

Partial stories – figures



Fig 1:

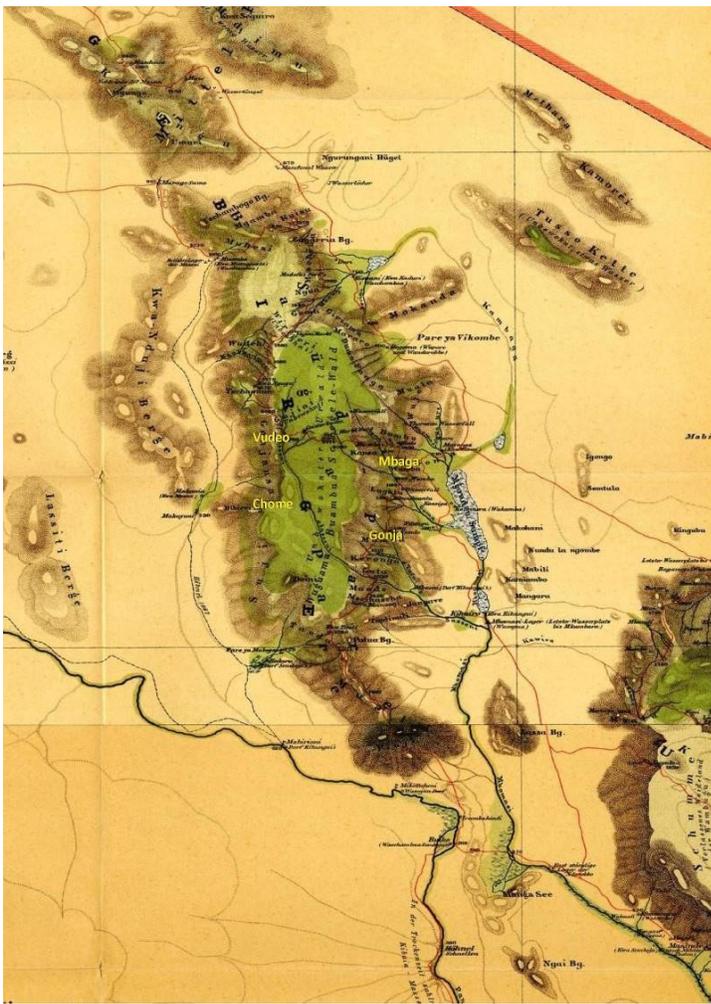


Fig. 2: *Map extracted and adapted from Baumann, 1891*

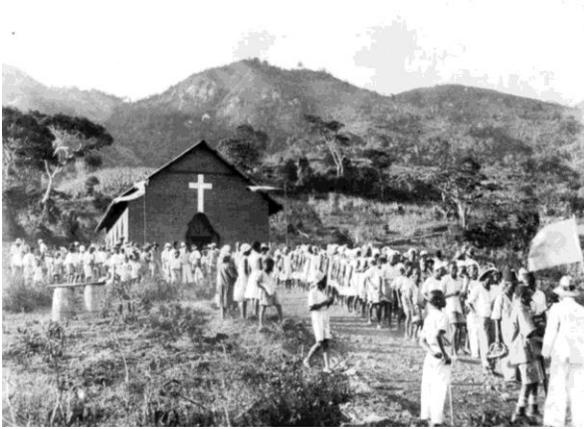


Fig 3a. Consecration of the church building, Vudee, ca.1927-1938. Guth, Leipzig Mission Archives Leipzig, 3-1475

The higher hills in the background are mostly covered by grass or low bush, whilst behind the new church just on the right is a sacred grove, surrounded by fairly open farmland dotted with tall indigenous trees such as *Albizia gummifera*.



Fig 3b Taken by author August 2008.

The hills are now covered by considerably more trees, including many planted exotics like *Grevillea spp.* The sacred grove behind the church is still there, and the vegetation surrounding it has become more lush, with many more trees (fruit and exotics) – than before.



Fig 4a View of Vudee mission station, ca.1911-1914. Guth, 5-557

This picture shows the dry, open landscapes that characterize Vudee, with typical *Euphorbia candelabrum* in the foreground, and generally fairly sparse tree and bush cover on the hills and



Fig 4b Taken by author August 2008

The landscape is more or less the same, but there are more trees and more houses in the lowlands, and more trees on the hills, mostly planted exotics. Some open drier areas remain however on the hills. Note a few

lowlands in the middle, with the newly built first mission building and church at centre.

exotics (*Grevillea* and cypresses) planted in farms in the immediate foreground.

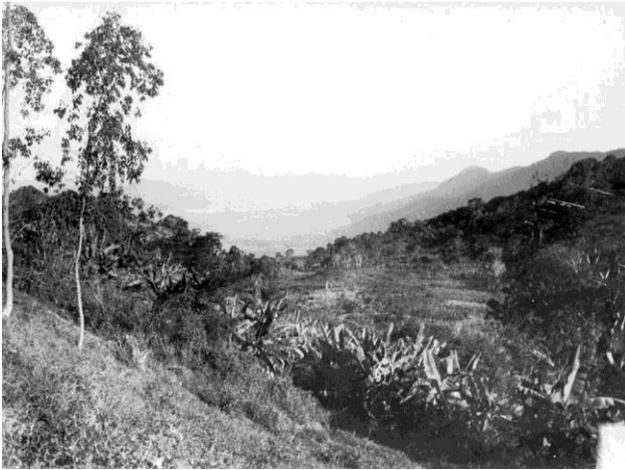


Fig 5a View of the Usambara Mountains seen from Gonja, Tanzania, ca. 1900-1914. Unknown 5-601

This picture is taken from the Gonja mission hill. There are dense banana groves in the valley bottom, with what appear to be recently cleared areas on the lowest land in the middle, merging into dense bush and tree cover on the hill rising up from it.



Fig 5b Photograph taken by Author May 2009

The previously clear area in the middle is now covered by houses and trees surrounding them, whilst the hill rising from this part is still covered in trees and dense vegetation. The majority of new trees in all areas are fruit and banana trees around homesteads as well as planted exotic timbers.



Fig 6a. Gonja Mission Station, ca.1927-1938. Guth, 3-1024.

The mission station is visible on the middle mountain ridge. The large hill in the background is partly covered by Mgambo community forest, whilst the ridge in the front appears to be cassava on the right and grazing land on left, with a small family sacred grove on top.



Fig 6b Taken by author in June 2009.

The forest cover on the hill in the background, Mgambo community forest, has remained largely the same, whilst both the mission hill and the ridge in the foreground have become marginally more densely covered in banana, fruit and timber trees.



Fig 7a Mbaga hospital, 1910s. Nuessler, 1-1319

This photo shows how the slopes behind the hospital were largely grassy and open, with the exception of two sacred groves, Shimbi on the left and Changazu on the right.



Fig 7b Photograph taken by author, July 2008

There is significant tree cover increase on the slopes behind the hospital, somewhat difficult to see due to trees in the foreground, consisting of fruit and timber trees and bananas. Shimbi and Changazu sacred groves, now difficult to see but both visited by me, are still at least the same size as before.



Fig 8a Mbaga mission station, ca. 1927-1938. Guth, 3-940

Even in the mid 1930s the slopes of Mbaga remained largely tree less, with the exception of Babaheni community forest at the top of the hill on the right and exotic *Grevilla* and eucalyptus trees planted around the mission station.



Fig 8b Photograph taken by author May 2009

There is now significantly denser bush, tree, and farm crop cover all over the slopes, with more planted exotics, especially eucalyptus in the foreground and on hill tops. Babaheni forest still clearly visible today.



Fig 9a Assembly of chiefs and missionaries, Chome, ca. 1911-1914. Guth, 5-612

This photograph was taken during the planning and building of a school at Chome. In the background on the left is Mpeta Hill, with Pembeni, a large sacred grove used for initiation rites visible in the



Fig 9b Photograph taken by author July 2008

This location is still a school, Chome Secondary School. Mpeta Hill on the left now has many more planted timber trees on it, whilst Pembeni sacred grove has remained the same size or even grown. Kitala sacred grove is the same size it was before, too, but

distance. On the top of the right hill closer by is Kitala sacred grove, with fairly open farmland below.



Fig 10a The new bell for Chome District, 1913. Unknown, 5-611

This photograph shows Gwanga hill, without any trees, covered in grass and low bush.

is now surrounded by planted exotic timber trees, in particular *Grevilla*.



Fig 10b Photograph taken by author July 2008

Clearly discernible increase in tree cover, with several large private plots (eg bottom left, bottom right) now planted in exotic timber as well as fruit trees along paths and around homesteads, and government directed tree planting of eucalyptus and pine along the hill top.



Fig 11a Early picture of Mbaga Mission station, from book in Moshi archives (need to find exact reference)



Fig 11b Photograph taken by author in July 2008

These are the very first, provisional buildings at Mbaga mission, which do not exist anymore and are therefore impossible to locate now. But this picture shows well how different the landscape was in the early 20th century.

This is more or less the same area the previous photo was taken in, the hill above the Mbaga hospital building in Fig 6b. It all looks like this now, covered in dense vegetation of banana, other fruit trees, exotic timber and indigenous trees.