Connecting Continents
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RICHARD B. ALLEN was trained in both anthropology and history. He is the recipient of two Fulbright research awards, an American Council of Learned Societies / Andrew W. Mellon Fellowship, and a National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship. His publications include Slaves, Freedmen and Indentured Laborers in Colonial Mauritius (1999), European Slave Trading in the Indian Ocean, 1500–1850 (2014), and numerous articles and book chapters on Mauritian social and economic history, slavery and indenture in the colonial plantation world, and slavery and abolitionism in the Indian Ocean. He coauthored the successful applications to designate the Aapravasi Ghat and the Le Morne Cultural Landscape, both in Mauritius, as UNESCO World Heritage Sites, and to inscribe the Mauritius’s indentured immigration records on UNESCO’s Memory of the World Register. He continues to advise the government of Mauritius on historical and cultural heritage issues. He is also the editor of Ohio University Press’s Indian Ocean Studies Series and is currently working on a book on free men and women of color in Mauritius and the colonial world during the eighteenth- and early nineteenth-centuries.

EDWARD A. ALPERS is research professor in the Department of History at the University of California, Los Angeles. He has taught at the University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (1966–68) and the Somali National University, Lafoole (1980). In 1994 he served as president of the African Studies Association (USA). His major publications are Ivory and Slaves in East Central Africa (1975, University of California Press); Walter

ATHOLL ANDERSON, CNZM, FRSNZ, FAHA, FSA, is an emeritus professor of the Australian National University where he held the chair of prehistory in the Institute of Advanced Studies and undertook research on oceanic islands across the Indo-Pacific region from Madagascar to the Galapagos. He specializes in the history of seafaring, island colonization and environmental change, and indigenous history. He led the project, Crossing the Green Sea, 2009–12 on the initial colonization of the oceanic islands in the Indian Ocean. His most recent books include The Global Origins of Seafaring (2010, McDonald Institute Monograph), coedited with J. Barrett and K. Boyle, and Tangata Whenua: An Illustrated History (2014, Bridget Williams Books) with J. Binney and A. Harris.

NICOLE BOIVIN is director of the Department of Archaeology at the Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History in Jena, Germany. Her archaeological research is multidisciplinary and cross-cuts the traditional divide between the natural sciences and humanities. Her research focus is on Asia and Africa, where she has explored a broad range of issues through field, laboratory, and theoretical applications. A key recent project, the ERC-funded Sealinks Project, has investigated the emergence of long-distance trade and connectivity in the Indian Ocean, and its relationship to processes of biological exchange and translocation. Nicole is author of Material Cultures, Material Minds: The Role of Things in Human Thought, Society and Evolution (2008, Cambridge

DIEGO CALAON is a Marie Skłodowska-Curie fellow at Ca’ Foscari University, Venice. His project, Voices of Venice, consists of an anthropo-ecological reappraisal of the origin of Venice. For this investigation, he has been hosted by Stanford University as a visiting professor. Diego Calaon is a postclassical archaeologist. He is the site director of the archaeological project in Torcello (Venice, Ca’ Foscari University). In the last ten years, he has worked as site director of several archaeological projects in the Venice area and on a Venetian colonial project in Dalmatia. Since 2009, Diego Calaon has been an associated researcher on the Mauritian Archaeological and Cultural Heritage project (MACH). Methodologically, his archaeological research has focused primarily on landscape transformations during the early Middle Ages in the Adriatic region and in the colonial Indian Ocean. Using GIS and a holistic approach to data management, he works on the impacts of both short- and long-term landscape and ecological changes.

AARON CAMENS completed his PhD on the functional morphology and systematics of diprotodontid marsupials at the University of Adelaide. He is now a lecturer in paleontology at Flinders University. His research revolves around the paleobiology and ecology of Australia’s extinct marsupials, ranging from the extinct megafauna of the Late Pleistocene to the Lake Frome Basin, where some of the earliest known representatives of modern marsupial groups have been found. His studies in the last five years have focused on vertebrate trace fossils in the aeolianites fringing the southern and western coasts of Australia and the Plio-Pleistocene deposits of the Lake Eyre Basin. He has also been involved in projects further afield, including investigation of the timing of human arrival in Madagascar and the early Miocene fossil deposits of St. Bathans in New Zealand.

SAŠA ČAVAL is an archaeologist with a research interest in the archaeology of religion. She obtained her PhD in cultural astronomy from the University of Ljubljana, Slovenia. Her research incorporates anthropological and archaeological perspectives on the construction of identity.
By engaging with descendant communities on formerly colonized island enclaves, her work uses religious expression as a marker of selfhood. This branch of her work has mainly focused on Mauritius as a principal case study. She also studies connections between the spiritual and social, observed in medieval communities, as viewed through the relationship between religious structures and landscapes in South Eastern Europe.

**GEOFFREY CLARK** is professor of archaeology and natural history in the School of Culture, History and Language at the Australian National University. He currently has archaeology projects in the Central Pacific (Fiji, Samoa, and Tonga), Western Micronesia (Palau, Yap, and Marianas), and islands in the Indian Ocean. His interests center on colonization theory, particularly the development of methods and approaches able to model the social and environmental conditions of migrant groups after their arrival on uninhabited landscapes. The development and expansion of complex societies in West Polynesia from the study and conservation of monumental architecture, evidence for long-distance voyaging, and warfare are currently being examined in an Australian Research Council project investigating the Tongan maritime chiefdom on Tongatapu.

**ALISON CROWTHER** is a postdoctoral research fellow in the School of Social Science at the University of Queensland, Australia, and group leader in the Department of Archaeology at the Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History in Jena, Germany. Her research interests include the archaeobotany of hunter-gatherers and early agriculturalists in East Africa and the wider Indo-Pacific region, Indian Ocean trade and crop transfers, and ancient food-processing technologies. Since 2010, she has been undertaking excavations on the eastern African coast (Kenya, Tanzania, Zanzibar, Madagascar) in collaboration with the ERC-funded Sealinks Project. She is coeditor of *Archaeological Science under the Microscope* (2009, ANU Press).

**CORINNE FOREST** holds one master’s degree in archaeology and one in museology from the University of Paris I (Panthéon-Sorbonne) and Ecole du Louvre in Paris, respectively, together with a Master of Philosophy in Ethnology from the Musée National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris. She is currently conducting a PhD on heritage and identity in Mauritius.
under the supervision of the anthropologist Jean-Loup Amselle at École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS) in Paris. She is employed as head technical unit by the Aapravasi Ghat Trust Fund in Mauritius to elaborate, manage, and implement cultural projects associated with the Aapravasi Ghat World Heritage Site and heritage sites associated with the history of indenture (1830s–1920s). As an ICOMOS member, she has more than ten years of experience in heritage management and has led several major heritage projects, such as the setting up of the Postal Museum (open in 2008) and the Beekrmsing Ramlallah Interpretation Centre at Aapravasi Ghat World Heritage Site, inaugurated in 2014 in Mauritius.

SIMON HABERLE completed his PhD at ANU on the late Quaternary environmental history of the Tari Basin, Papua New Guinea, in 1994. While holding postdoctoral positions at the Smithsonian (Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Panama) and the University of Cambridge, he continued to pursue his interest in the role of past climate change and human activity on tropical and temperate ecosystems through work in the Amazon Basin and southern South America. His research is currently focused on the application of high-resolution paleoecological analysis to our understanding of the impact of climate variability and human activity on terrestrial ecosystems of the Pacific and Indian Oceans during the Holocene. He is also developing e-research tools in paleoecology, such as the Australasian Pollen and Spore Atlas and the PalaeoWorks website. He is currently using his knowledge of Australian pollen to explore the impact of atmospheric pollen and spores on respiratory health.

DIANA HEISE is a filmmaker, photographer, writer, and performance and social practice artist. Her work has been exhibited in galleries and festivals internationally, including the Brooklyn Museum, the Film Anthology Archives, Oriel Myrddin Gallery, Institut Français de Maurice, Soho20 Chelsea Gallery, Des Moines Art Center, and the H&R Block Artspace, among others. She is a recipient of a Fulbright Fellowship in the Creative and Performing Arts, a Performance Art Fund Grant from the Franklin Furnace Inc., as well as a Presidential Fellowship at the American University in Cairo. She has spoken about her work at venues such as the Parsons School of Art and Design, Stanford University and
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**MARK HORTON** is a professor of archaeology at the University of Bristol, United Kingdom. He has worked on the East African coast since 1980, undertaking excavations at Shanga, Zanzibar, Pemba, Mafia, Songo Mnara, the Comoros, and Madagascar. His research focuses on maritime landscapes, long-distance trade, and the early spread of Islam. Mark is the author of *Shanga: The Archaeology of a Muslim Trading Community on the Coast of East Africa* (1996, British Institute in Eastern Africa) and *Zanzibar and Pemba: The Archaeology of an Indian Ocean Trading Village* (forthcoming, Ashgate), and coauthor of *The Swahili: The Social Landscape of a Mercantile Society* (2000, Blackwell).

**PAUL J. LANE** is professor of global archaeology at the Department of Archaeology and Ancient History, Uppsala University, Sweden, and an honorary research fellow in the School of Geography, Archaeology and Environmental Studies, University of the Witwatersrand. He is an archaeologist with over thirty-five years of research experience in Africa. He studied archaeology and anthropology at Cambridge University, receiving his PhD from Cambridge in 1986 for an ethnoarchaeological study of space and time among the Dogon in Mali, West Africa. He has taught archaeology and material culture studies at the universities of Dar es Salaam, Botswana, and York, and most recently Uppsala. He is a former director of the British Institute in Eastern Africa, Nairobi, and a former president of the Society of Africanist Archaeologists. His research interests include the transition to food production in eastern Africa, landscape historical ecology, the historical archaeology of colonial encounters, the maritime archaeology of the western Indian Ocean, and the role of the past in the past.

**MARTIN MHANDO** worked in media production with Murdoch University Australia for fourteen years and has now returned to Tanzania, but
ALISTAIR PATERSON is an Australian Research Council Future Fellow in archaeology at the University of Western Australia, and his chapter acknowledges the “The Barrow Island Archaeology Project,” an ARC Discovery Project (130100802). His research examines the historical archaeology of colonial coastal contact and settlement in Australia’s Northwest and the Indian Ocean. His key interests are Western Australia and Indian Ocean history, Aboriginal Australia, Dutch East India Company, colonialism and exploration, rock art, and the history of collecting in Western Australia in collaboration with the Western Australian Museum, State Library, Art Gallery, and the British Museum. He is the author of *A Millennium of Cultural Contact* (2011, Left Coast; 2016, Routledge), *The Lost Legions: Culture Contact in Colonial Australia* (2008, Alta Mira), and editor with Jane Balme of *Archaeology in Practice: A Student Guide to Archaeological Analyses* (2nd ed., 2013, Blackwell Publishing). In 2015–16, he was a visiting researcher at the Institute of Archaeology, University of Oxford. In 2009, he was a visiting researcher at the University of Copenhagen and at the National Museum of Denmark.

KRISH SEETAH is an assistant professor of anthropology at Stanford University and the director of the Mauritian Archaeology and Cultural Heritage (MACH) project. He is a zooarchaeologist whose focus is primarily on colonization and colonialism. His research explores questions of technology, trade, and socioeconomic attitudes in colonial contexts. He has worked in a wide variety of colonial contexts, including the North Crusades in the Baltic, Venetian Republican expansion along the Adriatic, and European expansion in the Atlantic and Indian Ocean. The goal of his work in Mauritius is to shed light, through the lens of archaeology, on the transition from slavery to indentured labor following abolition, the extent and diversity of trade in the region, and the environmental consequences of intensive monocrop agriculture.