

Annual Conference 2019

**“RECONSIDERING MUSEUMS
VERSUS CONTEMPORARY
ARCHAEOLOGY”**

2-4 September, Kyoto, Japan

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RECONSIDERING MUSEUMS VERSUS CONTEMPORARY ARCHAEOLOGY

Kyoto Japan / September 2-4, 2019

PROGRAM

MONDAY 2nd OF SEPTEMBER

14.30 – 15.30

Opening Session

Opening speech by **Myriame Morel-Deledalle**, Chair of ICMAH

14.30-14.50 – **Dominique Garcia**, "Preventive archaeology"

14.50-15.10 – **Katsuyuki Okamura**, "Archaeology, heritage management and museums in contemporary Japan"

15.10-15.30 – **Shahid Vawda**, "Towards New Research and Exhibition Relationships in Museums: Engaging Archaeological and Historical Methods For Just Outcomes"

15.30-16.00

Archaeology, Collections and Research

15.30-15.45 **Amy Guisck**, "Increasing Cultural Heritage Preservation Awareness Through Local Partnerships"

15.45-16.00 **Michael Habicht**, "The Mummies of the Ōshū Fujiwara (Late Heian, 12th century AD)"

BREAK 16.00-16.30

16.30-18.00

Archaeology, Collections and Research

16.30-16.45 **Hajar Alkhasova**, "Urban Archaeology in Icherisheher, Baku"

16.45-17.00 **Matar Ndiaye**, "The archaeological collections of the megalithic site of Wanar: Between restoration and conservation in Senegal's national museums"

17.00-17.15 **Wu Li-Na**, "Public archaeology in archaeological site museum: a case study of the Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum site museum"

17.15-17.30 **Yi Zhai**, "Between preservation and excavation: case studies on the Institute of Archaeology of Palace Museum"

17.30-17.45 **Jun Mitsumoto**, "How can museum studies meet the practice of archaeological institutions in Japan?"

17.45-18.00 **Pattayarach Thamwongsa**, "Amidst the Sherds and Fragments, how can we bring them to life?"

TUESDAY 3rd OF SEPTEMBER
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13.30-16.00

The exhibitions matter

13.30-13.50 **Abdoulaye Camara**, "African museums: After the claims, the time for restitution?"

13.50-14.05 **Qian Meng**, "The connection between public archaeology and exhibition: The conception about exhibition of the "Li San Gu Dui" Chu tomb"

14.05-14.20 **Nouran Khaled, Ayman A. Farid** "The Archaeological Museum Exhibition Techniques in a Digital World"

14.20-14.35 **Kong Li-Ning**, "From cabinet of treasures to storyteller: transformation of the exhibitions in the Chinese archaeological site museums"

14.35-14.50 **Christina Naess**, "Museum bodies - prehistoric and postmodern"

14.50-15.05 **Chen-hsiao Chai**, "Challenge, Breakthrough and Innovation: the Relocation and Sharing Collections of the National Museum of History (R.O.C.)"

15.05-15.20 **Hiroyo Hakamata, Marie Grasse**, "The sports body: Two complementary approaches."

15.20-15.35 **Tomokatsu Uozu**, "Archaeological Heritage Management and Museum Activities in Kobe and Hanshin, Japan"

15.35-15.50 **Andrey Rymar, Ksenia Filatova**, "Life scenarios as a basis for creating narration models in historical exhibition"

BREAK 16.00-16.30

16.30-18.00

The mediation options

16.30-16.45 **Ahmed Ellaithy**, "Mallawi Museum, Egypt: from its destruction to its role in society"

16.45-17.00 **Roeland Paardekooper**, "The Use of Archaeological Open-Air Museums – an International Perspective"

17.00-17.15 **Dongdong Wang**, "Interpretation of Ancient Mining Cultural Heritage in Museums: Considering the Ancient Copper Mining Sites in the Middle and Lower Yangtze River"

17.15-17.30 **Chao-Chieh Wu**, "Museum as a cultural hub and incubator-a story of two collections in the Museum of Anthropology of National Taiwan University"

17.30-17.45 **Kunihiko Shimizu**, "The Ibaraki City Christian Relics Museum and the Community"

17.45-18.00 **Hiroko Nitta**, "Archaeological Museum and Community : - The Case of Hyogo-"

WEDNESDAY 4th OF SEPTEMBER
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13.30-14.30

The Mediation options

13.30-13.45 **Michel Rouger**, "Alesia: A Cultural Hub on the Countryside"

13.45-14.00 **Regina Faden**, "Imagine a New Country:" Museum Exhibits and Reparatory Justice"

14.00-14.15 **Shihhan Wang**, "Development of cultural relics into museums"

14.15-14.30 **Wei Lan**, "How Local History Matters for Community Development: A Study of Smithsonian Anacostia Community Museum"

14.30-16.00

Discussion about the concept of cultural hubs in archaeology horizons

14.30-14.45 **Sachiko Niina**, "The needs of building sports museum network in Japan"

14.45-15.00 **Lu Xiaohui**, "Site Museums in the Process of Urbanization: A Context of China"

15.00-15.15 **Mitsuru Haga**, "Museums as hubs between generations or as an embodiment of Inter-Generational Ethics - an analysis through the history of archaeological horizon in Japan"

15.15-15.30 **Silvia Pacifico**, "The Archaeological Museum Of The Preroman Civilization Of Baronia: Cultural Hub Of A Community Re-Discovering And Recovering Itself. A Case Study From Southern Italy"

15.30-15.45 **Xuejing Dai**, "The Ethical Issues Related to Archaeological Heritage from the Perspective of the Repatriation Process of a Shandong Boddhisattva Statue"

BREAK 16.00-16.30

16.30-18.00

Discussions about the new visions of Cultural Hubs in Archaeology and History Museums

A free discussion session about the archaeology and history museums and about the future projects of ICMAH.

Moderator: **Myriame Morel-Deledalle**

THURDAY 5th OF SEPTEMBER
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ICMAH OFF MEETING EXCURSION: OSAKA

Museum of History and Osaka Castle

Osaka Museum of History opened in 2001 is a History Museum with archaeological remains (7th century) of the ancient Palaces on which it is built; the 10th floor of the Museum is dedicated to the rebuilt Naniwa Palace. It is devoted to the urbanization of the city since the earliest to modern times.

Osaka Castle (at 20 minutes walking from the Museum) is one of the most famous castles of Japan. It played a major role in Japan Unification in 16th century, during one of the last rebellions against the Tokugawa.

8:30 AM

Departure from Kyoto (JR Kyoto station) to Osaka Museum of History by bus

9:40 AM

Arrival to Osaka Museum of History

Break

10:00 AM

- Opening ceremony
- Welcoming from the Director of the Museum, Prof. Towao SAKAEHARA
- Greeting from the Director of the ICMAH, Dr. Myriame Deledalle

10:15 AM

Presentation of the Museum collections and History

10:45 AM

Guided tour of the Museum with the museum curators

11:45 AM

Meeting with our colleagues, questions and exchanges

12:15 AM

Leaving for the Naniwa Palace Site

12:30 AM

Visiting Naniwa Palace Site

1:10 PM

Lunch at the Restaurant Chateau

3 PM

Osaka Castle and Museum

4:45 PM

Departure to Kyoto by the same bus

6:15 PM

Arrival to Kyoto (Okazaki Park where ICOM Social event is held)

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS



Dominique Garcia - France

Preventive archaeology

Inrap is a national archaeological research public institution under the aegis of the Ministries of Research and Culture. Its mission is to accompany spatial planning by carrying out archaeological operations before development works liable to affect archaeological heritage, to conduct scientific research on this heritage and to disseminate the results of this research to the largest audience possible. Inrap employs about 1,600 archaeologists, manages an annual budget of 160M€ and carries out about 2,000 excavations each year. Inrap is thus a leading organisation for archaeological research in Europe and beyond in terms of the number of its archaeologists, the quality of its technical expertise and the scientific data it produces. Our paper proposes an overview of the current situation in France and perspectives to strengthen the relation between museums and actors of preventive archaeology.



Katsuyuki Okamura – Japan

Archaeology, heritage management and museums in contemporary Japan

This paper aims to give an overview of how museums have developed with the growth of archaeology and heritage management in Japan, and to present the various issues and challenges they face in contemporary archaeology. Will museums be able to once again become the 'hub' of archaeology? Alternatively, should networking similar facilities around the museum be the new mission in a digital age? I will propose and consider on-going questions concerning "archaeology and museums" with some case studies particularly from Osaka.



Shahid Vawda – South Africa

Towards New Research and Exhibition Relationships in Museums: Engaging Archaeological and Historical Methods for Just Outcomes

In the former colonial world museums were Eurocentric institutions that were both a site of colonial power and domination through their exhibitions, but also simultaneously institutions of research and knowledge production. In many instances they preceded the creation of universities as powerful knowledge centres. Over time the research impetus of museums gave way to universities in the Global South. In both cases local people were merely the repositories from which data was extracted. This paper illustrates through an example of an archaeological-historical-anthropological research project, the Southern Indian Ocean, the new evolving dialogical (sometimes multi-logical) relationship between communities, museums and communities that intimately engages with the material culture placed on display. Such approaches provide the basis to engage in the co-curation of exhibitions and public knowledge contributing to new definitions of museums.



Amy Guisck – United States

Increasing Cultural Heritage Preservation Awareness Through Local Partnerships

Partnerships formed with local agencies, universities, and cultural consulting firms involved with contract archaeology can be a platform for creating student internships, community education events, and unique solutions for cultural heritage awareness and protection. These partnerships are mutually beneficial. Museums can offer the education and outreach for which they are known and positioned to provide, and can gain from the vast local knowledge gathered by contract archaeologists, potentially resulting in untold and unexpected stories of the past.



Michael Habicht - Switzerland

The Mummies of the Ōshū Fujiwara (Late Heian, 12th century AD)

Presentation of the oldest known mummies from Japan, currently in Chūson-ji temple Hiraizumi. They had been studied only once in 1950. The re-assessment studies all available sources, mostly unknown in the West as never translated from Japanese. Since the last reassessment, non-invasive radiographic techniques, for on-site examination of ancient human remains, as well as methods for minimally-invasive molecular analysis, have significantly improved and are most likely to produce additional findings in case of a state-of-the-art follow-up investigation.



Hajar Alkhasova - Azerbaijan

Urban Archaeology in Icherisheher, Baku

Icherisheher is the oldest living quarter in Baku-the capital of Azerbaijan. The topic explores the history of the ancient city that still being investigated. In the latest provinces, during the reconstruction and archaeological excavations underground bath-house belonging to the middle ages was discovered. As well as, newly discovered artefact of the 17th century, which is considered to be one of the rare finds tells us about the development of modern archaeology, further improvement and its impact on the region and how many effects are found in museums.



Matar Ndiaye - Senegal

The archaeological collections of the megalithic site of Wanar: Between restoration and conservation in Senegal's national museums

The megaliths of Senegambia are made up of more than 2000 sites spread over 33,000 km², of which 250 km west-east between the current regions of Kaolack and Tambacounda. The number of monuments is estimated at 16,800 divided between: 1045 monolithic circles, 3448 tumuli, 9093 stone circles, and 3204 isolated erect monoliths. Only three sites have been excavated. These are the sites of Tiékene-Boussoura (Thilmans et al., 1980), Keur Batch (Ozanne 1965) and Wanar (Laporte et al., 2017).

Megalithic sites are generally grouped in circles, and are presented in the form of necropolises of different sizes, distributed throughout the landscape, but especially along water courses. This impressive phenomenon between "nature and culture" led to the inscription and classification of Senegalese sites on UNESCO World Heritage since 2006.

The Wanar site, the subject of our study, has 21 erected stone circles, who has been excavated since 2008 by the prehistory and protohistory laboratory of IFAN-CAD and the University of Rennes 1 in France. The results of research over the past ten years, allowed the discovery of archaeological collections consisting of human bones, remains of gold, metal, ceramics, etc. This rich archaeological heritage now participates in exhibitions in Senegalese national museums for the great pleasure of researchers and visitors.

However, the advanced state of deterioration of some of the site's collections has necessitated a genuine restoration and conservation policy within the museums concerned, in order to stabilize and perpetuate this invaluable universal heritage.



Wu Li-Na - China

Public archaeology in archaeological site museum: a case study of the Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum site museum

The Emperor Qinshihuang's Mausoleum Site Museum, the largest archaeological site museum in China carried out a research project about public archaeology in archaeological site museums. This paper presents the preliminary research results of the project; discuss the public archaeological practices of the museum to make archaeological finds from this famous world cultural heritage site more accessible to a broad public; and to explore a public archaeological activity model for archaeological site museums in China.



Yi Zhai - China

Between preservation and excavation: case studies on the Institute of Archaeology of Palace Museum

The Institute of Archaeology, the Palace Museum (IAPM) is one of the best archaeological institutes in China. However, an increasingly concerned paradox between the development of the Palace Museum as a world cultural heritage and its archaeological research is clearly seen. How can we balance the archaeological excavations and the sustainable development of world-heritages? This paper therefore outlines the development of IAPM. A suggested solution to answer this paradox between museum traditions and contemporary archaeology is also discussed.



Jun Mitsumoto - Japan

How can museum studies meet the practice of archaeological institutions in Japan?

The textbooks on museum studies in Japan rarely refer to the practices of archaeological institutions in the regions of Japan. Nevertheless, the practice around Buried Cultural Properties corresponds to museum activities more than it does to museums in general, as they do not collect archaeological materials through excavations. How can museum studies and archaeological institutions converge? This paper will explore the necessity of integrating archaeological institutions with the history of museums in Japan through educational instruction.



Pattayarach Thamwongsa - Thailand

Amidst the Sherds and Fragments, how can we bring them to life?

Museum Siam is in historical area. There were architectural and archaeological projects, providing information on land-use history. The percentages of artifacts are sherds 65% of 4 various groups. Apart from registration, cataloging and publishing the Collection Online, the 3D Scanning is on the planning process, studying through Art History Method, interpreting via exhibitions and education programmes together with conservation works. The results of this project can fill the history of this site and bring the objects to come alive!



Abdoulaye Camara - Senegal

African museums: After the claims, the time for restitution?

"Restitution of African heritage" launched by the French President and the inauguration on 6 December 2018, in Dakar, of the largest African museum, the Museum of Black Civilizations, are two events greatly contributed to discussions on the legitimacy of the claims of objects conserved in Europe, the nature of the properties in question and the capacity of existing African museums to host and conserve them. The controversy thus created, which received a lot of media coverage.



Qian Meng - China

The connection between public archaeology and exhibition: The conception about exhibition of the "Li San Gu Dui" Chu tomb

Anhui museum are trying to plan an exhibition based on the research result of archaeology culture and archaeometry about "Li San Gu Dui" Chu tomb. It can be used as one of ways of public archaeology to show the complicate archaeological excavation process, the illegible archaeological remains and the stories behind the tomb to the public by the simple and direct ways. Finally, effective communication between archaeology, exhibition and the public will be realized.



Nouran Khaled, Ayman A. Farid - Egypt

The Archaeological Museum Exhibition Techniques In A Digital World

The Archaeological museums are an innovative hub for cultural experience that preserve and exhibit the historical artefacts. In a digital world, and in response to the evolving visitors' needs, the exhibition techniques have utilized digital story-telling, virtual and interactive multimedia to bring heritage back to life. The paper discuss the integration of digital techniques in archaeological museums, its role in communicating the stories within the museum, and the way it affects the context of exhibition and consequently the visitors' experience.



Kong Li-Ning - China

From cabinet of treasures to storyteller: transformation of the exhibitions in the Chinese archaeological site museums

This study aims to discuss the development of the exhibitions in the Chinese archaeological site museums, analysing the characteristics of presentation of archaeological sites during different periods through case study of the representative archaeological site museums with a focus on the narrative turn of exhibition in archaeological site museums in contemporary China.



Christina Naess - Norway

Museum bodies - prehistoric and postmodern

The presentation deals with one of the display trends in contemporary archaeology exhibitions; hyper-realistic “reconstructions” of actual human remains. As materializations of prehistoric people, they make our distant ancestors tangible to the museumgoer and as such dance to the tune of archaeology ultimately being about people rather than things, whilst at the same time possessing a most fascinating materiality. I pose both ontological and agency-related questions to these postmodern bodies; what are they, and what do they do?



Chen-hsiao Chai – Taiwan, China

Challenge, Breakthrough and Innovation: the Relocation and Sharing Collections of the National Museum of History (R.O.C.)

This paper focuses on the development challenges and the opportunities facing NMH in Taiwan since its inauguration 60 years ago. It outlines the planning and execution of the inventorying, conservation and relocation of the collection to further identify the many benefits of the program and follow-up development challenges to be addressed. It promises to be an invaluable frame of reference for museology, museum studies and management of Taiwan.



Hiroyo Hakamata – Japan, **Marie Grasse** - France

The sports body: Two complementary approaches.

This presentation will introduce the Sports and the Human Body exhibition to be held at the NMWA during the Tokyo Olympic Games in 2020, which focus on the history of sports and the representation of the human body in the West from the ancient Greek era to the end of 19th century, by exploring such themes as the depiction of people involved in sports; the beauty of the athletic body; the canonization of the human body and its scientific observation, and the popularization of sports and their fashionable aspect.



Tomokatsu Uozu - Japan

Archaeological Heritage Management and Museum Activities in Kobe and Hanshin, Japan

This paper provides examples of Archaeological Heritage Management activities in the city of Kobe and the Hanshin area and examines future issues. The following three issues require solutions by Archaeological Heritage Management in Kobe and Hanshin: fostering site-based museum activities with limited resources; developing the roles of local universities in order to associate private museums with public sectors; and planning a sustainable management system for expected tourism in the future.



Andrey Rymar, Ksenia Filatova - Russia

Life scenarios as a basis for creating narration models in historical exhibition

The presentation is an experience sharing session of a method to create an exhibition based on personal stories. Our experience is relying on making a new permanent historical exhibition in the Museum of Nakhodka-city, nominee for EMYA-2019. The museum features historical artefacts from medieval times to 1990's, but the main importance is given to a non-material context/content — the breathtaking life scenarios and personal stories of ordinary people that were collected equally with the objects to collection.



Ahmed Ellaithy - Egypt

Mallawi Museum, Egypt: from its destruction to its role in society

After the reopening of Mallawi Museum, which was completely looted and destroyed in 2013, there were more than 20,000 visitors over the first two years, and many activities and collaborations with cultural and provincial institutions. The museum also made it a priority to involve the women and the disabled in its activities.

The presentation shows the museum's efforts in the education and the community engagement, and how to overcome the difficulties of involving more people with different interests.



Roeland Paardekooper - Netherlands

The Use of Archaeological Open-Air Museums – an International Perspective

Archaeological open-air museums are places where stories about the past, inspired by archaeology, are presented. These museums can be more relevant to society than meets the eye. They can teach newcomers about the past, can teach people fundamental learning and can show the big picture of environmental sustainability through millennia. Finally, they can teach a valuable lesson about political conscience and citizenship. International cooperation is a necessity to survive and thrive. EXARC is an important network helping exactly with this.



Dongdong Wang - China

Interpretation of Ancient Mining Cultural Heritage in Museums: Considering the Ancient Copper Mining Sites in the Middle and Lower Yangtze River

The museum has a large collection of material artifacts. However, the interpretation of fewer exhibits could reflect ancient technological progress and civilized development. The “dead cultural heritages” do not transmit the “alive culture”. This research selects ancient copper mining sites in the middle and lower Yangtze River in China and summarizes four main issues through the survey of current exhibitions. Suggestions are offered through the analysis of several successful cases abroad that could create the image of Chinese ancient industry.



Chao-Chieh Wu – Taiwan, China

Museum as a cultural hub and incubator-a story of two collections in the Museum of Anthropology of National Taiwan University

This article focuses on two stories about two collections: “the Carved Wooden Post with Human Figures” and “the Double-sided Carved Stone Pillar” in the Museum of Anthropology of National Taiwan University. I would narrative the process of acquiring and registering as National Treasure.



Kunihiko Shimizu - Japan

The Ibaraki City Christian Relics Museum and the Community

The Ibaraki City Christian Relics Museum is a very small museum in Sendaiji which exhibits Christian relics, which were passed down over under the persecution of Christians by the hidden Christians who lived there. Community residents hope the history becomes the main features in their community planning, and started to practice with the Ibaraki City. The endeavours contribute to conservation and use of the historical environment beyond the museum and improve the attractiveness of the community.



Hiroko Nitta - Japan

Archaeological Museum and Community : - The Case of Hyogo-

Hyogo Prefectural Museum of Archaeology (HPMA) is located in Onaka Ruins Park, an ancient settlement from 1,700 years ago. In this presentation, I will explore the relationship between the local community and HPMA. I will touch upon HPMA's collaboration with local society and review whether the HPMA currently functions as "cultural hub". I will conclude by presenting how the HPMA will be able to narrow the gap between the local society and contemporary archaeology.



Michel Rouger - France

Alesia: A Cultural Hub on the Countryside

Alesia is the famous battle, fought in 52 BC, between Julius Caesar and Vercingetorix, the Roman army against the Gaulish tribes. In 2012 the MuseoParc Alésia was created on the battlefield. It consists of an interpretation center and remains of the gallo-roman city. Three main purposes: to give the keys to understand the events, to be an attractive place for tourism in Burgundy, to be attractive for the local population. That's why the MuseoParc Alesia invented a various cultural programs.



Regina Faden – United States

Imagine a New Country:“ Museum Exhibits and Reparatory Justice”

Writer Ta-Nehisi Coates asks us to imagine a “new country” in our past as well as in our future to heal our national trauma. By this he means telling the truth about the race, wealth, and power in history and how they shape our experience today. This session presents a case study of HSMC’s revision of an exhibit design with community partners; we are imagining this new country where the experiences of indigenous, African, and European people are fairly represented.



Shihhan Wang – Taiwan, China

Development of cultural relics into museums

The development of cultural relics is very essential in achieving the potential value of relics. The cultural relics development is a process involving many actors. This thesis adopted the qualitative case study method to investigate the development process of the Zheng Hou Yi Bianzhong, one of the most famous cultural relics in China. Based on the case analysis, we propose a process model of cultural relics development. The model includes four stages and centered around the museum.



Wei Lan – United States

How Local History Matters for Community Development: A Study of Smithsonian Anacostia Community Museum

Since the Civil Right Movement, community museums have increasingly becoming an important kind of museums, with introducing interdisciplinary approaches of public history, historical archaeology, and etc. As one of the flourishing ones, Smithsonian Anacostia Community Museum in Washington, DC has been exploring ways to solve developing crisis, with featuring exhibitions and related educational activities. This paper examines how the Museum participates in community development with “museum-like” ways, using outpouring cutting-edge approaches since established.



Sachiko Niina - Japan

The needs of building sports museum network in Japan

This presentation will review the issues surrounding sports museums in Japan. I'll report the traveling exhibitions. We collaborated with the museum in region and we unearthed and exhibited the remains of sports items in region, for example, the local athletes' gear and the torch relay equipment in 1964 Tokyo Olympic Games.

However, that action is unsustainable because of the lack of budget and human resources. I think it is necessary to have a standing secretariat about sports museum in Japan.



Lu Xiaohui - China

Site Museums in the Process of Urbanization: A Context of China

Chinese civilization has been developing continuously for thousands of years, and it made a very positive contribution to the World Cultural Heritage. Many cities in China possess ample underground culture sites, which could be perceived as superposed cities. The rapid urbanization has been nibbling away at a large number of archaeological sites, which are sometimes even irreparably destroyed by the urban sprawl and the large-scale infrastructure development. Based on the premise of scientific approaches to preserving culture sites, we should fully recognize the pressing need for Chinese site museums to focus on how to better coordinate the relationship among archaeological research, site protection, public exhibitions and improvement of living environment of residents. From the point of view of sociology, we re-examine and ponder some critical issues, which China's site museums are faced with in the current urbanization process, through analysing the case studies as well as interpreting the relevant laws and documents.



Mitsuru Haga - Japan

Museums as hubs between generations or as an embodiment of Inter-Generational Ethics - an analysis through the history of archaeological horizon in Japan

Meiji-Japan successfully received the Western institution "Museum" as a tool to implement Industrial-Development-Policy. Imperial-Japan "rightly" used the system to justify ruling its colonial land as best exemplified by Manchuria National Museum(Oide2010). Disaster-monuments and related museums of 2011-Great-East-Japan-Earthquake are Denkmäler, markers to consider the future. Because importance of future generations outweighs that of the present, Inter-Generational-Ethics should be the concept of museums. Future owns the present consisting of assets from the past. Museums are hubs between generations; past, present and future.



Silvia Pacifico – Italy

The Archaeological Museum Of The Pre-roman Civilization Of Baronia: Cultural Hub Of A Community Re-Discovering And Recovering Itself. A Case Study From Southern Italy

The Archaeological Museum of Pre-Roman Civilization of Baronia is structured as an archaeological hub, focusing on the VI and IV centuries BC. This enterprise was born thanks to the strong enthusiasm of the residents of the area, under gruelling circumstances that is following the terrible 1980 earthquake in this borderland between Campania and Apulia regions. This recovery became an project, thanks to the involvement of the community wanting to transmit those finds, as symbols of their identity.



Xuejing Dai - China

The Ethical Issues Related to Archaeological Heritage from the Perspective of the Repatriation Process of a Shandong Bodhisattva Statue

Under the background of illegal antiquity trade, the social ethical issues about the repatriation of archaeological heritage are seeking a solution under the negotiation ethics of Harbermas. The case study of a Bodhisattva Statue with a Cicada in the Crown, which was excavated in Shandong, but was stolen and travelled around UK and Japan for 14 years, finally came into the collection of Shandong Museum in 2008. A study is made about the repatriation process and its enlightenment to modern society.