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Ethnographic Museum: The 28th Anniversary Celebration

Imyato ya Rukari yaminutse Umuco Rwogoga-Nyambo

Discover your Museums, Cherish your Heritage

Ikambere Newsletter-Issue No.2
Hashize imyaka ijana Abadage bavuye mu Rwanda batsinzwe n’Ababiligi bafatanije n’Abongereza mu ntambara ya mbere y’isi (1914-1918).
Mu mpera z’umwaka wa 1884 niho abategetsi b’ibihugu by’Iburayi bahuriye i Berlin, umurwa mu-kuru w’Ubudage bakora inama bise “Berlin Conference” (15/11/1884 kugeza ku wa 26/2/1885) maze bigabanya Afurika. Icyo gihe nibwo Ubudage bwafashe Tanganyika, u Rwanda n’u Burundi bubigira koroni zabo hamwe n’ibindi bihugu by’Afurika (Camaroun, Namibiya na Togo). Muri icyo gihe u Rwanda rwabarirwaga mu gice cy’izo koroni bitaga: “Deutsch Ostafrika” (Afurika y’iburasirazuba y’Abadage).
Mu kwezi kwa Gicurasi 1894, niho umuzungu wa mbere wageze i Rwanda yakirwa n’umwami w’u Rwanda Kigeli IV Rwabugiri i Kageyo. Uwo muzungu yari Umudage witwaga Gustave Adolf Von Goetzen waje aturutse muri Tanganyika afite abasirikare benshi b’abirabura bitwaga “Askari”. Yara-herekeje w’umantu 362 barimo abafite imbunda 125.
Mu myaka yakurikiye haje abandi Badage bategeka umwami Yuhi V Musinga kwemera ibendera ry’Abadage, u Rwanda rukaba koroni y’Ubudage gutyo. Mu mwaka wa 1900 niho abamisioneri bab’agatorika baje batangira umurimo wo guhindura Abanyarwanda abakirisitu ba kiriziya gatorika. Mu mwaka 1907, abamisioneri bab’abaporo zora bitwaga Abaryerere abaporo zora bitwaga Abanyarwanda abakirisitu bab’abaporo.
Kuva muri icyo myaka Abadage bashyizwe ubutegetsi bwabo, aho banyuwe abaturage bagegekwa kubaha ibibatunga, bashyiraho gukoresha amafaranga, gutanga imisoro, barekera umwami Yuhi V Musinga ubutegetsi bwa gakondo, bananufasha guhashya ku ngufu abamurwanyaga. Mu wa 1908 batoranya Kigali ngo ibindu mu Rwanda aliho Dr Richard Kandt wari uhagarariye Kayizari, umwami w’Abadage, yubakishije inzu zu’ubutegetsi bwabo.
Dr Richard Kandt niwe Mudage wari uzi u Rwanda kurusha abandi kuko yari yarageze mu Rwanda muri 1898 akora ubushashatsi mu gite cy’iye. Niwe hari waranemeje ko isoko y’amugezi witwa Nil urusha uburebure indi migezi yose y’Afurika iba mu Rwanda mu nkengero z’ishyamba kimeza rya Nyungwe.

Muri rusange, ubukoroni bw’Abadage bafatanyije n’abamisyoneri bwhahinduye ibintu byinshi mu Rwanda. Igihugu gitakaza bushavugire n’ubwigenwe bwacyo, agaciro n’umuco nyarwanda birahinduka bikomeza no gusenyuka mu gihe cy’ubukoroni bw’Abadage bwakurikiyeho.
Mu rwego rwo kwibuka imyaka ijana ubukoloni bw’Abadage bwamuhobana butukaje u Rwanda nka koroni (1916) n’imyaka 150 Dr Richard Kandt amaze avutse, ubuyobozi bw’lkigo cy’Ingoro z’Igihugu z’Umurage w’u Rwanda rwibwahutse imyrinka ry’aminwe, bitarwe, ibikoreho, indirimbo n’imbyino by’igiire u Rwanda rwibyoungwe koroni y’Abadage (1884-1916). Iryo murika kandi rizerekana izo mpinduka zavuzwe hejuri ku buryo uzarisura azasobanukirwa neza ib’iye by’amateka y’u Rwanda. Iryo murika rizabera mu nzu yitwa « Kandt House » (yi’weruwe Richard Kandt) iki kigali (Nyaru-genje). Biteganjiwe ko rizafungurwa ku mugurarago tariki ya 17 Udobozana 2017. Murika rigamije kongoone ubumvuri ku mateka y’u Rwanda kugira ngo ababibonye batekereze, bize mu mberhe y’Abanyarwanda mu gihe cy’igo koroni, binababere umusemburo wo kubafasha gukhuma kubuka u Rwanda bifuza batibagiwe aho bavuye.
Ibizamurikwa:
Muri rusange iri murika rizaba rigizwe ni ibi bikurikira:
- Hazamurikwa amafoto, ibitabo, ibikoresho, indirimbo n’imbyino z’igihe u Rwanda rwari koroni y’Abadage.
- Hazerekanwa kandi amafilimi y’ibiganiro by’abahanga n’inzobere mu mateka y’icyo gihe, hanerekanwe amafilimi y’ahantu ndangamateka hakiboneka ibirango by’igihe cy’Abadage.
- Hazamurikwa kandi uburyo bw’ikoranabuhanga (mobile application) buzajya bwiyambazwa na bamukerarugendo bifuza gusura ahantu ndangamateka hagiye hacibwa n’Abadage ari nako bitemereza ubwiza bw’u Rwanda.
Iri murika rigamije kwereka abaturarwanda n’abanyamahanga bazarisura uko ku ngoma y’Abadage igihugu cy’u Rwanda cyasaga, uko cyari gitwe, uko Abanyarwanda bambaraga, bahingaga, boro-raga, bahigaga, imibereho n’imbihanire yabo, ubudehe bw’icyo gihe, ubukorikori n’ibindi. Rizerekana kandi imitegekere y’icyo gihe uko Abadage bayisanze.
Amafoto y’Abadage binjira mu Rwanda, bakirwa n’abategetsi b’u Rwanda azerekanwa, hasobanurwe n’uburyo bitwaraga n’uko bategekagwa. Hazerekanwa n’amafoto y’abamisiyoneri gatolika n’ababororo uko baje mu Rwanda, imikorere yabo, hasobanurwe n’uko buzuzanyaga n’Abadage ari nako bitemereza y’igihugu.
Imurika rizerekana uburyo Abadage barwaniye mu Rwanda n’ababiligi mu ntambara ya mbere y’isi mu Rwanda n’Ababiligi hanyuma bagatsindwa bakagendaka.
Ibyo amafoto adashobora kwerekana n’ukuntu Abanyarwanda barwanyije ku buyro bugaragara ubukoroni bw’Abadage n’ibikorwa by’abamisiyoneri bari bagamije kurimbura umuco n’imyemerere y’abanyarwanda kugira ngo babisimbuze umuco wabo bitaga “civilisation”. Ibi bizibandwaho n’ibiganiro bizerekanwa muri za filimi mbarankuru zimara igihe kigufi zizerekanwa mu byumba by’iryo murika.

Umwanzuro:
Abanyarwanda n’ubuyobozi bwabo bagerageje uko bashoboye kugira ngo barwanye ubukoroni bw’Abadage bangwa gutegekeshwa igitu gu no guta umuco wabo ariko imbunda n’amasasu bitsinda imiheto n’imyambi.
Iri murika rizafasha abazarisura, cyane cyane urubyruruko na ba mukerarugendo kumenya amateka y’u Rwanda, gusobanukirwa ubukoroni icyo ari cyo no kuvanamo amasomo yo guharanira gukomera ku bwigenge, ubwisanzure n’agaciro by’Abanyarwanda.
Iri murika rira gutegurwa na INMR, impuguke mu mateka y’u Rwanda ku bafatanyije na Leta y’Ubudage, binyuze mu ntara ya Rhananie Palatinat ifite umubano wihariye n’u Rwanda.
Iri murika ni umurage w’u Rwanda n’Abanyarwanda.
Tubahaye ikaze, muzaryitabire muri benshi.

Inzu Dr. Richard Kandt yabayemwo i Kigali ari Rezida w’Ubudage mu Rwanda.
Ahagana mu wa 1910/11. Ubu niyo yitwa Kandt House.

Yanditswe n’Ishami ry’Ubushakashatsi INMR
Relocation of Some Exhibited Collections from Natural History Museum to Museum of Environment in Karongi District

The Natural history museum commonly known as Kandt house, that has been exhibiting both Rwanda’s colonial and Natural heritage, will effective from 4th Sept 2017 only focus its exhibition on Rwanda and Germany shared history during the colonial period. This former residence of a German explorer that became the Natural History Museum since 2004, initially exhibited Rwandan flora, fauna and geology as well as showcasing the collaboration between Germans and Rwandans during colonial time.

On Monday 4th September 2017, some of these collections exhibited were relocated to the museum of environment in Karongi district. According to Mr. Isidore Ndimungu, Director of Culture Tourism Promotion Unit at Institute of National Museums of Rwanda (INMR), puts it clear that, “these collections relocated are those related to environment and geology, that include minerals, soil and stuffed animals (taxidermy art). Living reptiles including snakes and crocodile will remain here as long studies are still being conducted on how and where to display them”. However, the Natural history Museum will still exhibiting German and Rwandan past legacy during the colonial epoch. In this respect, INMR is planning to set up a new exhibition by December at Kandt house and after the exhibition will be ready, launching will be scheduled thereafter, He adds. Upgrading the exhibition of museum of environment is in line with completing some information which was missing on the existing exhibition.

Answering to the media’s question about reason of exhibiting living reptiles, Mr. Isidore said that exhibiting these living reptiles (snakes and crocodiles) made a considerable increase of visitors from around 100 visitors to 1800 visitors per month. Furthermore, this exhibition is very useful for young students, as it is a complement to what they are learning at school.

Dr. Ulrich Schmidt a German expert, who is helping in setting up Karongi’s exhibition and relocating these collections, said that the relocation will facilitate their preservation as the museum of environment is modern and large enough. About Rwandan historical archives kept in Germany, Dr. Ulrich mentioned that they are thinking about it through collaboration with German Government to give copies of traditional songs recorded and other objects, but due to the type of technology used at that time (1910’s) some were destroyed.

Amb. Robert Masozera, the Director General of Institute of National Museums of Rwanda (INMR), said that Museums should exhibit artefacts and collections matching the content. This is in line with visitors’ wishes and suggestions during their visits. He said, “Natural history museum (Kandt house) will still exhibiting both pre-and post-colonial era, impacts brought by Germans in Rwanda as well as the collaboration between Rwandans and Germans during that period. This newexhibition will contribute to the increase of both visitors and revenues”. Amb. Robert Masozera, further noted that, “INMR is targeting to receive two hundred thousand visitors (200.000) worth 200 million Rwf by next year”.

We remember that Kandt House is the first modern architecture set in Kigali in 1908 and was a residence of a Germany explorer Dr. Richard Kandt who came in Rwanda around 1897 to discover the source of river Nile.

By Jean Paul Mugwaneza
In partnership with Rwanda reads, Bakame editions, the Institute of National Museums of Rwanda (INMR) launched a parents’ evening gathering “Umugoroba w’ababyeyi” at Uruhongore reading corner in bid to sensitize parents living around the Museum of Environment located in Karongi district. This was one of activities organized during national literacy month campaign from 1st to 30th September 2017.

During this activity, local residents in Karongi district were urged to maximize opportunities from Uruhongore as a way of mentoring school aged children. This will equip them with reading skills as well as environmental awareness and develop Rwandan culture among young generation.

Andre Ndabaga, the museum manager said that according to the statistics, visitors from outside the district are higher than local residents. It is in this regard he encouraged parents nearby to mentor their children at this reading corner to develop their critical thinking and imagination. Nowadays most of the school aged children spend most of their time watching movies and TV that in the end damages their critical thinking. Uruhongore reading corner will keep busy those children and equip them with values and right attitudes.

Kids who participated in this activity, appreciated a chance given to visit this place. they said that they will continue to come in holidays and weekends.

Josephine Uzamutuma, a local resident expressed her gratitude to the Institute of National museums of Rwanda. This being her first visit, she could not hide her joy about the museums entertainment. Other parents who attended the event enjoyed spending two days in a museum with children and said that they will be ambassadors to others who couldn’t attend the event. About locating this reading corner at a museum of environment, Ndabaga Andre said that every story written talks about environment. And when children love stories, they become conscious about environment’s preservation & protection.

The Museum of environment was officially launched on 16 July 2015, it showcases various environmental components including sources of energy, traditional medicinal plants and very soon a new exhibition about zoology and geology will be launched.

By: Jean Paul MUGWANEZA
The Campaign Against Genocide Museum (CAG) is a new museum recently opened at the parliamentary building, Kimihurura sector, Gasabo District in Kigali city, just 800 meters behind Convention Centre road point. This added product to the country’s tourist destinations opened officially in 2014 by H.E Paul Kagame. And was officially opened to public on 01/07/2017.

CAG Museum is built at the parliamentary buildings, formerly Conseil National de Développement. This building hosted the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) politicians and the 600 men protection force (3BN) from 28th December 1993 as preparations for the installation of Broad Based Transitional Government was in the offing. The National Transitional Assembly and these 600 men protections force the (3BN) were the ones given the order first on 07/04/1994 by the RPA Chairman of High Command Major General Paul Kagame to break out from their initial positions to defend themselves and rescue victims of Genocide in their vicinity when campaign against Genocide began.

Campaign Against Genocide Museum is made up of two parts, the inside part is made up of nine rooms that details how the campaign against Genocide was executed under the order of the RPA Chairman of High Command following the withdrawal of United Nations troops leaving Rwandans under the mercy of genocidaires, whereas the outside part is made up of the 3rd battalion sick bay, and the monuments of the 12.7mm machine gun that helped in containing the advancing the genocidal forces from the Presidential Guard Camp, the symbolic cemetery with a soldier honoring the RPA soldiers who died during the campaign against Genocide and the main monument which is a remembrance to the Campaign Against Genocide. CAG is open to both Nationals and Internationals visitors every day from Monday to Sunday from 800am to 5:00pm.

The will and ability to prevent, deter, and respond to threats and ideologies of genocide calls for a long lasting campaign against genocide.

COME ONE COME ALL AS WE DISCOVER OUR MUSEUMS TO CHERISH OUR HERITAGE

By: BASHANA Medard:
Close to Burundi border, south east of Rwanda, Butare, a small town with a relaxed atmosphere, is best known as the Educational Centre in the country due to the location of the first ever secondary school in 1928 and the National University of Rwanda (NUR) in 1963.

However, this gradually has in the recent years, been changing towards its mostly known historical museum- the Ethnographic Museum, formerly the National Museum of Rwanda (NMR). Just within the outskirts of the town, the museum building has many peaked roofs reflecting a reminiscent of the endless hills of the Rwandan countryside. Visitors get a glimpse of Rwanda’s colonial and post-colonial past, complete with numerous displayed artifacts with live drumming and weaving. For those who believe by seeing, then you need to visit this spectacular Museum to clearly understand Rwanda’s multicultural past.

**Photo: Ethographic museum located in Huye district**
The Ethnographic Museum is one of the eight (8) museums under the custodianship of the Institute of National Museums of Rwanda (INMR). It is situated about 132km south of Kigali city center, off Kigali-Butare/Huye highway near Huye smart car park, just between three- five minutes’ drive to Huye main town. The city is about two and a half hours from Kigali, a trip that takes you through verdant rolling hills and an endless patchwork of terrace farmland on an enjoyable long ride. First of its kind in Rwanda, the museum that was built between 1987- 1989 with the Sponsorship of the Belgian Kingdom, was inaugurated and open to public on the 18th Sept/1989. With due respect, this year, 2017 marks the 28th anniversary- something that is worth to celebrate as the museum/INMR in particular and Rwanda at large. Just an inch from the main road, you are welcomed by a home sweet home fence designed with colorful cultural images. Walking through this spectacular museum is a wonderful journey. It brings visitors and guests much closer to Rwanda’s cultural heritage- thus giving them a glimpse into personal moments and celebrations.

Today, the museum houses one of Africa’s finest ethnographic collections. In its seven galleries we display historical, ethnographic, artistic and archaeological artifacts, giving visitors a rich insight into the culture of Rwandans. Once visiting the ethnographic museum, we learn more about the geographical, socio-economic aspects of Rwanda through its permanent and temporary exhibitions. The most recent temporary exhibition mounted unveils the evolution of technology in pre-colonial Rwanda, dating from Stone Age to Iron Age. It highlights a demonstration on the iron smelting technologies right from iron ore to iron tools (metals).

To keep our visitors busy and stay long, this museum has more to offer like “URUGAN-GAZI” traditional dance troupe has got marvelous in and out site performances. On enriching visitor experiences, the Traditional Training Center (TTC) gives our visitors get hands-on experience about the traditional handcrafts techniques and skills with the aim of preserving Rwanda’s culture. In additional to that, a gift shop offers our visitors an opportunity to buy souvenirs of our remarkable and unique culture on cheap prices. As a matter of fact, a visit to this museum is like a journey that enables one to explore the art, ingenuity and wisdom of Rwandans and their out most rich heritage. For one to learn more about this history and better understand Rwandan culture, then, the Ethnographic museum would be a great start. Besides being the oldest, it is a definite must see for heritage lovers. For it’s an ongoing quest for learning and understanding.

The ethnographic museum is a place where the road is a journey and arrival is just a beginning, a place where travelers never get lost because they encounter things that make them feel at home, a place where visitors wish to see new cultures and places by meeting new people and experiencing new adventures.

Prepared By: Ethnographic Museum
IMYATO YA RUKARI YAMINUTSE UMUCO RWOGOGA-NYAMBO

Photo: Inyambo mu kwizihiza ibirori by’umuganura 2017

Iyo ugeze mu marembo ya Rukari, usanganirwa n’abari beza buje umuco, bakagusobanurira u Rukari ahubatse Ingoro y’Umwami, abasore banamije ibigwi n’ibiriindiro bakagufasha gusobeka no kunyurwa n’umurage n’amateka yanangaga urugo rw’umwami.

Rukari ni umusozi ugaragiwe n’indi wagirango ivuka hamwe cyangwa se umwisi yahaye amazina afite injyana ikwiye abana b’impanga. Muriyo twavuga:”Mwima na Mushirarungu; Rwesero na Gahanda, Gacu, Rwabicuma na Mpanga; Giseke na Nyagisenyi; Gasoro na Mutende ariho hari amariba y’inka za Mutara wa III Rudahigwa.

Tuvuye kuri ayo mazina meza y’iyo misozi, reka twivugire Inyambo, rebero ry’ubwiza n’umurage w’Ingoro y’Umwami.

IMYOROROKERE Y’INYAMBO

Kera kugirango inyambo zigwire mu gihugu, umutware w’inyambo yafataga:
- Inkuku akayibangurira ku mfizi y’inyambo ikabyara ibigarama
- Ibigarama akabibangurira ku mfizi y’inyambo bikabyara inkerakibumbiro
- Inkerakibumbiro akayibangurira ku mfizi y’inyambo ikabyara imirizo
- Imirizo akayibangurira ku mfizi y’inyambo ikabyara ingegene.

Ingegene ni yo nyambo yuzyuye.

Inshutso ya mbere ikitwa impamagazo
Igisingizo cya kabiri kikitwa impakanizi
Ibindi bisingizo bikitwa imivugo
Igisingizo cya nyuma kikitwa umusibo cyangwa umuvunano

Umusibo ni kuri ya ndatwa yonyine, naho umuvunano ni ku ishyo ryose.

Iwacu mu Rukari tuzirikana kandi tugakomera kuri uwo murage. Abashyitsi badusura basan-ganirwa n’umwiyereko w’inyambo bagatangazwa n’uko umutahira azihamagara mu mazina yazo zikamwumvira. Banyurwa kandi bagashimishwa no kumva amahamba ndetse n’amazina y’inka n’ubwo bamwe mu abadusura baba batumva urwo ruurimi.

Photo: Abashyitsi bishimira Inyambo


UBWÔ BUVAANGAZO BUSHINGIYE KU NKA BUGARAGARIRA:
• Mu mahamba: ni indirimbo abashumba baririmbaga bacyuye inka.
• Inzira: ni indirimbo zaririmbwaga igihe inka zabaga ziganu amabuga cyangwa ibibumbiro.
• Amabanga cyangwa amahindura: ni indirimbo zaririmbwaga inka zirisha zitaha.
• Indama: ni indirimbo zaririmbwaga inka zibyagiye. Izo ndirimbo hari ubwo zaririmbwaga mu minsi mikuru bamurika inka.
• Ibyisigo: ni indirimbo zo mu gihe cyo kudahirira inka, zikaba zarasingizaga amazi ahiye banarata inka zabaga zayanyoye.
• Imyoma: ni indirimbo zaririmbwaga mu gihe cy’impeshyi inka zigisha (zigana ahire ub-watsi).

Byateguwe n’abakozi b’Ingoro y’Umwami mu Rukari
The Institute of National Museums of Rwanda (INMR) has 8 Museums:
1. Ethnographic Museum located in Huye District
2. King’s palace Museum located in Nyanza District
3. National Art Gallery located in Nyanza District
4. Museum of Environment located in Karongi District
5. Natural History Museum located in Nyarugenge District
6. Presidential Palace located in Kicukiro District
7. Campaign Against Genocide Museum located in Gasabo District at Rwandan Parliament
8. National liberation Park Museum located in Gicumbi district

The entrance fee in all 8 Museums is the same as shown in the table below and payment is done through “Irembo” Government Platform

### 1. Single ticket:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>NATIONALS</th>
<th>CITIZENS FROM ABROAD</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>From: EAC/CEPGL</td>
<td>Other Residents in Rwanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>1500 Frw</td>
<td>3000 Frw or 5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undergraduate students</td>
<td>700 Frw</td>
<td>1000 Frw or 3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group of 20</td>
<td>500 Frw</td>
<td>700 Frw</td>
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</table>

### 2. Combined ticket:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of ticket</th>
<th>Discount On Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. All Museums</td>
<td>Discount of 30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. King’s Palace Museum &amp; National Art Gallery</td>
<td>Discount of 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Presidential Palace Museum &amp; Natural History Museum</td>
<td>Discount of 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ethnographic Museum; King’s Palace Museum &amp; National Art Gallery Museum</td>
<td>Discount of 25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. National Liberation Park Museum &amp; Campaign Against Genocide Museum</td>
<td>Discount of 30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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