

35. B.B. Lal and K.P. Nautiyal, 'Lower and Middle Palaeolithic industries in Gwalior', paper presented at the Seminar on Indian Prehistory held at Deccan College, Poona in June, 1974.

Post-script

This paper is a slightly modified version of my paper to be published in *Puratattva* (Journal of the Indian Archaeological Society), No. 8. As the publication of *Puratattva* has been delayed now for three years, the editor and I thought the inclusion of this paper in *IPPA Bulletin* will make it available to the readers at an earlier date. In the present paper the figures and percentages of artifacts from Bhimbetka IIIIF-23 have been slightly revised due to the recovery and inclusion of 32 artifacts that were earlier missing. The plates and some tables have been excluded since *IPPA Bulletin* cannot print them, but a small note on palaeoenvironment has been added.

V.N. Misra

ANNETTE LAMING-EMPERAIRE, 1917-1977

There seems to be a deplorable tendency in Australia and other parts of the Indo-Pacific world to ignore even important scholars interested in this area who happen to live elsewhere and to publish in languages other than English.

Annette Laming-Emperaire was such an important and, what is more, open-minded and lovable scholar. When I met her last in late 1976 in Paris, she was looking forward tremendously to her first visit to Australia, which we thought to be imminent, hoping that it would give her the key to the understanding of many problems of Pacific prehistory she was working on. She was also full of enthusiasm about her forthcoming archaeological mission to Brazil, a country she knew well, having worked there for many years to train a whole generation of Brazilian prehistorians. It was there, at Curitiba, that she died last year of a stupid accident (apparently asphyxiated in her bathroom).

Her fate is the more tragic as her husband, the late José Emperaire, also died accidentally by asphyxiation twenty years ago in Chilean Patagonia. José, who was already internationally known for his anthropological work amongst the last Indians of this part of the world (*Les Nomades de la Mer*, Paris: Gallimard, 1955), was almost unique amongst European and even American archaeologists, North as well as South, to be interested in the southernmost tip of South America. During excavations at the site of Ponsonby, at the eastern end of Seno Otway, a wall in the mountain slope collapsed on him. Annette and some helpers pulled him out from under the rubble, put him into their Jeep to race to the nearest hospital, that of Punta Arenas, 100 km away on a very bad road: José was dead on arrival.

Annette Laming was born in Petrograd at the time of the October Revolution: her life was bound to be eventful. Significantly, her first interest was in Philosophy. Already at the age of twenty she obtained her *licence* in Philosophy at the Sorbonne in Paris and two years later the *Diplôme d'Etudes Supérieures* in the same discipline, while also studying biology at the same time. The War, of course, interrupted Annette Laming's academic career. She joined the *Résistance* and even worked in camps of French deportees in Germany.

In 1946, she became a member of the prestigious *Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique*, the French national research institution, and in 1957 she obtained the highest French academic degree, the State Doctorate, with a thesis on Palaeolithic cave paintings.

From 1960 to 1966, that is after the death of her husband, Annette Laming-Emperaire was Assistant Professor in Prehistory at the Sorbonne. In 1966 she was elected Director of Studies at the *École Pratique des Hautes Études* of the Sorbonne. In the course of the reorganization of the University of Paris, the VIth Section of this School became in 1975 the *École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales*, where Annette directed the Department of Prehistoric Anthropology of South America. She was at the same time the Head of the Archaeological Research Unit dealing with South America of the National Centre of Scientific Research, and the Director of a multinational research programme on South American prehistoric rock art.

Her almost yearly periods of fieldwork include the following. 1952-53 Chilean Patagonia; 1955-56 and 1957 excavations in Southern Brazil; 1958-59 excavations

in Chilean Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego; 1959 excavations in Southern Brazil and research in Paraguay; 1960 teaching (University of Parana), excavations and anthropological research in Southern Brazil; 1960-61 excavations in Chilean Patagonia and archaeological survey in Tierra del Fuego; 1961 UNESCO-sponsored workshop on the origins of prehistoric man in America, in Sao Paulo; 1962 organization of a school of excavation in Brazil for archaeologists from several southern states; 1964 organization (as a UNESCO expert) of the Archaeology Department of the University of Concepcion, Chile; 1964-65 excavations in Chilean Patagonia and surveys in Tierra del Fuego; 1966 excavations and training of archaeologists in Southern Brazil; 1967-68 excavations in Chilean Patagonia; 1971 teaching and archaeological survey in Southern Brazil; 1973 excavations and training of archaeologists in Southern Brazil; 1974 archaeological survey in Nepal and excavations in Southern Brazil; 1975 archaeological fieldwork in Southern Brazil; 1976 archaeological fieldwork in Brazil and Uruguay.

In addition to numerous articles on specific topics of South American prehistory and anthropology in internationally known scientific journals (mainly the *Journal de la Société des Américanistes*), a special issue of *Objets et Mondes* (Revue du Musée de l'Homme, Paris) on Patagonian and Fuegian anthropology and prehistory, and a book in Portuguese on a Brazilian prehistoric site, Annette Laming-Emperaire published several books on prehistory in general, notably *La découverte du passé* (in collaboration with other authors, Picard, 1952), *Lascaux* (Penguin Books and German ed. 1962, French and Italian eds. 1964), *La signification de l'art rupestre paléolithique* (Picard, 1962), *L'Archéologie préhistorique* (Le Seuil, 1963) and *Naissance de la Préhistoire* (Picard, 1964).

Thus, through her work on the Prehistory of Southern Chile, Annette Laming-Emperaire made a significant contribution to Pacific Prehistory, while at the same time contributing greatly to world prehistory. As one who, some time ago as a research student, had the privilege of being associated with the Emperaires' work in Patagonia and came to know Annette's warm personality - despite the scientific

rigour displayed in her work - I wish to recommend her memory to all members of IPPA. Her death is a great loss for all of us.

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