he held for five years before returning to Oxford in 1991. He has been a visiting professor at Drake University and at the Claremont Graduate School and lectured in India and New Zealand, as well as throughout the United Kingdom. Ordained a priest in the Church of England in 1972, he was canon of Christ Church, Oxford, for twelve years and currently serves as a member of the council of the Institute of Philosophy, the board of governors of the Oxford Centre for Vaishnava and Hindu Studies, and the board of advisors of the John Templeton Foundation. Dr. Ward is a fellow of the British Academy. Formerly co-editor of *Religious Studies*, he is the author of numerous articles and twenty-two books on theology and philosophy, including a four-volume comparative theology. The final volume, *Religion and Community*, was published by Clarendon Press in 2000.

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[home](#) | [approach](#) | [chair](#) | [participants](#)