

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF TANZANIA



Finest Attractions

Magazine



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Visit our Attractions in Tanzania

Our attractions provide unique experience of Tanzania's cultural heritage. Moreover, they bring you closer to the origins of where we came from, the hospitality and simplicity of our people's life, cultural transmission and lastly they create unforgettable experiences. Entrance fees to our museum centers, sites and monuments are the cheapest.

Entrance Fees

Tanzanians

Adults: TZS 2,500/= **Students:** TZS 1,000/=

Foreigners

Adults: TZS 12,000/= **Students:** TZS 6,300/=

Guided Tour

Group	Tanzanian/East Africa	Foreigners
01-15	TZS 10,000/=	TZS 30,000/=
15-30	TZS 15,000/=	TZS 35,000/=
01-50	TZS 20,000/=	TZS 55,000/=

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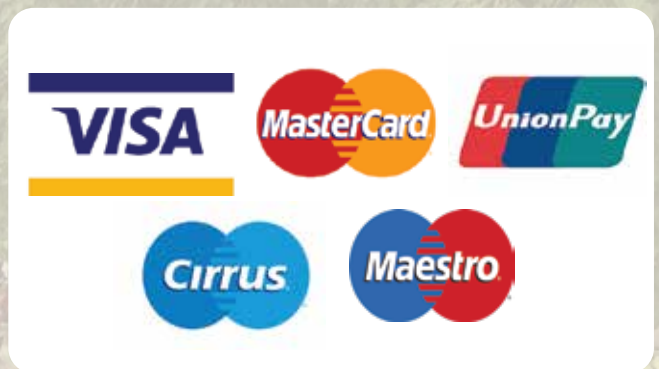
Mode of Payment

All payments are processed online and are VAT exclusive.

We accept Visa and Master Cards, bank and telecommunication money services such as:- T-Pesa; M-pesa; Halopesa; Airtelmoney; Tigopesa and Eazy Pesa.

Hours of Operation

Our museums, sites and monuments open at 09:00 hours and close at 18:00 hours everyday.



Mwl. J.K.Nyerere Museum
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Majimaji Memorial Museum
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Kawawa Memorial Museum,
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Mikindani Historic Town
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WELCOME TO The National Museum of Tanzania

Welcome to the National Museum of Tanzania; a world of authentic heritage collections, sites, monuments and well preserved diverse intangible cultural practices of the past and present societies. People of Tanzania mainland (by then Tanganyika) used indigenous knowledge systems and traditional practices to conserve their cultural heritage.

Currently, management of cultural heritage uses museum architecture and sustainable conservation of sites and monuments. It also incorporates traditional conservation practises in the maintainance of some collections and intangible heritage resources including the traditional houses at the Village Museum.

The National Museum of Tanzania (NMT) was founded as a body corporate under the National Museum Act No.7 of 1980 as an educational and cultural institution responsible to acquire, research, document, conserve, and display all materials related to Tanzania's cultural and natural heritage. The NMT also oversees over 90 cultural heritage sites with appearing attractions that provide excellent tourist experiences in the country.

The National Museum of Tanzania has been enhancing and expanding its services by opening branches in various regions of the country in an effort to reach the wider public.

THE DESTINATIONS THAT OFFER UNIQUE TOURIST ACTIVITIES ARE:

MUSEUM CENTRES

1. Museum and House of Culture in Dar es Salaam
2. Village Museum in Dar es Salaam
3. National Natural History Museum in Arusha
4. Arusha Declaration Museum in Arusha
5. Mwl. J .K. Nyerere Museum in Butiama, Mara
6. Majimaji Memorial Museum in Songea, Ruvuma
7. Dr. Rashid M. Kawawa Museum in Songea, Ruvuma

SITES AND MONUMENTS

1. Mikindani Old Town in Mtwara
2. Tendaguru Paleontological Site in Lindi
3. Historical Buildings in Lindi
4. Mafia Historical Site in Coastal region
5. Mbuamaji and Kimbiji Historical Sites in Dar es Saalam
6. Historical Buildings in Dar es Salaam City.

Museum and House of Culture

A place with multiple National Cultural Treasure



The Museum and House of Culture is the first modern museum in the Country located in Dar es salaam along Shaaban Robert Street. It preserves collections and exhibitions covering the fields of Archaeology, Paleontology, Biology, Ethnography, History and Contemporary Arts. It is composed of a theatre, studio, library, storytelling room, children's library, curio shop, restaurant and other facilities.

At the museum there are six storage rooms for Art, Archaeology, Biology, Ethnography, History and Paleontology collections such as Zinjanthropus boisei "Zinj", a hominid that lived 1.75 million years ago.

Attractions at the Museum

Visiting the Museum and House of Culture will give you the opportunity to enjoy amongst others:

- Permanent galleries on human evolution, history, rock and contemporary art, ethnography and biology
- Outdoor exhibitions
- Digital exhibitions (virtual and augmented reality)
- Structures that provide hope out of sorrow
- Aquarium
- Trees and Butterflies catch gardens
- Historically significant State cars, etc

What to do

Visitors to the Museum and House of Culture, enjoy an exciting and tireless schedule for various activities as follows:

Education and Research activities, Opportunity of doing Dar city tours, Cultural tours, Historical and traditional tours, Library and archive access as well as Children's recreational activities.





OTHER SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Services

- Hosting of different events like:
Live films on the Theater, seminars, workshops, wedding and entertainment activities
- Consultancy in Conservation, Cultural tourism and Museum development

Facilities

Theatre, Conference rooms, Open space for rent, Bar, Restaurant, Studio, Coffee Shop, Curio Shop, Cast collections and Research facilities such as laboratories and libraries.

Nearby attractions

Dar es Salaam Historical Buildings such as:- Churches; Mosques; Ferry Fish Market; Botanical Garden; Ocean Road Hospital; Indian Ocean; National Stadium; Kariakoo Market and Dar es Salaam Port.

Events and Dates

- “Museum Art Explosion” every month
- “Zinjanthropus Day” - 17th July every year

Getting There

The Museum is located in the City Centre along Shaban Robert Street, opposite the Institute of Finance Management (IFM) Dar es Salaam.



Village Museum

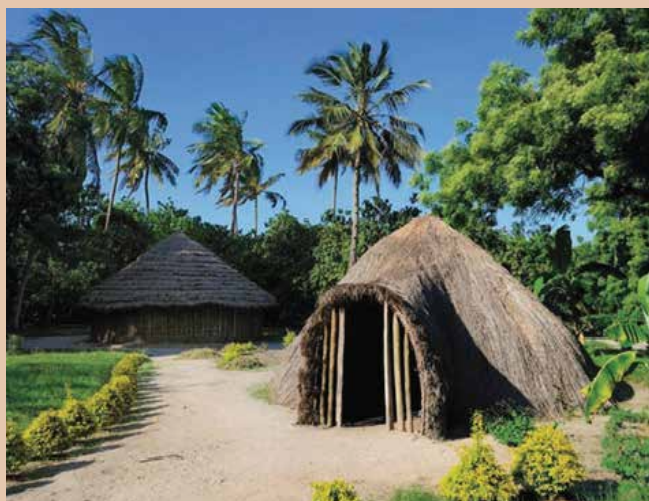
Experience Tanzanian Traditions and Customs



An open-air museum, named “Village Museum” was established in 1967 to preserve the culture and traditional architecture of Tanzania’s ethnic groups. The Museum illustrates the type of rural life that might have been common just a century ago. Some of the structures represented are no longer in existence in rural areas, while others are still in use.

Attractions at the Museum

- A single venue to comprehend, all country’s culture and customs in shorter time
- An interesting and educational journey through the past, present and future of our beautiful and historic city
- Curio shops rich in Tanzania hand crafts
- Experience more than 30 traditional houses in three different styles and forms
- Plants, Small animals and beautiful birds inhabit the natural forest in the City





What to do

Visitors to the Village Museum, enjoy the following activities:

Hand craft shopping, Filming and Video Shooting activities, Unique flavors of traditional dances and Leisure in the natural forest.

Facilities

Event Hall, Garden space, Bar and Traditional Food Restaurant and Curio shops.

Nearby attractions

Commonwealth War Grave Cemetery, Indian Cemetery and Mwenge Woodcarver’s Market.

Events

- Kijiji Soko quarterly in a year
- Ethnic Day Festival every year
- Children with special needs festival every year

Getting There

The Museum is located at Kijitonyama along Bagamoyo road near LAPF Millennium Tower.

National Natural History Museum

A Centre for Scientific Study of Animals and Plants



The National Natural History Museum (NNHM) is located in the tourist hotspot of Arusha town. The Museum was established since 1987 at historical building of formerly German military and administrative compound. At NNHM specimens of Paleontological, Archaeological and Paleoanthropological study from various sites in Tanzania, including Olduvai Gorge, are displayed.

Attractions at the Museum

- The Museum exhibitions and Human Evolution gallery
- A mini botanical garden with live endemic, threatened and useful indigenous plant species of Tanzania
- Ecology of large mammals, Birds and Insects in Tanzania
- A 160+ years old tortoise among the live rescued wild animals and Snake Park
- The taxidermy unit and exhibit that focuses on the professional skinning and mounting of wild animals' species in Northern Tanzania
- History of the German colonial administration in the Northern Tanzania





What to do

Educational activities, Guided tours in the exhibition halls, Different events (workshops, seminars, ceremonies and exhibitions), Local training, Cultural tours, Human evolution tour, Botanical garden experience and Research activities.

Facilities

Conference Room, Garden space for events, Bar, Restaurant, Curio shops and Live Painting classes.

Nearby Attractions

Arusha Declaration Museum, Uhuru Tower, Arusha International Conference Centre (AICC), Arusha Heritage Centre, Masai Cultural Centre, Arusha National Park, Meserani Snake Park and Arusha Snake Park.

Getting There

Boma Road is at the centre of the action. This is where the museum is located.



Arusha Declaration Museum

A Place that outlined Socialism and Self Reliance Policy



The Museum is located in the historical building where the primary political declaration of African socialism, “Ujamaa” was made in the significant meeting from which Tanzania’s Socialism and Self-reliance Policy known as Arusha Declaration was drawn in January 1967.

The Museum provides an educational resource for history, civics, general studies and political science courses. It illustrates how previous social and economic development contributed to the creation of modern Tanzania.

Attractions at the Museum

- Preservation of socialist political philosophy that revolutionised the nation's politics and altered a variety of issues in the country.
- Examples of how socialism came to dominate the country as well as its role in the country economic development.





What to do

Education activities, Library access, Research activities, Historical tours, Political tours and Garden space for events like exhibitions, ceremonies, seminars and workshops.

Facilities

Library, Garden space for events, Photo point, Coffee shop, Restaurant and Curio shop.

Nearby attractions

Natural History Museum, Arusha International Conference Centre, Arusha Heritage Centre, Masai Cultural Centre, Arusha National Park and Uhuru Tower.

Events and Dates

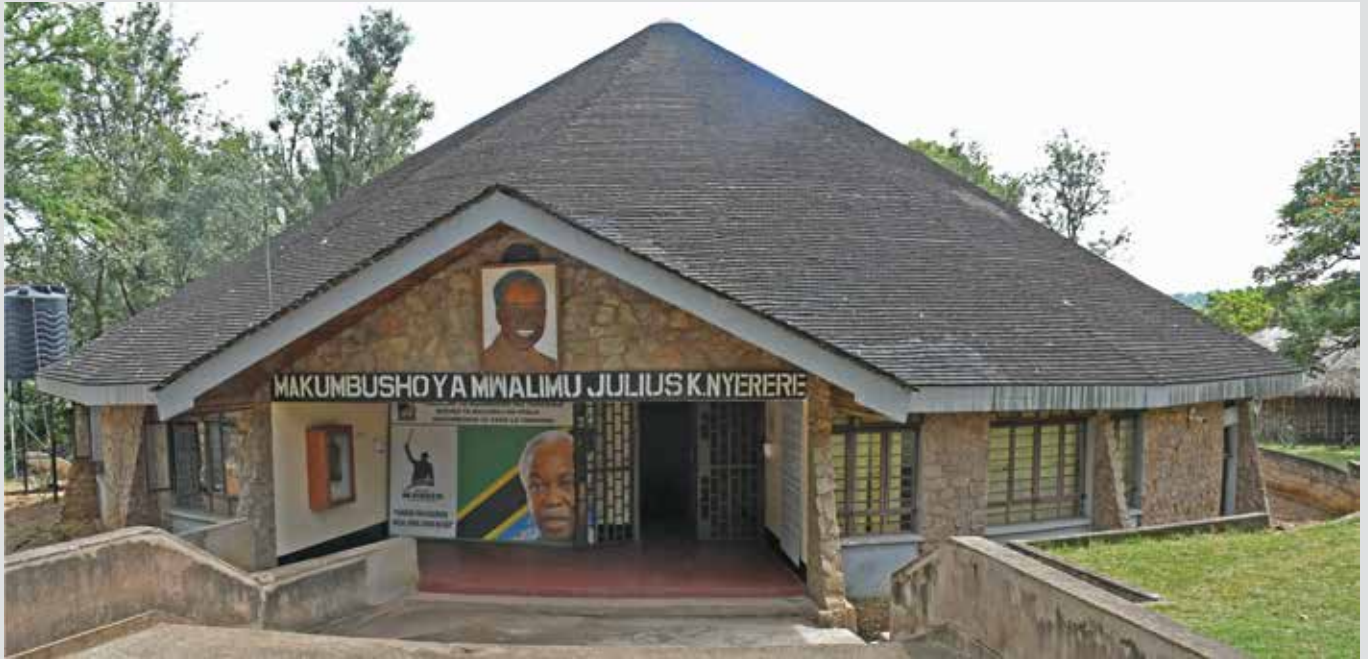
Arusha Declaration Festival - 5th February every year

Getting There

The Museum is located in the heart of Arusha City at Kaloleni area near Uhuru Tower round about.

Mwl. J. K Nyerere Museum

The Origin of Mwl. J. K. Nyerere Legacy



The Museum is located at Mwitongo, Butiama, his birth and burial place. The Mwl. J.K.Nyerere Museum holdings reflects his significant role nationally and internationally, particularly as the founder of the nation and Champion of freedom struggles in Africa. The Museum shows various material cultures and archives associated with Mwl. J.K. Nyerere's lifetime and presidency.

Attractions at the Museum

- History of Mwl.J.K. Nyerere (i.e, Prior to independence, during the struggle for independence, the country's reformation and after his retirement);
- The aftermath of the Kagera war (i.e.gifts received by Mwl. J.K. Nyerere as a sign of his warrior and patriotism)

What to do

Historical tours, Education activities, Filming, Research activities and School projects.





Nearby attractions

Mwl. Nyerere Mausoleum, Chief Wanzagi Museum, Serengeti National Park, Kijereshi Game Reserve, The Cave used by Mwl. J.K. Nyerere to prepare the TANU Constitution and Unique architecture of Zanaki Traditional Houses .

Events and Dates

Mwl Nyerere Birthday - 13th April every year
 Mwl. Nyerere Marathon - October ever year
 Mwl. Nyerere Memorial Day- 14th October every year

Getting There

The Mwl. J.K. Nyerere Museum is located 48 kilometres away from Musoma town. You can get there by road and air.

Majimaji Memorial Museum

A Destination to Honour Heroes



The MajiMaji Museum is the only place in Tanzania where visitors can learn about the MajiMaji uprising that happened in 1905-1907 during German Colonial rule. The Museum stands as the centre of experiencing the MajiMaji War that involved people over 10,000 square miles started at Nandete Kilwa Eastern Coast of Tanzania and ended at Songea Southern part of Tanzania.

Attractions at the Museum

- A Mass Grave of about 67 African Heroes and leaders during the MajiMaji war
- Weapons and tools used during MajiMaji War
- Ruvuma wonderful cultural heritage
- Hanging place of MajiMaji heroes

What to do

Education activities, Research activities, Historical and Political Tours, Cultural and Traditional activities, Dark tourism and Filming.





Facilities

Shopping centre, Curio shop, Garden space and Restaurant.

Nearby attractions

Chandamali Great Caves, Luhira Nature Reserve, Matogoro Mountain and its Forest Reserve, Maposeni Historical Village, Peramiho Historical buildings and Dr.Rashid M. Kawawa Museum.

Events and Dates

Majimaji Festival 23th - 27th February every year

Getting There

The Museum is located at Mashujaa Street along Mahenge Road, Songea Municipality in Ruvuma.

Dr. Rashid M. Kawawa Memorial Museum

A Model of Patriotism



Dr. Rashid Mfaume Kawawa “*Simba wa Vita*” (Lion of War) symbolises his dignified Leadership as the Second Prime Minister, First Vice President and the Minister of Defence and National Service of the Republic of Tanganyika (later known as The United Republic of Tanzania). The Museum presents his personal life, political life, and diverse collections. It was officially opened to the public on 27th February 2017.

The Museum contains belongings from the Late Dr. Rashid Mfaume Kawawa's life, which include books, garments, medals and furniture.

Attractions at the Museum

- The things Dr. Rashid Mfaume Kawawa used during his life are evidence of life
- Underground tunnel for defense and security used by early freedom fighters in Sub-Saharan African countries and the First African Film “Muhogo Mchungu” released in 1951





What to do

Historical tours, Education activities, Research activities, Liberation Cave and African Liberation tours.

Events and Date

Kawawa Memorial Day - 30th December every year

Getting There

The Museum is located along Kawawa Street, Bombambili, Songea Municipality in Ruvuma.

Mikindani Historical Town

The Most Fascinating Old Town



The Ancient Town of Mikindani was considered as a significant trading hub with finest port since 9th Century. Mikindani experienced influences from Arabs, Portugal, Germany and British that resulted in mixed multicultural traditions, languages and cuisine. Mikindani port used for exporting ivory, gum copal, slaves and seed crops while importing garments, ceramics, weapons, beads, and other items of a similar nature.

Attractions at Mikindani

- Archeological and Historical evidence of extensive settlement that combines Swahili culture and diverse Arabic, African and European history with Iconic cultural heritage resources .
- Ancient multi cultural buildings (i.e. Custom House, Sultanate Palace, German Governor's Residence, Slave Market, Mikindani Mosque, Indian Temple, Stone built homes, Indian Street, Historical graves, Churches, and Historical Water wells.





What to do

Historical tours, Education activities, Research activities, Sport fishing, Swimming and Boat ride.

Facilities

Hotel, Restaurants, Garden Space and Curio shops.

Event and Dates

- Mikindani Day 26th October every year
- Site and Monument Day every year

Getting there

Mikindani is located 25km away from Mtwara Municipality and can be accessed through tarmac road or flight from Dar es Salaam to Mtwara.

Tendaguru Paleontological Dinosaur Site

A stand point of Dinosaur Values



The Dinosaur site, was declared a National Heritage Site 12th October 1937 during the British colonial rule (Government Proclamation No. 186). This area is very important in the World for Paleontology and Archaeology, where the German Engineer Mr. Bernard Wilhelm Sattler discovered the Great Dinosaur in 1906 while studying the rocks of the area.

The "Tendaguru Expedition" began by conducting extensive investigations in the region between 1909 and 1913. Experts at the Berlin Museum, acquired 225 tons of dinosaur fossils for the study, including the largest Dinosaur known as Brachiosaurus (giraffatitan) brancai, which lived in Africa about 150 million years ago.

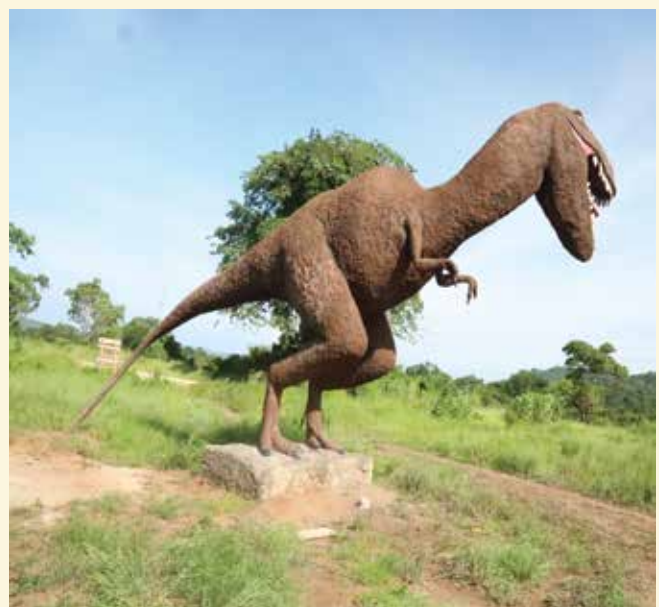
At the Museum of Natural History in Berlin, the remains of this largest Dinosaur and the other five were combined (connected). This Dinosaur stands 40 feet (12 meters) tall and 23 feet (7.3 meters) wide. The Berlin Natural History Museum and Humbolt University also hold other fossils discovered by the Germans during the colonial era.

What to do

Education and Research activities, Camping and Filming.

Getting there

The place is located almost 60 kilometers from the Indian Ocean and is a hill elevated at almost 350 meters above sea level in Lindi region.



Historical Buildings in Lindi

Lindi Historical Tower



Lindi Tower was probably built between 18th and 19th Century, during the German Colonial rule in Tanzania. It is believed that a Tower was also used as a fortified building for military defense, equipped with earthworks and weapons.

Attractions at a Tower

- The Architecture style used by Germany to build a Tower
- Interesting Story of the Tower

What to do

Educational activities, Research excursions, Cultural tours and Filming.

Nearby Attractions

Tendaguru Paleontological Site, Lindi Liberation Museum Centre, Dinosaur Statue at Fisi round about, Beautiful Beach, Ancient Prison and other unique historical buildings in Lindi.

Getting There

A Tower is located in Lindi Municipality along the coastal area of Indian Ocean and can be reached by motor vehicle in tarmac road, either 100KM from Mtwara or about 400KM from Dar es Salaam. Similarly, you can fly from Dar es Salaam (DAR) to Mtwara (MYW), where one can then travel to Lindi by taxi or rental car. The trip, takes hardly 1h 30m.

Ancient Missionary Church



St. Edward Steere Lindi Anglican Church provides evidence of the arrival of Missionaries in Lindi Municipality (Lindi Urban), which was built by the missionaries in their efforts to spread Christianity throughout the Southern regions of Tanzania.

Historically, St. Edward Steere visited this church on 18th October, 1876. From 1828 to 1882 he was an English Anglican colonial bishop in Tanganyika and spent several years in Zanzibar from 1864–68, 1872–74, and 1877–82. In 1873, he founded the Church of Christ in Stone Town, Zanzibar also worked with David Livingstone to abolish slavery in Zanzibar.

Attractions at Church

- A tower that shows the 100 - year history of Christianity in Lindi Municipality
- Evidence that explains the Missionaries who celebrated the first mass in Lindi Parish on 12th March 1894

What to do

Educational activities, Research execution, Cultural tours and Filming

Nearby Attractions

Tendaguru Paleontological Site, Museum Centre, Dinosaur Statue at Fisi round about, Beautiful Beach, Ancient prison and other unique historical buildings in Lindi.

Getting There

A Church is located in Lindi Municipality along the coastal area of Indian Ocean and can be reached by motor vehicle in tarmac road, either 100KM from Mtwara or about 400KM from Dar es Salaam. Similarly you can fly from Dar es Salaam (DAR) to Mtwara (MYW), where one can then travel to Lindi by taxi or rental car. The trip, takes hardly 1h 30m.

Dinosaur Statue in Lindi Town



Adinosaur statue in Lindi town symbolize a region with facts of famous Dinosaur species called Brachiosaurus (giraffatitan) origin.

Historically, Lindi region has outstanding values in the World of Paleontology and Archaeology, where the German Engineer Mr. Bernard Wilhelm Satler discovered the Great Dinosaur in 1906 while studying the rocks of the area.

Information on the presence of the fossils was taken directly to the experts of the Berlin Natural Museum, where the German orthopaedist Eberhard Fraas collected two fossils of that Dinosaur in 1907 and took them to Stuttgart to the Royal Museum (The Royal Natural collection).

Attractions at Statue

Imagination for morphology, weight, length and structure of dinosaur

What to do

Educational activities, Research execution and Filming

Nearby Attractions in Lindi Town

Tendaguru Paleontological Site, Museum Centre at Mikumbi, Beautiful beach, Ancient prison and other unique historical buildings in Lindi.

Getting There

A Statue is located at Fisi round-about in Lindi Municipality and can be reached by motor vehicle in tarmac road, either 100km from Mtwara or about 400KM from Dar es Salaam.

Beaches Scene at Lindi



Beaches along the Indian Ocean Coast are at their best in Lindi Region. A huge coastal area of more than 120KM exists in Lindi Municipality. A ferry can be taken from the port at the end of Amani Street to the hamlet across the bay, where it is also possible to stay in a nice and affordable accommodations. Mikumbi and Mtema beach, are among the greatest beaches.

Attractions at Beach

Interesting natural landscaping, Growing nature of palm trees and a very clean sand.

What to do

Vacation, Research execution, Swimming and Filming.

Nearby Attractions

Lindi Historical Tower, Museum Centre at Mikumbi, Ancient Prison, Ancient Anglican Missionary Church and other unique historical buildings in Lindi.

Getting There

A beach is located approximately 5KM North of Lindi town centre and can be reached by motor vehicle in tarmac road.

Mbuamaji Historical Site



Mbuamaji historical site at Kigamboni District, in Dar es Salaam, is a popular tourist destination because of its various attraction. In addition to archaeological, history and cultural heritage values, the Site is nationally protected by the Tanzania Government Notice No. 5 of 27th December 1960.

Mbuamaji has been an important trade centre since the 15th Century. It is the only ancient coastal city-state in Dar es Salaam that has survived from the Middle Ages to the present days. The site was once an important centre for the production of early iron goods, as well as Pangani, Bagamoyo, Kaole, Mafia, and Kilwa, among other ancient coastal cities. The pottery that has been found there demonstrates that, the site was occupied between 600 to 1500 AD and thrived from the 18th Century to the 19th Century.

Attractions at Mbuamaji

- Oldest mosque dating back to the 18th – 19th Century, which has been well preserved by the Islamic Club of Ilala in Dar es Salaam
- An old, study well near the mosques that still produces excellent water, despite the fact that it is near the sea
- Beautiful beach which entices swimming and fishing
- Ancient ruins, well-structured Sharif Graves

What to do

Vacation, Education activities, Research execution, Swimming, Boat ride and Filming.

Nearby Attractions

Kimbiji Kizitohunjwa site, Bamba historical site, Mji Mwema site, Old Port, Oldest Port Control Tower and Dar es Salaam Zoo.

Getting There

Mbuamaji site is located at Kigamboni 30 Kilometres from the City Centre. The site can easily be reached by road and boat.



Mafia Island Sites and Monuments

Mafia Archipelago is found in the Indian Ocean and consists of eight islands that is Chole, Juani, Jibondo, Bwejuu, Shungimbili, Mbarakuni and Nyororo. There are also numerous uninhabitable coral atolls and reefs. This archipelago is one of the three largest Tanzanian offshore islands, others are Zanzibar and Pemba. The Mafia Archipelago lies approximately 20KM East of Rufiji Delta.

Historically, Mafia Archipelago has been subjected to colonial control that had an impact on cultural identities, activities, and material culture whereby the Sultanate of Kilwa was established in 11th to 15th Centuries, The Portuguese in 16th- 17th Centuries, The Oman Arabs in 18th- 19th Centuries and The British was founded in 1915-1922.

Kua Ruins



Kua ruins are remnants of a medieval Swahili Stone Town that thrived between the 13th (or possibly earlier) and the 15th Century. It is located on Juani Island and was one of two Swahili towns in the Mafia archipelago. In the Portuguese reports from the 17th Century, the stone town was mentioned. Sir Mortimer Wheeler (1955), fascinated by Kua's extensive ruins, suggested that Kua could be considered the Pompeii in East Africa.

Kisimani Mafia



Kisimani Mafia is located on the Southwest tip of the main Island, and is the oldest of two Swahili stone communities on the Mafia archipelago. It is believed to have been built in the 13th Century AD, the date of its foundation. Scholars have found evidence that the town was established in the 8th Century AD settlement. As the Portuguese didn't mention the Town, the importance of the Kisimani Mafia could have disappeared in the 15th Century. It played an active part in the international trade network, with an abundance of imported pottery, coins and beads.

Ukunju Cave (Juani Caves)



Ukunju the limestone cave located on Juani Island was discovered in the late 1990's. Excavations on the site revealed evidence of human settlements that date back to the first millennium AD and possibly earlier. The cave is situated in the middle of Juani Island, in a rat expanse with cultivated fields. This shelter was formed by the collapse and enlargement of a large limestone subterranean sinkhole that is currently approximately 20-30m in diameter and 2-3m deep. Because the freshwater lens can be accessed through the limestone substrate, the area surrounding the sinkhole is densely wooded.

Mwamba Ukuta (Underwater Cultural Heritage Site)



These wall-like structures (look like a wall) are located in the waters near Mafia Island's Northwestern coast. Divers first reported them in 2016, and they are still the subject of archaeological research. Preliminary archaeological interpretations suggest that the site submerged is a settlement, and could therefore be the now mysterious ancient city of Rhapta. According to the Rhapta Site, it was a trading

center that was visited by the Romans and reported back to them during the first three Centuries after the Christian era. It is believed to have been located in central Tanzania's Rufiji/Mafia region. They can be found close to the islands of Mbarakuni or Shungimbili. You can reach the site from Kilindoni via boat or the village of Jojo, in the Northwest corner of the Mafia Island.

Chole Ruins (Chole Island)



The ruins in Chole are from the 14th Century, some a recent dating back to 18th and 19th Century. Both regimes lay behind architectural structures, such as the Old German Jail and the Persian Ruins. Chole is a small, uninhabited island in Chole Bay. The island is thought to have been settled in the 15th Century.

It was also a major trading port until the late 19th Century. You can still see the ruins of buildings and walls from the old town scattered around, overgrown by huge fig trees with their characteristic root network. It lies between Juani Island and Mafia Island located just opposite Utende's famous beaches.

Historical Buildings in Dar es Salaam City



Dar es Salaam City started at a coastal fishing village on the periphery of the Indian Ocean trade routes were named “Mzizima” in the 19th Century. It is believed around 1865 and 1866 Sultan Majid bin Said of Zanzibar started to build a fresh city nearby Mzizima and termed it Dar es Salaam. The name is generally interpreted as “home of peace”, based on the Arabic dar (“house”), and the Arabic es salaam (“of peace”).

Buildings in Dar es Salaam often reflect the city’s colonial past and display a rich mix of architectural styles, incorporating Swahili, British, German, and Asian traditions. Currently, the multistorey structures, including ancient administrative buildings, churches and the hospitals provides a stunning view of Dar es Salaam City.



Karimjee Hall



Karimjee Hall is a structure of attraction and interest in the city of Dar es Salaam. It is said, this structure was built as early years as 1926 by the British administration for the Legislative Council. The Karimjee family later donated the building to the Dar es Salaam Municipality. In 1961, when Tanzania became independent, the building was used as the country’s Parliament building. In the past, the stage also hosted important events, such as the inauguration of the first President of Tanzania, Mwl. Julius K. Nyerere. It is considered one of the most historically significant places in Dar es Salaam.

Forodhani Hotel Building



The structure was built between 1891 and 1901 during the German occupation. It currently houses the Tanzania Court of Appeal. During the German administration, it functioned as a German Club. During the British administration, the Dar es Salaam Club, a British institution catering to colonial officials, was located there. After independence, the Forodhani Hotel Training Institute was situated there, serving fine meals and drinks.

Azania Front Church



The church was built between 1898 and 1902 during the German occupation. Until 1918, when the British Anglican Church Missionary Society took over, the German Lutheran Mission owned it. In 1927, the German Anglicans regained control and began to include Tanzanians in its administration.

Kivukoni Fish Market



The Kivukoni Fish Market is among the most well-known places in Dar es Salaam. Visiting this bustling harbor front is particularly popular among seafood lovers. Early in the morning, fishing boats deliver their catch to the market, where it is auctioned to local restaurants and the general public. You will find plenty of different fish varieties here, as well as ready-made seafood meals. It is among the cheapest markets in the city for seafood.

Askari Monument

A monument honors the African troops who fought against the Germans in World War I. PFMG stands apart from numerous War Memorials in Stone Creek Park. Military Major Rod Standring and Captain Mike Evans created this memorial, which consists of a cast bronze statue.

A monument is located along Azikiwe Street and Samora Avenue, Dar es Salaam. When touring downtown you might wonder about this striking statue at one of the city's major intersections. Cast in bronze, the Askari Monument depicts an Askari (soldier) in a World War I uniform, his rifle bayonet pointing towards the nearby harbor.



St. Joseph Cathedral



Gothic-style Roman Catholic Church, was built by German missionaries from 1897 through 1902. The building looks a little incongruous amid the steel and glass skyscrapers bristling along the harbor front. It is a great spot, a cool and calming place to sit and erect. There are a number of notable characteristics of Dar es Salaam's St. Joseph Cathedral, making it well worth a look. Its vaulted interior and shingled spire are two of the most striking. The cathedral's original German inscriptions and artwork, including a carved relief above the main altar are also present. To truly appreciate the ambiance here, attend a lively Sunday service when the church rings with the passionate vocals of the local choir.

The City Hall



The structure was erected during the German administration period, in 1903, as the district office. The caslike structure, which bears the history of German colonialism and administration in Dar es Salaam as a province, retains its authentic architectural design and embellished with unique royal decor, tower, and thick walls.

Botanic Garden

A Botanical Garden in Dar es Salaam was established in 1893 by Professor Stuhlman and used as a testing ground for cash crops. It is still home to the Horticultural community, indigenous and exotic plants with several species of palm, jacaranda, etc. Visitors to this garden enjoy and learn the names of different plants. It is located along Samora Road in the city center bordering the National College of Tourism, the Southern Sun Hotel, the National Museum of Tanzania on the other side of Samora Road, Ocean Road Hospital from a distance, etc.



The Old Boma



The structure was built by Sultan Seyyid Majid, in the 1860s. It was the official Sultanate guests and official hotel in 1869. In 1887, the German East Africa Company established its station there. After independence, the Police Charge Office, Prison, Forestry Department and Antiquities Department all operated there. The building was saved from destruction due to a conflict between usage and abandonment in the 1990. Moreover, the United Nations Information Office and the Dar es Salaam Development Plan were located there.

Atman House



The White Fathers' House in Dar es Salaam, differentiates the offices of the provincial superior, treasurer and other administrative offices. It also houses the Catholic parish before the recent crisis. Alternately the house known as Atman, Atman means Adrian Atman a Doctor Catechist who worked in Karema, along the Shores of Lake Tanganyika.

He was born in Mali – West Africa, in 1866 but was kidnapped by Arab slavers. He was rescued by Missionaries of Africa in 1876 and sent to Algiers for primary and secondary education. He then intensified his studies at the University of Malta.

After this, he continued with his studies of Doctor of Medicine and Theology and became a Doctor Catechist before returning to Africa. Immediately after finishing his studies in 1888, he came Tanganyika with the 7th caravan of the Missionaries of Africa where he was appointed to Karema, Tanganyika until his death in 1924. He was the first African Doctor in Tanzania to practice advanced medicine and surgery. The house is located on Sokoine Street, North-East of St. Joseph's Cathedral.



Kariakoo Market



The market existence dates back to the colonial era to a building of steel structures used by the British Carrier Company as a military camp called Carrier Corps which local people simply pronounced as 'Kariakoo'. In 1970 Dar es Salaam City Council started to develop a market in the concrete storey of three areas; first floor, ground floor and basement which is popularly known as 'Shimoni'. The market is found in the centre of Dar es Salaam City at the intersection of Mkunguni, Swahili, Sikukuu and Nyamwezi streets and serves millions of people in East and Central Africa.

Uhuru Stadium



The Stadium formerly known as National Stadium inaugurated in 1961 to celebrate Tanganyika Independence on 9th December 1961. Moreover, the venue holds a long-lasting history as the first place to erect the Tanganyika Flag and drop British Colonial Rule Flag as well as host the first Independence Military Parade. The stadium is located adjacent to Taifa Road and Nelson Mandela Road in Temeke District in Dar es Salaam.

Community participation in Cultural Heritage activities





Zinjanthropus
“The Cradle of
Human Kind”

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