

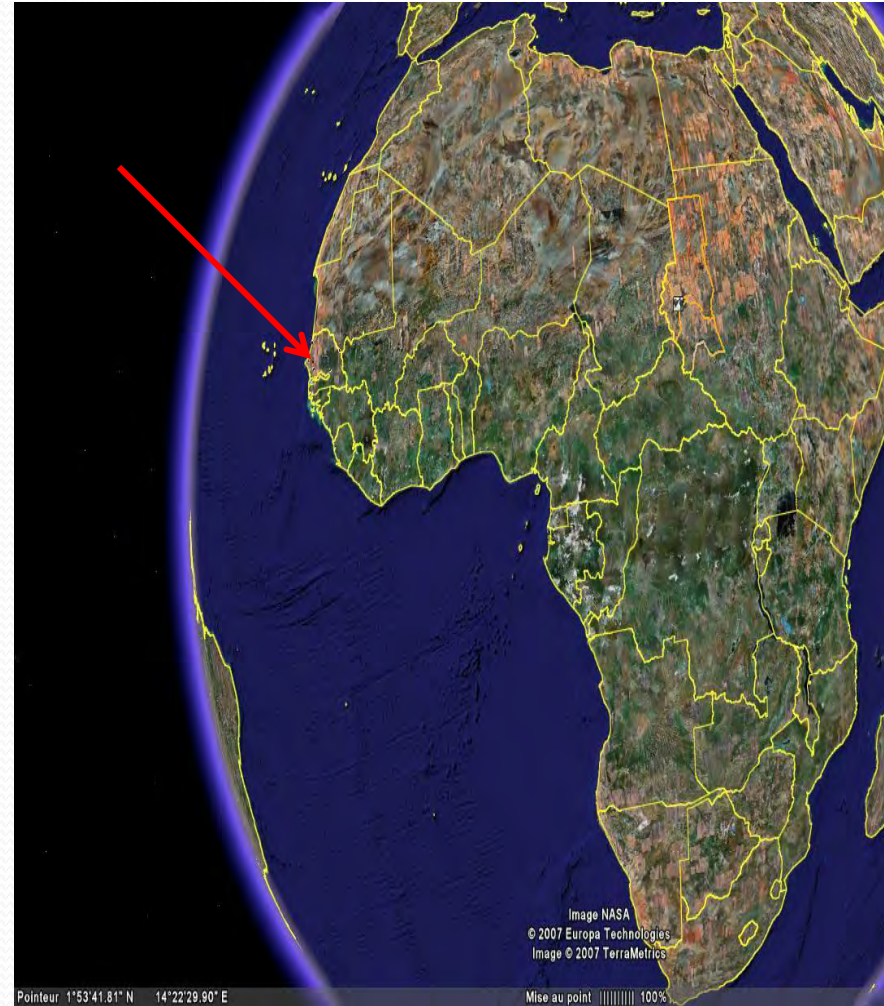
# **MEGALITH CIRCLES , AND CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN SENEGAL**

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Senegal

# INTRODUCTION

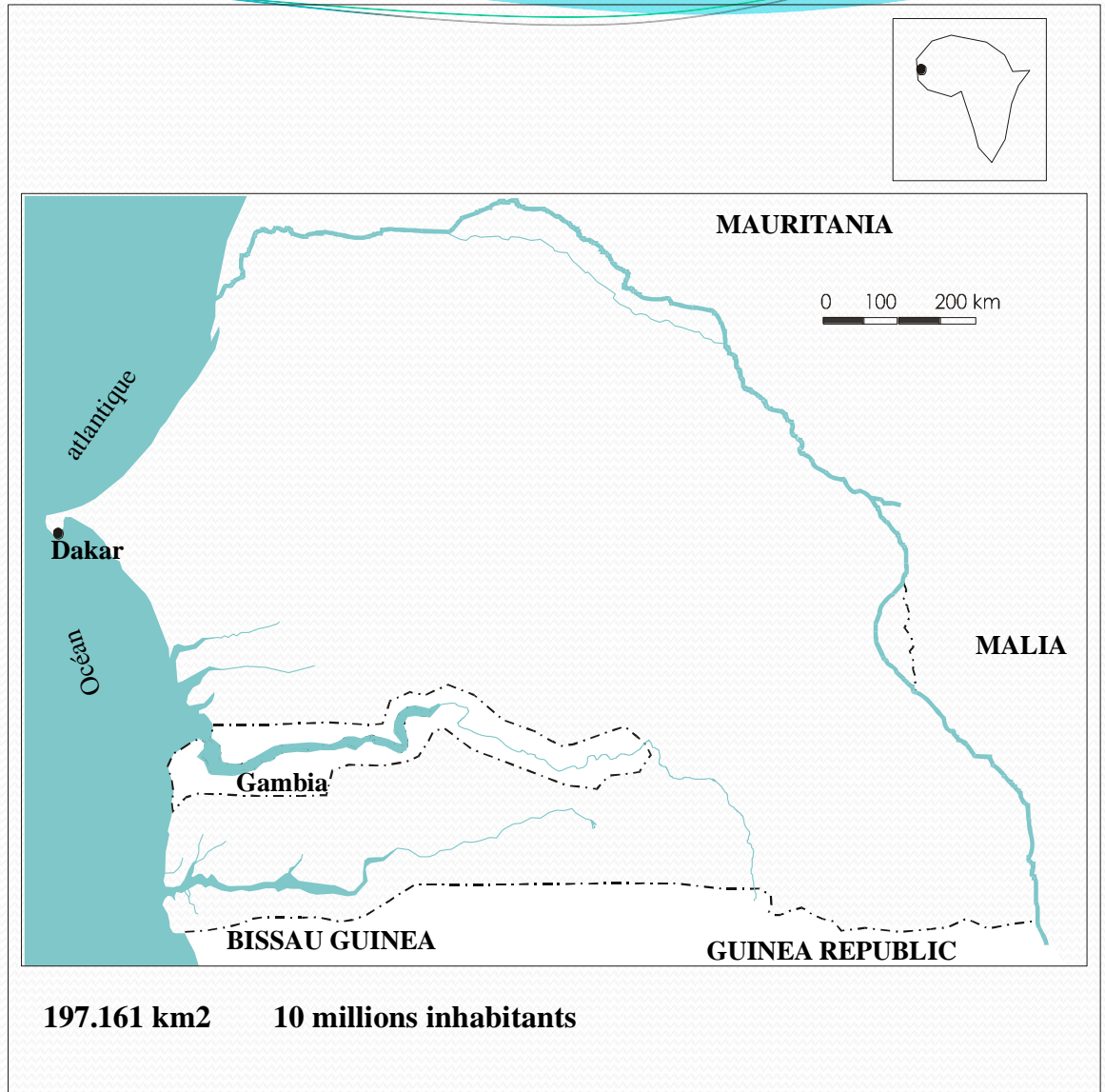
- Notorious problem preventing the protection and management of Senegal's past heritage
- Economic constraints: Cultural heritage management is obscured by a primary needs (public health, food security.....)
- Explore ways through which Senegal's past heritage become economically sustainable for long-range survival, productivity, and contribute to global education, research, and bring economic benefits to nearby communities





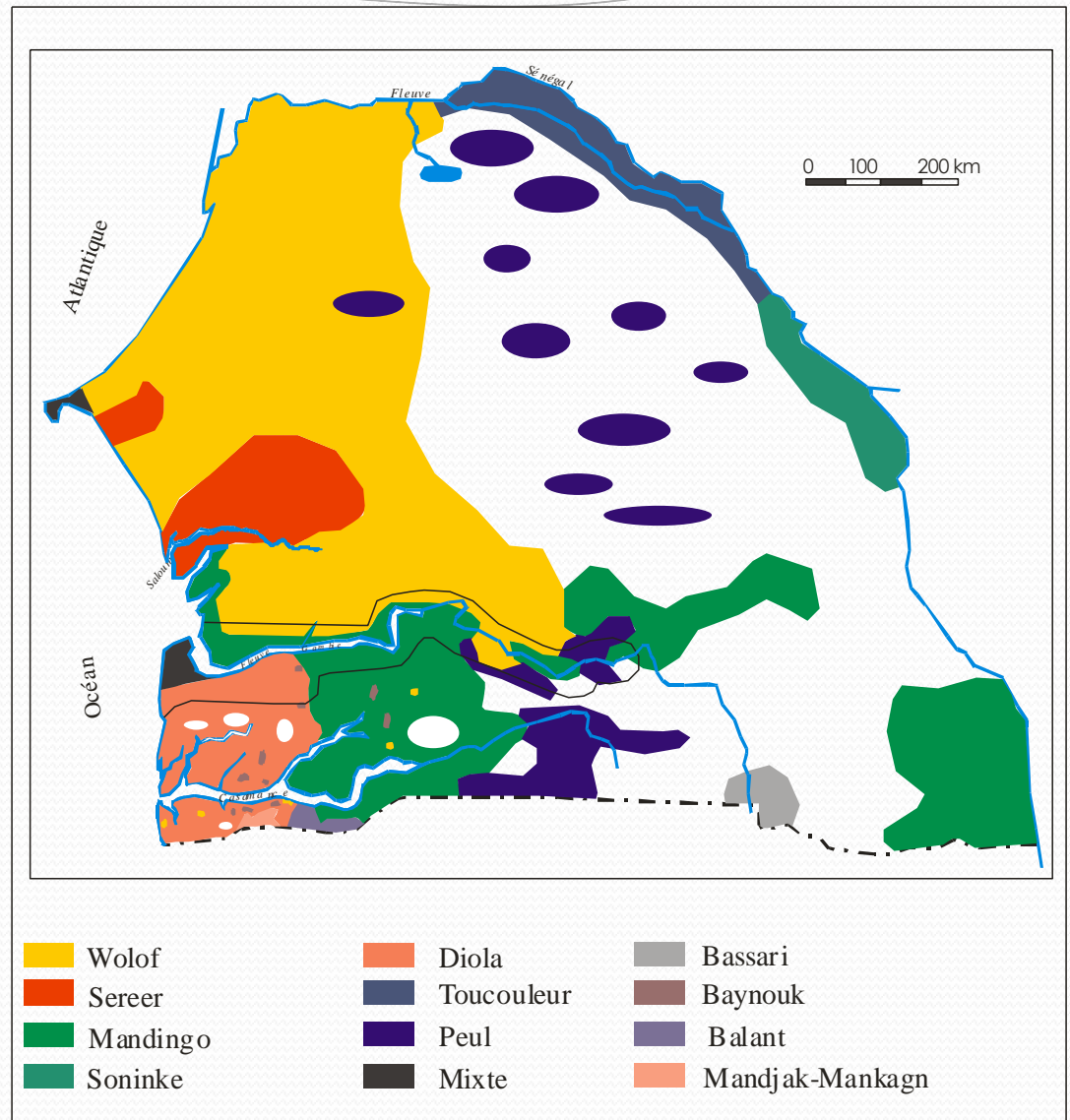


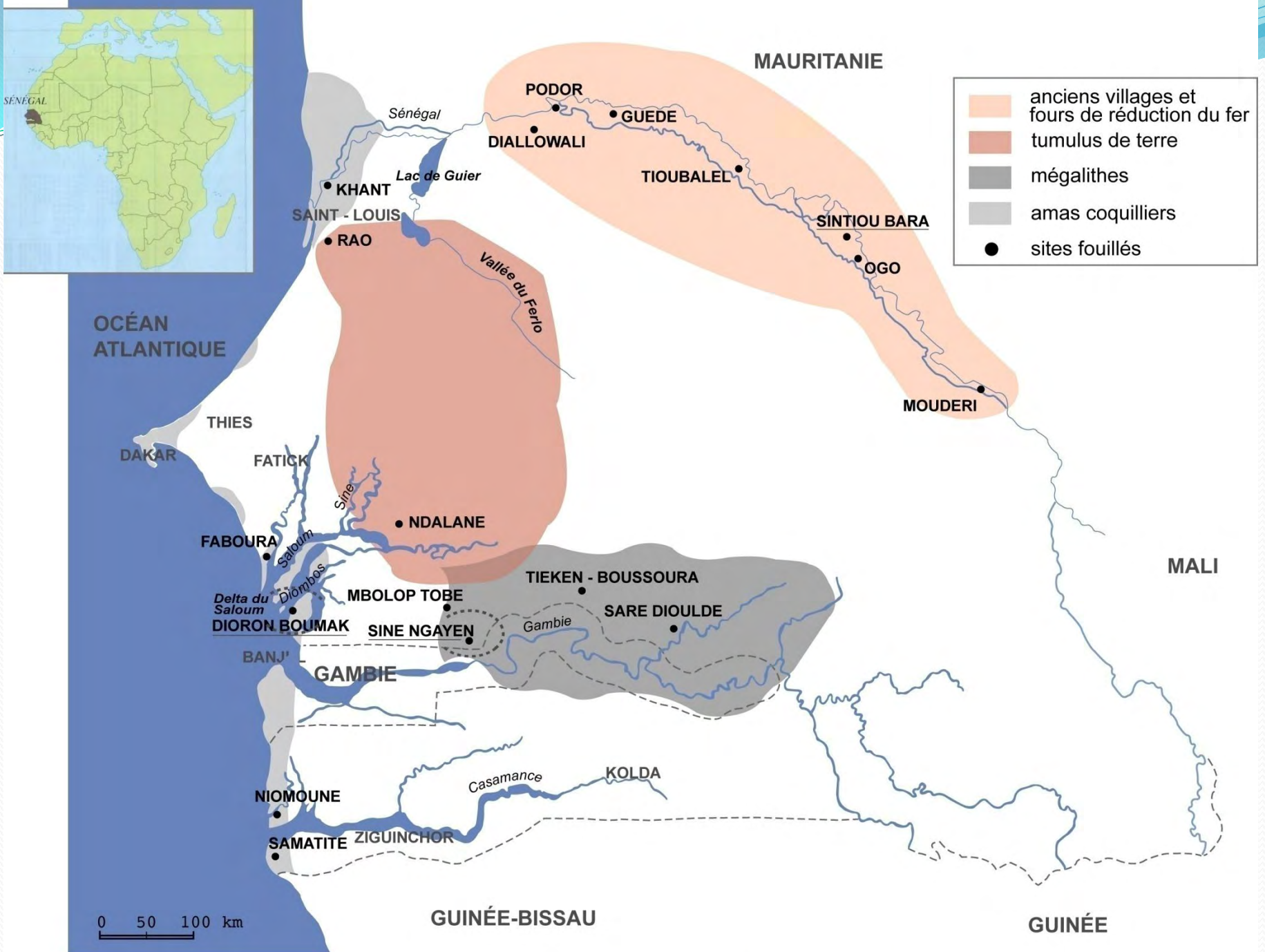
**Present Senegal is a small West African country (with 197 161 km<sup>2</sup> for 10 million of inhabitants), border in North by Mauritania, in East by Mali, in West by Atlantic Ocean, and in South by Bissau Guinea and Guinea republic. It's like a head with a Gambia in its mouth. This is a result of French and English colonialism.**



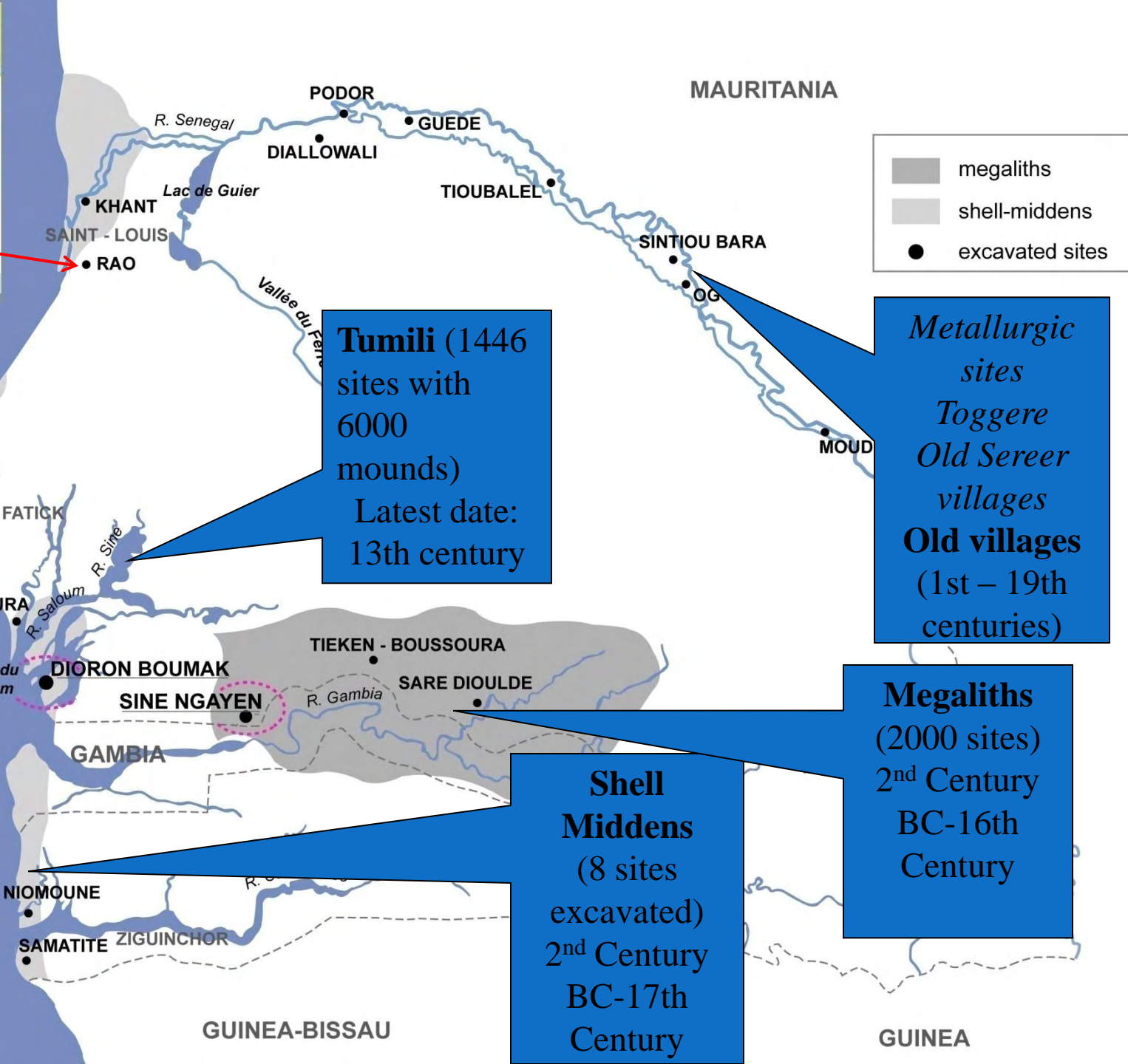
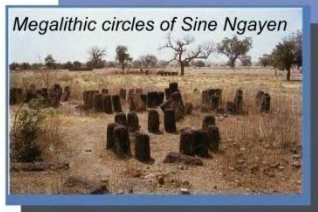
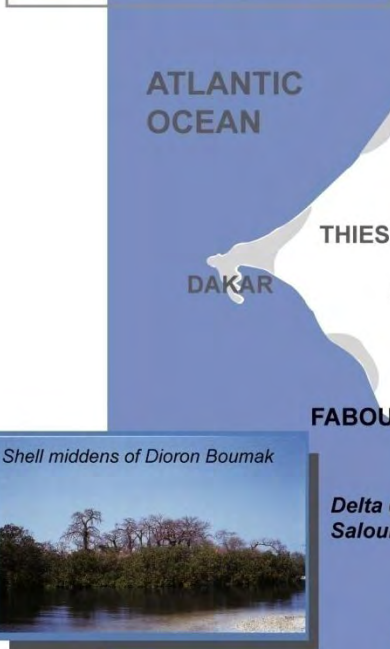


Concerning the history of settlement, many prehistoric sites demonstrate that the country had been settled since the Middle and Late Stone Age. Other sites dating on the Iron Age were also found and excavated.



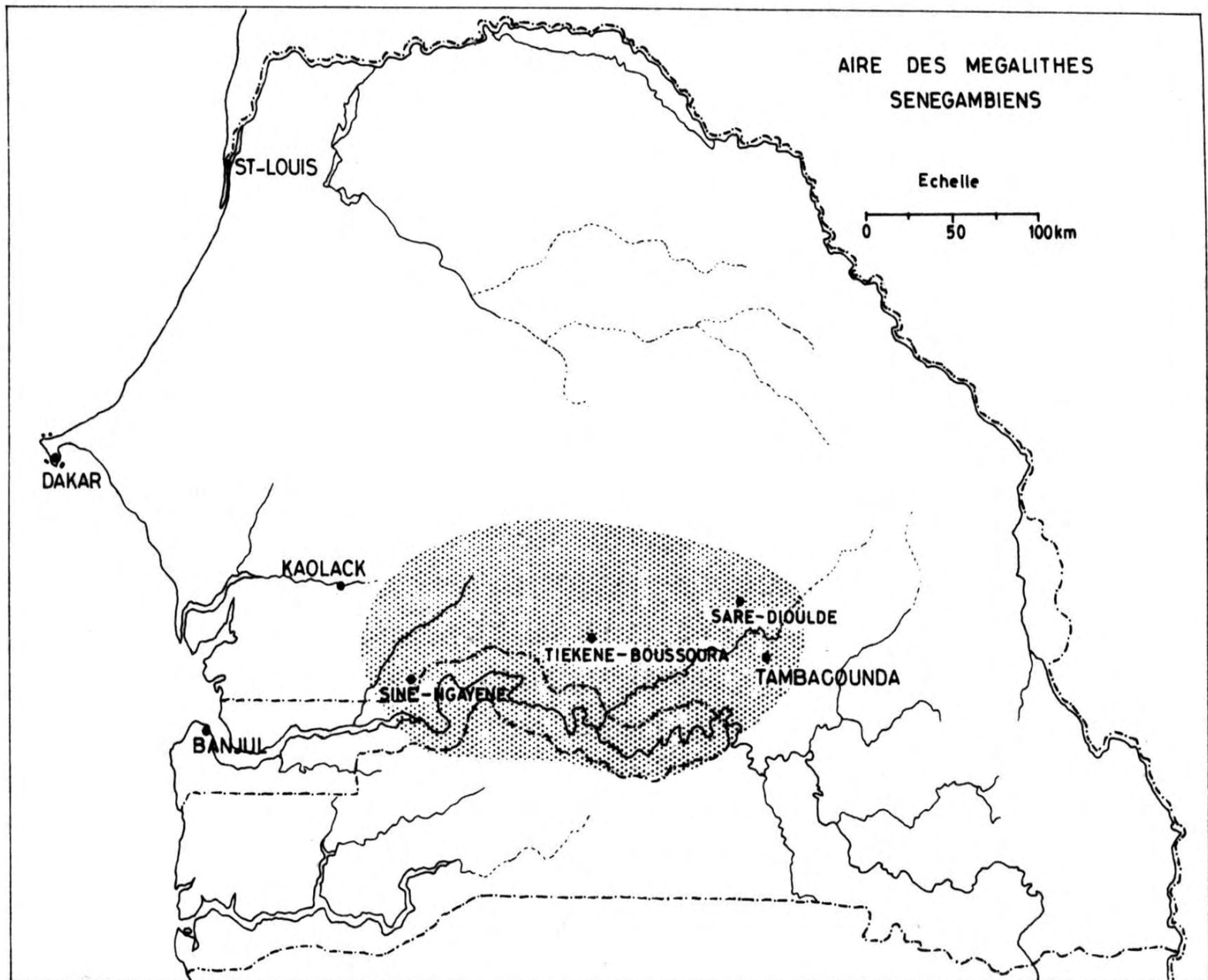


Répartition des vestiges "préhistoriques" du Sénégal





AIRE DES MEGALITHES  
SENEGAMBIENS







Megalith in Payoma village (Gambia)





Sine Ngayen Megalith sites (Senegal)

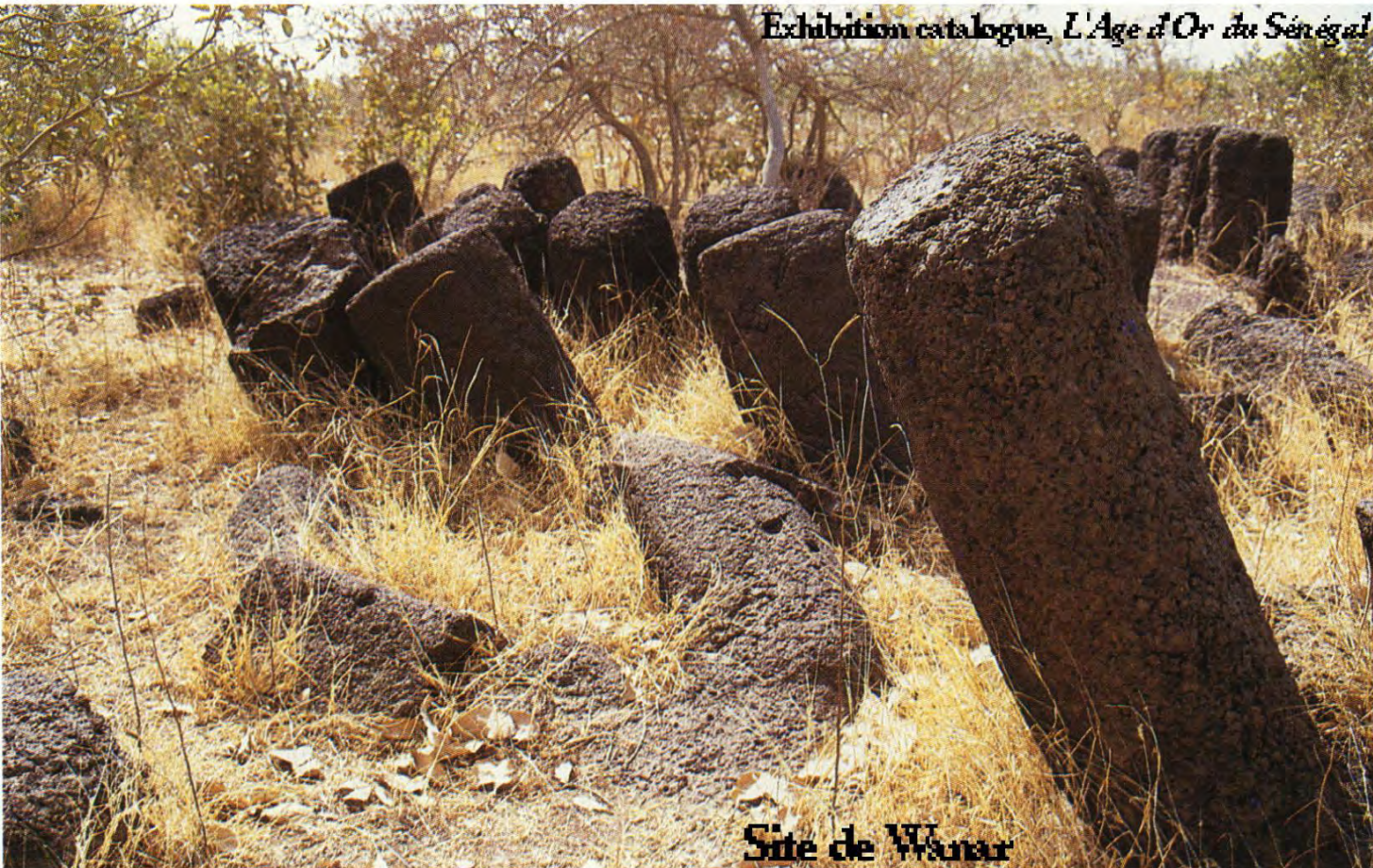




Mégalithes en Gambie : cercles de Lamin Koto



Exhibition catalogue, *L'Âge d'Or du Sénégal*



**Site de Wanar**



**Pierre-Lyre de Keraiany Nagne**  
(exposée au Musée de Gorée)

les pierres-lyres



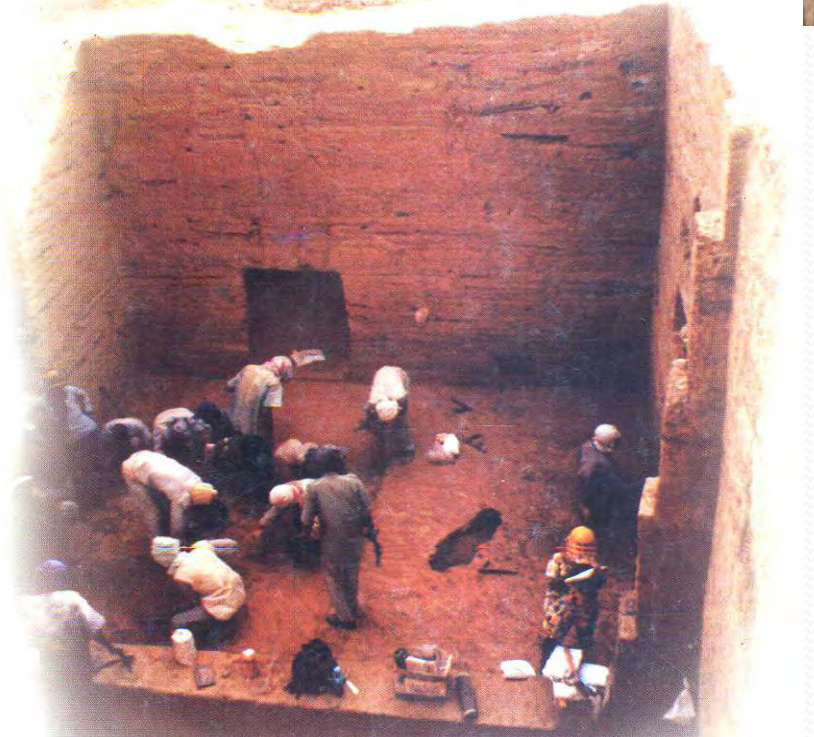


Le mégalithe – pierre à bouton– de la station anglaise d'observatoire des populations de Farafeni





Un des trois pordas m'féal'it'ives fauill'és de Sina Nanyen





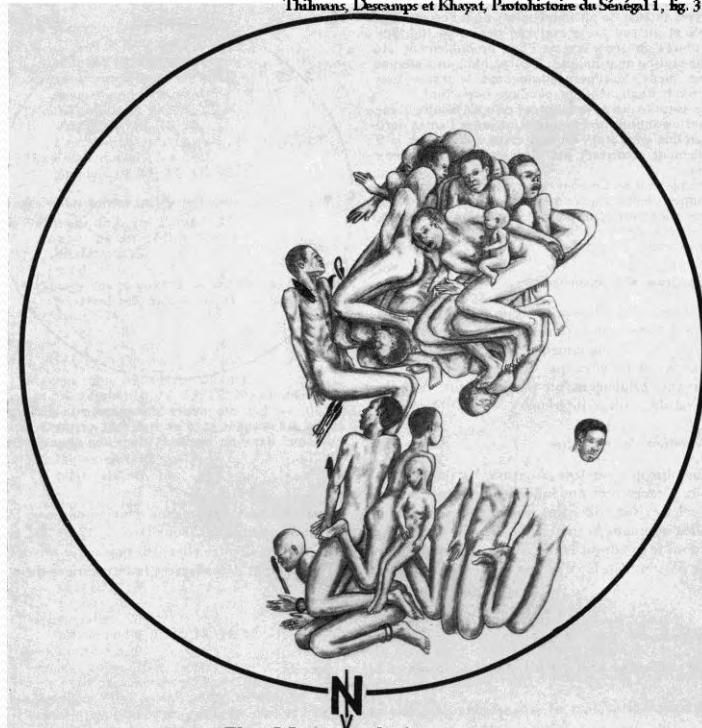
## Sine Ngayen : Cercle n 25

28 inhumations : groupe superficiel de 4

inhumés et groupe profond de 24 individus



Thilmann, Descamps et Khayat, Protohistoire du Sénégal 1, fig. 31

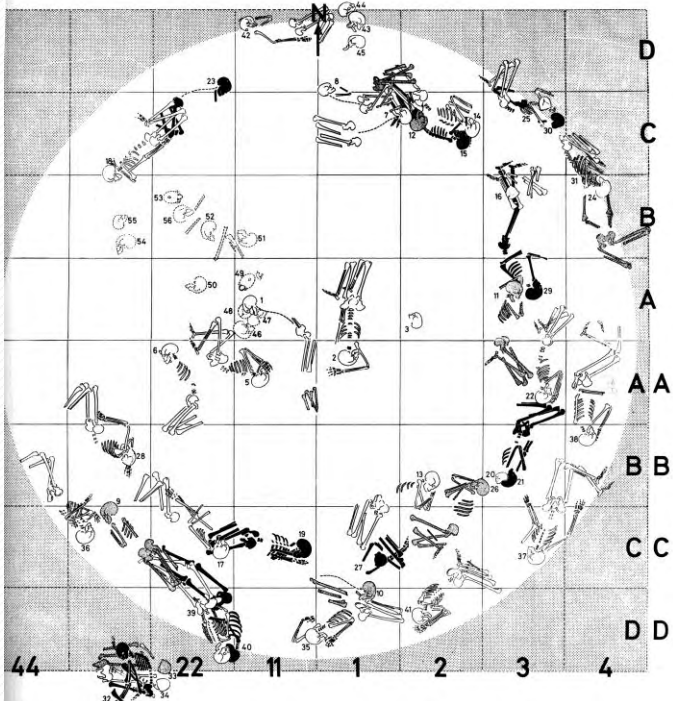
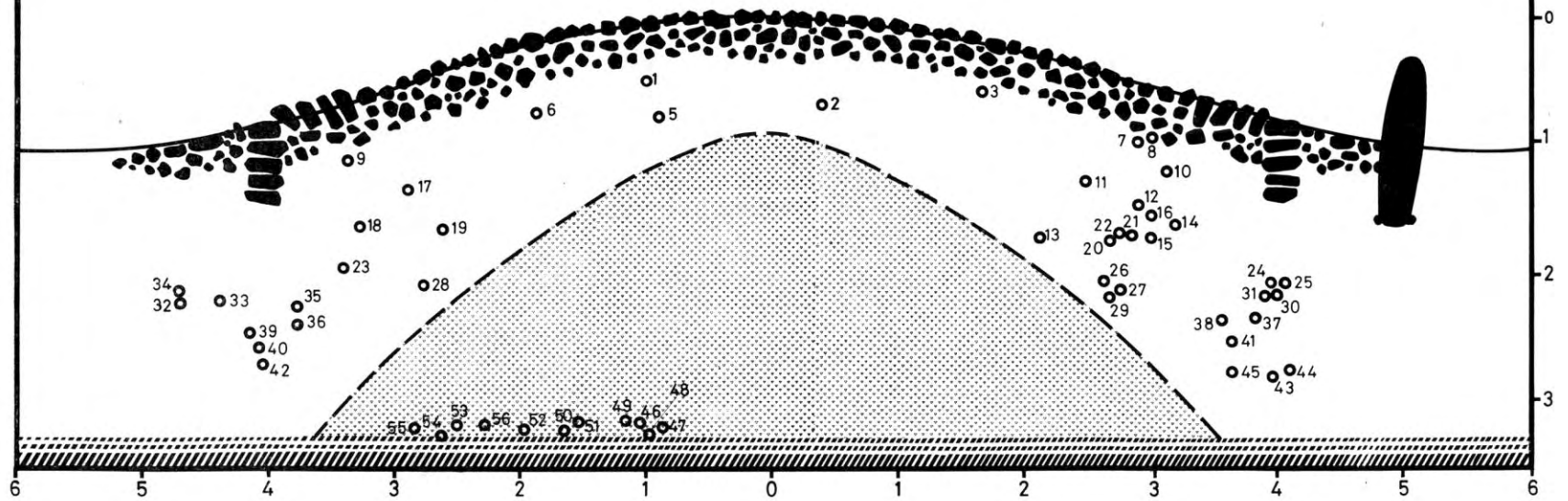


Sine Ngayen, circle n°25.  
Reconstruction of the position of the bodies





# Le tumulus-pierrier de Saré Diouldé





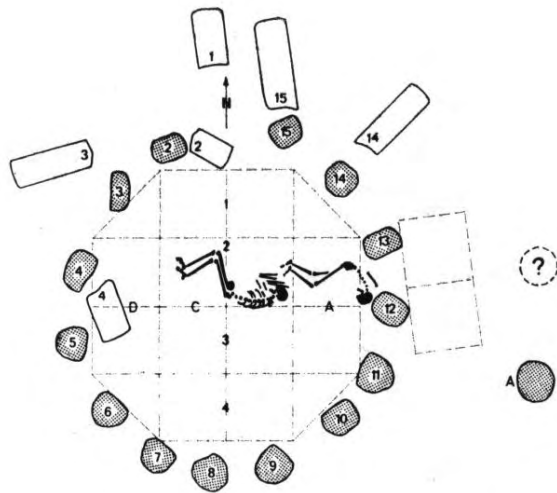


FIG. 55. — Cercle mégalithique n° 4 (Tiékène-Boussoura).

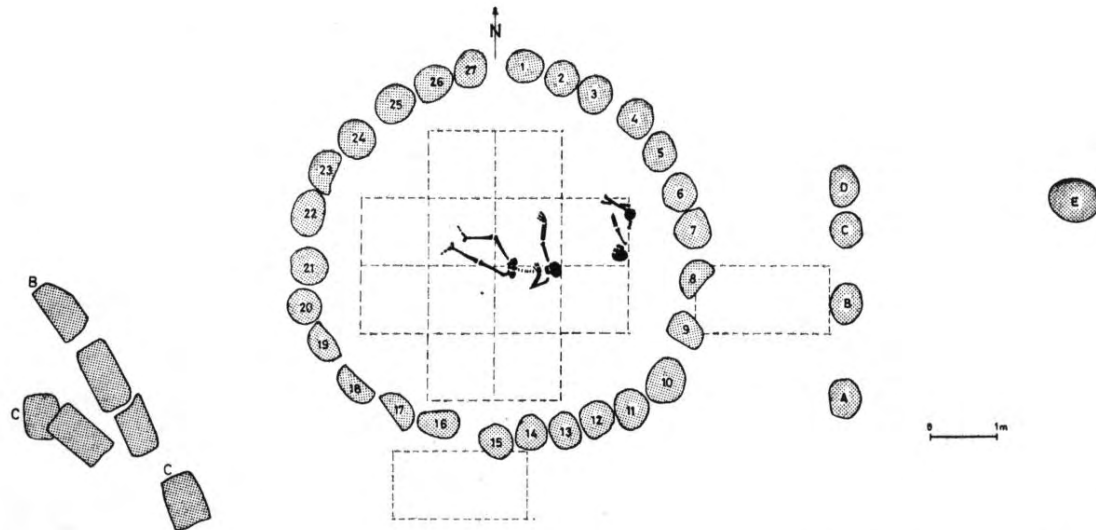


FIG. 56. — Cercle mégalithique n° 6 (Tiékène-Boussoura).

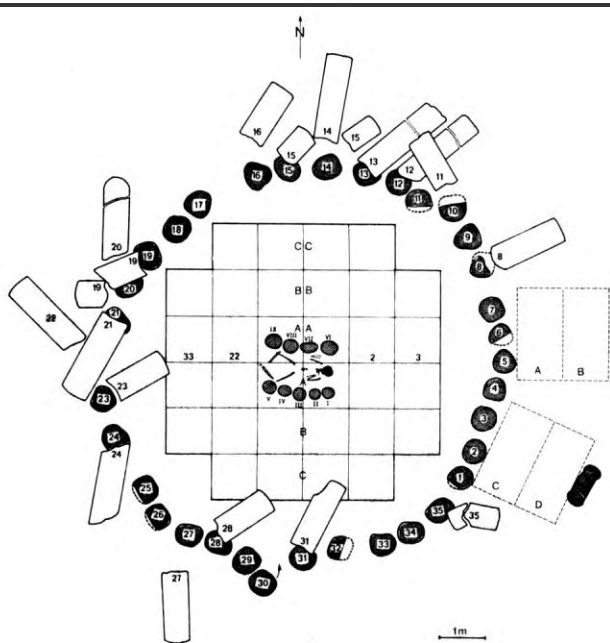


FIG. 54. — Cercle mégalithique n° 1 (Tiékène-Boussoura).

## Les résultats des fouilles des cercles de Tiékène Boussoura.

Seulement au maximum 2 individus retrouvés

Cas très particulier cercle 1 : 35 monolithes  
Inhumation unique Sq. entouré d'une enceinte  
enfouie constituée de 2 rangées parallèles de 4  
et 5 monolithes. Pierre en V à l'Est

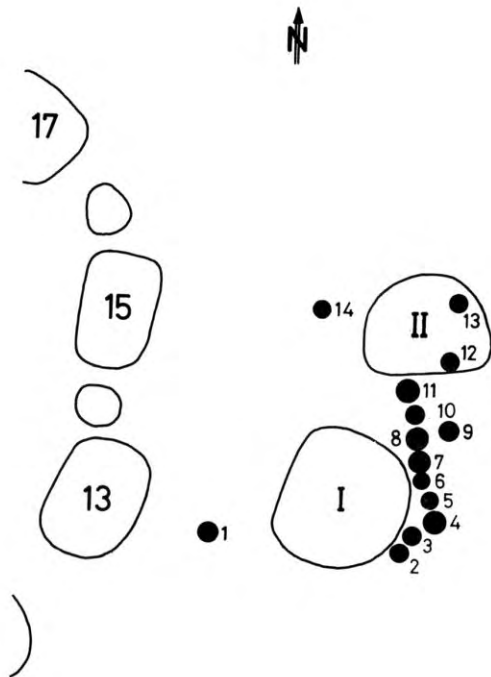


FIG. 34. — Localisation des poteries culturelles. Les numéros sont ceux du texte (cercle n° 25).

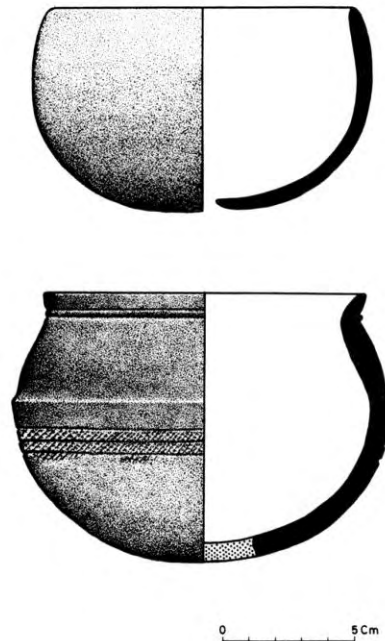


FIG. 35. — Deux poteries culturelles. En haut, n° 10 du texte, en bas n° 7 (cercle n° 25).

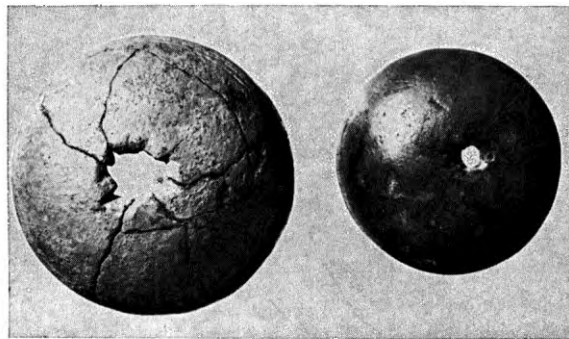
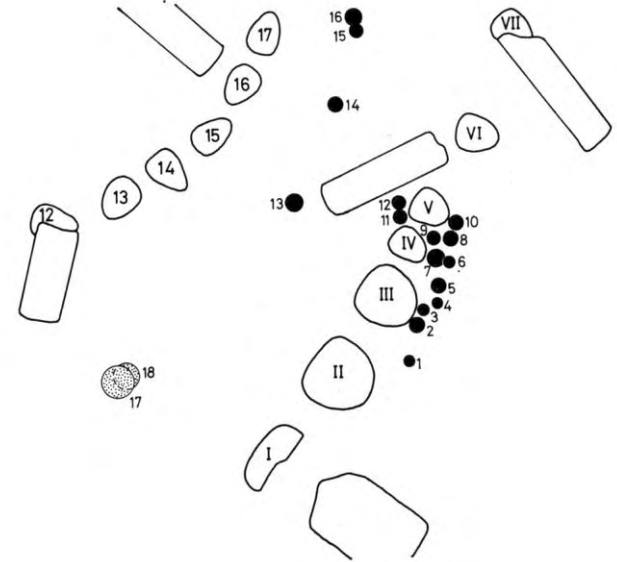
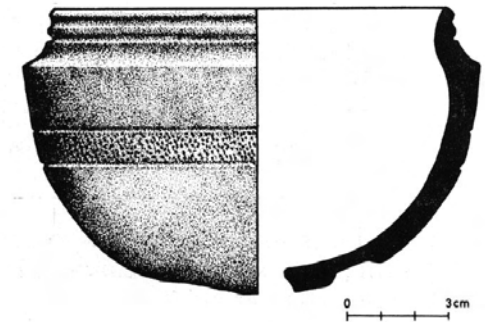


FIG. 20. — Orifices intentionnels au fond de poteries culturelles. La poterie de gauche porte la cote 75-56-11 (cercle n° 32), celle de droite (intacte), la cote 76-3-1 (cercle n° 25).



Plan de localisation des poteries culturelles (cercles noirs) et utilitaires (cercles grisés) (cercle n° 28)



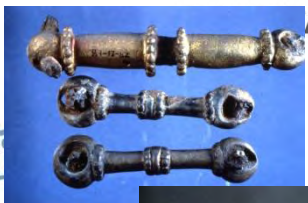
Poterie culturelle (cercle n° 28)

## Poteries culturelles à Sine Nguyen

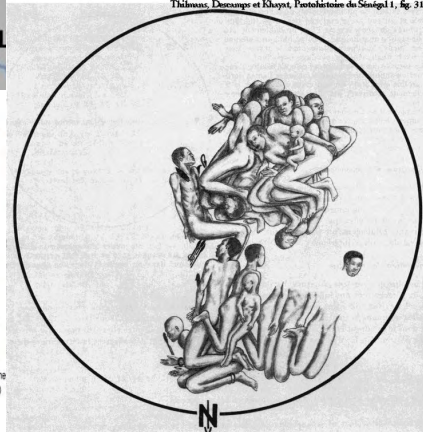
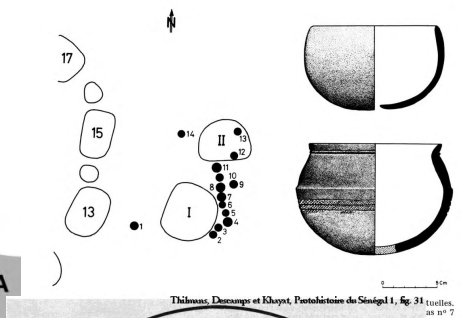
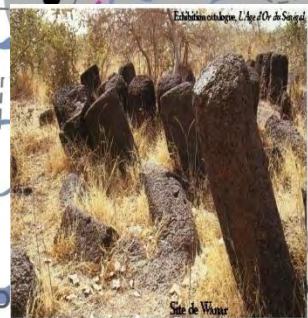
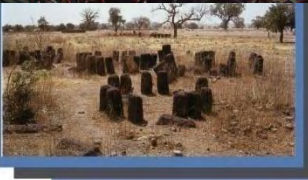
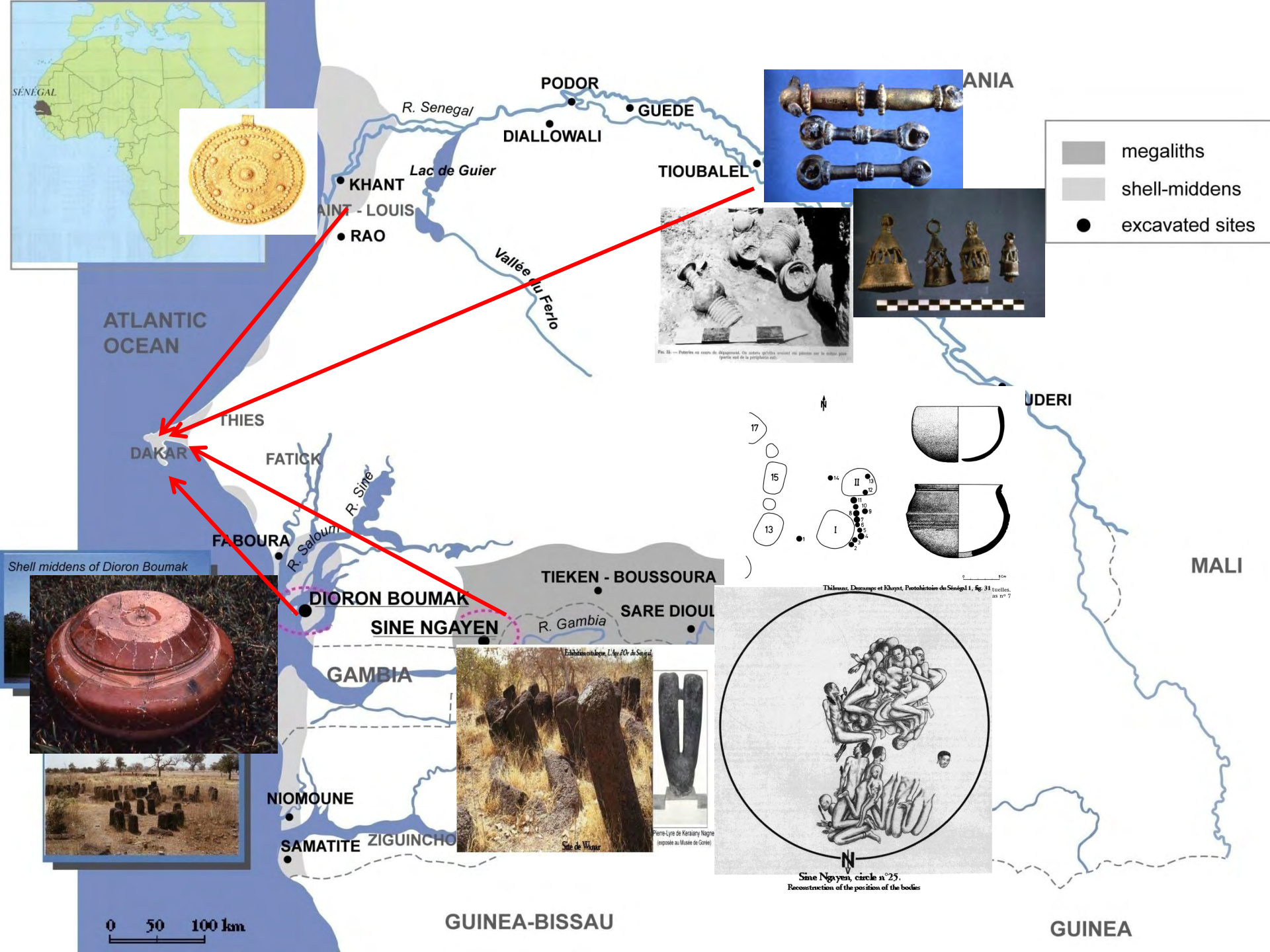
# TROUBLESOME ISSUES

- **COLONIAL ARCHAEOLOGY SYSTEM:** collect and keep artefacts outside the sites
- **ECONOMICAL DEPENDANCE ARCHAEOLOGY:**
  - Artefacts are in Museums not in their context.
  - Human Resources: 7 archaeologists in Senegal (Cheikh Anta Diop University): lecturers, manage Cultural Heritage (1 is Director of Cultural Heritage, 1 Director of Museum of African Arts).
  - No Archaeologists in Cultural Ministry.
- **PROBLEMS OF LAWS**
- **NO VISIBILITY OF ARTEFACTS IN MUSEUMS**





- megaliths
- shell-middens
- excavated sites



## PROTECT AND MANAGE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

Since July 2007: Four circles of Megaliths were classified in WORLD HERITAGE, and funded by African World Heritage Fund:

- SENEGAL: **Sine Ngayène**, and **Wanar** in the Centre-west of Sénégal
- Gambia: **Wasu** and **Kerr Batch**. Each has a local museum.  
Problems: roads, facilities.

-In Senegal: Since end of 2008: evaluation of the Project:

- about the situation of building local museum
- Road, facilities
- Information: OBJECTIVES: Cultural landscape integrated in CULTURAL TOURISM



- Archaeological researches conducted by Cheikh Anta Diop (Dakar, Senegal), and Michigan (USA) Universities : Megaliths cultural value.
- Involve local communities for economic interest: No actual past and cultural connexion between megaliths and local communities: **Desinterest.**
- Funerary functions for Megalith, may be others functions.

Promote these cultural landscape: work together with National Tourism Office: postal cards, and brochures (colonial buildings, slave symbolic site (Goree Island), etc.



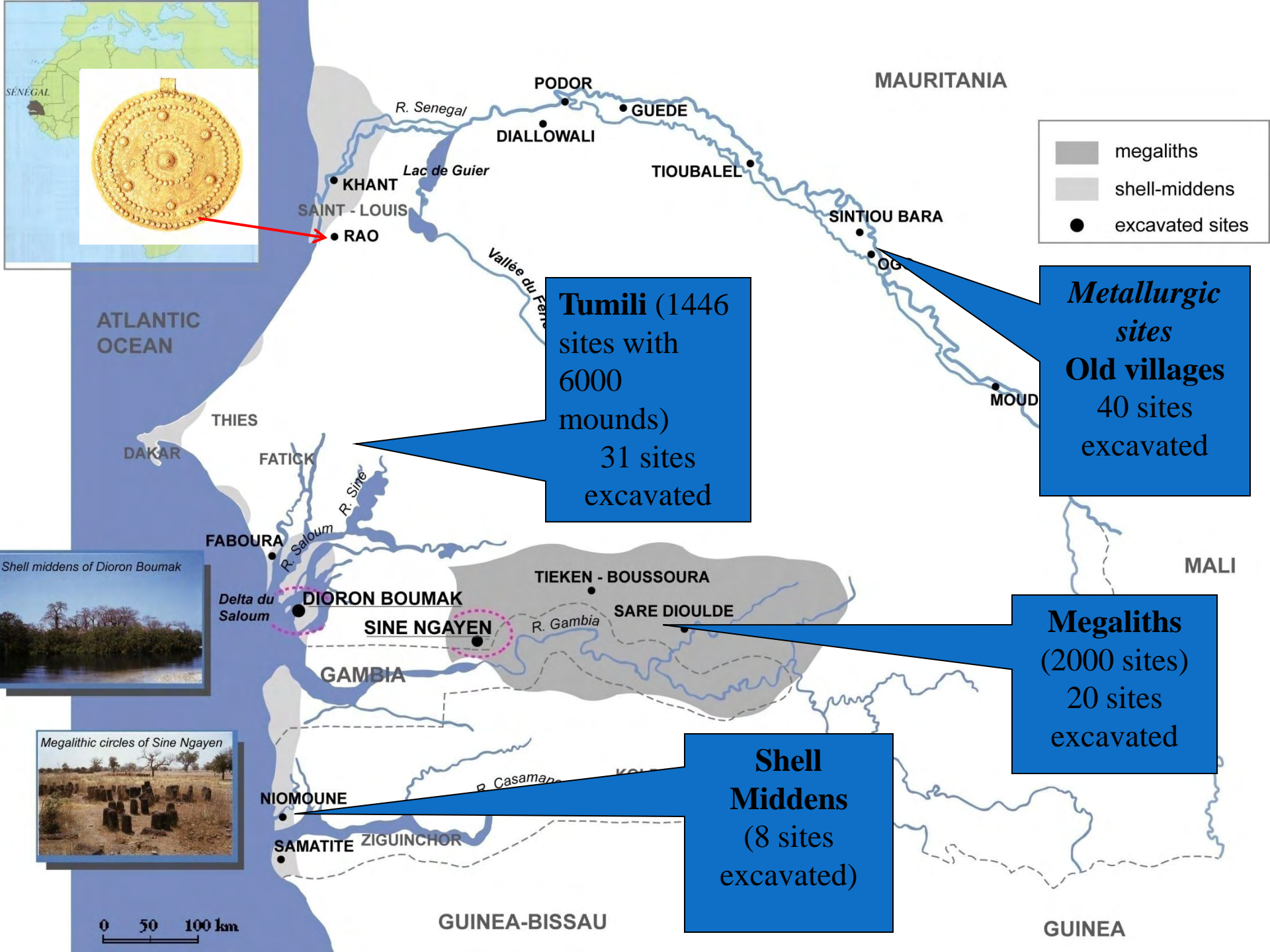
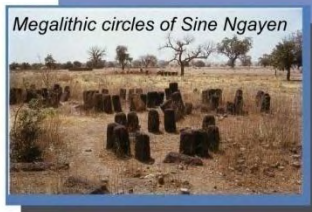
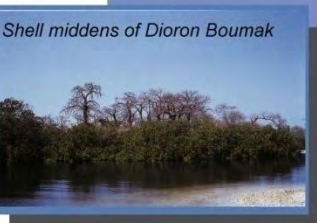
No reference concerning autochthonous cultural Heritage.





## **PROTECT AND MANAGE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES**





- megaliths
- shell-middens
- excavated sites

**Tumili** (1446 sites with 6000 mounds)  
31 sites excavated

**Metallurgic sites**  
**Old villages**  
40 sites excavated

**Megaliths**  
(2000 sites)  
20 sites excavated

**Shell Middens**  
(8 sites excavated)





Tumulus of Tieken Mbacke







**INTÉRIEUR  
D'UN TUMULUS DE GHANA  
(TOMBEAU DE KAYA MAGAN)**

D'après les textes de Bekri  
(Cf. chap. IV)

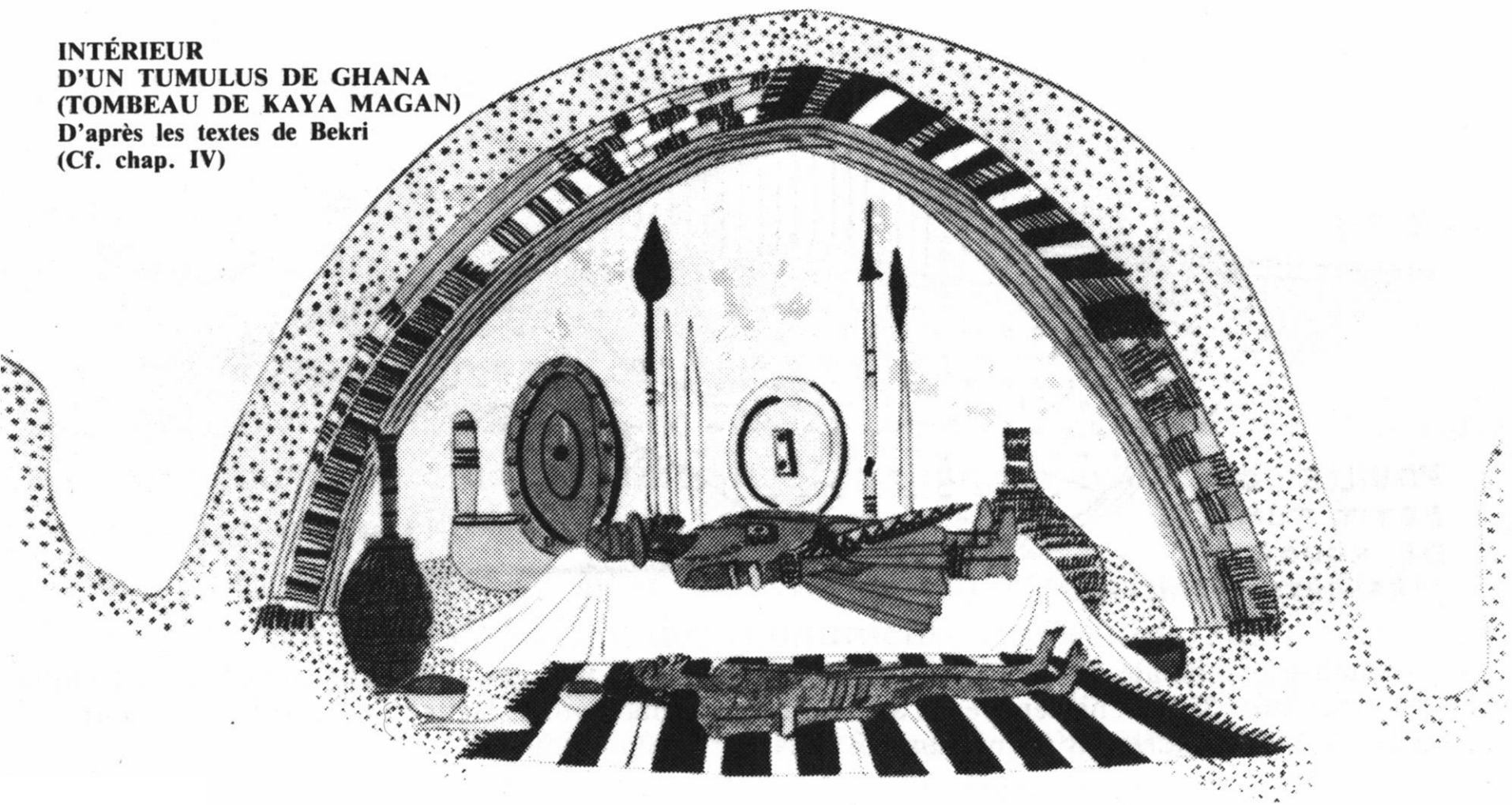


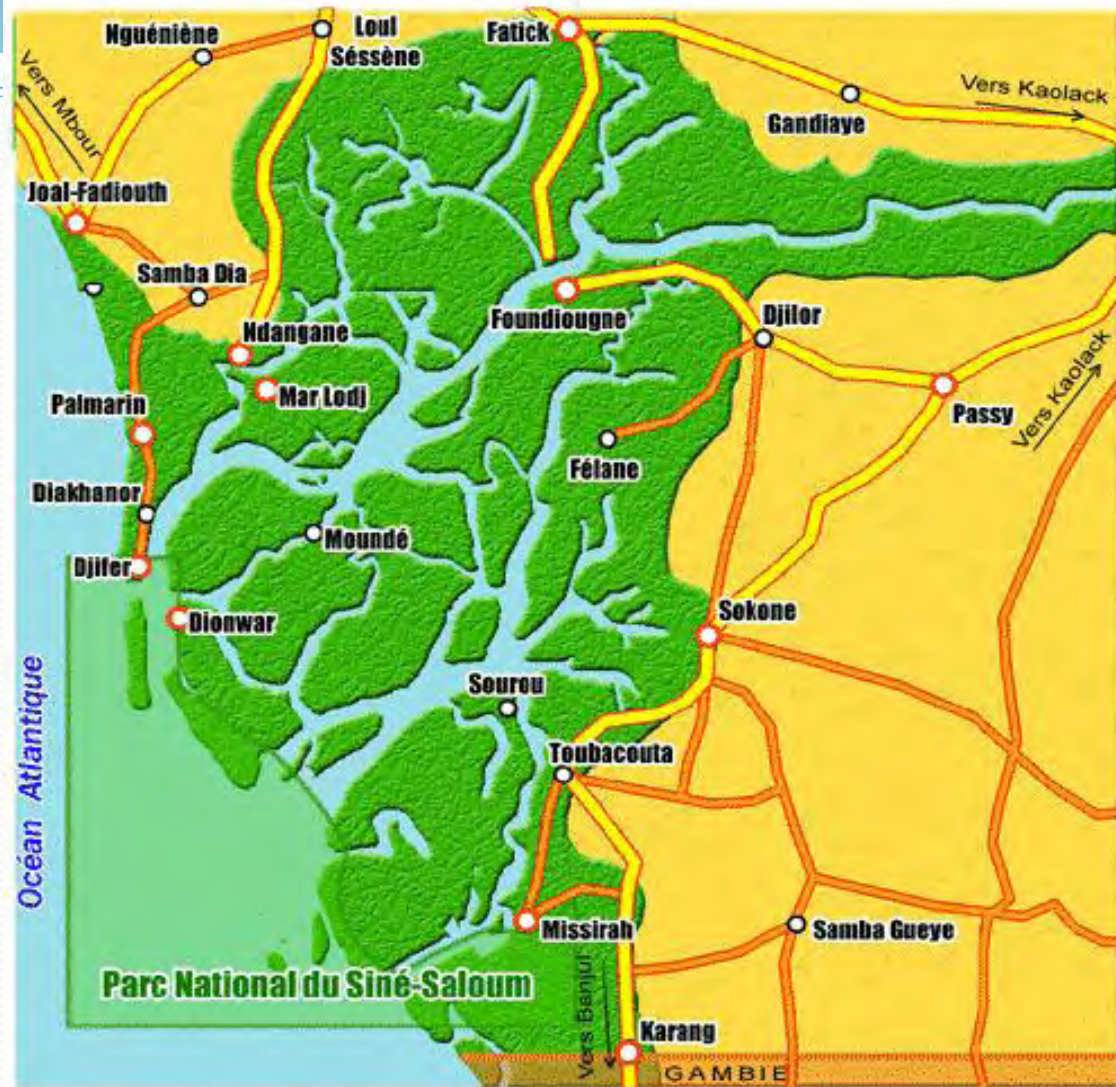
Illustration de Cheik Anta Diop (1960) sur la tombe d'un roi de Ghana  
d'après les textes de El Bekri



# **PROTECT AND MANAGE SHELL-MIDDENS LANDSCAPE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND ECOSYSTEM**







### LEGENDE



Zone de mangrove



Route goudronnée



Parc National du Siné-Saloum  
Zone du Parc National



Zones cultivées,  
ou forêt clairsemées.



Piste principale



● Localité décrite dans les pages







Exhibition catalogue, *L'Age d'Or du Sénégal*













# Gathering method

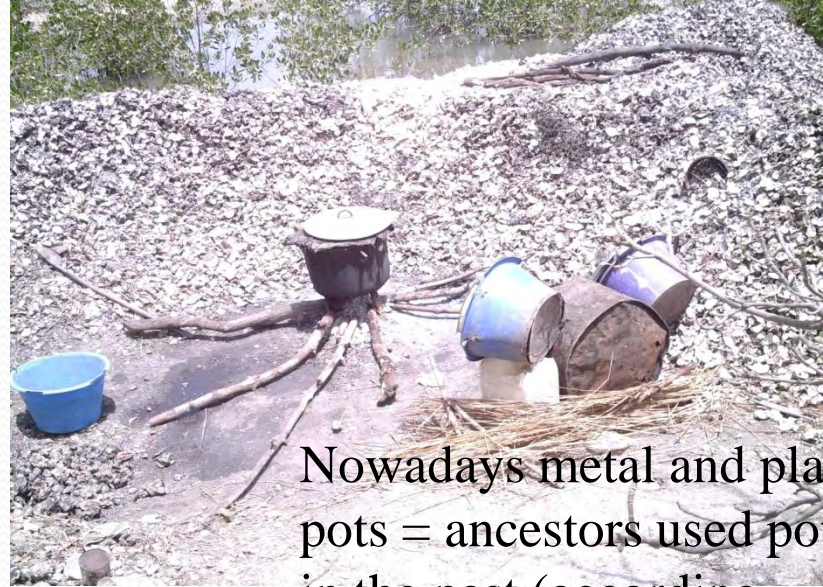
Identity and gender of gathers:  
Fishermen, and fishermen women

For *Arca senilis*: boat, and collect from  
the palétuviers roots during the low sea  
level





# Mollusk cooking process



Nowadays metal and plastic pots = ancestors used pottery in the past (according gatherers)







**Individual**



**Compound**

**Social organization = size  
of mounds**



**Village**





**Seasonal  
villages =  
heart of  
mangrove**



**Permanent villages = mangrove + fields,  
and ritual behavior**







## **Troublesome issues:**

- Cultural factors: archaeological shells used to build cemeteries, houses
- Professional Vandalism
- State vandalism: use shell from archaeological sites to build roads





CLEMENT DADHA

REPOSE  
MARIE THERISE WELLMAYE  
DCL  
LE  
CA  
SS

THERESE G. NJAYE  
1820  
DEC  
EN  
1886









اِنَّ الْمَتَّقِينَ صَفَانِ

بِحَقِّ

لَهُ الرِّقْنُ مَالَهُ مِنْ قَامِ

















**Preservation for cultural reasons**



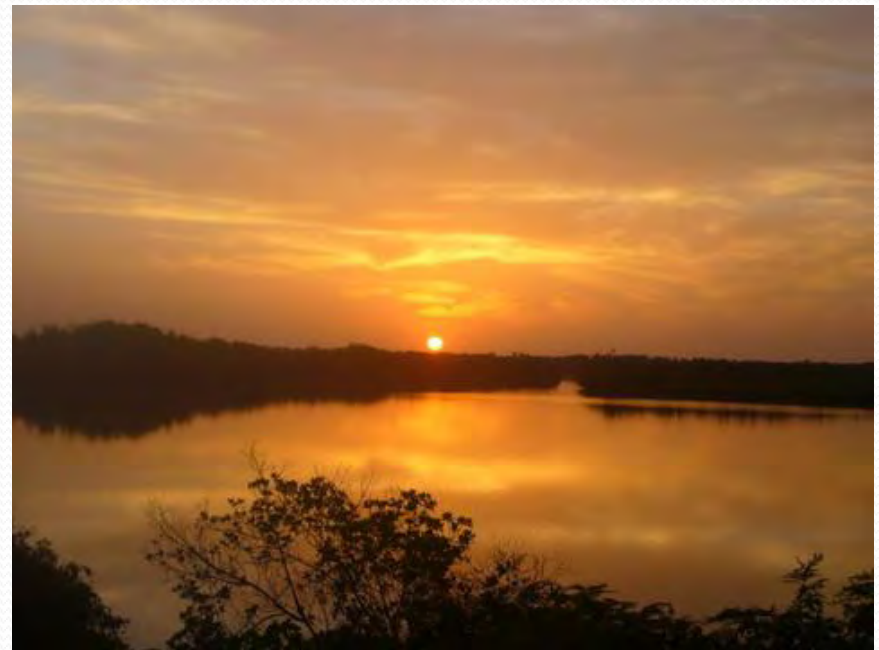
Keur Bamboing  
created December 11  
2004 :

- Project « Narou Heuleuk »
- Oceanium (Ngo)
- Agence Française de  
Développement (AFP)
- 14 villages in the zone
- Fonds Français pour  
l'Environnement Mondial  
(FFEM)





# andscape





# TOURISM

- Kayac
- Walking
- Visit  
**Archaeological  
Shell-Middens, and  
birds island**





## Economy

- More local jobs
- Ecological local material used
- Profits for villages

## Social

- Environment better understanding
- Protection for fish , and forest







# AIRE MARINE PROTEGEE DE BAMBOING

**IL EST FORMELLEMENT INTERDIT DANS LES LIMITES DU SITE:**

- DE CHASSER OU DE PECHER;
- D'ALLUMER DU FEU;
- DE JETER DES ORDURES OU TOUS AUTRES POLLUANTS
- DE COUPER, NUTILER OU TRANSPORTER DES VEGETAUX: COQUILLAGES OU TOUS AUTRES PRODUITS DE LA MER;
- DE FAIRE DES SIGNES OU DES DESSINS SUR LES ARBRES SUSCEPTIBLES DE LEUR PORTER ATTEINTE.



# Falia as Ecovillage: Failure





# Le Campement Abandonné





## **PROTECT AND MANAGE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES**

To save what remains of these archaeological sites, research on preservation techniques and methods are done with four essential stages:

- 1). Extensive survey to map natural and cultural sites
- 2). Excavation of the sites most threatened or high cultural importance for comprehension of the human dynamics of the area;
- 3). Ethnobotanic investigations (study of the plants most usually used against local pathologies);



4). After data analysis, definition of strategies of cultural heritage management.

## **ISSUES:**

1. Map of shell middens which distinguish natural to the anthropic sites, with the proposition of sites to be exploited
2. Field-school
3. Eco-tourism : more tourists want to discover other than senegalese beaches.



#### 4. Ethnoarchaeological study on pottery production will contribute to:

- Identify old people who built these sites,
- Safeguard an old 'savoir-faire', with Cultural villages



# PROTECT AND MANAGE LOCAL KNOWLEDGE







**5.Preserve local biodiversity**

**6.Create Ecomuseums**



## **-Create an Ecological Center:**

- 1). Capitalize all research and programs concerning the protection and promoting the shell middens.
- 2). Constitution of botanic references in order to fine therapeutic uses.
- 3). Management of the reproduction of mollusks and fish (with well arranged pieces)

Local organized communities will have the responsibility to exploit them on a large scale



## TEACHING

- Form adequately trained personnel on preservation techniques and methods in order to protect and manage local cultural heritage resources.
- A good partnership between the Direction of Cultural Heritage, the Department of History and the Laboratory of Archaeology of the IFAN would open several possibilities for the Development for certain zones and would provide a great opportunity of creation of jobs and incomes for several rural communities.
- Cultural Marketing: promote cultural tourism (cultural villages)



# CONCLUSION

-The success of these strategies need:

- 1). Legislative laws for Cultural Heritage
- 2). Adequately trained Human Resources
- 3). FUNDING



# MUCHAS GRACIAS

