ARTE FATUK IHA PARKE NASIONÁL
NINO KONIS SANTANA

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ILI KERE-KERE TU PARKE NASIONAL NINO KONIS SANTANA NE'E

Ratan aia ira 2007 nae,peskizador Aubert et al Timor I naen peskiza fai. I peskiza nae, ia Rejiaun Timor nae Ili ali Matarit Kere-Kere ia 25, Ili ali matarit Kere-Kere ia tali lafane. Kere-Kere eret kar ili ali matar na'e ia tapila'anu Kere-Kere tu Parke Nasional Nino Konis Santana tu kar Suku Tutuala nae va'a-va'ane.Alivana enia la Timor I micane la'an nivel Nasional I hira na'u tali lafai, nauvara la'anu nivel intenasional nae o nau tali importante, non tei-teil la'a uhulen la'anu UNESCO i Patrimoniu mundial i Sorot I mucupela'a,kere-kere eret ili nae ia i aia ira ula hai la'anu tapil 2.000 na'u la'a 3.000, ali umpen uhulen ivi hai tali.
Timor i nae matarit kere-kere ia tali lafane.Ma'ar tour ratan mau loiasu hiapen mau hinta loiasume matar na kere-kere nar afa vari eceremu hinua. Loiasu i nauvara tahi I, ia ratan tavar tevanen mau ivim me afi mesenet nar afa nere navare hinua

ILI KERE-KERE I LA'A-LA'ANI

Rejiaun Tutuala nae, kere-kere eret Ili Kere-Kere nae ia ma'arlauhana i fai-fanim me I napai, i na kere-kere, ratan coman i nau na'e po ele kere-kere tu loiasu ivi'it ahar maarafurit hiapen mau ia i cal i palit eluhet mau ivi naen nu loiasu me vehe seilen muacauvele ivi mican ere.

Tutuala mocor ine, Henrique da Cruz ho Antonio da Fonseca ahar kere-kere eret Ili Kere-Kere nae ia ratan maarlauhana eret loiasu hiapen maun Tutuala hirohe ivim afi mesene, tavar Ili Kere-Kere hin mau ia ahar aca unit i naen hohoe hinta ivi toton ihin ma'u. Ili Kere-Kere enia nauvara ali vana unit ratu tour a naunuku maun nitam ivi na ukanin ta pati-pati i fa'I.

Kere-Kere eret Ili Kere-Kere nae ia lafanen la'anu loiasu, lau-lauhana, ma'arlauhana, nauvara tanafele. Ica nauvara ipi naka rarahana va'a-va'ane. Kere-Kere ica i nemana ane, ica hala fata kere-kere. Loiasu ia naca'an unit eme afi mesene, ratan ma'arlauhana ere loiasu hiapen ta mau Ili Kere-Kere napemau, la'anu kere-kere tu vacu ia eme afi mesene, naar ailacine va'anen tetenae, mua fatahara ia vacu vari hiasuke.
Ili it kere-kere hinta ahar Ili Kere-Kere. Kere-Kere eret inae ia ratan coman I nau nae. Umanit kere-kere o inakam navare. Tavar conen mau ahar tavar aca hohoana aci hinta ivi ihin mau i.

ARTE FATUK IHA PARKE NASIONÁL NINO KONIS SANTANA

Rejiaun ida iha Asia Sudeste ne'ebé iha arte fatuk barak liu mak Timor-Leste nia parte lorosae (Aubert et al, 2007). Iha maizumenus fatin 25 iha ne'ebé mak ema dokumenta arte fatuk iha rejiaun ne'e nia laran. Arte fatuk ne'e inklui pintura iha fatuk kuak atus-resin. Besik fatin sira hotu mak iha Parke Nasionál Nino Konis Santana nia laran, no barak liu mak iha suku Tutuala nia laran ka besik iha ne'ebá. Fatin arte fatuk sira ne'e iha importánsia nasionál ba Timor-Leste. Sira mós importante ba mundu internasional, no karik loron ida sei lista hanesan UNESCO nia Fatin Patrimóniu Mundu ida. Iha estimasaun katak pintura fatuk sira ne'e maizumenus halo tinan 2,000 ka 3,000 liu ba, ka karik uluk liu tan. Arte fatuk iha Timor-Leste inklui imajen ró barak. Tuir tempu naruk, grupu ema ne'ebé mai iha Tutuala karik uza tipu ró oi-oin atu tun mai. Ró no tasi hala'o papél importante iha ema Timor nia mitolojia no serimónia.

ARTE FATUK ILI KERE-KERE NIA ISTÓRIA

Matenek nain lokál hatete katak pinta arte fatuk iha rejiaun Tutuala 'eziste antes ema umanu mai, nia mosu derepente 'iha tempu uluk'" (O'Connor, Pannell & Brockwell, 2013). Maibé imajen ró nian la hanesan. Sira halo interpretasaun katak pintura ró signifika katak bainhira ema foun mai 'iha tempu avo nian' sira hetan lisensa atu mai no hela iha fatin ne'e.

Komunidade nia matenek nain ida, Henrique da Cruz, konta Ili Kere Kere no arte fatuk nia istória. Nia deskreve katak ema Fataluku sira to'o mai iha Tutuala sai ró, no sira tenke mai tanba sira nia rai ahi sunu no bee sae. Depois mak Ili Kere Kere sai fatin hasoru malu entre klan (ka ratu) oi-oin ne'ebé halibur hamutuk hodi hola desizaun kona-ba oinsa fahe rai, sé mak hela iha ne'ebé, no sira sei halo saida.

Iha Ili Kere Kere nia fatuk kuak iha imajen pintura barak ne'ebé halo ho fatuk mean: ró, animal, figura ema no pinta liman. Iha mós forma hanesan fitun no sírkulu. Imajen balun iha ninia signifika, no seluk só imajen deit . . . ró reprezenta realidade katak ema mai husi dook, sai ró mai iha ne'e, no imajen loron fó hanoin ita katak loron sempre sae dadeer-dadeer iha fatin hotu.
Ili Kere Kere signifika . . . fatuk hakerek. Sira (pintura) iha ne'ebá kleur loos ona, deste ami ki'ik no antes ne'e mos. . . . (fatin ne'e) eziste antes avo Fataluku sira mai husi rai liur . . Ami la hatene sé mak pinta. . Sira (ema ne'e) mai husi rai dook loos tanba bee sae iha sira nia rai . . . sira buka rai maran hodi hela tanba sira nia rai ahi han no bee sae."

Sr Henrique da Cruz hamutuk ho Xefe Suku Tutuala Sr Antonio Fonseca, Augusto, 2015

ROCK ART IN THE NINO KONIS SANTANA NATIONAL PARK

One of the richest regions of rock art sites in island South East Asia occurs in far eastern Timor-Leste. There are more than 25 sites of rock art documented in the region, which include hundreds of painted images on cave walls. Nearly all of the sites recorded are in the Nino Konis Santana National Park, mostly in or near the village of Tutuala. These sites are of national significance for Timor Leste, and also of international importance, and could eventually be listed as UNESCO World Heritage Sites. They are estimated to be at least 2,000 to 3,000 years old, although possibly much older.

The rock art of Timor Leste is extremely rich in terms of representations of boats. Over the course of time, incoming groups of people have presumably made use of a diverse range of vessels to arrive in the island; boats and the sea play a very important role in the mythologies and ceremonies of the people of Timor.

Local informants report that the rock art paintings in Tutuala region "pre-existed human occupation, spontaneously appearing 'in the beginning'" (O'Connor, Pannell & Brockwell, 2013). This is except for images of boats, which are interpreted to mean that new arrivals 'in the time of the ancestors' were given permission to land and live in the area.

THE STORY OF ILI KERE-KERE ROCK ART

Community elder Henrique da Cruz shared this story of Ili Kere Kere and the rock art, describing how Fataluku people arrived in Tutuala by boat after being forced to leave their homelands overseas because of fire and flooding. Ili Kere Kere then became the meeting point for different ratus (groups/tribes) to gather to decide how to share the land, who would stay where and what they would do.

At the caves of Ili Kere Kere there are many paintings in red ochre: boats, animals, human figures and hand stencils. There are also shapes such as stars and radiating circles. Some of the pictures have a meaning, others are just drawings . . . the boat represents the fact that people came far by boat to this place, while the sun image reminds us that the sun will always rise each morning everywhere.

Ili Kere Kere means . . . writing stone or writing rock. They (paintings) have been there for a long time, since we grew up and long before. . . . (the place) existed before the Fataluku ancestors came from overseas . . We don't know who drew them. They (the people) came from a very distant place because they saw a flame at Ili Kere Kere.

Mr Henrique da Cruz with Chefe de Suco Tutuala Mr Antonio Fonseca, August, 2015

O'Connor, S., Pannell, A., & Brockwell, S. (2013). The dynamics of culture and nature in a 'protected' Fataluku landscape, in Brockwell, S., O'Connor, S. & Byrne, D. (eds.) Transcending the Culture - Nature Divide in Cultural Heritage. Canberra: ANU Press.

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4.

1. Photo: Mr Henrique da Cruz. Fotografia: Sr Henrique da Cruz. Ema hasai fotografia: Ildefonso da Silva.
2. Photo: Sun and antenna images in the rock art at Ili Kere Kere. Photographer: Ildefonso da Silva. Fotografia: Imajen loron ida no antena ida iha arte fatuk iha Ili Kere Kere. Ema hasai fotografia: Ildefonso da Silva.
3. Photo: Boat images in the rock art at Ili Kere Kere. Photographer: Ildefonso da Silva. Fotografia: Imajen ró ida iha arte fatuk iha Ili Kere Kere. Ema hasai fotografia: Ildefonso da Silva.
4. Photo: Mr Henrique da Cruz. Fotografia: Sr Henrique da Cruz. Ema hasai fotografia: Ildefonso da Silva.

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United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Intangible Cultural Heritage
GOVERNO DE TIMOR-LESTE
SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DA ARTE E CULTURA
Ministério do Turismo