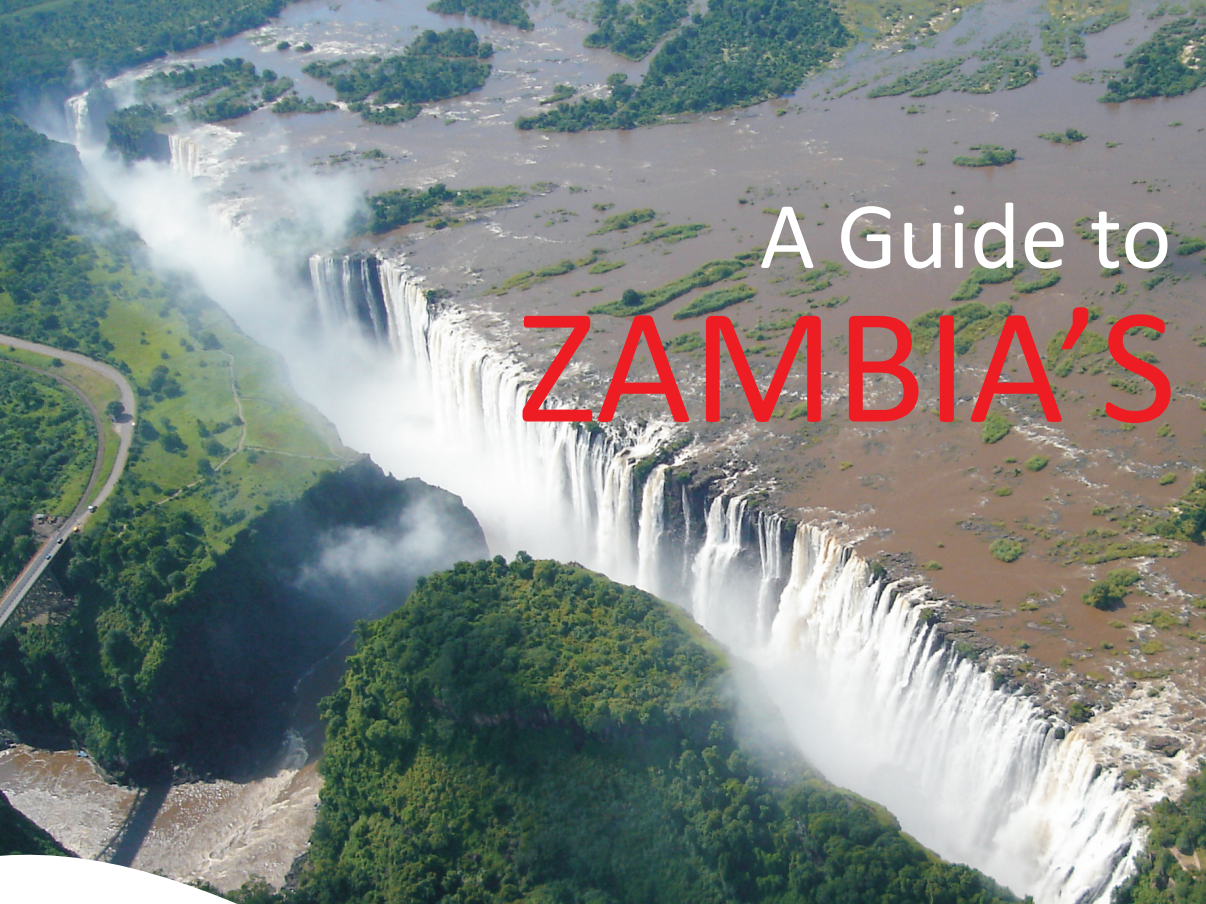


A Guide to **ZAMBIA'S**

HERITAGE



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FOREWORD

A warm welcome to the second edition of “**A Guide to Zambia's Heritage**”! Although the title “**A guide to Zambia's Heritage**” seems a little new, it is referred to as the second edition as the first one of its kind was published in 1972 and was then called the National Monuments Guide.

I feel that this title is more appropriate for this edition as it is tailored towards answering to the needs of modern society by providing information about heritage sites in their various forms necessary to both local and international tourists, heritage enthusiasts and scholars. For instance, directions to the sites are provided in narrative descriptions as well as sketch and scale maps. While scale maps will help you as you decide on which heritage sites to visit, sketch maps will give you directions on your way to a particular heritage sites. This is so because scale maps are drawn to standard and can easily be compared with other maps within reach such as base maps, topographic maps as well as google earth images, hence making it very easy for you to locate a site from anywhere in the world.

Another aspect to take note of is the use of the term heritage in the new title instead of monuments as in the previous edition. This edition covers heritage sites regardless of the legal status. The heritage law in Zambia protects both natural and cultural heritage as described in the National Heritage Conservation Commission (NHCC) Act Cap 173 of the Laws of Zambia. However, the same Act recognizes further legal protection in the form of Statutory Instrument (SI) which is signed by the Minister of the Ministry that is looking at the heritage estate. It is at this point that a heritage site attains a status of National Monument and is invariably of National Significance. Hence some heritage sites are referred to as National Monument in this publication.

I therefore invite you to take pleasure in this publication.



Collins C. Chipote
Executive Director

PREFACE

Zambia boasts of a plethora of natural and cultural heritage sites. It is from these sites that only unique ones are selected and protected as such by the law for public enjoyment and education. As National Heritage Conservation Commission, caring for these places and their collections for the benefit of this and the future generations is the cornerstone of everything we do.

This publication provides you a travel companion as you embark on the journey to cultural and natural heritage sites around Zambia. It depicts cultural sites which are monumental to Zambia's political, economic and social development as well as those intrinsically linked to traditions of the Zambian people. What awaits you in this type of heritage is an exceptional experience that transports you back to the different time periods and key historical moments, offering you an experience so unique that it's almost like being there real-time. This guide also takes you through natural heritage sites which are a collection of unique sites of natural importance and physical beauty found all over Zambia.

INTRODUCTION

Heritage resources, which may either be Natural or Cultural, require strategic conservation, preservation and management for education, scientific research, enjoyment and tourism purposes. It is therefore against this background that by Act of Parliament, Cap 173 of the Laws of Zambia, that National Heritage Conservation Commission (NHCC) was brought into being; to conserve, preserve and manage the country's cultural and natural heritage resources dotted all over Zambia.

Nevertheless, the conservation and management of heritage and protected resources comes with a number of challenges such as encroachment (illegal settlements), unsustainable utilization and development of industries and other infrastructures on or within heritage sites.

Cultural and natural heritage resources are important in many ways but especially as part of tourism programmes which contribute to economic development. Cultural and natural heritage conservation is based on a multidisciplinary knowledge base, drawing strategies and actions from a diverse array of stakeholder groupings. This then means that, heritage conservation requires a multi sectoral approach. To achieve the above, a very proactive-based approach, openness and team work are to be harnessed.

Heritage resources have potential to contribute to the national economy. A rigorous study of the cost benefit analysis of conserving the resources will reveal how the heritage resources can contribute to the national economy.

BRIEF INFORMATION ON INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES AT HERITAGE SITES

Public-Private Partnership in Tourism Infrastructure Development at Heritage Sites

The Sixth National Development Plan (SNDP) whose objectives are to: accelerate infrastructure development; economic growth and diversification; promote rural investment and accelerate poverty reduction and enhance human development set Tourism as one of priority growth sectors. Zambia is endowed with a number of heritage sites spread across the country with very high tourism potential. However, the need for tourism infrastructure development at heritage sites to bring about the required economic and social development cannot be over emphasized.

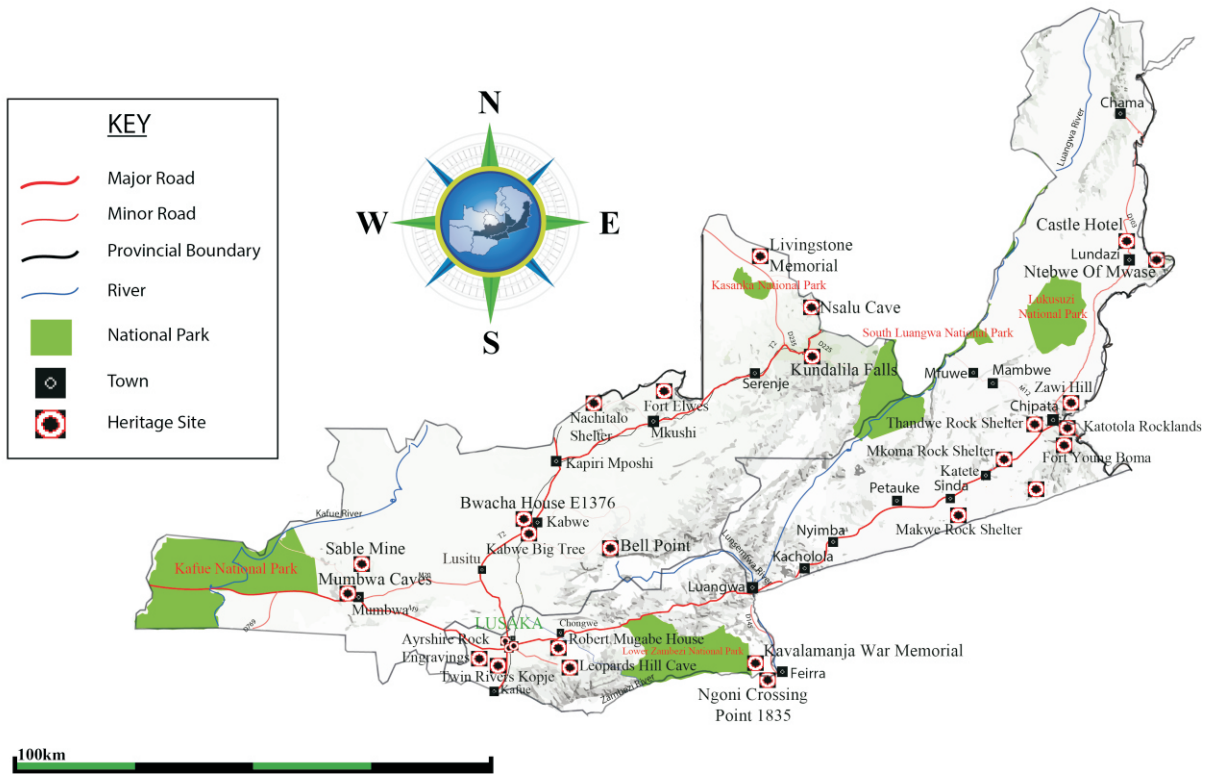
With the involvement of the private sector through programmes such as Public-Private Partnership (PPP) and Concession Agreements in the provision of infrastructure, heritage sites in Zambia can make the country among the top tourist destinations in the world.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia through National Heritage Conservation Commission has in the past recent years embarked on provision of basic infrastructure at some of the site among which are Victoria Falls, Mumbuluma Fall, Kalambo Falls, Lumangwe/Kabwelume Falls Complex, Chinyunyu Hot spring, Zambezi Source, Chishimba Falls, Ntumbacushi Falls among others. With this basic infrastructure as well as the recent construction of roads leading to most heritage sites, there has been drastic increase in both local and international tourist visitation at most heritage sites and hence the need for high standard tourism infrastructure.

It is in this regard that the National Heritage Conservation Commission introduced PPP and Concession Agreements in tourism infrastructure development at heritage sites that allow for the participation of the private sector

PPP and Concession Agreements in tourism infrastructure development at heritage sites are great opportunities for the private sector to participate in Zambia's tourism sector in order to effectively harness our heritage resources and contribute to the development of the country.

EAST - CENTRAL REGION HERITAGE SITES MAP



EAST - CENTRAL REGION HERITAGE SITES

INTRODUCTION

East Central Region is comprises Central, Lusaka and Eastern Provinces of Zambia .The Lusaka Province is home of the Chilenje House National Monument, the house in which Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda lived during Zambia's Independence struggle. The Eastern Province is a backdrop of architectural heritage ,which reveals the history of a number of churches in Zambia while the Central Province is the origin of the Broken Hill Man, one of the world's greatest discoveries in the field of archaeology.

LUSAKA PROVINCE

LUSAACA BEFORE LUSAKA: Chakeluka Archaeological site

This site basically tells the history of Lusaka when it used to be called Lusaaka. The earliest Bantu or first farmers to have settled in what is today Lusaka District made settlements in the present day Chelstone area. Archaeological investigations at Kapwirimbwe site in Chelstone area showed evidence of Early Iron Age (EIA) farmers; the remains of hunted game, cultivated crops and iron objects being prominent. This was replaced or subsumed by the Later Iron Age (LIA) group in the 11th century. Evidence of this transition comes from Twickenham (now called Chakeluka) site.

This group was gradually replaced by a settled iron using farming communities starting around the 6th century AD. Further excavations were done by a professional archeologist called David Phillipson from 1965 to 1968. Prof Phillipson unearthed some interesting evidence of early settlement in the area. The materials he found, which included some animal bones, iron tools and copper rings, were carbon-dated to a period between the 10th and 11th centuries. Prof Phillipson also found two human skeletal remains. Briefly, the community around this area reared cattle, had highly developed ceramic tradition, was very good at iron working, made their own salt and adorned themselves with copper artefacts. During the construction of the National Assembly buildings on the summit of Olympia Park Hill, several graves believed to be for these people were uncovered in the foundation trenches in 1964-65. At the time of the Soli people, the area may have been a grave site or 'maanda' a Soli word meaning 'cemetery.'



Chakeluka archaeological site in fenced up area on the left



An avenue with the site on the right

The archaeological site situated along Chakeluka Road, still bears the same local name. Chakeluka site therefore appears to have been occupied at intervals through much of the Zambian Iron Age and provides a frame work for more detailed studies of the later archaeology of the Lusaka region.

The Manda Hill area and its environs thus represent what used to be part of the Soli chiefdom. However, it is believed that the original Lusaaka's Village was located where the railway siding was established before the influx of white settlers forced the local people to relocate to the area around modern day Olympia Park area (and its environs). From a small rail siding under headman Lusaaka was later to develop into what became known as Lusaka City today.

It was named by the railway's resident engineer Mr. S. F. Townsend. As the town expanded, the Soli people were displaced and many moved to the surrounding areas such as Chongwe.

What has remained of the old village settlement is Chakeluka Archaeological site, declared as a protected National Monument under Statutory Instrument number 37 of 1972.



Lusaka today

LEOPARDS HILL CAVE NATIONAL MONUMENT, Lusaka District

The site covers an area of an approximate one acre and situated on the Leopard's Hill Ranch in the Lusaka District. Located at 15O 43 'E, It is about 1 km south west of Katoba Middle Basic School in Lusaka and Katoba Clinic in Chongwe. The site can be accessed using the Leopard's Hill Road some 60 kilometres from Lusaka after crossing some two small streams.

The Leopards hill cave is a speleological (geomorphological) and archaeological site. It presents itself as one of the most unique caves in Zambia, giving the best examples of unique geological features (Karst features) common in limestone regions. It also provides the best example of the active processes that lead to landscape/landform shaping in Zambia.

Archaeologically, the site is well known for its Middle Stone Age, Late Stone Age and Early Stone Age artefacts as in the example of Museum Object Number 1686. However, the site has lost much of its archaeological significance due to removal and vandalism of archaeological materials. Notwithstanding this, the fact that records on site material are there is still enough to justify the archaeological significance. The site was been excavated and the material dated using Carbon 14 dating method.



ING'OMBE ILEDE, Chirundu District

Ing'ombe Ilede ('the place where the cow lies down') is situated close to the confluence of the Lusitu and Zambezi Rivers. It is reached by turning east from the northern Kariba Access Road 13Km south of its junction with the Lusaka-Chirundu main road, where the route to the site is clearly signposted.

The low ridge of Ing'ombe Ilede is now occupied by Pambazana Village and by a pump-house for the supply of water to surrounding villages. It was during the construction of the latter, in 1960, that rich archaeological finds were first encountered. Excavations were conducted by Mr J H Chaplin and later, by Dr B M Fagan. Small scale investigations were also made by Dr D W Phillipson in 1968.

The site appears to have been an Iron Age Village from about AD 700-1000, and about AD 1400 it was re-occupied. Excavations have vividly illustrated the richness of this later settlement. The pottery of these inhabitants of Ing'ombe Ilede was of a much higher quality than that of their contemporaries in other parts of the country. Trading contact with the East Coast is demonstrated by the presence of vast numbers of imported glass beads. The dead were buried with beads of gold, probably from the Rhodesian mines, and with copper currency crosses, from either Shaba or Rhodesia.

A monument has been erected at Ing'ombe Ilede to commemorate the discoveries, but apart from this there is little for today's casual visitor to see. A full account of the excavations is available in *Iron Age Cultures in Zambia*, volume 11, by B M Fagan, D W Phillipson and S G H Daniels, published in 1969.

MARRAPODI KILN, Lusaka District

The kiln was used for manufacturing lime for industrial use and this seems to have been the first industry established in Lusaka. The first was sited on the eastern post of the railway siding. Lime was Lusaka's first industrial activity and was initiated by Mr. Giovanni Marrapodi, an Italian contractor from Kalomo. By 1915, lime business had reached its peak and Mr. Marrapodi even exported lime to Congo and Southern Rhodesia. It was moved to this site after the floods of 1918/19. However, few years later, firewood in Lusaka became scarce and prices prohibitive. As a result, work was suspended and unfortunately, in 1922, Mr. Marrapodi died. Though his wife continued with the business, it was just a matter of time before Marrapodi Kiln ceased operations. Mr. Marrapodi played a key role in the construction business of the emerging city. The Marrapodi Kiln hence represents archaeo-industrial heritage.



ZESCO COOLING TOWER, Lusaka District

The tower was the Lusaka's first major source of thermal power dating back to the early 1930s and to date, it is one of the most unique structural engineering designs in the country. Construction of this power station was necessitated by the choice of Lusaka becoming the capital city of Northern Rhodesia (as the country was then called) and the administrative headquarters of government.

Prior to this, Lusaka's only thermal power came from three small plants supplying the three hotels (most likely the Counsells Hotel, Grand Hotel and Imperial Hotel). The location of this site was chosen on the basis of proximity to both the railway siding for easy supply of coal and to the then suggested industrial area – its best consumer and the prevailing winds to carry smoke away from the capital site and townships. It was the second such plant after the one in Ndola to be put up in Zambia. It was opened up in 1934 at an estimated cost of 60,000 pounds. It wound up its service in 1970 and has since not been used for electricity generation.

Its significance lies in the fact that it was the first major thermal power plant to supply power to the budding city of Lusaka and it is a good representation of engineering heritage in Zambia.



NJANJI COMMUTER BUILDING, Lusaka District

This is the earliest surviving buildings in Lusaka. Built in 1906 as a railway station house, the building still has evidence of the colour bar. White passengers used to buy tickets from the foyer inside the building while black Africans used to buy tickets from a small window in front of the building. Though this window is currently sealed, its profile is still visible today. The building is currently used as a private bus service office by CR Carriers and is located on Heroes Square opposite the main railway station.



E W TARRY'S BUILDING, Lusaka District

This is one of the oldest buildings on Cairo Road dating back to 1927. It represents the history of agriculture in Lusaka as it used to be used as an agricultural merchants shop. Behind it, there was a shed where agricultural implements were kept. Until recently, E W Tarry's Zambia Ltd was one of the leading agricultural machines and implements suppliers. Today the building is used as Fast Food outlet and business centre.



OLD FISHER'S HOUSE PLOT 109, Lusaka District

This is also one of earliest surviving buildings built in 1909 along Cairo Road. Once upon a time it was called Fisher Complex on both Chiparamba and Cairo Roads. Its façade, like others for old structures, is still in its original design. The building today is used as a restaurant.



LUSAKA MILLER'S HOUSE, Lusaka District

Lusaka Millers House (the current location of the National Milling Company premises) In 1928, the North-Western Rhodesia Farmers' Co-operative Society Ltd shifted from Kafue to Lusaka taking over King and Werner's mill. It was sold in 1921 and moved the current location of the National Milling Company premises.

CAIRO ROAD HISTORIC GARDEN, Lusaka District

The first trees to be planted on Cairo Road were planted in 1921 and 1924 as part of the city's development programme. The street was named in 1924.



MARRAPODI HOUSE PLOT 294, Lusaka District

Built in 1921, this was the first residential house in Lusaka and was the residence of Govianni Marrapodi, an Italian contractor on the railway line who had come to Lusaka from Kalomo in 1909 to run lime working business in 1911. He owned a large estate of land extending from Roma (named after his native home capital city) to present day Villa Elizabetha (one of the farms named after his daughter).

At present, the house is used as a restaurant/bar. The house has a memorial stone laid by his nieces A. Rosina and C. Giulia in January 1999.

LUSAKA HOTEL, Lusaka District

Lusaka Hotel, located in Cairo Road, was the first hotel to be established along this road and the first in Lusaka City. It was opened up in 1912 as Counsell's Hotel. Unconfirmed reports say the descendants of the hotel founders today live in Kalomo. In the 1920s, ownership of the hotel changed hands; the next owner being a Mr. Patrick Ritchie who at the same time was also Mayor of the newly found city of Lusaka. It was during this time that the hotel changed its name to Lusaka Hotel. Later, a Mr. Tiny Rowlands, founder of London Rhodesia Company, best known as Lon-Rho, acquired ownership of the hotel.

Though the hotel was managed by Lon-Rho Zambia, it was actually owned by the company's founder. In 2000, the hotel was taken over by the current General Manager Mr. David Thomson.

Since its establishment, the hotel has undergone extensive renovations and rehabilitations. The hotel main entrance has now moved from Katondo Street to Cairo Road. New additions made and these include The Terrace, an outdoor restaurant and a swimming pool. A huge tree had to be uprooted in order to pave way for the construction of this swimming pool.

Since its inception, the hotel has seen the addition of three well appointed conference rooms convenient for cocktails, luncheons and workshops. These rooms have been named after some of the most dedicated and long serving workers.

By 1930, other two hotels had been established bringing the number of hotels this budding city of Lusaka to three.

OLD LUSAKA BOYS SCHOOL, Lusaka District

This was the first government school for children of the European farmers in the surrounding areas established. The school was located on the site originally founded as European school by the Dutch Reformed Church in 1908. Work on the present site started in 1910 and by 1916, the school was fully operational. From its inception, the school served as a co-education until a girls' school was opened up in 1939 at present Lusaka Girls' School. It then became known as Lusaka Boys until it was finally abandoned due to security and other reasons in 1959 after the current Lusaka Boys School was opened up.

Today, the structure is used as offices for the National Heritage Conservation Commission's East Central Region and Headquarters. The site was rehabilitated through NORAD funding in 1996.



Old Lusaka boys school frontage and courtyard



OLD POST OFFICE, Lusaka District

The Old Post Office building, constructed in 1933, was the first Post office in Lusaka, and is located at the junction of Katondo and Freedom Way. Until recently, the building was used as Kwacha Secondary School before it was rehabilitated and reverted back to its original purpose - as a post office.



FORMER DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH, Lusaka District

The residence was built in 1926 while the church was erected in 1933 and depicts Dutch architecture. The structures are under the ownership of the Salvation Army Church and are used as Bookshop/Supplies Offices. They are found along Great North Road in Villa Elizabetha. Another sister church is the formerly Dutch Reformed Church along Chilimbulu Road, now belonging to the Reformed Church of Zambia Kamwala Congregation.

1932 HOUSE NO. 110D, Lusaka District

It is also found along Great North Road opposite Impala Service Station in Villa Elizabetha This house built in 1932 is a display of Dutch architectural influence in Zambia, and therefore its value is of architectural and historic significance. The house used to be owned by the founder of Behrens Limited Mr. Behrens before ownership was transferred into private hands. This historic house is still being used as a private residence.

FORMER CHARTER HOUSE, Lusaka District

The building is located at the junction of Independence Avenue and Haile Selassie Road. This building was constructed to house the British South African Company (BSAC), a company responsible for the management and administration of Northern Rhodesia up to 1924 when the territory became a British Protectorate. Today, the building houses the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



The Aylmer May cemetery and chapel of gothic architecture in Lusaka's Rhodepark area

ALYMER MAY CEMETERY, Lusaka District

This cemetery was a burial site for the English, Jews, members of the Dutch Reformed and Roman Catholic churches. The site is the only public cemetery in Zambia with a chapel erected on a grave of a loved one. The Murray Memorial Chapel is of gothic architecture and was erected in 1928 on the grave of Audrey Mary Elizabeth Murray at a cost of 700 pounds. The construction of the buildings on graves is similar to the African practice at chiefs' or religious leaders' graves. The cemetery was officially opened and named after Dr. Aylmer May in 1922, the country's first Chief Medical Officer, a South African Company's medical officer who came to Northern Rhodesia in 1908 - and was officially closed in 1958.

He travelled extensively within and outside to advise on the health of Northern Rhodesians. Dr May is also credited with the use of mosquito gauge on windows to prevent malaria.

The cemetery and the Chapel within it are Registered National Heritage Sites. Over 1000 identifiable graves are located in the cemetery. Today, the cemetery is managed by a private Trust called The Aylmer May Cemetery Restoration Trust (AMCRT) formed in 1999 and is the only known site in Zambia with a grave of a British colonial governor, Sir John Maybin, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Northern Rhodesia from 1938 to 1939.

KABWATA ROUNDAVELES, Lusaka District

These thatched one-roomed roundaveles are remnants of a total of 500 round houses built in the late 1930s and early 1940s. They were replaced by 483 medium high rise flats and 723 houses at a cost K10 million. The roundaveles represent the colonial concept of what African accommodation in town ought to have been. The roundavels were built in sets of four with the doors opening into a central place. This was meant to reproduce a village setting in an urban area. Kabwata was named after Chief Lusaaka's son, whose area of control included the present area where Kabwata Township is located and the surrounding areas.

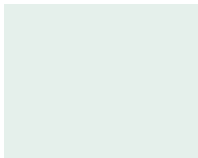
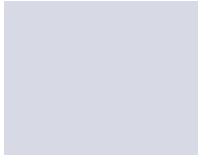
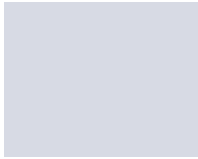
OLD SECRETARIAT / OLD NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, Lusaka District

The site is located along Independence Avenue at cabinet house. Designed by a Mr. John A. Hoogterp, F.R.I.B.A in 1932 and erected in the same year, this is a historic building with a Georgian architecture, which is richly moulded with romanesque pillars, gusted mortar joints, red tiled roof and beautiful staircase. It depicts fine and rich architectural features. The foundation stone was laid by His Royal Highness Prince George of the United Kingdom. Its role as old national assembly meant diverse legislative events that took place during the pre and post independence and these were very significant to Zambia's history. Ahead of independence, the Legislature popularly known as the Legico used to meet in this building to make laws for the protectorate. The building was Zambia's (then Northern Rhodesia) Parliament. Today, the building houses the Ministry of Defence and is part of the Cabinet Offices which comprises this building and modern sympathetic extension on both sides of its width. Its former parliament chamber has recently been renovated and is used as a chamber for the House of Chiefs.

CHILENJE HOUSE, Lusaka District



Panoramic view of Chilenje House National Monument Site



This was the residence of Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, Zambia's first republican president, from 13th January 1960 and 27th December 1962, when he shifted to government house. House no. 394 was the hub of political activity. Major emancipation crusades such as the constitutional conference of 1960 and Cha Cha campaigns were coordinated when Dr. Kaunda lived in this house. The house is protected and preserved for posterity, educational and enjoyment. The personal effects used by Dr. Kaunda's family are still preserved and are kept in good condition. The site has two exhibitions: Dr. Kaunda's personal effects, furniture and kitchen utensils, while the second in 395 shows the history of Lusaka from the earliest times to independence in 1964.



This was the residence of Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, Zambia's first republican president, from 13th January 1960 and 27th December 1962, when he shifted to government house. House no. 394 was the hub of political activity. Major emancipation crusades such as the constitutional conference of 1960 and Cha Cha Cha campaigns were coordinated when Dr. Kaunda lived in this house. The house is protected and preserved for posterity, educational and enjoyment. The personal effects used by Dr. Kaunda's family are still preserved and are kept in good condition. The site has two exhibitions: Dr. Kaunda's personal effects, furniture and kitchen utensils, while the second in 395 shows the history of Lusaka from the earliest times to independence in 1964.



The Landrover used during the Independence struggle

Above and beyond, there is also the Land Rover which Dr. Kaunda and his colleagues used during the independence resistance. The first owners of the vehicle were the United Society of Christian Literature (USCL) who registered it as a new car on 31st December, 1957 in Kafue as K15848 after importing it from the United Kingdom. For almost three years, the USCL owned and used this vehicle in its work of distributing Christian and educational materials to several parts of the country.

On 8 March, 1960 Reverend Merfyn M. Temple of the same society became the new owner of the vehicle. His ownership lasted until 20 January, 1961 when he donated it to the United National Independence Party (UNIP) and was used by Dr. Kaunda and his colleagues. Dr. Kaunda and his colleagues used the Land Rover extensively during the political movement between 1961 and 1962. The vehicle soon became a common spectacle and its noise a melodious tune to the party supporters. They soon nicknamed it as 'Mama UNIP.'

The site was declared as National Monument and its doors opened to the public on 23 October, 1968. It has since been managed by the National Heritage Conservation Commission. In 1990, the vehicle was extensively damaged during the food riots. It is currently displayed at the monument site and requires renovation.

LIBERATION SITES

Zambia played a vital role in the liberation struggle of Southern Africa. Being one of the first nations to gain independence especially in the southern region, Zambia hosted and supported a number of freedom movements from the Southern African Region, all this was done in the quest to help other countries in the region gain their freedom from the colonial masters.

Some of these movements included the African National Congress (ANC) South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO), the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), FRELIMO, Zimbabwean African People's Union (ZAPU) and the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU).

These freedom movements were located in different places within Zambia, for example the Chikumbi camp, Mkushi girls' camp, Mulungushi camp, Kabanga camp, Nampundwe camp and the Kavalamanja camp.



In 1978, these camps were attacked at different times by the Rhodesian forces and many freedom fighters and civilians were killed. Some Zambian military personnel and civilians were among the fatalities. These attacks were also extended to vital government infrastructure such as bridges. In other words, the liberation wars led to destruction of property, loss of life and to some extent, the displacement of human beings.

KAVALAMANJA CAMP, Luangwa District

Kavalamanja Camp is located about 22 kilometres west of Luangwa Town far beyond the northern banks of the Zambezi River. The camp held about 200 ZIPRA fighters, 30 Zambian soldiers and some Chinese contractors. It was attacked in March 1978 and went through four air raids, one landmine ambush and one road ambush along the Luangwa Road. The remains of the ambush comprise a ten tonne crux lorry destroyed by the Rhodesian Forces and over 20 regulars who died were buried next to the wreckage. Some ZIPRA regulars and Zambian soldiers are buried within the vicinity of Kavalamanja School.

NAMPUNDWE CAMP, Lusaka District

Nampundwe Camp is located about 35 kilometres south west of Lusaka and was used as transit camp for male freedom war recruits. Here 30 young Zimbabwean freedom war recruits were bombed, died and were buried in two graves. The site is littered with defense trenches.



CHONGWE RIVER BRIDGE SITE, Chongwe District

On 19th October 1979, the Rhodesian Forces attacked the bridge on the Great East Road and adjacent to the Zambia National Service (ZNS) Camp in Chongwe District. The Rhodesian Forces using 8 helicopters bombed the bridge and this was preceded by an attack on the ZANU-PF Camp at Nyangwena, about 14 kilometres east of the bridge. Due to the superior firepower of the enemy forces, 8 Zambian army personnel and recruits including a little boy were killed. The dead were buried on the banks of the Chongwe River within the ZNS Camp, less than a kilometre from the remains of the bridge.

CHIKUMBI FREEDOM CAMP, Lusaka District

The Freedom Camp, commonly known as Chikumbi Site, is located north of Lusaka, the capital city of Zambia.

The site is considered sacred shrine by Zimbabweans and a climax of Zambia's selfless and unwavering contribution to the liberation of Southern Africa by supporting various liberation movements in Angola (MPLA), Zimbabwe, (ZIPRA, ZANU and ZANLA) Mozambique (FRELIMO), Namibia (SWAPO) and South Africa (PAC and ANC). The governments of Zambia, Zimbabwe have seen the need to honour both Zimbabwean and Zambian nationals who sacrificed their lives at this site. Over 400 young Zimbabweans perished during an attack on the camp. They were buried in seven mass graves and twelve individual graves. The landscape is littered with remnants of infrastructure and equipment.



Graves of fallen heroes at Chikumbi Site

FOOTBALL HEROES BURIAL SITE, Lusaka District

This is a Site of the Burial of Zambian National Football Team players that perished off the coast of Gabon on 28th April 1993 enroute to a World Cup qualifier match with Senegal. The Site is a Declared National Monument. The full names of officials and the players is as follows; Michael D. Mwape, Godfrey Chitalu, Alex Chola, Efford Chabala, Wisdom Chansa, Kelvin Mutale, Whiteson Changwe, Robert Watiyakeni, Eston Mulenga, Derby Makinka, Moses Chikwalakwala, Witson Sakala, Numba Mwila, Samuel Chomba, Moses Masuwa, Godfrey Kangwa, Richard Mwanza, Winter Mumba, John Soko, Timothy Mwitwa, Kenani Simambe, Patrick Banda, Wilson Mtonga, Nelson M. Zimba, Joseph B. Salimu, Col. Mike Mhone, Lt. Col. Victor Mubanda, Lt. Col. Joseph Sacika, W.O.1 E. S. Nambote and Corp. Thompson Sakala. The heroes were buried just next to Independence Stadium where the nation held its first Independence event in 1964 followed with successive commemorative events.



Burial Site for the fallen Heroes

Miraculously Kalushya Bwalya who is Zambia's iconic soccer icon and Africa's Footballer of the Year was the only survivor from this team after having missed travelling on this flight. He lived his dream by helping the nation in assembling a new team which he captained, inspired and only finished second on the African continent soon after this disaster. These Heroes who are buried here are said and believed to have inspired the Kalusha Bwalya led football team as Football Association of Zambia (FAZ) President to win Zambia's first ever Confederation of Africa Cup of Nations in 2013 which was captained by Christopher Katongo. These African Champions had dedicated this tournament and trophy to these fallen heroes who were their major inspiration. It is important to also note that just next to this Monumental Site there is a new Stadium known as Heroes Stadium where Zambia's 50 Years Celebrations were held and signing of the amended constitution was done including the inauguration of President Lungu as Zambia's 6th President.

FREEDOM HOUSE, Lusaka District

Situated along Freedom Way in Lusaka's central business district, the building was a launch pad of party activities during Zambia's struggle for Independence and hence it was from this building that the United National Independence Party (UNIP) manifesto of 1962 was launched.

The Building has been declared a National Monument not only for the important events that took place in it during the struggle for Zambia's' Independence but as a memento of that heroic period.

CHINYUNYU HOTSPRING, Chongwe District

Found in Chongwe, the Chinyunyu hot springs occur as a set of two hot springs on both sides of the Great East Road some 45 kilometers east of Chongwe Boma and 90 kilometres from Lusaka. It is easily accessible as it is situated by the Road side. The spring is found in the area of Chief Bunda-Bunda of the soli people. The site is just like many other sites managed by the National Heritage Conservation Commission.



The Spring at Chinyunyu

LIBALA LIMESTONE, Lusaka District

The site, of approximately 3.6350 Hectares in extent, is located in Lusaka's Libala township, next to Lusakasa Primary School along Chilimbulu Road and also behind Young Men Christian Association (YMCA). The site is an outstanding example of a geological landform, and thus useful for scientific research. It is a site of outstanding scenic qualities of Karst topography, features that are useful for tourism and teaching; and also a geological benchmark for university and college teaching of Limestone, Dolomite and Karst topography. The site represents one of the major rock types which underline most of the City of Lusaka.



Libala Limestone area

It represents active earth formation activities important in the understanding of the history of the development of the earth. The maximum temperature of the water at its source is about 68°C but it scales down as the water runs down to the bathing/washing ponds. The hot water emitted with high pressure from the site (with an odour indicative of the presence of residual mineral salt, gypsum) is a result of the contact between precipitation water which percolates into the ground to become part of the water table and get in touch with heat which escapes from the earth's interior through fractures (cracks) developed in the rock formation through faulting process. The site is of great importance in the sense that it provides a good example in the study of earth processes and in particular the geothermal theory and also a clear demonstration of heat hot magma (molten rocks) from which the water derives its energy. The hot spring also demonstrates how energised fluids can find their way to surface through joints, schist planes, etc. In this case, the spring is located near a fault line. This fault has also facilitated the emplacement of intrusions such as the one seen in storm water drain.



Some rock outcrops on the site

CHIRUNDU FOSSIL FOREST, Chirundu District

The area selected for proclamation lies immediately to the south of the Lusaka-Chirundu Road, twenty-one kilometers from Chirundu, at the corner of the north Kariba Access Road, and is in the centre of a much larger area over which wood can be found. Sections of tree trunks up to two to three metres in length are exposed here as a result of the erosion of the soft red sandstones which are of Karroo or Secondary age. Scattered over the area are sparse Middle and Late Stone Age industries, indicating that these people sometimes made use of fossil wood for making stone implements. The fossil trees belong to the Karroo period and are approximately 150,000,000 years old. The Law prohibits the removal of specimens as souvenirs, or for any other purpose and visitors are most earnestly requested to obey this requirement.



Fossilised wood at the area

EMBASSY PARK/PRESIDENTIAL PARK MEMORIAL SITE, Lusaka District

Situated at 28° 18' 34" E and 15° 25' 18" S, Embassy Park is found in Lusaka Province of Zambia in Lusaka city. It is located along Independence Avenue opposite Cabinet Office and bordered on the other side by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and various foreign embassies.

The site is of national significance in the sense that it is the first ever site where a Zambian President, sitting or past is buried. At the moment, the site is a burial place for the second and third presidents of the Republic of Zambia Fredrick T. J. Chiluba and Levy P. Mwanawasa respectively. These are great sons of the nation who had rendered distinctive service to Zambia during their lives.



Left: Late Second Republican President, Frederick J.T. Chiluba's Mausoleum under construction
Right: Late Third Republican President Levy P. Mwanawasa's Mausoleum

EASTERN PROVINCE - KALEMBA ROCK SHELTER



The site is located north-east of Chitobwa Village and about a kilometer after the Chipwete Stream in Chadiza District in Chief Mwangala's area. The rock-shelter is commonly known to local people and has given its name, Kalemba (the painted place), to the entire range of hills bordering the south-east side of the upper Chipwete valley. The shelter has two groups of paintings. The first one is the main rock shelter that extends for a maximum length of 12m depicting a frieze of white paintings beneath which are faint traces of red schematics. The second group faces south-west with overall dimensions of 1.0m by 0.08m. The whitish-buff motifs are predominantly anthropomorphic. The largest figure is over 1.4m high. Stylized figures of quadrupeds, some probably representing horned cattle, and schematic motifs also occur in the white series. These paintings pre-date the 19th century.

Excavations in Kalemba rock-shelter exposed a long industrial succession starting with later phases of the “Middle Stone Age” dated to 35, 000 B.C. onwards to the Late Stone Age microlithic industries which begun at about 15, 000 to 11, 000 B.C. Microlithic industries lasted well into the present millennium, perhaps up to around the 17th Century A.D. This Stone Age succession from Kalemba represents a single continuous process of industrial development. There is also proof of Iron Age occupation of the shelter in the 19th century, but contact with Iron Age communities is attested at an early period of the first millennium A.D.

MKOMA ROCK SHELTER, Chipata District

The site is located 5Km from Great East Road, on the right before approaching the entrance to the Chiwoko Zambia National Service (ZNS) Camp in Chipata District. The shelter is situated on the east side of a small rock outcrop with a spacious almost horizontal overhang.



Here, two groups of rock paintings exist, both of which have been blemished by vertical stripes where the paint has been washed off by rainwater running down the rock cliff. High on the underside of the overhang are copious bichromes designs in dark purple and white paint. These include an elaborate knot-line grid and a motif akin to a comet with a long spreading tail. In a lower position on the rear wall of the rock shelter is a widespread series of white paintings, together with schematic anthropomorphic and zoomorphic designs as well as representations of metal tools.



The Mkoma rock paintings

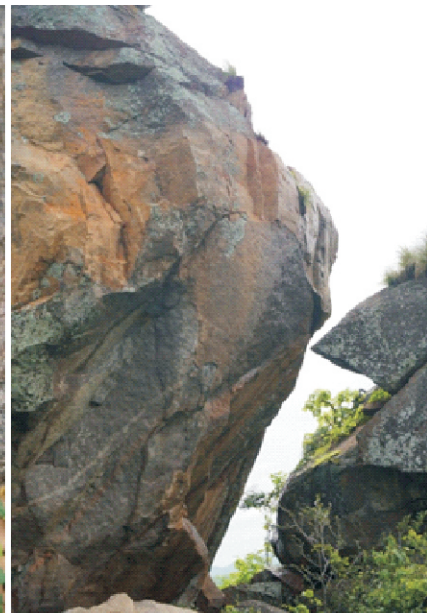
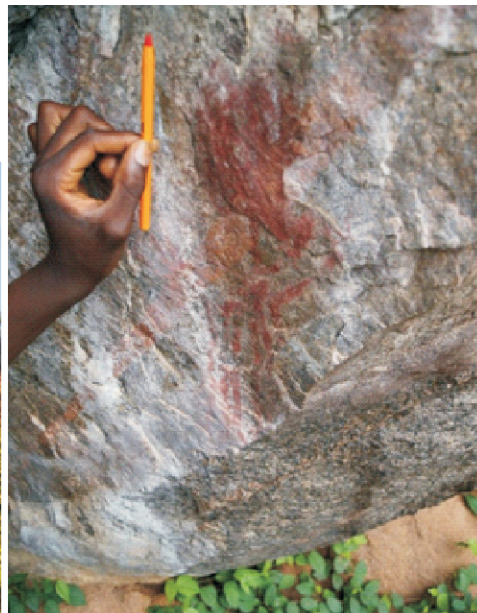
Both groups of paintings at Mkoma are considered to be of Iron Age foundation, the white schematic designs being the more recent. Study of these paintings has demonstrated substantial value in discerning the stylistic progression of the Eastern Province rock art, of which a detailed account has since been published. Though the Mkoma Rock-shelter is fenced, its view of the paintings is not impeded.

ROCK PAINTINGS: ZAWI HILL, Chipata District

This site was declared a National Monument in 1966 under Statutory Instrument (SI) No 171 and is located at 13° 29' 59" S, 32° 45' 01" E in the Chipata District of the Eastern Province. The site is situated between the Msandile and Kaulembe rivers approximately 2.4 kilometres south of the Kaulembe, 2.7 kilometres south-east of the Chipata-Lundazi road and 33 kilometres north of Chipata.

There are two groups of rock paintings on Zawi Hill, One group is on the south side of the hill above the present site of Kamukwe Village, and at the foot of the large rock on the top of the hill and consisting of naturalistic paintings of an eland and an ostrich (believed to have been removed illegally) and various schematic designs in red and white. The other group is situated at the lower entrance to the rock shelter on the eastern side of the hill and consists of a further series of schematic paintings.

Red Geometric tradition Rock Paintings
of Zawi Hills National Monument
(middle photo)



KATOLOLA ROCK PAINTING , Chipata District

The Katolola site is fourteen kilometers from Chipata east of the Chipata-Chadiza Road .The foot of Katolola Hills has two painted rock-shelters. The first, which is little more than an overhang of the granite rock, bears remarkable naturalistic paintings of an eland, almost 2m long, sketched in thin purple lines. The dewlap and mane are clearly indicated but the legs are disproportionately small. Because of weathering the head is now unnoticeable. Of particular interest is the fact that the eland has been painted over, and is thus clearly later than, a large schematic grid.



A second rock face is a short distance to the north-east on which are painted several detailed schematic designs, including large and cautiously executed groups of concentric circles and grids. From one grid emerge two horizontal ladder motifs below which are dots of red paint forming a design resembling rain from a cloud. The whole rock face is pitted with scars caused by stones being thrown at the paintings: pagination shows that these scars are ancient. Evidence from other sites suggests that this stone-throwing may have formed a part of traditional rain making ceremonies.

In Central Africa, the schematic (Iron Age) rock paintings are nearly always later in date than the naturalistic ones which are thought to have been the work of the Late Stone Age hunters. Katolola site is of particular interest as it demonstrates a chronological overlap between the two styles.

THANDWE ROCK-SHELTER, Chipata District

Lying to the south of the old Great East Road ,13Km east of Kazimuli is the rock-shelter located in the Thandwe Hills. The 9Km route to the site leaves the new Great East Road at Kasunkanthanga, 35Km west of Chipata .



Thandwe Rock Shelter is kept locked.
Visitors wishing to go to the site are encouraged
to seek guidance as the site has a caretaker.

At this site archaeological deposits have built up on the ground to the depth of 1½m. The excavations Dr David W. Phillipson did in 1970 exposed that the site was initially occupied by hunter-gatherer peoples of the Late Stone Age a little more than 2,000 years ago. The small stone tools used by these people are similar to those found at other Eastern Province sites of the same period, notably at the Makwe rock-shelter in Katete District.

About AD 300, two humans were incarcerated in the rock-shelter. They may safely be attributed to the Late Stone Age. The skeletons were found in tightly contracted positions in graves neatly walled in with blocks of stone. Accompanying one burial were two skulls of warthog and the skull of a young baby. At the head of the other stood a triangular slab of rock forming a “grave stone”. This stone now rests on the surface of the ground, directly above its original position.

Perhaps about 1,200 years ago, the first Early Iron Age (E.I.A) people arrived in the Thandwe area, bringing with them knowledge of farming methods, of pottery and of metallurgy. The Late Stone Age (L.S.A) folk acquired pottery from newcomers but in other ways probably continued their traditional way of life undisturbed for several centuries longer. A few centuries after their arrival, the E.I.A peoples were replaced by a Later Iron Age (L.I.A) population; and about 500 years ago the L.S.A occupation of the rock-shelter came to an end. The L.I.A inhabitants used the rock-shelter for iron working and for initiation ceremonies; they were almost certainly responsible for the rock paintings.

The site contains a large number of rock paintings. The earliest are a series of bichromatic zoomorphic designs in the southern half of the site.



These are overlain by an extensive series of crudely schematized pictures done exclusively in dirty white paint, which extends into the western part of the shelter. Varying states of preservation indicate that the execution of these designs extends over a long period. Earliest are probably the patterns of lines and dots on the right-hand side of the main painted area. Somewhat later are the large dotted zoomorphic ones, to its left. Superimposed on these are the most recent paintings which include schematic circular designs and representation of a motor car. All the paintings at Thandwe are attributed to L.I.A and were probably done within the last 500 years or so. They are thought to be connected with initiations and other religious ceremonies. Some of the white designs are said to have a sexual significance. The painting of a motor car is an indication that the tradition of rock paintings has continued into the present century.



KABVUMO ROCK SHELTER, Chadiza District

The Region has not recorded this site before. It is located 1.5Km west of Kabvumo Primary School which itself is 5Km east of the Chadiza-Taferansoni Road. The site is a couple of meters southwest of Chipande Village.

The art is in red geometric tradition and comprises concentric circles, straight lines, oval shaped motifs etc. These sites are ideal for archaeological and palaeontological research.

Above: The Kabvumo Rock Shelter and rock art



Students from the UK on archaeological investigations/studies in Mfuwe's South Luangwa Game Management Area

THE LUNDAZI CASTLE HOTEL, Lundazi District

Mr. Errol Burton, who later became the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Natural Resources, conceived the idea in 1948 to construct a Castle. It all started with a dam as the small administrative centre of Lundazi was desperately in short supply of water. There was a swamp where the Lundazi and Msuzi Rivers met and according to professional advice, a dam could not be built there. Despite this professional advice, the resolution to build a dam went ahead. There were no bulldozers in Lundazi nor were there any wheelbarrows, and so, grass baskets were instead used to carry soil to build the dam. This dam was to form a lake of about 56 acres.



Once the dam was completed, Errol Burton was charged with the task of building a rest house to accommodate visitors to the Luangwa Valley and the Nyika Plateau game reserve and was given £500 to do it. He decided that the only thing in keeping with the dam and the general surroundings to acceptable standard would be a small Norman Castle. He made a rough sketch on the back of a cigarette box and later transferred it in more detail to paper and called in the native builders. The product of this combined effort was to be a Norman Castle.

It was initially given the name “*Rumpelstiltskin*.” This strange Castle rest-house became so popular with travelers that in 1952, one side was extended to double the accommodation and bring the total cost of the building to 2,000 pounds.

Later, this Castle ceased to be a rest house but a hotel and was the most unusual structure in Northern Rhodesia.

The Lundazi Castle Hotel is a declared National Monument and is believed to have been constructed between 1949 and 1952. The construction of this hotel is said to have been initiated by a Mr. Fleming and was later completed by a Mr. Burton.

The castle commands an excellent view towards the south overlooking a dam which is an original feature of the property. Probably, the dam served a dual function: it must have been an aesthetic feature as well as a security barrier south of the Castle. Gently sloping towards the south, the site affords an obvious opportunity for the evolution of a coordinated defense system for the Castle.



The Architectural Design: A pointed arched castle style of Norman revivalism comprising six bastions or towers one on each corner of the Castle and the remaining two, one on each façade and the other at the rear.

The turrets on the bastions of Lundazi Castle are typical quotation from the Scottish Baronial Castles inaugurated by Sir Walter Scots and introduced into England in the 1850s.

Materials: The Castle is largely a load bearing structure built in burnt bricks laid in English bond with a flat roof on all but two bastions which have conical roofs of shingles as the covering material.

Accommodation: The Castle has 13 guest rooms out of which only one initially was self contained and the remaining 12 share the four bathrooms and five toilets dotted around the premises. There are also ancillary spaces ranging from storerooms to office.

TEMBWE OF MWASE, Lundazi District

This is an area comprising the earthwork enclosure 2 kilometres from Ntembwe village of Chief Mwase Ntembwe Lundazi's area in the Lundazi District, located at approximately latitude 12°24'S and longitude 33°0' and 22'E. The boundaries of the area extend 15 metres beyond the earthwork features.

The Ntembwe is a camp with an irregular earthwork bank and ditch, traditionally believed to have been a *baKafula village* (a group of pygmy people) until about 1850 when the Chewa people settled at the site. This site is of traditional significance.

CENTRAL PROVINCE - BELL POINT, (LUNSEMFVA WONDER GORGE) Luano District

This site can best be reached from Mkushi Boma via Old Mkushi. The 160Km route is clearly signposted. The Bell Point area is very remote and the journey should not be attempted in vehicles not in the best condition. Four-wheel drive vehicles are advised for the last section of the approach road, which is only passable in the very dry season.

Bell point immediately overlooks the confluence of the Lunsemfwa and Mkushi Rivers, and lies about 6Km south of the southern boundary of Lunsemfwa Power Area. It is a site of great beauty where both rivers have cut narrow gorges over 300 metres into the Karroo sedimentary rocks and presents one of the finest and most spectacular views to be found in Zambia. The name “Bell Point” (taken after a Miss Grace Bell) was given to the area by E. Knowles Jordan who, in about 1913, was probably the first European to reach it.

KUNDALILA FALLS, Serenje District

The access road to Kundalila Falls leaves the Great North Road at Kanona. This road is in excellent condition. The Falls are 13Km east of the main road and are situated in an area of great scenic beauty, famed for its wild flowers, where the Kaombe River falls some 65m, breaking into many thin veils of spray. A path leads to the foot of the falls where visitors may swim in a deep natural pool.

Below: Kundalila sign post and falls



Visitors are encouraged to picnic at Kundalila Falls from 06.30 to 18.00 hours. Overnight camping is allowed.



Wild flowers at Kundalila



Deep natural pool

NSALU CAVE, Chitambo District

One can reach the cave by turning west off the Great North Road 30Km north of Kanona, then north-west after a further 14Km. The access road from the Great North Road to the cave is sign-posted and in good condition.



Above: Nsalu cave at a distance

The cave opens two-thirds of the way up the northwest side of Nsalu Hill and about 50m above the plateau surface. It is a large semi-circular cave, about 20m wide, 10m deep and up to 8m high.



Above: Inside Nsalu

Archaeological studies have revealed a long prehistoric occupation of the site. Excavations Dr Desmond J. Clark carried out in 1949 established that the site was most likely first inhabited by Middle Stone Age (M.S.A) folk perhaps as long as 20,000 years or more. The greater part of the remains discovered were of Late Stone Age (L.S.A) type and these may demonstrate a prolonged inhabitation by these people from around 12,000 year ago until about AD 1000. At that time the L.S.A people were little by little being replaced by Iron Age farmers and traces of both Early (first millennium AD) and Later Iron Age (L.I.A) occupation are found at Nsalu Cave. Two decapitated human skeletons that were found buried in shallow graves in the cave probably belong to the L.I.A .

The majority of these blue quartzite walls of Nsalu Cave is covered with schematic rock paintings, and displays larger and more varied collection of these paintings than any other site so far discovered in Zambia.

The earliest paintings are yellow and take in fine delicate grids, parallel lines, ladders, concentric circles and elongated loops. However, thick line paintings in yellow are more frequent and may have been painted with the finger. The next oldest series, overlying the yellow, is drawn in claret to rust red paint and is characterized by line drawings probably also executed by means of a finger dipped in paint. The key designs are parallel lines, numerous forms of grid, loops and large, inverted semi-circular design creating a bridge-like motif. Belonging to this stage also are certain boat-shaped designs and concentric circles, some with internal radiating lines.

Overlying the red paintings are bichrome designs in red and white. The commonest motifs comprise two parallel lines in white with a red line filling the space between them. In other designs, only white paint was apparently used. These motifs take the shape of short parallel lines both vertical and horizontal, loops and carefully executed lines of fine dots.

The latest paintings in the cave are in a dirty white to grey pigments and represent a break with the earlier geometric paintings. Both styles and technique are distinctive and these drawings have a fairly recent appearance for the fat, with which the pigment was mixed, still gives it body and has formed halo round some of the signs. The paint is thick and has been clumsily applied either with the finger or some kind of broad brush. In addition crude copies of some of the earlier paintings there are “trees”, sun motifs with rays, anthropomorphic designs, a snake-like motif and three figures which resemble stretched-out hides.

It is now thought that most, if not all, of this schematic art is the work of Iron Age peoples and dates from within the last 2000 years.

An interpretation panel has been erected at the cave to help visitors understand the art in a generic sense. A statutory fee is charged. Visitors are encouraged to demand for an official receipt upon payments.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE MEMORIAL

Chitambo District

This monument lies approximately 97Km west of the Great North Road at the Mansa-Mpika Junction. From the Mansa Road, you turn right into Chipundu Road past Chief Chitambo's palace .This dust road takes about 26 Km to the site.



Road leading to the memorial site, with cenotaph in the back ground.



The Memorial Site marks the place where David Livingstone, explorer and missionary, died on 1st May, 1873. It was built on the site of the tree under which his heart was buried.

David Livingstone first set foot on the African continent on 14th March ,1841 .It was just over 10 years later, on 4th August ,1851 that he crossed the Zambezi River at Mwandi and arrived for the first time in what is now Zambia. By 1853, he was back north of the Zambezi, heading westwards through the Barotse Valley to the coast of Angola. After a few months in Luanda, he set out again to cross the continent from west to east. It was during this journey on 16th November ,1855 that he became the first European to see the great waterfall of 'Mosi-O-Tunya' (*The smoke that thunders*), which he renamed Victoria Falls in honour of his Queen. Six months later, he reached the East Coast and set sail for England. Between 1858 and 1864, he made a comprehensive exploration to the lower Zambezi and of Lake Malawi.

On this last African journey, starting in 1866, he traveled up Lake Malawi and westwards to Lakes Tanganyika, Mweru and Bangweulu. He then traversed parts of what are now Democratic Republic of Congo (formerly Zaire) and Tanzania, where he was met by Henry M. Stanley at Ujiji, before setting off southwards in an attempt to reach the copper-mining area of Katanga (Shaba). Skirting the eastern side of Lake Bangweulu, he was badly delayed by floods much of the area being under more than a meter of water. During the whole of this time, Livingstone was suffering from dysentery and in his weakness he frequently had to be carried through the swamps. The last entry in his diary, dated 27th April 1873 reads 'knocked up quite'. Becoming still weaker on 29th April he was carried to Chitambo's Village, a few kilometres beyond the flooded area. On 1st May, while kneeling in prayer, he died.

Following Livingstone's death, his followers removed his heart and viscera and buried them in a metal box at the foot of an Mpundu (*Parinari Curatellifolia*) tree. The body was smeared with salt inside and out and exposed to the sun for fourteen days. They then wrapped up the preserved body and carried it over 1,500km to the coast at Bagamoyo, whence it was transported to England and buried with national honours in West Minister Abbey.

BIG TREE, Kabwe District

This unusually large and magnificent fig tree with a 50m wide canopy on the east side of Broadway, situated in the centre of Kabwe, served as a meeting place on many occasions during the early years of the township's history.



Left and Right: The Big Tree

For several years the shade of the tree was used for assembling donkeys and carrier caravans for journeys to the north and north-east at the time when Broken Hill (now Kabwe) was the rail-head for most of Northwestern Rhodesia .The Big Tree National Monument cape fig tree is still a prominent feature in downtown Kabwe, Zambia. It is a cool place for friendly conversations; and to wait for a taxi or driving instructor.

Nearby, on the lawns in front of the Municipal Offices, stands a monument commemorating the discovery in 1921 at Broken Hill mine, Kabwe of the world famous Early Stone Age (E.S.A) skull of 'Broken Hill Man' (*Homo Rhodesiensis*). The tree today can also be seen on the 50 kwacha note.

MUMBWA CAVES, Mumbwa District

Mumbwa Caves National Monument covers an extent of land approximately 2.590 square kilometres and has at its centre the Cave 2.4135 kilometres west of Mumbwa in the Central Province. It is situated on former Trust Land No.1 at approximately latitude 14° 59'South, longitude 27° 02' East.

The great span period of antiquity from the middle Stone Age to the present communities in Mumbwa signifies its national importance in interpreting the country's past periods without written records. In recent excavations, the caves were seen as the only potential site in South-Central Africa to contribute to the emerging contentious debate over the evolution of modern humans in the Middle Stone Age epoch. The site is very popular for its rich educational, research and social values.

From a point of view of other disciplines, the site is also important as it has aesthetic values attributed to the limestone outcrop that stands out in the landscape. It towers a number of metres above the lowest point of a dambo, where it is located. The caves are navigable but with difficulty.

MULUNGUSHI CAMP, Kabwe District

Located on the western shores of the Mulungushi Dam, about 60 kilometres east of Kabwe Town was the old Army Cadet Training Centre, as it was known during the days of the Central African Federation, was later called Gonakudzingwa Home of the discipline Dig In Or Die by the ZIPRA.

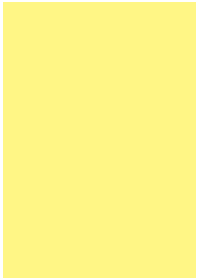
MKUSHI GIRLS' CAMP, Mkushi District

Mkushi Girls' Camp site is located some 150 kilometres east of Kabwe Town (which is itself about 139 kilometres from Lusaka). The Camp came into existence in 1977 when suddenly ZAPU had a large influx of female refugees who had joined their colleagues in the liberation of Zimbabwe. ZAPU found itself with various age groups and the majority were between 15 and 30 years old just like their male counterparts.

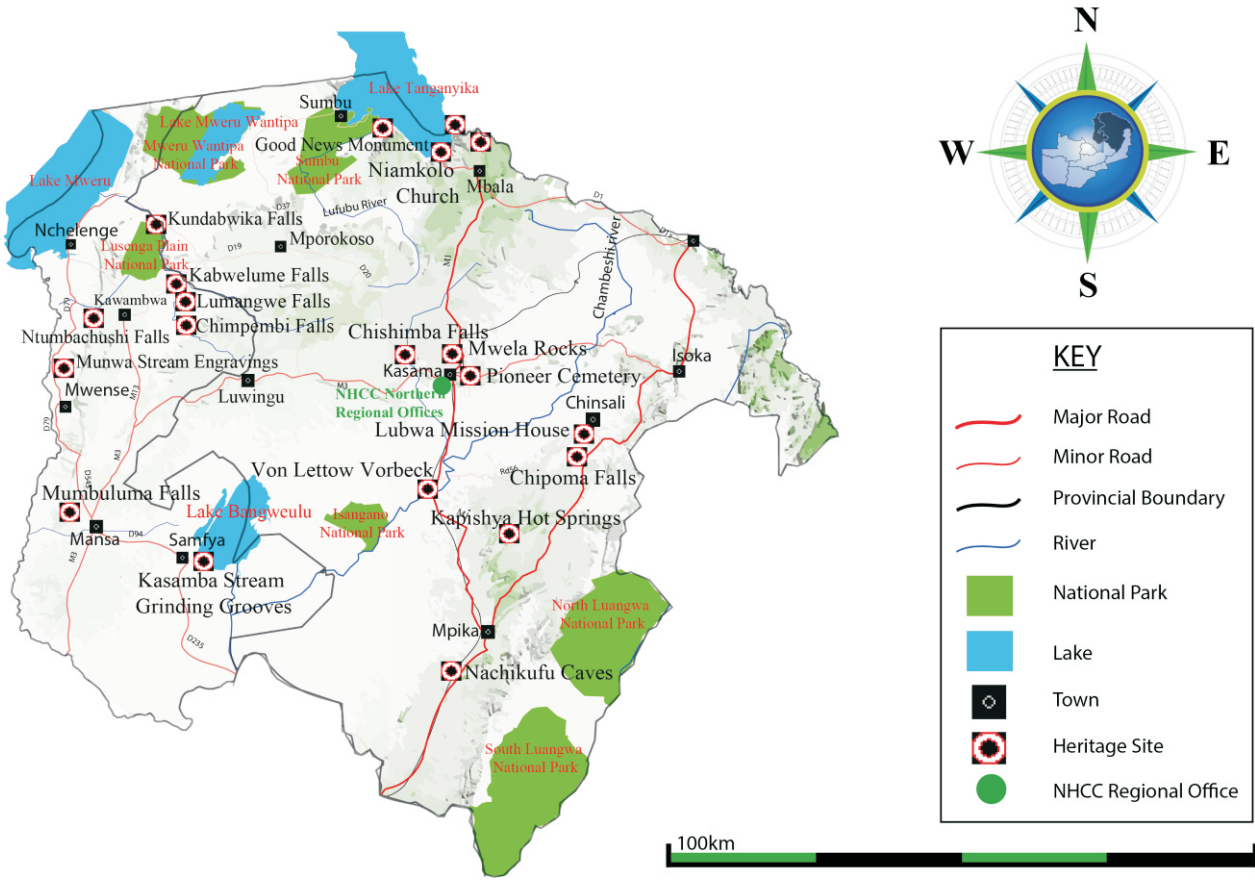
Most of these came from schools with previous formal or informal experience in employment in the Rhodesian society. They were to be prepared for their future through training in various fields preferably abroad where such specialized training was offered in self-help schemes and developmental skills. The camp was divided into 2 camps. Camp 1 was the main training camp holding up at least 3000 inmates while camp 2 was a holding camp for trained personnel and male security personnel.

The Mkushi Camp Complex was attacked on October 19, 1978 at around 11:45 a.m. in an operation code-named Operation Gatling. The attack was not met with any resistance at all as the 13 instructors there were equipped with inferior firepower while the girls were not fully trained. Some male instructors and hundreds of defenceless females were killed by the Smith Regime. Here too, 15 Zambian Policemen and 19 Zambian soldiers including a commander were killed. Remains of several girls have now been buried but others await discovery and reburial. 14 Zambian Policemen are now buried at Kabwe's St. Mary's Cemetery. Grave memorials constructed at the site constitute 15 measuring 15 by 5 metres for mass graves and smaller graves between 4 by 5 metres.

STEAM LOCOMOTIVES



NORTHERN REGION HERITAGE SITES MAP



NORTHERN REGION HERITAGE SITES

INTRODUCTION

The Northern Region of National Heritage Conservation Commission (NHCC) covers three provinces; namely Muchinga, Northern and Luapula Provinces.

The following is a description of heritage sites important for tourism in the region. The description is not exhaustive though. Several other sites, especially waterfalls, are found in the Northern Region because they are simply not yet professionally verified.

The Northern Region is a very unique landscape because it possesses both cultural and natural heritage attributes of exceptional aesthetic, scientific and educational significance.

The Region is home to the Chishimba Falls which ranks only second to the Victoria Falls in terms Tourist Visitations; the Kalambo Falls which is the second deepest in Africa and indeed the mighty Lumangwe Falls which is the second biggest after the Victoria Falls.

For the Cultural devotees, Northern Region has the highest concentration of Rock Art located at Mwela in Kasama.

Welcome to Northern Region, the land of many splendid waterfalls.

NORTHERN PROVINCE - CHISHIMBA WATERFALLS, Kasama District

Chishimba Waterfalls National Monument site located 35 kilometers from Kasama along Kasama - Mporokoso road, is on Luombe River. The Chishimba Falls are an integral legend of national significance as the site has three successive spectacular waterfalls, (namely, Mutumuna, Kaela and Chishimba), separated by a distance of less than 300 meters from each other. The site is one of the several waterfalls found in the Northern Circuit of Zambia and it is the second most visited after the mighty Victoria Falls, attracting over 3500 local and foreign tourists annually. It is an icon for tourism activities such as education, picnic, adventure and recreation, cultural and religious retreats. It is one of the national monuments with internet connection. The Chishimba Waterfalls National Monument site has a Visitor Information Centre (VIC) to afford the visitor a chance to learn more about the site and other heritage sites found all over Zambia. Furthermore, the site also has land for Tourism Investment in either hotel and lodge or game ranching or a combination of all the above.

The Chishimba Falls has water falling throughout the year despite it sharing the water resource with a power generation facility below it which has a reservoir above the Mutumuna Falls (The first cascade). The area retains much of its novel natural beauty, notwithstanding inevitable disturbance due to the construction of a hydro power station (HEP).



Above and right: Chishimba falls

Mutumuna falls



Kaela Rapids



LUMANGWE/KABWELUME/CHIMPEMPE - COMPLEX

LUMANGWE WATERFALLS

Located on the Kalungwishi River, 84 km from Mporokoso on the Mporokoso - Kawambwa road, about 55 km from Kawambwa and 10 Km east of Kalungwishi Bridge (Chimpempe pontoon) in Mporokoso district, the Lumangwe Falls is one of the three main waterfalls on the Kalungwishi River, on the western plains of Lusenga Plains National Park. They have the third longest and largest curtain of falling water after the Victoria Falls - about 150 meters wide and 30 meters high. Though, a must see miniature Victoria Falls with a pleasant sandy beach at the foot of the falls, it is however unsafe for bathing.

The Lumangwe/Kabwelume/Chimpempe Falls complex have a tourism Visitor Information Centre with information about the three waterfalls and the other sites in the region and Zambia as a whole. It additionally has resting shelters and viewing platforms that afford the visitor great appreciation and closeness to the water falling for enjoyment purposes.

If you truly desire to get pleasure from the fullness of the water falling, then Lumangwe/Kabwelume/Chimpempe Falls complex is the best place for your vacation. Memories of a visit to these waterfalls will linger for years to come. The waterfalls have water falling throughout the year. There is also a Guest House just in front of the falls for those planning overnight or longer stay at the falls.

NORTHERN REGION
HERITAGE SITES



Lumangwe Waterfalls

KABWELUME WATERFALLS, Kawambwa/Mporokoso Districts

Kabwelum Waterfalls is also situated on the Kalungwishi River, 84 Km from Mporokoso on the Mporokoso-Kawambwa road and about 6 Km off the Lumangwe Falls road on the eastern side of Chimpempe pontoon. Despite the remote location, Kabwelum Falls is undoubtedly one of the conspicuously most attractive and scenic waterfalls. It is not easy to describe the beauty of Kabwelum Waterfalls and photos can't do justice either.

Kabwelum Falls is a multiplicity of several cataracts, rapids and waterfalls. The first is a curving curtain of white and green about 20 meters high and 75 meters wide with a deep pool at its foot which flows over a second stage fall, perhaps another 20 meters. The Kabwelum are therefore the most splendid water fall Zambia has to offer.

They provide the best picture if taken with a camera that has a panoramic view setting facility. They too have some facilities built to enable the visitor enjoy and prolong their visit at the site.



Kabwelum Waterfalls

CHIMPEMPE WATERFALLS, Kawambwa District

The Chimpempe Waterfalls spans over an 80-90m distance across the Kalungwishi River (see pictures below), with a fall of about 4-5m.

They are located on **UTM 767146E, 8944676N**, about 0.8km from Cascades Farm/Tourist Cottage.

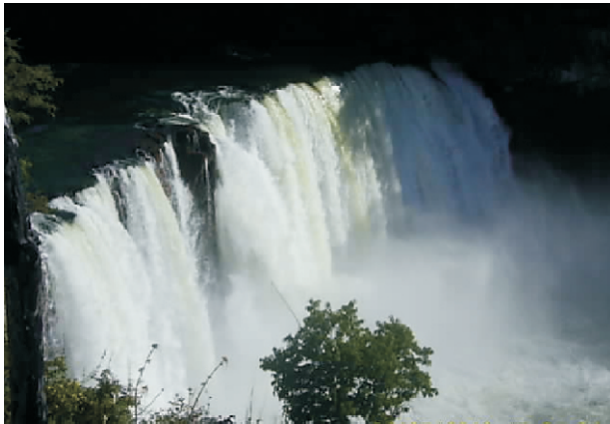


Chimpempe Falls near Cascades "Lodge"

KUNDABWIKA WATERFALLS AND ROCK PAINTINGS, Kaputa

The Kundabwika Falls site was declared a national monument in 1964. The site is a dissected terrain of geological, geomorphological and hydrological outstanding significance in both scientific and aesthetic values. The flora around the area is in pristine condition with only very little disturbance caused by church groups which occasionally gather at the site for worship.

The site is located in Kaputa District on the Kalungwishi River, about 105 km from Mporokoso District at coordinates 09 13'S and 29 19'E. It can be accessed either from Mporokoso or Kaputa. From Mukunsa Village on the Mporokoso-Kawambwa Road, Kundabwika is 45km. It is on the Kalungwishi River, downstream of the Kabwelume Falls in Kaputa District. The drainage area at the dam site is approximately 12,602km.



On top of the falls the river surges smoothly through a marshy valley. In its final kilometer it has a steeply sloping gorge containing two small waterfalls. Here at Kundabwika, north east along the access road is an elaborate schematic Rock Art Painting in red color and believed to have been executed by the Iron Age settlers.

Kundabwika is also an archaeological site with some artifacts (e.g. the Bushmen paintings). A few cultural related sites for rain making and other ancestral ritual exist but these are believed to have no particular significance to the young generation.

*Top Left and Right:
Kundabwika Waterfalls*



KALAMBO WATERFALLS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE, Mbala District

This is the 12th highest waterfall in the world and Africa's second highest fresh water body free-falling or single-drop waterfalls (second to the Tugela Falls in South Africa). The powerful cataract cascades at 221m into the rocky *Kalambo* river which contains some of the most spectacular whitewater to be seen anywhere in the world, and flows into a thickly forested valley that brings to mind some of the more fantastic scenery seen in the film *Gorillas in the Mist*.

It is Zambia's extra cross-border waterfall (The Victoria Falls/Mosi-oa-Tunya shared between Zambia and Zimbabwe being the more famous one) as it shares its water and the waterfall with Tanzania. The Kalambo River in actual sense defines the Tanzania-Zambia border down into the vast Lake Tanganyika shared by four countries namely the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Tanzania and Zambia).

Kalambo Falls is 36Km from Mbala, turning left before Chiyanga Village on the northerly direction (Kasesha Boarder Road). The site lies on the edge of the Lake Tanganyika on the southern corner of the lake's rift valley. They are 8 km from the estuary of Kalambo River into Lake Tanganyika at which point the river forms the boundary between Zambia and Tanzania.

Above: Rock Art paintings in red color believed to have been executed by the Iron Age settlers



Thereafter the river meanders westwards to the Great Rift Valley Lake, Tanganyika. Besides the natural beauty, Kalambo Falls is also a very significant archaeological site. The site too represents the astonishing long history of human progress and existence as was shown in the excavations undertaken in 1950s.

The waterfall is at its peak from between February and August. The flow reduces as you get to the dry season between September and November when the rains start again. However, these conditions provide sojourners both local and international a rare opportunity by letting them stand on the crest of the falls with one foot in Tanzanian side and the other on the Zambian side.

The government through the National Heritage Conservation Commission has given the site a face lift by setting up tourism infrastructure conforming to international standards so as to enhance patronage by both local and international tourists. The Kalambo Falls is a breathtaking sight and well worth a visit.

Above: Kalambo Falls

NORTHERN REGION HERITAGE SITES

CHILAMBWE WATERFALLS, Kasama District

These waterfalls are located about 60km from Kasama town and only about 30km from the famous Chishimba Waterfalls. Chilambwe Waterfalls are accessed by covering 58km from Kasama on the Kasama-Mporokoso road, up to Phillippo Village. A south-west turn from Phillippo Village takes you to Chipundu Village only 2km from the crossroads. A 1.8km walk in the western direction from Chipundu Village takes you to the '*hidden*' and little known Chilambwe Falls. The falls are found on the Kafubu River near its confluence with the Nkwale River. These falls are actually a *two-in-one* natural structure on a cliff bisected by a *virgin* evergreen Mushitu. This, literally undisturbed, mushitu has very rich flora diversity, bordered by pristine Miombo woodlands and grasslands. Without doubt, the site can make an excellent sanctuary for botanists and plant taxonomists.

Though not fully surveyed, the falls are approximately 45-50meters high on average. The local people also talk of a big cave found behind the falling waters, rich in archeological remains and important for ancient traditional rituals.



ABOVE: The two segments of Chilambwe Waterfalls

NKWALE FALLS, Kasama District

Undocumented before, the Nkwale Falls is located at UTM **251034E, 8912171N**. The site was for the first time entered into heritage records in 2010.

With a drop about 9-10m and 5-6m wide, the Nkwale is indeed a consolation resource praiseworthy or commendable for any visitor or tourist to stopover.

MWELA ROCK ART PAINTINGS, Kasama District

The site which was declared a National Monument in 1964 under Government Notice No. 255 is about 5km east of Kasama town, on Mungwi road. It is composed of historical/archeological paintings believed to have been carried out by the Stone Age inhabitants known as the Batwa before the advent of the Bantu speaking communities. The site, about 100 square km has over 700 documented rock art paintings that were executed on the numerous rock outcrop surfaces - the largest concentration of rock paintings in Southern African sub-continent. The designs are in natural and schematic styles but both in red tradition. The rock outcrops are moreover used for traditional practices by the local people and for this reason, certain caves are kept sacred. The paintings, probably over 10,000 years old exhibit activities of pre-historical times and subsequent development of mankind and include paintings of wildlife such as elephants, elands, lions, bush pigs, circles, ladders and many more. One of the excavated rock shelters here yielded vestiges of a Late Stone Age industry comparable to that from Nachikufu, and as well signs of Early Iron Age occupation.



ABOVE: A sample of Mwela Rock Art Paintings

KATESHI WATERFALLS, Kasama District

The site is situated 24 Km from Kasama on Kasama Mbala road, 6Km off the main road through African Plantation Company (APC) Coffee Plantation. The falls are on the Lukupa River, about 15m high and 56m wide. The site offers impressive wilderness for camping and picnics amidst unadulterated serene riparian forests and several species of birds and monkeys.

THE BANGWEULU WETLANDS, Mpika/Serenje/Samfya Districts

The Bangweulu Wetlands are a place of high biodiversity endemism and thus celebrated for being a haven for thousands of avian and ungulate species, predominantly in the rainy season when the Chambeshi/Luapula River system bursts its banks to form a massive flood plain. Spectacular about this wetland is that it is home to one of the most rare and elusive birds in Africa, the **Shoebill stork** (locally known as “Ipumpunta or “Ipumambao”), (*balaeniceps rex*). This is a particularly very rare and unique occurrence of the Bangweulu, rendering it a very significant natural heritage and indeed **an outstanding scenic area**. The Shoebill Stork, a bird that is probably closer to the extinct Dodo than any living new world avian species today, is common sight from January to April when the plains are flooded. This living “living fossil” known to stand in shallow waters for up to four (4) hours as it swoops down for its favorite prey; fish with its huge beak migrates between Luapula and Northern Provinces depending on the time of the year.

Furthermore, unique to the floodplains of the Bangweulu is the water loving **Black Lechwe** (*kobus lechwe smithemani*). It has a distinctive black portion on its side and this clearly distinguishes it from the Lechwe of the Kafue Flats. The Bangweulu wetland is in addition a Ramsar site (Wetland of International Importance).



ABOVE Left and Right: Hundreds and hundreds of Black Lechwe gather and graze on the vast Bangweulu Flood Plains



ABOVE Right: Shoebill with chick (Photo by Cindy Buxton).

BOTTOM Right: Shoebill head (By Ivan A. Teage)

(Photos ripped from:

<http://www.arkive.org/shoebill/balaeniceps-rex/image-G16673.html>)

The Northern Province of Zambia too possesses numerous historic outposts, buildings and ruins. This can be attributed to the fact that, largely the province was 'home' to many colonial mineral prospectors (BSA Co.) political administrators, empire builders and messengers of Christianity, the missionaries, especially in the last half of theth19th century.

Most profound and uniquely built historic structures are the mission settlements and churches, the majority of which are operational today. Some of these include;

KASAMA PIONEER CEMETERY, Kasama District

The Kasama Pioneer Cemetery ancient heritage is situated along the Kasama-Luwingu Road, just behind Zambia National Building Society (ZNBS) building. The site is about 3.9ha and is a place where “white pioneer settlers” were buried. It was established in 1918. Since it is a pre- 1924 burial site, it is protected under the National Heritage Conservation Commission Act Cap 173 Of the Laws of Zambia.

The cemetery (shown below) contains 41 graves of which 23 burials took place prior to 1964. Out of these 6 are pre-1924, while the remaining 18 are of a later period.



Left and Right: The Pioneer Cemetery in the heart of Kasama Town

VON LETTOW VORBECK, Kasama District

Von Lettow Vorbeck National Monument site also known as Chambeshi National Monument due to its location, is found at the north end of the Chambeshi River bridge in Kasama district in Chief Nkole Mfumu's area. The site is protected as a memorial to the end of World War 1.

It was also at this site that the Germany General, '*a man noted as much for his humanity as for his courage, marched into Mbala to this place at the head of his force*' had received the news of Germany surrender to Mr Hector Croad the District Commissioner at Mpika and the armistice on 14th November, 1918.



Left: Von Lettow Vorbeck Ww1 Monument at Chambeshi Bridge

The site (above) confirms Zambia's participation and subsequent end of World War 1 and serves as a memorabilia to the bravery and self-sacrifice of the men and women fallen in this Great War. The site, which incorporates an 1890 Germany field gun, helps to maintain a consciousness of the past that is essential for future development.

LAKE CHILA, Mbala District

Lake Chila is a beautiful geological feature, a sunken lake lying within the belt of Uningi pans. Excepting the natural splendor, Lake Chila is also associated with the apex of World War 1 (1914-1918). The site barely 500m from Mbala Old Prison on the Mbala-Chiyanga Road is where the Germany Army threw their ordinance and weapons to signify Germany surrender and end of WW1 hostilities in Northern Rhodesia in 1918. It is an attractive scenery worthy a visit en route to Kalambo Waterfalls.



Right: Lake Chila in Mbala

FORT ZOMBE, Mbala District

Fort Zombe is located about 10Km from Mbala on the Mbala-Kasesya Road. It is west of Chief Zombe's Palace and is perched on a high hill overlooking the valley. The site is the only known indigenous fortress built in dry stone walls in Zambia. The site, high and vast is overwhelming to the visitor. One immediately thinks of transfiguration when on top of this historical master piece of a compound built in dry stone. Apart from the Iron Age Communities that had settled there several hundreds of years ago, the British Soldiers had also used the Fortress during World War 1 as evidenced by remnants of battle gear like helmets and bullet shells.

THE SLAVE ROUTE

A major Slave Route connecting Northern Province to the Atlantic and Indian Oceans traversed the region. The route was sustained by the fact that its alignment was through slave generating areas. From Mporokoso, the route passed through Kabuta Village, a stronghold for Arab-Swahili traders. These were the main suppliers of slaves and ivory on the plateau. Prominent among them was Abdula Bin Suliman. Abdula was the main link between Arab-Swahili traders and the Kazembe Kingdom. He was the most feared man and was given autonomy by Chief Nsama. Ruined remains of a mosque and his house are still visible. His water well still supplies water to the local population.

The route ran from Kalonga in Malawi via Stevenson to Lake Tanganyika through Nakonde. The route was a major link between lakes Malawi and Tanganyika. From Nakonde, the route passed through Old Fife and then to Mwenzo. The route then proceeded to Ikomba where a close ally of the Arab-Swahili traders by the name of Mpemba Moto lived. From here, the route passed through Mambwe-Mwela before reaching Kayambi, Kawimbe, Old Mbala Boma and Chituta Bay, which was a slave port. From this point, some slaves were taken by boat to Nsumbu Slave Island before heading for Tanzania. Nsumbu is still rich in ruined remains of slave holdings houses. Others proceeded from Chituta Bay over land to Kabuta Village before being taken to Mpweto on Kilwa Island in the Kazembe kingdom.

The slave route described above represents those major themes in the era of the trade. The first is the trade route itself through which African slaves were transported as mere and passive 'goods' of trade. Hazards, hardships and other harsh realities are clearly marked on this route.

²Old Fife is a historical site, situated about 3Km from Nakonde on Nakonde-Kanyala Road. The site was used from 1895 as a British South African Company (BSA Co) Fort. Later, the site became a battlefield during WW1 (1914-1918). At Old Fife, a war cemetery

The second theme is African forms of resistance as represented by the Musyani Forest and the Ntumba stream jungle. The fortifications, trench defense system and the choice of thick forest are examples of strategies employed by Africans to resist the slave trade. These forests were the most feared by the slave traders and they never endeavored into them to pursue would-be victims or victims themselves.

The third theme is the era of abolition of slave trade, represented by mission stations, prominent among them being Kayambi, Kawimbe, Ikomba, Mbala, Old Fife and Mambwe Mwela. Places such as Ikomba were used to lay ambush on slave caravans to free captured slaves. The mushrooming of mission stations saw the development of places of refuge along the slave route. Kayambi Mission opened with more than two hundred former slaves. Huge communities such as Ilondola also developed adjacent to mission stations. Another essential feature of the route is the burial of Mama Meli at Kawimbe. This is the only known burial of a freed slave in Zambia.

In light of the foregoing attributes, it is evident that the route deserves investment. The slave route is popular among Africans in the diaspora, especially those in the USA. Against this consideration, investment in the following could be ideal:

NIAMKOLO CHURCH, Mpulungu District

Lying on the coast of Lake Tanganyika some 2km east of the port of Mpulungu at 08'51'S and 31 05'E, is the gigantic masonry ruins of Niamkolo Church also known as Old Niamkolo Mission. The site is accessible throughout the year. It was declared a National Monument in Northern, Zambia in 1956 under GN130 due to its many respects. It is the oldest standing stone built church in Zambia without a roof on it. It is also the oldest surviving ecclesiastical masonry structure in the country; a unique structure that embodies distinguishing characteristic style and method of construction. It is a notable structure representing the work of a master builder, designer, architect and engineer. Tourists can enjoy the full view of the second deepest lake in the world, Lake Tanganyika.

remains and an armory exists for the gallant, yet fallen German soldiers during the War. The site is surely a historic landmark, and could be a destination for visitors that would want to commemorate activities of WW1.



Right: Niamukolo Church

Niamukolo Church was founded by the London Missionary Society (LMS), now United Church of Zambia (UCZ) in 1885. The actual construction of the Church was done in 1895 by Adam Purves who had joined LMS as an Industrial Helper, Teacher and Architect. Standing today is a main hall and a three story tower. The walls are nearly a metre thick comprising two thin skins of roughly dressed sandstone quarried on the Mission estates, with mud or anthill bonding. The gap between the skins was filled with rubble. Only the walls and the tower remain. In 1908 the Mission decided to move inland due to the high incidence of sleeping sickness, and the church fell into disuse and decay.

THE “GOOD NEWS”

The “Good News” site declared a National Monument in 1964, is a located in Northern, Zambia with the estimate terrain elevation of 799m above seal level. The site is about a steam ship which was built for War against Slave Trade and Slavery in Central Africa, and especially around Lake Tanganyika. The ship was built by Robert Yule when E.C. Hore of London Missionary Society was searching for a site at the southern end of Lake Tanganyika, on which to assemble a steam-powered vessel for use by the Society.

Hore found Niamkolo area to be too disturbed by Arab slave raiders though it was a good locality to assemble from. Accordingly, he chose the Lofu River (some three kilometers from its mouth) for the vessel assembly works.

The Steam ship was built in England, delivered to Quelimane at the mouth of the Zambezi and sailed to the northern end of Lake Malawi. From there, it was carried in dismantled pieces and sections overland to Lake Tanganyika. In 1883, July the first section of the 'Good News' steam vessel builders reached Lofu River and in September, the vessel parts. Two years later the vessel was launched.

The “Good News” remained in use for 29 years. Her hull is now beached at Kituta Bay east of Mpulungu.

The flag and propeller are preserved in the TVMI library, Mbala Town. The TVMI itself was built in 1902-04 and re-built in 1949-1952.



The hull of the “Good News” on the shores of Lake Tanganyika.

Words inscribed on a plaque on the salvaged propeller read:

The Propeller of The S. S. "Good News"

"Was the first Steamship to be launched on Lake Tanganyika. Built on the Lofu River by the London Missionary Society under the direction of Edward Coode Hore, Master Mariner, the "Good News" was launched on the 3rd March, 1885 and continued in service on the Lake until 1914".



The propeller



The TVMI (now a Public Library) where the propeller is housed.

MBALA OLD PRISON (1912), Mbala District

Mbala Old Prison is one of the numerous historic buildings in Mbala District (formerly Abercorn), a colonial administrative centre of Tanganyika Province and/or North Eastern Rhodesia, now Northern Province of Zambia.

It was built in 1912 and served as a Prison for both Northern and Luapula Provinces.

Other historic buildings in Mbala include Arms Hotel, Tanganyika Victoria Memorial Institute, built in 1903-5, District Commissioner's residence, Anglican Church, and others. These structures are living memoirs of the Victoria architecture and British influence in Southern Central Africa.



Mbala old prison in its current form

CHILUBULA CHURCH (1899), Kasama District

Established by a Catholic Father Du Pont in the last half of the 19th Century, Chilubula Church has remained a remarkable composite of historic buildings. The Church itself was erected from 1899-1909. Architects compare it to a citadel because of its strength. It is also an architectural art with huge Roman influence as seen in the many Roman semicircular arches. Found adjacent to the site is the St Theresa Girls Secondary School. The site was well chosen and possesses excellent designs that have given it a prestigious emerge and reputation worldwide.

The church was also used as a refuge/fortress in the First World War by helpless people fleeing the fiery combat between the British and Germany Troops. To date, Chilubula Church historic building and its subsidiary structures keep providing refuge to students, patients and people with all sorts of needs.

The remains of Father DuPont though he died and first buried in Tunisia were later collected and reburied at Chilubula Church in Kasama District. The historic church is located on Kasama-Mporokoso Road.

MUCHINGA PROVINCE - CHIPOMA WATERFALLS, Chinsali District

Chipoma falls is situated in Chinsali district of Northern Province. It is reached by turning west off the Great North Road about 26 Km south of Chinsali turn-off at Chimbele. The Chimanabwe River flows through an attractive series of rapids and cascades averaging about 5 meters each forming a total drop of over 40 meters. The site is of impressive natural beauty. Aside from the natural significance, the Chipoma Falls area is of archaeological importance as it has numerous Iron Age kilns dotted around the site.

Chipoma Waterfalls



Kiln at Chipoma Falls



NACHIKUFU CAVE, Mpika District

Nachikufu Cave is a pre-historic archaeological site located about 80 Km from Mpika towards Serenje and less than half a Km to the west, off the Great North Road. It has an area of 2.590 square kilometres having as its centre the north-western end of the ridge of the Nachikufu Hills in the Mpika District at approximately latitude 12 degrees 15 minutes south and longitude 31 degrees 10 minutes east.

The site was used by the Bisa and the Lala people during the Bemba and Ngoni raids in pre-colonial era as a hide-out. It also comprises priceless archaeological and scientific information that dates to about 15000 – 20 000 years ago.

The rock shelter (below) and cave comprises numerous Naturalistic and Schematic rock art paintings such as elephants, antelopes and elaborate grid-like/rectangular motifs. Nachikufu Cave undoubtedly offers tourist enjoyment and experience of historic times. The site also has a site museum comprising several Stone Age artifacts.



Nachikufu Cave and Panels

CHUSA FALLS, Chinsali District

Chusa Falls, the area for the mini hydro project is located in Chinsali District on Mansha River in Kankolo Village of Headman Daniel Chanda and Chief Mukwikile. The site is accessible by turning westerly at Kalalantekwe Village on the Great North Road, following the Shiwang'andu Estates Road. The Chusa Falls is a series of cascades and rapids situated about 11Km from Shiwang'andu's Kapisha Hot Springs area in Chinsali district at approximately (UTM) 341485E and 8766985 N.



Chusa Falls

NAMUNDELA FALLS, Shiwan'gandu District

The location of Namundela Falls is approximately UTM 334429E and 8768828N, and only about 5km from Joseph Bwalya's (Shi Eliot) settlement. It is found on the downstream of Chusa Falls.

The waterfalls are bisected in the middle by resistant quartzite into two sections, forming the main of the three cataracts. The main fall has a drop of about 8-10m. However, the total drop including the lower cataracts is about 15m. The main falls are about 30-35m across, the sides of which are made up steep rock surfaces reaching the edge of the falls. These are as high as 20-30m and probably higher.



Namundela Waterfalls

LUBWA MISSION/KENNETH KAUNDA BIRTH PLACE, Chinsali District

Declared under Statutory Instrument 121 of 1976, the Lubwa Mission is an area of approximately one hectare situated at Lubwa Mission in the Chinsali District at latitude 10 degrees 35 minutes south, longitude 32 degrees 1 minute east.

The boundary is formed by lines parallel to the walls of the former house of Dr Kenneth David Kaunda at a distance of 30 metres, and by the edge of the road near the house.

Lubwa Mission is home and birth place of Zambia's first Republican President Dr Kenneth Kaunda. The mission is also the first church station for present day United Church of Zambia. A few meters from the original church is a burial ground for Kaunda's parents, relatives and a few freedom fighters. Dr Kaunda occupied this brick house at Lubwa from 1945, while he was headteacher of Lubwa Upper Primary School.



Above: Lubwa Mission Church



Right: Plaque and burial place in memory of David Kaunda; father to Zambia's first Republican President



LENSHINA BURIAL PLACE, Chinsali District

This is a very noteworthy burial site where Alice Lenshina was put to rest within a concrete structure. Lenshina was an independence struggle heroine who led the masses through her church. Seen as a threat to the new government, the church was banned. This received massive revolt which led to bloodshed among church members whose mass graves are still tendered by remnant members now resident in a village near Chinsali Boma.



Left and right:
The burial place of Alice Lenshina Mulenga Lubusha.

MWENZO MISSION, Nakonde District

Mwenzu Mission station is found in Nakonde District and is the Pioneer Mission for UCZ in Northern Province. The station was established in 1898 by Rev. James Alexander Chrisholm of the Free Church of Scotland (FCS). The Mission is at the confluence of Nakonde and Kalulu Rivers. At Mwenzu is also the first Post Office building in Zambia - 1900, Church - 1914, Doctor's house built in 1909 and other historic structures.

This site is rich with history and architectural beauty. Other historic buildings in the province include the Regional Office for NHCC in Kasama built in 1912-13, Golf Club and 26 individual houses.

OLD FIFE, Nakonde District

Situated about 2 km to the East of Nakonde District on Nakonde – Kanyala Road is a small place known as Old Fife. This is a historic place founded in 1895 when it served as a boma under the British colony. Originally it was known as Ikawa. The British renamed it as Old Fife reminiscent of a Scottish District on the East Coast of the North Sea.

Here, the British and the German fought during the WW1 and many casualties were buried in mass graves with a prominent one being that of Major Heinrich Von Berg put to rest on 1st January 1918. The Major might have been a German Commander in Tanganyika East Germany. Old Fife was a Military Training Camp with war trenches, ammunition cartridges etc.

ZWANGENDABA'S GRAVE, Nakonde District

The history of Central Africa was to an extent affected by that of South Africa, especially during the reign of Shaka the Zulu in the 19th Century. The ravaging wars of Shaka, commonly referred to as Mfecane caused mass migration of weaker tribes and communities in search of peace.



Among the people that ran away from Shaka were Zwangendaba and his Ngoni people. In 1831, he crossed into Zambia at Zumbo and went into fipaland (present Tanzania). However, due to fierce wars he U-turned with his people into Zambia again where he later died in 1848, Mapupo, near Ufipa, Tanganyika [now in Tanzania]]. He was, according to tradition buried in Nakonde District on the Nakonde-Mbala Road, about 1 km south of Nachipeta School.

The site is an important historical resource for research, education and tourism.

LUAPULA PROVINCE - NTUMBACHUSHI WATERFALLS

Kwambwa District

Zambia is endowed with diverse cultural and natural environs and landscapes. A number of these unique and aesthetic resources possess massive tourism potential on one hand, and are menacingly endangered on the other. Ntumbachushi Falls, for example, is located in Kawambwa District of Luapula Province on Muchinga Escarpment along the Ng'ona River approximately 15 kilometres west of Kawambwa Boma at latitude 9 degrees 25'S longitude 28 degrees 58'E and 250km from the provincial capital Mansa.

About 1000m upstream, the Ng'ona River gracefully meanders but with yet several mini waterfalls (5 cataracts and 8 natural swimming pools upstream and 2 cataracts downstream the main falls – Katongo and Fwaka) before coming to the scenic wide plains as if to give an illustration of the masterly and divine architecture of the landscape. The main waterfalls are about 60 metres in length and have a vertical drop of 30 metres. At the foot of the falls is a calm pool excellent for swimming and summer baths. In the same locality is another waterfalls popularly known as Mabila (daubed the Witchdoctor).



Above: A segment of Ntumbachushi Falls
(Second Falls) Below: Main Falls.



Upper rapids and natural pools



A tourist would not only enjoy the beauty of falling waters whilst at Ntumbachushi site but also the rich flora and fauna making up the high biodiversity of the site. As a result of these aspects and many others, visitors are encouraged to camp at the Falls.

Ntumbachushi Falls Site is also blessed with a number of rock art paintings which are located about 700m on the southern upper edges of the waterfalls and or Ng'ona River. These paintings which are a “window into the past artistic and spiritual” world of the Later Stone Age (LSA) peoples or the Ba Twa or Bushmen as commonly known are believed to be over 10000 years old”.



Above: Finger dots, lines and oblong paintings

The paintings which are similar to those of Kasama's Mwela Rock art Paintings, take both naturalistic and schematic stylistic nature. Unlike the Kasama Rock art that occurs in both Red Animal Tradition (Naturalistic) as well as Red Geometric Tradition (Schematic), the majority of Ntumbachushi Paintings are in Red Geometric Tradition and these include: finger dots, lines (vertical, horizontal and parallel), circles, arcs, grids, ladders, circles with radiating lines, concentric circles, divided circles, stick human figures, oblong shapes, arrow like designs, flower-like designs and cones.

LUMANGWE/KABWELUME/CHIMPEMPE – COMPLEX , Kawambwa/Mporokoso District

The Kalungwishi River, are actually found three successive Falls making it a **complex** comprising Lumangwe, Kabwelume and Chimpempe in addition to several rapids. It is so far the only complex in Zambia with three waterfalls within a 5km stretch.

NB* for detailed description see 1.0 because the mentioned three sites above are shared between Northern and Luapula Provinces, with the Kalungwishi River being the divide.



KABWELUME WATERFALLS



CHIMPEMPE WATERFALLS



Above:
Chimpeppe Falls near Cascades Farm

MOMBUTUTA FALLS, Milenge District

Lying at altitude 1137m *a.s.l.* and about 218km from Mansa Town, the Mombututa Falls (rapids) is situated about 1km from Musolo Village in Milenge District at 740286E, 8631214N. Milenge District is a new district and so old records still show that the falls are in Samfya District.

These waterfalls are a majestic 300m or more wide series of impressive rapids with the highest fall being about 3m. The rapids are found on the section of the Luapula River called Mumba. The site is suitable for rafting and the surrounding area is excellent for picnicking and camping.



Above Left and Right: The over 300m wide Mombututa Rapids on the Luapula River, Musolo Village

SAMFYA (KASAMBA STREAM) GRINDING GROOVES, Samfya District

The site is approximately 3.2 hectares in extent, situated on the western shore of Lake Bangweulu, 1.609 Km south of Samfya Boma, at a latitude 11 degrees 20 minutes south and longitude 29 degrees 33 minutes east, as demarcated by concrete plinths.

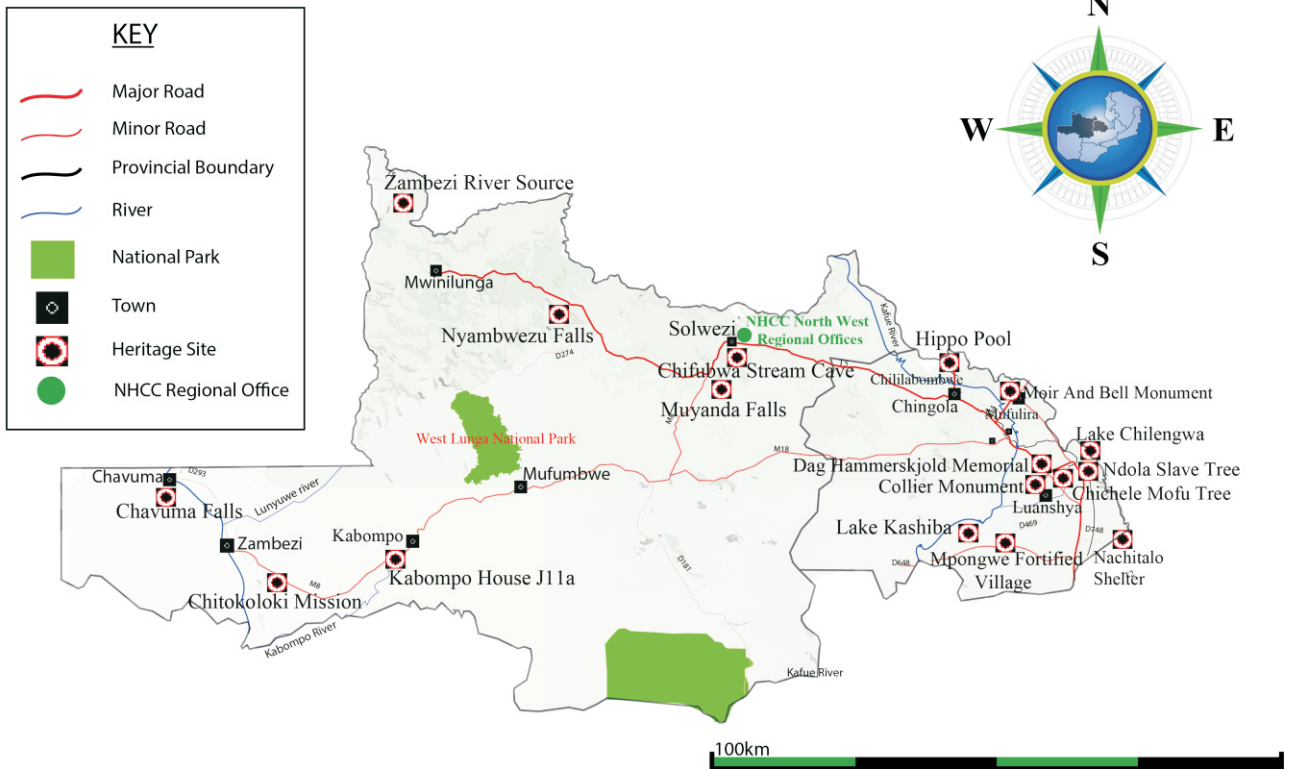


Above: The Grinding Grooves
at the shores of Lake Bangweulu

MUNWA STREAM ROCK ENGRAVINGS, Kawambwa District

These engravings are situated on the top of two low hills on either side of the Munwa Stream lying in longitude 28 degrees 40 minutes east, latitude 20 degrees 29 minutes south approximately, and about 2.81575 Km east of the point where the Munwa Stream is crossed by the Johnston Falls-Kashiba Road in the Kawambwa District of the Luapula Province. The engravings are of a geometric nature and have been executed by a pecking technique. Probably dating to late prehistoric times, they are considered to have had some ceremonial or ritual significance. They are the only engravings of this kind yet known in Zambia.

NORTH-WEST REGION HERITAGE SITES MAP



INTRODUCTION

The North-West Region is comprised of the Copperbelt and North-western Provinces. The Copperbelt province has been the backbone of Zambia's economy due to its large copper deposits. Commercial mining in the province dates as far back as 1913 when Bwana Mkubwa in Ndola became the first mine on the Copperbelt to produce copper on a commercial basis. Since then, copper mining has dominated Zambia's economy and has transformed the Copperbelt province into a dynamic urban area.

North-Western Province is slowly being transformed into the new Copperbelt because of the huge copper deposits that lie therein. For a number of years, the mineral resources remained untapped but following the opening of the Kansanshi, Lumwana and Kalumbila Copper mines, the provincial capital, Solwezi has become one of the fastest growing town with mining activities contributing to the nation's wealth. Apart from mining, the Province has a lot of potential for agriculture and tourism development.

COPPERBELT PROVINCE - THE CHICHELE MOFU TREE

The Chichele Mofu Tree, whose botanical name is *Entandrophrama devevoyi*, was declared a National Monument by his Excellency the first Republican President, Dr. K.D. Kaunda on 21st March 1976, to commemorate Zambia's first year of participation in World Forestry Day. It symbolised the need to conserve trees and use them wisely.

The tree was also part of Zambia's folklore, as it had a 'Ngulu' or 'Spirit house' in which, according to Lamba tradition, the spirit of a Chief long dead, lived.

The tree, a Zambian national monument, which stood proudly dominant about 34m tall with a girth of 3m was believed to be more than 200 years old. However, on 2nd March 2008, the Chichele Mofu Tree which was a familiar landmark on the Ndola - Kitwe dual carriage way succumbed to nature and collapsed due to heavy rainfall and strong winds.

The plaque at the foot of the tree read:-

THE TREE'S PRAYER

(Portuguese Poem, Anon)

*Ye who would pass by and raise your hand against me,
hearken ere you harm me.*

*I am the beat of your heart on the cold winter nights,
the friendly shade screening you from the summer sun;*

*And my fruits are refreshing draughts quenching
your thirsts as you journey on.*

*I am the beam that holds your house,
the board of your table,*

*the bed on which you lie
and the timber that builds your boat.*

*I am the handle of your hoe and the door of your homestead,
the wood of your cradle and the shell of your coffin.*

I am the gift of God and the friend of man,

*Ye who passes by, listen to my prayer**HARM ME NOT***

A new Mofu tree was planted at the site on 17th December 2010 by President Rupiah Banda.



The Chichele Mofu tree before it collapsed due to heavy rains and strong winds

LAKE CHILENGWA, Ndola District

This lake, also called "Chilengwa na Lesa", meaning "Made by God," for it has no river inlet lies near the top of a ridge of schist, 16Km east of Ndola and 3Km west of the Democratic Republic of Congo border. It is reached by turning east off the Ndola - Kapiri Mposhi road 5Km south of Ndola and then north just before reaching Chiwala Secondary School.

The crater-like lake was created following the schistose rock subsiding into a large underground sinkhole in the underlying limestone. The lake is roughly circular with a diameter of some 450m. The sides are steeply sloping and the water level is about 34m below the surrounding ground, while the greatest depth of the lake is 21m.

Lake Chilengwa is one of several comparable crater-like lakes in the Ndola region. Both geology and tradition suggest that it may be linked underground to other sunken lakes such as Lake Ishiku and Lake Kashiba. Tradition says it is the home of a great snake, and that the bodies of its victims are sometimes found in Lake Ishiku and Lake Kashiba. The events at the lake are somewhat fascinating as it is said that water changes colour: at dawn the water is green with a mist above it, but during the evening it changes to white. It is believed that there is a Donar fish, which people have seen from time to time. When seen, the fish is said to bring either good or bad luck. This, however, depends on the state of the spirit of the person seeing it. Most of these lakes are traditionally held in reverence by local people, and Chilengwa is no exception.

It was declared a National Monument under Government Notice No. 255 of 1964 in order to preserve its natural scenic beauty and protect it from Brick-Making companies that were exploiting the clay deposits around its edges. The site is fairly accessible to the visiting public and is in good condition.

HIPPO POOL, Chingola District

Lying astride the main Chingola-Chililabombwe Road, this area of over 400 hectares on either side of the Kafue River is a popular recreation area for tourists and residents of the Copperbelt. Administered by the Forest Department, the area is one of considerable natural beauty and contains, in addition to the Hippo Pool, a group of hot springs.

LAKE KASHIBA, Mpongwe District

Also known as “Kashiba Kebena Mbushi” (Lake of the goat clan), this site is located near St Anthony's Mission in Mpongwe District. It is a natural sunken lake approximately 800m in diameter and over 100 meters deep.

The site is reached by turning east at St Anthony's Mission and following a poor but motorable side road that leads after less than 5km, directly to the Site.



Lake Kashiba

According to local tradition there once lived in the area a clan known as 'Bena-mbushi' or the goat clan. Owing to an argument where the Bena-mbushi were insulted, they decided to hold a protest. They made a long rope measuring over 400m in length and all the people tied themselves to the it. They then marched around the village singing songs, and later went to the lake where one by one like a chain of caterpillars, they drowned themselves. The last person was a pregnant woman who was saved at the eleventh-hour, and who then became the ancestor of the people today.

The lake is of tremendous natural wilderness beauty and is popular for fishing with rod, swimming and camping. The Site was declared a National Natural Monument under Statutory Instrument No. 68 of 1976.

The lake has camping facilities, latrines, and a Council Rest House big enough to accommodate a maximum of eight people on a non-catering basis. Additionally, swimming and fishing (with rod) are popular, and the nearby Mushitu forest is a bird watcher's paradise.

SLAVE TREE, Ndola District

This old mupapa (*Azelia quazensis*) tree is found in Ndola along Makoli Avenue. Under the shade of this tree, Swahili traders such as *Chipembere*, *Mwalabu* and *Chimwala* held councils of war and sold slaves to the Mambundu from Angola. While remnants of the tree are still visible, the Ndola Slave Tree remains in a precarious state due to the two parasitic species of wild fig trees namely *Ficus Natalensis* and *Ficus Wakefieldii* that have strangled and almost choked it.

Although Ndola was the first town to be established on the Copperbelt on th1 July 1904 as a colonial administrative centre by John Howard Stephenson following the discovery of copper at Bwana Mkubwa mine, it started as a Slave Trading Post in the 1880s. The Ndola Slave Tree therefore stands in Ndola as a stark reminder of this grim era when man enslaved one another and is a tribute to those who lost their lives and were enslaved during this 'dark age'.

The slave trade was abolished during the first decade of the present century, with the establishment of the British Colonial administration. Ndola Boma was founded in 1904.

In 2005, Mukuba Hotel adopted the Ndola Slave Tree and the Hotel Management undertook to beautify the surroundings of these legendary Trees as a commitment to the Ndola community and the Copperbelt as a whole.

A plaque at the foot of the Tree reads:-

“This plate has been placed on this mupapa tree to commemorate the passing of the days when, under its shade, the last of the Swabili traders, who warred upon and enslaved the people of the surrounding country, used to celebrate their victories and share out their spoils”.

The Slave Tree features in the coat of arms of the City of Ndola.

THE COLLIER MONUMENT, Luanshya District

The Collier Monument erected by Roan Antelope Copper Mines is a Copper obelisk approximately 6m high, set up in the immediate vicinity of the original outcrop at Luanshya where in June, 1902 the prospector William Collier discovered the first copper at what is now Roan Antelope Mine. In spite of this, mining did not commence until 1925.

The story of this discovery is well deep-rooted in Copperbelt mythology. The story tells how Collier, following the dambo of Luanshya River, one evening came across a herd of roan antelope and, after a short stalk, succeeded in shooting a bull. When the animal fell, its horns rested on a rock which was stained green with copper. This legend accounts for the name of the mine that was developed thereon - Roan Antelope Mine. Even if the local people were aware of the copper ore as proved by the nearby Iron Age settlement of the Luanshya dambo, its exploitation was on a very small scale compared to other sites at Kansanshi and Bwana Mkubwa and in the Kafue Hook region. Prehistoric exploitation of the Luanshya dambo ores dates back to the very early centuries A.D.

THE DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD MEMORIAL CRASH SITE, Ndola District

The site is about 13Km from Ndola City. It situated in the Ndola West Forest Reserve and can be reached by turning south-west from the Ndola - Kitwe dual carriageway at a point about 10Km from Ndola.

The memorial signifies the site of the aeroplane accident in which Dag Hammarskjöld, former Secretary General to the United Nations Organisation, was killed on 18th September, 1961 while on a mission attempting to broker peace between the warring parties in the now Democratic Republic of Congo.



Clockwise: Dag Hammarskjöld cenotaph;
 Plaque indicating the spot where
 Dag Hammarskjöld's body was found;
 Visitor information centre

The anthill, the exact spot where the late UN Secretary General's body was found in a sitting position has been left in its natural state as a poignant reminder of the fatal accident .

The Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation has established a memorial garden and at its centre is a small cairn to which it is hoped many countries of the world will add a specimen of their national stones.

Since 1970 the government of Zambia has paid tribute to the late Dag Hammarskjöld who died in pursuing peace in the Belgian Congo, a country that still faces conflict today. The legacy of the Swedish diplomat has been honoured through the redevelopment of the plane crash site into a national monument. A museum depicting the work of the United Nations in general and Dag Hammarskjöld in particular has been constructed at the site. Adjacent to the crash site is a new Girls Boarding School and the site will soon have an Institute built within the site in his honor.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE

KABOMPO HOUSE, Kabompo District

Situated in Kabompo District, at the junction of Chiweza and Kabompo Roads in Kabompo township, this House No. J11A is where Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, first Republican President of Independent Zambia, and other freedom fighters such as Frank Chitambala were detained and/or restricted from March to July 1959. Dr. Kaunda was banished to this remote town by the colonial authorities who were agitated by his vigour and ability to mobilise people for self-rule. Detaining him and other freedom fighters at this House was seen as a means of stemming the tide of nationalism as Kabompo was far from the centres of huge populations where large followers could be easily mobilised.

MUTANDA FALLS, Solwezi District



This site is situated about 35Km south-west of Solwezi town centre. The Mutanda Falls are a series of three successive waterfalls with the smaller two located upstream and downstream of the main falls respectively. The falls are of considerable scenic beauty with a tremendous tourism potential. The area surrounding the water falls has largely retained its natural beauty. At the foot of the main falls is a deep natural pool which is popular with swimmers.

The falls are located a few hundred meters downstream of the Mutanda River after the Solwezi – Kasempa Road Bridge. The site can be accessed by a marked all weather gravel road off the Solwezi - Kasempa Road. The site also attracts a variety of bird species and is thus ideal for bird watching.

KAMUSONGOLWA KOPJE, Kasempa District

It is located in Kasempa Township on the grounds belonging to the Prison Services. Due to security concerns, permission to visit the site is granted by the Prison Warder. This site was a scene of a tribal battle between the Kaonde and the Lozi and marks the beginning of the tribal cousinship between the two tribes. In this respect it is significant as it contributes to national cohesion.

Excavations carried out by the Commission in 1962 to recover a stratified sample of the bizarre pottery found on the floor of a shelter on the Kopje revealed that the Iron Age material was underlain by a prolific L.S.A Industry. This material has been deposited at the Livingstone Museum.

POLISH WAR MEMORIAL , Ndola District

The Polish memorial site is where about 18,000 polish refugees found asylum after fleeing from the Nazi forces in 1943. Thus the monument symbolises the location of a refugee camp for those polish citizens who were fleeing the brutal intrusion of Poland by Nazi Germany.

LAKE CHIBESHA, Mwinilunga District

This site is located in Chief Kanyama's area in Mwinilunga District. The site is accessed via the gravel side road that leads to the Chief's palace. This road is found on the right, about 12Km before you reach Mwinilunga boma along the Mutanda-Mwinilunga Road. About 40Km along this gravel road, a motorable track veers off to the right and leads after some 10km directly to the site.

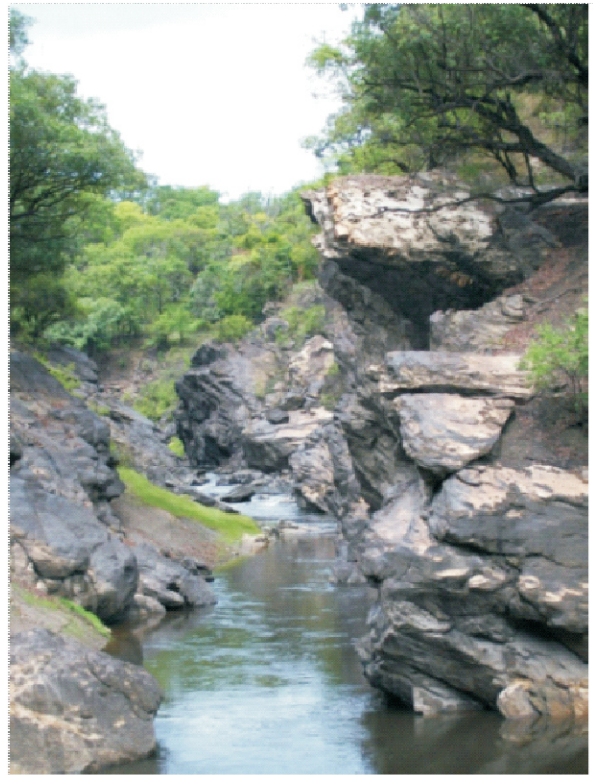
With no river inlet, the lake is believed to be underground fed and is thus related to the sunken lakes that are found on the Copperbelt Province. It is almost circular in shape with a nice beach in parts and is inhabited by at least eight fish species. The surrounding forest is home to many bird species. The site is ideal for camping, canoeing, speed boating and bird viewing.

NYAMBWEZU FALLS, Mwinilunga District

The site is reached by turning south from the Solwezi-Mwinilunga Road 204Km from Solwezi and 82Km from Mwinilunga on the road leading to the Kabompo Gorge. About 13Km along this road, there is a turning to the right that leads, after 2Km, to the waterfalls situated on the Nyambwezu Stream. The falls and engravings can only be accessed by crossing the Nyambwezu Stream.

KABOMPO GORGE, Kabompo District

The Kabompo gorge has outstanding natural aesthetic beauty. It is a generally narrow steep-sided valley or canyon that has the Kabompo River flowing at the bottom. Due to the coverage of the river bed by rock boulders in some sections of the Kabompo gorge, the river 'appears' to flow underground when in actual fact not. Site surveys revealed that the river flow is only covered by the boulders along the river channel. This feature is not common among the gorges of Zambia.



The Nyambwezu falls are approximately 20m high and are of considerable beauty. Close to the lip of the falls, there is a slight overhang hidden by thick vegetation. The vertical face of this overhang is covered by engravings of varying dimensions. These comprise deeply punched poke markings and finely incised lines of a type of which numerous examples are now known from the North-western Province of Zambia and from adjacent areas of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Signs of L.S.A habitation are self-evident at the site.

KIFUBWA ROCK SHELTER, Solwezi District

The Kifubwa Rock shelter is located some 6Km south of Solwezi town-centre on the Kifubwa stream and about 4Km past the Solwezi College of Education. Here, the Kifubwa flows through a small but picturesque gorge on which is situated on the right bank, a small rock shelter. The rock is quartz-mica schist which forms nearly vertical sides of the gorge.

The site was first brought to the attention of Western Scholars in 1928 by the District Commissioner for Solwezi Mr. Tweedy and Mr. Barnard, a geologist at the Kansanshi Mine. The two excavated the site and found engravings still showing evidence of having been painted. These engravings consist almost entirely of inverted 'U' motifs some with vertical lines in the middle and poke markings. The only variation to this sequence are horizontal lines, loops, a long engraved band with a line down part of the centre and two short rows of poke markings. The Engravings were made using the "incision technique" where the rock shelter was repeatedly pecked or rubbed by harder stones or 'engraving tools' (several of which were found in the occupation layer) until the required grooves or patterns were attained. Some of these were then filled with a red pigment.

The Site also has good land for other tourism investment such as a hotel, lodge or ranch or the combination of the three investments.

MÖIR AND BELL, Luanshya District

Found in Mufulira, this site also called the Discovery Site marks the place where the prospectors J. Möir and G. Bell discovered copper bearing ore in 1923. The Site is a Copper obelisk very similar to the Collier Monument in Luanshya.

ZAMBEZI SOURCE, Zambezi District

This monument, known as the independence monument by the local people, was unveiled on 24th October 1964 to signify the birth of a new nation, Zambia, which derived its name from the Zambezi River whose local Lunda name '*Yambezi*', means the '*heart of everything*'. The Site situated about 54Km Northwest of Mwinilunga boma harbours the cold water spring that marks the source of the mighty Zambezi River.

Bottom left: Zambezi Source

Bottom right: Zambezi Source stream



This attracted archaeologists, and in 1929 an Italian Scientific Expedition led by Professor Raymond Dart excavated the site and “found some 5ft of sterile deposit covering the lower half of the engraved rock surface, under which was a single occupation layer full of crystalline quartz tools of L.S.A type”.

In May 1961, Dr. J. Desmond Clark carried out excavations at the site and traced all the engravings on behalf of the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum and the National Monuments Commission (now National Heritage Conservation Commission)

Under the thick lower level of the sand contained scattered pieces of charcoal which have been dated by the radiocarbon method to between 6,500 and 6,000 years ago.

This site thus provides some evidence for the possible association of schematic engravings with the L.S.A inhabitants of Zambia. Rock engravings were executed by pecking or rubbing the comparatively soft granite schist with a pointed quartz 'engraving tool' until grooves or pits of the country.

This is the only known site where painted engravings occur in Zambia. It is also unique as it provides evidence for the possible association of schematic engravings with a Stone Age Culture.

The site is also one of the prime tourism destinations in Solwezi due to its proximity with the Central Business District (CBD). The Department of Arts and Culture has since built a Cultural Centre within the Site to add value to the engravings as this will attract visitors that will come to watch cultural performances at the centre.

It forms part of the Zambezi Source National Forest No. P80 registered under section CT of the International Biological Programme. It is one of fifty botanical reserves selected as the best preserved examples of the major vegetation types of Zambia. The main vegetation types at the site are Riparian Forest, Miombo Woodland and Swamp.

The site was declared a National Natural/Historic Monument under Statutory Instrument No. 162 of 1983. It was declared a National Monument as a symbol of Zambia's independence, for its rare and endemic plants and also to preserve the stream flow of the mighty Zambezi River.

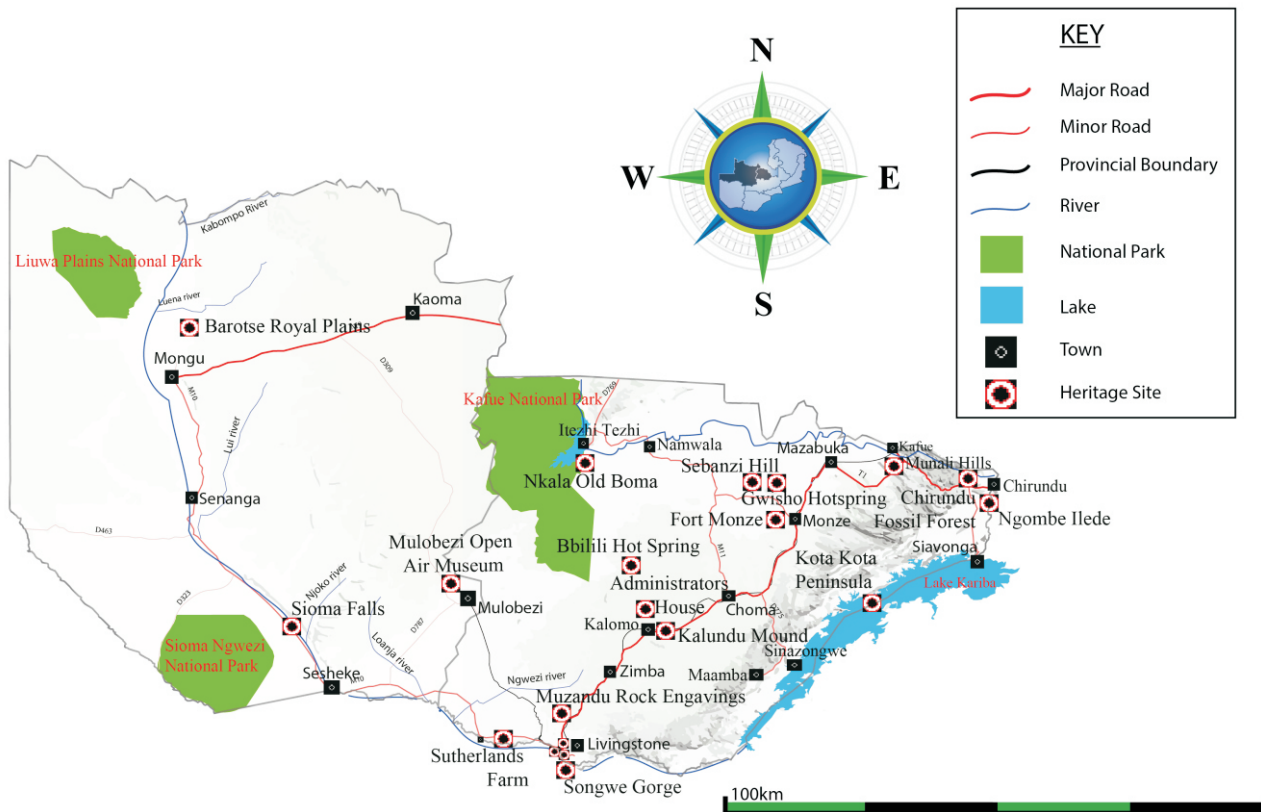
The site's infrastructure are the Visitor Information Centre, Picnic shelters, Camping areas and adventurous boardwalks and suspended bridges over the tiny stream of the Zambezi River. A visit to the Source of the Zambezi River will be a memorable one and compelling to make a repeat visit because of the wilderness value and pristine forest cover the site has, gives soothing to the visitor.

MPONGWE FORTIFIED VILLAGE, Mpongwe District

This site, also called the Slave Ring at Mpongwe comprises a raised mound and double ditch built during a period of raiding into the area by the neighbours of the Lima people, probably about 1870. The site is approximately 9 hectares located on the north bank of the Mpongwe Stream near the site of the former Boma, in Chief Lesa's area.

It is a double earthwork bank and ditch that forms three sides of a fortified village - the fourth side being the Mpongwe Stream. Within the site are remains of the Boma office and residential house of William 'Chirupula' Stevenson.

SOUTH-WEST REGION HERITAGE SITES MAP



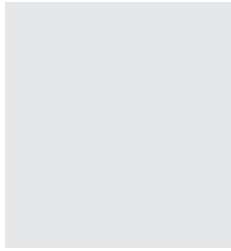
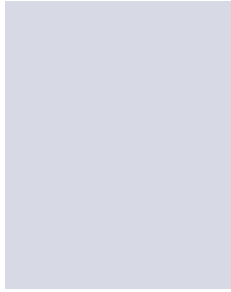
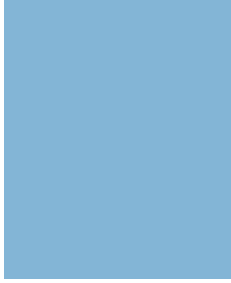
INTRODUCTION

The southwest region welcomes you to the Mosi-oa-tunya/Victoria Falls UNESCO's World Heritage site as well as the Seventh Natural Wonder of the world. The Livingstone City, being the first Capital City of Zambia and currently the tourist Capital, the region boasts of over 500 historic buildings and a Railway Museums keeping the earliest steam locomotives in the sub region. With only two Provinces, that is Southern and Western Province, the Southwest region hosts the Lwiindi and Kuomboka Ceremonies. The two traditional Ceremonies gets you acquainted with local roots to feel and taste the most indigenous traditions of the country.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE - VICTORIA FALLS/MOSI-OA-TUNYA WORLD HERITAGE SITE

Victoria Falls/Mosi-oa-Tunya Falls World Heritage Site (Toka/Tonga: the Smoke that Thunders) is the largest curtain of falling water in the World found on the Zambezi River at the border of Zambia and Zimbabwe.

This waterfall is among the most impressive to be found anywhere in the world. This grandiose waterfall is among the biggest, and most awe-inspiring, on the planet. The Zambezi River is more than 1.25 miles (2 kilometers) wide when it cascades over the lip of a large basalt plateau and plunges as much as 354 feet (108 meters). The flow has been slicing slowly through this plateau for some two million years. During this time the river has slowly retreated and the remnants of earlier, ancient falls can be seen in the gorges downstream from the current cataract.



The falls generate mists that can be spotted from more than a dozen miles (20 kilometers) away. Famed Scottish explorer David Livingstone dubbed this waterfall Victoria Falls; its older, Kololo name, Mosi-oa Tunya, means "the smoke that thunders." The mists also sustain a rain forest-like ecosystem adjacent to the falls and on the opposite cliff that faces them like a dried-up mirror image, thick with mahogany, fig, palm, and other species of vegetation.

The national border between Zambia and Zimbabwe lays midstream, and national parks of both nations exist on either side of the Zambezi. The gorges and cliffs below the falls in these parks are prime territory for raptors, including falcons and black eagles.

Stone artifacts from the hominine *HOMO HABILIS* have been identified near the falls and show that early humans may have lived here two million years ago. More "modern" tools also evidence far more recent—50,000 years ago—Middle Stone Age settlements.

Today several hundred thousand visitors from around the world trek to the falls each year; several hotels, restaurants, campgrounds, and other tourist businesses cater to them.

The beauty of the falls lies in their natural state especially their outstanding Universal Values, the curtain of falling water, the Gorges, the spray, etc. Tour Operators in the area offer everything from helicopter over flights to bungee jumping, and the management of these activities while preserving a quality visitor experience for all is an ongoing challenge.

GWISHO HOT SPRINGS

The springs are situated on the southern edge of the Kafue Flats in Lochinvar National Park, 1Km west of the Lodge which is reached by a good signposted road from Monze, some 40Km distance.

The site was the scene of extensive excavation in 1960 by Dr Creighton Gabel and in 1963-64 Dr Brian Fagan and Mr Francis van Noten. Low mounds beside the springs were demonstrated to have been inhabited during the third and second millennia BC by groups of Late Stone Age (L.S.A) people. The results of the excavations have been of very great importance in the investigation of the Central African L.S.A. Many human skeletons were discovered and a wide range of organic remains was exceptionally well preserved, making possible a detailed reconstruction of the hunting and gathering economy of the site's prehistoric inhabitants.

A display of finds from the site has been installed at the Lodge at Lochinvar, and detailed accounts of the excavations have been published under the titles Stone Age Hunters of the Kafue by C Gabel, and the Hunter Gatherers of Gwisho by B Fagan and van Noten.

SEBANZI HILL

Sebanzi Hill is situated in Lochinvar National Park, one kilometer west of Gwisho Hotsprings. On the summit of the hill is the site of an Iron Age village which was inhabited for most of the past 1,000 years. Excavations conducted by Dr B M Fagan and D W Phillipson in 1963-64 yielded information on a long sequence of occupation by peoples ancestral to the modern Tonga.

A display of finds from the site has been installed in the Lodge, and an account of the excavations published in the Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute for 1965.

KALUNDU MOUND, Kalomo District

The mound lies astride the Great North Road about 3Km north of Kalomo Town. It marks the site of an Iron Age Village and the 3m accumulation is the result of the collapse of huts and the deposition of domestic refuse during an occupation which lasted for many centuries.

The site was discovered during the realignment of this section of the Great North Road and has since been excavated, by Mr R R Inskip in 1957 and Br Dr B M Fagan in 1962. As well as pottery and metal objects, a large amount of evidence was obtained which enabled the mixed farming economy of the inhabitants to be reconstructed in some detail. Hunting also played an important part in the lives of the Iron Age inhabitants.

The first settlement of Kalundu was by people of the Early Iron Age; perhaps as early as AD 300. The later occupants belonged to what is known to archaeologists as the 'Kalomo Tradition', dated about Ad 800 to 1300.

OLD DRIFT CEMETERY, Livingstone District

This cemetery is now almost the only surviving trace of the first European settlement of Livingstone. It is situated on the bank of the Zambezi, about 1½Km upstream of the entrance to the Mosi-Oa-Tunya National Park.

The presence of an urban settlement in this area owed to: the line of the main entry-route from the south into the then Northwestern Rhodesia, its proximity to the Victoria Falls, Completion of the Livingstone bridge and the proximity into Northwestern Rhodesia were carried by ox - or mule-drawn wagons and ferried across the Zambezi at the point, some 9Km upstream of the Victoria Falls, where the river is at its narrowest for some distance.

The northern end of this crossing, known as the Old Drift or Sekuti's Drift (after the Toka Chief whose village was then nearby), soon became the first European settlers' town in the Northwestern Rhodesia. The first settler, F J Clarke, arrived in 1898 and set himself up as a trader, hotel-keeper and forwarding agent. By 1903 the European population had grown to sixty-eight (68), including seventeen women (17) and six (6) children. There is, unfortunately no record of the number of Africans attached to the settlement. The British South African Company (BSA Co.) established an administrative post nearby.

The site of the Old Drift settlement was flat, marshy and malaria infested being only a metre or so above high water level.

In most years some twenty per cent of the settlers died and in 1903 the figure was considerably higher. Many of these early settlers were buried in the Old Drift cemetery.

The railway from Bulawayo reached the south bank of the Zambezi at the Victoria Falls in April, 1904, and work began almost immediately on the construction of the bridge, which was officially opened in September 1905.

As soon as work began on the bridge it was apparent that, with the completion of the railway, the Old Drift would fall into disuse and that the only argument for retaining the Livingstone settlement in that unhealthy spot would fall away.

By the end of 1904 a new township had been laid out on the present site of Livingstone and by the end of the following year the Old Drift was deserted.

A monument beside Riverside Drive some 500m east of the cemetery marks the site of the old river crossing.

A detailed account of early Livingstone is given in the book *Mosi-Oa-Tunya: a Handbook to the Victoria Falls Region*, edited by D W Phillipson, published in 1975.

NKALA FORTIFIED CAMP

The camp lies on the top of Nakalomwe Hill, just outside the borders of the Kafue National Park. It is best approached from Ngoma Lodge which is some 13Km to the southwest of the hill.

The stone-built camp was originally built as a police fort in 1901 by Captain Hamilton and Lieutenant Warringham. It seems that it became the civil administrative post for Ila country from 1903 to 1904. At this time it was on the mail runner's route to the Kafue Hook Copper mines and had its own Post Office. It was originally intended that the Cape to Cairo Railway would pass through Nkala on its way from Livingstone to the Copper mines. The post was closed in 1905 and the administration moved to Shaloba. Namwala Boma was opened in 1906.

The plan of the fort can easily be traced from the ruined walls surrounding the top of the hill. There is a fine view from the site.

KALOMO ADMINISTRATOR'S HOUSE, Kalomo District

This house, built in 1903-4, was the residence of the British South Africa Company's Administrator of Northwestern Rhodesia until the capital was transferred to Livingstone at the end of 1907. It is situated close to the road from the township to Kalomo Boma. It is believed to have been the first brick Government house to be built in Northwestern Rhodesia and it remains in good condition and little altered from the time it was occupied by the Administrator, Robert Coryndon.

FORT MONZE CEMETERY, Monze District

The fort and cemetery lie 1½Km apart and 16Km to the west of Monze: the road to the site leaves Monze at the southern end of the town and is signposted. This road is passable in the dry season only.

Fort Monze was one of the earliest colonial police posts established in this country. Major Harding and a force of BSA Police established the fort in about 1898 near the then village of Chief Monze. It appears that the police went to this area at the invitation of Chief Monze to control the activities of Europeans who came to buy cattle after the Matebele Rebellion. From this fort Major Harding went on patrol among the Ba Ila to enforce payment of tax. The fort was finally demolished by F W Moseley, Acting Compiler of Census, in 1903. The site then became a civil station until this was finally removed in 1904. All that remains is a small rectangular earthwork inside which a commemorative monument has been erected.

The cemetery contains graves of the BSA police party which established the fort, among them that of William Harding, the Commanding Officer. The memorial was erected in 1903-4.

THE RAILWAY MUSEUM, Livingstone District

Located at the former Zambezi Sawmills Railway Locomotive sheds, the Railway Museum exhibits rare steam locomotive engines, rolling stock and exhibits dating back to the earliest days of Zambia's history, including the complete locomotive sheds and station buildings of the former Zambezi Sawmills Railway line, once reputed to have been the longest private railway line in the world.

The site is easily accessible, situated less than 1Km along Chishimba Falls Road from its junction with the Mosi-Oa- Tunya Road.

MUZANDU ROCK ENGRAVING SITE, Kazungula District

The Muzandu Rock Engravings Site is located in Kazungula District in Southern Province. The site lies at latitude 17°29' 58" and Longitude 025° 45' 40" (UTM 35 368465, 8064776) and it is about 66km from Livingstone Town in the chiefdom of Chief Musokotwane. The site is 31km west from the Livingstone/Lusaka road off Chief-Musokotwane's Palace road junction.

Rock Engravings at the site include numerous geometric or schematic designs. The designs include narrow, short and oblong grooves, wide, long and oblong grooves, mixed short, wide and narrow grooves and circular cup like depressions (designs similar to those used for playing the *mancala*, *nsolo* or *mulabalaba* game), set of circular designs joined with lines. Others include branched grooves, narrow and oblong grooves, mixed narrow, short and long oblong grooves and meandering lines.

This is the only engraving site in the Southwest region and as such, there is need to protect and conserve this unique heritage. Prominent images at the site include the following:



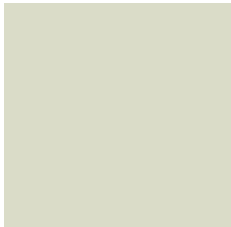
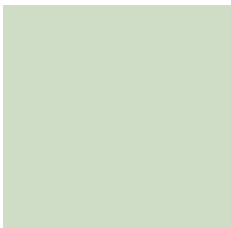
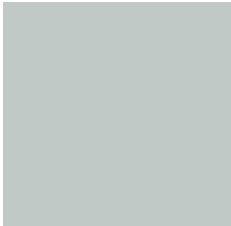
Small and large grooves at
Muzandu rock engraving site

MULOBEZI OPEN AIR RAILWAY MUSEUM, Mulobezi District

This Site is protected under CAP 173 of the laws of Zambia. It is an historic Site of industrial revolution in Zambia. The Site was a Sawmills Plant which was in operation from 1911 to 1990s. The Site was declared a National Monument in 2009 to preserve and present outstanding Rolling Stock among the first to reach the African Continent. The Rolling Stock was used to transport timber from the forest to the Sawmills Plant. The site gives a historic perspective in the exploitation of one of Zambia's rich natural resources- Zambia's Teak wood. Along with the Railway Museum in Livingstone, this Site and the Railway line give a complete History of the construction of the railways to the commercial and industrial developments of Zambia.



Rolling Stock (left) and wooden structures in Mulobezi (right)



THE CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD CULTURAL & NATURAL HERITAGE

The United Nations Convention for the protection of the world Cultural and Natural heritage or World Heritage Convention is an international instrument formulated to protect sites considered to be international importance for humankind. It came into force in 1972 after the required number of states parties accessed it. Over a 199 States Parties have ratified the Convention making it the most prestigious Convention.

The notion of establishing an international movement for protecting heritage was birthed after World War I. The 1972 Convention was developed from the merging of two separate movements: the first focusing on the preservation of cultural sites, and the other dealing with the conservation of nature.

The Basic text of the Convention has not changed since its adoption but changes in the concept of heritage and conservation guidelines have been accommodated overtime through the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

The Convention through its Operational Guidelines requires that sites proposed for nomination on the World Heritage List must have Outstanding Universal Values. The Convention also provides for other Lists such as World Heritage in Danger, and Tentative List.

THE WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTION AND ZAMBIA

Zambia ratified the World Heritage Convention in 1984. In ratifying the Convention Zambia committed herself among others;

- (a)** To adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes;
- (b)** To set up within its territories, where such services do not exist, one or more services for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage with an appropriate staff and possessing the means to discharge their functions;
- (c)** To develop scientific and technical studies and research and to work out such operating methods as will make the State capable of counteracting the dangers that threaten its cultural or natural heritage;
- (d)** To take the appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of this heritage; and
- (e)** To foster the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training in the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage and to encourage scientific research in this field.

The National Heritage Conservation Commission Act

The National Monuments Commission Act of 1948 was repealed and replaced by the NHCC Act of 1989. The new Act was crafted to be in line with the new thinking globally which saw a shift from a monumental perspective to heritage site perspective. The new Act broadened the definition of what constituted heritage. The NHCC Act integrated the issues of heritage in the life of the Zambian community.

The Mosi-oa-tunya/Victoria Falls as a World Heritage Site

The Mosi-oa-tunya or Victoria falls world Heritage site was declared as such in 1989 after satisfying the criteria VII and VIII outlined in the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

Criteria (vii) states that nominated sites should “contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance; while criteria (viii) site should be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;

The site has exceptional beauty through a combination of the river, the gorges spray and the surrounding natural vegetation. They are also significant worldwide for their unique geological and geomorphologic features and active land formation processes which are of outstanding universal values. The active land formation process portrays an ongoing geological process. In addition, the site has outstanding aesthetic beauty attributed to a combination of factors that include the spray, mist and rainbows. The site also has a large curtain of water of 1.7 km which gives it a special place in the world.

The formation began with a volcanic eruption about *150-200million* years ago producing huge volumes of molten lava. The lava covered an extensive area both upstream and downstream of the falls. As the molten lava cooled down it formed cracks that over a long period become deep gorges. The process of gorge formation was followed by wet conditions that resulted in the formation of a huge lake that extended into present day Botswana. As a result of the lake, softer sediments were deposited in the deep gorges.

Dry desert conditions followed the lake formation period. During the period wind blown red sands, the loose Kalahari sands, were deposited across the landscape. The dry period was followed by period of land uplift resulting from tectonic movements on a large scale. As a result of uplifting of the land, the Zambezi River that used to flow south-westwards into the Makgadikgadi palaeo-lake changed course to start flowing south-eastwards.

As the river traversed the basalt area, the water started to erode the softer sediments deposited in the deep gorges. The process of erosion has continued to the present day waterfalls. The current waterfalls is the eighth in the series of waterfalls. Archaeological evidence has shown that approximately 10,000years elapsed between successive waterfalls.

Tentative List

Before a site is submitted for nomination as a world Heritage site, it must be on the tentative list. The purpose of the tentative list is to give an indication of sites the state party will be working on in the near future. Zambia's Tentative list is made up of the following: Barotse Plains, Mwela Rock Paintings, Kalambo falls, Chirundu Fossil Forests, and Zambezi Source.

As a result of Zambia being part of the Convention and having sites listed on the World Heritage List, significant achievements have been made in the conservation of the heritage resources. However there have been challenges in the implementation of the Convention as it is more often than not viewed as a hindrance to 'development'.

There is a lot of discourse around world heritage sites and community benefits of which states parties must handle carefully to ensure that the real reason for nomination is not lost or misunderstood.

THE BAROTSE PLAINS CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

The Barotse Cultural Landscape is a vast expanse of open land in Western Province, with a gently undulating topography incised with a network of canals that are denuded with the waters of the Zambezi when it bursts its banks at the height of the rainy season from October to May. The Flood plains are one of Africa's great wetlands and are designated as a Ramsar site on the basis of being of high conservation value. The area of nominated property is 7966 sq kilometres.

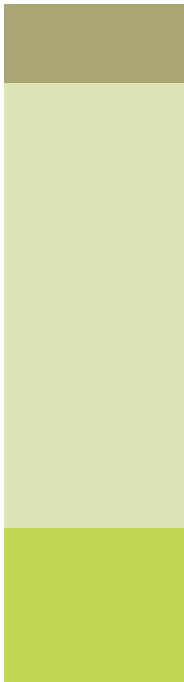
The Landscape is an exceptional example of a landscape designed and created intentionally by man, an organically evolved, and associative cultural landscape because of its system of mounds, royal graves, canals, royal palaces and the transhumance. This landscape is characterized by the intense transformation of the natural environment, premised on the construction of mounds for homesteads and royals and canals for transportation, land drainage, flood control, and agricultural activities all achieved due to intelligent traditional management systems.

The landscape and its associated eloquent and often mystical ceremonies that surround the Litungaship, such as the Kuomboka and Kufuluhela Ceremonies are an extraordinary reflection of a positive communal response to forces of nature which have persisted over time, reflecting the emergence, innovation and development of an outstanding living tradition over centuries. The tradition of transhumance by the Litunga between the two capitals of the landscape, Lealui and Limulunga, is a pinnacle of the cultural symbolism through which the Barotse Plains Cultural Landscape expresses the community's physical and spiritual aspirations.

It is for the mentioned significance that the Barotse Floods Cultural Landscape has been proposed to for inscription on the World Heritage List under the UNESCO's World Heritage Convention. For the Nomination to succeed, it has to be established that the Barotse Plains Cultural Landscape demonstrates the Outstanding Universal Value under any of the prescribed Criteria set under the Convention.

An aerial view of part of the Barotse Cultural Landscape





Aerial views showing part of the Barotse Cultural Landscape canals

APPENDIX

ILLUSTRATION OF SOME OF THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS NOT DESCRIBED IN THE TEXT

Zawa Hill – view from the top of Zawi Hill containing faded red naturalistic paintings probably of an eland, in Chipata District.

Shiwa Ng'andu Steam Traction Engine, Chinsali District – a national relic, used during the early years of this century as a source of power and as a steam generator for the Shiwa essential oil distillery up to 1939.

Lubwa Mission House, Chinsali District – this is the house where his Excellency the First President of the Republic of Zambia, Dr Kenneth David Kaunda lived while Headmaster at Lubwa Mission. It is from here the young Kaunda began his political activities that eventually led his people to a free and independent Zambia.

These engravings lie on private land thirty-two kilometers south-west of Lusaka. Visitors should request for a visit from the farm-house. The engravings are situated on and around the foot of the Kopje immediate to the east of the homestead and include representations of ceremonial crescentic battle-axes, hoes, chisolo boards, and an indeterminate beast. They are the best examples of Iron Age engravings known in Zambia.

Zambezi Source, Ikelenge District – Symbol of Zambia's independence.

The source waters are clearly visible, marking the beginning of the Zambezi river's 2,700 kilometre journey to the Indian Ocean.

A CLASSIFIED LIST OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS OF ZAMBIA

(Including the ones illustrated and described in the precious text)

Main Interest

Sixty-eight places of historical interest, beauty and archaeological interest have been declared National Monuments and the National Monuments Commission is responsible for the maintenance and development of most of these. They include popular waterfalls such as Kalambo Falls, Chishimba Falls and Kundalila Falls, beautiful scenic places like Lunsemfwa Wonder Gorge (Bell Point) east of Kabwe, Lake Chilengwe, and archaeological sites like engraved rocks, rock shelters with wall paintings, sites of early villages, and the Field Museum at the Victoria Falls which dramatically displays the prehistory of the area. Historical buildings protected by the National Monuments Commission are churches, forts and buildings of early colonial period, from Zambia's political history is Chilenje House 394 in Lusaka from which Zambia's independence struggle led by His Excellency the President, Dr Kenneth David Kaunda.

Finally a number of monuments, memorials and plaques are under the care of the National Monuments Commission, the most famous being that at the site of the death of David Livingstone in 1873.

Although there are fifteen National Monuments which are primarily features of natural beauty or interest, three of which (Nyambwezu, Kalambo and Kundabwika) also include archaeological sites; thirty-seven sites mainly of archaeological interest and nineteen are historical sites.

Visitor Appeal

This is a subjective assessment on the interest of the site of the ordinary visitor, Zambian or foreign. 34 places are classified as of high or some general appeal of which 16 are places of natural history, 11 are places of rock art, 5 are historical buildings, two museums and the rest monuments of interest for different reasons.

Category

- A. These are National Monuments and opened to the public.
These sites have sign posts, reasonable access routes and regular maintenance.
- B. These are open to the public but undeveloped. These sites are not usually sign posted and receive less frequent maintenance but are open to visits according to circumstances. Some of these have restricted public access.
- C. These are National Monuments closed to the public. They are declared for protection only.

Access

- 1. Good roads to sites near urban areas or provincial centres.
- 2. Fair access by all-weather roads, generally in rural areas.
- 3. Roads more suitable for tougher vehicles, especially in the rainy season.
- 4. Four-wheel drive vehicles or boat only

In addition a number of these sites require a walk from the end of the access road.

Abbreviations Key:

NTN	=	Northern Province	CPB	=	Copperbelt Province
LPL	=	Luapula Province	NWT	=	Northwestern Province
EST	=	Eastern Province	CNT	=	Central Province
LKS	=	Lusaka Province	STH	=	Southern Province
U	=	Urban	R	=	Rural
BSA Co	=				
LSA					
MSA					
ISA					

NATIONAL MONUMENTS OF ZAMBIA

MONUMENT	MAIN INTEREST	V I S I T O R	CATEGORY	ACCESS	PROV./DIST	MAP NO.
Chambeshi (Von-Lettow Vorbeck)	Historical	Some	A	2	NTN/KASAMA	1
Chipoma	Waterfall	High	A	2	NTN/KASAMA	2
Chishimba	Waterfall	High	A	1	NTN/KASAMA	3
Good News	Historical	Nil	B	4	NTN/MBALA	4
Kalambo Falls	Archaeological	Some	A	2/3	NTN/MBALA	5
Kalambo Falls Kundabwika	Waterfall	High	A	2/3	NTN/MBALA	5
Kundabwika	Waterfall	Some	A	2	NTN/KAPUTA	6
Kundabwika	Paintings	Some	A	2	NTN/KAPUTA	6
Luanya Bridge	Historical/Scenic	Some	A	1	NTN/CHINSALI	7
Lubwa Mission House	Contemporary- Historical	High	B	2	NTN/CHINSALI	8
Lumangwe	Waterfall	High	A	2	NTN/MPOROKOSO	9
Mwela Rocks	Paintings	Some	B	3	NTN/KASAMA	10
Nachikufu	Painting/Cave	Some	B	3	NTN/MPIKA	11
Niamkolo Church	Historical	High	A	2	NTN/MBALA	12
Kasamba Stream	Grinding Grooves	Some	A	2	LPL/SAMFYA	13
Munwa Stream Area	Archaeological	Nil	B	2	LPL/MWENSE	14
Munwa Stream	Rock Engravings	Some	A	2	LPL/MWENSE	14
Ntumbachushi	Waterfall	High	A	1	LPL/KAWAMBWA	15
Chichele Mofu Tree	Natural/Historical	Some	A	1	CPB/NDOLA (U)	16
Chilengwa	Sunken Lake	High	A	1	CPB/NDOLA (R)	17
Luanshya Collier	Historical Monument	Some	A	1	CPB/LUANSHYA (C)	18
Dag Hammarskjold	Historical Monument/Memorial	High	A	1	CPB/NDOLA (R)	19
Hippo Pool	Pools	High	A	1	CPB/CHINGOLA	20
Kashiba	Lake	High	A	2	CPB/LUANSHYA (R)	21
Moir and Bell	Historical Monument	Some	A	2	CPB/MUFULIRA	22
Mpongwe	Fortified Village	Some	A	2	CPB/LUANSHYA	23
Mushishima Swamp Forest*	Floral/Natural	Some	B	2	CPB/CHINGOLA	24
Ndola Slave Tree	Historical Tree	Some	A	1	CPB/NDOLA (U)	25
Chifubwa Stream	Archaeological/Engravings	High	A	1	NWT/SOLWEZI	26
Nyambwezu	Waterfalls	High	A	2/3	NWT/MWINILUNGA	27
Nyambwezu Cave	Archaeological/Engravings	High	A	2/3	NWT/MWINILUNGA	27
Zambezi Source*	Natural/Scenic	High	A	2/3	NWT/MWINILUNGA	28
Fort Young Boma	Colonial Post	Low	B	3	EST/CHADIZA	29
Kalembe Hill	Painted Cave	Some	B	3	EST/CHADIZA	30
Makwa Rock Shelter	Painted Cave	Some	B	3	EST/KATETE	31
Mkoma	Painted Cave	Some	A	2	EST/KATETE	32
Mrembe of Mwase Lundazi	Archaeological/Historical	Some	B	2	EST/LUNDAZI	33
Rocklands Katolola	Painted Cave	Some	A	2	EST/CHADIZA	34

NATIONAL MONUMENTS OF ZAMBIA

MONUMENT	MAIN INTEREST	V I S I T O R	CATEGORY	ACCESS	PROV./DIST	MAP NO.
Thandwe Rock shelter	Painted Cave	Some	A	2	CNT/CHADIZA	35
Zawi Hill	Painted Cave	Some	B	3	CNT/CHADIZA	36
Bell Point Lunsemfwa	Gorge/Scenic	High	A	4	CNT/MKUSHI	37
Big Tree, Kabwe	Tree/Historical	Some	A	1	CNT/KABWE	38
Fort Elwes	Colonial Post	Some	B	3	CNT/MKUSHI	39
Kundalilla	Waterfall	High	C	2	CNT/SERENJE	40
Livingstone Memorial	Historical/Memorial	High	A	3	CNT/SERENJE	41
Mumbwa Caves	Archaeological Cave	Low	B	2	CNT/MUMBWA	42
Muntuwila Rock Shelters	Painted Caves	High	B	2	CNT/KABWE	43
Nachitalo	Paintings	Some	B	3	CNT/MKUSHI	44
Nsalu Cave	Painted Cave	High	A	2	CNT/SERENJE	45
Ayrshire Farm	Rock Engravings	Some	B	2	LSK/RURAL	46
Chakeluka (Twickenham) Road	Archaeological Iron Age Village	Nil	B	1	LSK/CITY	47
Chilenje House 394	Historical	High	A	1	LSK/CITY	48
Leopards Hill	Archaeological Cave	Nil	C	2	LSK/RURAL	49
Twin Rivers Kopje	Archaeological Cave	Nil	B	2	LSK/RURAL	50
Administrator's Drift	Colonial House	Some	C	2	STH/KALOMO	51
Anderson's Drift	Archaeological Site	Nil	B	4	STH/LIVINGSTONE	52
Chirundu Fossil Forest	Palaeontological Fossil Forest	Some	C	2	STH/SLAVONGA	53
Fifth Gorge Road						
Victoria Falls	Archaeological Site	Nil	B	1	STH/LIVINGSTONE	54
Fort Monze	Colonial Fort	Low	A	3	STH/MONZE	55
Fort Monze Cemetery	Colonial Cemetery	Low	A	3	STH/MONZE	55
Gwisho Hot Springs	Archaeological Scenic	Some	A	2/3	STH/ONZE	56
Ingombe Ilede	Archaeological Iron Age Village	Nil	A	3	STH/SLAVONGA	57
Kalundu Mount	Archaeological Iron Age Village	Some	A	1	STH/KALOMO	58
Locomotive Sheds	Historical/Steam Railway Museum	High	A	1	STH/LIVINGSTONE	59
Maramba Quarries	Archaeological Stone Age Gravels	Nil	B	1	STH/LIVINGSTONE	60
Nkala Fort	Historical/Colonial Post	Low	A	3	STH/NAMWALA	61
Old Drift Cemetery	Colonial/Historic Cemetery	Some	A	1	STH/LIVINGSTONE	62
Sebanzi Hill	Archaeological Iron Age Village	Nil	A	3	STH/MONZE	63
Silent Pool Road						
Victoria Falls	Archaeological Site	Nil	A	3	STH/LIVINGSTONE	64
Songwe Gorge	Archaeological	Some	A	3	STH/LIVINGSTONE	65
Sutherland's Farm	Archaeological Stone Age Gravels	Nil	B	2	STH/LIVINGSTONE	66
Victoria Falls Eastern Cataract/Museum	Archaeological Field Museum	High	A	1	STH/LIVINGSTONE	67
Zambezi Younger Gravels	Stone Age Gravels	Nil	B	2	STH/LIVINGSTONE	68

STANDARD MONUMENTS AND PLAQUE SITES

The Commission, does occasionally, consider proposals for the erection of metal plaques or standard monuments to note or commemorate the important events that took place at selected sites of historical interest. Such plaques do not give a site the status of a National Monument, but do ensure that the interest of a place is emphasized to visitors and recorded in a more permanent and visible form.

Standard Monuments with inset plaques have been erected at a number of National Monuments and at 15 other places.

Apart from descriptive plaques at National Monuments sites, commemorative plaques have been erected at 26 other places.

Some maintenance is carried out on the more accessible of these sites.

The following is a list of plaques or standard Monuments (SM), other than at National Monuments, erected by the Commission with the theme they commemorate, and date of erection.

- 1952 - Old Drift River Crossing Point (SM).
- 1952 - Old Livingstone (SM): the site of the Old Drift Settlement.
- 1953 - Tanganyika Victoria Memorial Institute, Mbala.
- 1953 - Kalomo Green (SM): the first capital of Northwestern Rhodesia.
- 1954 - King George Boat Club, Livingstone (SM): the visit of the British King and Queen.
- 1956 - Livingstone town (SM): David Livingston's Zambezi travels.
- 1956 - Mpulungu Harbour (SM): the Good News ship and the traditional swim of the Lungu Chief.

- 1956 - Munali Pass (SM): Livingstone's sighting of the Kafue.
- 1958 - Zambezi River, Livingstone (SM): the highest record level of the river.
- 1958 - Shiwa Ng'andu, Mpika: the steam engine
(relic owned by the Commission).
- 1958 - Danger Hill Chinsali (SM): the journey of Lacerda to Kazembe.
- 1958 - Kafue Bridge: the crossing of the Kafue by Livingstone
- 1958 - War Memorial Mbala (SM): the surrender of Von-Lettow Vorbeck.
- 1959 - Nkala Church (SM): the establishment of the mission.
- 1959 - Feira (SM): the Portuguese settlement.
- 1960 - Kalomo Pioneer Cemetery.
- 1961 - Lewis Mine, Mumbwa, first European Copper Mine in Northern Rhodesia.
- 1961 - Coillard Memorial Church, Livingstone.
- 1965 - Kabwe Green (SM): the discovery of Homo Rhodesiensis
(Broken Hill Man).
- 1974 - Kabompo House: the restriction of Dr Kenneth Kaunda.
- 1974 - Chavuma Falls: the drowning of Moses Luneta and escort.
- 1974 - Malole Mission (SM): Bishop Dupont (Motomoto) Memorial.
- 1976 - Matero House 3144: UNIP Headquarters from 1959 to 1961.
- 1977 - Mulungushi Rock – Adoption of master plan and launching of Cha-cha-cha by UNIP.
- 1977 - Lubwa House – Birth place of Dr Kenneth Kaunda.
- 1977 - Kaleni Hill Mission, Mwinilunga: first hospital school and Post Office of the region, founded 1905.

POST SCRIPT

When visiting a National Monument-

Please DO NOT: - leave litter; Disturb or remove soil, vegetation or wildlife, camp or light fire except in authorized places, remove anything from the monument area, mark, damage or disfigure any part of the monument,

Please DO:- carefully extinguish all fires; Leave the site as you would wish to find it; report any maintenance needs to:

**NATIONAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION COMMISSION HQS
DEDAN KIMATHI ROAD
P.O. BOX 320013, LUSAKA.**

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER READING

J.D. Clark, *Prehistory of Africa*, London: Thames and Hudson, 1970.

R.M. Derricourt, *People of the Lakes – Archaeological Studies in Northern Zambia*, Manchester University Press. (For University of Zambia) 1980

B.M. Fagan (ed.) *Short History of Zambia* (2nd edition), Nairobi, Oxford University Press, 1968.

L.H. Gan, *History of Northern Rhodesia*, London: Chatto and Windus. 1964.

R. Hall, *Zambia*, London: Pall Mail Press. 1965.

H. Langworthy, *Zambia before 1900*, Lusaka: Longman, 1972.

D.W. Phillipson, *The Iron Age of Zambia*, NECZAM, 1975.

D.W. Phillipson, *The Prehistory of Eastern Zambia*, Nairobi British Institute in Eastern Africa, 1976.

TERMINOLOGY

Under CAP. 173 of the Laws, an 'ancient monument' is defined as any building, ruin or archaeological site which is known or believed to have been erected, constructed or inhabited before 1st January 1890. a 'relic' is defined as including fossils, rock art, any object of archaeological, historical, or scientific value or interest and any anthropological or archaeological contents of any monument or ancient working. 'Ancient working' is defined as any shaft, cutting, tunnel or stope, which was made for mining purposes and known or believed to have been in existence prior to the 1st January 1890. 'Monument' is defined as any ancient monument, and contents thereof; any area of land or natural feature which has distinctive or beautiful scenery or a distinctive geological formation, has rare or distinctive flora or fauna.

The discovery of any monument, ancient monument or relic must by law, be reported to the Commission which has an option to take possession thereof. Such sites or objects are protected by law, whether or not they are declared national monuments, and unless the written consent of the Commission has first been obtained, the alteration, removal, export or disturbance of any ancient monument or relic is prohibited. New sites discovered must by law be reported to the National Heritage Conservation Commission, which issues permits to scientists from Zambia and overseas to investigate these, and carries out its own investigation.

The Commission will very much appreciate co-operation in reporting to their office without delay any such discoveries. Much of our knowledge of pre-colonial Zambian history is based on the discovery of such chance finds during agriculture or building work, and their investigation following a prompt report to the Commission.

A 'Natural Monument' is defined as a monument, which has been declared to be a national monument by publication of a Statutory Instrument to that effect in the Government Gazette.

A National Monument is subject to more inclusive legal protection: by laws prohibiting cultivation, hunting, and destruction of vegetation, litter, excavation, and removal of soil, stone, items of archaeological or historical interest. Thus no development work or other alterations may be carried out at any National Monument without the express written permission of the National Heritage Conservation Commission.

When visiting a National Monument, please do not leave litter, camp or light fire in an unauthorised place, or do anything which will spoil the enjoyment of future visitors. Because of the large area over which monuments are distributed it is sometimes not possible for the Commission to carry out inspection and maintenance work as often as it would wish. We must therefore, rely to a large extent on the co-operation of visitors in reporting damage or maintenance needs.

Comments from visitors to National Monuments are welcome and should be sent to the following addresses below:

The Executive Director, National Heritage Conservation Commission

H/Qs, Dedan Kimathi Road, P O Box 320013 - LUSAKA

Tel: +260 211 236917 or +260 211 226506

The Regional Director, National Heritage Conservation Commission

North-West Region, P O Box 1100247 - SOLWEZI. **Tel:** +260 218 821362

The Regional Director, National Heritage Conservation Commission

South-West Region, P O Box 60124 - LIVINGSTONE. **Tel:** +260 213 323653

The Regional Director, National Heritage Conservation Commission

Northern Region, P O Box 410339 - KASAMA. **Tel:** +260 214 221221

The Regional Director, National Heritage Conservation Commission

East Central Region, P O Box 320013 - LUSAKA. **Tel:** +260 211 226506

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ZAMBIA HERITAGE SITES MAP

