Introduction

• Tanzania is the largest country of the three East African Countries of Kenya & Uganda with Square Kilometres of 942,832. It lies just south of the equator, between longitude 29°21' E and 40°25' E and latitude 1° S and 11°45' S.
Introduction…..

• Besides, the richness it has on natural resources e.g. Wildlife, water bodies like Ocean, Lakes & Rivers, Minerals etc. it has a lot on cultural and natural heritages which goes back as far as period of Dinosaur to very recently of our time, homo sapiens sapiens. Mabulla (1996:198) say that Tanzania is one of the few countries in the world that is well endowed in archaeological, palaeontological and historical resources.
Introduction...Map of Tanzania
THE ROLE OF DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES IN MANAGEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE.

• The Antiquities Department is a government body responsible for the reinforcement of Cultural Heritage Legislation in the Tanzania mainland. The country has varied and interesting culture heritages that are found in different parts of the country spanning the period from 3.5 million years ago to the present era.
THE ROLE OF DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES.....

• They fall under different categories, which include palaeontological/archaeological, historical and natural features. A good thing about these sites is that they are not only meant for research and other educational opportunities but also offer beautiful environmental scenery.
CULTURAL HERITAGE LEGISLATION IN TANZAINIA

• Tanzania as other countries in the world is legally protecting cultural heritage. The legal protection of the country’s tangible cultural heritage is affected through the Antiquities Act of 1964 (Act No. 10 of 1964 Ca.550) that is principal legislation and the Antiquities (Amendment) Act, 1979 (Act No. 22 of 1979).
CULTURAL HERITAGE LEGISLATION

• The 1964 Act repealed the Monuments Preservation Ordinance of 1937 and 1949 and enlarged the scope of the heritage, which needed to be conserved. The legislation offers general protection to objects or structures, which are of archaeological, palaeontological, historic, architectural, artistic, ethnological or scientific interest. Legislation classified the cultural heritages as follows: -
First classification is: -

“Monument”

- means and includes:- any building, fortification, interment, midden, dam, any rock painting or immovable object painted, sculptured, carved, incised or modified and any earthwork, trench, adit, well, tunnel or other modification of soil or rock dug or made by human agency in Tanganyika before the year 1863. Such objects and structures are automatically protected under the Law.
First classification is: -
“Monument”…. 

• The protection of objects and structures of a particular type made by human in the country by declaration order of the Minister responsible for Antiquities.
Second classification is: - "Protected objects"

- Means any ethnographical object or any wooden door or door frame carved in Tanganyika in any African or oriental style before the year 1940 and includes any object declared to be a protected object by the minister responsible with the Antiquities Department.
Third classification is:- “Relics”

• Means any movable object made shaped, painted, inscribed or otherwise produced or modified by human agency in Tanganyika before the year 1863
CULTURAL HERITAGE TYPES

• The above classification can be categorised in different grouping types such as Tangible and Intangible, Historic and Prehistoric cultural heritages. In this paper the cultural heritages of Tanzania can broadly be divided into:-
A. Immovable cultural Heritage, which includes

- Archaeological and Palaeoanthropological sites where there are evidences of evolution of humankind, physically and culturally dating about 2 to 4 million years ago and later sites such as the Ismila Middle Stone in Iringa.
Archaeological and Palaeoanthropological sites ..

Figure Olduvai Gorge
VEK site area in the Olduvai Gorge showing fossils of bones
Archaeological and Palaeoanthropological sites …

Laetoli site showing Footprints
Burial sites evidencing burial activities of prehistoric people.

- Ngorongoro burial mound at Creator associated with stone bowl culture dated more than 6000 years ago.
Ruins of building and tombs either single or in groups manifesting the growth and development of early villages and urban settlement.

- These include the Swahili early settlements along the coast, which some of them are in ruinous state.
Ruins of building... the Small Domed Mosque at Kilwa Kisiwani site
Rock shelters containing paintings. Figure **Kiara site at Katoma, Bukoba**
Ethnological structures

- Those which are still intact such as various defensive Boma, fortifications, ritual and worshiping sites.
Kwiwara Tembe, Dr. Livingstone’s anti Slave Museum.
Historical buildings and urban historic quarters,

• Those which are of architectural importance (starting from Germans buildings to those of 1960s and others which due to their outstanding values have been declared as historical monuments).
The German Building at Kasulu district in Kigoma. (Currently is residence of DC)
The ruins of German Boma at Ujiji in Kigoma.
A picture showing original design of the German Boma at Ujiji in Kigoma.
Natural sites protected by the Antiquities Act.

- Consists of Mbozi Meteorite and caves which have been involved with rituals and dwellings such as Amboni, Kipatimu etc.
B. Movable heritage.

- Most of them are found in the immovable heritages and are recovered from them and stored/kept and curetted mostly in museums for the purpose of studying, recording, conserving, displaying and researching on them.
B. Movable heritage…

- These include artefacts, ecofacts, fossils and ethnographic objects such as Bagamoyo Carved doors. In Tanzania, the National Museum of Tanzania is a body corporate established by the act of Parliament.
Carved door at Bagamoyo town
Recording and documentation of cultural heritage in Tanzania.

• In spite of many cultural heritage sites in Tanzania, very few are known, recorded and documented by the Department of Antiquities. The recording and documentation have been done by different researchers using different methodologies to address their research problems.
Recording and documentation …

• The Antiquities division has been undertaking recording and documentation using varied methodologies on some of cultural heritage sites such as Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara, Olduvai Gorge, Kondoa Rock art, Bagamoyo Historic town and Dar es Salaam historic town because either for preparations of nomination file or the project purposes.
Some of the challenges the Antiquities Division is facing in conservation of Cultural heritage in Tanzania

• The main objective of the Division is to ensure sustainable conservation of cultural heritages in the country. These goes hand in hand with good management plans to each site known in the country.
Some of the challenges the Antiquities…

• Preparation of management plans requires a lot of money which has been a big problem for the Division. The money allocated for the division from the government budget is enough only for very minor duties concerning conservation. The shortage of equipments, competent staff and poor infrastructure are also hindered efforts to conserve properly the cultural heritages in the country.
Some of the challenges the Antiquities…..

• But also, the conservation works on cultural heritages depends very much in recording and documentation. There various techniques and methodologies for the recording and documentation purposes which allow then proper undertaking of rehabilitation, restoration and conservation measures to cultural heritages.
Some of the challenges the Antiquities....

• The techniques include GIS, photography; digital, laser or films etc. Currently, the Division has been developing systems and methods for recording and documentation of historic areas, buildings and sites for its own use and stakeholders. The methods and system will facilitate proper inventory of cultural heritage sites in the country.
Some of the challenges the Antiquities....

• But, the ever changing technology in the field of recording and documentation is a big challenge to the Division. I may say the division should accept and embrace technological advancement and changes for proper conservation of cultural heritage. The management of various cultural heritage in the country depends also very much on recording and documentation system designed either for coordinating various researches, researchers or setting up different functions in a particular cultural site.
An Example of Engaruka site

- This is an early irrigation scheme site which dates almost 15 Century AD, it could benefit from recording and documentation techniques that allow restoration of its features and structures built from dry stone technologies when are subjected in any kind of destruction. The site is covering the area estimated to 10 square miles.
An Example of Engaruka site

• The site has got evidences for ancient fields, which manifests a complexity of keen engineered irrigation schemes. The evidence for this work includes ancient canals; stone lines furrows and stone field divisions. The site consists of stone features that are mainly in two groups, that is angular Cairns and circular enclosures,
Conclusion

• The cultural heritages in Tanzania requires more input especially in recording and documentation for sustainable conservation. It is my expectation the workshop will highlight the significant of developing the system of recording and documentation that is suitable for African environment and complexity of its cultural heritages.