



GOVERNO DE  
TIMOR-LESTE



Bidu Lensu Mutin

# Importansia Salvaguarda Patrimóniu Kulturál: Lalaok Salvaguarda Patrimóniu Kulturál Timor-Leste

DIRESAUN NASIONÁL PATRIMÓNIU KULTURÁL

Prepara hosi Claudio Marques Cabral, M.ICP, L.Ed



GOVERNO DE  
TIMOR-LESTE

# Jornada Histórica RDTL

DIRESAUN NASIONAL PATRIMÓNIU KULTURÁL

Pre-Historia 43000



Kotaktu Komersial no  
Kultural, Sec. XIII.



Coloniál 1512, 1515 - 1975



Funu Mundiál Daruak  
1942-1954



Invazaun 1975-1999



Restaurausaun 2002



# Sá \_Asaun, Patrimóniu Kulturál, Interese Relevante

## Kulturál & Valór mak Aplika ba?



1. Asaun: fó Protesaun Legál, Prezervasaun, Defeza no Valorizasaun “Prolepredeva”



2. PK:Tanjivel no Intanjivél - Movel no Imovel - Material no Imateriál



3. Int. Rel :Etnográfiku, Históriku, Arkeolójiku, Arkitektóniku, Linguístiku, Dokumentál, Artístiku, Sientífiku, Sosiál ka Tékniku.



4. Valor : Memória, Antiguidade, Autentisidade, Originalidade, Raridade, Singularidade ka Ezemplaridade.



5. Aplika mos ba: Hirak seluk tuir konvensaun Inter. TL vinkula & Seluk ne’ebe iha Valor Resiprosidade.





### **“Património cultural”**

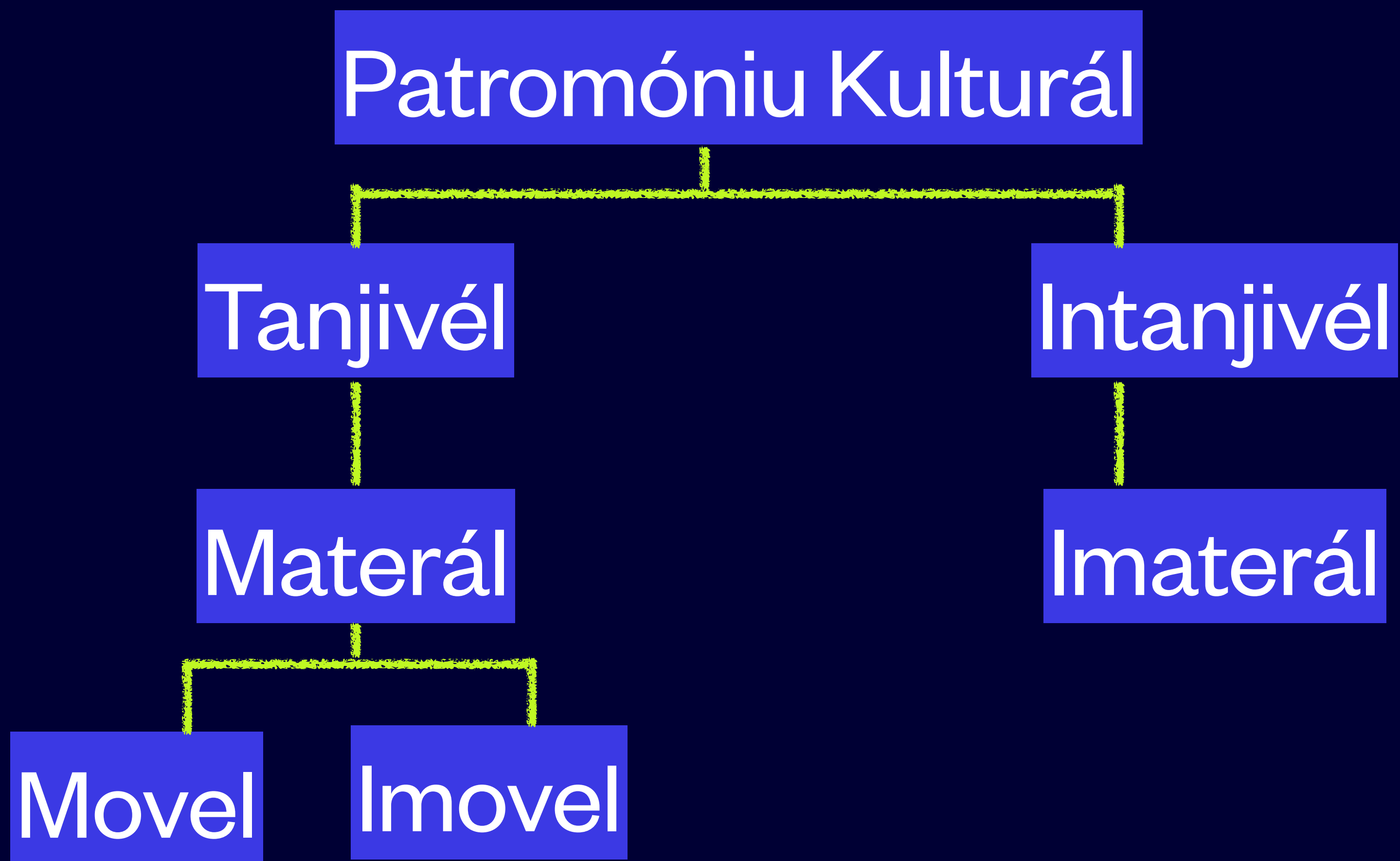
O conjunto de bens materiais e imateriais criados ou integrados pelo povo timorense ao longo da história, com relevância para a formação e o desenvolvimento da identidade cultural timorense; (Art 5 definisaun (s))

### **Patrimóniu Kulturál**

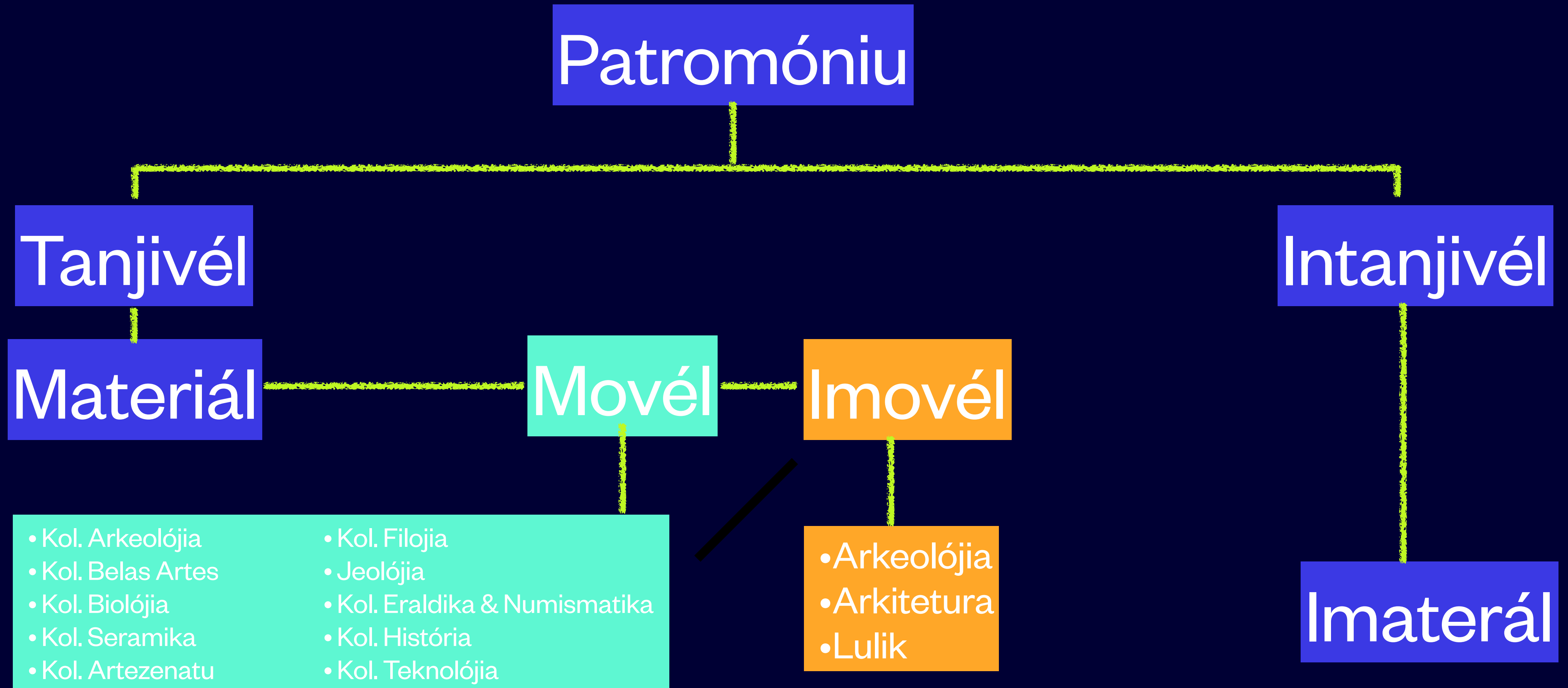
konjuntu hosi sasan materiál ka immateriál ne'ebé kria ka integra iha povu Timor-Leste nia história naka'it ho formasaun no dezenvolvimentu identidade kultura Timoroan.

Decreto-Lei n.o 33/2017 de 6 de setembro Regime Jurídico do Património (Alterasaun) Cultural Decreto-Lei N.o 15/2023 de 12 de Abril

# **Definisaun Patrimóniu Kulturál**



# Típu Patrimóniu



# Típu Patrimóniu TL



Forte Lautem



Jerimalai- Tutuhala



Uma Lulik Bertai Takbuti

- “Bens culturais imóveis”, os elementos imóveis, como construções, monumentos, conjuntos, locais e sítios arqueológicos, que não são suscetíveis de mobilidade no espaço, que pelo seu valor histórico, artístico, arquitetónico, arqueológico e científico fazem parte do património cultural timorense;

Elementu imovél sira mak: konstrusaun, monument, konjuntu, lokal no sítu arkeolojiku ne'ebé la influnesia mobilidade spasu (La-muda hosi fatin) ho valor historia, artistiku, arquitetura, arkeolojia, no sientifika hola parte ba patrimóniu kultural Timor-Leste.

(Art 5 definisaun (d): Decreto-Lei n.o 33/2017 de 6 de setembro Regime Jurídico do Património (Alterasaun) Cultural Decreto-Lei N.o 15/2023 de 12 de Abril

# Patrimóniu Kultural Imovél



Tutuhala



Lenehara

“Património arqueológico”, os vestígios e bens que atestam a vida dos seres humanos, encontrados no subsolo, obtidos no âmbito de pesquisas arqueológicas com carácter científico ou achados avulsos, que constituem testemunho com valor de civilização ou cultura e portadores de interesse cultural relevante;

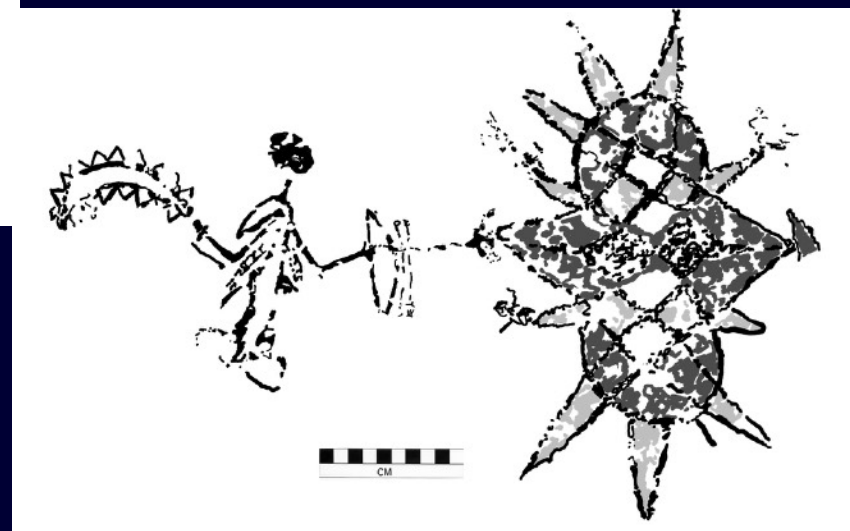
Patrimóniu Arkeolójiku- Vestíjiu no sasan hirak seluk ne'ebé sai sasin ba moris emar nian, hetan iha rai okos, hosi peskiza arkeolojia ho karater sientiifiku ka hetan la liu hosi (Estudu Arkeolojiku Avulcos),ne'ebé sai nu'udar sasin ba valor civilizasaun ka kultura, no portador ba interesse kultural ne'ebe relavante



Akrema-Atauro



Lenecece



Lenehara

(Art 5 definisaun (p): Decreto-Lei n.o 33/2017 de 6 de setembro Regime Jurídico do Património (Alterasaun) Cultural Decreto-Lei N.o 15/2023 de 12 de Abril

# Patrimóniu Arkeolójiku

DIRESAUN NASIONÁL PATRIMÓNIU KULTURÁL

“Património arquitetónico”, o património construído pelo Homem e o património paisagístico com valor cultural, testemunha da relação entre o Homem e o ambiente natural ao longo do tempo;

Patrimóniu arkitektoniku –patrimóniu ne'ebé konstrui hosi emar no patrimóniu paijazistiku ho valor kultural nu'udar sasin relasaun emar, nune'e mos natureza hosi otas-ba otas.

Patrimóniu Arkitektóniku Modernu

Patrimóniu Arkitektóniku Tradisionál



Forte Lautem



Buimana Lakuliu-Baucau

(Art 5 definisaun (r): Decreto-Lei n.o 33/2017 de 6 de setembro Regime Jurídico do Património (Alterasaun) Cultural Decreto-Lei N.o 15/2023 de 12 de Abril

# Patrimóniu Arkitektóniku

DIRESAUN NASIONÁL PATRIMÓNIU KULTURÁL

“Património paisagístico com valor cultural”, as paisagens naturais que testemunham a forma como o Homem se relacionou com o ambiente natural ao longo do tempo, incluindo os locais e elementos da natureza investidos de importância e religiosidade, alvo de cultos tradicionais, mas não construídos pelo Homem, como montes, nascentes, árvores e pedras;

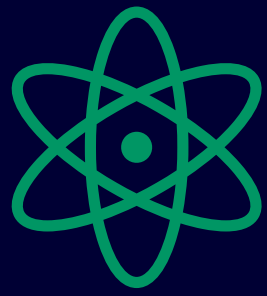
Patrimóniu paijazistiku ho valor kultura- Paizajen natural ne'ebé sai sasin ba relasaun ema ho natureza hori uluk kedas, hanesan elementu natural sira ho nia-importansia no relijiosidade, tarjetu hosi tradisaun fiar ba los objetu ka figura ruma, maibe la'os halo hosi ema mak hanesan, foho, we-matan, Ai no fatuk.



Ezemplu: Be matan Momorema Buimali iha Suku Atara, Atsabe, Ermera, Fontes: <https://www.facebook.com/timorlestesemo>

(Art 5 definisaun (u): Decreto-Lei n.o 33/2017 de 6 de setembro Regime Jurídico do Património (Alterasaun) Cultural Decreto-Lei N.o 15/2023 de 12 de Abril

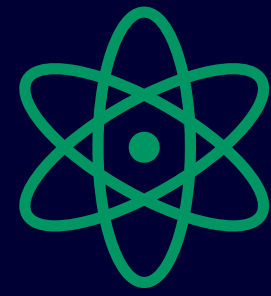
# Patrimóniu Lulik/Paijazistiku



1935 Alfred Bühler

Fatuk Kuak  
Baguia

Deskobrimentu-  
Sanan Rai-  
Neolitiku



1953 & 1957 Antonio  
Almeida

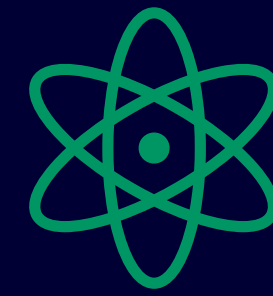
MAT - Misaun Atropolojika  
Tiimor: Almeida, Mendes

Correi no Cinnati

Antropolójika Fizika noPre-  
Historia

We-Lihun -Laga, Halo

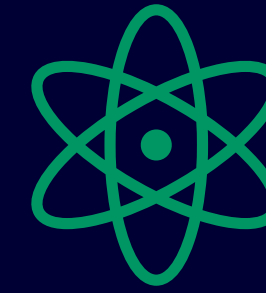
Fotografia kona-ba fatuk-ahi  
(1957)



1963 Rui Cinnati

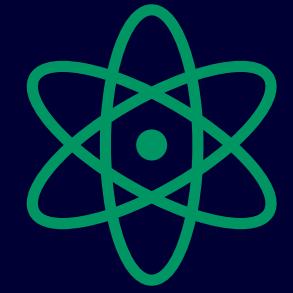
Ili Kere-kere no  
Lenehara

Pintura-iha “Relasaun  
ho Sulawesi”  
6500-2000 BC



1967 Antonio Almeida

Eskavasaun -  
Lenehara - Sasan ema  
mak halo hosi  
Mezolitiku



1972 Ian Glover

Baucau - Bui-Ceri  
Watu no Lie Siri

Venilale - Waibobo I  
no II

Sana Rai -  
3800-3600 Cal BP

Oliveira, N. V. (2002). *Peskiza Foun - Kona-ba TL:Arkiolojia Konstrusaun Ba Nasaun: Importansia Hosi Matenek Arkiolojia Ba Indentidade Nasional Timor-Leste Nian*. Dili: Timor-Leste Studies Association.

# Investigasaun Arkeolójia iha TL Molok 2000

<b>Stone Age</b> 2.5 Milioens - Besik 3000 BC	<b>Bronzon Age</b> 3000 - Besik 1300 BC	<b>Iron Age</b> 1300 - Besik 900 Bc	
Paleolitiku // Old Age 2.5 M - Besik 10.000			Pliocene Besik 1.64 Milioens
Mezolitiku // Middle Age 10.000 - Besik 8000			Pleistocene 1.64 m - Besik 10.000
Neolitiku // New Stone Age 8000 - Besik 3000			Holocone 10.000 - Ohin

Kennedy, L. (2024, August 12). The Prehistoric Ages: How Humans Lived Before Written Records. Retrieved from History: <https://www.history.com/news/prehistoric-ages-timeline>

# Idade Pre-Historiku

Paleolitiku // Old Age 2.5 M - Besik 10.000	Mezolitiku // Middle Age 10.000 - Besik 8000	Neolitiku // New Stone Age 8000 - Besik 3000
Nedertal - Homo sapiens - Eropa	Uza fatuk maibe kabeer ona	Agrikultura
Denisovans - Siberia	Kesi ona ruin no fatuk sira ba ai hanesan diman no rama	Utiliza ona Baliu
Moris iha Gruta, Moris hamutuk, Utiliza fatuk hodi kasa Maibe seidauk kabera.	Nomaden (Besik Be no Mota sira)	Halo uma, Soru, Seramika
Pinta utiliiza Ai-Ben, Animal nia-ran, fatuk hodi halo markasaun		

Kennedy, L. (2024, August 12). The Prehistoric Ages: How Humans Lived Before Written Records. Retrieved from History: <https://www.history.com/news/prehistoric-ages-timeline>

# Stone Age 2.5 Milioens - Besik 3000 BC

Bronze Age

Arte no Arkitetura

Produsaun Sanan Rai

Dezenvolvimentu Ropa

Konstrusaun uma ho Kuartu, Dezenvolvimentu suku no Aldeia, Justisa, Fiar, no Pektogrif

Kennedy, L. (2024, August 12). The Prehistoric Ages: How Humans Lived Before Written Records. Retrieved from History: <https://www.history.com/news/prehistoric-ages-timeline>

**Bronze Age 3000-Besik 1300**

Dezenvolvmentu hahu maka'as

Produsaun best ho Kuantidade bo'ot

Animal sira mos iha ona luhan rasik

Palasiu no templu sira hahu dezenvolve

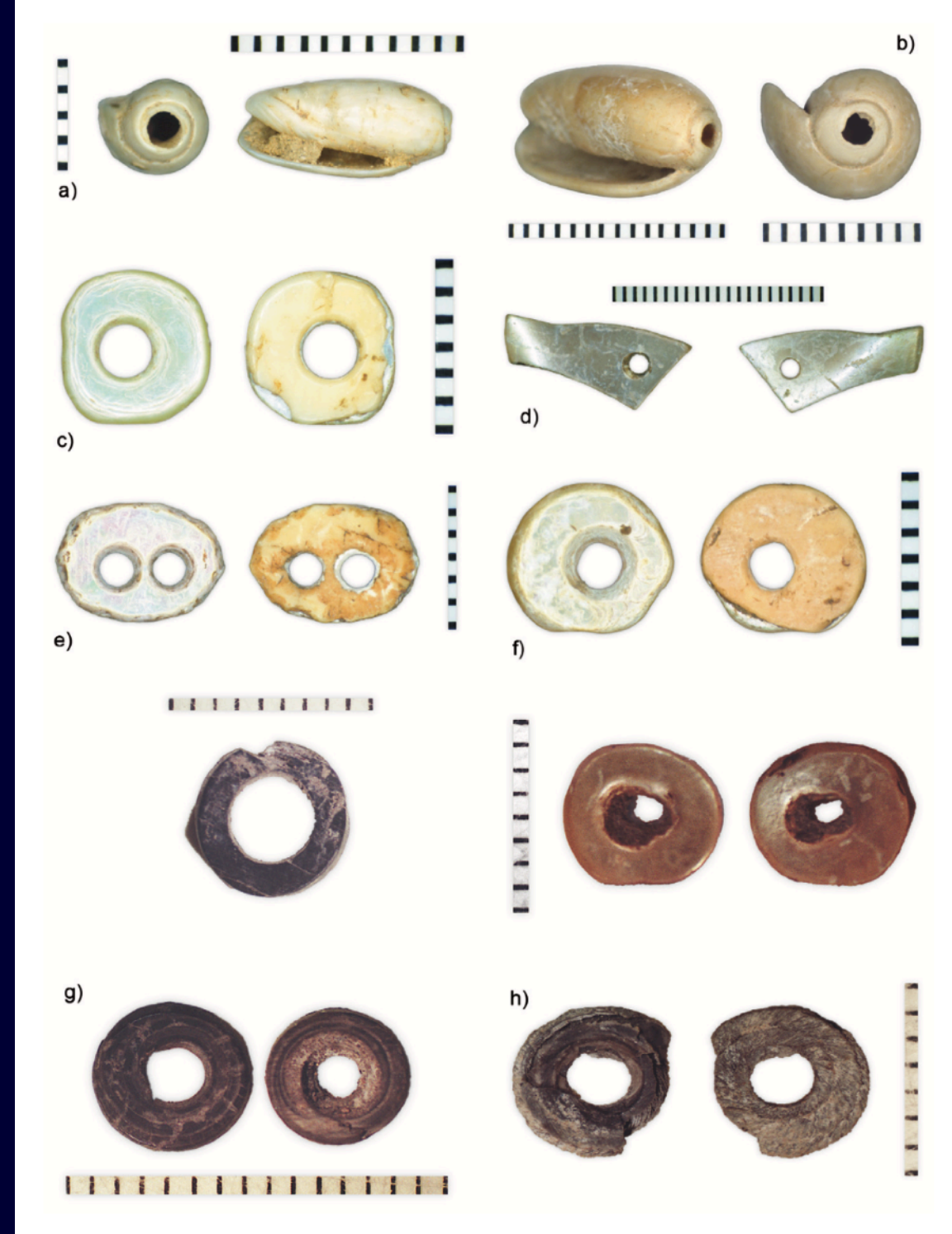
Planemanetu knua : dalan, be mos, fiar sira hahu di'ak, dezenvolvmentu maka'as

Kennedy, L. (2024, August 12). The Prehistoric Ages: How Humans Lived Before Written Records. Retrieved from History: <https://www.history.com/news/prehistoric-ages-timeline>

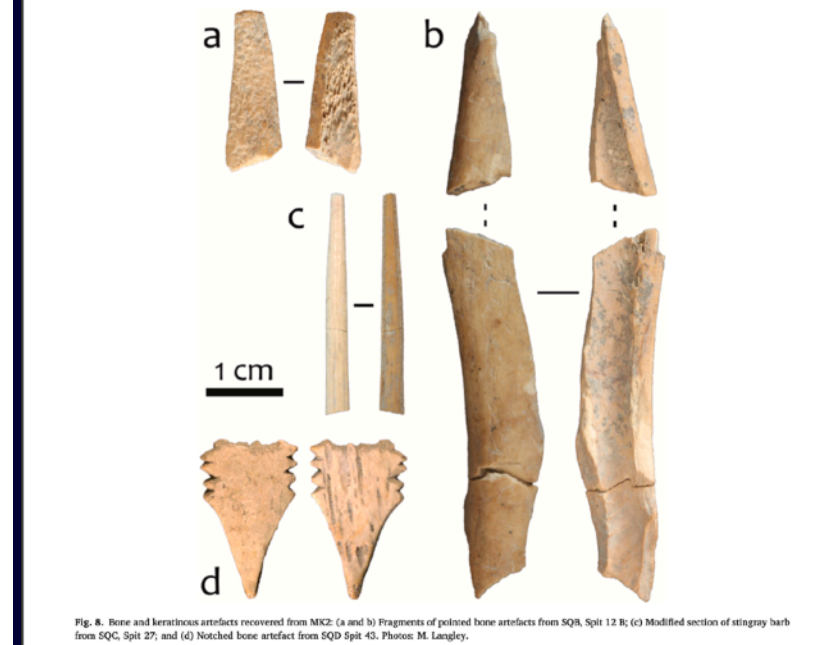
**Iron Age 1300-Besik 900 BC**



Fatin Eskavasaun



Material Kultura



Ruin: Matcha Kuru

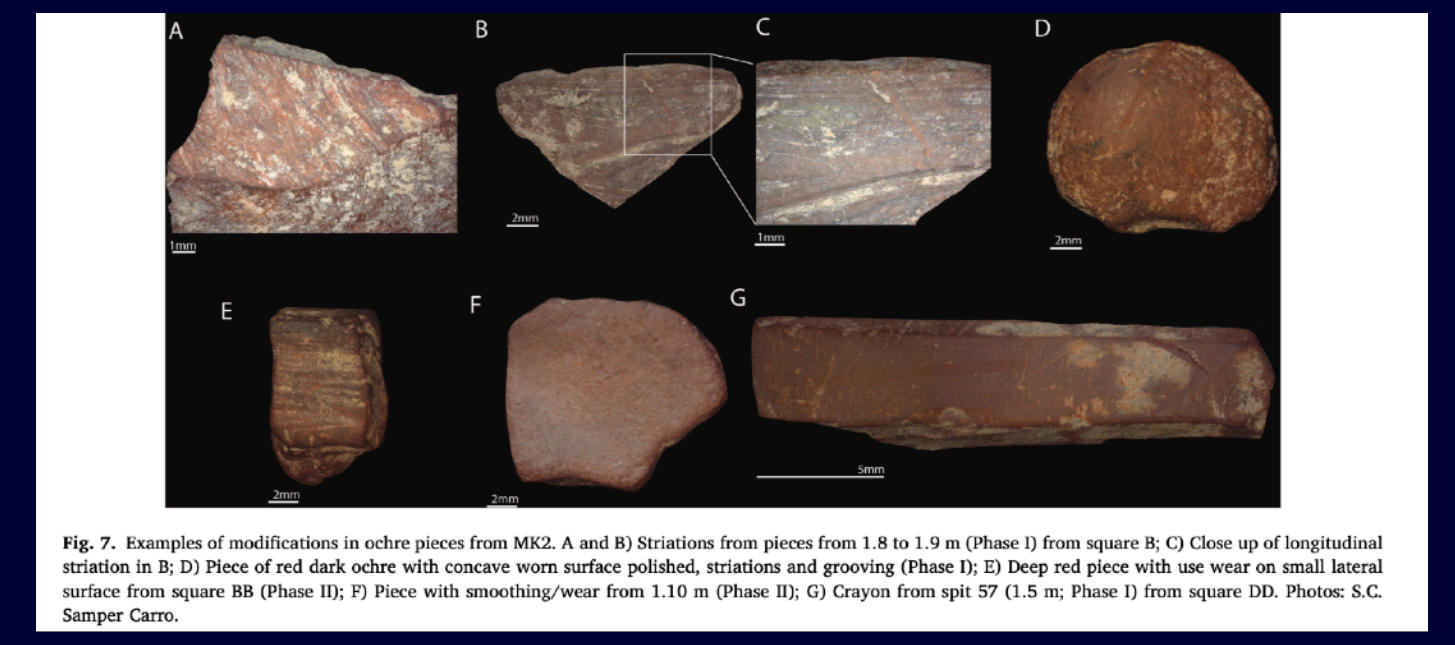


Fig. 7. Examples of modifications in ochre pieces from MK2. A and B) Striations from pieces from 1.8 to 1.9 m (Phase I) from square B; C) Close up of longitudinal striation in B; D) Piece of red dark ochre with concave worn surface polished, striations and grooving (Phase I); E) Deep red piece with use wear on small lateral surface from square BB (Phase II); F) Piece with smoothing/wear from 1.10 m (Phase II); G) Crayon from spit 57 (1.5 m; Phase I) from square DD. Photos: S.C. Samper Carro.

Matcha-Kuru 2

- Obejtu : Ruin no Okre sira: 35-38 Kya.
- Fontes hahan : Lagoa no Tasi
- Paleolitiku - Pleistocene (1.4m-Besik 10kya
- Objetu Kultural : 3500
- Neolitiku - Holecone

Samper Carro, S., O'Connor, S., Kealy, S., Jones, R., Raymond, C., Hawkins, S., ... Clarkson, C. (2023). Exploring changing occupation dynamics at the lakeside cave site Matja Kuru 2, Timor-Leste. Elsevier, 1-16.

O'Conner, S. (2015). Rethinking the Neolithic in Island Southeast Asia, with Particular Reference to the Archaeology of Timor Leste and Sulawesi. Open Edition Journal:ARCHIPEL, 15-47.

# Sasin: Idade Pre-Historiku TL: Paleolitiku no Neolitiku



Fishhook

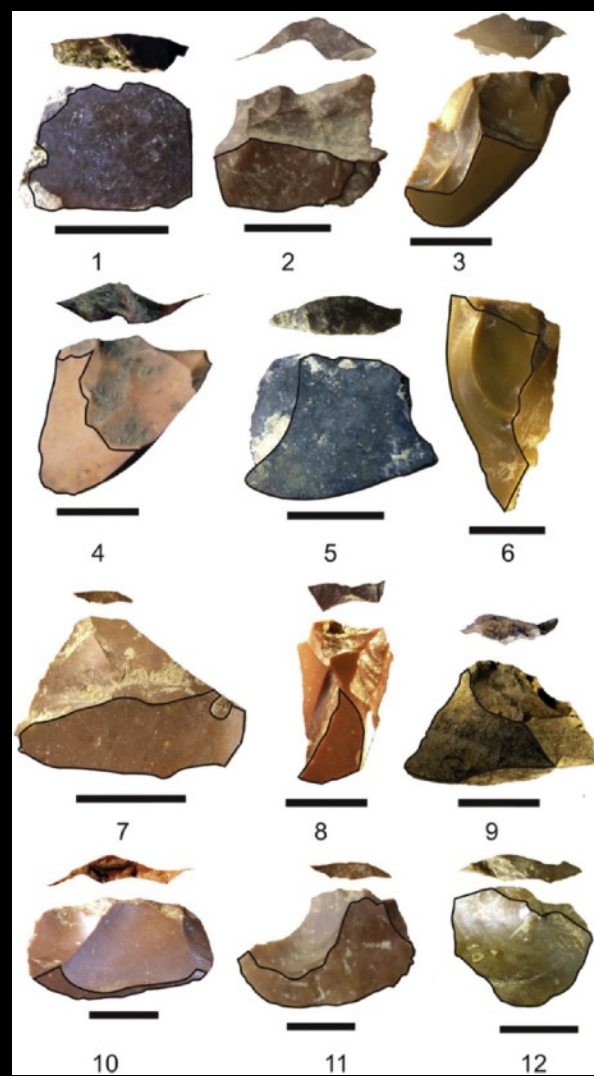


Fishok

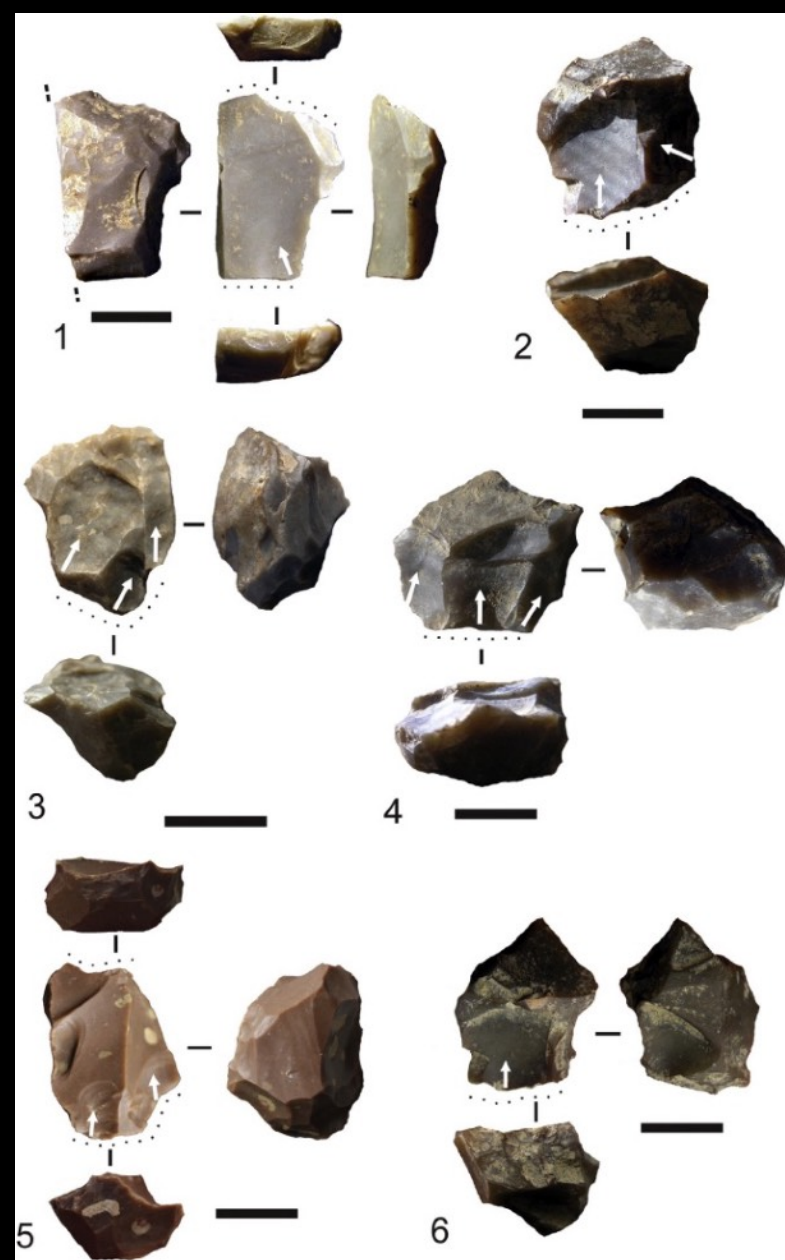
- Kail dahuluk 11 Kya
- Kail daruak 23000-16000
- Paleolitiku - Pleistocene (1.4m-Besik 10kya

Nature. (2024, September 5). Archaeologists land world's oldest fish hook. Retrieved from Nature: <https://www.nature.com/articles/nature.2011.9461#b1>

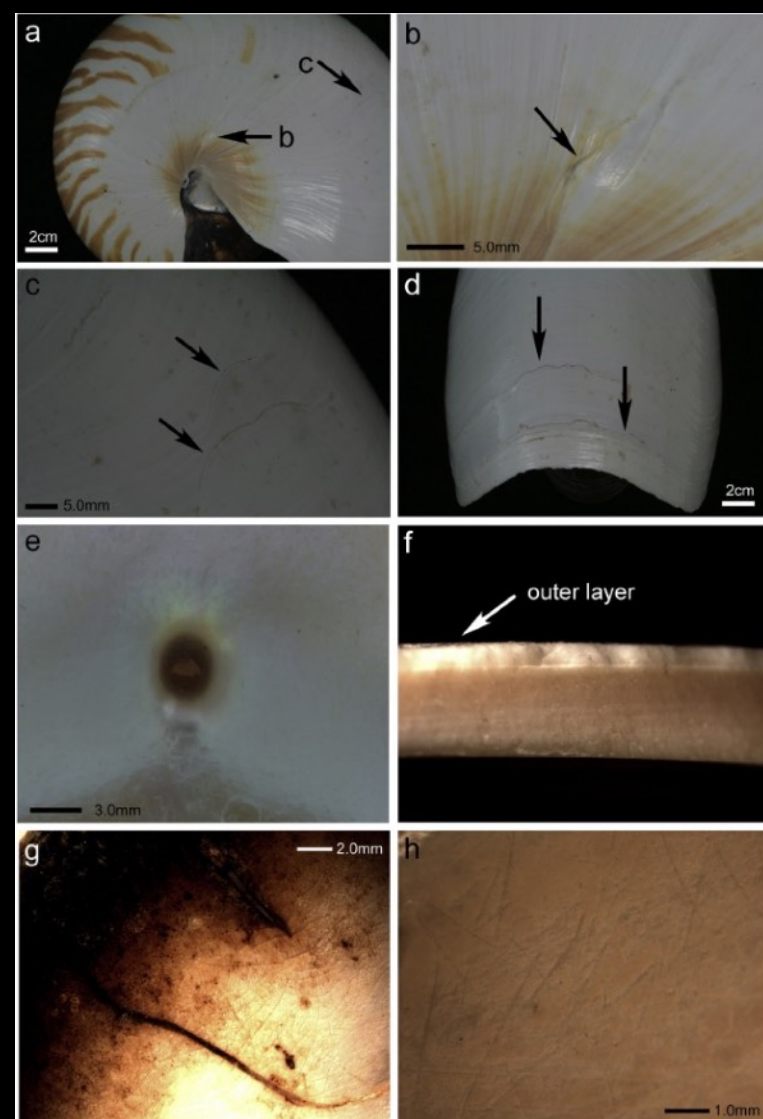
# Sasin: Idade Pre-Historiku TL: Paleolitiku



Litiku -  
Jerimalai



Jerimalai



- Iha Mundansa Oituan iha teknolojia Litiku iha Sekuensia 42000- Ida ne'e hatudu liu materia Prinsipal sira iha tempu holocene (10.Kya-to'o ohin loron) nia-klaran

- Utiliza fatuk ki'ik to'os sira ne'ebé hanesan ho illa sira iha rejiaun Sudezte Aziatiku.

- illa sira iha rejiaun Sudezte Aziatiku : Filipiina, Indonezia, Malayzia, Brunei no Timor-Leste.

- Rai Prinsipal sira iha rejiaun Sudezte Aziatiku : Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand no Vietnam

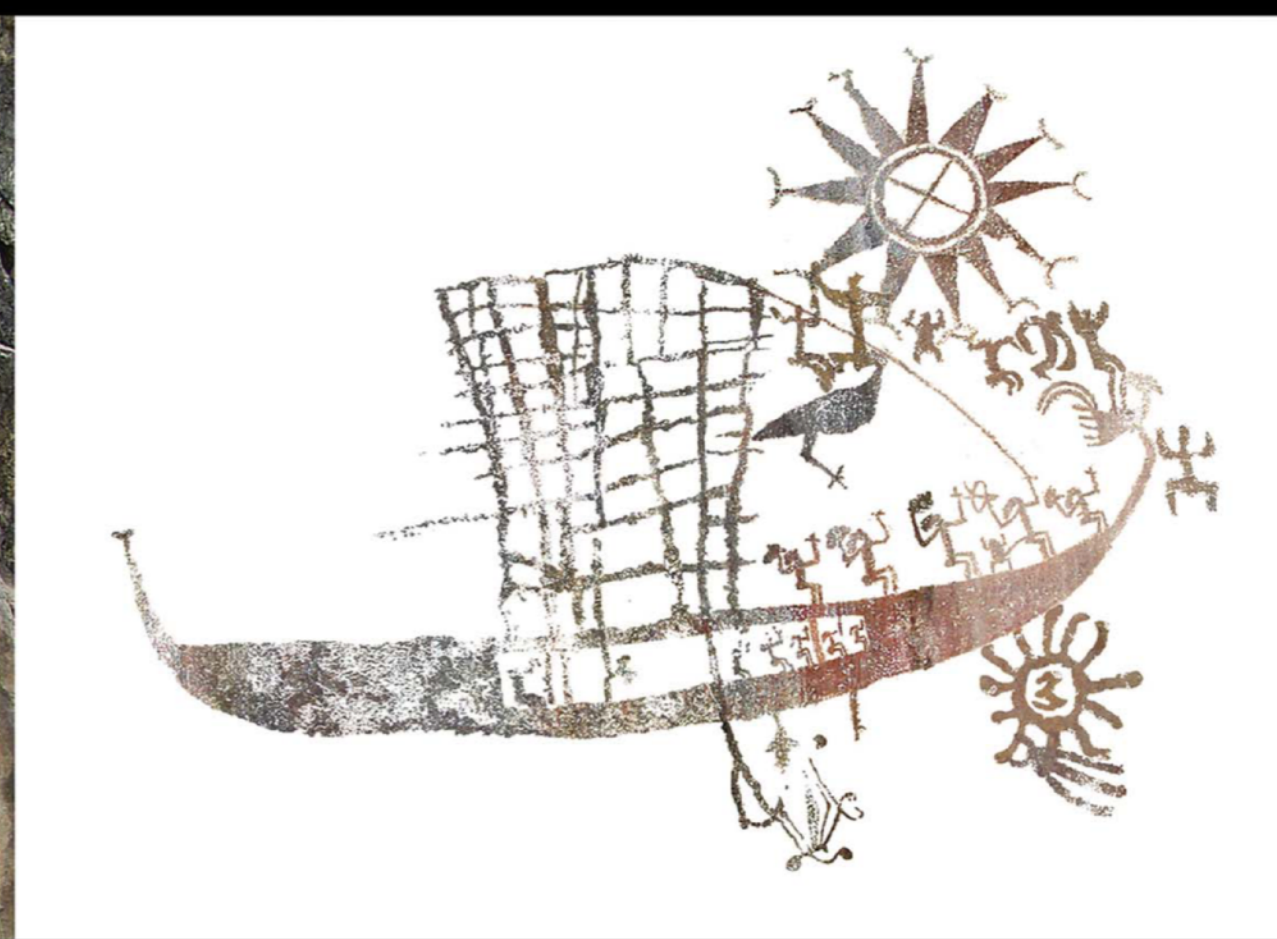
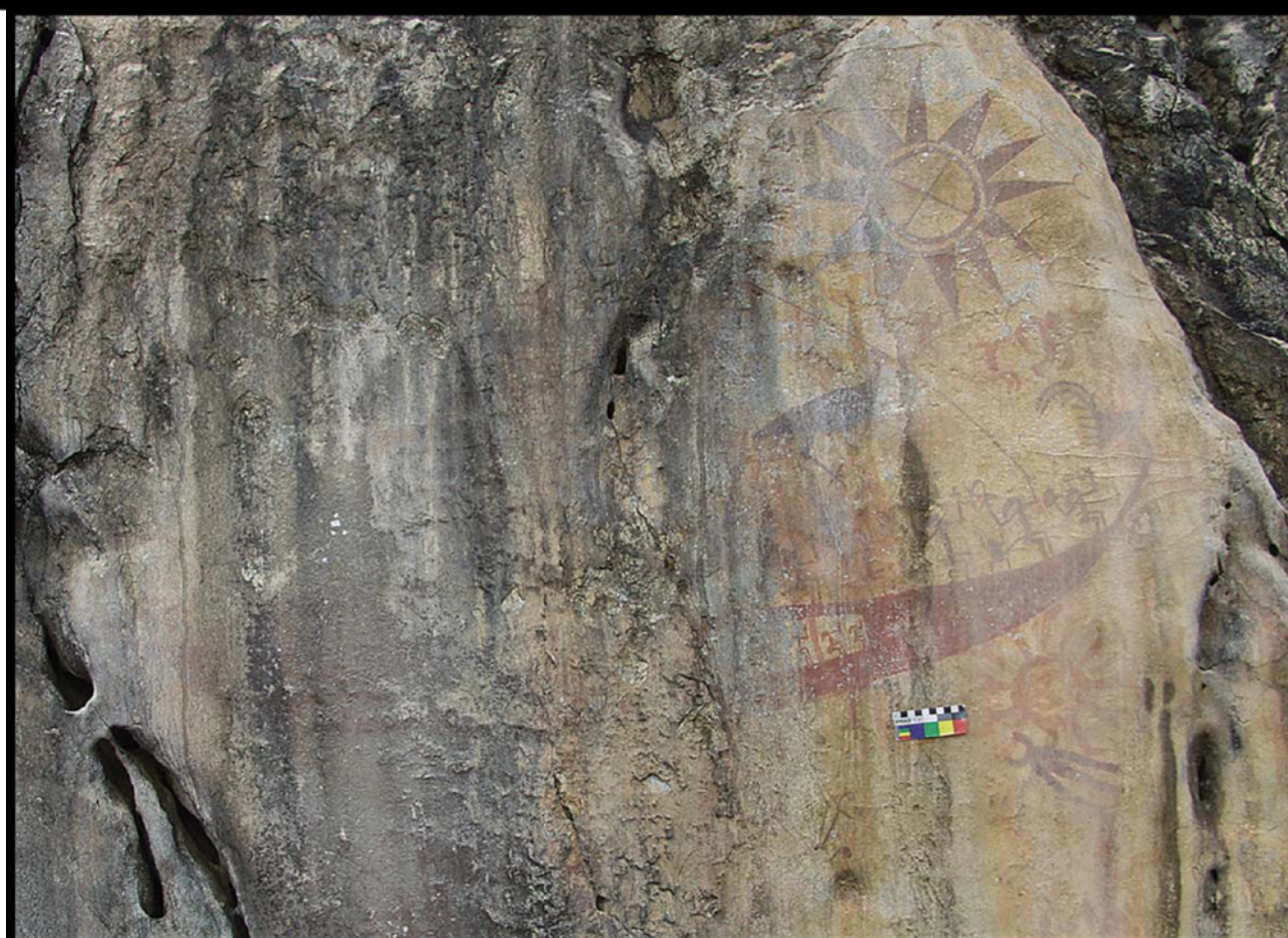
- Homo Florensiesis

Marwick, B., Chris, C., O'Connor, S., & Collins, S. (2016, November 10). Early modern human lithic technology from Jerimalai, East Timor. Retrieved from National Library of Medicine: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27886810/>

Langley, M. C., & O'Connor, S. (2016, August 18). An Enduring Shell Artefact Tradition from Timor-Leste: Oliva Bead Production from the Pleistocene to Late Holocene at Jerimalai, Lene Hara, and Matja Kuru 1 and 2. Retrieved from National Library of Medicine: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27537696/>

# Sasin: Idade Pre-Historiku TL: Mezolitiku no Neolitiku

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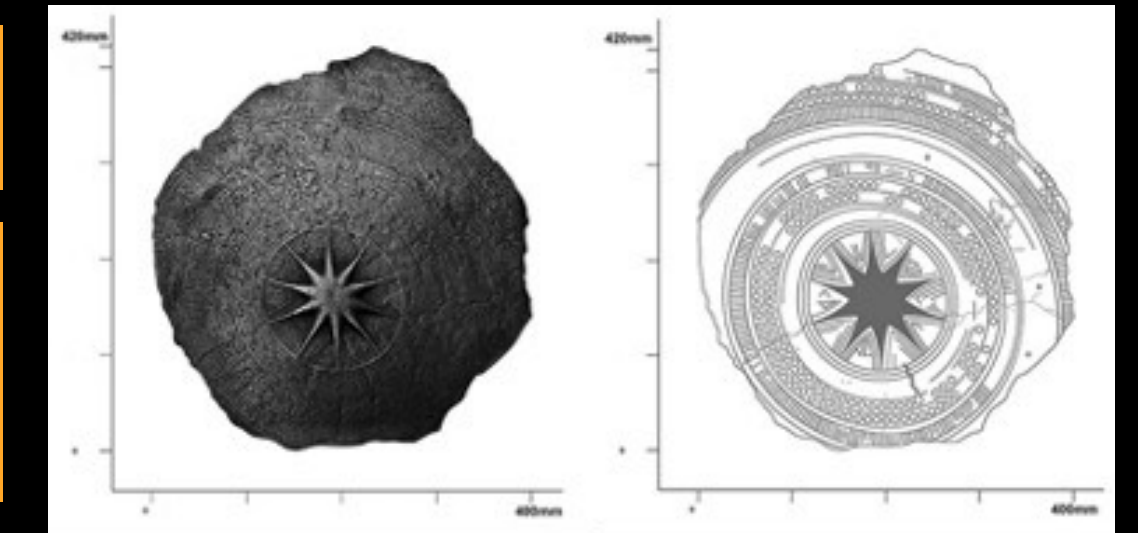


Lene Cece

Tambor Dong Song

- Bronze no Idade Metal nian (3000 - 900)
- TL hola Parte iha rede komersiál molok europeu sira tama.

Mua Mimirak & Ili Kere-kere

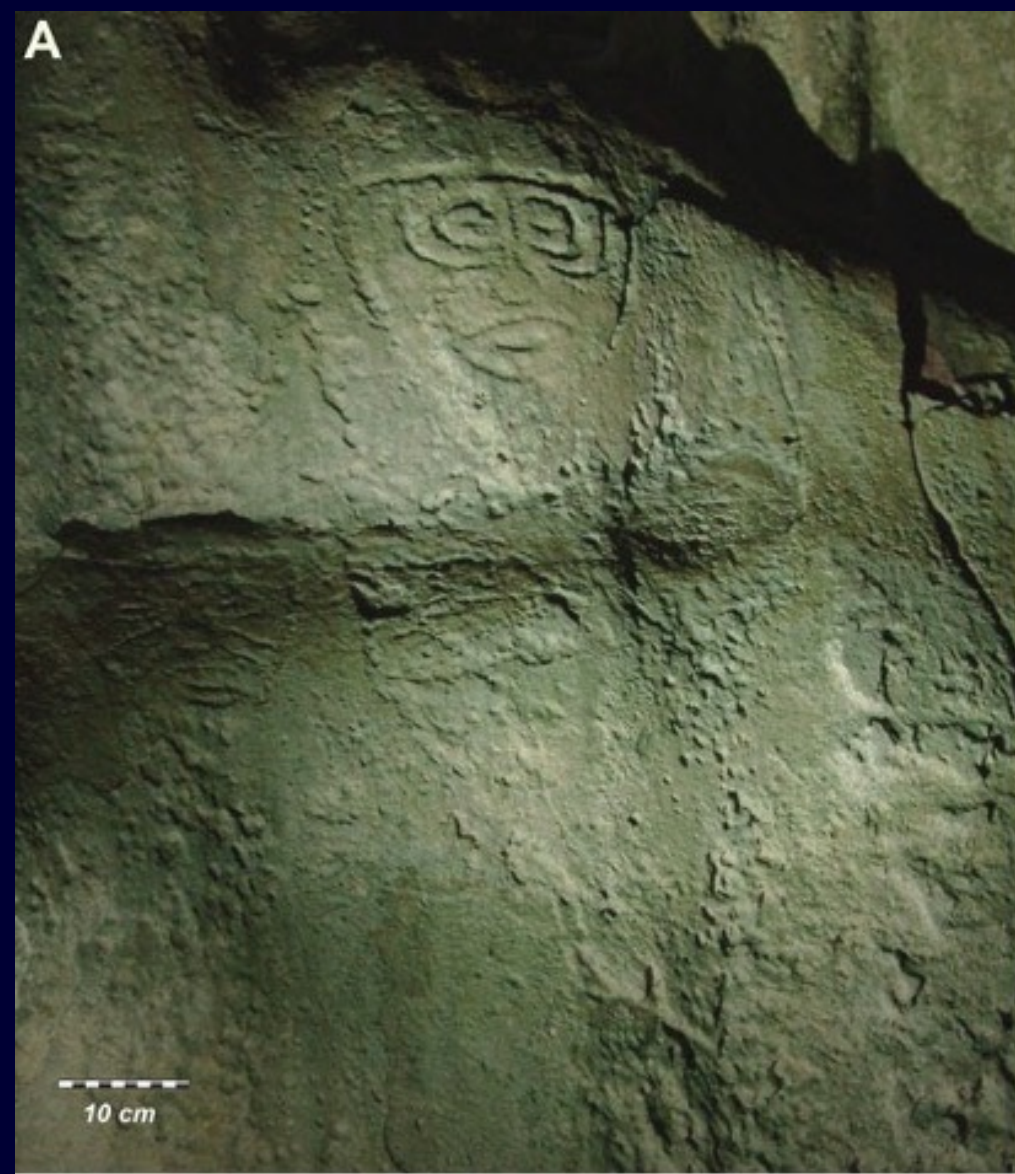


Tambor Matan

Oliveira, N. V., O'conor, S., & Belwood, P. (2019). Dong Son drums from Timor-Leste: prehistoric bronze artefacts in Island Southeast Asia. *Antiquity Publications Ltd*, 163–180.

Lape, P. V., O'Conor, S., & Burningham, N. (2007). Rock Art: A Potential Source of Information about Past Maritime Technology in the South-East Asia-Pacific Region. *The International Journal of Nautical Archaeology*, 238–253.

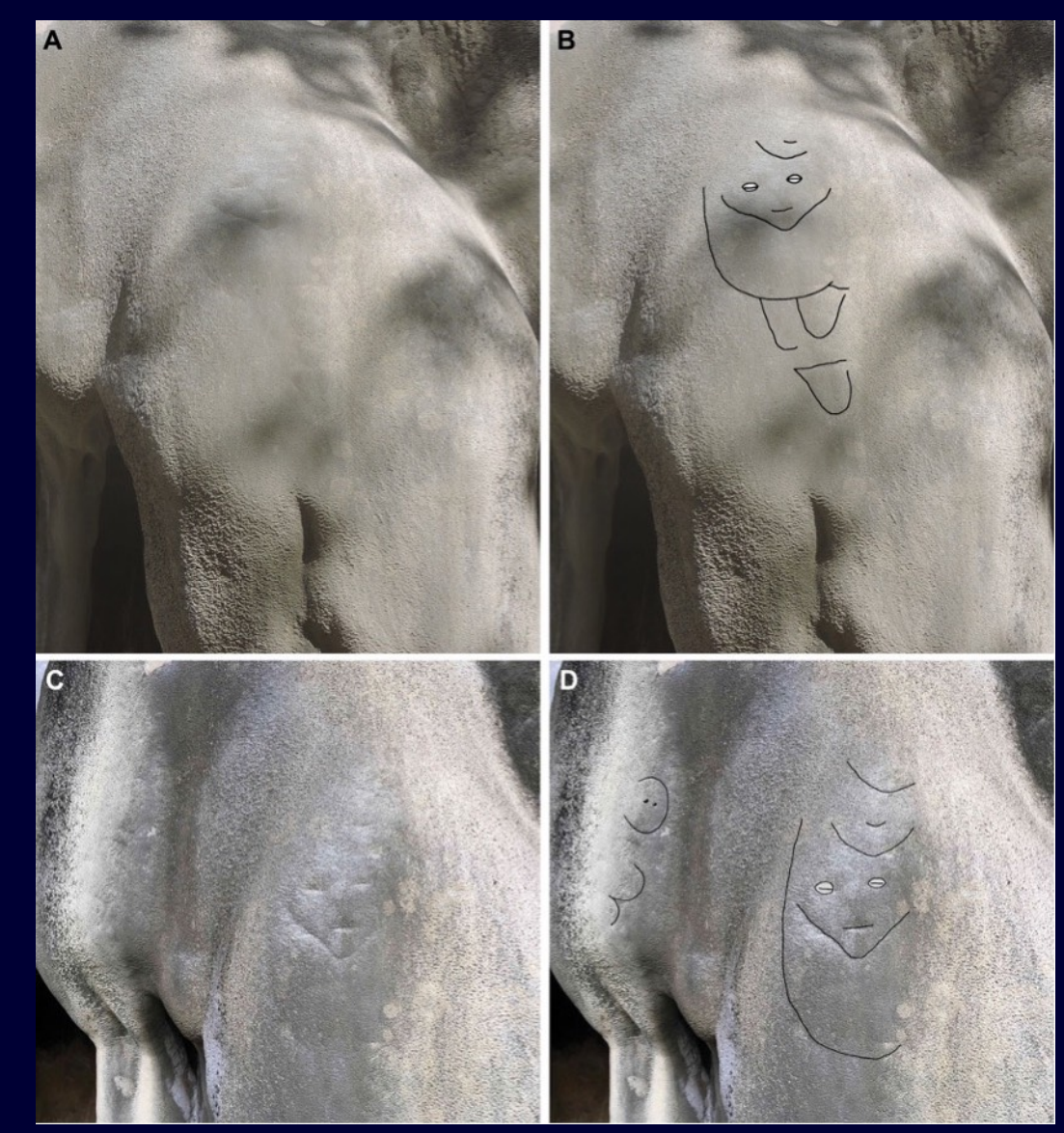
# Sasin: Idade Pre-Historiku TL: Bronze and Metal



Lenehara



Ki'iro



Pati-patinu

- Simbolu hodi hatan ba ambiente, Demográfiku no Mundansa Sosiál, Ikus Pleistocene no inisiu Holocone nian.

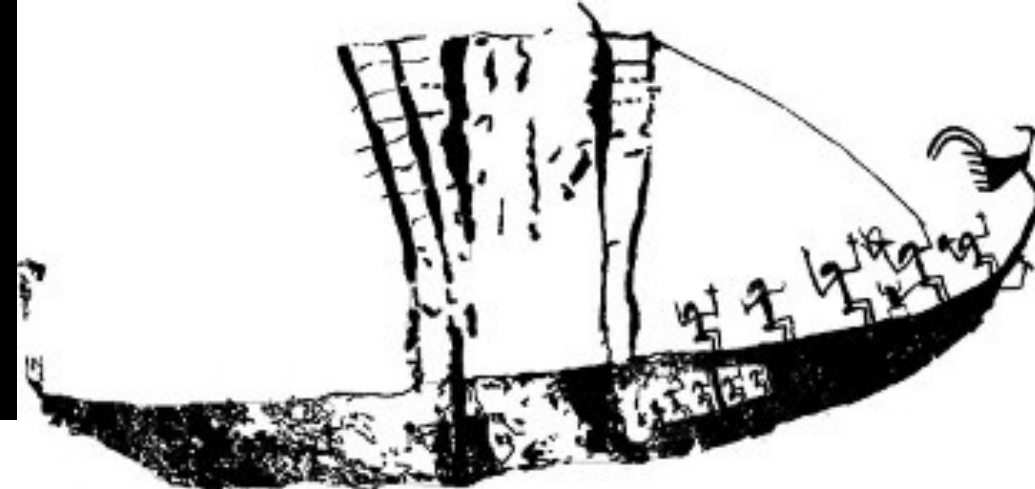
O'Connor, S., Oliveira, N. V., Standish, C. D., Diez, M. G., Kealy, S., & Shipton, C. (2020). Faces in the Stone: Further Finds of Anthropomorphic Engravings Suggest a Discrete Artistic Tradition Flourished in Timor-Leste in the Terminal Pleistocene. Cambridge University Press, 129-142.

## Sasin: Idade Pre-Historiku TL: Paleolitiku, Mezolitiku no Neoolitiku

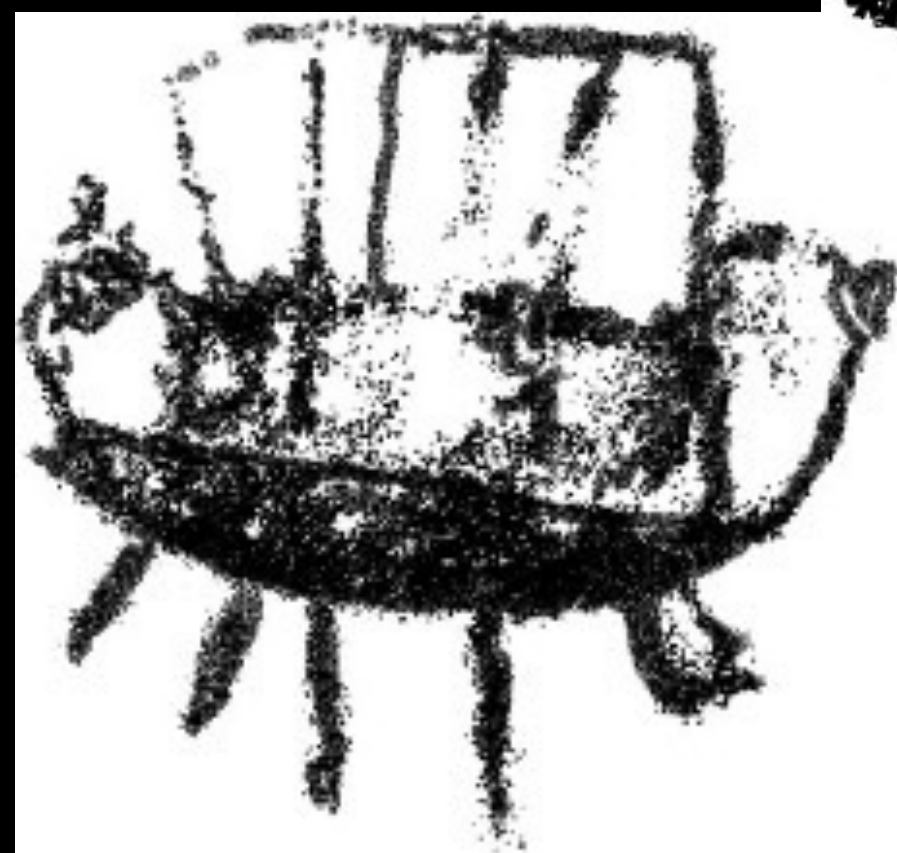
DIRESAUN NASIONÁL PATRIMÓNIU KULTURÁL



Ili Kere-Kere



Lene Cece



Ili kere-Kere



Lene Kithy



Lenehara



Sunutarelu



Tutuhala

• Arte Fatuk teknolójia marítima tempu uluk nian iha rejiaun sudeste aziatiku no pasifiku.

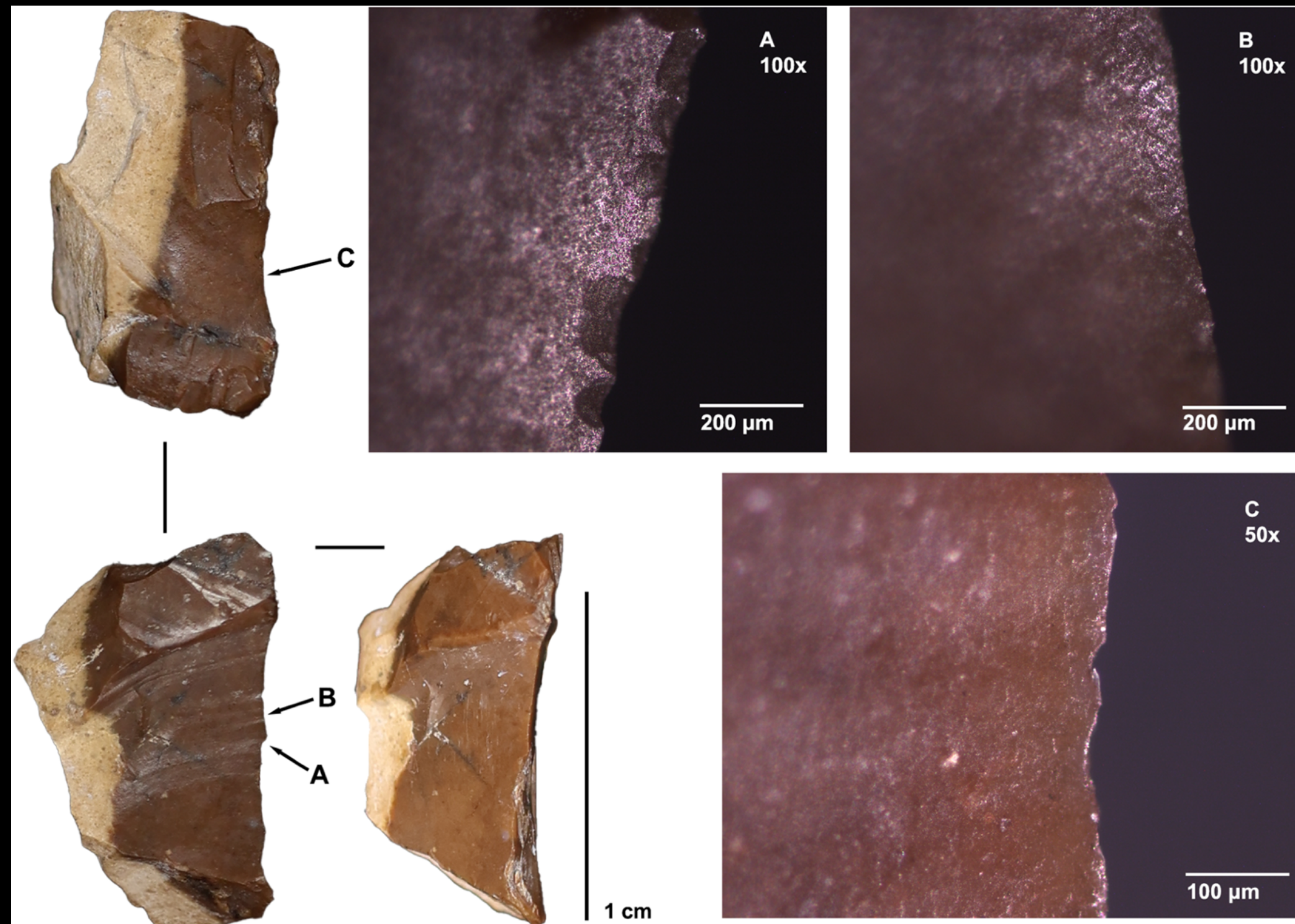
• Ema ida ne'ebé matenek kona-ba ida ne'e no la'os ida ne'ebé halo peskador.

Lape, P. V., O'Connor, S., & Burningham, N. (2007). Rock Art: A Potential Source of Information about Past Maritime Technology in the South-East Asia-Pacific Region. *The International Journal of Nautical Archaeology*, 238–253.

# Sasin: Idade Pre-Historiku TL: Bronze



Litiku



Artefaktu

• Evidensia: Litiku no Artefaktu

• Timor-Leste iha rota dispersaun  
Eurasia no Australia.

• 44000 BP

• Faze Kolonnizasaun ida.

Shipton, C., Morley, M. W., Kealy, S., Norman, K., Boulanger, C., Hawkins, S., . . . O'Connor, S. (2024). Abrupt onset of intensive human occupation 44,000 years ago on the threshold of Sahu. *Nature Communication*, 1-15.

# Sasin: Idade Pre-Historiku TL: Bronze

DIRESAUN NASIONAL PATRIMÓNIU KULTURÁL

- Arkeolojia - Siensia ne'ebé halo estudu kona-ba pre-historia ema nian, liu hosi analiza sasan sira ne'ebé hetan ka rekolla liu hosi eskavasaun.

- Patrimóniu Kultural TL: Tanjivel-Material (Movel no Imovel) no Intanjivel. Patrimóniu Arkeolojia, Arkitetura no Iulik no Paijajistiku.

- Timor-Leste hola parte iha idade pre-historia: Stone Age - Paleolitiku (2,5 - Besik 10.000), Mezolitiku (10.000-besik 8.0000) no Neolitiku (8000-Besik 3000). Bronze (3000- besik1300) no Iron Age (1300-900)

- Peskiza Arkeolojia iha Timor-Leste: Hahú 1935 - To'o ohin loron

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# Konkluzau

# Referensi

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- Diez, M. G., Standish, C. D., Oliveira, N. V., & O'Connor, S. (2020). Lene Kici cave art: Possible symbolic evidence associated with paleolithic human occupation in Timor-Leste. Retrieved from Australian National University: <https://researchportalplus.anu.edu.au/en/publications/lene-kici-cave-art-possible-symbolic-evidence-associated-with-pal>
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- Lape, P. V., & Chin-Yung, C. (2008). fortification as a human response to late Holocene climate change in East Timor. *Archaeol. Oceania*, 11-21.
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- Norman, J. M. (2024, September 5). Jeremy Norman's. Retrieved from Historyofinformation.com: <https://www.historyofinformation.com/detail.php?id=4947>
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- O'Connor, S. (2017). The Rock Art of the Nino Konis Santana National Park Rock art ka Arte-fatuk iha Parke Nasionál Nino Konis Santana. In UNESCO, *Protecting Rock Art* (pp. 46-63). Jakarta: UNESCO Jakarta.
- O'Connor, S., Oliveira, N. V., Standish, C. D., Diez, M. G., Kealy, S., & Shipton, C. (2020). *Faces in the Stone: Further Finds of Anthropomorphic Engravings Suggest a Discrete Artistic Tradition Flourished in Timor-Leste in the Terminal Pleistocene*. Cambridge University Press, 129-142.
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