



# AFRICAN CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES & LANDSCAPES

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Comprising materials from researchers, partner archives, museums, and library collections from three continents—Europe, North America, and Africa—the African Cultural Heritage Sites & Landscapes Collection, developed with funding from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and Arcadia, contains in-depth visual, spatial, and research documentation of cultural heritage sites and landscapes in Africa, a number of which have been designated by UNESCO as World Heritage Sites. Over 32,000 objects are available through this collection.

*Materials include: thousands of digital photographs; rare slides from early documentation projects and excavations; aerial, panorama, and satellite photographs of landscapes and heritage sites; dozens of virtual and three-dimensional models; unique GIS data sets for each site; rare and unpublished excavation notes, reports, manuscripts, and 18th and 19th century travelogues; antiquarian maps; digital site plans; and scholarly research, as well as a preliminary visual archive of African rock art.*

The selected materials provide value to research and teaching of African subject matter in a wide array of disciplines, including African studies, anthropology, archaeology, art history, Diaspora studies, folklore, literature, geography, history, architecture, geomatics, advanced visual and spatial technologies, historic preservation, and urban planning.

## DOCUMENTED HERITAGE SITES INCLUDE:

- ◆ Kilwa Kisiwani and Lamu, medieval merchant cities and settlements located along the coast of Tanzania and Kenya
- ◆ The rock-hewn churches of Lalibela and Axum's ancient stelae in Ethiopia
- ◆ The Asante Temples at Besease and Patakro in Ghana
- ◆ Mali's celebrated Sudanic-style mosques in Djenné and Timbuktu
- ◆ The Late Iron Age agricultural terraces and irrigation landscape of Engaruka in Tanzania's Rift Valley
- ◆ Elmina Fort, a significant node of the trans-Atlantic slave trade along what was known as the Gold Coast in Ghana
- ◆ The massive 'dry-stone' architecture of Great Zimbabwe, in Zimbabwe



Additional sites to be included in the future: the Kushite site of Musawwarat es Sufra in Sudan; Mapungubwe, Great Zimbabwe's predecessor in South Africa; two monuments in Zanzibar's Stone Town; structures in Cameroon's Mandara Mountains; and five rock shelters and caves in South Africa's Cederberg Mountains.

## SELECTED COLLECTIONS FROM AFRICAN CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES & LANDSCAPES



### The Heinz Rüther Collection

Professor Heinz Rüther and his team at the University of Cape Town in South Africa provide the main spatial and visual documentation for the majority of the heritage sites in African Cultural Heritage Sites & Landscapes. A range of data for each site and landscape is produced, from photogrammetric images, panoramas, and downloadable videos to GIS data, stereoscopic photographs, aerial photographs, 3-D models, and millimetre accurate architectural plans. *Object types: 3D models, GIS data, site plans, aerial photography*  
*Source: Professor Heinz Rüther, Geomatics, University of Cape Town*

### British Institute in Eastern Africa (BIEA), Kilwa Archive

This archive contains a collection of slides, maps, field notes, aerial photographs, and images of artefacts from excavations undertaken by the late Dr. Neville Chittick along the Swahili coast at Kilwa Kisiwani (Tanzania) between the late 1950s to the 1970s. Chittick's field notebooks have also been digitized, allowing users to follow his interpretative reasoning. *Object types: field notes, articles, aerial photographs, images*  
*Source: British Institute in Eastern Africa (BIEA)*

### British Institute in Eastern Africa (BIEA), Axum Archive

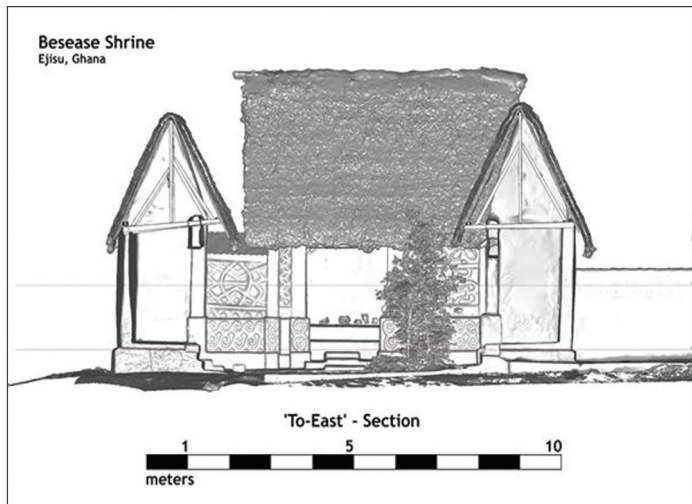
Combined in this archive are field notes and images of excavation sites and artefacts from the archaeological expeditions directed by

*(Continued on back)*

Neville Chittick in northern Ethiopia from 1972-74 and Professor David Phillipson from 1993-97. Chittick's excavations focused primarily on Axum's residential and burial sites. His work in Axum was cut short by the Derg Revolution in 1974. A decade of social unrest followed the revolution, preventing Chittick's return to Axum; results of his fieldwork were published posthumously. Excavations directed by Professor Phillipson resulted in a two volume monograph *Archaeology of Aksum*. Professor Phillipson contributed to this collection detailed field notes, reports, photographs, slides and maps that investigate various aspects of Axum's architecture, farming settlements, and burial sites.

*Object types: field notes, articles, photographs, maps*

*Source: British Institute in Eastern Africa (BIEA)*



### British Institute in Eastern Africa (BIEA), Engaruka Archive

This archive combines the research of J. E. G. Sutton, Peter Robertshaw, and others to illustrate the complexity of the site and to chart the gradual refinement of its interpretation. Sutton's recognition, in 1971, that Engaruka represents the remains of an irrigated, arable economy of the Late Iron Age is, undoubtedly, the pivotal moment in this process. Subsequent surveys and excavations by the BIEA, Helsinki, and UCL have done much to further develop this understanding. Given that the collection includes work from all major archaeological projects undertaken at the site, further research aiming to address these issues will certainly draw from it.

*Object types: field notes, photographs*

*Source: British Institute in Eastern Africa (BIEA)*

### Smithsonian Heritage Collection

This collection contains a diverse array of print documents (some rare), ranging from traveller accounts from the early-16th to 20th centuries to more recent academic journal articles and other scholarly and historical literature. Some of the travelogues are accompanied by unique maps, beautiful colour plates, and some of the earliest photographs of African peoples and their material cultures.

*Object types: full length books, scholarly articles*

*Source: Warren M. Robbins Library, National Museum of African Art, Smithsonian*

### The Lloyd and Bleek Collection

This collection is comprised of more than 13,000 notebook pages of narrative as well as genealogies, maps, and illustrations of |xam and !kun observations of daily life. The |xam language is no longer spoken and the pages and images reproduced in this collection are almost all that remain of the language and ideas of a people who once were the sole inhabitants of much of the central part of Southern Africa.

*Object types: drawings, illustrations, manuscripts, watercolours*

*Sources: University of Cape Town, the National Library of South Africa, and Iziko South African Museum*

### The Northwestern Heritage Collection

This collection from Northwestern University includes a linguistically diverse group of travelogues, diaries, and ethnographies written in the late-19th to mid-20th centuries that recount life in famous West and East African kingdoms during their twilight years.

*Object type: books*

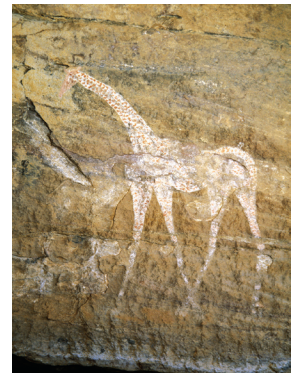
*Source: Northwestern University Libraries*

### The Rock Art Collection

Comprised primarily of high-resolution images of rock art dating from prehistoric times through to the 19th century, this collection reveals the diverse artistic traditions of painting and engraving employed throughout Africa on both a small and monumental scale.

*Object types: drawings, photographs, tracings*

*Source: Rock Art Research Institute (RARI), Trust for African Rock Art (TARA)*



JSTOR united with Aluka ([www.aluka.org](http://www.aluka.org)), an online digital library of scholarly resources from and about Africa and the current host of this collection, in 2008 to extend our commitment to increasing the visibility of Africa-related materials. While this collection is still accessible through the Aluka website, JSTOR aims to place this content alongside current JSTOR collections.

### For more on JSTOR | Aluka integration, go to:

<http://www.jstor.org/page/info/about/organization/faqAluka.jsp>

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