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Claire Smith
Editor

Encyclopedia of Global Archaeology

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With 2619 Figures and 106 Tables

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knowledge and utilize evidence to develop meaningful practices that address problems or issues in everyday life and collaborate or form partnerships to successfully translate evidence into meaningful practices” in order to make a difference in people’s lives (Zimmerman et al. 2010: 444-45). In other words, by working with others, they find ways to put archaeology to use. Doing so is not always easy and carries risks of alienating collaborators or other powerful stakeholders. Given the limited experience of most archaeologists with activism, most are relying on a case-by-case approach to projects and use a lot of experimentation. To say that the discipline has yet to develop an encompassing epistemology for activism and is nowhere close to a set of “best practices” would be a profound understatement.

Cross-References

- ▶ [Contemporary Past, Archaeology of the](#)
- ▶ [Critical Historical Archaeology](#)
- ▶ [Cultural Heritage and Communities](#)
- ▶ [Local Communities and Archaeology: A Caribbean Perspective](#)
- ▶ [Public Involvement in the Preservation and Conservation of Archaeology](#)
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Basic Biographical Information

Dr. Alexis Bertrand Agunmaro Adandé is an archaeologist from the Republic of Benin, born April 7, 1949 in Dakar, Senegal. He completed his primary and secondary studies in Dakar (Senegal), and Porto-Novo (Republic of Benin), between 1954 and 1968. After obtaining his Baccalaureat in 1968, he entered the Institute of Higher Education of Benin in Lomé, Togo; in 1970, he left to continue his studies at the University of PARIS I – Panthéon – Sorbonne in France. There, he obtained a license of history in 1971 and a Master of Arts in 1972. He returned to Benin, where he taught history and geography in secondary schools (1972–1979), before returning to France in 1979 for his doctoral studies. At the University of PARIS I – Panthéon – Sorbonne, he successfully defended a Diploma of Advanced Studies in Archaeology in 1980, and a Ph.D. in 1984. Upon his return, he was sent to the National University of Benin, where he was already a lecturer in archaeology at the Department of History and Archaeology (1978–1986). He taught archaeology as Assistant Professor of Archaeology from 1986 to 1993. Since 1993, he has been a senior lecturer in archaeology. He was Deputy

Adandé, Alexis B. A.,
Fig. 1 During fieldwork



Head of the Department of History and Archaeology of the University of Benin from 1989 to 1995, and Head of the Archaeological Research Team of Benin (ERAB) from 2003 to 2007 (Fig. 1).

During his career, Dr. Adandé participated in several training courses at archaeological sites in Tunisia and France; in particular at the Pincevent school site, under the direction of Professor André Leroi-Gourhan, College of France (16 June–6 July, 1980) and the training school site of Ras ed Drak-Kerkouane (Tunisia) under the auspices of the Institute of Art and Archaeology and under the joint direction of Professors A. Fantar and J. Leglay (September 1983).

He has directed several archaeological excavations in Benin. He was, among other things: responsible for research and excavations in the region of Allada (1981–1982);

Co-leader of the Mixed team for the Benin–Togo Archaeological Rescue Project of Mono Valley (1990–1993);

Co-director of the Archaeological Project in Ouidah (July–August 1991);

Project Manager of Ouessè Archaeological Research (1992);

Co-leader of Project Beninese–Danish archaeology (BDArch, 2002–2004).

Dr. Adandé is also interested in museums, where he led several exhibitions within the framework of the development of the archaeological results. This includes the first archaeological exhibition in the Republic of Benin during the commemoration of “Ten years of archaeological research in Benin” (campus of Abomey – Calavi and Honmè Museum – Royal Palace Porto Novo, 1988); and the installation of the exhibition “The Earth is also Our History Book,” Alexandre Sènou Adande ethnographic museum, Porto-Novo (1994–1995). He was Executive Director of West African Museums Program (WAMP) from 1995 to 2001. Dr. Adandé has also participated in several seminars and scientific conferences and educational workshops on the national and international level (Fig. 2).

Major Accomplishments

Dr. Alexis Bertrand Agumaro Adandé was the first to have defended a doctoral thesis in archaeology in the Republic of Benin. He was the first archaeologist who conducted well-documented archaeological excavations at the site of Togoudo Awutè Allada, southern Republic of Benin (Adandé 1984). His work has contributed to the knowledge



Adandé, Alexis B. A., Fig. 2 Dr Alexis Adandé during an exhibition

of the rich archaeological heritage of Benin and its protection. He has contributed to the creation of the Archaeological Research Team of Benin in 1978 under Father François de Medeiros, then Head of Department. This team developed the first national program of archaeological research, covering the territory of Benin and has enabled a precise inventory of archaeological sites in Benin.

Dr. Adandé has contributed to the opening of a regional perspective in archaeological research through the West African Archaeological Association. For him, the archaeological approach, to be meaningful, has to be global; that is to say, the work cannot be achieved without taking into account research sites located in neighboring countries (Adandé 1993). This methodological perspective of integrating the historiography of various countries within the sub-regional West Africa is fruitful, because it helps build hypotheses that are better reasoned and less narrow.

Dr. Adandé also contributed to the training of several generations of archaeologists in Benin and in the sub-region of West Africa. He has significantly contributed to the development of archaeology in Benin and West Africa.

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- ▶ [Cultural Heritage Management: International Practice and Regional Applications](#)
- ▶ [Cultural Heritage Management Technology and Training](#)

- ▶ [Cultural Landscapes: Conservation and Preservation](#)
- ▶ [Heritage and Archaeology](#)
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Aguigah, Angèle Dola, Fig. 1 Mrs. Angèle Aguigah

Basic Biographical Information

Dr. Angèle Dola Akofa Aguigah (Fig. 1) is the first female archaeologist from Togo. She was born 4 December, 1955, in Lomé, Togo, where she grew up. Dr. Aguigah is the first female archaeologist in Togo and one of the only archaeologists in the region to defend two doctoral theses in archaeology. In 2007, Dr. Aguigah was admitted to the rank of Living Human Treasures of Togo.

Dr. Aguigah undertook her higher studies in France, where she obtained at the University of Paris I, Pantheon-Sorbonne, a License in Archaeology and general History of Art (1978–1979), a MA in African Archaeology (1980–1981), a Diploma of Advanced Studies (1981–1982), and a Ph.D. in African Archaeology (1982–1986) (Aguigah 1986). She also obtained a Certificate in Regional Planning and Urbanism from the National Arts Centre of Paris in 1992. In 1991, Dr. Aguigah started work on a second African Archaeology Ph.D. thesis, successfully defended in 1995 at the University of Paris I, Panthéon-Sorbonne, under the supervision of the late Professor Emeritus Jean Devisse (Aguigah 1995).

Dr. Aguigah is a Senior Lecturer at the Universities of Lomé and Kara (Togo) and also teaches art history at the School of African Architecture and Urbanism. She is the Head of the Archaeological Program of Togo and a consultant in cultural heritage. She has given courses in several universities in West Africa, France, and the United States of America. She has directed several archaeological excavations and her research on Notsé, Tado, Dapaong, Nook (Togo), and Bè sites is the subject of an exhibition at the National Museum of Lomé (Togo).

She has participated in several international conferences and scientific events and is a member of several associations and networks, including the UNESCO-Network Forum at the World Heritage Centre of UNESCO, the Council of African Museums, and the Board of Directors of the West Africa Museums Program. Dr. Aguigah's administrative duties include being Secretary-General of the Association of Heritage Friends, Lomé; Vice-President of Togolese ICOM (International Council of Museums), Lomé; President and

member of the Togolese ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites), Lomé; and in 1999–2001 President of West African Archaeological Association (WAAA). She is still the current president of this Association (2013–2015). She is also President of the Network of African Women Ministers and Parliamentarians section of Togo.

Dr. Aguigah has received many decorations and awards during her career. Notable among these are the Order of Merit from the University of Lomé (1999); Knight of the French Order of Academic Palms (2002); Officer of the Order of Mono, Togo (2002); Award of Excellence at the University of Lomé (2005); and a Distinguished Personality of the African Jubilee of Independence of Togo (2010).

Major Accomplishments

Dr. Aguigah's fieldwork across the Togolese territory has contributed to knowledge of the rich archaeological heritage of the country and to the protection and management of this heritage. One of her major accomplishments is rehabilitation of the archaeological sites of Notsé, Bassar, and Tcharè (Togo). As a consultant to UNESCO, she undertook an inventory of the intangible cultural heritage in Togo in 2008. She is currently coordinator of the ongoing study of the caves sites of Nook and Mamproug for their registration on World Heritage list of UNESCO.

Dr. Aguigah has occupied high positions in her country. She was Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister's Office in charge of Private Sector of Togo (2000–2003) and Minister of Culture of Togo (2003–2005). This last function enabled her to put her competences as an archaeologist to the service of her country. The concrete actions that she undertook included the presentation of the "Cultural Landscape of Koutammakou" and its registration in the World Heritage list of UNESCO, the first cultural landscape registered in Togo; realization of the first edition of "Heritage Month" in the Togo official launch of the site of Koutammakou;

reevaluation of endangered culinary heritage through the presentation of dishes in the maritime region, Aného; carrying out a study on the development of cultural industries and identifying opportunities for economic growth in Togo; creation of Regional Directions of Culture in the context of decentralization of culture in Togo; facilitation of an exhibition "Museum and Heritage Woman" at the artisanal center of Lomé for International Women's Day; meeting with tour operators and travel agencies on the socioeconomic management of heritage sites; and coordination of the cultural policy of Togo on an international level in the context of globalization, cultural diversity, and intercultural dialogue.

Dr. Aguigah has contributed to the training of several generations of archaeologists in West Africa. In addition, she has participated in important archaeological fieldwork particularly the excavations of the Loropéni ruins southwest of Burkina Faso, required for the registration of this site on the UNESCO World Heritage list in 2009.

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- ▶ [World Heritage List: Criteria, Inscription, and Representation](#)

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'Ain Difla Rockshelter

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Introduction

'Ain Difla (WHS 634) was discovered by Burton MacDonald's Wadi Hasa Survey in 1982 and was partially excavated by Geoffrey Clark in 1984, 1992, and 1993; by Clark and Gary Rollefson in 1986; and by Zeljko Rezek in 2010 and 2011 (Fig. 1). Located at c. 780 m above sea level in the Wadi Ali, a southern tributary of the Wadi Hasa in west-central Jordan, the site consists of a small wedge of sediment preserved under the overhang of a large rockshelter, the contents of which have mostly been emptied by fluctuations in the course of the wadi, now located some 12 m below it. Intact deposits cover about 35 m² and extend to a depth of c. 6–7 m in the talus slope in front of the rockshelter (Fig. 2). Preservation

within the rockshelter is a function of its location, nestled within a recessed cavity that protected it from lateral erosion and slope retreat.

Definition

Field profiles record approximately 30 thin, moderately sloping (7–15°) to subhorizontal layers or lenses in Tests A and B, which reached a depth of 2.1 m below datum. Excavation proceeded by 10 cm arbitrary levels (spits) because the natural stratigraphy of the extremely dry sediments was very hard to follow clearly. Three primary sediment "packages" comprise (1) surface debris, roof spall, deflated silts, and pockets of calcreted organic residues (0.0–0.6 m); (2) organic silts and oxidized sands associated with weathering and water-laid (possibly seasonal) sedimentation (0.6–1.4 m); and (3) more consolidated flowstones and breccias interstratified with organic lenses that accumulated episodically and were subsequently calcified (>1.4 m).

A geological section, Test C, was excavated to a depth of 7 m below datum to determine the relationship of the rockshelter fill to the high (12–30 m) and middle (3–7 m) terraces of the wadi. It showed that, although scattered artifacts occurred in fragments of both terraces, relatively intact cultural deposits backed up against the shelter wall were confined to the talus slope fronting the site. Six primary depositional units were recognized, variously subdivided. The lowest part of the sequence rests on what appears to be a fragment of the middle terrace and consists of alluvial sands and silts, gravel stringers, and local slope wash (units 6–4A). Unit 3B records an episode of brecciation, and the upper part of the sequence consists of slope collapse, scree, mixed colluvium, rubble, and roof spall (units 1–3A).

Northwest of the rockshelter, three massive blocks of tufa (calcium carbonate precipitates) cover the mid-slopes of the Wadi Wanid, a tributary of the Ali. The base of the highest of these lies at approximately the same elevation as the upper third of the occupation levels in the rockshelter and is thought to be roughly